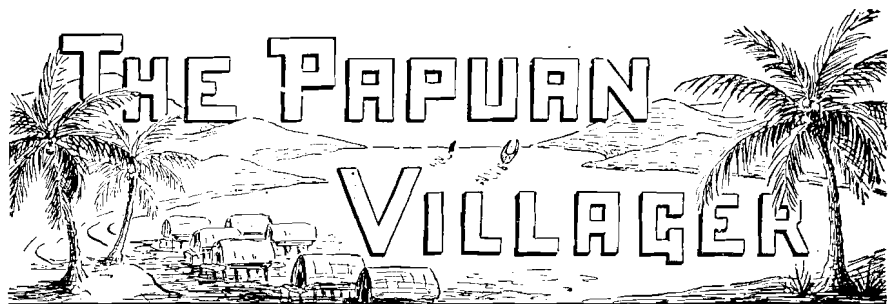


# THE PAPUAN VILLAGER



Edited by F. E. WILLIAMS, Government Anthropologist, Port Moresby

## Blackout

The villagers from Poreporena and Kila Kila have been sharing in the Blackouts, and they have done their share very well. Mr. Humphries and his Village Policemen and Councillors looked after the Blackout in Poreporena; and Mr. Grahamslaw and Mr. Mears (with about twenty Armed

Constables to help them) looked after Koki and Vabukori and Kila Kila.

We have had only two Blackouts so far. They are our first tries, and we do not expect to be perfect. Some people forgot to put out their lights or to cover them up. But they quickly did so when the Wardens told them. (The Wardens are men



Motu Pot-Makers

who help in A.R.P. work, each in his own district.)

We are told that some of the people in Poreporena saw lights burning in Port Moresby. They can be pleased that they remembered when some of the white people forgot. But they must not think that one light is an excuse for another. Each man must look after his own light—lamp or torch or fire. By and by we hope to have perfect Blackouts.

We may tell you again the reason for Blackouts. If ever enemy planes come to bomb Port Moresby, they might come by night. By night the lying man could not see his way and it would not be easy to find Port Moresby. But if people left their lights burning he could see the place from a long way off. He would steer his plane towards us, and then—Plonk, Plonk!

There is a big law against showing lights during a Blackout. Mind you obey it for your own sake and for the sake of everyone else.

### Fire-Walking in Fiji

The men of Fiji have a strange custom. Some of them are able to walk on fire. This fire is made in a pit and the heat is very great. The people who come to see cannot even stand near it. Yet the Fijians walk on it with their bare feet.

Last May the fire-walkers made their fire and many white as well as coloured people came to see the ceremony. The men walked and were not hurt by the fire. Their feet were not burnt though they were seen to walk right through the fire.

We should not advise Papuans to do this—not even the boys who nowadays wear white men's shoes.

### Another Turn in the War

On 22nd June Germany gave the world a big surprise by attacking Russia. This brings another great nation into the World War; and it is a good job that Russia is on the right side.

#### Russia

Russia is a large country with about 200 million people. They are white men, though in many cases rather different from the British. For Russia spreads over a large part of Asia, and many of her people are "Asiatics" (like Chinese).

#### Stalin

They live in a different way from most Europeans—their way is not our way.

The leader of the Russians is named Stalin. He is a "Dictator," which means that he is the one-man ruler of all his nation. We British have a Parliament; we elect Councillors (something like Village Councillors); and a leader of the Councillors is called the Prime Minister. When their time is finished we elect new ones. The Russians are not like that. Stalin made himself the Ruler of Russia, and there he stays without any election.

But it does not matter that we have lived in different ways. We are now fighting side by side against the same bad man, Hitler, and so we are friends, or allies.

#### A Strong Team

Now we have the British Empire and Russia (with America helping) against Germany and Italy and a number of small nations. Ours is a very strong side, and in the long run we shall win the match.

Germany attacked Russia because she wanted food and oil—food to feed her people and oil to feed her engines.

making planes as fast as she can for us, we grow stronger and stronger in the air.

### "Now then Smith!"

The crew of an English ship was sent to help rescue some Italian people who were on the roof of a burning house. The Captain of the boat had his men in a group below and ordered a ladder to be put against the wall. The house was blazing; the people on the roof were shouting; the timbers were falling and the flames were crackling. It all looked very dangerous.

The Captain looked at his men and they at their Captain. He did not call, "Who will go up and rescue those people?" He looked straight at one man and said, "Now then Smith." Up went Smith and the rescue was begun. All were rescued.

It must have been a good day for the man named Smith. His Captain was sure of him. In this war it is the "Now then Smiths" who win the victory.

There was a very famous British sailor called Nelson. He had only one eye and he once made a famous signal to all the ships of his Fleet. This is what it was: "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." That was what Smith's Captain expected of him—and he did it.

### Anniversary of the Methodist Mission

On the 19th June, the Methodist Mission finished fifty years of work in Papua. In 1891 Dr. Bromilow first landed in this Territory. He brought with him a party of white people and



Stalin, Ruler of Russia

There is a great fight going on now with thousands of tanks and aeroplanes on each side.

#### We Win in the Sky

While the Germans are fighting on the East against Russia we are hitting them harder and harder on the West. Every day and every night the British aeroplanes go across the Channel and drop bombs on Germany. And we are shooting her planes out of the sky. Our men and our planes are better than the German men and the German planes. We fight them in the air, and we bring them down three to one, four to one, and sometimes five to one. And all the time, with America

They began their work. In half a century" (a century is one hundred years) they have done a great deal, and they now have Missions and teachers all over the South-Eastern Division.

For the Anniversary at Dobu 2,500 people came together. The Administrator, Mr. Murray, was there with the *Aurabada* and there were guests from the Anglican Mission and Kwato. The Chairman of the Society is Rev. John Rundle.

### The Maoris

The native people of New Zealand called the Maoris are making a great name for themselves.

When the white people first settled New Zealand there were about 10,000 Maoris. But it seemed as they might die out for their numbers fell to 40,000. But now they are picking up again. Every year they are increasing.

They are big strong men like the Moans (some of them have been in Papua as teachers). They are clever people too. They learn what the white men can show them and they are also proud of their own Maori traditions and keep them going.

They have always been brave men. They fought hard against the British in the early days. Now they are fighting hard for the British. In the past they have won great fame by their bayonet charges. The Germans do not stand up against them.

### A Maori Golfer

The Maoris have made a name for themselves in many ways. Among other things they are good athletes and sportsmen. A big chief named Tupo Tareba died not long ago. He was famous as a footballer and a racy cyclist (which means he could

ride very fast on a bicycle); and he was the champion golfer of all New Zealand—better than all the white men. There is an example for the Port Moresby caddies.

### Boxing

This month there have been a lot of "boxing" matches between the soldiers, sailors, airmen and townspeople. On 19th June the Championship Matches were held on the cricket ground.

There was a big platform in one corner of the grounds. This is called a ring (although it is square). It is surrounded by ropes and the men fight inside the ropes.

They are matched in pairs. Big men fight big men, and small men fight small men, according to their weights. There are heavy-weights, cruiser-weights, welter-weights, light-weights, bantam-weights, fly-weights and feather-weights—perhaps some others also.

The game is to punch each other as hard and often as you can. The fighters fight for two minutes, and then a bell is struck and they have a short spell. Then the bell is struck once more, and up they jump and at it again. Sometimes one man knocks the other senseless. Then the referee counts from one to ten, and if the senseless man can't get up and fight again before the number ten is counted, then he has lost the fight; he has been "knocked out." If neither man is knocked out, then the referee says who fought best, and that man is the winner.

We call this "boxing" or "fighting." But it is not a real fight to the death. Both men should keep their tempers and be quite friendly

even while they are hitting each other on the jaw and the nose. At the end of the fight they should always shake hands to show that it has been a friendly match.

If Papuans ever want to go in for boxing they should remember this about keeping their tempers. In the boxing ring you cannot hit your opponent over the head with a piece of timber. We think perhaps it would be a good thing for Papuans not to box at all. Just think of it as a queer white man's fashion.



Hitler, Ruler of Germany

### A Fish Story Fifty Years Old

In the glass water-tank at the London Zoo a fish has just had its 50th birthday. It is a big fish called a "sterlet." It came from the River Danube and used to belong to the Tsar (or ruler) of Russia. The Tsar

sent it to England as a present. Thousands and thousands of people have seen it. It is the most popular fish in the world.

### Free France

Last year France got the worst of it in her fight with Germany. She gave in, and the fighting ceased in her country.

But many Frenchmen would not give in. They said, "The war is not over and we will go on fighting." These brave Frenchmen who still fight on are called the "Free French." Their leader is a great soldier called General deGaulle. They have left France and formed an army elsewhere, and it fights side by side with the British.

Now the war is going on in Syria. This country of Syria is under the rule of those French who have given in to the Germans and now want to work with them. But the British and the Free French are going to take it away from them. They are doing so now. Our armies have entered Syria and they have taken Damascus, the chief city. They will drive the German-French out of the country.

### African Pottery

We read in *Listen* a story of how pottery was discovered in Africa.

Many years ago, among the Basa people in the Cameroons there lived a woman named Ngo Bitol. She saw that termite (white ant) nests contain hollows. She took one, hollowed it out and poured water in it. Finding that the water did not run out, she put in a few palm nuts, covered it with leaves and set it on the fire to cook the nuts. She was pleased when she found that her experiment with these nests was successful. She said to herself, "Ants make these nests. I shall watch to see how they build them. Perhaps I can

how to make large vessels to hold water pots for cooking food."

he examined the clay of the nests and found that it was very fine and free from lumps and stones. She then searched for clay that looked like that of the nests. She found it near the spring where she was in the act of drawing water. She took a big lump of clay home with her. She put it on a piece of bark and kneaded it well. To increase its strength, she ground up some of the nests she had collected and added the powder to the clay. Then she took a flat lump of ant-heap earth as a base and sat down with it between her feet.

And so she went on to make her pots. To this day the Basa people honour the memory of Ngo Bitol.

## Native Contributions A Story about Malarial Fever for Readers,

I want to tell you a story about Malarial fever. We all know about malarial fever because we have very many malaria-carrying mosquitoes in this country. And we have malarial germs in our blood. We know that *Anopheles* mosquito transfers malaria from mosquito to man. This mosquito stands on its legs and has spotted wings.

### Cause of Malaria

I am now going to tell you how the female *Anopheles* takes the germs from the blood of one patient and takes it to the other patient.

*Anopheles* mosquitoes enter the village in the evening and morning. They first bite a man or child who has malaria germs in his blood. They swallow some of these male and female germs into the belly. The male and female germs join and now malaria parasites are formed in large numbers. These germs pass through the mosquito's body and wait in the salivary glands (in the mouth) of the mosquitoes. When the mosquito bites another man some of these germs go into the blood of the man and these enter the red cells of the blood and there they grow in numbers. Then the red cell breaks and the germs then enter another cell and they continue this until malaria parasites are in a great number of

cells. Twelve to fourteen days after infection there are enough parasites in the blood to cause malarial fever. After the eighth day female parasites appear in the red blood cells.

Forty-six

## FURTHER

# Warning to Canoes

THE Navy has now Closed the Waters both East and West of Port Moresby. This is because of Mines. Mines are like big bombs under the water. They are put there to stop enemy ships. They are anchored under the water so that you cannot see them. If the enemy ship runs into a mine it bursts, and the ship bursts too, and sinks. We do not think that any enemy ships will try to get into Port Moresby Harbour. But there is a war on, and the Navy has to be careful. That is why they have mined these waters. Native canoes must keep clear. Travellers coming to Port Moresby must enter through Basilisk Passage, where the beacon is. Inside the reef, East and West, there is great danger

## SO KEEP AWAY!

The germs do not divide in the human blood but in the mosquito's body. These germs look like a ring in the red blood cells but we cannot see them with our eyes. We must look through a microscope.

### The Diagnosis

Malaria parasites destroy many red blood cells and they may even destroy the patient. The patient first desires to stretch his arms and legs and feels cold shivers. At times pain in the spleen and headache, and pain in the limbs and back.

Malarial fever is like this. The patient has a cold and then a hot sweating stage. During the cold stage the patient shivers and feels cold. His temperature is usually raised. This lasts for about an hour.

Next the hot stage, and he becomes flushed and his skin is hot and burning. The temperature is greatly raised and this lasts for about three hours.

Last comes the sweating stage when the patient perspires freely. This lasts for about

two hours. The patient then becomes exhausted but feels better and the temperature drops.

If this disease is not treated these attacks will be repeated daily every second or third day, depending on the type of infection. The attack usually becomes less and less severe until the patient recovers.

### The Treatment

The treatment for malaria is quinine, and for headache aspirin.

This is what I learnt at the Government Medical School at Divina Koiari.

[By Nauadai Koia, N.M.A., Baniara. This wins 5s. prize.]



Some Papuan Golfers

## Story about Pottery Made Long Ago by the Boera People

### Part 1

Once upon a time in the olden days the Boera people used to live at Ravao, or Yule Island. At that time the natives who lived near the coast didn't know how to make pots—they used to roast their food in the fire.

They talked among themselves trying to think of a way to cook their food in a new fashion, cooking it inside something like a pot. So they told the women to go and dig some clay and the women did this.

How do they make these pots? First they bring the clay into the village and they put the clay outside on a plank in the sun to dry

for a day. Then they beat it with stones and they pick out the small stones and throw them away. As soon as that is finished they get sand and salt water and mix it, and make this become a pot that can be used to cook in.

Therefore all the other tribes up the coast have come to learn about making pots for themselves. The people from the mountains bring food or string bags of wallabies to buy pots with. It is a good thing to trade with pots in the Gulf or the Delta when we visit them and want to buy their sago or betel-nut.

### Part 2

In the same place where these people now dwell they also began to make dugong-nets.

Not long after this the people broke up and divided into two halves. One half got land at Delena and made their village there. The other half came to Iduata and there they made a large village. This village started from a place called Vaihoda (near Papa) and went as far as Laloasi (near Porebada Village).

At that time a man named Edai Siapo and all his people took their dugong-net out to Hediba Island. When it was evening they put the net in the water. At midnight a snake-fish came up from the bottom and took Edai Siapo from the canoe to the bottom and put him under a big rock and there he told him about the making of lakatoi.

## An Old Story

Therefore it is the Bôera people who first began making these three things in Papua. They taught the peoples along the coasts about these good things.

All the other tribes have been learning from em, and so they came to understand about em from those people. They have con-ued to make these things ever since that ne.

Please do not laugh at me if my writing is t good. The reason of this is that I did t learn in school but I taught myself to d and write; so please forgive me if my iting is not too good.

By Ahuia Ova, Hanuabada, C.D.]

## Football

Like cricket or any other sport football is y interesting. It is an outdoor game and e all sports it is very vigorous too. I ppose the very name "football" is derived m how the game itself is played.

### Association and Rugby

There are two kinds played as mentioned ve. In Association football the game is yed with a round ball. Rugby is played h an oval-shaped ball. In Rugby one may sh the ball with the hands but this is not wed in the former. Both games are good the two have divers rules respectively.

Like cricket they are played between two ns. Each side in Association football has en players.

### Popularity

his organized game is an old and favourite

For a very long time now it has been is still chiefly played in Europe. But since it has been played all over the re. To-day it has become a very popular e in Papua and among Papuans. It is ed in every schoolyard and one has esed it played in villages where even children take part in the game. Per- some day we will hear of a feminine

1.

### Reasons for Liking Football

Football in itself is a very good game. It t only an interesting game but also a healthy and vigorous game. Of all the our recreations football is considered as of the healthiest. It does not only give an ample amount of physical culture but keeps your body in its best form and ys fit. This is one of the main aims of all.

George Scott, Yule Island Catholic Mission.]

Forty-eight

In olden days our grandfathers and grand- mothers lived in a village called Lese. It is very near to Kaokavavu in the Gulf Division. Get your map of Papua and see if you can find it.

In those days the Lese people were very fond of fighting. They fought with people of other villages nearby and killed each other with bows and arrows, clubs and spears. But they were not cannibals.

Nowadays we live happily and peacefully because many years ago the British Govern- ment and Missionaries came to Papua and stopped all those bad fashions. But I want to tell you one of these stories about a fight.

Once upon a time some people from the village went for a feast to Pare Abumai Village. But this village was not on the coast. It was an inland village. When they arrived at the village, the villagers gave them hard betel-nuts and hard coconuts for chewing and eating. So these people knew by this sign that they wanted to fight. But they did not run away, they stayed in that village.

In the afternoon the villagers gave a great shout. Then one Lese man asked the old men of the village, "What is the matter with the villagers? They are shouting." But the old men said, "They want to kill a pig for the feast." This was a lie they told him. It really meant they wanted to attack them, and after a little while the fight began. All the men then in the village fetched their weapons and fought with the people. They killed all of them except a man named Elaifoia Arua, who escaped.

When Elaifoia Arua escaped from that village he climbed on that hill. From there he looked backwards and he saw the smoke rising from that village. Therefore he re- membered his loyal friends and he cried and mourned for them. Then he returned to Lese. The story is too long so I end here.

[By Forova Hui, L.M.S., Moru.]

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