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STATION: AITAPE

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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ACC. No: 496.

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SEPIK DISTRICT

AITAPE SUBDISTRICT

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 1 of 43/44

Patrol Conducted by L. E. F. FULTON

Area Patrolled SERRA AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 13/5/1944 to 21/5/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

AUGAU HQ.,
APO 705,
31st May 1944.

SUBJECT: PATROL REPORT. *Aitapeho. 1 of 43/44*
TO : OFFICER COMMANDING, ANSAW DETACHMENT.

Provisional Name: Aitape West, Serra East, Newi East.

Personnel: Lieut. E. T. Falton, ANSAW, 2 Officers and 32 EM of the 3rd. Batta. 126th Inf. Bde, 4 Native Constables of the M.P.C. 1 ex-Sgt N.G. Constabulary and 50 native carriers.

Duration of Patrol: 13th May 1944 to 21st May 1944.

Object: (a). To locate and destroy enemy in the area.
(b). To obtain intelligence of enemy movements.
(c). To contact and rehabilitate natives.
(d). To recruit native labour.

Diary

- May 13th: 0830 Patrol left Serra. 1300 arrived Sia. and 1530 arrived Wasapa. Progress slow, some troops carrying 70lbs.
- May 14th: 0800 left Wasapa and crossed Sissano lagoon by canoes. Patrol moved cautiously along route to Sumu. 1300 arrived Sumu. Village officials lined up awaiting arrival and reported no enemy in area. Village overgrown and unoccupied for a long period. During questioning of village officials disturbance caused by rifle fire and bullets over village. Investigation disclosed that Constables KANEH and TUNU had discovered 5 Japs in a building on the outskirts of the village. The two police opened fire killing 4 and wounding the other in the leg. A trail of blood was followed into the bush in the direction of Sumu.
The aggressive action by the police at this stage of the patrol had a decided effect on the morale of both troops and carriers. The latter who may have been disposed to run away at the sound of rifle fire, now completely confident. Sumu natives lined. This village appears to have kept clear of the Japs and furnished evidence of confidence on our return.
Ambushes set up on Walwali and Sumu tracks.
1800 A Jap observed moving around in house on outskirts of the village. Killed by members of the patrol.
- May 15th: At Sumu. 0730 native woman YAPA reported the presence of a Jap in house a short distance from the village. Ex-Sgt FOGWE first on the scene and killed him.
0930 Patrol to Sumu.
L/Cpl. HEMP (on leave) with T.T. and 21 natives to work also 20 Sissano natives, who had been carrying for patrol, forwarded to Aitape. Carriers will be replaced by casuals in villages. M.T.T. with natives in need medical attention, sent to Serra.
1400 Patrol returned and reported track bad and unable to reach Sumu and return before dusk.
- May 16th: At Sumu. 0630 N/G AIYA with Luluai and Tul Tul of Sumu took patrol to Sumu.
12 Sissano carriers returned to Serra for extra rations.
1530 Patrol returned from Sumu and reported Body of Jap wounded by KANEH & TUNU on 14th, found on Sumu track. - 5 dead Japs in Sumu village. - 2 Japs killed in Sumu village by patrol (1 by N/G AIYA).

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

Page 2

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- May 17th. 0800 Patrol left Rama, Track bad and progress slow. Two Remu natives reported the presence of three Japs coming along the track from Walwali. Ambush laid, 1000 hours two Japs appeared and were fired on by forward elements. Both killed, one by W/C KAMER. The third Jap who was in the rear, ran into the bush where he was pursued and killed by Lt. Fulton. 1400 contacted two natives from Barida. 1530 The patrol divided into two parties. One to go to Walwali 2 and Nengian. The other to accompany Lt. Fulton to Barida-Romi-Walwali 1. The parties to meet again at Walwali 2 1700 arrived Barida after stiff climb. No recent Jap visits to village. Off evacuation route. Information obtained of pro Jap activities of certain villages.
- May 18th. Barida village lined, 6 natives recruited to work in Aitape. 4 in need of medical attention to Serra native hospital. 0900 left Barida. 0930 passed through Fibre. Village deserted but now joined with Barida and will be re-occupied. 1100 arrived Romi. Off Jap route and tracks overgrown. Romi natives lined. 9 natives recruited to work in Aitape and 6 sent to Serra native hospital. 1300 left Romi. 1630 arrived Walwali 1 (alter map position) Off Jap route and village overgrown having been deserted for long period. 1730 Walwali natives arrived from bush on hearing of arrival per Romi mess senger.
- May 19th. Walwali natives lined. 7 natives recruited to work in Aitape. 0930 left Walwali 1 and travelled downstream to Walwali 2. 1100 arrived Walwali 2. Lieut. Waite's party in the village and reported "After patrol divided on 17th, his party met a number of Japs, (believed to be 5), of which one was killed and the remainder (some believed to be armed) escaped". 1300 Patrol returned from Nengian and reported "No enemy in village. Several dead along route." Luluai and Tul Tul. Nengian reported at Walwali 2. Nengian males lined. 6 recruited to work in Aitape and 1 sent to Serra hospital. W/C AIMO on route to Nengian saw Jap, with rifle between his knees, crouching in a sitting position by roadside. Jap killed by AIMO.
- May 20th. 0700 Patrol left Walwali 2. Track very bad and stinking with dead Japs. 0930 Two Japs surprised while resting by roadside and shot by forward elements of patrol. One had been previously wounded and were probably two of party encountered by Lieut. Waite's patrol on 17th. 1200 arrived Rama. Sisano carriers waiting with stores from Serra. Natives reported that a sick Jap arrived on outskirts of Rama on the 19th. He was held by the natives and tied in a sitting position to a house post to await return of patrol but died during the night of 19/20th. Native APAU appointed Tul Tul in place of TAPI dec'd. 1700 W/C AIYA returned from Sumu with male natives. Sumu males lined. 12 recruited to work in Aitape. W/C AIYA reported that he had killed 3 Japs earlier in the day at intervals in the vicinity of Sumu village. 1 on entering the village. 1 on the track to Mori 1. and the other crossing the Blizi river. Good Work.
- May 21st. 0815 Patrol left Rama and arrived Warapu 1045 hours. Warapu and Sisano villages lined en route and patrol returned to Serra at 1630 hours.

Information re enemy troops:

- (a). Evacuation route prior to occupation of Serra by patrol.
 Siauti - Nengian - Walwali 2 - Ramu - Sumu - Serra.
- (b). Evacuation route after occupation of Serra by patrol.
 Siauti - Nengian - Walwali 2 - Ramu - Sumu - Mori 3
 Poko - Leitro.
- (c). Condition of enemy troops.
 The general condition of enemy encountered was poor. Their arms consisted of a bayonet and they were not carrying any food. They are not organized and travel in small parties, the largest party numbering five. Many have died from sickness, starvation and suicide. The track is strewn with discarded equipment and clothing.

NATIVES suspected of enemy co-operation and acts of hostility:

Informants: Luluai and Tul Tul of Barida.

Villages named: KALAU - MORLU - WANTIPI

Information: Two Dutchmen and one Malay were apprehended by natives from the abovementioned villages. They were tied to poles and carried to the Jap post at Malol. The informants saw the prisoners tied up in a house under armed guard. The prisoners were later taken to Aitape where, it is reported, they were beheaded.

Native situation:

✓ SIS ANDO & BARAFU. Health poor when first contacted but now good after treatment at Serra native hospital. Natives living in villages.

✓ RAMU & SUMU. Health poor when first contacted but now good after treatment at Serra native hospital. These villages have been Jap staging areas. The natives have now returned and commenced work of cleaning up and burning houses.

BARIDA. Health fair. Sick treated at Serra. Natives now living in village which has not recently been visited by Japs.

SONI. Health very good. Village at no time visited by Japs. in mountains and off routes.

WALWALI. Health very good. All sections of village have been deserted by natives for a long period. Walwali 1 is overgrown but natives have now returned and commenced cleaning. Walwali 2 has been used as a staging area by evacuating Japs. This section to be burned and rebuilt.

NENGIAN. Health good. Natives have been living in bush but have now returned and will clean, burn and rebuild village which has been a Jap staging area.

Native labour quotas from the above villages have been supplied to Aitape.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

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Native Police: Too much praise cannot be given to the work performed by the police and coolies who accompanied the patrol. N/O KAMM in particular being outstanding. His eagerness to act as forward scout aroused a sense of rivalry among the others resulting in the necessity of exercising restraint in this direction.

The example set by the Native Police had a direct bearing on the morale of both troops and native carriers and was to a large extent responsible for the success of the patrol in capably performing the tasks allotted to him and sharing equally the hardships and danger.

The figures hereunder indicate more the tide of fortune and opportunity than a scale of ability.

Men killed by Police.

N/O	ATM	4
N/O	KAMM	3
N/O	TUM	2
N/O	AMM	2
Ex SGT	POONE	1
		<u>Total 12</u>

Native Carriers: The carrier line were making their first trip with a fighting patrol and comprised newly contacted natives. The action of N/Os KAMM and TUM in quickly disposing of 5 Japs at Roma, the first contacted by the patrol, had the effect of instilling confidence in the coolies. This confidence was maintained throughout enabling them to carry their loads and travel in an orderly manner.

In future patrols progress will be built up incrementally; if troops expected to carry more than 70% of loads in this instance some troops set off with 70% loads and necessary adjustments had to be made along route. This could not have been adhered to if troops had carried loads on second half of patrol, additional carriers being obtained in the villages. In estimating marching times, it must also be carried by troops, allowance must be made for slower progress and closer stages, in which case the extra days required to make the patrol will necessitate a larger food and carrier supply.

Fulton

NX 3247 Lieut. N. T. Fulton

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HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
9 Jun 44



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ANGAU

Patrol Report ALTAF No 1 of 43/44

1. Attached is copy of above-mentioned Patrol Report.
2. This gives a clear picture of how our Field Staff operates in forward areas, combining mopping up enemy stragglers, recruiting native labour, contacting the natives and telling them of our return, re-establishing villages and caring for the sick, as well as being guides to the US combat patrols.
3. X The Native Police behaved in a meritorious way and their tally of twelve Japs is to be commended. The actions of KAMEN and TURU in attacking five Japs and accounting for them is outstanding. TURU is not a member of the NPC. When Capt Milligan left ALTAF in 1.42 he sent the local Police, including TURU, to their homes with instructions to report on his return. TURU reported immediately after the landing of our Troop and has since been used as a guide and for Intelligence purposes. When his services are no longer urgently required he will be sent to HQ for enrolment and re-training.
4. The capture and handing over of members of the Dutch Stevedore Patrol has been reported previously by FELO parties. Capt Milligan is collecting evidence and as conditions become settled full reports will be submitted.

H. R. Hally
Major
H. R. Hally
ADDS HQ NORTHERN REGION

Doc Mills 14/6

Encl-

DR [Signature] 14/6

24 JUN 1944



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 2 of 43/44

Patrol Conducted by NOU AF GOW

Area Patrolled WUMERAU - P. IER. AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 9/5/1944 to 21/5/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

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District Commissioner

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

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

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

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10 May
(contd.)
11 May

, where defence position had been set up by 126 Regt.

At KAPOAM (KAMTI). Lieut Londrigan and other members of Troop who had slept on road arrived at about 0930 hrs. As these men very tired, decided to leave for LIPAN on following day. In afternoon Londrigan advised Gc. that only 11 troops would be going on, as the rest were in poor physical condition and would cause quite a number of native carriers were shortened.

ANGAU HQ
APO 705.

PATROL REPORT. *Autape No. 2 of 43/44*

AREA PATROLLED. Refer US Army Provisional Maps: Sheets: AITAPE EAST, SENO EAST, SUAIN WEST, NANU WEST.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS. To proceed on patrol of 14 days duration to PALEI - ASIER area. The object of the patrol was to gain information regarding enemy movements in PALEI area, and to make a recce of the main roads South to WOMGREEN village (Ref. NANU WEST). Div Recce Troop anxious to proceed to AFUA, and then follow DRINIUMOR Riv south across Torrecell's, but on advice of Maj Niall and Capt Milligan had abandoned this scheme and chosen route from CHINAPELLI via PALAURU to ASIER and thence by main southern route to ultimate destination.

- patrol further instructed,
1. to recruit labour for ANGAU HQ.
2. to advise village officials of present war position and warn them regarding pro-Japanese activities.

DURATION OF PATROL. From 9 May, 1944 to 21 May 1944.

Personnel. WO (11) A.F. Gow and 2 nat. constables.
Lieut Londrigan and 27 OR's of 32 Div Recce Troop.

DIARY.

(9 May. Lieut Londrigan with 27 ORs of 32 Div Recce Troop and 125 native carriers arrived at CHINAPELLI at approx 1400 hrs where he contacted WO Gow, who had been at this outpost since a few days after initial landing, attached to No. 2 Bn 127 Regt. Natives of PALAURU when questioned regarding proposed route to ASIER, stated this was unsafe owing to recent landlips, and that best route to follow was from KAPOAM through LIPAN GORGE to YAPUNDA. Decided to follow this route, and attempted advise Capt Milligan of change in plans, but communications unsatisfactory.

10 May. Left CHINAPELLI at approx 0730 hrs on KAPOAM road. road in bad condition - Recce Troop (carrying own packs) soon began to lag. Reached crossing NIGIA RIVER 1230 hrs. From then on track became increasingly difficult with heavy mud and undulating terrain. At approx 1630 hrs Lieut Londrigan and biggest percentage of OR's decided to camp on road about five miles east of KAMTI. WO Gow continued on with carriers. Shortly after leaving main party noticed many Jap bivouac areas and clothing thrown away. Saw 4 dead Japs on right side of road, and about half an hour later at river crossing, saw two more. Proceeded on to KAMTI and made camp in village

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ANGAU HQ
APO 705.

PATROL REPORT. *Atapaho 2 of 43/44*

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10 May
(Contd.)
11 May

, where defence position had been set up by 126 Regt.

At KAPOAM (KAMTI). Lieut Londrigan and other members of Troop who had slept on road arrived at about 0930 hrs. As these men very tired, decided to leave for LIPAN on following day. In afternoon Londrigan advised Gow that only 11 troops would be going on, as the rest were in poor physical condition and would cause quite a number of delays. Accordingly, European rations were shortened to allow for a twelve day period for twelve men, and it was also arranged to carry the packs of those American troops going on with patrol. Native carriers were checked and 23 of weakest instructed to return with troops to AITAPE.

12 May

Left KAMTI at 0830 hrs after considerable delays with line and troops owing to wet weather, and proceeded South along main road. Road fairly good but broken in places by artillery fire. SIPINI village destroyed by bombing - three dead Japs found in house on outskirts, apparently killed by American patrol. Reached PAIWI at approx 1030 hrs - two dead Japs seen in house. Proceeded SE on main LIPAN road. No patrolling had previously been done in this vicinity, and as track showed many signs of recent Jap use, the patrol advanced more cautiously. In first hour four Jap dead were counted, all apparently having died of sickness or starvation. A short time later the patrol killed two Jap stragglers. Crossed NIGIA R. at 1300 hrs, and found road in bad condition with heavy mud - still traces of Japs. Arrived Govt. Rest House near LIPAN R. at 1630 hrs - found one dead Jap in house who was buried, and party camped for night.

13 May

Left Rest House at 0730 hrs and followed river South. Best road to date, and good progress made. Arrived YAPUNDA at 1530 hrs after uneventful walk showing no evidence of Japs. Contacted party of natives a few miles from YAPUNDA who guided party to Govt. Rest House. House in good condition, also quarters for police and carriers. Americans attempted wireless communication with AITAPE, reception good but transmission faulty. Lulual of YAPUNDA (SUANGIN) and his assistant INOWA reported to WO GOW. When asked of Japanese patrols in district, reported only three, and none for several months. Said PALEI district had had dysentery epidemic, which had caused numerous deaths.

14 May

Troops attempted repair transmitter whilst WO Gow visited hamlets of YENORMIL, MULGOMBI and YAUWALIA. Found villages fairly well inhabited, although Lulual reported some families still in bush because of fear of Allied bombing. Some food was supplied to carrier line. Lulual instructed to call everyone to village for inspection on return of patrol. No success with transmitter, so proceeded to MARKUMBER at 1200 hrs. Shortly after leaving station two soldiers fell out sick and were returned to YAPUNDA with seven natives and stores for four days. Rest of party arrived MARKUMBER at 1530 hrs and prepared to camp for night. Found natives helpful and some food brought in. Medd Tultul of ASIER reported and gave useful information about local pro-Jap natives - he was instructed to return to village and await return of patrol.

15 May

Left MARKUMBER 0800 hrs and proceeded south along good road - passed through BELTIN, WASIL and PAUAM, but found villages in state of disrepair and very few people living in them. Patrol arrived SENGI just before noon, and was well received by natives. Lulual and Tultul reported

15 May
(Contd)

very little Jap activity in area - some small patrols many months before. People seemed impressed with short propaganda talk concerning recent activities of ALLIES in New Guinea, and produced some of our propaganda leaflets which they had found. WO Gow warned people to be back in village when party returned so that inspection could be made. Pushed on to MONANDIN WHERE our arrival was not greeted very enthusiastically. Went to furthest hamlet MAMUL and arranged to camp in Rest House. Found that large Jap patrol of at least one hundred had camped on this site about three weeks earlier, and from there proceeded west to main KAPOAM road. Unable to obtain more information about this patrol, except that they were all armed and carried their own food. May have been party which attacked 163 Regt at KAMTI on 27th April. Had been warned of presence of Jap native Captain YAGABOR of MAMUL, but this native had made good his escape on the morning of our arrival. Village Officials contacted, large quantities of food purchased, and guides arranged to accompany patrol to WUMERAU.

16 May.

WO Gow with Lieut Londrigan, four ORs and 2 Nat Const proceeded to WUMERAU. After proceeding only a few miles found newly formed Jap footprints on track. Proceeded with more caution, and arrived WUMERAU at 1030 hrs approx, 2 1/2 hrs walk from MAMUL. Luluai and Tultul reported, and natives took to line immediately. From native information discovered that Jap patrol of 1 Offr and 3 ORs, all armed and carrying own food, guided by two Maprik natives, had been in village only three days before. They had proceeded as far as MAMUL, but had returned through WUMERAU on the same day and continued in an easterly direction. Only one of the MAPRIK natives could speak pidgin and he informed the WUMERAU's of very little apart from the fact that Jap forces in MAPRIK area were still considerable. The WUMERAU's lined and 11 recruits were taken from this village. Patrol returned MAMUL arriving there at 1530 hrs approx. WO Gow lined MAMUL natives and selected six recruits.

17 May.

To main MONANDIN hamlet - village officials awaiting arrival with native foods - some recruits taken, and party continued on to SENGLI where natives were once again waiting with a small quantity of food for the carriers. Lined local natives and took a few recruits. Thence returned to MARKUMBER and intended proceeding to ASIER, but Americans too tired to proceed further, so made camp at about 1400 hrs. Sent instructions to YAPUNDA for officials and some recruits to report to me at ASIER on the following day. Also some YAKAMUL carriers sent to assist Americans and natives left at YAPUNDA. One YAKAMUL native brought from YAPUNDA very ill with pneumonia.

18 May.

Left MARKUMBER for ASIER taking a few recruits en route. Found road good and recently cleaned by ASIER's. YAKAMUL Native died just prior to departure, and was buried at MARKUMBER. Arrived ASIER after 2 1/2 hrs walk, passing through a new village SIEBUNGA WALEITEI where four recruits were added to the line. At ASIER Luluai, Tultul and Med Tultul reported. Arrested YAPURIN of SIEBUNGA for pro-Jap activities. He admitted being an NCO of the Jap Police (probably Sgt-Mjr). Good supply of sago and other native foods brought in by local natives. No recent Jap activities in ASIER area. Fact definitely established that Jap stragglers attempting to escape from coastal area had not used road from PALANRU to ASIER.

19 May.

Left ASIER in northerly direction at approx 0700 hrs. One more YAKAMUL carrier contracted pneumonia and had to be carried.

19 May
(Contd.)

Several recruits from ASIER proceeded with patrol. Found road good in initial stages, but stiff climbing made progress of troops slow. Reached headwaters of WILJUM Ck. at 1300 hrs and decided that WO Gow and three troops push on with line for CHINAPELLI, whilst rest of party travelled at more leisurely speed. Contacted a patrol from 127 Regt, making road recon, a short time after leaving river. WO Gow with carriers (excepting those carrying sick native) arrived CHINAPELLI at 1630 hrs, - balance of party arrived 1800 hrs. No trace of Japanese stragglers throughout day.

- 20 May Carrier line with troops sent to Div HQ. WO Gow awaited arrival of YAKAMUL natives with native being carried - party came in at approx 1600 hrs, having been delayed on previous day by rain swollen river.
- 21 May From CHINAPELLI to HQ 127 Regt, about two hours walk, and thence by truck to ANGAU R.C.

REMARKS.

MEDICAL.

Health in general in area patrolled appeared reasonably good, however natives advised recent dysentery epidemic which had taken heavy toll of the local population. It is thought that this disease was brought to the hinterland by natives of the PALEI area, who had been working for the Japs on aerodrome construction at TADJI, who had contracted the disease on the coast, and who when driven from the coastal areas by the Allied bombings had returned to their villages causing infection there. Most of the young people appeared to have died out, and in the villages those people seen were either very old or very young. Large numbers of the children had tropical sores (framboesia), but as no medical supplies were available for the patrol to carry, nothing could be done to assist these people.

RECRUITING.

A total of 46 recruits were obtained, by taking about 25% of the fit males in each village passed through. This number seems small, but in view of the remarks in the previous paragraph concerning recent heavy death rate in this area, it is understandable that not much labour was available. The people were at first not anxious to supply labour, as with their previous experience in working for the Japs in the AITAPE area, their natives had been treated rather badly particularly in regard to food and medical treatment. However, on my assurance that they would be properly treated, were quite willing to send their young men with the patrol.

NATIVE POLICE.

The two Nat Consts. accompanying patrol conducted themselves well during the patrol, and carried out whatever instructions were given them. Nat Consts were WORONGWEI and WAGOMBIA.

NATIVE FOODS.

This appeared to be fairly plentiful in PALEI villages, and in nearly every village passed through, quantities were purchased as a supplementary ration to the carrier line.

GENERAL.

If more time could have been taken in organising this patrol, I feel sure that it's mission could have been accomplished more efficiently. With only one day to arrange it's departure, many things were arranged rather haphazardly. i.e.

- (1) Loading on natives was unequal,

When line arrived at CHINAPELLI, some were loaded over 50lbs, whilst others were carrying a negligible amount of cargo.

2. Troops carried own packs, with a result that more than half of them fell out after first two days march. From KAPOAM, with re-organisation of line, troops packs were carried, and they managed to walk for remainder of patrol quite well.

3. Unnecessary cargo was carried (At KAPOAM it was found that one two boy load was a case containing 1 gross of mosquito repellent).

4. Trade goods (salt, tobacco and lapalava) were to accompany line, and be handed to WO Gow at CHINAPELLI, however only trade goods sent, was a small supply of salt.

5. No tobacco issue was made to cargo line prior to departure, and as no trade tobacco was carried, line had no smoking material for two weeks, until return.

PROPAGANDA. Wherever communities could be gathered together, a short talk was delivered on the lines suggested by Capt Milligan, emphasising recent Allied victories in New Guinea area, and present routing of Japanese in AITAPE and HOLLANDIA areas. This was fairly well received by the natives, who had seen evidence of Allied air supremacy, and had been told by natives recently returned from the coastal areas of large numbers of American troops in that area. However, the general attitude of the native seemed to be, that if possible he would like to be strictly neutral. Change in administration came far too often, and was rather overwhelming, with both the Japanese and ourselves making demands of the natives, which only caused the breaking up of their families and village life. They were assured that the re-conquest of the AITAPE area was not a temporary measure, and that we had come to stay. It would only be a matter of a short period, before all the Japanese in the area were neutralised, and then the life of the natives would settle back to what it was before the War, they were told. ~~XXX~~

JAPANESE TREATMENT OF NATIVES. In this area the Japs apparently had not antagonised the natives, by making impossible demands of them, and as a result the natives had given the Jap quite a lot of assistance, particularly in supplying native labour. The system of appointing native Captains had been adopted, many of these being former Luluais or Tuitula. A Native Constabulary had been established, and members of this Unit were called on to do much the same work as our R.P.C., accompanying patrols and controlling natives. Two members of this Unit were arrested by the patrol, but on being questioned, their offences did not seem to be very grave ones, however they are being held for further questioning. The natives were questioned regarding Japanese courts, and stated that if they had any complaints, they could take these to the Japanese Kiap at Pro, whose decision was final, and usually quite just and impartial.

(A.F. Gow) WO (ii)
PATROL OFFICER.

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DS 30/4/1

HQ Northern Region
ANCAU
LAE
9 Jun 44

HQ
ANCAU

Patrol Report AITAPE No 2 of 4/44

1. Attached is copy of the above-mentioned Report.
2. Woll Gow has done good work in conducting such a Patrol in an area which at the time of setting out was believed to be full of enemy troops.
3. The area is very well known to me and it is hard to account for the slow progress and the 'cracking up' of the US Troops. Nowhere on this track is there a climb of 1000 ft.
4. Every Patrol brings new reports of dysentery and it is becoming one of our major problems. Another EMA has been sent to Aitape to assist Sgt Hagenlocher who was sadly overworked, but with only two EMA's both will be confined to the local hospital and the immediate Aitape area. We can expect more such outbreaks as enemy troops die on the roads and villages from sickness and starvation.
5. The PALEI area had only just come under complete control prior to the War and natives had not yet learned to bring their sick to hospital. It is anticipated with numerous small streams and a ~~small~~ outbreak would be hard to control.
6. Considering the outbreak of dysentery the number recruited is quite sufficient. We will have to re-establish complete control before the natives become settled and quite happy to accept our administration. Once again the enemy seemed to have treated the natives reasonably well and to obtain their complete confidence we must not deplete the villages of young men for labour recruits.


Major
H. R. Niall
ADDS HQ NORTHERN REGION

Encl



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... AITAPE Report No. 30/43/44

Patrol Conducted By... NO. 11 A.F. GOW

Area Patrolled... WAPI AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 6/19/44 to 25/6/19/44

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....
.....

O.S.
ANGAU DET
APO 705

PATROL REPORT.

AREA PATROLLED - WAPI area.

REF SHEETS 1" to 1 Mile - AITAPE, SEMO WEST, and HAUW WEST

DURATION OF PATROL - 6 June 44 - 25 June 44.

OBJECT OF PATROL - Patrol WAPI area advising natives of Allied activities in AITAPE area.
Recruit labour for ANGAU compound.

PERSONNEL:

- NGX 142 WOLL A.F. Gow
- VX53709 WOLL G.W. Edwards
- RPC Cpl KOMBIAMERI
- L/Cpl NEMO
- Const KILAGO
- " DOIER ✓
- " LANGASOMERI
- " WONDENOM
- " TURU
- " WORONGWEI
- " WAGOMBIA
- S/Const AISAWO

53 SISSANO carriers.

DIARY:

- 6 June - Left AITAPE 0800 and proceeded SIAUTI - road in bad condition and progress slow. Arrived rest house WOM 1500 hrs and camped.
- 7 June - Continued at 0800 hrs in westerly direction as far as YALINGI River and thence south following stream bed to WANINGI. Here contacted a group of WAPI natives under police escort sent to coast by Lieut (Sp) G.A.V. Stanley AIB and FELO. ANGAU patrol continued on to LUPAI and made camp at 1430 hrs. Later in afternoon another party of approximately 60 natives sent in by Stanley arrived LUPAI.
- 8 June - From LUPAI at 0730 hrs south along main track. SISSANOs tired on mountain slopes - progress slow. WO Edwards ill. Camped rest house SIMORO (SOMERO). Number of village officials proceeding AITAPE contacted and instructed return to WAPI area as GOV considered their absence from area detrimental to objects of patrol.
- 9 June - continued along well graded road at 0730 hrs to reach WILHEITEL rest house at 1130 hrs. Received quite enthusiastically by large number of village officials who were advised of the objects of patrol and instructed to return to villages and await patrols' arrival in their vicinity. Village officials in possession of hats and village books. WILHEITEL, BAWETE, and MIWAUTE lined and some recruits selected. Received warning note from Stanley at LUMI advising westward progress of 150 Japs reported at KUBRIWAT 2 June who would probably follow route WOMORER, WUMERAU, MONANDIN, MAI, WALEM-YERISI, YUWIL, WUBLAGIL, YLIL, TANJE etc.

DIARY (Continued)

- 10 June - Sent Consts NEMO and WOPENGWEI in direction of WUELAGIL to attempt gain information of alleged Jap patrol, also sent BOIER and IANGASOMERI towards LUMI to gauge native feeling in that area. Recruited villages of WABUTI and YAPOAM.
- 11 June - Received message from BOIER advising no enemy in area of EAST WAPI so decided to continue patrol south. In afternoon received note from Stanley giving his present location as ONDRAMALO.
- 12 June - Despatched first party of WAPI recruits to coast, also returned SISSANO labour as local supply labour sufficient my demand. Some village officials accompanied party also. Const WAGOMBIA. Patrol proceeded south - village of WILION lined and 15 recruits selected. Hence to TANGE where a further 26 men were recruited. Roads recently cleaned and in good condition. T.T. and M.T.T. of TANGE reported and brought food.
- 13 June - Continued south to YILI. Natives prepared for party's arrival. Rest house and roads in good condition and food ready for officers. Recruited YILI and passed on to PIEM. Here rest house in course of construction. Natives absent from village gathering timber. Passed on to TUMWENTONI and found village deserted so decided to camp here and attempt to establish contact. T.T. and M.T.T. eventually reported with village book. Apparently village only once previously visited by P.O. and natives definitely frightened because of recent Pro-Jap activities (assisting patrols). Village lined and some recruits taken.
- 14 June - Consts KALAGO and TURU sent to recruit East WAPI whilst main patrol continued westward to rendezvous at LUMI in approximately 4 days. Proceeded to PUANGA - village in good condition and officials most co-operative. Approximately 30 recruits taken. Passed on to WITIKAN and camped at rest house. Contacted Lieut Stanley who was camped in this area attempting recover goods looted by BRAS's party from various villages in west WAPI.
- 15 June - At WITIKAN - inspected loot so far recovered by Stanley and put in possession of facts concerning BRAS's patrol to W. WAPI. Consts NEMO and WORONGWEI returned having patrolled WUELAGIL, NINGIL, YANKOK, BRUGAP area, with approximately 70 recruits - reported no Jap patrol activities in E. WAPI area.
- 16 June - At WITIKAN - despatched line of 120 recruits to AITAPE under escort Const WORONGWEI. Deserters MUNGIL of YANKOK, SEPAKU and WARIM of YAPIEN and WUNMAKAI of WULAKUM apprehended by L/Opl NEMO. Opl KOMBLAMERI and party of police sent to MAXIL to attempt apprehend deserters WANKU and KASUL of that village. Returned and reported that WITIKAN and LIPOAM had been deserted by natives evidently suffering from 'guilty conscience' - some recruits taken from MAXIL but deserters had made good their escape.

DIARY (Continued)

- 17 June - Continued on to NAKIL. All except one hamlet deserted. Sent out police to attempt contact with people in hamlet - returned in afternoon with two men and five women. These people had assisted BRAS and were apparently afraid of consequences. LUPAI and T.T. of PINGIL reported with book - this area apparently only visited twice by F.Gs. in many years.
- 18 June - At NAKIL - police sent to try and contact village people once again but unable to do so. PINGIL brought food - very small hamlet and no recruits taken.
- 19 June - To TELOTE (ONFRAMELO). Visited NEMEMBIN and KEIBAM en route and recruited these villages. Well received at TELOTE where village officials from MILIOM, URITE and TEBALI reported. Villages lined and recruited, previously large population this area, now considerably thinned out by deaths from dysentery.
- 20 June - From TELOTE to SEINUM village - apparently deserted for some time. Left NEMO and AISAWO to try and contact natives and proceeded on towards TALBIPI. Found this village deserted also. Govt. Rest House and Police House destroyed by incendiary bombs - apparently this place raided to frighten Japs garrisoned in vicinity. Eventually contacted three male natives and some police left to contact rest of villagers whilst main party proceeded LUMI. Arrived and found KALAGO and TURU waiting with large number of E. WAPI recruits. Some SEINUM natives returned with NEMO and AISAWO.
- 21 June - BOIER returned with TALBIPI men, women and children. Some recruits selected. Patrol set off in direction of SIBOITE. Recruits taken at AOETE, TAUWETEI and FLOBUM. At TAUWETEI, some of some of BRAS's activities, only Govt rest house remained, rest of village having been burned. At SIBOITE, villages of SIBOITE, SIGAITE and ERITEI lined and some recruits taken. Const AISAWO sent from LUMI towards KARALTEM to recruit this area.
- 22 June - From SIBOITE to WAUPOLIO, passing through RAUWETEI and WILBEITEI en route. AISAWO returned late in afternoon with several recruits.
- 23 June - To LUPAI - road in good condition and good time made. Arrived at 1400 hrs.
- 24 June - To SIAUTI - arrived 1430 hrs. Patrol of 32 Div Recce Troops accompanied by Capt O'Donnell arrived in at 1630 hrs proceeding towards LUMI.
- 25 June - To AITAPE - arriving at 1500 hrs.

PROPAGANDA:

Japanese agents YAIBU of NARETE, MAKAIN of LUMI, MOLO of SIGAITE and TENI of RAUWETEI, the last mentioned being the leader of 'Tinkuna Cargo' believed ably assisted by MAKAIN and MOLO.

PROPAGANDA (Continued)

On the patrol's arrival in the WAPI area, the people tired of TENA's fruitless promises and prophecies had long since ceased to pay him fealty, and since the very eventful patrol by BRAS and the arrest of the four enemy agents mentioned above the people had more or less drifted away from their beliefs in the 'Timbuna Cargo'. However, as native Const BOIER, himself a WAPI native of ERITEI accompanied Gov's patrol, he was soon able to disillusion the still doubtful ones by recounting the sights he had seen when he visited Australia as a member of a F.E.L.C. party.

The natives were told that in all probability small Jap parties would attempt to pass through their area from time to time, these being escapees from the UETAK - M'PRIK area, and were instructed to keep scouts on all roads so that on the approach of these parties the people could desert the village;

2. not to bring food or to attempt to guide Jap parties
3. bring immediate information to the nearest ANCAU AIB or FELO officer.

The efficiency of this system was not tested as no Japanese parties passed through the area during the presence of the patrol. However, the natives seemed to be pleased with the return of the Govt Patrol and with the arrest of the trouble makers were prepared to settle down to normal living once again. The SELIMU people were apparently still suffering from a 'guilty conscience' and although some recruits were taken from this village none of the village officials were contacted.

POLICE:

The police line performed excellently, with the two exceptions of WAGOMBIA and WONDENOM.

The first mentioned is stupid and lazy, and despite the fact that he has been to Australia and had full training does not seem to respond to discipline very well.

WONDENOM besides being cowardly and extremely stupid is inclined to disobedience and laziness.

The work of Const BOIER was extremely helpful to the patrol, and because of his local knowledge was soon able to win the confidence of his people.

HEALTH:

Appeared to be fairly good in general, but many deaths has occurred from the recent dysentery epidemic which has affected all the peoples of the AITAPE hinterland - in the south-east WAPI several people complained of symptoms suggesting dysentery, but as the patrol carried NO medical supplies, it was unable to assist these unfortunate people. At attempt was made to obtain medical supplies before leaving AITAPE but none were available at that time. WOLL Edwards did an excellent job in keeping sickness in the labour line down with a small issue medical kit of his own.

GENERAL:

The recent activities of BRAS in this area definitely hampered the objects of this patrol.

*Sub-para
RRK*

DADMS

GENERAL (Continued)

BRAS, a dishonourably discharged ex-Police Boy, and more recently employed by AIB and MOSS TROOPS, was allegedly sent out by Lieut (Sp) G.A.V. Stanley AIB and FELO to attempt to trace movement of Jap party which passed through WAPI area some time towards end of March. He was also instructed to attempt to apprehend the men concerned in the attempted attack on Fryer and Aitken and the pro-Jap agents in the area.

Accompanied by a large number of armed natives, BRAS set out to accomplish his mission. He concentrated his attention on the second part of his orders very well, arrested some of the miscreants, and then began a campaign of rape, burning and looting, which was not only directed at the villages which had previously resisted Japanese patrols, but also against people who were quite harmless and who had previously given Allied patrol every assistance. (i.e. ERITEL). Many of the natives accompanying BRAS were from the S.E. WAPI and I am sure had no thoughts of loyalty in accompanying him, but mainly the opportunity of settling old debts and gaining supplies of loot. However, I believe these matters have been dealt with at great length by Stanley.

When Gow's patrol entered the area, that natives' attitude was one of veiled mistrust, as they had just seen the activities of BRAS, and assumed, not unnaturally, that they would receive the same harsh treatment from all armed parties. They were disillusioned as quickly as possible, and as the patrol was accompanied by old police NEMO, TURU and BOIER whom they knew, this job was rendered more easy.

Recruits for the journey numbered 430, most of these men being in good physical condition.

As the patrol was only scheduled for fourteen days duration, and rations only carried for that period, it was impossible to stay any longer in the area owing to lack of food, therefore the looting problem which Lieut Stanley was attempting to solve, was left entirely to him, as BRAS's patrol was his responsibility. However, when Capt O'Donnell was contacted at SIANTU, Gow advised him of all information gained by patrol and suggested that he communicate with Stanley as soon as he arrived at LUMI.

Sgd A.F. GOW WO11
P.O.

DO 30/4/3

HQ ANGAU DET
A.P.O. 705
5 Aug 44

ADDS
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

PATROL REPORT

1. Patrol report by NGX142 WO11 A.F. Cow to the WAPI area is attached hereto please.
2. The WAPI area has had many internal disruptions during the past two years - in late 1942 TENI of TAUNWETEI was at the root of a spread of 'Vailala Madness' with its internal unsettling repercussions; then in 1943 the LUMI natives at the instigation of MAKAIN and MOLO attempted the capture of Lieut Fryer and his party with the intention of handing them over to the enemy at ALTAPE - the attempt fortunately failed. This was followed by the activities of BRAS, now under arrest, so that the whole area was most unsettled and inclined to a Pro-Japanese feeling. Gow therefore did a fine job in bringing the area back to a state of normality. The area seethes with intrigue and suspicion but Gow handled the whole situation with a cool and strong hand. He carried out an excellent patrol.
3. Those responsible for the assault on Lieut Fryer's party and BRAS are all being held in custody pending further enquiries.

J.S. Milligan
..... Capt
(J.S. MILLIGAN)
O.C. ANGAU DET.

Hq. ANGAU.

RECEIVED
13 AUG 1944
Date.....

1. The report indicates excellent work.
2. The investigation of the assault on Lt Fryer & Bras's activities will have to await more settled conditions in this area.

DS
DS will keep the

1944 14/8.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MITAPE Report No. 4 of 43/44

Patrol Conducted by CAPT. D.M. VIENBERG. (Fenton)

Area Patrolled KAMBIO, URAT, UAIM

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

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

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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DO 30/4/5

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
17 Aug 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report Aitape No 4 of 43/44 - Capt
D. H. Fagan

Copy of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is
forwarded herewith.

2. This Report is an excellent one in every way.
3. The appreciation on the native situation contains
much food for thought. Capt Hilligan's covering letter
covers it very well.
4. It seems that there will be a number of natives
eligible for awards as a result of the campaign. The DO
will be asked to keep a record of all actions which will
qualify individuals.

W.H.
D. H. Vertigan Major
COMD NORTHERN REGION

Encl

Copy to: OG, ANGAU, Aitape

oul
MIC
In
M P

DS 30/4/5

DS 30/12/4
HQ AINSAU
12 Sep 44.

5 →

HQ Northern Region.

P/R - Aitape - 4 of 43/44.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report - your papers DS 30/4/45 of 17 Aug 44.

2. It is agreed that the Report is an excellent one in every way and Capt. Fienberg's appreciation of the position of the inland natives has been brought to the notice of higher authorities.

3. Capt. Fienberg's remarks on native disaffection and the Missions have also received attention. It is known that the question of Missions operating in TNG is under the consideration of the Commonwealth Government, but in all its phases this question is a complex one with international complications.

sent copy to Asst. Dir. of M. & N. copy 1944
SEP 1944
forwarded, ref your memo dated 2 Aug 44.

[Handwritten Signature]
Major
For DDDS & MA.

Copy: - personal file Capt Fienberg
17 Sep 44.

[Handwritten Signature]
Major
H. H. [unclear]
ADDS & MA NORTHERN REGION

bul
MIG
In
M F

DS 30/4/5

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE

18 Aug 44


OO
ANGAU
AITAPE

Patrol Report No 4 of 45/44 - Capt
D. M. Fienberg

Copy of OO's comments on Capt Fienberg's Patrol Report, which has been numbered as shown above, is forwarded herewith.

2. Please keep a record of all loyal and meritorious behaviour of police and natives and prepare citations, where necessary.
3. It is presumed that a record of all natives suspected of actively assisting the enemy as agents, etc. is being maintained by you.
4. In view of the importance of Task Force Reports and their value to other Formations, it will be appreciated if you will arrange to forward all such Patrol Reports and Special Reports to this HQ in triplicate.

Encl.


CAPT
FOR ADEB NORTHERN REGION

HQ ANGAU,
AITAPE,
10 July 44.

HQ
NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

REPORT COVERING ACTIVITIES KOMBIO-URAT-URIM AREAS
DURING JUNE, 44.

PERSONNEL: Capt D.M. Fienberg, WOLL McCrae (later relieved
by WOLL Scholes), 5 R.P.C., Lieut and Section
of U.S. Recon. Platoon.

MAP REFERENCES: Given in Appendix

PRECIS OF PROCEEDING ACTIVITIES:

Patrol left YAKAMUL on 18 May and entered
KOMBIO area via HARECH River route. By June 2nd (date of
earlier report) the KOMBIO-URAT and portion of URIM area
had been patrolled and brought back under our influence.
Our military intentions and policy had been explained,
notorious Jap agents apprehended, and an intelligence network
set up. Some valuable information was gained of enemy
dispositions on the HUT-MATAFAU-SUAIN area.

Up till this time the only recent enemy
movement through the hinterland had been three recon parties,
totalling fifteen Japs, who returned towards MAPRIK when the
patrol first entered the hinterland.

1. On 2 June patrol was based at ALBUMUM, in
URIM area, and received badly needed stores per air drop
and carrier line (brought in by WOLL Scholes).

On 3 June information was received that
approximately 120 Japs had moved west from SALATA, one group
of 50 going NW to PERMBIL and the other proceeding via
MURENDAI to TAU.

2. By 5 June these movements were threatening the
security of the patrol: a party had swung from the south to
PAKILU, west of us, and the two larger parties were converging
towards us from the E and SE. I decided to move north to
RINGIN, two miles W of TONG Base. TONG, being on the main
KOMBIO track, was too vulnerable to enemy movement up the
HARECH (the Jap coastal force was by this time west of YAKAMUL).
The move was uneventful, the main Jap parties being ignorant
of our presence although we passed within two hours walk of them.

3. Decided to maintain RINGIN as a base for
stores and carriers. Proceeded to TONG on 7 June and
obtained accurate information re enemy movements through
URAT area - they had by this time reached MUSEMBILEM, but
owing to the natives deserting their villages were experiencing
great difficulty in moving supplies. Meantime police scouts
and agents watched them closely.

Within the next few days Jap parties moved to
YELANGEL and YAUARANG, on the TONG road, and an ambush was
set for them. Capt FULTON, U.S. Army Lt. Pascoe and 15 tps
arrived RINGIN after a hard trip.

Angau.

4. By this time the enemy's inactivity indicated that he was not seeking contact, but was primarily concerned with finding an escape route to the west. I then established that the YAUARANG Japs, who were an advance guard for a larger party at YELANGEL, did not exceed fifteen in number, and decided to attack them. Moved to BEN (near YAUARANG) on 18 June with 10 U.S. troops and 6 R.P.C. We began working into position shortly after midnight. This proved to be a slow and difficult process, as the enemy occupied village is on a high steep "island" ridge and there was a sentry posted. Perhaps the hardest task was enduring the closely whispered directions of a local guide afflicted with acute halitosis.

5. The raid took place at first light and proved most successful. Great credit is due to Constables GAVI, KUNDI, KAMON and HANDAHIKA. A Lieut, a W.O. and two Sergeant Majors were amongst five Japs killed in the initial attack, and two wounded fugitives were subsequently despatched by Const. GAVI. Equipment and documents were captured - the latter providing the Task Force with some timely information.

6. We returned to BEN and waited the Jap reactions. Two hours later the YELANGEL Japs cautiously entered YAUARANG, made a hasty attempt to bury their dead and withdrew.

Thence on the Japs showed every sign of desiring to avoid contact, and moved to the south end of the URAT group.

7. They were further harassed by the following:-

(a) Six Japs returning towards SALATA were stalked by Const KUNDI and the rear man shot;

(b) Two armed MAPRIK native 'Jap Police' engaged in feeling out the north URAT were shot by my Police Scouts.

(c) Four Japs camping at KUBRIWAT were contacted by F.E.L.O. policeman JOSEF (attached Pte Conboy). JOSEF ingratiated himself with them, offered to stand guard, and when the Japs were asleep threw two grenades into their hut.

(d) Natives informed us where the Japs had cached rice near YELANGEL and we stole it.

8. By June 26, when I handed over to Capt Fulton, it seemed that the enemy's intention was to evacuate base troops in parties of approximately 50, working west on the south side of the TORRICELLIS and using SALATA as a jumping off place. This with the hope of by-passing AITAPE whilst coastal combat troops maintained pressure on our east flank.

9. This evacuation has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the removal of Jap agents, and by the Japs' failure to obtain carriers. At the time of writing, the most westerly enemy party has reached NUNSI, west of YAPUNDA, and the move is showing signs of breaking down.

10. The current hinterland situation would afford excellent scope for the operations of an Independent Coy. However, the local formation has been adverse to its patrols contacting the Jap, though it now shows signs of modifying this policy. An instruction was sent to me - too late to be effective - forbidding the YAUARANG raid, though HQ has since expressed its satisfaction with the results.

NATIVE SITUATION:

When assessing conditions in AITAPE hinterland it is well to remember that in civil times these areas varied from a state of partial control to one of being almost untouched by European contact: life was generally cheap, tribal brawls common, and Government influence was patchy.

2. During their occupation the Japs relied chiefly upon selected 'boss boys' for the furtherance of propaganda and the recruiting of labour. (Apropos control, it is worthy of note that when these boss boys endeavoured to recruit TAU natives for work at BUT they were chased out by irate spearmen).

On the whole, the hinterland native was not greatly affected by the change in 'Governments'. Apart from short spells of enforced labour and being occasionally bullied and threatened by Jap bosses and YAKAMUL hoodlums, the tenor of life remained much the same.

3. Since our return the inland has become of vital interest and for the unfortunate native these are trying times indeed. At present he is in the unenviable position of being subjected to pressure from both Europeans and Japs, with his village life liable to sudden and violent disruption, his family and property threatened.

4. In handling this situation I have had the advantage of past familiarity with local conditions and of knowing most of the leading men personally. Natives were reassured that Jap Police Boys and Civil Law criminals excepted, no action would be taken against them for assistance given the enemy prior to our landing, but they were strongly warned to avoid the Jap from now on. Efforts were also made to present a realistic picture of the tactical situation, and the people warned not to be misled by the apparent show of strength when large enemy bands commenced to move through their areas.

5. Generally, the natives responded remarkably well, and carried out the instructions to avoid the Jap and vacate their villages as he approached. In consequence native opinion is now hardening against the enemy who is indiscriminately wrecking houses and shooting pigs in blind anger at the lack of co-operation.

I have endeavoured to offset this by distributing some captured rice and equipment (non-military), but the question of compensation to those whose losses have been primarily due to loyalty to us will have to be settled in the near future.

6. In URIM area, as his carrier position became desperate, the Jap rounded up some KILMANGLEN-MIMBIOK natives and shot two - a mistaken attempt to encourage co-operation which proved to be psychologically faulty, as the line immediately scattered in all directions. Relatives of the two men killed have been compensated.

7. Inevitably some quislings appeared. A few of No.1 URAT natives (towards the eastern fringe of the sphere of influence) decided to throw in their lot with the enemy's. Three, who were armed, accompanied the enemy to No.2 URAT, looting and shooting pigs and prying out native hiding places. One fired shots at the fleeing Tul Tul of MUSEMBILAM. They guided the Jap party to YAUARANG and happily were subsequently killed in the raid.

Twelve other minor collaborators were apprehended later. They have since decided to further our war effort in the AITAPE labour lines and the local situation is satisfactory.

Native Situation (Continued)

8. As far as can be ascertained the MAPRIK-WEWAK area natives are still much under Jap domination, although it is definitely known that news of our landing has reached there.

NATIVE AGENTS:

The results attained through native intelligence sources rather exceeded expectations. Many of the appointed agents have proved zealous and daring, and, once they understood what was required, submitted surprisingly accurate reports. Psychological factors which assisted are the Melanesian love of intrigue and the similarity of the work to the not-so-distant days of tribal fighting in which scouting and spying are important preliminaries to inter-village raids.

2. Special praise must be given to the men of YAMBES. In civil times these worthies enjoyed some notoriety as a voluble hard-headed brood, generally embroiled with their neighbours over land and marriage disputes. Lulua! YAUIAK is sturdy, shrewd, argumentative, and a great lover of litigation. With some of his band he visited me at YAKAMUL (on the coast) ten days after the initial landing, genuinely pleased to see us back and resplendent in a battered straw 'boater' which he wore in lieu of his confiscated cap. Since then he and his people have given remarkably able assistance.

3. To quote a few examples of the work of agents:-

ANIS of YAMBES - dogged the Jap party moving through URAT for days and sent back accurate information regarding their location, strength and armament.

TIMBALING of YAMBES was seized by Japs, tied up and brought to VAUATONG. He worked his bonds loose, recorded the enemy's strength and armament by tying knots in a string, and escaped to bring back the information.

NAMI, grizzled, grizzled patriarch of MIMBOK, URIM, has been a consistently cool and intelligent scout.

Similar good work has been done by many others. Agents have been liberally paid with TNG coinage, according to the value of their information.

4. Old Carriers as Agents: A number of veteran carriers ex FINSOHAFEN have been tried as agents, but without success. Generally, they believe that the Japs will immediately recognize and shoot them, whilst their prolonged sojourn in labour camps, on standard rations, has resulted in their cultivating an overbearing and contemptuous attitude towards village natives and village foods. Sepik veterans regarded sago with profound distaste. URAT natives that I returned to their homes on leave did not wish to stay.

The eventual rehabilitation of these men who have given such excellent service will present a major problem.

JAPANESE VERSUS ALLIED PROPAGANDA:

In this district the Japs' propaganda consistently aimed at removing all traces of European influence and fostering the 'co-prosperity sphere' myth. They claimed to be ancestors, and sycophantic native seers soon preached that the invaders had come in answer to prayers for deliverance from the white tyrant.

As soon as they assumed control the Japs declared that they came as liberators of a people too long oppressed and mercilessly exploited by avid whites. They more or less systematically attempted to eradicate all traces of European influence, though they insisted on being referred to as 'masters'. Natives were taught to bow, to replace 'Yes Sir' with 'Ei', to sing Japanese songs (an NCO conducted singing classes at MAPAIK, and some attempt was even made to introduce Jap religious beliefs. An interesting Pidgin-Japanese dictionary-Grammar was captured at YAUARANG. It was obviously compiled with the assistance of missionaries.

Most important, however, was the Japs' clever exploitation of the 'vailala' madness tendency (there was an outbreak of this form of mass hysteria in the WAPAI in 1942, and I believe it has been simmering in WEWAK sub-district).

The basic causes of 'vailala madness' lie in the extremely vague ideas held by natives regarding the source of industrialised man's manufactured goods.

To the Melanesian, with his stone age technology, even the poorest European is immensely wealthy. He plants, simply ordered goods on a piece of paper and ships brought them from fabulous Sydney, where wealth was inexhaustible and to be had for the asking. It is significant that every 'vailala' outbreak has occurred amongst peoples sufficiently acquainted with the European's way of life, to appreciate the contrast with their own; to feel a gnawing envy of his wealth and a covert desire to share in it.

This state of mind marks a period in the process of Melanesia's adjustment to the doubtful blessings of western civilization, a state which the TOLAI people, for example, have outgrown, and the CHIMBUS have not yet reached. The Sepik District 'controll' people', falling between these extremes, are at that stage where they are most susceptible to the 'wealth-without-work' fallacy.

Sociologically, 'vailala' hysteria would appear to be a symptom of economic unrest for which apathy (and shortage of funds) of the Civil Administration was partly responsible. Administratively speaking the bulk of the New Guinea coastal and sub-coastal peoples fall into the 'middle group' i.e. areas which have been long pacified, whose traditional culture was being constantly modified by commercial and mission enterprises and who were apparently expected to remain economically static.

Youths entered into terms of indenture and frequently returned maladjusted to village life. They stay-at-homes were subjected to constant contrary pressures from Missionary and Government officials - a perpetual stream of arbitrary 'Do's' 'Don'ts' which, whilst hastening the decay of the old social and economic structure, failed to adequately replace it.

Japanese Versus Allied Propaganda (continued)

Such was the situation when these people came under the sway of Imperial Nippon. "Just now times are hard" preached the Jap. "but as soon as we have finished off the whites (or whom only a few remain hiding in MORESBY) we will send many ships laden with cargo, and you will all have clothes, shoes, blankets, fire arms, canned food in abundance, and all the utensils you desire. The white skins are cowardly, they ground you down and exploited you, but we will treat you as men. We are mighty and we are your friends and your ancestors."

They pointed the argument by giving clothes (including shoes), rifles and even liquor to their ablest native propagandists.

I have had ample indications that some of this propaganda has found its mark, and to neglect its smouldering presence will pave the way for future trouble.

The sole effective counter is education - what might be termed 'education for citizenship'. The native must be taught, in simple terms, his social and economic status in relation to that of other peoples, and be reassured of his role in the New Guinea of the future. His greatest assets - landownership and independence or economic conditions for his daily food - must be brought out. Introduced racial myths must be exploded by lessons in rudimentary ethnology, and a correct sense of economic values instilled by carefully explaining the history and source of our manufactured goods and equipment.

The medium for this type of education must be the District Services official, and a series of 'pidgin' talks on the lines indicated above should be prepared for the guidance of junior officers.

It may be contended that the native reaction to such teachings will be sheer boredom; admittedly it must be carried out with discretion and in conjunction with more concrete indications of an increased Government interest in native welfare.

During the patrol I gave some such informal talks to chance gatherings in KOMBIO area, chiefly as a means of whiling away a dull lamp-less evening. Whilst it is too soon for results - if any - to be observed, I will say that the audience appeared genuinely interested.

PROPAGANDA TOURS:

In connection with the foregoing, the propaganda tours to AUSTRALIA organized by F.S.L.O. - at which some of us were at first inclined to scoff - are exceedingly valuable. I was deeply impressed by a remark made by an ex-tourist Sepik policeman to another who was about to dispose of some surplus ammunition. (The remark was NOT intended for my edification). "If you had seen all the white women working hard in AUSTRALIA to make those cartridges you wouldn't waste them like that." (Actually, the cartridges in question had been rendered useless by immersion).

Propaganda Tours (Continued)

Whilst the propaganda trips were initiated for military purposes - to impress a civil population with our industrial might - the need for continuing them is greater than ever, with the tourists selected natives from post-operational areas. Undoubtedly financial difficulties lie in the way, but the cash outlay will be repaid in terms of psychological health. It will be a profound pity if these trips, begun for war purposes, are discontinued when an even more striking need for them exists in peace.

NATIVE DISAFFECTION AND THE MISSIONS:

In considering the marked disloyalty and acts of criminal violence of sections of the AITAPE coastal folk, two significant facts cannot be overlooked. Firstly, that with one exception, the leading Japanese collaborators in the East Nigra area were Catechists, and secondly, that the villages responsible for outbreaks of lawlessness on the cessation of civil Administration have been Mission strongholds for more than forty years. This is not mere coincidence.

Disaffection of the Catechists is not difficult to understand when it is appreciated that they have been trained by aliens who, for the most part, regarded the Civil Administration both as a rival sphere of influence and a tool to be adroitly used in imposing western conventional morality on a primitive people. A successful Catechist, of necessity, must be a skilled opportunist, and it is significant that, once the Japanese inaugurated their avowed policy of neutralising church influence by imprisoning the European missionaries, the native teachers transferred their allegiance to the powerful and anti-Christian invader.

Following are examples:

APRID of YAKAMUL was for many years head Catechist to Fr. Kunze of YAKAMUL Mission. He has been a most important ally to the late local Jap commander. He was chief propagandist and followed a vigorous anti-European policy, deriding whites as cowardly oppressors of whom the country was well rid. By constant harangues he advertised the racial myth and 'oo-propprity' theory, pointing to his newly acquired clothes and shoes as examples of the good things to come. He took a leading part in inciting the YAKAMULS to murder W.J. Hook. He organized a sort of Gestapo and interrogated suspects (including Const HANDAHKA and other natives deserted by P/Lt Stanley last December) at Jap HQ. He procured four KOMBIO women (former mission students) as laundresses and concubines for the Jap Officers at YAKAMUL, and arranged a rape of the half-caste MACI by three Jap soldiers. His house was be-decked with a Jap flag and coloured prints depicting the Naval and Military might of Japan, and his notebooks showed that he was studying the Jap language.

APWAS of LAMBUAIN - chief Jap boss-boy of the MIHET-KOMBIO area was an ULAU Mission Catechist. He spread propaganda recruited labour and illegally obtained four wives by threats.

SULINGOR of PEREMBIL, head Catechist of Fr. Kunise of ULAU Mission, was chief Jap recruiter, agent, and propagandist in No. 1 URAT area.

There are many others.

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Native Disaffection and the Missions (Continued)

The second consideration, that those villages longest under mission sway were the chief perpetrators of lawlessness and violence, has its origins in the social disruption which vigorous proselytizing promotes in a native community still maladjusted to westernisation. It is a series of causes and effects for which Administrative apathy is also to blame.

The last vital statistics taken of the AITAPE coastal area showed a distinct tendency towards decline of the population with an alarming preponderance of males. At the outbreak of war enthusiasm for the mission had long since evaporated and its arbitrary edicts, often unscrupulously presented as having Government authority, were accepted with ill-concealed irritation. Here, as in most coastal areas, the functions of Civil Administration was largely repressive; the church imposed further restrictions.

One outstanding cause of friction between the AITAPE Mission and its dissatisfied adherents was interference with traditional marriage customs and particularly the mission practice of segregating young women for long periods as students and unpaid domestic servants. It has been said that women were a minority: it should also be remembered that, in this District, the marriage system is based on sister-exchange, and that the prolonged confining (often for years) of one girl within the mission held up one or more marriages in the outside community.

An equally fruitful source of trouble has been mission-held land, which in AITAPE was arbitrarily alienated in German times without considering what arable land was being left to the native 'vendors.' Thus on the barren TUMLEO and ALL Islands the best ground is mission-owned and the ecclesiastical occupants stoutly upheld their property rights.

The dissatisfaction thus engendered was expressed in occasional outbreaks in civil times. For example, in November, 1940, some TUMLEO youths broke into the TUMLEO Mission Sisters' quarters at night to keep a pre-arranged tryst with two girl students. The priest in charge was scandalised but declined to follow up the matter when he learnt that the case came under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. A similar incident occurred at WEWAK in October, 1941, and recurred again at TUMLEO in APRIL, 1942. In August 1942 feeling against the PRO mission over saga rights ran so high that the mission abandoned the station. There were other cases.

Briefly, during the few years prior to the Jap invasion the AITAPE mission only existed under Administration protection, and this after forty years of constant labour amongst the heathens.

heathens.

Immediately after Capt Milligan's departure in December 1942, YAKANUL natives broke into ULAU mission, desecrated sacred objects and stole numerous articles. My authority for this is an open letter written at the time by Fr. Kunisch and lately handed to me by a native.

It is obvious that the implications of the above facts are of paramount importance in regard to the framing of policy towards post-war mission activity. Facts are uncomfortable things.

Native Disaffection and the Mission (Continued)

The New Guinea native has never been educated to distinguish clearly between temporal and spiritual authority. In the past, almost every dispute between the District Services official and the local missionary was basically a clash between two forces striving for the allegiance of the local population. Primitive religious beliefs are so fundamentally a part of primitive everyday life that, to obtain any results whatsoever, the missionary of necessity became involved in village politics.

In his struggle for power the New Guinea missionary enjoyed two distinct advantages. The first was his permanent residence in an area as opposed to the transient Government officials, and the second was the supernatural quality of the goods he sold.

The Melanesian is intensely religious inasmuch as he considers his evening activity to be governed by supernatural forces - an outlook which renders him peculiarly susceptible to supernatural suggestion. He regards Europeans as powerful and wealthy, hence their (to him) magical beliefs must be correspondingly potent.

Accordingly, the mission worker has had little difficulty in superimposing spiritual sanctions on a people steeped in a complicated system of magical causes and effects as applied to the happenings of everyday life. I use the term "superimpose" advisedly, for I have yet to find a native community where a mission influence has eradicated traditional superstitions: in every instance they have been simply driven underground. The church may have had the spirit house, but its communicants secretly attribute the scarcity of game to neglect of the old hunting magi.

Of the AITAPE inland areas, KOMBIO (YAKAMUL hinterland) is the most missionized and the most terrorized by malevolent sorcery fears. Reasons for this lie in the declining population, disruption of the traditional social organization, and mental confusion aggravated by two conflicting sets of religious beliefs.

The AITAPE mission erred in regarding native custom with uncompromising bias, and in trying to move too fast - this in a district where lack of sectarian competition obliterated any necessity for slick salesmanship (as happened at MT HAGEN). A few years ago, when discussing this problem with Fr. Kunze, he protested that the church does not think in terms of years, but in generations, and is satisfied with slow, sane progress. He could not deny, however, that within that very year (1941) he had, in the KOMBIO-URAT area:

- (a) Inaugurated a vigorous campaign against POLYKRYBY (which in that area is intimately related to the economic system)
- (b) Issued an edict (under pseudo-government authority) forbidding dances where bamboo flutes were played (he said the flute music was conducive to immorality amongst the young);
- (c) Caused his native teachers to desecrate spirit-houses (one fellow narrowly escaped being speared).

Native Disaffection and the Mission (Continued)

Specific mention has been given the German missionaries, for between them and the Administrative officials there exists an unbridgeable gulf in ideologies. To the intolerant German mind particularly, the native is a filthy, abhorrent savage in whom, in His wisdom, the Almighty has seen fit to emplace an immoral soul. This, by Divine precept, and despite the repulsive carcass it inhabits, must be saved. Should this be considered a sweeping indictment confirmation of it will be found in the S.V.D. Mission publication "Along the Mission trail," which quotes letters written by the late Fr. Kirschbaum, long respected as one of the most tolerant and enlightened workers in the New Guinea mission field.

It is noteworthy that the VANIMO natives, whose behaviour has been excellent, were the spiritual sheep of easy-going Irish-American Fr. Clercken - who once confided to me his disapproval of his Teutonic co-workers.

If the Allied war aims are codified in the Four Freedoms, it is to be hoped they will not be forgotten in the case of post-war New Guinea.

Whilst the ultimate adoption of Christianity by the native is probably desirable, lessons learnt before and during this war make the following considerations extremely pertinent:-

- i. Alien missionaries to be replaced by British subjects;
- ii. Direct Government supervision of and co-operation in Mission educational activities;
- iii. A requirement that, before commencing field work in New Guinea, all missionaries shall qualify in an approved anthropology course;
- iv. A strict ban on interference by missionaries with any native custom without prior consent of the D.D.S.;
- v. A strict ban on the de facto alienation of native land by squating.

NATIVE HEALTH:

The area patrolled shows the usual signs of two years' medical neglect: yaws and tropical ulcers are plentiful, though health generally is somewhat better than might be expected - probably because, up till our landing, there had been little interference with native food supplies.

Chief menace is Jap-introduced dysentery. Inland natives were brought to BUT for work, contracted dysentery and returned home to die and spread the disease. EAST PALEI (I carried out the last civil census check) has been badly hit, and the population there has decreased an estimated 50%.

The more heavily populated KOMBIO-URAT-URIM areas have not as yet been greatly affected, but current movements of Japs makes a dysentery epidemic there highly probable. Natives have been warned of the danger and steps were taken to re-install latrines and to stress the importance of keeping down flies. Some sulfaguanidine is being held at TORU in readiness.

Population Register

MIGRA

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NATIVE CONSTABULARY

The following constables worked with me during the past two months and have given excellent service:

- SIKOMIEN
- KARAP
- RAMAI
- KUNDI
- WARI
- GAYI
- HANDAHIKA.

SIKOMIEN was wounded in the ankle at ULAU and is said to have died on a Hospital Ship en route to CAO BAY. No details are available here. He was steady and reliable and had been previously badly wounded in the SALAMAU campaign.

Constables GAYI and HANAHIKA are covered by separate memo to U.O., R.P.C.

Many of the young SEPIK and AITAPE constables recruited since the BUNA campaign have done excellent work as forward scouts and (on occasions) as combat troops. The nature of the work of which they have been engaged during the past 18 months has, however, left very little scope for training in administrative methods. At present they are soldiers rather than policemen, and unless carefully controlled their behaviour towards village natives tends to be overbearing and provocative.

This can be corrected by training, by constant vigilance on the part of the European officer, and by prompt disciplinary action in regard to offences against women and property.

Two copies to
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WX 17501.
Lt. H. H. Rosenberg Capt.
A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 1 of 44/45
 Patrol Conducted by CAPT J. J. SEARSON
 Area Patrolled WAKAMUL AREA & TARAWAIN ISLAND
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
 Natives.....
 Duration—From JULY 19, 44 to/...../19.....
 Number of Days.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
 Medical /...../19.....
 Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

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District Commissioner

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

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HQ ANGAU,
APO 705
25 Jul 44.

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ANGAU DET,
A.P.O. 705.

REPORT OF OPERATIONAL PATROLS CARRIED OUT
IN YAKAMUL AREA AND ON TARAWAIN ISLAND.

INTRODUCTORY:

After the initial landing at MITAPE, the enemy withdrew to the east along the coast, and, at the time of this patrol, our eastern out-post line extended from ANAMO (17.0 - 42.0) on the coast, generally south along the DRINIUMOR River to AFUA (18.5 - 34.8).

It was believed that the enemy was assembling in the HARECH River area preparatory to launching an attack on our lines.

Air reconnaissance reports indicated presence of wheeled vehicles in the area. CHAROV (30.5 - 33.8) was suspected as being a Jap HQ.

A U.S. recon patrol under Lieut Tucker, U.S. Army was ordered to get as close as possible to CHAROV

- (a) to determine if this village was occupied by the enemy, and, if so, his strength and dispositions;
- (b) to observe whether or not the ANAPALUK - CHAROV - HARECH River track was being used by trucks;
- (c) to determine whether or not reports of a bridge across the HARECH River were true.

This patrol returned and reported that they could not, owing to difficulties of terrain and supply, accomplish their mission. They maintained, however, that from a position of vantage many miles away, they observed what appeared to be a bridge over the HARECH River at 26.5 - 34.3.

The writer was ordered to proceed on the same mission.

PERSONNEL:

PX 189 Copt J.J. Searson
1 Officer and 14 O/R, U.S. Army.
3 members of R.P.C.

NARRATIVE:

1. Left AFUA (18.0 - 34.8). Followed up DRINIUMOR River to its confluence with CHAUWIN Creek. Bivouaced on this creek at 22.0 - 26.2
2. Bivouaced at 28.0 - 26.5.
3. Capt Searson, 1 O/R and 2 police to reconnoiter track leading to CHAROV. Returned in evening. No enemy footprints seen on track but numerous shots heard in adjoining bush.
- 4.

NARRATIVE (Continued)

4. Followed HARECH River to 27.5 - 31.3 where patrol HQ set up in concealed position.
5. Capt Searson, 1 Officer, 2 O/R and 2 Police to reconnoiter CHAROV. Small Jap outpost attacked near the village, 2 killed and remainder driven out allowing our patrol to occupy a small hill feature directly overlooking the village and about 300 yards therefrom. Japs seen in village and others seen moving up the right bank of the DRINDAFIA River (approximately 1 Jy). No installations or bridges seen. Numerous Sago Palms cut down by Japs for food. Patrol withdrew successfully.
6. Small patrol despatched to follow HARECH River to 26.6 - 34.2 to examine track returned. Reported numerous Japs but track not suitable for vehicular traffic and had not been so used. No bridge existed over HARECH River.
7. In camp.
8. Capt Searson with natives proceeded to SAMAP (24.4 - 22.8) to arrange for air drop.
9. Air drop at SAMAP. One native struck by falling parcel suffered broken arm.
10. Relations carried to 27.2 - 24.8 to which locality remainder of patrol had withdrawn.
11. At 27.2 - 24.8.
12. Capt Searson, 3 O/R and 2 Police set out on 4 day patrol to ANAPALUK and DANDINAIN River. Two O/R returned to AFUA sick.
13. Bivouaced in bush.
14. On DANDINAIN River.
15. At 32.8 - 31.4 overlooking ANAPALUK.
16. Observing ANAPALUK and track. No movement seen. Village deserted.
17. Return trip commenced. Bivouaced in bush.
18. Arrived at 27.2 - 24.8. Mission completed.
19. Camped 22.0 - 26.2
20. Arrived AFUA.
21. To ANAMO thence to AITAPE.

GENERAL: As no natives were encountered by the patrol no native administrative work was performed. The patrol was purely an operational one. The country traversed was some of the most rugged and inhospitable of the AINE Sub-Coastal Area.

Map references are to SWAIN WEST 1" 1 Mile Series.

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TARAWAIN ISLAND PATROL.

PERSONNEL:

Capt J.J. Searson
1 Officer and 3 O/R U.S. Army
1 member R.P.O. and 1 TARAWAIN
Is. native guide.

OBJECTS:

- (a) To determine whether Japs on Island;
- (b) to contact natives;
- (c) if no Japs on Island to find site for Radar Station.

NARRATIVE:

1. Patrol embarked on PT boat at night.
2. 4 a.m. PT boat with muffled engines approached to within 400 yards of beach on N.W. tip of Island. Rubber boat inflated and patrol (7) paddled towards beach. Arrived beach as dawn was breaking.

Rubber boat concealed and patrol moved some 50 yards inland. Capt Searson with two natives moved south along beach. Found two Japs asleep under coconut trees. Returned to rest of party and instructed Radio Operator to tell PT boat to stand by.

Capt Searson, 1 Officer, 1 O/R and two natives then moved 230 yards along beach to north. Two pill boxes sighted and found to be uninhabited. A few yards further on a native building was observed. Closer inspection showed it to be full of sleeping Japs. Native policeman opened fire without orders (he claimed he had been seen) and Japs commenced to leave house. *(hand drawn sketch showing into house)* Some Japs either killed or wounded. Remainder fled to north from which direction mortar fire was brought to bear on our party.

Decided to withdraw. Gave orders for rubber boat to be floated, and after a hectic time during which the writer was almost drowned the whole party was picked up by the PT boat without casualty.

GENERAL:

But for the happy fact that all the Japs were sleeping it is doubtful whether the patrol would have safely reached the beach in the first instance.

Sgt J.J. SEARSON
.....Capt
(J.J. SEARSON)
A.D.O.

100-111-100-100

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DS 30/4/4

HQ ANGAU DET
A.F.O. 705
5 Aug 44

ADDS
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

PATROL REPORT, No. 1 of 44/43 (Awaru)

1. PX189 Capt J.J. Searson's report on his operational patrols in the YAKANUL area and TARAWAIN IS is forwarded herewith please.
2. Both these patrols may be somewhat out of the sphere of ANGAU's normal duties, but as Capt Searson had local knowledge of both areas, he was willing to help guide the patrols. Both were extremely dangerous, and unfortunately the patrol to TARAWAIN IS has not led to any further action in that area.
3. Capt Searson is rather retiring in his description of the YAKANUL area patrol - it was he who led the patrol into CHAROV and ANAPALUK - and in fact was the actual leader throughout the trip.
4. Capt Searson is to be congratulated on the courageous, cool and resourceful manner in which he conducted both missions.

Shillpan
..... Capt
(J.B. SHILLPAN)
C.O. ANGAU DET.

Capt H. Anwar

Excellent work.

Excellent work.

DS 30/4/4

RECEIVED
HQ ANGAU (PS)
Date 13 AUG 1944
..... Excellent work.

DS
17 Aug 44

W. H. Vartigan Maj
D. H. Vartigan
COMD NORTHERN REGION

PH 13
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by WO II R. B. SCHOLES

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 27/5/1944 to 3/8/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol TO CONTACT CAPT. FIENDERG IN AREA S.E. OF
TONG WITH MUSIMBILIM AS FURTHEST POINT EAST.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
4 Aug 44.

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ANGAU DET
APO 705

PATROL REPORT

I submit herewith Patrol Report covering period 27 May to 3 August.

AREA PATROLLED: PALEI area
REF SHEETS 1" to 1 Mile: AITAPE, SUAIM WEST

OBJECT: To proceed with D O/R from 5000 Coy 632 Tank Destroyer Bn as escort for 182 carriers and two RPC Consts DOPI and BIVI, and contact Capt Fienberg in an area south east of TONG with MUSIMEILIM as furthest point east, and then remain with Capt Fienberg and carry out his orders. Map references in this report as from SHAIN rest sheet 1" to 1 mile.

PERSONNEL: Max 25 WO1 R.B. Scholes
RPC 2408 DOPI
RPC 3225 BIVI
and 9 O/R from 632 T.D. Bn
132 Native Carriers.

DIARY:

27 May - To PA'AURO 4 hours
28 " - To Headwaters WILTON Cr 6 hours
29 " - To ASTER 6 hours
30 " - To MOHANCYK 7 hours
31 " - To TAMARAU 7 hours
1 June - To YAPPE 7 hours
2 " - To ALBULUM 5 1/2 hours and contacted
Capt Fienberg
3 June - At ALBULUM. Escort and native labourers returned to AITAPE.
4 June - Patrol from ALBULUM to KHEMAN, MTAIOK, KILMANGLEK and return to ALBULUM.
5 June - To RINGIN (7 hours)
6 June to 19 July - At RINGIN. Construction of a base camp, accommodation for troops, cook houses and latrines and also for natives. Drop site prepared. Track from RINGIN to TONG repaired and improved resulting in carrying time improving by one to one half hours. Secondary and alternate base constructed at SAMBU. All villages within half days walk of RINGIN placed on roster of supplying native foods for compound. Medical attention rendered to all these villages. 130 to 150 natives treated for ulcers twice weekly. 9 carriers, WAPIS, from WO Warrick with severe dysentery isolated and treated. Villagers KUAMALA SAMBU and CHEREMEL reported mild outbreak of dysentery - treated and cured. This resulted from the above carriers passing through that area. Routine village patrols carried out through the following villages SAGAE, CHEREMEL, SAMBU, KUAMALA KOFHEH, NINE Ref 175 - 199, MUP SELER Ref 154-205, OHUARO, WUMAWONG, SEMOI, YANGUAL, KALOTUK, TAMARAU. June 21 Capt Falton relieved Capt Fienberg. Assisted in establishing sentries from 165-236 eastward and north of range to WONSIS then south to SALATA and westwards to TAMARAU.

DIARY (Continued)

- 19 July - Instructed to relieve WO Warrick who was with an American patrol operating from TONG.
- 20 July - To KOUMLA with patrol.
- 21/27 July - At KUIHYONG Ref 234-274. Base established and forward base at 204-272 with an O.P. on forward slopes MT ILAU. Owing to heavy forest on DRINIUMOR River south of AFEA this O.P. was useless and patrol instructed to return to AITAPE.
- 28 July - To SUMANBAU ref 113-177 via GERMA Ck, KUICHYONG Ck to KING ref 175-199, to SAROL, to SUMANBAU (8 hours)
- 29 July - to YAPUNDA - 5 hours.
- 30/31 July - instructed to remain at YAPUNDA.
- 1 Aug - Instructed to return to AITAPE with WO Warrick.
- 2 Aug - to LIPAN rest house - 5 hours
- 3 Aug - to AITAPE via KAPOAM 10 hours.

SUMMARY:

All villages visited as mentioned above in good and clean state. Health of natives good, apart from ulcers. Roads and rest houses in bad state of repair, and village officials awaiting instructions to proceed with repairs. Native foods plentiful and gardens well planted up. Village officials very helpful with guides and carriers and at all times very willing to co-operate with establishing sentry posts.

A marked absence of young men noticed. Illness and dysentery over the last two years have taken heavy toll on villages. Comparison of notes with Capt Flensburg, population now down 50% compared with 1940.

Many villages as shown on Map do not exist now and therefore very misleading and could cause troops much trouble unless instructed as to corrections.

R. B. Scholes
SGD R. B. SCHOLES WOLL
N.A.A.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO SWAIN WEST
5/16 H.E. M.G.

NON-EXISTENT VILLAGES BUT SHOWN ON MAP:

ANAMASEP, SIREP, BIRAU, CHUAL, CHUARORA, WUMAWONG,
WAMACHELANG, WAMBAKUM, TELETON, KAINGU, SOMBAICK, / 17
NIAMINGOL, SINEP, SAMAP, KUIMBARI, SOKEM, CHEMDALEP.

2. EXISTING VILLAGES NOT SHOWN ON MAP:

VILLAGE	Map Ref.	234 - 234	Population
KUINYONG			25/35
KING		175 - 194	36/100
SELEP		153 - 208	30/40
SURLAMBAN		113 - 177	50/60

3. ALTERATION IN NAME:

MUASUSUM should be KATIM

4. WELL DEFINED ROUTES EXISTING BUT NOT SHOWN:

- a. KUAMALA to KUINYONG - Northern route as shown, but instead of going to NIAMINGOL follows small creek into TAMBU Ck and thence downstream to junction of TAMBU and GWERKA Cks, upstream GWERKA Ck a small distance and then west to Village. Time - 3 hours easy going.
- b. KUINYONG to KING - Leave KUINYONG and upstream GWERKA and KUINYONG Cks to headwater; a small climb to saddle and thence S.W. following fall in slope to KING. Time - 3 hours easy going.
- c. KING TO MUSIM RIVER Ref 148-179: - Leave KING travel West to 156-192 then southwest along ridge to River. Time 2 hours. Route in fair state of repair. Leave MUSIM River via PORMANDUMDAI Ck to SALOL, thence on to main route.
- d. KOUREM to KING - Follow contours N.W. to small creek 207 - 181, downstream to 198-181, upstream to 195-189 then west to KING. Time - 2 1/2 hours easy going.

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30/12/16

DS
715

27 AUG 1944

DS 30/4/6

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
24 Aug 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report AITAPE No 2 of 44/45

Attached is copy of first Patrol Report by WO Scholes,
Native Affairs Assistant.

2. I find it hard to believe that the population has decreased 50% in the last four years. The KOMBIO people are about the most healthy and virile in the Aitape District and have always had ample food gardens. It will not be possible to make a thorough check until hostilities cease in the area.
3. No doubt many villages have been abandoned and new sites selected, due to air raids and the presence of enemy troops, and it will take some time for the natives to be settled in their old village sites.

H. L. R. Niall
Major
(H.L.R. Niall)
for D.H. Vertigan, Major
COMD NORTHERN REGION

Encl

Copy to: OC ANGAU AITAPE.

*90C
A.C. AWC
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P. Vertigan

30/12/16

DS
715

27 AUG 1944

DS 30/4/6

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
24 Aug 44


HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report AITAPE No 2 of 44/45

Attached is copy of first Patrol Report by WO Scholes,
Native Affairs Assistant.

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their old village sites.


Major
(H. L. E. Niall)
for D. H. Vertigan, Major
COMD NORTHERN REGION

Encl

Copy to: OC ANGAU AITAPE.

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Patrol Report

DS 30/4/6

HC ANGAU DET
APO 705
14 August 44.

ADDS
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
BAE.

Attache No 2 - 44/45

PATROL REPORT - NGKPS WOLL SCHOLES R.B.

1. This is the first report submitted by Woll Scholes since his appointment to Native Affairs Assistant.
2. He was instructed to accompany this Reconnaissance Patrol, and therefore had little opportunity of conducting any native administrative work, and, what little work he was able to do in this direction, he has performed satisfactorily.
3. The patrol was conducted over difficult terrain - hard on both Europeans and natives - and Scholes performed his task of 'guide, philosopher and friend' in a creditable manner.
4. Reports from other patrols also mention the possibility of a depleted male population. It may not be serious for as large as Scholes mentions, but as soon as the area becomes static, patrols will investigate.
5. Dysentery has apparently run its course in this area, as no reports have been received of any fresh outbreaks.
6. Corrections as mentioned have been made on maps. A list of such are attached hereto.

J. S. Mulligan
.....Capt
(J. S. MULLIGAN)
C.O. ANGAU DET.

RECEIVED
Date 22 AUG 1944

DS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by NOI M J WARRICK

Area Patrolled LAMBUAHIN & THE COAST

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 26/6/1944 to 3/8/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CHECK SAP MOVEMENT TOWARDS AITAPE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
5 August 44.

ANGAU DET
APO 705

PATROL REPORT Aitape No 3 of 44 Jus

REPORT OF PATROL BY: WOLL H.J. Warrick to LAMBUAIN via AFUA,
KUAMALA, KASAM, KOMBIO and return via TONG,
YAPUNDA and KAPOAM to AITAPE.

DATE LEFT STATION: 26 June 44 - Returned 3 Aug 44.

OBJECT OF PATROL: To accompany U.S. Patrol to bush area between
LAMBUAIN and the coast to check on Jap forward
movement along coast towards AITAPE.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: WOLL Mackie, NLO, ANGAU, Lt Barnard and nine
O/R from U.S. Recce Coy.
R.F.C. 8
Native Carriers 136.

LAST PATROL MADE TO AREA: By
(a) Dis. Ser. Fd. Staff on - Nil since Jap
occupation.
(b) Medical Asst on - Nil since Jap occupation.

DIARY:

- 26 Jun 44 - Left ANGAU HQ and proceeded per barge to ANIMO. On
disembarkation proceeded to AFUA. Arrived early p.m.
and remained night.
- 27 Jun 44 - One American O/R unfit and returned to AITAPE. Party
proceeded south along river bed. Carriers heavily
laden and progress slow. A.M. encountered Capt
Searson and American party returning from MAHECH
area, and obtained guide. Passed junction of
DRINIUMOR and CHAUNIN Rivers, and slept about one
hour above junction. Scouts despatched to
KONINGI Village near junction KONINGI and GWERDA
Creeks. Villages SOKEL, KUIMBARI, SAMAP, SINIP,
NIAMINGIL as shown on map non-existent.
- 28 Jun 44 - Continued up stream. Noon at KONINGI. Natives in
village. Sent scouts to BOINYANG Cr and MALPEN River,
to KOMBIO and on to LAMBUAIN. Runners ahead to KUAMALA.
p.m. arrived KUAMALA. Natives very helpful and good
feeling prevailing. Contacted Capt Fulton at RINGIN
by runner.
- 29 Jun 44 - Left for KASAM (Shown MUASUM). Met by WO Scholten
from RINGIN at SAMBU. Heavy going - rain and
mountains. Decided to atage KASAM. Despatched
scouts SUNUL, LAMBUAIN, MAHET.
- 30 Jun 44 - a.m. arrived KOMBIO. Left two RPC and 80 carriers
and concealed excess stores in bush. p.m. moved to
MAHET. Hard going to arrive late p.m. Reports
all clear in areas ahead.
- 1 July 44 - Proceeded via CHRIS to LAMBUAIN. Very well received
by all natives. Stationed one RPC and obtained
SUAIN and ANGLIP guides and proceeded into high
country due south from DELA River. Made camp on
crest of range.

DIARY (Continued)

- 2 July 44 - a.m. Lieut Barnard 50/R with five SUAIN native guides left for the coast. Left WO Mackie, Barnard wireless party, 3 RPG and 30 carriers and proceeded to MUNDAL LAMBUAIN area to organize native sentries east and south. Addressed assembled natives. Remained night.
- 3 July 44 - Left MUNDAL for CHEM and CHIRIS and addressed assembled natives. Planned sentries on all roads from the BAWDRIWAD area to the north and proceeded south to AMUK and returned to NIALU. Addressed assembled natives and remained KOMBIO area for the night.
- 4 July 44 - Despatched 50 carriers for return AITAPE via AFUA. Proceeded to TONG and contacted sixteen man American patrol with Lieut Pascoe in charge. Native scouts reported 18 man Jap Patrol in bush near SALATA, also small foraging patrol in WARINGHAM villages. Radioed Lieut Barnard and received advice Barnard and party at MAHET for return.
- 5 July 44 - Moved to RINGIN. P.m. received word Barnard mission changed. Rations to be dropped TONG and Barnard to return LAMBUAIN area for further four days observation period.
- 6 July 44 - Returned TONG. Rations dropped.
- 7 July 44 - a.m. at TONG awaiting advice from Barnard re requirements. P.m. left for KOMBIO. Spent night. RPG stationed KOMBIO reported sentry system working efficiently and natives helpful. Sent runner ahead arranging rendezvous at MUNDAL.
- 8 July 44 - Proceeded to CHIRIS and met up with Barnard. Continued by new route direct to SAULEK, north of LAMBUAIN. Insufficient accomodation. Barnard and party remained SAULEK self to MUNDAL for the night. Scouts LAMBUAIN area on the job. Foraging party previously reported WARINGHAM area came from MATAPAU and returned.
- 9 July 44 - Left MUNDAL by native track via WARAMIEN to arrive KOMBIO mid-day. This track is easily the easiest and shortest route LAMBUAIN to KOMBIO but follows creek and river beds for whole distance making ambush easy. Remained KOMBIO four hours and proceeded KASAM for night.
- 10 Jul 44 - Left for TONG. Scouts reported movement large party of Japs with much cargo and long MAPRIK carrier line moving from MAPRIK via WOMSAK, AMUK, WOMISIS, WANUL, to MAEIN arod.
- 11 Jul 44 - At TONG. Received message stating WO Mackie and Barnard Radio party at KOMBIO.
- 12 July 44 - Despatched supplies to KASAM and received advice party had moved that area en route TONG on the 13th.
- 13 Jul 44 - WO Mackie and Radio party arrived TONG.
- 14 Jul 44 - Moved out to KOMBIO to further impress on natives the necessity for careful watch on all tracks from the north. P.m. met Lieut Barnard at KOMBIO.

DIARY (Continued)

- 15 Jul 44 - Returned TONG with Barnard and party.
- 16 July 44 - At TONG. U.S. Patrol Capt Botcher in charge arrived from MITAPE via YAFUNDA.
- 17 Jul 44 - Barnard patrol received orders to return LAMBUAIN area and check on Jap movement MAPRIK to MATAPAU. Self received instructions from Capt Milligan to remain TONG pending further instructions as to movement.
- 18 Jul 44 - At TONG.
- 19 Jul 44 - At TONG. Capt Fulton and WO Scholes arrived from RINGGIL. Barnard patrol left to fulfill a further alteration in mission.
- 20 Jul 44 - At TONG.
- 21 Jul 44 - at TONG. General building program and improvement of drop site.
- 22 Jul 44 - at TONG.
- 23 Jul 44 - At TONG.
- 24 Jul 44 - At TONG. Continuing work on station.
- 25 Jul 44 - At TONG. Native intelligence points to three large parties of Japs having used the route MAPRIK to MATAPAU and that further small foraging parties were visiting the WAMUL area and had expressed the intention to visit LAMBUAIN villages shortly.
- 26 Jul 44 - At TONG.
- 27 Jul 44 - At TONG.
- 28 Jul 44 - At TONG. General native intelligence. CHAROV scouts stationed HARESE River area, reported large numbers of Japs living in rough shelters and dug-outs in bush surrounding CHAROV village.
- 29 Jul 44 - Received instruction to return ALTAPE.
- 30 Jul 44 - In company Capt Fulton ANGAU, Capt Botcher and party left en route YAFUNDA as DRINUMOR route now closed and fighting in progress. Staged YAMAGIL
- 31 Jul 44 - Left YAMAGIL to stage SIMAKEU.
- 1 Aug 44 - Arrived YAFUNDA. Received news of Jap party visiting SALATA area and small number of natives shot, probably as reprisals for friendliness shown Allied patrols.
- 2 Aug 44 - In company WO Scholes left YAFUNDA en route ALTAPE. Staged Lower LIPAN River area. No sign Japs.
- 3 Aug 44 - Followed main track to NIGIER River and on towards KAPOAM Villages. From NIGIER River fresh boot tracks indicated probable singleton Jap proceeding direction KAPOAM. Arrived WAMTI 1230 hours. Company U.S. Troops in occupation. Left 1330 hrs to arrive ALTAPE perimeter 1630 hours.

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REMARKS:

NATIVES:

ATTITUDE TO PATROL: First natives contacted at KOININGI gave a good indication of the feeling prevailing among all natives in these forward areas. The attitude is particularly gratifying and left nothing to be desired from the point of view of helpfulness and concern for our welfare. LAMBUAIN natives perhaps exceeded all others in their zeal to perform favourably and this attitude would appear to spring from an earnest desire to get rid of the Jap and settle down to normal times.

DIFFICULTIES: The peoples of these areas are now placed in a particularly unenviable position. Many of the men have had contact with the Japs during the period of occupation but Japanese penetration inland would appear to have been on a very limited scale indeed. While a few have striven to please the Japs, the majority appear to have continued normal village life. The passage of an Allied Patrol through the area seemed to be the signal to all the villages to offer invitations to remain in proximity and it is regretted that anything like real help could not be given them. It is reasonable to believe that news of our visit would reach Jap ears eventually, and with the withdrawal of all forward patrols from the TONG - LAMBUAIN areas it is thought that reprisal raids similar to the SALATA raid might be carried out.

GARDENS, FOOD ETC.: There is no shortage of food in any of the areas visited. Crops are of considerable variety and gardens have as yet not been damaged in any way. Pigs are plentiful and the food position such that enemy patrols could operate and remain well fed.

GENERAL HEALTH AND POPULATION: From information gleaned it would appear that dysentery (now apparently subsided) has hit these people badly. No estimate of decrease in population is offered, but each village contacted gave numerous names of people deceased. At the moment there does not appear to be any sickness of serious dimensions among these people, but much in the way of treatment of sores etc. will be needed once the position clarifies.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: Roads are in extremely bad state and bridges non-existent. Apparently nothing has been done by the natives for a long time, but as it is very probable that most of these tracks will be utilised once the beach falls by Japs then no instructions for improvement were given.

REST HOUSES: All are in bad shape, but many villages made efforts to have same repaired before patrol's arrival. Because of impossibility to force Jap movement, villagers were instructed not to rebuild until Japs capitulate.

HEALTH OF NATIVE PATROL MEMBERS: WAMI carriers were not sufficiently conditioned to undertake the rigours of continuous mountain carrying. Dysentery broke out but was held in check and wiped out before serious dimensions prevailed. Blankets, groundsheets and adequate rations provided, supplemented by native foods on a generous scale but ill in bad shape after initial anxious period.

VILLAGES: Most had been superficially cleaned up prior to the patrols and houses more or less in a state of good repair. Bits of real administrative nature was attempted as it is felt that with the end in view routine patrolling later will soon have the desired effect of remedying small defects in hygiene and sanitation.

REMARKS (CONTINUED)

AIR STRIKES: In isolated instances air strikes have achieved results, but for the most part have proved futile. Due to the extreme difficulty in picking hamlets in this thickly wooded mountain terrain and continued circling to locate the target area, Japs have ample warning to desert villages. ARUK natives of the LAMBUAIN group were bombed and strafed while we were still actually in the area. Much of the work in contacting these people and their definite goodwill in providing guides, carriers, scouts, information and food can be neutralized in this way.

GENERAL: The main object of the patrol i.e. intelligence re Jap positions and movement was kept in view. At present there is no ground communication between Japs south of the mountains and those on the coast anywhere west of the DAMMAP River. Definite movement between MAPRIK and MATAPAU took place, but numbers of Japs and the quantity of material carried varied with informers. There is apparently no movement west from north of MAPRIK or south of the mountains, and the isolated small parties of Japs in the SAL TA-WARINGHAM areas have no more than a nuisance value in relation to native stability. The stationing in the area of a mobile patrol of sufficient fighting strength to strike and rout these Jap parties would prove a terrific morale booster to these people. Continued loyalty can only come as a direct consequence of protection and promises honoured. Without adequate carrier lines movement of any enemy force sufficient to seriously embarrass fortifications south of AITAPE appear extremely unlikely.

Natives have all been warned to keep close tab on the numerous tracks leading from the beach and to avoid any future Japanese patrols from the north by the desertion of villages. Such is the food position that parties of Japs of 20 to 40 could live almost indefinitely in the areas contacted.

TRACK TIMES: Times as shown below are not necessarily accurate for normal walking. Troops accompanying this patrol were probably above average in stamina and desire to get the job accomplished, but long lines of heavily laden carriers prove far too unwieldy in these forward areas and open to surprise attack. Adequate protection cannot be supplied and native intelligence, the only guarantee to freedom from molestation.

AFUA to KOININGI	10 hours
KOININGI to KUAMALA	3 "
KUAMALA to KASAM	4 "
KASAM to KOMBIO	2 "
KOMBIO to LAMBUAIN	5 "
LAMBUAIN to TONG	10 "
TONG to YAPUNDA	2 days
YAPUNDA to LIPAN rest house	7 hours
LIPAN to KAPOAM	5 "

POLICE: All police performed creditably. RPC MARAN deserves special mention for ability and industry displayed. RPC MABELLI, AGUMERI, ORANGWE performed useful work throughout. RPC AITUTE and NATOWA are earnest but lack initiative. Special Constables JORI and PAIS are young and a little lacking in confidence, but should do well.

A. J. Davis
.....:WO 11
PATROL OFFICER

*Ray
Rane
Ching*

RPC

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HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
25 Aug 44.

DS30/4/7

ADDS
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

Aut. to 3 of units

PATROL REPORT - NGX 150 WOLL WARRICK M.J.

1. Forwarded please.
2. WO Warrick handled this patrol exceptionally well. Its mission was changed frequently by orders of G-2, Task Force (32nd Div), such changes not helping the efficiency of such a patrol, but Warrick handled the exasperating changes with great credit.
3. Because of its nature, little native administration work could be done, but Warrick's handling of the natives with whom he came in contact shows distinct promise. It is most unfortunate that Task Force will not take any action against any enemy parties in this inland area unless they are making a major attempt to escape or offer a major threat to AITAPE; this means that all the excellent work done by District Service staff on patrols such as these will be wasted as we cannot expect natives to remain loyal to us if we do not take action against any enemy pillaging party who are beginning to take reprisals against those natives who do not assist them.

If we are unable to take force ful action, the necessity of inland patrols is wasted - it means the withdrawing of our patrols and the task of bringing back those natives who have been most co-operative and do desire our return immeasurably more difficult.
3. Air Strikes - In the initial stages great difficulty has been experienced in controlling air strikes. Indiscriminate bombing has the opposite effect. We have strongly opposed it, and unless a guide, one who can definitely recognize the target, is able to accompany the mission, the mission has been cancelled. We eventually won our point and air strikes, for what they are worth, are now controlled by us.
4. WO Warrick carried out a most satisfactory patrol.

J. S. Killigan
.....Capt
(J. S. KILLIGAN)
C. C. ANGAU DET.

24 AUG 1944

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DS 53.

30/12/47

30 AUG 1944 DS 30/4/7

HQ Northern Region
 ANGAU
 LAE
 25 Aug 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report AITAPE No 3 of 44/45

Attached is copy of abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Lieut M.J.Warriock, Patrol Officer.

2. The same problem of roving bands of Japs interfering with District administration occurs in all Districts. We can do nothing about it except maintain contact with the natives and endeavour to keep them on our side. Rehabilitation must wait till the areas are cleared of the enemy.

3. Lieut Warriock has done a good job under trying conditions as the terrain is most difficult. He is at present at HQ waiting to proceed on leave, as since his return from this patrol he has been in Hospital with Dengue Fever.

H.L.R. Fiall
 Major
 (H.L.R. Fiall)
 for D.H. Vertigan, Major
COMD NORTHERN REGION



Encl.

AGV DWS/K



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. L of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by L. A. F. GON.

Area Patrolled WEST PALFI AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 3/7/44 to 7/9/44

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant accompany?.....

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

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

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District Commissioner

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

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

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

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HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
15 Aug 44.

C.O.
ANGAU DET
APO 705.

PATROL REPORT.

AREA PATROLLED: WEST PALEI AREA.

REF SHEETS 1" to 1 mile: SEHO EAST, AITAPE EAST, HAKU EAST,
MANU WEST, SUAIN WEST.

DURATION OF PATROL: 3 Jul - 7 Aug 44.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Make reconnaissance of area immediately
surrounding YAFUNDA, and through native
intelligence report movement of any
Japanese patrols proceeding in a
westerly direction through this area.

PERSONNEL: HQX 142 Lieut A.F. Gow
Lieut Baxter; and
70 O/R of 32 Dist Recon Troop.

R.P.C. Ops: KOMBIANERI
Const KALACO
" IANGASOMERI
" TURU
" WALANGIWI
" KOBUAN
Spec Const AISAHO
" " SEI MI
" " MURO
" " KALEMBO

DIARY:

- 3 Jul- Departed AITAPE 0530 hrs, arrived KANTI 1300 hrs. Road
in bad condition and progress slow.
- 4 Jul- From KANTI at 0815 hrs - passes patrol (American)
returning from AUBI at SIFINI 1030 hrs. Boatined to
Rest House on LIPAN RIVER and made camp there at 1630 hrs.
- 5 Jul. Proceeded south along river, through LIPAN Gorge and
arrived at YAFUNDA 1530 hrs. Consts THURU and AISAHO sent
ahead as advanced scouts reported with Lulua and T.T. of
YAFUNDA on party's arrival that a party of approx. 85
Japs had visited village on previous day, but had
returned in direction of YILUAI because of fear of air
attack.
- 6 Jul. Patrol consisting Consts BOKER, KALACO, CALUOL and local
natives toward YILAU, another with Consts THURU,
IANGASOMERI and AISAHO in direction MARYUMBER, MANDIN,
Lulua of YILUAI (BIKI) reports Japs have moved on to
MAULIKA. This fact confirmed on return of No.1 patrol.
No.2 patrol reports no Jap movement to eastward.
- 7 Jul. Patrol sent towards MAULIKA to investigate present where-
abouts of Jap party. T.T. of MARYUMBER and TT and MT of
AITER reported. Instructed to watch route to east and north
and immediately report any enemy movements. Lulua of
YUGLPA visited and reported party of 50 Japs, including one
woman, proceeded west through his village about ten days
previously. Movement of this party traced to YALUPE and
presumed moved in direction of SIKAL.

DIARY:

- 7 Jul - (Continued)
Const BOIFR returned from vicinity MAULIKA and reports
Japs still staging at village - one officer and 2 O/R
seen on river foraging for food. Two MAULIKA natives
volunteered to go into village with Japs and obtain
information. These natives returned about midnight
and reported counting 15 Japs in village, who are
equipped with wirelens.
- 8 Jul - At YAPUNDA expecting drop. NASSA of YARANGAL and NISAM
of MAKIMBER both armed came in and reported no Jap
activities in vicinity their village. These men, both
KELCO agents had been sent to their villages by Lieut
Stanley from MAITAI some time previously, but had not
returned to him as they did not know his whereabouts
since his movement to south east WAPI. Temporarily
attached these natives to my party. AIYAU of YUGLPA,
another of Stanley's agents, reported from Capt Milligan.
Received message from G-2 ordering attack on MAULIKA
Japs on morning of 9th. Advised Baxter against this.
- 9 Jul - Drop made at 0800 hrs. All stores accounted for, but
more than half destroyed by careless dropping. Patrol
consisting Coy and 6 police with Baxter and 13 men to
YILUAI at 1300 hrs to attempt raid Japs at MAULIKA at
dawnlight morning 10th, as instructed by G-2. Arrived
YILUAI 1700 hrs. Patrol of the police and two Americans
sent to recon MAULIKA - returned 1900 hrs with news of
Jap evacuation of village in direction of MUKU on morning
of 8th. Silent at YILUAI.
- 10 Jul - Coy and Baxter with some police returned YAPUNDA. Remainder
of patrol with consats TUMU and LANGAOMPRI went on to
MAULIKA. Coy and Baxter struck camp YAPUNDA and moved up
river to MAULIKA, arriving at destination 1500 hrs.
Found part of village destroyed by fire, this being
reprisal by Jap party against natives lack of co-operation.
- 11 Jul - Luluai and T.T. of MAULIKA reported they deserted village
before Jap occupation of it, and disregarded calls for
carriers and food. Jap party lived in village for four
days on mango which they washed themselves and on two pigs
which they shot. Tried to capture one native on river,
and he was shot in hand whilst escaping. Eventually
captured one woman, who was wounded in stomach in
encounter. Took her as guide and proceeded in direction
WOWIL.
- 11 Jul - One MUKU and one MAULIKU native sent out on 10th to
follow Jap tracks returned and reported Japs silent WOWIL
night of 8th, MUKU on night of 9th, where they caught
four men in the village and forced them to help carry
equipment to WINE where the Japs slept on night of 10th.
Patrol of Consts BOIFR, KILAGO and SAUNOL with local
natives sent to locate Jap party's present whereabouts
and intentions.
- 12 Jul - Consts AIGAWO, SEPAXI and MALINGINGI sent to relieve
police party in keeping watch on Japs. First party
returned about noon and reported that Japs were still
at WINE where new houses had been built on high ground
above rest house, with help of local natives who also
assisted to gather and brought food. Japs evidently
warned of our presence, as they are now on alert with
machine guns in prepared positions and guards in
camouflaged positions. Luluai of MAULIKA made these
observations.

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DIARY

- 13 Jul - Returned to YAPUNDA as Jap patrol's present position at WINEE practically unchangeable, and air strike refused 80 rounds of difficulty in locating target.
- 14 Jul - New dropping ground prepared about three miles upstream from YAPUNDA. An area of approximately 500 yards by 200 yards was cleared for drop anticipated in afternoon. This did not eventuate. AIYAU of YUOLPA sent out to contact natives in that area. Const MANUAMBI with some village officials reported in. This native had been sent by Dalton's patrol to recon area south and south-east of YAPUNDA. Capt Botcher and WOLL Lyons with patrol processing RINCIN staged for night.
- 15 Jul - Capt Botcher's party departed. MANUAMBI returned to Dalton with note advising him of Bow's presence at YAPUNDA. Drop made at 0730 hrs - 100% recovery and breakages very slight. WEIKI and MAULIKA natives report Japs still at WINEE. Police AIGAWO, KALEMBO and WALLEGINJI returned with TT of KOMA and one other native of that village arrested for assisting Japs.
- 16 Jul - Police party BOIRE, FURU, LAYOASOMERI and NOBUAN sent to attempt to apprehend SIRINING of MAL. Village officials of MOHANDIN and WUMERAN returned. Native YAGABOR of MOHANDIN arrested for pro-Jap activities.
- 17 Jul - Attempt to drop secret documents changing patrol scheme by C-2 made but unsuccessful. Cargo line searched area in morning and afternoon but could not locate package. Party of three police sent to obtain information regarding Jap party at WINEE. TUI TAL of WUMERAN reported, and placed under temporary arrest, pending enquiries re pro-Jap activities. BOIER's party returned with T.T. and M.T.T. of YIKON, report natives of MAL on alert since Const MANUAMBI's visit, and SIRINING has made good his escape. Party obliged to return because of non-cooperation of local natives.
- 18 Jul - Carrier line returned to dropping area to search again for documents. Const MUKU sent to NOWIL and WURO to instruct village officials to report. MANGANA T.T. of KOMA made statement regarding party of Japs in area and their past movements.
- 19 Jul - Cpl KOMBIAMERI, Consts WALLEGINJI and AIGAWO sent to follow WURO and find delay in obtaining information from this area. Consts BOIER and NOBUAN to area of WEIKI refugees to bring in Lulual and T.T. Lulual and T.T. of WURO returned with police, also village officials from WEIKI, MAULIKA, MUKU and WOWIL with food. T.Ts of MANKUMBER, SIBLUNGA, WALEITHI also reported - no news of Jap movements their vicinity. Police from WINEE area returned and reported Jap party still at WINEE had divided into two parties, one of which had been led by native Capt MORGIS of WINEE towards VINUTE to recon this road as a possible escape route. The other party had stayed at WINEE foraging for food. WINEE and ALWAPI natives are assisting in supplying food to Jap party. Village officials advised to return to villages and attempt quiet contact with natives assisting Japs and bring them in.
- 20 Jul - BOIER, SAUBIN and SAUTOL returned to AITAPE. T.T. 66 WUMERAN returned to village with instruction to return to YAPUNDA in four days with food and any information regarding enemy movements. YAGABOR of MOHANDIN despatched with some instructions.

DIARY:

- 21 Jul - Lieut Baxter and cargo line to dropping ground to await drop. T.T. of WEIHI reported. Messenger from Conboy arrived in early afternoon to collect wireless parts. Laluni, T.T. and M.T.T. of MOHANDIN reported. AIYAU of YUHLPA returned with Laluni of that village and some food. He had contacted BOINI, ORI and MUMAMBUL natives during his absence. Lieut Pascoe's party returning from TONG-RINGIN area staged for night.
- 22 Jul - Baxter and cargo line to dropping ground again. Returned with cargo at 1130 hrs. 100% recovery, but about 50% spoilt through dropping in the river bed. T.T. of YILUAMBOK reported in. States natives in his area settled in villages and village officials anxious to contact patrol - no enemy movement his area. T.T. of MARUMBER reported with food. Police reported Jap party at WINBE now having difficulty in obtaining native foods, and had resorted to making their own soap. Pascoe's party departed about 0800 hrs, but one sick man returned to YAPUNDA at approx 1130 hrs. Received another message from G-E calling for raid on WINBE Japs. Conboy's constable returned with FELO agent WARAM.
- 23 Jul - Gow ill with fever. T.T. of YILUAMBOK returned to his village and instructed to advise other village officials his area to report to YAPUNDA as soon as possible, also given usual instructions to watch roads and immediately report enemy movements. T.T. and Laluni of SAPOAM and SAMAMBU came in with food, also people of MANUF and MOHANDIN. Village officials of ABBU, YASISI and SIFI reported, and were followed by KAKALI and YILUAMBOK. AIYUA sent to instruct Laluni of BOINI to report, following rumour of Jap party at MUMAMBUL.
- 24 Jul - TURE and MURU sent to investigate rumour of Japs at MUMAMBUL. Lieut Baxter with 15 men to attack Japs at WINBE. People of ASIER reported with food. TURE returned and states native report small party of about fifteen Japs killed some pigs and fowls at MUMAMBUL, where they found the natives preparing food to bring into YAPUNDA, which they also took. This party was accompanied by WINBE and ANWAPI natives. Police from MUKU returned with party of MUKU natives under arrest for assisting enemy. One MAULIKA woman (ref Jul 10) accompanied party - she had made good her escape on 21 Jul. Woman states Jap still at WINBE, and busy preparing food. Unable to estimate number but says a large party. Guards placed at night, but troops careless in daytime. Party which reced WINBE road has now returned. Knows nothing of MUMAMBUL party.
- 25 Jul - TURE and PASSAN sent to Baxter with above information. Noterceived in return advising clash with Jap party at WOIWI in which four Japs were killed and three wounded, one of whom was captured. T.T. of WUMERAU reported with food. Lalunis of BOINI and ORI came in with AIYUA bringing a little food, also village officials of WURO. BOINI and ORI confirmed report of party of Japs passing through route MUMAMBUL-BOINI-ORI-KOMA-WOIWI, which is probably the party encountered by Baxter.
- 26 Jul - At YAPUNDA - party consisting of two radiomen and native Const KAIEMBO with carriers and native rations sent to contact Baxter's party. T.T. of WUMERAU reported with food. Still no enemy movements his area.

DIARY:

- 27 Jul - Drop made at 1000 hrs, which was collected and supplies prepared for despatch to Baxter's patrol. Troops and police sent to escort line. T.T. and M.T.T. of YIKON reported with food. Two natives of MAKRU arrived with note from Donby. Baxter's patrol returned at 1400 hrs, supply line returned at 1630 hrs.
- 28 Jul - MAKRU natives despatched AITAPE with two natives, recently recovered from dysentery. M.T.T. of one of WOLERAU hamlets reported with food and said he had instructed WOLGHER natives to report. MARULBER and ASIKR people came in with food.
- 29 Jul - Lieut Barnard's party with WOLL Scholes and Mackie arrived at approximately 1200 hrs. M.T.T. and one native of MAULIKA reported that 7 Japs, six of whom were armed, had returned to WOVIL after departure of American party, and later returned in direction of WINEB. Party accompanied by three WINEB natives.
- 30 Jul - Part of cargo line to dropping ground to recover drop for Barnard's party. Prisoner and escort (American) from TONG. Natives of YUOLPA, BOINI and ORI reported with food.
- 31 Jul - WO Mackie with Barnard's party and prisoner left for AITAPE. Lulual, T.T. and M.T.T. of WUPO came in with food. Lulual of MAULIKA reported. Village officials of KESU and YIKON reported with T.T. of MAI who was instructed to contact rest of his people and advise them not to attempt to protect or hide SIRNIEG, and to maintain regular contact with this patrol.
- 1 Aug - T.T. of MAI returned to his village. Fulton and Harriok with Capt Bettcher's party arrived from TONG. T.T. and M.T.T. of MOMANDIN came in with food, also T.T. of SIBLUNGA and Lulual of ASIER. T.T. of KUKU reported Jap party still at WINEB, and now numbered approx 20. Had now been deserted by all natives, and were finding difficulty in obtaining native foods.
- 2 Aug - Harriok and Scholes left for AITAPE. Requisition for trade goods submitted. Capt Fulton building new quarters for Massiff and party.
- 3 Aug - Left with Baxter and four police to recce ASIER - ANIPO area for new drop site and cut strip. Proceeded SIBLUNGA WALETTEL and found area suitable for dropping on old mission site. Approx 150 yards square and could be prepared easily. Slept at SIBLUNGA, where new rest house had been constructed.
- 4 Aug - To ANIPO and from there to YANUNGAN. A new village not marked on map (SUAIN WEST 18.4 - 18.6). On old mission site about one mile past village proceeding east. It is thought that a good cut strip could be developed. Estimated maximum length 300 yards and width in narrowest part about 30 yards - plane would have clear approach from both ends. This strip could be prepared with about one week's work. Returned to ANIPO and arrested previous Jap police agent MAI; thence passed on through SIBLUNGA to MARULBER and camped. New rest house also constructed here.

DIARY

- 5 Aug - Returned to YAPUNDA. Lulual of MUKU reported with food, also lulual and T.F. of WURO. Japanese party still at WIKHE but finding it difficult to obtain food now. Handed over to Falton and prepared to return to coast.
- 6 Aug - With Capt Bottocher, police and 60 native carriers, returned via LIPAN GORGE. Staged on LIPAN River.
- 7 Aug - From LIPAN to KANTI. Arrived KANTI 1210 hrs. Continued to AITAPE, arriving at destination at 1715 hrs.

REMARKS.

NATIVE SITUATION:

Since my previous patrol to this area in May, quite a number of the PALEI natives had had an opportunity to visit the beach head in the AITAPE area, and were convinced as to the superior force and ultimate victory of the Allied troops in the area. It was with a much more enthusiastic welcome that the patrol was this time received at YAPUNDA, and native intelligence system within an area of 20 miles radius of YAPUNDA was soon working smoothly. Peoples to the south and south-east played an important part in the efficient working of this system, which was indeed a praiseworthy effort as the partial control exercised in this area before the outbreak of hostilities had been forgotten during the period of occupation by the enemy. However, these people hurried to contact the patrol when news of it's arrival reached them, and willingly co-operated in supplying information and food whenever called upon to do so.

ENEMY AGENTS:

The main enemy agent of the PALEI area, SIRINING, Lulual of MAI, is still at large. This man was arrested by Pte Conboy A.I.E. early in June, but managed to escape a short time later. Shortly after the arrival of Gow's patrol at YAPUNDA, Joret MANUAMEI of Capt Falton's TONG patrol reported and stated that he had been sent out to attempt the arrest of SIRINING, but had been unsuccessful in this mission. A police patrol was sent to MAI to establish the present whereabouts of this enemy agent, but returned two days later after losing contact with SIRINING southwest of MAI. It was decided that as SIRINING was receiving quite a lot of assistance from local natives in evading arrest, that the people of MAI should be contacted first, and the miscreant apprehended later. With this end in view, up to the time of Gow's departure from the area, the T.F. of MAI, and several other people of that village had been contacted, and were perfectly in agreement to SIRINING's arrest at the earliest opportunity. Capt Falton was advised of all details prior to Gow's departure.

No other enemy agents of importance were contacted by the patrol, however, two natives, ORANGIN of YAPUNDA and MAN of ANIPO, both of whom were appointed as Native Constables by the Japanese Naval Authorities, were placed under temporary arrest, and brought to AITAPE where statements were taken from them. Their part as pro-Jap agents seems to be blameless enough. Many arm bands indicating appointment as Lulual or Tul Tul were handed in to the patrol, and records kept.

NATIVE HEALTH:

This showed a distinct improvement since the visit of the previous patrol, however many cases of bad ulcers and frambosia were noticed, and dysentery to a lesser degree. Good supplies of medicine were carried and as two members of the US Medical Corps accompanied patrol, a native hospital was soon installed, and sickness kept to a minimum. The local natives were particularly appreciative of this service, and the standard of health improved greatly in this area during the patrol's occupancy.

NATIVE FOODS:

These seemed to be comparatively plentiful, despite the sporadic destruction of gardens by parties of Japs escaping through this area. Salt, as usual, was the most popular trade item, and although quantities of food brought in were not sufficient to maintain the native labour, it acted as a very good supplementary ration.

ROADS and REST HOUSES.

Roads in the YAPUNDA area were not in good condition at the time of the patrol's arrival, but were greatly improved in the period spent there. Quite a number of rest houses were in the course of construction, and the only two visited (MARKUMBER and SIBLUNGA WALBITEI) were soundly constructed with accommodation for police and carriers. New Rest Houses have also been built at NONANDIN, WUMERAU, YAPUNDA and ASIEN.

POLICE:

The police as usual did a good job. The two Consts WALYRINJINGI and LAPASOMERI who were used as forward scouts in the ROWIL attack displayed courage and initiative, and WALYRINJINGI was successful in accounting for one of the enemy.

GENERAL:

In my opinion, the primary objects of this patrol, mainly reconnaissance, were greatly handicapped by the size of it (32 Europeans and 130 natives), this necessitating the carrying of large quantities of supplies. Also with a patrol of this size the mobility of it for reconnaissance was minimized. The instructions first issued were "To base in the vicinity of YAPUNDA and report information of Jap movements in the surrounding area". Accordingly, contact was made with reliable natives to the West, South and East, and all roads covered ~~with~~ ^{by} scouts. It was the duty of these people to immediately report any enemy movement in their vicinity. Village officials over a wide area were also instructed:

1. To be prepared to desert villages at a moment's notice, or on the approach of enemy parties;
2. Under no conditions were food items to be supplied to the Japs;
3. Scouts were to be placed on all roads, and any enemy movements immediately reported;
4. Any attempt to assist enemy patrols, or divulge information regarding Australian patrols would incur the severest punishment.

It was hoped that if these instructions were rigidly observed, Jap parties attempting to escape to the westward, through a system of native non-co-operation, would be obliged to carry their own equipment and supplies, and be forced to eat their own small supplies of rations through lack of native foods to supplement ^{them}. Under such circumstances these parties would rapidly deteriorate physically, and could be easily eliminated by small raiding parties of police or troops.

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REMARKS

GENERAL (Continued)

Unfortunately, the Japanese patrol in the WINEE area was already obtaining some measure of native assistance when Gow's patrol arrived in the area, and it was some weeks before they deserted the Jap party. However, I am certain that had any party arrived from the east they would have found difficulty in proceeding further west because of lack of native assistance.


.....Lieut
(A. F. GOW)
PATROL OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 5 of 11/45

Patrol Conducted by L. A. GOW

Area Patrolled BEACH PATROL FROM NYA PAKAKA VILLAGE

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

(KECE COAST AREA
To MATIHU)

Natives.....

Duration—From 7/8/1944 to 7/9/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
7 Sept 44.

Co.C.
ANGAU DET
APO 705.

PATROL REPORT

AREA PATROLLED: Beach patrol from NYAPARAKE village to a point five miles east of the mouth of the DANDRIWAD R.

REF SHEETS : SUAIN WEST and SUAIN EAST.
1" to 1 mile

DURATION OF PATROL : 24 August 44 to 2 Sept 44.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Proceed east along coast as far as the DANDRIWAD River, base on west bank of river, opposite to BABIANC Village, and make recon by native scouts as far east, as possible with MATAPAU as an ultimate objective, for the purpose of discovering the intentions and dispositions of enemy troops in the area. This patrol was conducted in conjunction with a similar patrol led by Capt J.J. Searson, travelling in the same direction but a few miles to the south.

PERSONNEL : NGX 142 Lieut A.F. Gow
1 Officer and 6 O/R of I & R Pl. 103 Regt
2 Radiomen and 2 medical orderlies.
RPO: 2495 Cpl KOMBIAMERI
2196 Const KALAGO
3155 Const YANGASMARI
2553 Const WALANGINGI
2819 Const MARAN
3492 Const DELAWAN
Ex TNG Const TUNU
Ex TRG Const NOBUAN
Spec Const AISAWO
Spec Const KAIEMBO

105 Native Carriers.

DIARY:

24 Aug - transported from AITAPE by MT to NYAPARAKE village and camped for the night.

25 Aug - Delayed from proceeding further by shelling and amphibious operation against enemy in vicinity of DRIMBOI plantation - very few enemy stragglers killed. Prepared for departure of patrol on morrow.

26 Aug - Const KALAGO returned to AITAPE for medical attention. Patrol started out along beach at approximately 0800 hrs. First enemy dead sighted at plantation house on DRIMBOI. From there on to DANDINAIN River, numbers of dead counted, apparently having died of starvation or sickness. On east bank of DANDINAIN River first Jap seen - killed by police - body in poor condition and unarmed. Numbers of enemy footprints picked up about 500 yards from CHEMIAU village, leading members of patrol saw Japs on outskirts of village, and police snet forward to recon position reported about 10 Japs in houses. Attacked from west and south and killed 13 of enemy, some armed with grenades and rifles, very little food carried. Decided to camp on beach to east of CHEMIAU. Police sent to recon DRIMBOI village, killed a further 7 enemy.

DIARY (CONTINUED)

- 27 Aug - Lieut Gow with 4 U.S. O/Rs and 4 police made reconce eastwards along coast towards mouth of DANDRIWAD. Jap tracks picked up on beach a few hundred yards from camping area. These were carefully followed, and three enemy were killed on road leading from beach to ULAU mission buildings. Seven more Japs were killed in the vicinity of the mission. Most of these were armed with grenades, but carried very little food. Returned to beach and contacted another enemy party in vicinity of MAIEM - killed four and captured three of these. Encountered return rifle and grenade fire to east of village, where two further Japs were killed; and however as fire became increasingly intense decided to withdraw to CHEMIAU. One Jap armed with rifle and large quantity of American rations killed within short distance of camp. Consts TURU and MARAN returned with four carriers needing medical attention.
- 28 Aug - Scouting patrol, consisting of four SUAIN natives with three police as escort, sent to try and cross DANDRIWAD and make reconce as far east as possible. This party returned at midday with a report that party encountered yesterday near MAIEM had now connected with another enemy party in BABIANG, sounds of shooting to south of village suggested further Japs hunting for food. Small patrol to ULAU mission killed two armed Jap stragglers in area.
- 29 Aug - Reinforced infantry platoon with support of artillery and gunboat attacked BABIANG village. Apparently Japs evacuated when artillery barrage commenced, as only two enemy killed in this affray.
- 30 Aug - Shifted camp site from CHEMIAU to vicinity of MAIEM village. Police patrol to BABIANG revealed no recent enemy movements. Two enemy killed to southwest of camp site, and one prisoner in good condition taken. Capt Rhine, 3-2 103 Regt, arrived at approx 1900 hrs. Shortly after his arrival, one Jap armed with rifle and grenades killed within a few yards of the camp.
- 31 Aug - Patrol taken across DANDRIWAD River and continued east as far as MARUBIAN village. Three Japs killed in BABIANG and two in MARUBIAN. Police continued for a few hundred yards past the last mentioned village and noticed fresh tracks leading into sago swamp, but these were not investigated. Capt Searson's patrol arrived in at approx 1130 hrs - rest of day spent enlarging camping site.
- 1 Sept - Patrol of police and a few American soldiers sent to reconce to east of MARUBIAN. This patrol returned at about 1400 hrs, having encountered no opposition to west of MARUBIAN, however police patrol continuing past this point to DEIA creek killed 8 Japs in some houses on the beach.
- 2 Sept - Area around ULAU mission patrolled once again, but no enemy sighted, however police patrol led by Lieut Gow to follow Jap tracks leading west to CHEMIAU village were sniped at by a party of at least four Japs on approaching the village, but after a sharp exchange of shots and grenades the enemy withdrew to the south. Both the U.S. patrols, one east towards MARUBIAN and the other following the course of the DANDRIWAD were fired on by enemy parties, and one member of the DANDRIWAD patrol was wounded in the shoulder. Patrols reinforced at night by infantry from 103 Regt.
- 3 Sept - Patrols withdrawn at 1300 hrs by LCT, and returned to AITAPE.

POLICE-

The work done by members of the native constabulary during this patrol was exceptional. Most of these police had been in contact with the enemy before, and done quite a lot of patrolling in territory where the enemy was active, but this was the first occasion where they have been called upon to recede an area from which all native population has been evacuated, which made their work increasingly difficult. The most outstanding Constable was VALINGINGAI, who continually volunteered to take the position as forward scout, and was absolutely intrepid in this capacity (he personally accounted for 17 of the enemy). Two of the most reliable police, TIRU and KARASU, were returned to AITAFI because of sickness, which called for extra effort from the remaining police members of the patrol, which effort they did not shrink.

GENERAL:

Although the objects of this patrol were achieved, it was found impossible to use native accounts as intended. With many armed enemy stragglers in the area, and no local population to assist in giving them safe passage through dangerous areas, their reluctance to proceed on their own from the SANDREWAD to AITAFI must be appreciated.

Instructions were given that no American groups were to venture east of the SANDREWAD. Despite this fact a patrol base was set up at ANEMA and the coastal area patrolled by police as far as DEKA creek.

During the course of the patrol, 56 of the enemy were eliminated and four prisoners taken. For although this was essentially a reconce patrol, it was thought safer to deal with any small enemy parties encountered en route, than to try and avoid them.

The fact was established that the Japanese had no prepared defence line in the coastal section west of the SANDREWAD and although the enemy encountered in the east side of the river appeared to be better armed and in better condition, no organized resistance was met with.

[Signature]
Lieutenant Colonel
(M. F. GOW)
General Officer

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DS 30/4/4

HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
11 Sept 44

ADDS
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

Letter No 5. 44/45.

PATROL REPORT - NGX 142 LIEUT A.F. GOW.

1. Forwarded please.
2. This patrol was conducted in conjunction with one led by Capt J.J. Searson, working east on the inland trail through CHAROV-ANILLIP-BALUP, in an attempt to recon the coastal area as far east as MATAPAU.
3. This patrol may be considered outside our sphere, but Lieut Gow made a determined effort to complete his mission. The presence of so many enemy parties in the area made it impossible for him to achieve his object. His patrol was therefore withdrawn.
4. Lieut Gow conducted this dangerous mission with courage and coolness, and deserves great credit for the manner in which he carried it out.
5. R.P.C. members still continued to do excellent work.

J.S. Milligan
.....Capt
(J.S. MILLIGAN)
O.C. ANGAU DET.

RECEIVED
Date 17 SEP 1944
DS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 6 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by CAPT. SEARSON

Area Patrolled VANIMO-AITAPE SUB-DIST.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 2/8/44 to 15/8/44

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol GENERAL INSPECTION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
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HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
11 Sept 44.

O.C.
ANGAU DET
APO 705.

PATROL REPORT.

AREA PATROLLED : VANIMO-AITAPE Sub-District.

REF MAPS 1" - 1 Mile: VANIMO

DURATION OF PATROL : From 2 Aug 44 to 15 Aug 44.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : General inspection of area to determine to what extent the enemy occupation had affected native health, economics and psychology; also to obtain recruits for the administration and with the help of an E.M.A. to commence general rehabilitation of the area.

PERSONNEL : FX 189 Capt J.J. Searson, A.D.C.
N 91089 Cpl Tuohy I.E., E.M.A.; and
4 members of the R.F.C.

DIARY:

- 2 Aug - Landed from P.T. boat at WANIMO at 7.30 p.m.
- 3 Aug - Lined and censused WANIMO.
- 4 Aug - To WARIMO. Village lined and censused. On to YAKO where night was spent.
- 5 Aug - Lined and censused YAKO and thence on to MUSSO which was lined and censused. Remained the night.
- 6 Aug - On to WUTUNG. Lined and censused village. Remained for the night. Four Americans there.
- 7 Aug - To MUSSO. Gave NAB injections and then proceeded to YAKO, where further injections were given.
- 8 Aug - On to WARIMO. Further NAB injections given. Proceeded to ELAU and EWI (KILIMARI). Villages lined, also some OSOL natives. OSOL village Book missing.
- 9 Aug - To WANIMO to meet P.T. Boat. Capt Milligan arrived.
- 10 Aug - Ill with fever
- 11 Aug - Lined and censused OSSIMA (OMOI), AIRU, KRISSA (new book lost) OMBULA, AWOL and OSSIMOR. Medical treatment given. Afternoon returned to WANIMO.
- 12 Aug - At WARIMO marking out new cemetery.
- 13 Aug - To old native garden east of old Government Station site. Killed three Japs.
- 14 Aug - To WARIMO and return to WANIMO.
- 15 Aug - Returned per P.T. boat with Lieut Gow to AITAPE.

ATTITUDE OF NATIVES:

The patrol was at all times greeted with a feeling of confidence and interest. No opportunity was missed to impress upon us examples of the perfidy of the iniquitous Jap, most of which we took 'oum grano salis'. The fact is that until the Allied landings at AITAPE and HOLLANDIA, VANIMO was a staging place for Japanese coastal barge traffic. Numerous derelict barges still litter the shore line. A small garrison existed near the old Mission site, and the members of this garrison were on excellent terms with the natives until the overwhelming power of our Army decided the natives where their own interests lay.

Full co-operation was given to our Forces, and enemy stragglers were sedulously avoided or ingeniously and treacherously given the 'coup de grace'. Dysentery which then broke out was rightly attributed to the Jap, and the latter became a pariah, receiving no assistance whatsoever from the natives.

CENSUS:

A rough check was made of the census figures for the area. Because of the irregular intervals between census checks and the time that has elapsed since the last figures were obtained (1940), little real value can be attached to the figures obtained, but the results tend to show that the population has not decreased to any appreciable extent. In some villages it has increased.

The coastal village of VANIMO is in a thriving state with the number of females in excess of the number of males, the birth rate high and the general tone good.

The hinterland villages which existed before the war have been abandoned for various reasons, chief amongst them being that these natives have always been a semi-nomadic type and their villages came into being only after much persuasion and work on the part of the Administrative officials in the past. Then again, these villages lay on roads used by roving, hungry and bewildered groups of Japs who, in most cases, ate out the gardens, destroyed the coconut groves and moved on leaving the village in a shambles and the deadly bacilli of dysentery in their wake. These natives were assembled by me at various points, a rough census was made, some labour recruits obtained and an address delivered to all. As it is possible that further groups of the enemy moving to the west from the HEWAK-AITAPE area will pass along their road, I deemed it not advisable to direct the natives to return to rebuild their villages. They are split into, for the most part, small family groups, and are getting plenty of food and game.

They are not suffering any real hardship. The coastal natives in their settled villages have quite a sufficiency of food. Their canoes are still seaworthy and, I understand, you, Sir, have so arranged with the responsible authorities, that their nightly 'bom bom' fishing will evoke no more than a faint academic interest from the zealous aviators and mariners who sometimes allow their enthusiasm to override their discretion.

HEALTH:

Of a total of approximately 2000 natives examined 1180 treatments were given, including 525 injections for framboesia.

Dysentery which had spread through the area at one time was responsible for some deaths, but only three cases were discovered by this patrol. Apparently it has spent itself. Tropical ulcers and framboesia were fairly prevalent.

MISSION BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:

Extracted
to CA
77

I have to report that the VANIMO buildings and their contents, the property of the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, have been entirely destroyed by fire. I understand also that the Japanese destroyed all the live stock, although two horses still remain and appear to be in good condition.

POLICE:	51	39	72	81	242	44	401.7
TARO	83	13	24	27	87	5	117.3

A small detachment of Police in charge of Sgt Majs KIAMA and WAKRA is based at VANIMO. All are performing their duties in an able and satisfactory manner.

PLAN & STI The police accompanying the patrol behaved creditably and caused much excitement with their stories of the past campaigns and the wonders of Port Moresby, Lae and Finschhafen.

GENERAL:	14	9	34	28	85	5	129.7
OSSTIA	25	15	40	32	112	5	132.6

Three Japanese were killed by the patrol. They were discovered in an abandoned garden, and had equipment and a small stock of rice.

On the whole the VANIMO natives are in a happy position. They will require little rehabilitation; except perhaps in the case of the hinterlanders.

They are very Administration conscious and their village officials are capable men. All retain their hats and village books.

We should have very little to worry about in the area, although I would recommend, when the staff position so permits, that a Patrol Officer should be stationed at VANIMO.

The officer, whilst at WUTUNG, inspected the International boundary mark and found same in order.

.....Capt
(J. J. SEARSON)
A.D.O.

APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT.- VANIMO-ALTAFI Sub-Dist -
BY CAPT J.J. BEARSON

Village	Children		Adults		Total - Excl I/L	I/Labourers	Masculinity rate excl I/L M + F x 100
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
WANIMO	65	67	80	114	326	24	80.1
WARIMO	51	39	71	81	242	24	101.7
YAKO	23	13	24	27	87	5	117.5
MUSSO	9	11	23	15	58	3	123
WUTUNG					138	(Records lost)	
ELAU & EWI	34	18	41	45	138	11	119
OSOL					175	(Records lost)	
OMBULA	14	9	34	28	85	5	129.7
OSSIMA	25	15	40	34	114	5	132.6
KRISSA					200	(Records lost)	
AIEU	13	6	18	15	52	2	147.6
AWOL and OSSIMOR	10	9	29	24	72	4	118.2
	244	187	360	383	1687	83	

DS 38/11/10

HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
12 Sept 44

ADDS
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

Letter to 6-44/45
PATROL REPORT - VANIMO - PX 189 CAPT J.J. SEARSON

1. Forwarded please.
2. This is the first patrol of an administrative nature carried out by any member of this Detachment.
3. It is pleasing to know that such a satisfactory condition exists.
4. The question of fishing at night by these natives, has been taken up with Task Force and they have assured me that all interested parties have been told. I have also mentioned the matter to O.C., N.I.C.A, at HOLLANDIA, and no needless strafing should disturb their nightly expeditions.
5. It is more than probable that small straggling parties of the enemy will appear from time to time in this area, but they will not disturb the even tenor of the area. The small police detachment will remain on duty there until such time as the area is clear.
6. Capt Searson conducted a very satisfactory patrol.

J. S. Milligan Capt
(J. S. MILLIGAN)
O.C. ANGAU DET.

RECEIVED
Date 18 SEP 1944

DS

DS 30/4/10

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
19 Sep 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report AITAPE No 6 of 44/45

Attached is copy of Patrol Report by Capt Searson,
ADC.

2. To date, all the Field Staff in the District have been engaged on patrols of purely operational nature. Apparently the area west of Aitape to the Dutch Border is free of enemy troops, except a few stragglers, and the DO has made his first attempt at rehabilitation and native administration.
3. The Vanimo natives have always been very administration conscious, due no doubt to having had a patrol officer stationed in the area to control a relatively small population of less than two thousand.
4. As soon as staff is available we will make every effort to re-establish the old Vanimo post, not only to rehabilitate the natives but to look after general Border questions. With the establishment of a large US Base at Hollandia, there are bound to be many matters affecting the relations between the two territories which will need to be adjusted by the officer on the spot.

*Yes, but he
wants to be
a good man
and be
well protected*

19/9/44

Excellent



Major

D.E. Vertigan
COMD NORTHERN REGION

Copy to:- CC ANGAU AITAPE.

Encl



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 7 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by CAPT. SEARSON

Area Patrolled NYAPRAHE INLAND TO CHAROV AND PALUK THENCE TO ULAU VILAGE.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 24.8/19.44 to 2.9/19.44

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
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.....

DS 30/4/11

HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
12 Sept 44.

ADDS
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

date 207-44/45
PATROL REPORT - P1189 CAPT J.J. SEARSON

1. Forwarded please.
2. This recon patrol was made in conjunction with that of Lieut Gow's, with the object of making a reconnaissance of the coastal area to MATAPAU.
3. The patrol was fairly successful, but the opposition met with to the east of the DANDRINAD River was such that both patrols were withdrawn and the task has been taken over by a combat Company of U.S. Troops.
4. Capt Searson conducted a difficult, dangerous job in a very creditable manner.
5. Recommendation for Special Constable BAKET will go forward as soon as Capt Searson has the necessary details.

J. S. Milligan
.....Capt
(J.S. MILLIGAN)
O.C. ANGAU DET.

RECEIVED
Dec 20 SEP 1944

DS

O.C.
ANGAU DET
APO 705

HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
13 Sept 44
12

PATROL REPORT

- AREA PATROLLED : From NYAPARAKE inland to CHAROV, ANAPALUK villages and thence by easterly route to the DANDRIWAD RIVER; thence to ULAU village.
- MAP REF 1" to 1 MILE : SUAIN WEST and SUAIN EAST.
- DURATION : 24 August 44 to 2 September 44.
- OBJECTS OF PATROL : To reconnoitre the area as far as the DANDRIWAD RIVER; at that point to set up a base from which native scouts could work further east. Lieut Gow, who was conducting a similar patrol along the beach, was to base at BABLIANG Village.
- PERSONNEL : PX 189 Capt J.J. Searson, A.D.O.
1 Officer and 8 O/R of the I and R PI
103 Regt 43 Div.
10 members of the R.P.C.

DIARY:

- Aug 24 - By motor trucks to NYAPARAKE bivouac.
- Aug 25 - DRIMEOI Plantation shelled preventing patrol from setting out.
- Aug 26 - Patrol moved by Jap trails and DRINDARIA River to site of JALUP Village, which does not actually exist. An American patrol was encountered there. Two enemy were sighted but escaped. Proceeded to CHAROV Village. No enemy sighted. This village is believed to have been the location of an enemy Div HQ during the attack on the DRINUMOR River lines. Evidence obtained by patrol tended to confirm this belief. Patrol proceeded to ANAPALUK village. One enemy accounted for by police. Bivouaced.
- Aug 27 - Patrol instructed by HQ to remain ANAPALUK awaiting further orders. Reconnaissance and security patrols sent out. Returned to report 3 enemy ambushed and killed in stream bed one quarter mile east.

ati n Register

- PAGE 2 -

DIARY (Continued)

- Aug 28 - At ANAPALUK awaiting orders. Patrols out.
- Aug 29 - Proceeded east. One Jap killed. Const BAKET wounded. Surprised a Party of four enemy carrying telephone wire rice and American rations. One of these was killed and the remainder fled. Bivouaced near DANDANAIN River. Native scout sent to MIHET Village.
- Aug 30 - Set out to reach the DANDRIWAD River. Numerous enemy footprints, abandoned bivouacs areas, and other indications of recent presence of enemy evident on trail. Three Japs, including an officer, successfully surprised in a building and killed. Sounds of chopping and timber felling heard from DANDRIWAD River. Rifle fire also heard on River. Scouts reported Japs well armed and equipped and covering junction of river and road. Patrol bivouaced on small hill commanding river. Orders received to proceed to join other patrol at BARIANG.
- Aug 31 - By Japanese supply trail to ULAU mission station, where Lieut Gow's patrol contacted.
- Sept 1 - At MAIEM village.
- Sept 2 - At MAIEM village.
- Sept 3 - Patrol withdrawn to AITAPE per L.C.T.

GENERAL

The mission of the patrol was accomplished inasmuch as it was proved that no organised enemy elements in strength remain west of the DANDRIWAD River. On the DANDRIWAD River enemy seen and nature of their activities tended to give the impression that an organised enemy rearguard post had decided to use this river as a point of resistance. This was evidently the opinion of Div HQ influencing them in their decision to withdraw the patrol to the coast.

The native scout sent to MIHET reached AITAPE some days after the return of the main body. He gained valuable information.

No work of an administrative nature was done by the patrol. The villages through which we travelled are a shambles - coconut, sago and areca palm trees cut down, and gardens destroyed. A great deal of work by the natives and assistance from us will be required to rehabilitate the whole area. This will not be possible for some little time yet. Meanwhile the responsibility for the housing, feeding and general welfare of the inhabitants will continue to remain on ANGAU.

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OPERATIONS

	Out
P	M

- PAGE 3 -

POLICE:

All police acquitted themselves well.

Under cover of a separate memorandum a recommendation for an award to Special Constable BAKET has been submitted. This man was wounded under circumstances calling for a high degree of loyalty and courage.

.....Capt
(J.J. SEARSON)
A.D.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 8 of 04/45

Patrol Conducted by CAPT. O'DONNELL

Area Patrolled WAMPI AREA (LUMI)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 24/6/1944 to 12/9/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
14 Sept 44

DS 30/4/12

ADDS
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

LUMI PATROL.

Patrol Report - AITAPE 20 8-44/45

COMPOSITION:

- June 24 - Lieut Lilley, U.S. O.C. and 17 enlisted men 32 Div Recon Troop (3 sent back June 25 ex SIAUTI - sick)
Capt O'Donnell, A.I.F. ANGAU, Assistant District Officer
A/Sgt Affleck, A.I.F., ANGAU, Native Labour Overseer
8 armed Constables of Royal Papuan Constabulary
133 native carriers and various Boss Boys and cooks.
- June 27 - 30 carriers returned to AITAPE unescorted.
June 30 - 43 carriers returned to AITAPE unescorted.
July 2 - A/Sgt Affleck ordered back to base - no relief.
July 12 - One enlisted man returned AITAPE by cub - sick.
July 23 - One enlisted man back to base, sick - by Cub.
July 31 - One N.C.O. (U.S.) and 9 enlisted men 32 Div Recon Troop and WOLL Lyons, AIF, ANGAU, Native Labour Overseer, and 4 armed constables and 60 native carriers reported patrol base ex AITAPE.
- Aug 4 - Lieut Outzs, U.S. 43 Div Recon Troop and 20 enlisted men, one armed constable and 86 carriers reported at Base ex AITAPE to relieve Lieut Lilley.
- Aug 6 - Lieut Lilley and all members 32 Div Recon Troop, two armed constables and 126 carriers marched out en route AITAPE. One N.C.O. (32 Div Recon) and 5 enlisted men and 60 natives reported ex WILBETEL (4 miles series AITAPE (Z) 6424).
- Aug 8 - One enlisted man 32 Div Recon Troop to AITAPE per Cub.
Aug 12 - One NCO 32 Div Recon and 5 enlisted men, 2 armed Constables and 60 carriers marched out en route AITAPE.
Sept 7 - Lieut Outzsto Base by Cub - sick.
Sept 10 - LUMI patrol complete. Returned to AITAPE.

DURATION: From 24 June to 12 Sept 44 - 81 days.

COMMUNICATIONS :

- June 24 - Signal equipment U.S. Radio Set Type 284 and accessories. Two (T5) enlisted men. 32 Div Recon troop. Net - 32 Div Recon net on 24 hour watches.
- July 12 - One (T5) enlisted man returned to Base by Cub
- Aug 4 - 43 Div Recon took over. Sig equipment U.S. Radio set Type 284 and accessories. Two (T5) enlisted men 43 Div Recon Tp. Net 43 Div Recon net.
- Aug 6 - All members 32 Div Recon marched out.

SUPPLY:

- (1) Air droppings on LUMI airstrip (550158 SENO W) approximately every 5 days or as required, ex C47 Transports.
(2) Success depended upon pilot's skill and packaging of rations and supplies. Only 60% recovery was averaged with a lesser percentage for rice.

MEDICAL:

- June 24 - Two (T5) Medics attached 32 Div Recon
Aug 4 - One (T5) Medics attached 43 Div Recon marched in
Aug 6 - a.m. All members 32 Div Recon marched out.
p.m. One (T5) Medic marched in.
Aug 12 - All members 32 Div Recon marched out

MAPS:

- 4 Mile Strat Series - AITAPE
WEWAK
1 Mile series - SENO EAST
SENO WEST
PELAMO EAST
HAUK EAST
HAUK WEST

RECEIVED
21 SEP 1944

X No copy of AMER EAST could be obtained. It is essential.

Sent 29/9/40

ENEMY - Preliminary - Information ex G-2 Persecution Task Force APO 705 (AITAPE) south of TORRICELLI Ranges only. After June 24 patrol information - Patrol not kept informed of enemy movements in TONG or YAPUNDA area.

JUNE 24

COMPOSITION: (1) Large party (number unknown) including high Officers at MUAMBUAL (Ref AITAPE (2) 9311) slowly moving west (MUAMBUAL party)
(2) Various enemy parties vicinity and south of TONG (WEWAK V 2814) and YAPUNDA (AITAPE (R) V 1902)

INTENTION : 1. Non-combatant personnel escaping;
2. Patrols reconnoitring escape routes;
3. Combatant forces attempting attack AITAPE perimeter from South.

MOVEMENT : MUAMBUAL party during ensuing weeks moved through WALEM-YERISI ((Q) 2 8609 AITAPE) to SIKAL area, ((Q) 2 7818 AITAPE) to LILAL area ((Q) 2 7216 AITAPE) to WIGOTE area ((Q) 2 6721 AITAPE) to WILBETI ((Q) 2 6424) to YONGETE area ((Q) 2 5823) to return to WILBETI area thence over TORRICELLI Range at SOMERO ((Q) 2 6527) on August 8, 9 and 10th.

The best estimates of numbers of this enemy group was that of 8 large houses with 60 beds, a wireless and 5 sabres and two LMGs. They constantly used a recon patrol of 12-15 men and one of our spies counted 40 rifles.

They always had to relay their cargo and equipment which explains the slowness of movement.

July 2 - One unarmed sick enemy killed at WILBETI by armed constable YAMYAP.

July 13-14 - Enemy party of 13 armed with rifles, one LMG and one
15 sabre with light cargo moved rapidly from KALINGO (KALINGUM (Q) 2 4415) to TAUTAI ((Q) 2 4813) to TALBIPI ((Q) 2 5312) to ONDRAME ((Q) 2 5812) to NEMEMBIN ((Q) 2 6409) to YILI ((Q) 2 6812). Further movements not certain.
* Purpose of patrol unknown.

Aug 4 to 6 - Enemy party of 5 reported moving from YILI ((Q) 2 6812) to BIEM ((Q) 2 6514) armed with 3 rifles. 5 members killed by armed constable PANOGUN on Aug 6 and one killed on Aug 10

OWN TROOPS:

Preliminary information only by G-2 Persecution Task Force - very meagre further information re TONG-YAPUNDA areas. South of TORRICELLI Ranges only.

PRIOR to 24 Jun - ANGAU patrol under command WOLL Gow consisting of 1 O/R WOLL G.W. Edwards, ANGAU, NLO
9 armed constables of RPC
53 carriers

June 24 - 1. 20 man U.S. patrol, ANGAU member attached, at YAPUNDA ((R) V 1902) and TONG (WEWAK V 2814)
2. Lieut (Sp) Stanley RANVR (SELO) with natives at NOPAN River vicinity WITITAI ((Q) 2 7102 AITAPE)

June 29 - Lumi patrol based at LUMI (553161 SENO W)
July 12 - Lieut (Sp) Stanley moved out of LUMI area
July 22 - LUMI Patrol Base moved to ACETI (574170 SENO W)
Sept 9 - LUMI Patrol vacated area.

A legitimate criticism could be the consistent lack of information and situation reports both south of the TORRICELLI Ranges and on the beachhead.

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) Refer to G-2 instructions issued June 23 vide Appendix 1. Later amended to permit attack on small enemy parties.
(2) Original instructions rescinded and Patrol Order No. 1 issued by G-2 Task Force.
(3) Lieut Ozuta reported his instructions similar to those of previous Officer in Charge, but his orders left at HQ for security reasons.

PATROLS:

- Three types used (1) European Recce Patrols;
(2) ANGAU Administrative Patrols;
(3) RPC recce and standing patrols.

(1) EUROPEAN RECCE PATROLS:

Only those of any importance recorded - always a six man patrols has been maintained daily occasionally extended to two or three day patrols.

(a) a seven man patrol with Lieut Lillie and Capt O'Donnell left LUMI base July 2 and returned July 8. Route from TELOTE (570129 HAUW) to ONDRAMALO (585118 HAUW) to NAPE (628107 HAUW) to NEMEMBN to NARKIL (645061 HAUW) to WITNITO (708048 HAUW) to contact Lieut Stanley at his drop site at 718034 HAUW, thence to YANAMUN (757048 HAUW). Patrol then returned on its tracks to TUMENTONI (old) (711049 HAUW) thence to PIEM (703086 HAUW). Enemy were reported in NINGIL (782098 HAUW) SIKAL (770185 SENO W) and SOLAGU at 745141 SENO W. Patrol moved to PIMON (705131 HAUW) thence to WABLALIG (742128 HAUW) where an uneventful ambush was maintained for one day and night. Instructions were received ex AITAPE (Capt Bottenher of 32 Div Recon Troop) to return to our Base. Route followed was PIMON to YILI (683110 HAUW) to MABUL (646151 SENO W) thence KARATE (606159 SENO W) thence TONGOM (580149 SENO W) thence to BASE.

(b) Ambush patrol under Lieut Lillie maintained at SIBOITE (595200 SENO W) during 27 to 29th July. Enemy at this stage moving from WILBETEI to YONGETEI via RAUWETEI (605220 SENO W) No action.

(c) Ambush patrol 6 enlisted men and 6 RPC under Capt O'Donnell maintained ambush position at 568237 SENO W on MINATEI-TAIFI track from 021200K July to 031900K July. Enemy patrol attacked camp MINATEI Village at 032145K July in bright moonlight. Attack unsuccessful. Patrol withdrew by moonlight to good position on track to AMAITEM (531242 SENO W). At 040330 July enemy attacked MINATEI village again with at least one LMG. Patrol returned 4 July to AOETI Base via TOPONGU (516210 SENO W) and No.2 AOETI at 555185 SENO W. Later, natives stated patrol had killed one enemy and wounded some. We had no casualties. For some reason enemy dead was buried face showing out of earth looking at sky and had to be reburied.

(d) On July 6, as ordered, Lieut Lillie and all members 32 Recon Troop left AOETI base en route SOMERO (649271 SENO W) and AITAPE. Enemy were known to be vicinity YONGETEI and Appendix 2, Lieut Lillie was warned of enemy movements. No ANGAU member accompanied Lieut Lillie excepting native police and carriers. The patrol was not advertised as there had obviously been treachery on the MINATEI fray, consequently WILBETEI officials were not in village. From information subsequently received, an enemy recce party arrived in village approximately same time forward elements of Lieut Lillie's patrol reached Rest House area some 400 yards from village. Lieut Lillie does not seem to have reced village and made an error in halting in Rest House area. Patrol opened fire which enemy vigorously returned using one LMG. Patrol broke into two, leading portion under Lieut Lillie eventually reporting to AITAPE on July 8 and rear elements under Sgt Aney reporting AOETI on the same day, July 6. The Tul Tul and M.T.T. of RAUWETEI (611221 SENO W) were with Lieut Lillie when the shooting commenced. There were no European or native casualties though a lot of equipment and rations were lost. One enemy known killed.

(e) Lieut Outts and WOLL Lyons and enlisted men escorted Sgt Aney balance 32 Div Recon Tp through KARATEM (522248 SENO W) to MANGUF (539274 SENO W) and returned to Base on Aug 5 via TOPONGU (516210 SENO W) and No.2 AOETI at 555186 SENO W.

2. ANGAU Administrative Patrols:

Only two of any importance. Writer was unable until arrival of WOLL Lyons to leave Base overnight because none of the American troops could understand 'pidgin.'

(a) July 15 - Patrol to TAUTEI (2 4815 AITAPE) to investigate failure of officials to warn Base of enemy patrol of July 13. Officials and 7 natives arrested.

(b) July 27 - Patrol to KAPOAM (640199 SENO W) to check security of RPC patrol which had been surprised by enemy some days earlier.

3. RPC RECCE AND STANDING PATROLS:

These were the most important patrols. They provided, with a minor exception, all the information relevant to enemy movements. The exception was enemy patrol of the 13 July which moved from west to east as described. This was a surprise to us as all movement was expected to be east to west or north to south or perhaps south to north.

No attempt will be made to describe all the separate RPC recce and standing patrols. The basis was usually two RPC and two carriers, one of whom could write 'pidgin english'. Of a recce patrol, the patrol was rationed for its intended duration; if standing, then weekly.

The idea of using 'pidgin' writers instead of verbal messages subject to the usual distortions, originated with Lieut Jow AIF, ANGAU Patrol Officer, on his WAPI patrol. It was entirely successful on this patrol and had the further advantage of security. It was found that initially the difficulty of writing a long letter quickly tended to make the 'kus kus' too brief in his reports, but this was corrected with practice.

At no time was the LUMI patrol without its screen of RPC Recce and Standing Patrols.

These RPC standing patrols were stationed variously at MABUL (645151 SENO W), YILI (685110 HAU W), KAPOAM (640199 SENO W), WILBETEI (637230 SENO W) MINATEI (568240 SENO W) KARAITEM (522248 SENO W) BURUUM (502150 PELAMO E) and TALBIPI (530115 HAU W). Usually at any one time 4 standing patrols would be maintained.

In no case has there been any complaints by the Police against natives of these villages, nor by officials against the Police.

3. RPC RECCE AND STANDING PATROLS (continued)

The practice of insisting that officials and natives concerned reporting with the Constables at the conclusion of the patrol or each week in the case of a standing patrol, and in paying immediately for services rendered and questioning for complaints on either side helped.

Only one complaint of treachery was made against two natives of SARBOTE. Action was taken. Incidentally it was not realised until this complaint was investigated how many WAPI women spoke 'pidgin'.

On July 22 at KAPOAM standing patrol was surprised by an enemy patrol of 15 which was on reconnaissance from WIGOTE through WILBETEI, WABUTI and KAPOAM, SARBOTE thence WIGOTE

This is the report I received. RPC WAMAI deserves commendation with his patrol for re-occupying KAPOAM after receiving such a fright.

"Sori Masta Kas na mi nambatu kuskus na bas blog
yu ikam log mi orait mi tokim tupela polisboi wantaim mi ol
kanaka oum wantaim mi porpilo orait ol blanti Seapan i banisim
mipela na tupelo blisboy i no nap sut log al blanti seapan orait
mipela ronowey orait oli kisim bainda wantaim katres bilog
bolisboi KOINA wantaim anbon orait ol seapan oli ko bek log
SARBOTE oli go istop orait Masta Kas yu kisim solta ikam ariap
log mipela log KAPOAM Masta Kas yu kisim ol solta ikam kwik
log mipela sikis pelo man tupela bolisboi i no inap sut seapan
ol palanti na yupela ikam kwik log mipela igg KAPOAM ol i go i
stop klostu log KAPOAM.

Sore Masta Kas kiktai log mifelo na mifelo ronowey
nokut tutas Masta ol santig bilog bolisboi ol seapan oli kisim
binis tupela i na anap oli kamap klostu log mipela ronowey nakus
sore mating oli banisim mipela log KAPOAM im tasol.

Masta Kas mi nambatu kuskus."

This standing patrol under RPC WAMAI was maintained at KAPOAM for some weeks after this surprise, during which the enemy moved from WIGOTE to RAUWETEI.

The only other RPC patrol to get mixed with the enemy was that of armed Constable PANOGUN stationed at MABUL.

About August 1 we began to receive various reports of an enemy patrol of six or so strong with three rifles heading east from YILI. On Aug 6 a native of BIEM (650140 SENO E) who had been on guard in BIEM HAMLET reported to armed Constable PANOGUN at MABUL that five enemy with three rifles had reached village and were camping. RPC PANOGUN was on his own with two carriers armed with two grenades. He reached BIEM and after conference with another native who had been watching the enemy, attacked the house in which they were sleeping at 062300K hrs in bright moonlight. He attacked with grenades, then emptied his magazine several times into the house - some shots were returned.

3. RPC RECCE AND STANDING PATROLS (Continued)

He reported with his patrol to Base on the 6th with three new enemy rifles and several hundred rounds. The rifles were similar to those used by enemy naval landing Troops; a short model of the .256. They buried five enemy.

The natives who helped PANOGUN were suitably rewarded and PANOGUN and four more armed constables and the two carriers were instructed to proceed to MUSU (718118 HAUW) to investigate reports of another enemy patrol heading west. The MUSU officials were sent to count the enemy whilst PANOGUN and police waited at YILI (685110 HAUW). The MUSU natives returned to YILU carrying on a litter the only enemy they could find. He was unarmed and sick. He was questioned, then buried.

Quoting the only two RPC patrols to contact the enemy does not belittle the continual active scouting and intelligence work of all the patrols particularly of those R.P.C. who have been almost continuously on patrol for two months, under the leadership of armed constable ADISA, used as NCO in charge.

NATIVE INFORMATION:

During the period under review the natives have improved a little. They now report numbers, accurately or inaccurately, and we see less of the agitated kanaka puffing into the base at a run and saying between breaths "planti tumas seapan ikum pinis".

The big difficulty of loyal natives was firstly to overcome their timidity; after all, after keeping clear of the enemy for two years it is a bit difficult to reverse proceedings.

Secondly ANGAU policy hampered continuous observations since I demanded:

1. that all natives vacate their village on approach of enemy;
2. that officials report the enemy's arrival in their village, then look after their natives.

Thirdly, as given in the chapter 'Native Situation', the history of the WAPL area was not good from an Allied viewpoint.

Fourthly, as armed Constable ADISA expressed it "if we have to run away again I am going to Australia." There was initially little confidence that we wouldn't, as the enemy had said, be chased out again after they had gone home and got some more weapons. This attitude is now part of the unexpressed reservations that make native opinion.

Bu

2%

NATIVE INFORMATION (Continued)

Fifthly, disloyal native 'captains' could not be identified until the enemy were actually in the area. All known enemy agents had been imprisoned in AITAPE before or immediately after the arrival of the patrol at LUMI.

The pattern has now been set; those natives who keep clear of the enemy as instructed are the great majority. The odd hamlets which actually assisted the enemy with information and food have been punished, the individuals concerned directly according to degree of guilt, and finally those natives and hamlets which have rendered good service to us have been well rewarded immediately with trade and money and good words.

I have heard that a favourite charge of the Japanese "Gestapo" is dangerous thoughts. I envy them. I have listened to many hundreds of natives telling me what they think I want to know and I never do know what they really think, let alone whether their thoughts are dangerous.

AIR STRIKES:

Three were attempted - no enemy casualties resulted - one native of YAMOUN (700162 SENO W) killed.

No blame lies with R.A.A.F, they hit the targets indicated.

In two cases YAMOUN and SARBOTE (649210 SENO W) the target was concisely indicated, but a delay in the strike allowed the enemy to leave each area.

In the third case, YONGETEI (580215 SENO W) our information was inaccurate as the enemy were actually camped in a YONGETEI hamlet at 587228 SENO W, so that the strike was abortive.

However, one incident proved the moral value. The TUL TUL of ERETEI (595189 SENO W) who had been taken prisoner and had been beaten and threatened with death escaped from the enemy camp during a panic as two Allied fighters passed over towards HOLLANDIA.

TRADE:

Principal trade is salt which was used at the rate of about 30 lbs every six days buying native foods to feed usually 90 carriers.

The usual knives and tomahawks were useful for pigs and, of course, twist tobacco essential for presents and rewards.

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NATIVE SITUATION:

Before assessing the probable actions of a group or groups of people their past must be known at least recently. If therefore I list a series of events and impressions it is not in a spirit of criticism but because it is necessary to attempt to understand the WAPI people.

It is unnecessary that this story should be told in exact chronological order because it is not the events themselves which now make public opinion on the WAPI, but the aftermath of those events, the endless circles of action and reaction, until the time of writing.

Through all the past recent history runs the idea of the white man's cargo being distributed to the black man. Particularly the WAPI blackmen, more particularly those in the villages near LUMI, who followed the faith of one TENI Lulual of TAUWETEL.

It is only my own impression that these ideas which became so popular about the time the Japanese invaded these islands were generated spontaneously in the AITAFE area. It is only my impression that one of the contributing causes among the WAPI people was years of neglect and poor administration; one is continually being surprised by the *kaŕaka* attitudes and fears found so close to a coast which has been under control for so many years. My estimation is this. The census was never more than 80% accurate village by village, even when conducted annually in each village which was the exception. This residue of 20% have so continually and successfully defied established authority that it is only natural that when the administration of the country collapses, anti-white feelings should gain the ascendancy.

The prime expression of these feelings was, of course, TOW-WA as I believe it is known to the WAPI natives. One might define TWO-WA, if such conceptions can be defined, as an influential native, preferably an epileptic sorcerer, calling on the ancestral spirits by dreams or dances, black magic or fairy tales, to give, through him, to his friends all the material wealth now wrongfully, but magically, held by the white skins.

TENI made an error of tactics by nominating the exact day the planes could throw away the 'cargo' but nevertheless he was sufficiently respected to exact toll in kind on all his adherents and to control local movement by guards on all tracks around TAUWETEL.

This was a contributory cause as the theft of pigs at TEPIER Plantation from the Catholic Mission (refer also Capt Fienberg's patrol report 10 Jul page 7) consequently to the arrest of TENI and some of his friends. Further, a constable MIA was detained virtually a prisoner at LUMI by the LUMI natives. This is an extremely interesting commentary on the iniquitous system of Native Police Posts for MIA had been previously stationed many months at LUMI in that role.

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NATIVE SITUATION (Continued)

He was unmarried and one can only conjecture at the abuse of authority which led to such active hostility immediately it was safe to do so. It must be remembered that the Administration at this time at AITAPE was anything but secure.

To digress, any native with uncontrolled authority, and how can a native be, controlled days distant, is notoriously unreliable. An armed man is superior to a spearman, the police force representing the law is greater than any civilian. An armed constable on a Police Post is all this and more to a native and of course the idea suits the Patrol Officer very well indeed since he may rule from the verandah, a sin not confined to planters.

MIA being detained, Sgt Maj KIAMA was sent to the rescue and also detained; TENI being previously released at AITAPE, KIAMA and MIA were allowed to return. I think they had some uncomfortable moments. TENI seems to have faded out somewhat after this because it was these men MAKAIN of LUMI, MORLO (M.T.T.) of SIGAITI and YAIBU of NARETE who brought the natives down to the coast to work for the Japanese.

The next event of importance, also attributed to MAKAIN and his gang, seems to have been the attempted 'fastening' of the Fryer-Aitken party (AIB) at SEINUM. This seems to have followed the classical New Guinea form for such happenings, and, except for a lucky circumstance of one of the Europeans being able to shoot the Tul Tul of SEINUM, would have been entirely successful. No doubt these men would have suffered the same fate as those of the Butchman Staverman's party, who were grabbed at WANTIPI and taken to AITAPE there to be beheaded.

It is most indefinite how many or what size enemy patrols visited the WAPI area. AITAPE, being only lightly garrisoned, there were probably only one or two reconnaissance patrols

We are now approaching the year 1944. A FELO party under Lieut (Sp) Stanley R.A.N.V.R reached the inland area some time previous to the April landings. Being familiar with the recent history of the WAPI he was, naturally, most anxious to apprehend known enemy sympathisers. He therefore sent a pack of his native agents, special police, shotgun constables, kanakas, armed constable of the RPC under the leadership of one BRAS.

BRAS overstepped all bounds of reason or justice in his efforts to repay old scores - personal scores. BRAS' own history, if I am correct, has read for years as a gamut of major and minor crimes interspersed by some spying work for AIB in 1943.

The trials resultant from BRAS' activities have not been heard - they will speak sufficiently. The residue of distrust was allayed by Woll Gow's patrol, and I found no obvious active reactions traceable to BRAS, beyond wholesale desertion of the villages affected.

Br

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NATIVE SITUATION (Continued)

As reported in previous chapters, several villages and several natives have been disciplined. It should be emphasised that there is now no outstanding complaints on the WAPI which has not been finalised either on the spot or the defendants are awaiting trial.

Firstly then an example was made of the TAUTEI officials and some natives; they were punished and later released from custody on proof of their goodwill. They were instrumental in bringing in to report Tul Tuls from YUKILO (4294 AITAPE), MAUWUL (3420 AITAPE) and WIUP (4705 AITAPE).

TALBIPI and SEINUM officials have been goaled. Some natives assisted the enemy party rucksacks. The TAUTEI example shook them up and they have now re-occupied their villages and they later supplied labour for the LUMI STRIP. The officials and accuseds will of course have to stand trial for assaulting Fryer and Aitken. YONGETEI, the luluai and Tul Tul were with me when the enemy attacked our patrol at MINATEI. The Medical Tul Tul was not. The village is recovering from the effects of the air strike and the Luluai and Tul Tul are reliable.

SARBOTE also bombed; several natives goaled on suspicion of treachery to armed constable KOINA. This village has yet to recover, though the officials have improved.

LULAL. These natives actively assisted the enemy with food and carriers. After the enemy withdrew and consequent to the air strike on YAMOUN the natives deserted their villages. Punitive action was taken and later the Luluai and Tul Tul were released from custody with instruction to rehabilitate their village. The natives have definitely been anti-white though there was no treachery. On two occasions they put on war paint and threatened RPC recon patrols. The officials were informed that the incident was now closed.

WABLAGIL. One native was wounded by the enemy in an attempt by some natives to grasp three Jap scouts. We bandaged him and compensated him. Later he was surprised by Japs in a house and shot.

ERETEI. Tul Tul of same snooping round was caught, the silly old fool, and saved from bayoneting by the Jap 'Kiap'. He escaped and reported a man of religion with the Japs. This was at WILBETEI which rather surprised us until he described the characteristic hands together and head bowed reverence the enemy small fry make to a big shot.

Having thus outlined the recent history of the WAPI what is the assessment?

Bu

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NATIVE SITUATION (Continued)

I do not anticipate any difficulty with these people supposing any further enemy movement through the area; nor any difficulty in extending the degree of control to that necessary for progressive administration. I think the natives have been anti-white and are in fact still so, but to a lesser degree. At the conclusion of the patrol officials had reported from places as far distant as UBANI, MAUWUL, KERMAN, WARIN, WATALU and NINGIL. Improvement will of course result with good administration and that is only possible when Field Staff remember that hastening slowly, besides being a proverb, is an art.

The establishment of a base camp at LUMI is naturally the first step and slow thorough patrolling the second. The WAPI are a homogenous people, living in an equitable climate, on good soil and capable of advancement. They will well repay any attention they receive.

HEALTH:

It is difficult to tell, enemy introduced dysentery has killed many, but how many will have to wait for a census. The natives have not complained much of dysentery but than I should also say we are not yet very popular. The usual native diseases consequent to lack of medical attention for several years, were evident, but not greatly so.

The 'Medics' attached patrol helped a great deal, some 60 NAB were given.

Co-incident with administration patrols should be a medical patrol.

LUMI STRIP:

The patrol's carrier line was employed, and on two separate occasions, two hundred youths and unfits volunteered at 6d. per day to work on the strip.

It is now 2100 feet of surfaced strip with a further 600 feet cleared of all stumps.

Approach perfect.

Winds - strength calm to moderate

Surface - smooth grass but somewhat undulating

No further extension is possible

It is a fair commercial strip for D.H. Planea.

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Exh-226 6
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C A.I.B.

My experience in the AITAPE area has not altered my opinions.

Lieut (Sp) Stanley co-operated as well as he was able; his ambitions re air strikes were rather ignorant as were his appreciations the targets he selected. It is very doubtful if the enemy knew of his presence in the area.

I, of course, disagree entirely with A.I.B. methods, and condemn their interference with native administration, and deplore the lack of control these parties sometimes show.

I recommend the AIB parties in the AITAPE area be immediately withdrawn.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

None are made. Those carriers who on special work were successful were paid a bonus. The police all had courage and carried out their duties very well indeed.

The local natives and officials who worked for us beyond their ordinary obligations were compensated.

.....Capt A.D.O.
(G.C. O'DONNELL)
O.C. ANGAU DET.

Br
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APPENDIX (1)

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

COPY

Hq. ANGAU
APO 705
23rd June 1944

PX 144
Capt G.C. O'Donnell
ANGAU.

1. You will proceed on patrol with elements of the 32nd. Division Recon. Co., in command of Lt. Lilley, to the Lumi, Wapi area.
2. Where you set up your base in this area will depend on operations and such decision will be discussed with Lt. Lilley who is in charge of the party.
3. The purpose of this patrol is to gain all possible information regarding enemy movements in this area, and if possible to improve the LUMI strip to make it serviceable for C47 Transport planes.
4. You are in absolute charge of all native Police and all natives, and will if you consider it justified and advisable and in co-operation with Lt. Lilley despatch natives to gain any necessary intelligence and contact natives.
5. You are to advise and assist Lt. Lilley in all matters pertaining to natives and the decision of employment of any native on any task is yours only.

Sgd. J.S. MILLIGAN Capt
O.C. ANGAU DET.

Br

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COPY

APPENDIX (2)

August 7

O.C. ANGAU
AITAPE

Re Lieut Lillie's return to AITAPE.

1. Patrol consisted of all 32nd Troops under Lieut Lillie less PFC Siroka - sick - for whom the Cub was ordered by Lieut Lillie through me, plus 97 natives as carriers.
2. Carriers as follows:-
Lieut Outzs line plus 13 ex WO Lyons' line plus 2 RPC to escort to SOMERO, plus 4 TAUTEI prisoners.
3. Patrol departed en route WILBETEI or MAUI about 0815K 6 Aug on main AOTEI-WILBETEI-SOMERO track.
4. When patrol left enemy was believed to be still in YONGETEI area.
5. I received at 0930 native reports ex Tul Tul and Luluai YONGETEI that enemy had vacated village hamlets day of bombing to river, and that night 5/6 had moved by moonlight upstream.
6. I immediately informed Lieut Lillie by runner and received the message back acknowledged.
7. Woll Lyons accompanied Lieut Outzs on recon patrol leaving 1730K/6th and returning 1630K/7 Aug
8. Const ADISA and police at TAWETEI about dark.
9. RPC ADISA reported back at 1730K/7 Aug as follows " RPC ORIRO and native WARI, Boss Boy, had investigated WILBETEI p.m. 7 Aug and found one fresh grave believed enemy, some fresh rice in bushes apparently not found by enemy and radio aerial belonging to 32nd Patrol set. Further that tracks of Lieut Lillie's section of patrol went straight up SOMERO track through MAUI; further that enemy had recon track to MAUI a.m. 7 Aug and then had vacated village and returned towards YONGETEI.
10. On the evidence and past actions, WILBETEI natives are clear. One official of RAUWETEI was with Lieut Lillie when he opened fire and stayed until the grenades came.

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-PAGE 2-

11. No sightings of any casualties of any
our troops or natives.

12. WILBETEI natives despatched LUPAI
for information.

13. All above information signalled G-2.

Sgd G.C. O'Donnell Capt
ANGAU
at AOTEI BASE
with 43rd Recon Troop Patrol

COPY

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS U S FORCES

APO 705

23 June 1944

Subject: Patrol Order

To : Commanding Officer, 32nd Reconnaissance Troop; Commanding Officer, Angau Detachment, Headquarters U S Forces, APO 705.

1. (a) Enemy troops are continuing to move through the TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS in considerable strength. This movement at the present time has reached the western limits of MUNAMDUAL with other parties at SUAU and WURAN. Larger parties are reported going from BOIKEN through MAPRIK and through SALATA. Indications along the coastal area point to movement of large forces to the W of BUT.

(b) This force continues its present mission. We, at present, have parties at TONG and ANAPALUK with others planned in both of these areas and to the E of LUMI and between TONG and LUMI. Other secret parties operate to the S of you and you will be informed of their movements as well as the movement of our own parties as far as security permits.

2. You will establish a counter-reconnaissance patrol base in the vicinity of LUMI to

(a) Determine size, composition, direction of movement, and supplies carried by enemy troops through the TORRICELLIIs to the SE, S, and SW of AITAPE.

(b) Native agents will be employed to the greatest extent possible in obtaining this information. By your contacts, you will prevent natives from working with the Japanese as labourers or agents.

(c) You will pull natives away from areas through which large Jap parties are moving and which may be subjected to aerial strikes.

(d) Conduct a preliminary examination of LUMI airstrip for use as an emergency landing field for C-47s. No work will be conducted on this strip until, and unless, ordered by this Headquarters.

3. Agencies and Responsibilities:

(a) The 32nd Reconnaissance Troop will

(1) Provide a protective party of at least 20 enlisted men and one Officer and to include sufficient radio operators to maintain radio contact.

- 1 -

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S E C R E T

(2) Be responsible for the protection of the patrol base and for the thorough reconnaissance of inland tracks in all direction from the patrol base for the establishment of ambushes and the location of alternate concealed patrol bases. Locate and develop suitable air dropping grounds.

(3) The patrol will not engage in combat if combat is avoidable, but the patrol will not be driven out by an equal number of Japs. If movement is necessary to avoid combat with a larger force, stay to the N of the enemy troops.

(4) Transmit information obtained to this Headquarters by most expeditious means.

(b) Angau Detachment will

(1) Be responsible for the contact with all natives for intelligence, labor, and evacuation of natives from danger areas.

(2) Be in direct charge of all native police with the patrol.

(3) Advise and assist in the location of, movement to, and security of patrol base or bases.

4. Supplies

(a) Rations for at least nine days will be carried in with the party by native carriers.

(b) Resupply will be by air dropping and under the control of the 32nd Reconnaissance Troop.

(c) Hammocks, blankets and shelter halves will be dropped in sufficient quantities for the comfort of the patrol. This equipment will be held to the absolute minimum and will be carried by the patrol when movements are necessary.

(d) One unit of fire only will be carried. Additional to be dropped as necessary.

5. Communication and Command:

(a) Senior Officer, 32nd Reconnaissance Troop, is in command of this patrol and is responsible for the execution of all orders or instructions issued by this Headquarters.

(b) Radio contact will be established with the Division net, reconnaissance, at least twice daily and reports concerning enemy activities, or administrative matters, submitted through this net.

S E C R E T

(c) A 284 radio, with 209 converter, and SOI Instructions for one month will be carried with patrol.

(d) Native runners will be utilized for the delivery of routine or administrative messages in the event of radio failure. Secret information concerning the movement of enemy troops or movement of our patrol will be sent by European runner should radio fail.

By command of Major General GILL.

JOHN A HETTINGER
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief of Staff

BOND
G-2

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - C^G & 2S
- 1 - 32 Rcn Tr
- 1 - Hq Angau Det
- 1 - G-2 File
- 1 - Capt Boetcher
- 1 - Lieut Lilly

-3-

S E C R E T

30/12/44

DS 379.

19

DS 30/4/42

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
DAB
23 Sep 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report Aitape No 6 of 44/45

Attached is copy of a Patrol Report by Capt O'Donnell, covering his activities in the WAPI area from 24 Jun to 12 Sep 44.

2. The report speaks for itself and shows how Capt O'Donnell and his party covered the left flank of the US troops at Aitape, and by his small party being in the area, it saved the Task Force maintaining a large force to protect that flank.
3. By his presence in the area, of which IUMI is the centre, for 81 days, the natives, though they may not have actually assisted our forces, have been kept from rendering any assistance to the enemy.
4. In common with reports from other areas and Districts, we find that the "cargo cult" had a large following in this area. I agree with Capt O'Donnell that one of the contributing causes was lack of patrols and poor administration. This was mainly caused by staff shortages. For many years there had never been more than two field officers in the Aitape Sub-District, which had a censused population of 60,000 - far too much for two officers. With the proposed increases in field staff we will overcome these difficulties. The WAPI area had 1,000 natives on census and can fully occupy the time of one patrol officer, and as staff becomes available, one will be posted to that area, which in peace time was one of the most fertile sources of native labour. Before any thorough administration can be carried on, it is necessary to obtain as complete a census as possible. In some Districts, notably Bona District, practically no attempt has been made to compile a census. This report (para 4, page 3) shows how those whose name is not in the village book feel they are not under administration control.

*Extract
in Report
DS 379/11
Done ✓*

*Done
enhanced
NA
R/S for
leads.*

5. Again I agree with Capt O'Donnell on the subject of native police posts in areas remote from European control. It is the lazy man's method of administration. The police training in Reports is all concentrated on teaching the recruit to be an "armed policeman" and not an administrator. There is an immense gap between the two. It is hoped that with increased field staff, we will be able to do away with these RPO posts, until such time as our natives are more advanced and better able to realize their responsibilities.

6. The Legal Officer is arranging for the early trials of those natives held for various offences. When these are completed, the DO will be able to announce that all punishments have been effected and that will allay the uneasiness which must exist in many native minds, due to fear of being punished for many "passive acts". When the rear is allayed we will be able to get on with native administration. The same situation occurred in the Muan and Mopbe Districts.

*Brug
2/c*

*map, England
ie Bona*

- 2 -

X

7. Lieut Stanley, RANVR, of AIB, has been rather a thorn in the side of the Administration, and though he may have supplied some information of intelligence value, this has been more than offset by the harm that has been caused by his raving bands of armed natives. The war has moved well away from where he is operating (viz, MALM), and his continued presence in the area will have a harmful effect. X

8. Capt O'Donnell is to be congratulated on his thorough and painstaking patrol, and his report is of value and could be studied by junior officers.

*Business to
Arthurless etc.*

J. Vertigan
Major
for J. Vertigan
2ND BATTALION

Encl

Copy to:- OO ANGAN, AIRMAIL.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 9 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by L. F. R. BARNETT

Area Patrolled COASTAL AREA FROM AITAPE WEST ALONG TO AKOP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
Natives.....

Duration—From 17/9/44 to 21/9/44

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19
District Commissioner

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

ulat

MIGRATIC

In
M F N

DS 30/4/13

HQ ANZAC DER
APO 705
25 Sept 44

ADDS
HQ BRITISH ARMY
ANZAC
DER

data to 9-44/45

PATROL REPORT - ALBU BARRIST - ALBU SID MAJID.

1. BAUPI'S recommendation goes forward under separate memo.
2. The question of the ANOP and MAJIDS helping the enemy after I patrolled the beach to SREJA in May has been in my mind for a month or so.
3. I have examined the suspects and have placed in custody one of MAJID who seems to have been the ringleader in a not very serious offence of playing both sides when the troops first landed. The enemy SIMO believed to be the 'Kiapt' escaped towards LEMIRE; the ball a nce were killed.
4. A careful watch is being kept on the activities of these special police who will be dispersed and disbanded as soon as these areas are clear.
5. We have been having great difficulty with the Americans and their training. The whole of our natives must come in the KA MUI-ALUPE track as all other tracks are in training areas. I am sorry to report that troops who are being trained in such confined areas as ALUPE.

W/4/10

C. D. Bonnell
(C/O. O'DONNELL) Capt
C.O. ANZAC DER.

29 SEP 1944
CO.
DS

PATROL REPORT.

----- LIEUT. F. R. BARNETT (MEX 358)

AREA CONTROLLED.

Coastal area from AITAPE west along coast to AIOP (SISSANO LAGOON)

REFERENCE MAP.

3075 AI TAPE 4 miles to I'.

PERIOD.

17 Sept. to 31 Sept.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

1. Investigate complaint that AIOP natives assisted enemy crossing SISSANO LAGOON about D.10.
2. Checking housing and sanitation of MAKK, MAILO, AIOP villages.
3. Checking activities of ex Sgt. Maj. BAGOI and his special constables.
4. Paying Deceased Estates.

ITA I.

- 17th Sept. Left AITAPE 0730 hrs proceeded to MAILO arriving 12:00 hrs. En route a mixed party of about 200 natives of MAILO (previously MAKK) to clean village for water impaction.
- 18th Sept. Inspected MAILO village and advised rebuilding of a few poorer houses and further cleaning of inter-hamlet roads.
- 18th Sept. Left MAILO 0830 hrs. Arrived AIOP 0930 hrs. Lined all natives and apprehended certain natives. Advised demolition and rebuilding of certain houses.
- 20th Sept. Left AIOP by canoe at 0700 hrs arriving MAILO 0945 hrs. Hamlets very clean and rebuilding commenced. Jap. equipment water previously hidden in bush brought in by natives.
- 21st Sept. Left MAILO 0715 hrs arrived AITAPE 1700 hrs. Delayed 4 hrs on road because of U.S. FORCES having practice shoot.

NATIVE ACTIVITIES DURING JAP. OCCUPATION.

AIOP. On 26 September, 1943, Japs and 3 Jap pilots (17 Jap. pilots, 2 pilots) landed at AIOP. Japs and Jap armbands of officer were landed over to me. In defiance of these natives I shall advise that original village books and officials have been still in their possession. These natives reported that 10 natives were seen to be escaping after the landing at AITAPE were apprehended for A.D.C.

MAILO. The following natives admitted having been Japs. 'Captains' MAIRO (M. I. I.), AIOP (M. I. I.), MAIBAU, FORTWARR, SEWA, ORO, AMALU, AITAMA. Jap. armbands were landed in by the first 5 natives mentioned but three of the last 5 have been lost. ORO former mission boss-b or of Catholic mission MAIRO admitted being the No. 1 'captain' of this village. He & MAI MAI, as named still retained original Govt. hats. All these natives apprehended for A.D.C.

Reported by ex Sgt. Maj. BAGOI that MAILO natives assisted Jap. King SIKO to escape to SINA after U.S. landing at AITAPE. SIKO was reported at MAILO mission house. SIKO also reported that BAGOI & AIOP OF SINA MAIRO. Then assisted SIKO to bypass SEWA village where U.S. troops were then stationed.

ation

BUILDINGS AND HEALTH.

ADP. The various hamlets of this village are clean but some poorer-class houses to be demolished and rebuilt. Health excellent. New house Kiap to be built. The sea is encroaching on this village which is built on a narrow spit of land between SISAU LAGOON and the sea and I suggest a new site be selected in the near future.

MIAM. Villages generally very clean. Housing good but a few poorer-class houses to be demolished and rebuilt. House Kiop in good repair. Health and sanitation very good.

REPORTS OF FIELD.

Sr Sgt. Wai. BAUGI reported Jap. party of 30/40 still in WANTIPI area. He thinks party has 2 machineguns. Also reports natives are not assisting Japs and have cleared from their villages.

NOTES.

Sr Sgt. Wai. BAUGI and his uncolonial constables have killed a total of 65 Japs. in the ^{KITANGA} area. Natives of villages contacted have no complaints regarding these police so it appears that their powers are not being abused. Almost all these police are armed with rifles taken from the enemy. BAUGI who states that he has had 26 years as a P.B. has personally killed 13 Japs. and has been recommended for a Loyal Service Medal.

300
051812

Police taken on patrol.
W/Opl. SPOO WARRISI. Sr. Constable.
W/O. 1870 KALI. Do.
Sr. Const. LATS. Satisfactory and most alert.
Sr. Const. MUMAI. Went A.W.L. to his village for 1 day. *Account taken.*

DECEASED EXEMPT.

Paid as per attached voucher.

J.R. Barnett
Lieut.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 10 of 44/45
 Patrol Conducted by CAPT. KULTON
 Area Patrolled.....
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
 Natives.....
 Duration—From 5/6/1944 to 28/9/1944
 Number of Days 116
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
 Medical /...../19.....
 Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19
District Commissioner

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

HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
7 Oct 44.

O.C.
ANGAU DET
APO 705.

Subject: REPORT TONG - YAFUNDA PATROL.

COMPOSITION:

- Jun 5 Lieut Pascoe, US, C.J., and 15 enlisted men of 1st Tank Destroyer Bn.
Capt Fulton A.I.F., ANGAU, Assistant District Officer, and 4 armed Constables of R.P.C.
74 Native Carriers.
- Jun 21 WOll Scholes, ANGAU, and 3 R.P.C. Constables to patrol at RINGIN.
One enlisted man and 15 Native carriers returned to AITAPE with Capt Fienberg.
- Jul 15 Constable WARI returned to AITAPE.
- Jul 17 Capt Bottcher and 20 enlisted men of 32 Div Recon Tp with WOll Lyons, ANGAU, NLO, and 60 carriers reported to Patrol at TONG.
- Jul 18 Lieut Pascoe, 14 enlisted men, WO Lyons, and 77 native carriers returned to AITAPE.
- Jul 28 WO Scholes and 3 enlisted men returned to AITAPE.
- Jul 31 Lieut Baxter and 20 enlisted men of 32 Div Recon Tp, Lieut Gow, ANGAU, 1 Cpl and 9 Constables R.P.C. and 130 native Carriers joined patrol at YAFUNDA.
- Aug 4 Capt Bottcher and Lieut Gow with 1 Cpl and 9 Constables R.P.C. and 80 native carriers returned to AITAPE.
- Aug 13 Lieut Preusser and 30 enlisted men of 43 Div Recon Tp, WO Mackie, ANGAU, NLO, 2 RPC Constables, and 50 native carriers reported to patrol at YAFUNDA.
- Aug 15 Lieut Baxter, 37 enlisted men, WO Mackie, 2 RPC Constables, and 50 native carriers returned to AITAPE.
- Sep 7 WOll Smith, ANGAU, NLO, and 4 RPC Constables reported to patrol at YAFUNDA.
- Sep 15 Capt Fienberg, ANGAU, A.D.O., took over patrol at TONG.
- Sep 28 Capt Fulton, 7 RPC Constables and 47 native carriers returned to AITAPE.

DURATION:

From 5 Jun 44 to 28 Sep 44 - 116 days.

SUPPLY :

Air droppings at RINGIN - TONG - YAFUNDA approximately every 5 days, by C47 transports.
Recovery of stores dropped - 95%
Loss (Breakages and bursting) - 25%

MAPS

Provisional maps 1 inch to 1 mile:
AITAPE EAST, SENO EAST, SUAIN EAST, SUAIN WEST, NANU EAST,
NANU WEST, HAUK EAST, BUT WEST, MAPRIK WEST.

PATROLS

(1) ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS.

Patrol activity was limited to two Recce Patrols recorded hereunder. An occasional small patrol of a few hour's duration was made along the tracks in the immediate vicinity of the base.

(a) SALATA PATROL:

- Jul 20 Capt Bottcher and 3 enlisted men, with Capt Fulton and 6 RPO Constables left TONG, route YAMBES-MUSIMBE-MUSIMBILIM-MUSILC. AIB party, Capt Fryer, Lieut Aiken, and 2 radio operators, contacted at 356028. Information and activities of patrols co-ordinated, and joint patrol to SALATA arranged.
- Jul 21 BOISIM, Tul Tul of SALATA, apprehended and identified by three women of MIWHAH as the armed native who accompanied enemy party to MIWHAH and raped the three witnesses.
- Jul 22 Patrol moved to DUMAM and MUSENDAL. Results of air strike on MUSENDAL observed. Enemy moved east. Natives BALUS and YAYALE in custody, identified by witnesses at MUSENDAL as active enemy scouts who brought party from TIMINGER to MUSENDAL.
- Jul 23 Patrol moved to TIMINGER-M'BRASS-WOMBANOR and based 461009.
- Jul 24 Local natives contacted.
- Jul 25 Capts Bottcher, Fryer and Fulton, 2 enlisted men with RPC-AIB Police reconnoitred SALATA. Enemy moved to BALIF. Village wrecked by air strike. Natives of BOMBIETA area contacted at SALATA.
- Jul 26 Patrol moved to ALBOMIM-LUWAITE-EMUL and PELNANDU. AIB party remained at PELNANDU. TONG patrol proceeded to SAMISAI, ASILING, PEREMBEL and SAHIK.
- Jul 27 Patrol returned to TONG via YASUM and SAMARK.

(b) WALUM PATROL

- Sep 16 Lieut Preusser, 3 enlisted men and WO Smith, ANGAU, with 4 police left TONG. Route SAMARK-YASUM-LAMBUAIN.
- Sep 17 WO Smith, police and carriers based LAMBUAIN. Lieut Preusser and 3 enlisted men with native guides moved down MUAM (DANMAP) river to 494182.
- Sep 18 Preusser patrol moved to 578187 to observe Jap party at WALUM.
- Sep 19 Observations disclosed enemy working sago and moving around village. Estimated strength 20.
- Sep 20 Preusser patrol fired on enemy party of 5 working sago, and killed three.
- Sep 21/2 Patrol moved back to TONG via LAMBUAIN. MTT of LAMBUAIN returned to WALUM and recovered 1 Jap sabre, 2 rifles, 2 flags, and reported enemy withdrew to MALIN area after attack.

(1) ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS (Continued)

Reconnaissance patrols are instructed to avoid contact with the enemy. Intelligence is gathered from native sources. Patrols are not mobile and tie up large carrier lines.

ANGAU Officers attached to patrols are required to organize and direct patrol movements, but are only recognized as attachments.

The contacting of natives, co-ordination of native information, rehabilitation, recruiting of labour and carriers are functions that require freedom of action by ANGAU Officers. Too much time is taken up in the supply of services to troops to no purpose, and with patrols of 30-40, time that should be given to native matters is reduced to a minimum. It is considered that if ADC's and PO's were detached from patrols and supplied with radios, they would be able to move around more freely and maintain closer contact with the natives to promptly and accurately report on enemy movements. This information could be made available to leaders of fighting patrols, whose native labour needs could be handled by a native labour NCO.

(2) ANGAU RECONNAISSANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PATROLS:

Due to the presence of enemy parties in the area, administrative patrols were not possible or practicable. Opportunity was taken on recon patrols to perform whatever administrative work possible. Areas patrolled are recorded hereunder:

(a) The main route from AITAPE to TONG, viz: YAPUNDA-ALIPO-YAPAN-LE-SUNDUM-IMBARKAN-YAKATOR-YAKALIN-ASOR-RINGIN has received the benefit of regular visits by ANGAU Officers moving through with patrols. The roads, villages and rest houses have been considerably improved, and a check on hygiene and health maintained.

Patrols by the following officers were conducted through this area:-

Jun 6-11	Capt Fulton
Jun 21-26	Capt Fienberg
Jul 18-23	WO1 Lyons
Jul 28 - Aug 2	Capt Fulton and Lieut Warwick
Sep 11	WO1 Smith

(b) In July, WO Scholes and 4 RPG Constables patrolled the area N of RINGIN to position native sentries in the headwaters of the DRINIUMOR and HARECH Rivers.

The following villages were visited, officials contacted, and instructions issued: - SACAP, CHERPMEL, SAMBU, KUAMALA, KOUPEM, KING, MUP, SELEP, CHUAROA, WUMATONG, SEMOI, YANGUAL, KALOTUK, YANABUM.

(c) Aug 29 - Sep 1. Capt Fulton and 6 RPG Constables made a recon patrol to WINBE-AUANG area to observe enemy party at AUANG.

Route: WEKI-MAULIKA-SUNINGA-MUKU-WINEE.

Observations: Enemy patrols visited MUKU and KAU-UK on Aug 29. Enemy direction signs left at MUKU and KAU-UK recovered. Party at AUANG now joined by party previously reported at SIKAL. Enemy strength (estimated) 60. Arms, 2 machine guns and rifles. Communications - radio in operation. Morale - good, indicated by daily parade before Nippon pennant flying in AUANG village.

Location: enemy housed in 11 buildings in AUANG village.

Action: Panels displayed at MUKU (Blue) and WINEE (Red) and radio request for atr strike.

(2) ANGAU RECONNAISSANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PATROLS (Continued)

(d) Sep 10 - 12. Capt Fulton and 7 RPC Constables moved from YAPUNDA to TONG via MONANDIN-WUKERAU-MIMBIOK-ALBULUM-YASILE. This route previously patrolled by Capt Fienberg, and his policy of rehabilitation followed up.

(e) Sep 21 - 25. Capt Fulton and 7 RPC Constables patrolled through SAMEU-YUAMALA-KOUPEM-KING-MUP to ASIER. There being no further threat of enemy activity in this area, scouts were withdrawn and an extensive programme of rebuilding and hygiene set out to village officials.

3. RPC RECONNAISSANCE AND STANDING PATROLS.

The police were continually on patrol, and, assisted by reliable native scouts, were the main source of information concerning enemy movements.

Their courage and devotion to duty was directly responsible for high native morale and the means of establishing valuable native contacts and incentive for native support.

It is not proposed to record the individual police patrols in detail. The above remarks apply to all RPC Constables with the patrol, but the high standard of initiative and courage may be gauged by the following details of a patrol by Const KAMAN:

- Aug 13 - Const KAMAN to TONG area to report enemy movements
- Aug 14 - KAMAN reported enemy force, estimated 200, at YASUM. Force came from ULAU via MIHET.
- Aug 16 - KAMAN at TONG received report that enemy party of 10 was moving to TONG to burn patrol post and inflict reprisals on TONG natives. KAMAN accompanied by an unarmed native (now A/Const) SAMGIS, proceeded to YASILE and set up ambush. On approach of enemy KAMAN opened fire, killing 5, and a grenade thrown by SAMGIS fatally wounded a sixth. The enemy were taken by surprise and withdrew after firing a few shots, wounding one native. KAMAN returned to TONG and evacuated all natives to RINGIN. KAMAN and SAMGIS remained at TONG.
- Aug 17 - Enemy force estimated 20 returned to YASILE and entered the village after laying down rifle barrage. Village evacuated and no native casualties. KAMAN reported to Capt Fienberg and took part in attack on enemy at MANAHANG. He then returned to TONG and maintained the post until the return of patrol from YAPUNDA on Sep 11.

By his action in defending the TONG post, KAMAN confused the enemy into the belief that it was occupied by the patrol, thereby saving the post and protecting the local natives from reprisals.

The value of this action is stressed, as the morale of the natives in this area had declined owing to the withdrawal of the patrol in July.

Recommendations are submitted separately.

NATIVE INFORMATION:

The value of native assistance in obtaining information cannot be too highly assessed.

The securing of information, in many instances at great personal risk and danger of reprisal, places the native as having filled a major role in the gathering of intelligence in this area.

The following information was supplied by native scouts, and proved to be accurate and reliable:

Jun 20 - Small enemy party moved from MATAPAU via AMAM-HAMBINI-WARINGHAM to SALATA and returned to MALIN with 12 forced labourers to work sago.

Large numbers of enemy dispersed on outskirts of MALIN and living on sago.

BUT reported evacuated and force bivouacked 855274.

Enemy parties moving along MAPRIK-SALATA route reported to have come from MADANG via SEFIK.

Enemy party of 52 at WURAN.

Jun 23 - Enemy part of 32 with MAPRIK natives at MIWHAK. Party has stores but no carriers.

Enemy party of 52 moved from WURAN to SUAU.

Jun 25 - Enemy party of 39 moved from SUAU to YUOLPA. SUAU natives forced to carry cargo under armed escort. Arms including 2 machine guns. Enemy party of 13 returned from SUAU to assist party at MIWHAK. This party reported to include high officer.

Jun 26 - Enemy party moved from YUOLPA to MAI.

Enemy party moved from MIWHAK to WOMGRER.

Natives evacuated villages and Japs carrying own stores. Arms include mortars.

Jun 27 - Large enemy party at MUSENDAL.

Enemy left 21 packages of rice at MIWHAK guarded by 9 Japs and ex-TNG Const DUKU, now an active enemy agent. Natives of MIWHAK fearing threat to behead six hostages carried some cargo to MUSENDAL.

Jun 28 - Balance of enemy party moved from MIWHAK to MUSENDAL, leaving some stores at MIWHAK.

Jun 30 - Bombing of MALIN forced Japs to evacuate, and enemy troops now dispersed in rough shelters along creek 694284. High officer reported in area 687269. Enemy troops under cover of big trees along creek 478315. Machine gun mounted facing down creek. Beach area evacuated and Japs searching for food. Many corpses. Enemy road follows foothills.

Bombing of SALATA forced enemy to leave area and are now dispersed along NIMAB river (WEWAK RV6201). MIWHAK hostages escaped from MUSENDAL night of 29/30. YOYIP, Luluai of YAMBES, with natives of MIWHAK recovered 14 bags of Jap rice from MIWHAK village. Enemy party returned from MUSENDAL to MIWHAK at dusk and shot up village. Natives in bush and no casualties.

NATIVE INFORMATION (Cont. used)

- Jul 1 - Enemy party burned 13 houses in YERWINE section of MIWAK village and returned to MUSENDAL. Const DOPI, scouting in YAMERS area, received challenge tanket from Jap armed agent DUKM at MUSILO.
- Jul 4 - Enemy party of 33 moved from MUSENDAL to SALATA as a result of air strike on MUSENDAL. Small enemy party at WARINGHAM.
- Jul 5 - Enemy party at SALATA moved E on hearing of approach of 4 RPC constable to accept DUKU's challenge.
- Jul 8 - Enemy party ex SALATA assisted by natives of BALIF moved to ALUBUNGITA. Enemy reported to have evacuated MAPRIK station and dispersed in area. Arms consist of a few sub-machine guns and rifles. Rice supply very low. MAPRIK natives entirely pro-Jap.
- Jul 9 - Enemy reported at WARINGAM came from BALUP via WALUM-WOMNIS-AMAM-WOMBAK-HAMBINI and BOMBISIMA and returned to BALUP. Unsuccessful patrol to secure native labour. Large party enemy arrived WOMSAK 8th. Party came from MAPRIK with long line of MAPRIK carriers and are en route to MATAPAU. Endeavouring to secure native carriers. Natives hiding in the bush.
- Jul 11 - Enemy at BALIF divided into two parties. One party proceeding to WOMSAK and AMAM, en route MALIN. Other party (18) assisted by local natives have built three houses in BALIF bush and are working sago. Arms reported to be only 7 rifles and radio not working.
- Jul 12 - Successive enemy parties moving from MAPRIK to MALIN with staging bases at WOMSAK and AMAM.
- Jul 14 - Enemy dispersed in foothills along bank of DANDRIWAP river and below junction of DAMIEN creek. Sentries at creek junction. Japs in poor condition; some unarmed and are searching the bush for food.
- Jul 16 - Enemy party at BALIF joined by party from MAPRIK. Erecting another building and in radio communication.
- Jul 17 - Enemy parties moved to MALIN area. WOMSAK and AMAM now clear. (No enemy movement W of SALATA during the period 16-30 Jul. Patrol withdrawn from TONG and ordered to YAPUNDA Jul 30)
- Aug 5 - Enemy party (12) came from MALIN to HAMBINI and returned with supply of food taken from native gardens.
- Aug 8 - Enemy party (6) came from BALIF to SALATA-LUNWAITE-EMUL, and returned with six hostages. Five hostages released on payment of pigs. The remaining hostage was beheaded for wearing a lava lava supplied by an Allied patrol.
- Aug 12 - Enemy party reported moving to TONG area. Large enemy force reported to have moved inland from the coast to YASUM. Enemy party came from BALIF to PERIMBIL and shot MTT who was observing enemy movements.
- Aug 14 - Enemy party (30) moved from WINEE to AUANG.

NATIVE INFORMATION (Continued)

- Aug 17 - Enemy party at MUSIMBILIM accompanied by active enemy agents TIMBOLOPE and MANALU.
- Aug 18 - Enemy party moved from YASILE to ALDULUM after clash with Const KAMAN.
- Aug 19 - Enemy party still at AUANG and playing havoc with native food supply.
- Aug 20 - Reported clash by Capt Fienberg's police with enemy party at MUSIMBILIM. Police killed 5 Japs and Const KUNDI shot through head and killed.
- Sep 4 - Enemy party at AUANG moved to WEIGINT on receipt of garamut warnings at KAU-UK by natives of MUNAMBUAL disclosing the presence of ANGAU race patrol in WINEE area. (Sep 8th - patrol ordered to TONG)
- Sep 12 - All enemy patrols moved from URAT to SALATA area after clashes with Capt Fienberg and members of the RPO. Large enemy parties moved inland to AMAM-HAMBINI and BANA from MALIN via WALAM and WOMSIS. Enemy in search of food and playing havoc with native gardens and coconuts.

The movement inland of enemy troops driven from the coast and the withdrawal of Allied patrols may result in a serious setback to our prestige in the hinterland.

The contacting of natives and securing their confidence after two years of enemy influence has been no easy task.

The native loyalty and active support was readily forthcoming under the impression that it would receive active support.

The degree of native confidence may be gauged by the following instance of loyalty:-

On Jun 28, the native MALWIAR of MIWHAK was surprised and captured by an enemy party assisted by natives from MAPRIK.

He was accused of being a scout, and questioned as to the whereabouts of Allied patrols. He denied knowledge of the patrol.

Fire was held to his shoulders, and the question repeated "Is the Allied patrol at TONG". He still denied knowledge of the patrol. He was then struck on each side of the face with a rifle butt, and had teeth knocked out. He became unconscious and was put in a village house.

Next day while being taken from MIWHAK to MUSENDAL, he escaped into the bush and reported at RINGIN where he was given medical treatment. He stated "I thought the Japs would kill me, but mask! I knew the Allied troops would back it."

The withdrawal of troops from the hinterland after obtaining the native co-operation has now left them helpless victims of reprisals by the large enemy forces that have moved inland.

examined by
M. J. BOL

NATIVES SUSPECTED OF ENEMY CO-OPERATION AND ACTS OF HOSTILITY:

The following natives were taken into custody:

BALUS (BALISA) of TIMINGER.

Active enemy agent. Guided enemy parties' routes to MUSENDAL and MIHWAK. Disclosed location FELO party to enemy.

KUALM

Brought enemy patrol to LANINGULP.

BONGARGO

Disclosed to enemy names of native scouts and guide for enemy patrols.

YAYALE of TIMINGER.

Disclosed location of FELO party to enemy and reported names of native scouts.

AKRA and MASEME.

Disclosed location of FELO party and assisted enemy with food and carriers.

BOISIX, Tai Tul of SALATA.

Brought enemy patrol from SALATA to MIWHAK. Armed with Jap rifle and raped three women of MIWHAK.

SIRINING of MAI

Active enemy agent. Escaped from former custody on two occasions.

Pro-Jap tendencies are isolated, and generally all association with enemy ceased when natives contacted.

MAP.

Map 4 inch to 1 mile of area patrolled attached.

E. T. W. Fulton
..... Capt
(E. T. W. FULTON)
A. D. O.

a
RAT
E

30/12/44

DS 775
24 OCT 1944
ANGAU

DS 30/4/14

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
20 Oct 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report Aitape No 10 of 44/45

Attached is copy of a Patrol Report by Capt Fulton, covering his activities in the Aitape hinterland from 5 Jun to 28 Sep 44.

2. In this area, ANGAU personnel have acted as guides and scouts and have obtained intelligence information, and as pointed out by Capt O'Donnell, the brunt of the work fell on Capt Fulton. As the report shows, he was continuously on patrol for 116 days, during which time the US troops were continually changed and relieved.
3. With enemy troops still in the area it is not possible to carry on much native administration, but the villages are being constantly visited, and so we are able to maintain contact and at least prevent the natives from assisting the enemy.
4. The OIC of the detachment will be reminded to submit recommendations for suitable awards for natives.

[Signature]
Maj
D.H. Vertigan
COMD NORTHERN REGION

Encl.

DISTRICT SERVICES
24 OCT 1944
ANGAU

[Handwritten initials]
C/O
G
C/O
B/L
B/M

[Handwritten initials]
27/10

DS 30/4/44

HQ ANGAU DET
APO 705
11 Oct 44

Regional Commander
HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

Patrol Report Outline No 10-44/45

YAPUNDA-TONG PATROL.

1. The basis of these patrols is officially American with ANGAU assistance. In this instance the US Officer was officially O.C. Patrol.
2. Without ANGAU these patrols would be completely helpless. Sometimes when advised skilfully and pushed along a bit, some work may be done.
3. To Capt Fulton and his police has fallen the brunt of the patrol and it is to his credit that such an excellent job was made of the task of supplying intelligence. Natives who have deserved it have been immediately rewarded and compensated.
4. R.F.C. awards go forward.
5. WO Scholes has been NOC i/c YAPUNDA and with Sgt Tucky has been carrying on with administrative and intelligence work which is a thorough groundwork for future activities.
6. The form submitted is in accordance with my conception of special patrols.

*Hand.
L.S.M. for MALIWAR. p. 7*

U 18/10

[Signature]
Capt
(G.C. O'DONNELL)
O.C. ANGAU DET.

RECEIVED
Date: _____

DS

101410

MAP 4 MILES TO 1 INCH OVERLAY FOR

PATROL HITAPE DISTRICT

5th JUNE To 28th SET '44

NX 3247 CAPT. E. T. W. FULON
AN GAW, A. I. F.

ROUTE PATROLLED - - - -
ENEMY PATROLS AND BARRIERS -



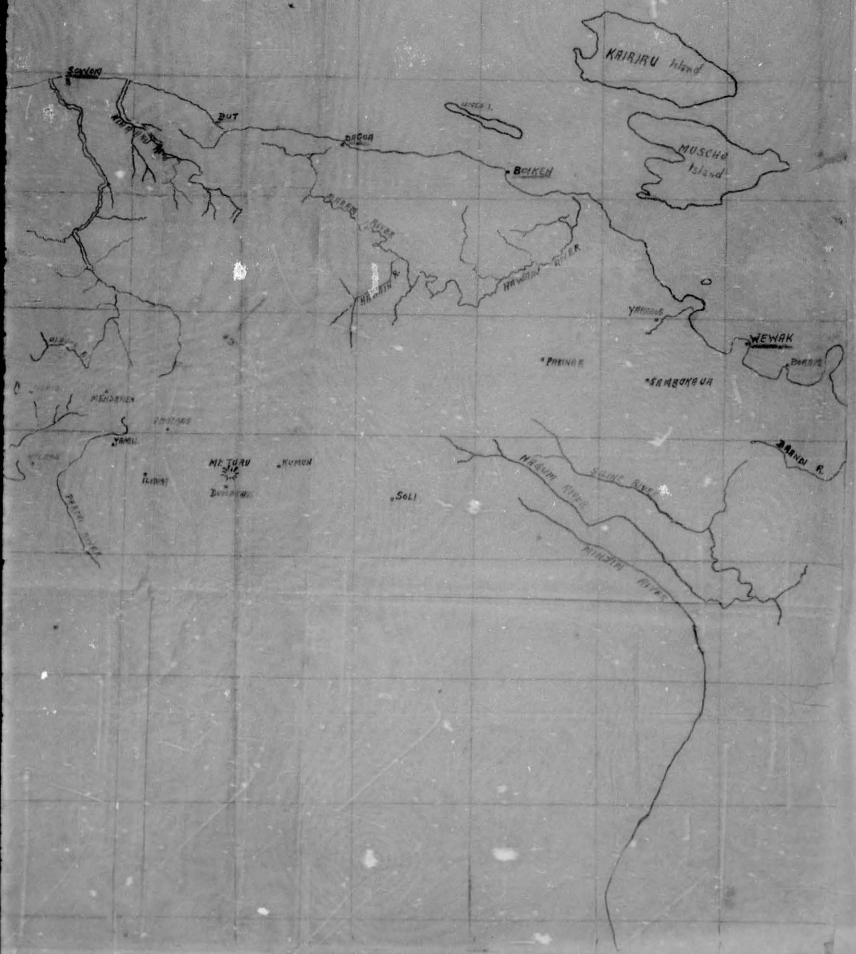
4 MILES TO INCH

OVERLAY FOR MAPS 2073 HITAPE - 2079 WEWAK

HITAPE DISTRICT
To 28th SECTION

CAPT. E. T. W. FULON
RANGAU, A.F.

CONTROLLED
ROLLS AND BOUNDARIES





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AUTARE Report No. 11 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by L. A. GOW.

Area Patrolled NAPI AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 26.9.1944 to 13.10.1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

HQ ANGAU DET,
APO 705.

17 Oct 44.

OC,
ANGAU DET,
APO 705.

PATROL REPORT - WAPI AREA.

AREA PATROLLED.

South, south-east, and central WAPI area.

REFERENCE SHEETS.

1" - 1 mile AITAPE, SENO WEST, and HAUK WEST.

OBJECT OF PATROL.

To attempt to apprehend 74 native labour deserters from No. 2 Compound, AITAPE, to south and south-east WAPI areas.

PERSONNEL.

NCX 142 Lieut A.F. GOW
VX 53309 W/O 11 G.W. EDWARDS
RPG 2495 Cpl KOMBIAMERI
3492 Const DELUAN
2855 " BOLER
3131 " SERUI
S/Const " PAIS
1978 " KAGI
2598 " KUMBERGI
3596 " KARIS
3561 " GUINARA
ex-TMG Const TURI
S/Const KALEMBO
" KAMBINJUMBUI
" NIMINIK

DIARY.

- 26 Sept. Left AITAPE at approx 0830 hrs., and proceeded towards KAMTI, (AITAPE-SIAUTI road being closed because of range practise in that area). Arrived KAMTI at 1400 hrs and staged for the night. W/O 11 Farr advised that Const TURI and four other police were already on the heels of the deserters proceeding towards WANINGI.
- 27 Sept From KAMTI at 0700 hrs to BES-AITERAP. Road in bad condition and progress slow. Arrived BES 1400 hrs. Const KARIS contacted, who reported Jap party, approx strength 50, (2 stretcher cases), at WILBEITEL. Patrol proceeded WOM (2), arriving 1600 hrs and camped.
- 28 Sept From WOM at 0700 hrs towards the YALINGI river. At SIAUTI contacted Lulual, who was instructed to commence work on his roads, which were much neglected. Near YALINGI met Const TURI and three police with five deserters apprehended on river. Instructed this party to accompany patrol. At WANINGI gave village officials instructions to improve roads and rest houses.

- 28 Sept.
(cont) Met American patrol of 4 ORs from NEW LAVAIUI on river south of LUPAI, and advised them to return to LUPAI because of rising level of river, and likelihood of it flooding. LUPAI village deserted because of recent Jap occupation. Runner sent to YONGITEI to obtain guides for SIKAL road.
- 29 Sept Five deserters returned to AITAPE with 12 native carriers. Patrol left LUPAI 0600 hrs, proceeded up YALINGI and contacted village officials half an hour north of YONGITEI, left YONGITEI and continued along stream bed in a southerly direction. Numerous houses seen on river indicated recent occupation by deserters. One deserter found in house who had been left by main party because of sprained knee. Patrol proceeded across Torrecelli's over very rough terrain and eventually reached SIKAL at 1640 hrs. Village officials contacted, who advised large Jap party had passed through area and were now probably staging at LILAL. Some native food bought, and camp made on river below village.
- 30 Sept One SIKAL deserter contacted, but managed to escape. Patrol continued to MUPUN where one deserter was apprehended. MUPUN natives stated large party of Japs had slept in the village only a few days previously, and were now at LILAL. They had stolen food, and destroyed houses and coconuts. We continued to YEMELU, and found this village also in great disorder; houses destroyed by felling coconut trees on them, and bows and arrows and shell money destroyed. Natives contacted with difficulty, but proved most helpful. Said Jap party, estimated strength 80, had passed through village about two weeks before. They had come from WALEM-YERISI, and had staged for two nights at YEMELU. There were also rumours of Jap parties at WILBEITEI, WIGOTE, YAMOUU, and WUBLAGIL.
- 1 Oct Native scouts sent to SOLAGU to obtain information regarding Jap party at LILAL and/or WUBLAGIL. Patrol continued to LEINGIM and camped at 1300 hrs. Luluai of LILAL and Tul Tul of SOLAGU report Japs still at LILAL and are denuding countryside of all food. Unable to estimate strength, so instructed them to return and report later any further developments. YEMELU scouts returned, and report that Jap party from WIGOTE have now joined group at LILAL. Still no estimate of numbers. At LEINGIM, two deserters apprehended, but another two escaped with assistance of Tul Tul of YUINONGO.
- 2 Oct Left LEINGIM at 0730 hrs and proceeded to MUSU arriving 0910 hrs. One deserter apprehended. Four police, BOIER, KAHS, KAMBINJAMBUI, and KAGI sent to apprehend deserters at PIMAN and MAMEEL. Main party continued to LALUI arriving 1130 hrs. From LALUI to WILIKUM, arriving 1345 hrs. Village officials contacted. Luluai and Medical Tul Tul of WUBLAGIL report Jap party from LILAL had moved to their village this morning. Told to return; put watch on road and advise any further movements immediately. One deserter, MAKAU, apprehended. Scouts from LEINGIM report Japs entered that village about 1400 hrs- apparently elements of LILAL party.
- 3 Oct LEINGIM scouts instructed to return and advise further movements of Japs. Patrol moved on to TUMENTONI. Village deserted, and locals cannot be contacted- apparently in anticipation of patrol's arrival. Native rations sadly depleted; only about three days left; must obtain native foods. European rations also much reduced; (one box of 10 in 1 opened yesterday found to be almost entirely spoiled). Party from PIMAN and MAMEEL returned with six deserters; also Luluai of LILAL with a target on which he had numbered the Japs seen in his village as 143. Two TUMENTONI deserters apprehended. BOIER says number of Japs (143 at LILAL) is probably authentic, and parties at WUBLAGIL and LEINGIM were only foraging for food.

- 0
4 Oct From TUMENTONI to PUANGA - usual reception; a deserted village. One more TUMENTONI and one WILLIKUM deserter brought in. No contact made with PUANGA natives. Police SERUI and PAIS sent to BRUGAP area to search for deserters.
- 5 Oct Police attempted to contact local natives without success. They were apparently well prepared for our coming, and have moved in a south-westerly direction towards WARIM. Lulual and Tul Tul of WITITAI reported and were told to bring in their two deserters. Tul Tul of LEINGIM brought in two outstanding deserters. Natives of YEMMU contacted.
- 6 Oct Police with YEMMU guide sent to that village to apprehend three deserters. Main party moved on to WITIKIN; this village also deserted, apparently for some time. Police sent out to contact locals returned without success. Lulual and Tul Tul of WITITAI reported with two deserters. Police returned from YEMMU with three deserters.
- 7 Oct Police sent in direction of LIPOAM where fires were observed at night. One WITIKIN deserter apprehended. Some of WITIKIN natives conversed with patrol by calling from nearby ridge. No satisfactory arrangements came to. Decided to depart for coast on morrow owing to extreme shortage of rations.
- 8 Oct Left WITIKIN at 0600 hrs and proceeded to LIPOAM, MAIWEIM and MAKIL to PINGIL. All these villages were deserted; however, some natives noticed near MAKIL working on a new garden. They were not contacted. From PINGIL to NEMEMBIN and KEIBAM. In latter place village officials contacted, who advised Jap party had moved out of immediate vicinity. These natives pleased to see patrol, and anxious to assist. Party moved on to KARATE and camped for night. Village officials most co-operative, and plenty of food bought.
- 9 Oct WAMAI, native constable who has been at his village MAIAMBIL, reported with one deserter and two women, one his wife. Instructed to get rid of women and return with patrol. Shortly after leaving KARATE, he disappeared from the line, and did not rejoin it. Left KARATE at 0715 and proceeded through ERITEL and SIBOTE, where village officials presented themselves, to SIGAITE and RAUWETEL. In the last mentioned place, signs of recent Jap occupation were evidenced by cut ~~cut~~ coconut palms and demolished houses. Village officials report that Jap party, having spent previous night at YONGITEI, came and slept at RAUWETEL and then passed on in the direction of WILBEITEI. We continued to WILBEITEI and camped. Village officials from SIGAITE, RAUWETEL, WILBEITEI, MIWAUTE, WABUTI and SARBOTE reported with food. Movements of Jap party were RAUWETEL-MIWAUTE-SARBOTE-TOLGETI-WIGOTE-LILAL, where they joined the larger group mentioned earlier. The strength of this party was between 50 and 70.
- 10 Oct From WILBEITEI at 0645 hrs through WAUPOLLO where signs of Jap party's visit were again evident. Over Mount SIMORO to LUPAI arriving at 1230 hrs. Road in fair condition, but washed away in places by heavy rains. LUPAI still deserted-staged there for the night.
- 11 Oct From LUPAI at 0630 hrs towards WANINGI. Continual rain and river in partial flood, but good time made. (Arrived 0810hrs). On instructions given when passing through, village had been cleaned and roads improved. Road from WANINGI to SIAUT also much improved. Arrived BES at 1410 hrs and camped.

- 12 Oct- From BES at 0620 hrs along KAMTI road. Arrived KAMTI at 1215 hrs. Road in better condition because of comparatively dry spell.
- 13 Oct From KAMTI to AITAPE. Left at 0730 hrs and arrived ANGAU HQ 1030 hrs.

DESERTERS.

When this mass desertion was first reported, the exact number of deserters was not stipulated, as, at this time, few of these labourers were indentured. However, by questioning other WAPI natives at No 2 Compound, a list of the runaways was compiled, the total being 74. These natives were all from the east and south-east WAPI, the main villages concerned being PUANGA, WITKIN and MAKIL, which adjoin, in the south-east WAPI area.

It is thought that possible reasons for desertion were:-

1. Frightened by prospect of indenture for two years, after having been recruited for casual labour.
2. Some of the escapees were suffering from physical defects, (some filariasis, synovitis, etc), and gave this as their excuse. However, had they been patient until they confronted the signing-on officer, they would have been discharged medically unfit.
3. The majority of the deserters were from the south-east WAPI, an area which is only semi-controlled, and has been patrolled only occasionally in the past. The natives generally are a primitive and timid type, and probably found the discipline of the labour line against the grain.
4. It is thought that the alarming death rate amongst WAPI natives working in the AITAPE area, (approx 20%), also affected their decision.

The apprehension of deserters was comparatively easy in the east WAPI, but in the south-east area, the deserters made off in the direction of the dense bush near WARIM, and not many were caught.

The deserters had the support of the local natives, and had told the story that the War was now finished, the Americans had left AITAPE, and that all indentured labour had been finalised and repatriated.

Of the 74 deserters, 30 were apprehended.

ENEMY MOVEMENTS.

At the time of the patrol's arrival in the WAPI area, news was received of two enemy patrols. One based in the vicinity of WILBEITEI, and the other at LILAL. The first mentioned party had been in the WAPI area for some months, and moved east from the WANTIPI area to YONGITEI, and thence to RAUTETEI-MIWAUTE-SARBOTE-TOLGETI-WIGOTE to LILAL, where they joined the second party. It is known that the second party originally came from the PALEI area, via WALEM-YERISI, and is thought to be the fusion of the two PALEI parties encountered earlier in this campaign.

The natives were at first unable to estimate the strength of these parties, but, with the co-operation of the Lual of LILAL, who sent a man to hide in a kapiak tree near the village and count the party by making a knot in a piece of bush rope for every Jap seen, I was able to approximate the strength at 150.

These enemy parties are receiving no native co-operation, and as a reprisal against this are laying waste to villages as they pass through, and will shoot any native on

sight. However, the natives are very successfully evading them, and only one death, a native of YEMBLU, has occurred through enemy action to date.

The Jap parties do not seem to be seeking an escape route, but are merely trying to exist. Apparently, their own food supplies are exhausted, and they are entirely dependant on native foods. On entering villages, they cut down coconuts, and steal any other food available from nearby gardens. When this food is finished, they pass on to the next village, and repeat the process. They are well armed, but some of the personnel are physically unfit, as some stretcher cases are carried. Some of the others walk with difficulty.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

The coastal roads are in a deplorable condition. If the foliage bordering them could be cleared so that the sun could dry them, no doubt they would improve. The roads in the WOM, SLAUTI, WANINGI area have been cleaned, and in parts corduroyed, and also rest houses in these places have been repaired and are in good condition, as are the roads.

POLICE.

The work of the police on this patrol was disappointing, the efficiency of some members being impaired by the lack of discipline.

KOMBIAMERI did a good job as usual, but was handicapped by having too many Sepiks in the line.

TURI did excellent work.

BOIER has sulky moods, but can be most useful, particularly in WAPI area.

KAGI, PAIS, KATEMBO worked well.

KAMBANJUMBUI, KARI'S, GUINARA, SERUI only fair.

DELUAN. This man is not physically capable of hard work on patrol. He was employed before the war as a Govt Store-boy at WAU, and should be relegated to some such position at AITAPE.

AGUMERI is too old for active patrolling. He could not be used on patrol for normal police duties, as he was physically incapable. He lost about two stone in weight during the patrol.

NIMINIK. A recently signed special constable. Absolutely hopeless, and should be discharged as mentally and physically incapable.

EUROPEAN PERSONNEL.

VX53309 WO 11 G.W. EDWARDS, who accompanied the patrol, was responsible for native labour, their rations, and medical care, and performed his tasks excellently. This is his second patrol of the WAPI area, and he has now gained quite a lot of valuable local knowledge.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The first natives encountered were those of the east WAPI, and although they have evacuated their villages to avoid roving enemy parties, they were easily contacted, and co-operated well.

In the southeast WAPI area the natives behaved very differently, and around PUANGA, WITIKAN, and NAKIL were openly hostile to the fact that the object of the patrol was to apprehend deserters.

The feeling in this area has been anti-white for some time, probably due to the fact that so many of these natives are fugitives from justice, and that so many have been arrested and imprisoned. Several village officials are amongst those languishing in custody, which fact has an adverse effect on the native feelings. Also the village WITIKIN is the home by adoption of BRAS. Quite a number of his henchmen also come from this area.

Only once was the bad feeling evidenced during the tenancy of the patrol. On this occasion, at WITIKIN, a native spokesman from a nearby ridge informed the patrol that they were tired of our hounding, and were coming to attack us.

Lieut GOW replied through an interpreter and told them how stupid it would be for them to attack such a well-armed party, and attempted to convince them of our friendly intentions if the deserters were returned. These words were received rather scornfully, and the spokesman once again informed us of the impending attack. To give these people some idea of our fire power, Lieut GOW fired a few short bursts from an Owen Gun. This had the desired effect, and the spokesman then became more reasonable, and eventually his party withdrew. There were no further incidents of this kind.

The people of central WAPI were most co-operative, and, although they too have temporarily deserted their villages whilst the enemy patrol is in the area, they were easily contacted, willingly supplied information, and brought quantities of much needed native foods.

parties are

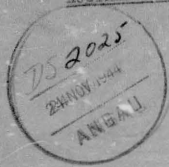
RATIONS.

The European rations carried for this patrol were two cases of 10 in 1 rations, and sufficient supplementary "C" rations to provide food for 2 Europeans for 14 days. When the first case of 10 in 1 ration was opened, it was found to be almost entirely spoiled. This limited the time spent in apprehension; no doubt had more time been spent in south east WAPI many more deserters would have returned with the patrol.


.....Lieut.
(A.F. GOW)
PATROL OFFICER.

12

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES



DS 30/4/15

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
21 Nov 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

9.
Patrol Report Aitape 11 of 44/45

Reference your memo DS 30/12/15 of 14 Nov 44.

2. Appended is schedule of figures obtained from ADNL and DADMS relative to labourers employed in Aitape area and deaths occurring in native hospital, AIL Island:-

Month	Labour Strength	Dysentery	Malnutrition	Measles	Paratyphoid	TB	URTII	FUC	OC	Diarrhoea	Total Deaths L/L, V/N	No of Admissions
Jul 1940	1940	55(13)	3		3	1	1		1(1)	1(1)	15	376
Aug 1964	1964	12(7)		1	4(1)	3	1			1	8	316
Sep 1943	1943	6(1)			5(1)	3			2		2	244
Oct 1862	1862	5(1)	1		3	1(1)		3			2	150

Figures in parenthesis refer to L/L deaths

- From the above figures, the death rate can scarcely be termed alarming. In fact, it shows a steady decrease in the number of deaths and a particularly healthy state as regards native labour.
- The WAPI natives are notoriously backward and, owing to the great power of sorcery in their lives, would be naturally difficult to persuade to adopt normal hygiene measures. Also it is appreciated the distaste that natives have for ordinary native rations when sick.
- A copy of Capt O'Donnell's report is attached.

[Signature]
Maj
H. H. Hall
Admin Comd Northern Region

Encl

Brig 29/11
AO 29/11
ADMS 29/11
DGM 29/11
1/11

[Handwritten signature]

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

70/1

HQ ANGAU DET
AITAPE
16 Nov 44

DS 30/4/15

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU LAE

PATROL REPORT AITAPE No 11 of 44/45.

Re: DS 30/4/15 of 1 Nov 44

Attached is copy of a report on the WAPI death rate by NCO 1/c ALI Hospital.

2. DADNL advises that he cannot give any other cause than the dysentery.

3. The NCO, ALI Hospital, has, I think, given the primary cause, the importance the WAPI natives attach to their excreta.

4. In the compound the WAPIS refused at first to use the latrines, even to the extent of using jam tins and burying them under their beds. It was not all shyness, but probably had some sorcery angles as well.

5. The question of native foods is one which could have been profitably investigated some months ago. A garden is being commenced and when the seeds requisition is filled - it has just been forwarded - there should be some supplies.

6. There is very little native food in the immediate vicinity of AITAPE.

.....Capt
J C O'DONNELL
OC ANGAU DET AITAPE

RECEIVED
Date 18 NOV 1944

DS

34/2/15



DS 30/4/15

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
1 Nov 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report Aitape No 11 of 44/45

Attached is Report by Lt Gow, Patrol Officer covering a difficult patrol in the WAPI area to apprehend deserters.

2. The Lower - or SE - WAPI has never been fully controlled and in peace times there were always a large number of deserters in the area, who could not be apprehended. They had mostly been re-signed in other Districts and sent on leave.
3. Lt Gow did very well to recover nearly half of the deserters in an area in which such a large party of Japs were moving, as apart from the danger of attack, the natives must have made comparisons between the strength of his small party and that of the enemy.
4. It is considered that no further action should be taken to apprehend the deserters until the whole inland Aitape area is free of enemy troops. The apprehended deserters should not be punished in any way, as on account of the high death rate of 20%, they had a very good reason for deserting. Formerly if a native felt he was unfit for work or that he strongly objected, he knew he could state his case to the "Kiap", now, with the latter acting as the recruiter, his only recourse is to desert and endeavour to hide in his mountains.
5. We must endeavour to keep the faith in the "Kiap" alive, whilst at the same time render assistance to the prosecution of the war and all the Field Staff should endeavour to win the natives to freely assisting us to clear their area of the enemy. The destruction of gardens, coconut palms etc, should provide a good field for propaganda to this end.
6. Any outstanding deceased estates should be paid out as soon as possible.

8/11
Cocou

[Signature]
Maj
A. Bertigan
for COMD NORTHERN REGION

Encl

[Signature]
med

Copy to:- OC ANGAU, Aitape

Brig *[Signature]* 13/11
HQ *[Signature]* 11

ATL
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C

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

Hq ANGAU DET,
AFO 705.

20 Oct 44.

Reg. Commander,
Hq Northern Region,
ANGAU,
LAE.

FOR: ADDS.

Take 1011-44145
PATROL REPORT - LIEUT GOW.

1. Lieut GOW is too modest. The difficulty of apprehending bush kanakas in and amongst enemy parties many times larger than his patrol can be easily appreciated. This was a good patrol.
2. I do not intend to let the matter of deserters rest, and will implement a patrol to cover: (a) WAMAI, (b) outstanding deserters, (c) deceased estates.
3. WAMAI has no excuse. Too many constables have deserted with impunity over the past few years. I found him quite good, but evidently the pressure from his village and wives has been too great.
4. S/Constable NIMINIK has been discharged, and so will a lot more of these shotgun gentlemen as soon as I can.
5. The death rate amongst the WAPIS has been regrettably high, but probably not as high as in their villages, which have been riddled with dysentery.

G. C. O. Donnell
.....Capt.
(G.C.O. DONNELL)
OC ANGAU DET.

ation Register

Area Patrolled.....

COPY

Native Hospital
A.M.
10.11.44

OG ANGAU Det
AITAP.

WAPI LABOUR HIGH DEATH RATE.

The reason for the high death rate among WAPI labourers during the dysentery outbreak recently was mainly due to the psychological views of these natives regards excreta.

The following information was obtained from a WAPI pre-war Medical Orderly who was tending the WAPI cases at this hospital.

According to the boy, a WAPI attaches considerable importance to nature of his stool. He claims it is customary for a WAPI native to judge the prognosis of his illness by the condition of his excreta. For example if the stool is not good in his opinion; i.e. contains blood and mucus, he is convinced internally his body is the same and he will die.

He is the poorest class of native I have had any dealings with. He is content to remain sick, will make no effort to fight sickness.

Natural diet plays an important part in the recovery of all natives, who have suffered from a febrile disease. Not only WAPI natives, but all when sick refuse to eat the rations supplied. They crave for their natural foods. That is easily understood. If a supply of native foods, i.e. sago, banana and kau-kau were available, many more would recover. A large percentage of deaths are due to the inability of the natives to eat the food provided.

(Sgd) E. Hagenlocher WO II



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 12 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by CAPT FIENBERG

Area Patrolled URUM KOMBID, NOM - URAT PREAS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 9. 8/19.44 to 16. 12.19.44

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

HQ ANGAU DET
AITAPE
28 Oct 44

DS30/H/16

HQ (DS)
NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

airfax to 12 - 11/14/45
PATROL REPORT - CAPT D.M. FIENBERG.

1. Paragraph 6. Separate report on Const Kundi's regrettable death has been submitted to O.C. RPC, LAE.
2. Paragraph 9. This is too brief a description of an action which had such decisive effects on the whole of the enemy movements inland. Consider the known odds when Capt Fienberg attacked - one Officer, 12 Police, and a few local grenadiers against 60 to 70 enemy armed with LMGs and Mortars. Consider too the difficulty of movement at night, and remember that there is only the smallest hair-breadth between success and failure of an ambush attack.
3. Paragraph 11 is indicative of the enthusiastic control Capt Fienberg exercised in this area. All the greater pity that we should have lost that control due to the incompetence of our Allies.
4. Paragraph 13. A considerable amount of nerve was necessary to wait at TONG while a mob of well led Japs were intent on catching up. Capt Cole has described to me how, every few minutes at this stage, natives would run up to Capt Fienberg with the latest sitreps and that in the midst of the action a native turned up ready to lead the party out. This would explain Capt Fienberg's well justified confidence in his control of the situation. The latest reports inform that the enemy have vacated the TONG - YAMBEES area.
5. Health - I confess Capt Fienberg has shown considerably more energy than I would have in carrying out such a long series of injections, and he is to be congratulated. We had some bad luck with some of the Medical drops.
6. Page 7 - These are sound ideas and ADO INLAND will be informed for future action.
7. Far more so than some reports, this is a report which, together with Capt Fienberg's previous reports could be made the basis of compulsory study by Junior Field Officers. There are very few who could emulate such a patrol.

*copy taken by Maj
Sutigan to 1st Lt
8/7*

Very fine report

Geo
.....Capt
(G.C. O'DONNELL)
O.C. ANGAU DET.

PS 5 NOV 1944

HQ ANGAU DET
AITAPE
20 Oct 44

O.C
ANGAU DET
AITAPE.

REPORT COVERING ANGAU ACTIVITIES
URUM - KOMBIO - URAT - WOM AREAS
PERIOD 9 AUG 44 - 16 OCT 44.

PERSONNEL:

Capt D.M. Fienberg;
6 Royal Papuan Constabulary; and
5 Special Constables.

REF.

P.R. AITAPE 4 of 43/44, covering activities
up till 30 June 44.

PRECIS OF OPERATIONS:

1. INTRODUCTORY:

At the end of July the situation in the inland eastern sector remained unsettled. Whilst the area as far east as a north/south line through SALATA had been brought back under Allied influence, no action had been taken, or was pending, to deal with the large bands of Japs who, as their forces on the coastal plain crumbled, were beginning to drift inland.

2. The US patrol which, with Capt Fulton, had relieved the party which returned with me to AITAPE at the end of June, moved back to YAPUNDA late in July. The role of these troops was reconnaissance and not combat.

3. An arrangement was then made between O.C. ANGAU DET. and G2 11 Corps whereby I was given a roving mission in the eastern hinterland, with the objects of securing intelligence, endeavouring to retain the confidence of the native population and carrying out such administrative work as the situation might allow.

4. NARRATIVE:

The patrol left AITAPE on 9 Aug and proceeded YAPUNDA via the LIPAN pass route. After conferring with Capt Fulton at YAPUNDA patrol continued to South URUM-EIUM, which enemy activity had prevented me from patrolling in June last. A temporary base was established at KUBRIWAT and a programme of medical and recruiting work commenced. (The patrol was equipped to administer NAB injections.)

5. On 15 Aug news was received that Jap parties had again moved into KOMBIO - URAT. Three police were sent to lower URAT to obtain accurate information and the remainder of the patrol moved up to YAGRUMBOK with the intention of investigating a Jap party, accompanied by MAPRIK natives, which was rapidly moving west.

NARRATIVE (Continued)

6. On arrival it was learnt that the Japs were in two groups; one of these, numbering 15, headed into KOMBIO but returned to URAT after two of its members were shot by Const KAMON (scout attached Capt Fulton). At MUSEBELLIM this party was again attacked by Constables GAVI, KUNDI and NAMBOL, who had exceeded their instructions and moved north of BUMAM. The engagement lasted two hours, the Japs being trapped in a rest house, and resulted in five or six of the Japs being killed. Const KUNDI was killed in foolishly attempting to finish off a Jap whose leg had been smashed by a grenade, but who was occupying a commanding position in the clearing.

7. The second Jap party, numbering approximately 16, pushed west to ALBULUM and an ambush was set for them at KILMANGLEN. Apparently they received some warning of our presence for they moved back to NANAHANG, wounding a village native en route.

I then moved to MIWHAK, south of NANAHANG, where I received news from a reliable agent that a group of 170 Japs had crossed the range from the coast and was occupying YAMBES.

8. Leaving stores and carriers at MIWHAK, the patrol moved to MULENGE, where it was found that the Japs had the southern approaches to NANAHANG guarded and were occupying huts at the northern end nearest to YAMBES. Decided to raid them with the prime objects of bolstering local morale and stampeding the enemy's MAPRIK native helpers, who were leading him about the country rather too efficiently for comfort.

9. Guided by a local, patrol worked round the ridge to the north end of NANAHANG and worked up to the village. Some Japs were surprised cutting up two pigs and three were shot on the first volley. We then concentrated fire on the occupied houses, but came under LMG and Light Mortar fire from Japs (in another hamlet) of whose presence we were unaware. The patrol withdrew without casualties and returned to MIWHAK. Results of the raid were gratifying, as the large YAMBES party, apparently assuming that we were the vanguard of an advancing force, fled to FEREMBIL and thence east of SALATA without pausing for forage. Within the next few days four Jap stragglers ex NANAHANG and two MAPRIK native "Jap Police" were killed by scouts and a LMG captured. One Jap had his lower jaw shot away and the ASILING native allowed him to stumble on, offering sugar cane to chew. This is still a topical jest in No. 1 URAT.

10. Returning to KUBRIWAT, the patrol completed NAB work in south URIM - EIUM, and the building of rest houses at KUBRIWAT, TAU and YAGRUMBOK, then moved up to YAMBES where we received an air drop on Sep 8th.

The area was at this time completely clear of Japs as far east as the SALATA line, and the native morale was high. Commenced the arduous task of clearing up the yaws in URAT area where the disease is rampant.

NARRATIVE (Continued)

11. Meanwhile constant reports were being received from scouts in WOM 8/Division indicating the Japs were drifting in large numbers from MATAPAU - BUT and were eating out the area.

As no military assistance could be expected for some time, and natives were eager to avenge their gardens, I conducted schools for grenade throwers and also armed six selected "sentries" with captured Jap weapons. These guerillas, under police supervision, operated in No.1 and No.2 WOM areas from September to our withdrawal in October and did remarkably well.

They tossed grenades into Jap occupied huts at night, ambushed watering places, and harassed the enemy to the point where he would not venture on foraging expeditions in parties less than 15 (5 with bags and 10 armed), and even (as at AMOM) preferred to cut banana palms to descending to the stream for water. Police and guerillas also carried out a "scare raid" on HAMBINI (occupied by a large party) in which the Bren gun obtained from AIB was used for the first time.

Natives were paid 10/- for each Jap killed, but only a small percentage of the total claimed in WOM (more than 100) have been thus met.

The object of these tactics was to prevent the enemy from spreading out over the whole hinterland, pending arrival of the promised Australian Troops, and for five weeks this policy succeeded.

12. On the withdrawal of the US patrol it was arranged with the Task Force that two W/T operators, with their set, should remain attached to me, and these, with WOLL SMITH (NLC), were based at TONG. On 24 September commenced building a base at DREIKIKIR, between the two URAT areas, in preparation for the advent of troops.

13. On 3 October scouts reported that a large party of Japs had moved into No.1 WOM, occupying the SELMAU village group. They had come from BUT - MATAPAU and were more aggressive and determined than the old residents. An airstrike on SELMAU was called for, but the planes experienced the usual difficulties in locating the target. DREIKIKIR narrowly escaped being bombed.

On 5 October the Japs made an orderly advance into the SAIHIK - WAHLEN group, north of DREIKIKIR, and ~~set~~ an outpost at SAMARK, thus threatening to cut off DREIKIKIR from TONG. On this day also scouts brought in four more escaped Indian P.O.W (making six) - two of them in a very bad state.

Two days later the patrol moved to TONG via YELANGEL - YAUBANG, carrying two sick Indians. The enemy had meantime scouted YALBES, and seemed to be moving with a definite purpose. Half an hour after leaving DREIKIKIR it was bombed and strafed by RAAF. Met up with Capt Ocle (my relief) at TONG.

The following day the Japs moved in strength to SAMARK and MUYEM, close to TONG. Moved stores, carriers, radio etc. to RINGIN and prepared an ambush.

On 9 Oct the enemy moved to KUMBWON, where his forward party withdrew after a brief engagement. At MUYEM (his rear) two members of a watering party were ambushed and killed by Const HANDAHIKS's patrol. Scouts counted 131 armed Japs leaving MUYEM to join the KUMBWON party.

NARRATIVE (Continued)

A forward group then advanced rapidly to TONG, where Capt Cole and myself, with the remainder of the Police, were in readiness. The Japs came under Bren, Owen and Rifle fire, suffered at least four casualties and withdrew after a little desultory firing. After waiting for forty minutes without any further attack developing, it was decided, in view of the enemy's numerical superiority (estimate at least 200), to move to RINGIN. This was done, the enemy occupying TONG under cover of mortar fire twenty minutes after our departure.

After occupying our positions during the night, he withdrew to KUMBWON at daylight, leaving scouts along the track, one of whom fled as our patrol approached. The following day the Japs returned, posted a ~~outpost~~ of ten men to SAKANGEL, and occupied TONG and YADNIBUM in strength. They were touchy, and sprayed each village with automatic fire as they entered it.

An airstrike was called for dawn next day and was guided by Capts O'Donnell and Fulton. It was well timed and the Beauports strafed the enemy occupied area for an hour.

Combined patrol then moved to KUOMALA, where the six Indians had been sent, and thence crossed the divide and descended the HARECH River to YAKAMUL.

NATIVE SITUATION:

1. The general aspects of the hinterland native situation were dealt with at some length in my earlier report. The following observations are intended to bring them up to date.
2. There is no longer any question of the URIM-KOMBIO-URAT-WOM people co-operating with the enemy, who - not without some justification - now regards these areas as hostile and shoots at any native on sight. The unenviable position of the unfortunate locals at the present time is obvious and needs no elaboration. For five months they have been existing in states of alternate confidence and apprehension, repeatedly forced to evacuate their villages and returning to find their houses wrecked, their palms cut and their live-stock eaten.
3. During the past two months they have responded to every demand I have made upon them, and until the latest Jap inundation, morale was high.

Whilst I was careful to refrain from any untimely optimism, and adhered to the policy of maintaining food stores, etc in bush houses, the temporary success of the guerilla tactics, and the six weeks in which the area was completely free of Japs, restored confidence to a degree where it was occasionally necessary to restrain native enthusiasm. (After the NANAHANG raid a crowd of excited URAT spearmen assembled and were only with difficulty dissuaded from adopting frontal tactics which would have cost them many casualties).

4. So satisfactory was the situation during September that I had begun to hope the Japs could be kept pinned down in the WOM area until troops arrived. This illusion was shattered by the advance of a Jap column ex BUI, which was too strong, too well handled and too aggressive to be seriously impeded by primitive guerillas. Also, we could obtain no more grenades. Not unnaturally, morale sank, agents became despondent and timorous, and the populace exhibited signs of being tired of it all.

We left the area in a gloomy mood, still retaining the confidence of the people, but unable to do anything further beyond assuring them that they were not being forgotten and that relief would be forthcoming in the not too distant future.

NATIVE SITUATION (Continued)

5. Whilst I am certain that the entry of Australian Troops will completely restore native confidence, the devastation of native food supplies - as the Jap eats his way through successive areas - is liable to become a serious problem.

There is already a food shortage in WOM, and scraps of information which have drifted from the east indicate that a similar position exists in MAPRIK area. This, with the ever-present possibility of a dysentery epidemic, render the prospects for the immediate future far from reassuring.

POLICE:

The following Constables accompanied the patrol:-

KONDI	RPC
BEBI	RPC
RAMAI	RPC
DOPI	RPC
HANDARIKA	RPC
KARAP	RPC
NOHUNGA	SPEC CONST
NEMO	SPEC CONST
GAVI	SPEC CONST
MANAWAMBI	SPEC CONST
AUGEN	SPEC CONST
NAMBOI	SPEC CONST

Constable KONDI was killed in action at MUSEMBELIM on 19 Aug 44. He was a fearless scout and guerilla fighter, though inclined to foolhardiness.

Const KARAP. This member's behaviour was consistently unsatisfactory and culminated in his being convicted of assault in September. He has since been dismissed from the Force.

Const DOPI. A young and wily Sepik; his conduct was fair; he is not overgifted with courage.

Of the remainder, I cannot speak sufficiently highly. With the exception of AUGEN (an old ex-Sgt) whom I chiefly used to look after bases, all have been in action at least six times since the landing, and all have behaved remarkably well, both under fire and in less martial activities.

On these men fell the most of the risky forward scouting and the leading of the guerillas, and they had little or no relaxation. Most of them are AITAPE men or were familiar with the area, and without their special knowledge and devotion to duty the patrol could not have carried on.

At present they show signs of strain and are being rested. All of the Special Constables are ex-TMG police; three of them, NEMO, GAVI and MANAWAMBI, formerly worked with me in the AITAPE hinterland.

The matter of recommending any of the above personnel for awards has been discussed with Capt O'Donnell.

In regard to Spec Constables NEMO and MANAWAMBI it is considered that, whilst their outstanding work is indubitably work of recognition, the fact that they were both employed for a time by the enemy, though not in itself damning, makes recommendation for an award a dubious matter, best decided by higher authority.

POLICE (Continued)

A citation covering earlier work by Spec Const GAVI was submitted by Capt Milligan.

Of the others, it is considered that official recognition should be given to the work of Constables HANDAHIKA and EBBI, and recommendations will be forwarded separately.

RECRUITING:

Native labour has now been recruited from the URIM-KOMBIO-URAT areas to the extent of approximately 30% of the able-bodied male population.

DREIKIKIR BASE:

The area known as DREIKIKIR was chosen as an ideal site for an ANGAU base from which to administer the eastern AITAPE hinterland, and as a provisional HQ area for troops.

It is in the geographic centre of the area (Ref. 1" Series NANU EAST 362052) and is the one good position available. The land has not been used by natives for many years.

DREIKIKIR was cleared during September, and work commenced on building a station. This was still in progress when circumstances caused the patrol to withdraw to TONG.

HEALTH:

Between the patrols I had taken an opportunity of going a refresher course on NAB technique under Sgt Hagenlocher (ALI Native Hospital) and set out reasonably well equipped with medical supplies. Natives were treated for yaws and ulcers whenever the opportunity occurred. In all, approximately 500 injections were given, and most of the obvious cases in EIUM, URAT and YAMBES areas have been treated.

Occasional cases of dysentery were treated, but there were no serious outbreaks reported.

A number of (presumably) gonorrhoea cases were found in No.2 URAT and were treated, not very successfully, with M & B. This disease appears to have entered URAT during the Jap occupation - at least I do not remember observing it inland before the war.

At the time of writing Sgt Tucky (ANGAU Med Sec) is doing fine work in PALEI area, but will not be able to move farther east till the area is cleared of Japs.

HOUSING AND SANITATION:

Few signs now remain of sanitation and "public works" inaugurated in the AITAPE Hinterland in 1940-41. Events since the landing have obviously precluded reviving these schemes, but some work was done on preparing the ground for the future.

The bulk of the AITAPE hinterland folk are primitive gardeners, naked, dirty, meat-hungry and with few artifacts beyond essential cooking and gardening implements.

Villages are inevitably situated on the ridge tops, which in the course of years have become badly eroded. Refuse is tossed down the scrub clad ridge sides, houses are dark, unfloored, and inhabited till they fall down or the owner dies.

HOUSING AND SANITATION (Continued)

Young and old spend their waking hours with their bare bodies in contact with the germ laden ground and at night they sleep in the ashes round their hut fires. As a consequence, any scratch or cut becomes infected and at least one native in five suffers from some form of skin disease.

As village books were all collected by the Japs the programme of works laid down for the area is recorded hereunder for consideration by future officers:

- i. Where village sites are old and badly eroded (and presumably rife with yaws and hookworm) new sites are to be chosen by the luluai and elders; sites preferably near running water and not necessarily on ridge tops.
- ii. New sites to be laid out (e.g. with a drained road leading into a central square) and houses to be spaced and lined.
- iii. House architecture to follow the traditional pattern with the following modifications:-
 - (a) The sago bark walls to be increased in height from three to five feet;
 - (b) A floor of peeled limboim planks to be laid, one foot above the ground level. Walls extend to ground to prevent draught entering under floor;
 - (c) Dog-kennel type door to be replaced by a swing door of sago bark six feet high, thus allowing light to enter hut during day whilst it can be closed at night (Note: Doors of this type are occasionally seen in the area now).
- iv. Grass in village to be kept cut, NOT scraped out by the roots (anti-erosion measure)
- v. Village environs to be kept clear of undergrowth, and to be planted with bananae and other fruit trees.
- vi. Latrines to be installed on a basis of one to ten persons - and used. Refuse holes to be dug and fenced. (These conveniences were installed throughout the area in 1941)
- vii. Cemeteries to be fenced (beyond requiring clearing, most of these are still in order).
- viii. Populace - particularly juveniles - to be encouraged to bathe daily (two useful aids in solving this problem are dispensing soap as part payment for native foods, and distributing boiled lollies to newly washed children)

A demonstration house, on a new site, has been built at YAMBES and inspected by local elders.

It is, perhaps, platitudinous to remark that accomplishment of the above first entails overcoming native apathy and traditional antagonism to change. Persistence and some bullying are essential, but if we are to achieve any elementary progress at all, the effort must be made, and I have proved to my own satisfaction that it can be done.

A. H. Fienberg, Capt
(D. H. FIENBERG)
A. D. O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District AITAPE Report No. 13414 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by NO. 1 R. B. SCHOLES

Area Patrolled S. E. PALEI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 4 9 44 27 10 44
5.1.44 to 8.1.44

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

30/12/17

74



DS 30/4/17

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
IAE
13 Nov 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Reports Aitape 13 and 14 of 44/45

Attached are copies of two Patrol Reports, which should be read in conjunction, and really should have been included in one report.

2. Prior to '39, practically no patrolling had been done in the PALEI area, and on my first visit in Apr '39, no census had been recorded and the natives ran away from the villages on the approach of a patrol. After the murder of Patrol Officer Elliott at WANADI in Jun '39, the area was greatly disturbed, and the people were just commencing to settle down when all field staff were withdrawn on the outbreak of war. The area naturally reverted to its former state so we cannot expect the natives to be fully under Government control. In fact, the report shows that conditions are better than I expected they would be.

W.H. in return from the 1st/12/44

3. * W.O. Scholes seems to have carried out his duties successfully, but I am of the opinion that he is not at all suitable for an N.A. Asst or a Patrol Officer, and as soon as staff is available, he should be re-posted to Native Labour Section. He may be a good H.Q., but not the type to handle natives in their villages.

4. * The difficulties of native administration in an area not cleared of enemy troops is well illustrated by the enemy taking possession of three villages, and their books only two days after the natives had been lined, and new books issued to them.

5. I find it hard to believe that the population has decreased to such an extent as the census figures disclose, and will await a further report when the area is settled and the people back in their villages.

[Signature]
Maj
R. L. R. Hall
ADDS & NA NORTHERN REGION

Handwritten notes:
Name (correct) to the
the name of the...
Encl the...
the...
114 BRIG

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CA
* * * 10/2

Copy to:- OC ANGAU, Aitape.

Handwritten:
H.Q.
11/11

DS 30/4/17

HQ ANGAU DLT
AITAPE
2 Nov 44

HQ (DS)
NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

Citepa No 13-44/45

PATROL REPORT - WOLL SCHOLES - S.E. PALEI.

1. Page 2 "Natives" -

Continual pressure is always necessary to get work done with natives. Perhaps too many orders have been given; with exceptions the village Officials do not seem to have lacked enthusiasm in reporting enemy movements or bringing sick for attention - two major tasks; or to have disregarded orders in reference to roads, rest houses, and latrines, an impressive total or work.

2. Page 3 "Native Foods" -

It is pleasing to note a plentitude of food.

3. Appendix "Census" -

The effort getting figures has been good but they should be regarded with some suspicion. Firstly, from 1939 to 1944 it would be inevitable that major changes in hamlet sites, names and numbers would have occurred. This has not been taken into consideration. Secondly, no Officer can properly census and line a village in half a day. Thirdly, an examination of the figures seem to point to an equal proportion adults and children having died, almost as if families were wiped out rather than specific individuals. Fourthly, young females are notoriously shy of Police and Europeans, sometimes with some justification in the areas are semi-controlled. Further young males are, to say the least, not over anxious to be impressed into the AITAPE labour gangs.

Handwritten initials

9878
.....Capt
(G.C. O'DONNELL)
O.C. ANGAU DETACHMENT

PS 5 NOV 1944

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

Reporting particularly good, although the water table is low
and the soil is still soft. Conditions are good.
The village is good.

HQ ANGAU DET,
AITAPE

Village lined and counted, 28 Oct 44. Rest houses
and pits marked. Worked in Rest House, which was still fairly
dry work was ordered on grass.

Oct 7 Left YAMBILL to follow on un-mapped areas to 28-004
and road line 031-004. Villages, 032-004. Road in very
good condition, but village overgrown and almost all work
done in 1943 by PO Walker. Due to the fact that a Rest
House was being built new work was ordered and it is still
being built.

PATROL REPORT 13

Village lined and counted, and instructions to work
to be carried out. Latrines and rubbish sites marked. Rest
houses to be repaired. Villages very friendly with
SIRI, where lunch was taken.

AREA PATROLLED

SOUTH EAST FALEY

REF SHEETS

ROAD SENO EAST and HAUK EAST

DURATION

5 Oct 44 to 8 Oct 44

OBJECTS OF PATROL

To check on work being done as per instructions
from Capt Pienberg, AOD INLAMB, as attached hereto.

PERSONNEL

NGX 25 W/O 11 R/B. SCHOLES
RPC 3559 Const ORANGWE
2599 " WAPI
Spec/Const JAMARI

Oct 8 10 ANGAU native labourers
Village lined and counted and instructions given
to work. Rest house repaired and latrines given
to work.

DIARY

Oct 5 The main Government road was followed south from
YAPUNDA to join the OM river, which was followed down to
010-132, thence up the mountain side to join up with the
main road from MAL to YAMBILL, to reach YAMBILL after eight
hours, including an hour for lunch. The portions of main
road travelled over were clean and in good condition.

Little work had been done to the village area. Rest
Houses in fair condition. Village lined on arrival, and a
count made. Work for cleaning village was laid down. Latrine
and rubbish pits marked, and work sufficient for one month
was detailed.

6 Leaving YAMBILL, the main road was followed to
YILIWAMBUK and hamlets KUWALVO, 032-007 and WERI, 032-996
in two hours. The road is in good condition, and the
the three villages were clean and well under way with the
orders given to them earlier in Sept. The three villages
were lined and counted and instructions given as to further
work required. Rest house in good condition and clean.

Leaving YILIWAMBUK, the road was followed to NANOLI
in 2 1/2 hours travelling time. Road clean and in good state
of repair. The village was overgrown, and little work had
been done in that quarter. The grave of the late PO, H.C.
Elliott was overgrown, and the stone sides had fallen down.
The grave was repaired under supervision and new stones
replaced to support the walls, also new white stones placed on
top of grave. The cross is in good state of repair, with the

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

... particularly good, although the village is now
 beginning to fall off. Considerable work was done.
 HQ ANGAU DET, AITAPE

Village lined and counted, 28 Oct 44. The latrines
 and pits marked. Camped in West Side, where very little
 work was ordered to be done.

Oct 7
 Left YAMBIL to follow on the main road to YILIWAMBUK
 and road into YILIWAMBUK village. Road is in very
 good condition, but village overgrown and little work
 done in 1943 by PO. Work done to the effect that a Rest
 House was being built was a order issued that it is still
 being built.

PATROL REPORT 13

Village lined and counted, and instructions to work
 to be carried out. Latrines and rubbish pits marked. Rest
 House to be built. Village very friendly with
 AREA PATROLLED SOUTH EAST PALET

REF SHEETS SENO EAST and HANK EAST

DURATION 5 Oct 44 to 8 Oct 44

OBJECTS OF PATROL

To check on work being done as per instructions
 from Capt Pienberg, AOD INLAND, as attached heretc.

PERSONNEL

- | | | |
|------------|--------|---------------|
| NGX 25 | W/O 11 | R/B. SCHOLIES |
| RFC 3559 | Const | ORANGWE |
| 2599 | " | WAPI |
| Spec/Const | | JAMARI |

10 ANGAU native labourers

DIARY

Oct 5
 The main Government road was followed south from
 YAPUNDA to join the OM river, which was followed down to
 O10-132, thence up the mountain side to join up with the
 main road from MAI to YAMBIL, to reach YAMBIL after eight
 hours, including an hour for lunch. The portions of main
 road travelled over were clean and in good condition.

Little work had been done to the village area. Rest
 Houses in fair condition. Village lined on arrival, and a
 count made. Work for cleaning village was laid down. Latrines
 and rubbish pits marked, and work sufficient for one month
 was detailed.

6 Leaving YAMBIL, the main road was followed to
 YILIWAMBUK and hamlets KUWALWO, O32-007 and WERI, O32-998
 in two hours. The road is in good condition, and the
 the three villages were clean and well under way with the
 orders given to them earlier in Sept. The three villages
 were lined and counted and instructions given as to further
 work requira. Rest house in good condition and clean.

Leaving YILIWAMBUK, the road was followed to NANOLI
 in 2 1/2 hours travelling time. Road clean and in good state
 of repair. The village was overgrown, and little work had
 been done in that quarter. The grave of the late PO, N.C.
 Elliott was overgrown, and the stone sides had fallen down.
 The grave was repaired under supervision and new stones
 replaced to support the walls, also new white stones placed on
 top of grave. The cross is in good state of repair, with the

lettering particularly good, although the white paint is now beginning to fall off. Considering five years of weather, it was quite good.

Village lined and counted, work laid out, and latrines and pits marked. Camped in Rest House, which was only fair; new work was ordered on same.

Oct 7

Left WANOLI to follow on un-named creek to 992-064 and road into SULLI-MORTA villages, 985-065. Road in very good condition, but village overgrown and dirty. An entry made in 1939 by PO Warner-Shand to the effect that a Rest House was being built now has a rider added that it is still being built.

Village lined and counted, and instructions re work to be carried out. Latrine and rubbish sites marked. Dis-used houses to be burned, etc. Village very friendly with food, etc., and carried same to SIRI, where lunch was taken.

Road to SERI good and clean; fair amount of work done in village area and natives seemed to have it well in hand. SIRI villages were lined and counted, and usual instructions given re lay out of work. Travelling time from SULLI-MORTA 1 hour.

Main road was followed to pass through NASISI to MESU, in 1 1/2 hours. Road good, and village NASISI clean. MESU village clean, and construction of a Rest House is under way. MESU lined and counted and instructions given re work. Patrol moved to MAI to camp the night.

MAI village people scattered about and very few able bodies to do the work; camped in an old broken-down Rest House.

Oct 8

Main road followed to YIRKON; once again this village had very few able bodies about, and although the work done on the main road was good, progress in these last villages will be slow. Road followed to join OM river and return YAFUNDA in four hours.

REMARKS

NATIVES

The PALEI native, well known for his flow of "yessirs" and promises in ones presence, soon forgets when out of sight, and is not keen on any work whatsoever. The Luluais contacted during this patrol were all very old and useless. The acting Luluais are not inclined to show much authority, and most of the work in the villages is carried out by the officials' own families. Majority of tul tuls and Medical tul tuls are on the job, and suffer the same complex as the Luluais. Continual pressure will have to be exerted on these officials and natives to have the work done.

BREMY AGENTS

No known active agents in this area, except SIRINING of MAI, who is now in custody at AITAPE.

NATIVE HEALTH

The response to the hospital from this area was good; no visible cases of ulcers or yaws were seen whilst on patrol.

NATIVE FOODS

Food in all areas plentiful, and many gardens planted up and areas being prepared for new crops. Salt was in demand at all times for trade.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES

Roads will soon be in first class condition, whilst Rest Houses have been improved. I laid down that the cleaning of villages and latrines were to have first preference, and then new and additional Rest Houses were to be built.

POLICE

The conduct of the police left nothing to be desired, and they carried out their duties in an orderly and efficient manner.

GENERAL

This patrol left the area on the morning of the 8th, and in the same evening a patrol of Japs 20/30 strong entered SIRI, to be followed on Monday afternoon by another party approximately 150 strong. The Japs, at the time of writing, are in occupation of YAMBIL, having in their possession the village books of SIRI, MESU and YAMBIL. All three Books had been written up two days previously. Until the Japs are clear of this area and the people settled back in their villages, the work that has been done will be wasted, and a fresh start will have to be made again. The Japs during their occupation in this area have cut down coconuts and wrecked most houses by knocking away walls.

An elderly man was shot by the Japs at SIRI, also an infant male bayoneted to death. SINI, acting Lulual of MESU, with another native was captured by the Japs but later escaped from YAMBIL, and these two natives did good work in helping YAPUNDA patrol with information.

The natives have responded well in maintaining watches on roads etc., and any Jap movements is recorded within four hours.

Attached herewith are the figures of 1939/41 census and a count made during the patrol, showing a decrease of 33 1/3%

Sgd. R.B. SCHOLES WOLL
N.A.A.

VILLAGES COUNTED ON PATROL 5/7 OCT 44 - S.E. PALEI.

VILLAGE	DATE	ADULTS		CHILDREN		TOTALS	
		MALE	FEMALE	Male	FEMALE	1939/41	1944
YAMBIL	25.8.39	55	63	40	44	202	164
	5.10.44	51	47	29	37		
YILWAMBUK	25.8.39	41	38	20	22	121	73
	6.10.44	27	25	9	12		
KUWALVO	24.8.39	38	35	18	13	104	53
	6.10.44	21	18	8	6		
WERI	24.8.39	31	24	14	15	84	36
	6.10.44	12	15	5	4		
WANOLI	28.8.39	40	35	22	15	112	75
	6.10.44	28	27	7	13		
SULI-MORTA	26.8.39	Unable to read totals, except total				80	62
	7.10.44	27	13	17	5		
SIRI	30.8.39	87	73	60	53	273	181
	7.10.44	55	53	32	41		
MESU	5.4.41	24	21	13	11	69	47
	7.10.44	15	12	13	7		
					1045	691	

Decrease of 354 -
Approx 33%.

The Village Books showed a total of 11 Indentured Labourers at the last official count. Of these 11 only 2 can be traced, the remainder have not been heard of since the Jap occupation in 1942.

Sgd. R.B. SCHOLDS WOLL
N.A.A.

Appendix "B"

INSTRUCTIONS FROM CAPT D.M. FINNEBERG - ADO INLAND.
FOR ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION WORK TO BE SET IN MOTION
IN PAGES AREA.

1. Each village to clear roads.
2. Replace or repair Rest Houses.
3. Clean village environs, and to plant bananas, paw paws etc. to prevent erosion.
4. Install pit latrines, separate for sexes, on the basis of one to ten persons. Rubbish holes to be well clear of houses.
5. Clean and fence cemeteries.
6. Burn old dis-used houses, and build new ones in their place - walls 6' high and floored, with a regular door, but built on former design.
7. Where villages are old and badly eroded, select new sites in consultation with locals, and lay out new places.
8. All natives requiring medical attention to come to YAPUNDA.

9. Page 1 Positive - Not an unusual state of affairs in New Guinea, and probably to be found in other native countries.

10. Page 1 Heavy Agents - Heavy Agents at C.O. YAPUNDA will deal with these outbreaks as well as the subject matter of Appendix "B".

11. Roads and Rest Houses - I shall probably never have the opportunity to inspect this area, but my priorities would be good drainage, hand and sanitation and complete roads before these other things, which latter incidentally are not mentioned in the index of the S.A.S.

12. Special courtesies are all being paid off and most of them have volunteered for enlistment in the R.A.C.

13. Appendix "A" - This note on (page 2) together with that of A.S.S. very effectively worked the area and AC Finneberg is to be congratulated on his part.

HQ ANGAU DET
AITAPE
2 November 44

DS 30/4/18

HQ (DS)
NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE

PATROL REPORT - WOll SCHOLES R.E.

Aitape 20th of 1944.

1. It is regretted that the form of report submitted is not in accord with instructions, in that the appendices should have been included in the report.
2. I am waiting for the report of the medical patrol but apart from some occasional embarrassment in endeavouring to cope with the demands for food for patients, I believe Sgt. Tuohy has done some good work.
3. The large buildings for troops were built in anticipation of YAPUNDA being used as a staging area for the inland.
4. Page 3 - YAPUNDA is now under direct control from AITAPE as a separate Sub-District. I placed it under ADO inland because I was at that time totally unfamiliar with current conditions both here and inland, having been some months on patrol and only reaching AITAPE five days before Capt Milligan departed on leave.
5. Page 4 - WO Scholes' error in sending a verbal message is understandable in the, to him, confused circumstances.
6. Page 5 Natives - Not an unusual state of affairs in New Guinea, and probably no more usual in other native countries.
7. Page 5 Enemy Agents - Lieut Barnett, as O.C. YAPUNDA, will deal with these enthusiasts as well as the subject matter of Appendix "B".
8. Roads and Rest Houses - I shall probably never have the opportunity to inspect this area but my priorities would be good village housing and sanitation and complete census before roads or rest houses; which latter incidentally are not mentioned in the index of the N.A.R.
9. Special constables are all being paid off and most fit ones have volunteered for enlistment in the R.P.C.
10. Appendix "A" - This action (page 2) together with that of A.I.B. very effectively scared the enemy and WO Scholes is to be congratulated on his part.

RECEIVED

Date

9 NOV 1944
DS 1640 19/11

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1102
F
- PAGE 2 -

11. The question of information being handed on to incoming Officers is one that has always concerned me, having suffered in the past, so that I am making rather a point of honest reporting.

12. Quite a fair report of 53 days work.

CC
..... Capt
(G.C. O'DONNELL)
G.C. ANGAU DET.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

HQ ANGAU DET,
AITAPE.

28 Oct 44.

OC,
HQ ANGAU DET,
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT. 14

AREA PATROLLED

EAST PALEI
WEST PALEI
MAI MAI

REFERENCE SHEETS

SENG EAST 1" to 1 mile
SENG WEST "
HAUK EAST "
SUAIN WEST "
NANU WEST "

DURATION OF PATROL

4 Sep 44 to 27 Oct 44

OBJECTS OF PATROL

1. To relieve Capt Fulton at YAPUNDA.
2. To prepare YAPUNDA as staging area for troops, carriers, and police.
3. Establish and erect buildings for native hospital.
4. Carry our administrative patrols whenever possible.
5. Supply information of enemy movements.

PERSONNEL

NGX 25 WOLL SCHOLES RB NAA
N91089 A/Sgt TUCHY IB EMA

1806 Const WARI RPO
3912 " MAKELI
3558 " ORANGNE
3273 " ERELIWAN
2299 " WAPI
2818 " AURAI
3585 " GUMANFI
Spec/Const BAUMAL ex-TMG
Spec/Const JAMARI
Spec/Const MATIN

and 46 indentured labourers

DIARY

- Sep 4 The patrol left RHAHU to follow the road through STANNA and cross RHAHU river to join the main TADJI-KOUPEM road and follow same to KAMTI in 48 hours travelling time. From the junction of ST ANNA and TADJI roads, the conditions on the road to KAMTI are anything but pleasant. Leaving KAMTI, proceeded to FWEI in 1 1/2 hours of good road.
- 5 The road from FWEI to NIGIA river crossing is in fair condition, but from NIGIA to LIPAN Rest House is nothing but a quagmire, water and muck knee deep for two hours solid; full trek 4 1/2 hours. The rest house and other accommodation are in a very bad state of repair, the whole area overgrown, and empty tins have been thrown about everywhere. Natives are easy victims for severe cuts from these tins. Carrying line was put to work clearing some of the area.
- 6 Leaving the Rest House, the LIPAN creek was followed up to the headwaters to cross over LIPAN pass to follow the OM river down to YAPCADA in 6 1/2 hours in good travelling conditions. Reported to Capt FULTON on arrival.
- 7-8 Received all information of area and enemy from Capt FULTON. Construction work started on Hospital wards, storeroom, RAP, latrines, and isolation wards, and latrine for dysentery cases. Air drop, and good recovery of rations, etc.
- 9 WOIL SMITH A, NCO, left for TONG with patrol from 43 Div Recce Tp and 34 recruits ex Capt FIENBERG, YAMBES, en route AITAPE. AIB carrier line left for Lieut STANLEY.
- 10 Capt FULTON left for YAMBES by way of NAMARAU. Hospital construction under way.
- 11-13 Hospital construction.
- 14 Forty recruits from Capt FIENBERG passed through for AITAPE. Report of MAUMAMBAUL natives not co-operating in the supply of native rations.
- 15 Air drop. Heavy loss of rice and meat caused by over-running of drop site and cargo landing in scrub and tall timbers.
- 16 Consts ORANGWE, RUMANFI, and S/Const MARTIN on patrol to west, checking on sick, etc, not reporting to hospital. Hospital patients now number 100.
- 17 Air drop, and good recovery. Construction started on No. 2 ward to accommodate increasing number of patients.
- 18-19 Construction work, etc, and clearing of further areas for latrines and houses.
- 20 Police patrol returned, having visited the following villages: WEKI, MAULIKA, MUKU, WIMBE, ALWAPI, WOWIL, KOMA, and MURC. Radio from ANGAU AITAPE re escape of SIRINING of MAL. Consts JAMARI and BAUMAL sent to maintain watch on LIPAN PASS.

- 11
HGR
F
- Sep 21 Advise from ANGAU AITAPE that YAPUNDA Station now comes under ADO IHLAND, Capt FIENBERG. Hospital patients increase to 140; this total expected to be maintained for some time with admissions and discharges.
- 22 Air drop and good recovery. Police patrol returned from LIPAN Pass with SIRINING who was placed in custody.
- 23 Heavy rains and floods. Hospital construction completed, and start made on re-construction of labour line houses and police quarters.
- 24-25 Radio from ANGAU AITAPE re Jap movement in the west to NICOTE. Scouts sent to watch further movements of this party, said to number between one and two hundred, and to be armed.
- 26 Capt FULTON arrived from TONG, by way of KIN, MUP, and ASIER. MUP village was found to have sick who had not reported in. Their sick to report YAPUNDA with stretcher cases.
- 27 Capt FULTON left for AITAPE, taking SIRINING with him. In the early hours of the morning, SIRINING attempted to escape, but was checked by S/Const JAMARI.
- 28-29 Completion of building programme. Accomodation for 250 carriers, and 30 police. All houses off the ground, and limbo beds, with a cook-house for all requirements. Latrines 30 feet deep, and fly-proof.
- 30 Arrival from TONG of American patrol, with 29 carriers from Capt FIENBERG, and casuale from SUNDUN. Hospital treatments to date 2267, and patients now total 80.
- Oct 1 Native report of knowing whereabouts of stolen property in MAI MAI area. Const AURAI and S/Const JAMARI to MAI, but failed to locate same.
- 2 Sgt TUOHY on patrol to MARKUMBER, SELUNGA, and ASIER to return to YAPUNDA.
- 3 Radio from ANGAU AITAPE re cut in rice ration and orders for gardens to be started in YAPUNDA. Start made on clearing river flats; approx 1 1/2 acres.
- 4 American patrol left for AITAPE with 46 carriers. Capt COLE arrived from AITAPE.
- 5 Capt COLE left for YAMBES, after checking station records and area. With 3 police and 10 carriers, I left on patrol to YAMBIL, YILIWAMBUK, WANOLI, SIRI, MESU, BULI-MORTA, MAI, and return to YAPUNDA.
- 7-8 On above patrol, to return on the morning of the 8th. Air drop, and heavy losses, dropping too high, and well wide of drop site into tall timbers and gorges.
- 9-12 At YAPUNDA, large scale movement of Japs from YUNIL to YAMBIL, and just south of YAPUNDA. For full particulars, refer to "JAP MOVEMENTS- YAPUNDA AREA".
- 13 During the night, a radio from American HQ, AITAPE, re Capt FIENBERG'S wireless going off the air and not taking an urgent message.

Oct 13
(Cont)

General impression formed by me that Capt FIENBERG'S party was in trouble, and accompanied by all available police, I proceeded to ASIER, to rescue supplies and prepare patrol eastwards, and render any assistance I could give Capt FIENBERG. At ASIER, I contacted a native known to me from previous patrols in this area in June and July last. Faced with the fact of not knowing any exact details of the whereabouts of Capt FIENBERG'S party and the area in which the Japs were moving, I decided to send this native, who had volunteered to contact Capt FIENBERG, with a verbal message instead of a note, taking into consideration the possibility of his being intercepted by the Japs, in which case they would be informed of the proximity of another patrol, and any element of surprise would be lessened. It is to be regretted that on the native's arrival at Capt FIENBERG'S position, he delivered a distorted version of the message, and caused unnecessary worry and trouble to Capt FIENBERG. For this I accept all blame, and realise my mistake. During the afternoon, Capt FIENBERG'S wireless came on the air, and previous incorrect impressions were corrected. Capt FIENBERG gave assurance of his safety.

- 14 With the eastern and southern approaches now clear of Japs, stores, hospital, and wireless were returned to YAPUNDA, although heavy rains in the afternoon delayed the completion of the job until the next day.
- 16 Lieut BARNETT, PO, and Sgt NICKOLS, NLO, arrived from AITAPE. Air drop not completed owing to a sudden rain storm.
- 17-19 Construction of gardens in progress, and local villages supplying roots, etc, for planting. Approx 1 1/2 acres now planted. Lieut BARNETT receiving orientation of area, and generally checking the station.
- 20 Sgt TUOHY and Sgt NICKOLS left for AITAPE, with carriers and patients for further treatment. Fifty natives remain at YAPUNDA to receive dressings for clearing up ulcers, etc. Lieut BARNETT now in charge of station. Balance of air drop, and good recovery.
- 21 Received instructions to return to AITAPE by 27 Oct.
- 23-22 Lieut BARNETT left on patrol to SUNDUN.
- 23-24 Clearing of further garden areas. Lieut BARNETT returned from patrol 24th.
- 25 Left YAPUNDA for LIPAN rest house. Heavy rains and floods have caused many alterations in river bed, and further patrols should be warned regarding LIPAN GORGE. A deep channel now runs through the gorge, and on the top side, much debris is piling up. Travelling time, 5 1/2 hours.
- 26 During the early hours of the morning, six natives who were being brought in for further questioning by Capt O'DONNELL escaped. Efforts to apprehend them were unsuccessful, and by daylight they had had too big a start for them to be caught. Road from LIPAN to NIGIA river worse if anything than when travelled before. Time to KAMTI, 5 hours.
- 27 From KAMTI to AITAPE in 3 1/2 hours. Roads fairly dry and travelling conditions good. Reported to Capt O'DONNELL on arrival. Many village officials accompanied patrol into AITAPE for propaganda purposes.

NATIVES

The PALEI natives, well known for their "yessirs", promises, and excuses, are lazy, apathetic individuals, and this state of affairs is now aggravated by dysentery. If, by any chance, their talking could be turned to work, the PALEI area would soon rank as of the best in the territory. The village "officials" with a few exceptions, are a very poor lot and have not the authority or the ability to force into action the remainder of the village. Work done in the villages is mainly by their own families and relatives. As yet nothing has been done about replacing officials. Many of the acting officials are trying hard but without much success. Until such time as their "hat" is made official by the Government, there will be no improvement. Unless constant patrolling is carried out the work as laid down by Capt Fienberg will take some time to complete. The local "wireless" is first rate, and any move made by one is soon all over the District and on ones approach much work will be under way and much activity in evidence. Doubling back on ones tracks one finds the village people in their well worn seats at the foot of coconut palms, no doubt congratulating themselves on the show they made. Village officials were asked to bring in slackers, and a ready response from two villages gave the police an opportunity to demonstrate to the others how they can be taught to work, particularly by Spec Const JAMARI. Reports have shown it has the desired effect.

ENEMY AGENTS.

Many "Jap Captains" were in the area, and when the first patrol under Lieut Gow arrived they handed in their arms bands and seemed pleased to be rid of them. However one SHIHING of KAI was the cause of some trouble and he was sent in to AITAPE by Capt Fulton for questioning by Capt Milligan. However, before he could be escorted to AITAPE he escaped from custody but was apprehended by my police when trying to return to his village. At present he is in custody at ALI Prison.

Only after recent Jap movements through this area was another agent discovered in the person of IMBASA of MAUMABAUL. Although not actively assisting in showing roads etc. to the Japs, his influence on the local villages was great enough to stop any information coming into YAPUNDA, and not until the Japs were well clear of his influence did we receive any information. Lieut Barnett has been given all the above information re IMBASA and the villages of MAUMABAUL, KOMA and KAUAK.

NATIVE HEALTH:

The health generally of the natives was found to be good and previous ANGAU and Allied Patrols in this area have done a good deal of work in the treatment and dressing of ulcers etc. After the Jap occupation of this area a severe outbreak of dysentery spread through the hinterland taking heavy toll of life. Natives returning from working for Japs on the coastal areas were no doubt the carriers. A count on 8 villages with comparison of census figures in the respective books shows a range of from 19% to 57% decrease with an average of 33% all round. A notable absence of able bodied young men and women was noticed.

Sgt Tuohy did a great job while in the area and carried out his work in a very businesslike manner. For a full report on treatments and his findings regarding the health of the locals, I refer you to his report to DADMS.

NATIVE FOODS

Food throughout the whole area is plentiful; each village has gardens in bearing, and land prepared for further use. All villages reported either weekly or fortnightly with a liberal scale of assorted foods. Salt for trade is always in demand, and has a very high preference over other goods which may be offered in payment for food purchased. Gardens to supplement the rations at YAPUNDA station have been started, and as clearing is done, so is the area planted up. An excellent response was given by villages when asked to supply roots and cuttings for planting, particularly the village of YAPUNDA, which is undoubtedly the outstanding village of the area from any angle.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES

Instructions were issued by Capt FULTON and Lieut GOW in earlier patrols for the clearing and repairing of roads, and repairs to Rest Houses, or where required, new ones. All roads over which I travelled were in good condition and clean. Rest Houses had either been repaired or new ones were in process of being built. The Japs, whilst moving through an area, take special delight in destroying Rest Houses, and, consequently, many villages are building new ones, to the plan of one in the village of WEKI, where the locals are rebuilding their village along the lines of a plan ordered by Capt FIENBERG.

POLICE

The police performed an excellent job throughout the patrol. Although at times called upon to do long watches and walks, they were at all times turned out in a business-like manner, and the morning inspections of arms showed them to be in very good condition. Prior to leaving AITAPE, a school was held and all police instructed in the use of the .303, carbine, Owen, and the American M.I. Consequently, they were all familiar with these weapons.

Const IUARI acted as NCO of the line, and carried out those duties very efficiently. Attached hereto is a recommendation for his promotion to NCO.

The other older members, MAKELI, ORANGWE, JAMARI, BEILWAH, WAPI, AURAI, and GUMANFI are all excellent, and took it in turns to drill the others; they all showed that they knew their work in this respect.

Special Constable BAULEL was formerly a police boy in peace time, and soon brushed up his manner and parade ground drill, and can be classed as efficient as the above-mentioned.

Special Constable MATIN, a new-comer from the carrier lines, improves daily, and is very keen. A school through the depot would polish him off and make him a first class police boy. His bush work is excellent.

GENERAL:

Sept 1/2 The duration of the patrol pleasant circumstances and weather. Contact was made with over seventy villages, and officials and natives from these villages reported regularly, with food, or to hear any news. Broken and old wheatmeal drums have been issued to villages for use in fly-proof latrines, and impressed upon the natives the reason for such, pointing out the "sub blood" dysentery starts from their own carelessness in not using latrines and combating flies.

Oct 5 Above two parties of Japs joined forces and moved. The natives generally are pleased to see the return of 'Kiaps' and Police. Many villages have sent representatives in to AITAPS to see what is really going on and to discount the idea of everything being 'talk-wind'. Some labour has been recruited throughout the area, and considering the work required to be done here, I recommend that no more labour be recruited. As it is, there is a noticeable shortage of able bodies. Accommodation and conveniences at YAPUNDA are sufficient for a Company of troops, 250 carriers and 20 police, the whole area being well drained and cleared with many deep fly-proof latrines. The Rest House is in good repair, being built by the late P.O. N.C. J.T. Elliott in 1939, and is an excellent example of what well-built native houses will stand. Trashed houses, coconut trees and killed pigs.

Oct 9 M.S.F. of YINKE reported at 0600 hours, with information of Japs lines. This was the first warning I had of the Jap movement from YUNIA. Their movement through the area was reported by these natives and the Japs were seen by the SOLO natives had left their village. SGT. R.B. SCHOLLES WILL H.A.A. - commander of the 7th to camp at TOULPA. Reported to YAPUNDA on 8th with food and returned to TOULPA that day and then to own village carrying 200 lbs (weight) of rice and other supplies. On receipt of this area and the Japs being six hours away from YAPUNDA and having no food or supplies, YAPUNDA Police Master, it was decided to move the bulk of the force from YAPUNDA to ABAN, also wireless and hospital patients. This was carried out by Sgt Tandy and 8000 Const. With nine police and two armed carrier boys I proceeded south of YINKE to pass in a road block. On arrival this area a runner from NEST reported Japs had entered NEST, killed one pig and captured three and one native to carry pig to TANELI. Also a runner from GUY reported large party of Japs (about 100) at MOIET. Leaving YINKE road block under Consts WARI, ABRIET, GUMPTI and BELIVAN and two armed carriers, I drove back to cut the GUY-TOULPA road, in case of the movement that area. SOLO natives reported one Jap west of their village very sick and in poor condition.

Oct 10 No. 2 line Japs moved to WASTOT, NEST, WAI and were fired upon by police patrol who killed three and wounded others, 100 rounds shot and 10 grenades being used. Japs returned to WAI to build stretchers and bury dead. 1st Japs block returned to YAPUNDA SOLO natives bringing to WAI. No. 1 Line Japs left TANELI for SHAN. NEST latrine and native captured.

GENERAL:

The duration of the patrol pleasant circumstances and weather. Contact was made with over seventy villages, and officials and natives from these villages reported regularly, wether with food or to hear any news. Broken and old wheatmeal drums have been issued to villages for use in fly-proof latrines, and impressed upon the natives the reason for such, pointing out the "sub blood" dysentery starts from their own carelessness in not using latrines and combating flies.

The natives generally are pleased to see the return of 'Kiahs' and Police. Many villages have sent representatives in to ALLIFE to see what is really going on and to discount the idea of everything being 'talk-wins'. Some labour has been recruited throughout the area, and considering the work required to be done here, I recommend that no more labour be recruited. As it is, there is a noticeable shortage of able bodies. Accomodation and conveniences at YAPUNDA are sufficient for a Company of troops, 250 carriers and 20 police, the whole area being well drained and cleared with many deep fly-proof latrines. The Rest House is in good repair, being built by the late P.O. W.C. Elliott in 1939, and is an excellent example of what well-built native material houses will stand.

SGD. R.B. SCHOLES WOLL
N.A.A.

APPENDIX "A"

SUMMARY OF ENEMY MOVEMENTS YAPUNDA AREA1 Sept 1944 to 24 Oct 1944.

- Sept 1/2 - Approx 60 Japs left AUANG for WEIGINT, later to move to YUWIL, receiving food from SAKIL, NINGIL, WEIGINT and YUWIL gardens. Natives from these four villages evacuated to the bush on the Japs occupation of their village.
- Sept 24 - Radio from ANGAU, AITAPE, re movement of approx. 100/120 Japs to WIGOTE.
- Oct 6 - Above two parties of Japs joined forces and moved to MAUMABUAL to camp night of the 6th.
- Oct 7 - Advance party of 20/30 to BOINI which will now be known as No.1 Line and remainder No.2 Line still at MAUMABAUL.
- Oct 8 - No.1 Line moved to SIRI to arrive in the evening of the 8th. Luluai forced to give up his Hat and village book; this book was written up by me on the 7th inst. Japs killed one adult male and infant male. Two natives proceeded to YIRKON and informed M.T.T. of the Japs presence. M.T.T. left his village to arrive early hours of the 9th at YAPUNDA. No.2 line moved to BOINI, wrecked houses, coconut palms and killed pigs.
- Oct 9 - M.T.T. of YIRKON reported at 0600 hours with information of No.1 Line. This was the first warning I had of the Jap movement from YUWIL. Their movement through MAUMABAUL was hidden by those natives and the villages KOMA and KAUAK. BOINI natives had left their village morning of the 7th to camp at YOULPA. Reported to YAPUNDA on 8th with food and returned to YOULPA that day and then to own village morning 9th (quite innocent of any enemy movements.) On receipt of this news and the Japs being six hours away from YAPUNDA and having spoken of Americans, YAPUNDA and Police Master, it was decided to move the bulk stores from YAPUNDA to ASIER, also wireless and hospital patients. This was carried out by Sgt. Tuohy and Spec Const BAUMEL. With nine police and two armed carrier boys I proceeded to south of YIRKON to put in a road block. On arrival this area a runner from MESU reported Japs had entered MESU, killed one pig and captured Luluai and one native to carry pig to YAMBIL. Also a runner from ORI reported large party of Japs (No.2 Line) at BOINI. Leaving YIRKON road block under Consts WARI, AURAI, GUMANFI and BELLIWAN and two armed carriers, I moved across to cut the ORI-YOULPA road, in case of Jap movement that area. BOINI natives captured one Jap west of their village very sick and in poor condition.
- Oct 10 - No.2 Line Japs moved to WASISI, MESU, MAI and were fired upon by police patrol who killed three and wounded others, 300 rounds SAA and 10 grenades being used. Japs returned to MAI to build stretchers and bury dead. Two road blocks returned to YAPUNDA BOINI natives bringing in POW. No.1 Line Japs left YAMBIL for SUAU. MESU Luluai and native escaped.

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- Oct 11 - No.2 Line moved to YAMBIL, uncompleted count of 150 and six stretcher cases. No.1 Line ambushed By AIB patrol of Cpl Conboy killing three and wounding two and Japs returned to camp in the bush near YAMBIL.
 - Oct 12 - Both Jap parties join again at YAMBIL
 - Oct 13 - Japs still at YAMBIL. POW died and buried YAPUNDA. No papers etc. carried by him.
 - Oct 14 - Runner from YAMBIL reports Japs maintaining strong road blocks on all three roads to YAMBIL. One scout at YAMBIL was fired on three times by the Japs.
 - Oct 15 - Runners from SUAU confirms Japs at YAMBIL and AIB patrols killings etc.
 - Oct 16 - Runner reports Japs left YAMBIL in direction of YILWAMBUK. T.Ts of AUANG, NUNSI, WIMEE report to YAPUNDA, after checking all areas occupied by Japs whilst in YUWIL, WEIGIT and NOPAN RIVER areas.
 - Oct 18 - Runner from YAMBIL reports that JAPS after leaving YAMBIL on 16th turned east to OM River and moved south of SUAU of north east of SIEM area known as KONDARU.
 - Oct 24 - TTs of YAMBIL and YILWAMBUK report and state Japs moved to WOMGRER were fired upon by AIB police killing four. TT of HAMARAU reported Japs left WOMGRER and moved to YAPRE and YANAMELAK, leaving those two villages and moving eastwards. This route was used by the Japs in June and July when they moved westwards.

The Japs in moving from YUWIL to WOMGRER caused much destruction to all villages. they passed through. Houses, coconut palms and pigs were destroyed. Confirmed outright killings of Japs is 10.

One POW, who died, confirmed burials of fourteen others who either died from wounds or illness, making a total of 25.

The relatives of the natives killed at SIRI were compensated by payment of money. The adult was killed for having in his hands a trade knife. Japs called him "friend of English".

The infant male was abandoned by the parents on entry of Japs and bayoneted to death.

The east and west PALEI areas are now clear of Japs.

Abduct?

lat: at Regis
APPENDIX "B"

MAUMAMBAUL, KAUAK and KOMA VILLAGES

Migration: []
C []
P M []

In early September an air strike was arranged by Capt Fulton on AUANG village, which was occupied by the Japs at the time. Capt Fulton patrolled in towards that area warning natives to clear from all villages in case the wrong village were bombed. However, two days before the air strike, the Japs moved from AUANG to HUPAN river, north of YUWIL.

Natives of MAUMAMBAUL beat the garamuts against Capt Fulton's orders, and no doubt the Japs were warned by the natives or garamuts, or both, of Capt Fulton's intentions.

MAUMAMBAUL, KAUAK and KOMA villages were brought to court by Capt Fulton and KAUAK and KOMA villages promptly paid their fine of two pigs each.

However, MAUMAMBAUL stated that they had no pigs, and were then ordered by Capt Fulton to produce six strong men for work at AITAPE. Six youths were sent into YAPUNDA, and there not being big enough for carrier lines they were returned to their village with instructions for six men to be sent in.

OCT 12.

Six MAUMAMBAUL youths in company with the tul tul of KOMA and a native named SIRIO of KAUAK reported to YAPUNDA. All eight natives admitted knowledge of the Jap movements in this area, and when asked why they did not report same, as per instructions issued earlier by Lieut Gow and Capt Fulton, they stated that a native named IMBASHA of MAUMAMBAUL, who was formerly a Jap captain, had passed through the area, and he had forbidden the natives to pass on any information to YAPUNDA.

SIRIO of KAUAK had in his possession a Jap Marine Officer's badge and stated that he secured same at MAPRIK, later changing his story to that his meri had found it in the village. It has since been proved that at no time have the Japs been in KAUAK.

One MAUMAMBAUL native and tul tul of KOMA were brought in to AITAPE for further questioning.

Lieut Barnett has been informed of all the above facts and has a clear picture of the attitude of MAUMAMBAUL natives.

Sgd W/O 11 R.B. SHOLES NAA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 16 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by CAPT. R.R. COLE

Area Patrolled YASUAR MISSION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 3. 11. 1944 to 14. 11. 1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

COPY

2/6 Aust Cav (Commando)
Regt
17 November 1944

PATROL REPORT

Ref Maps: SUAIN EAST, SUAIN WEST
NANU EAST, NANU WEST
Patrol by: 2/10 Aust Commando Sqn

Date: 3 - 14 Nov 44

Patrol Command: Capt R.R. Cole.

Patrol strength: 2 officers 7 ORs

Type of Patrol: Recon

Time in: 141300 I

Time Out: 030600 I

Route Out: via DANDRIWAD River

Route In: via DANDRIWAD River

Object: 1. To maintain contact with native sentries.

ii. Make recon of YASUAR MISSION AREA for:-

(a) Base

(b) Dropping site

(c) Suitability for PIPER CUB landing strip.

iii. Give representatives of each troop attached to the patrol an idea of the country and local conditions under which a force would operate.

Part 1.

1. Throughout the patrol, contact was maintained with native sentries in the following areas:
KOMBIO, No 1 URAT, No 2 URAT, WOM, YAMBES.

Information from the sqv-bes was considered adequate in identifying enemy dispositions and strength.

1ia. YASUAR MISSION would be suitable as a Sqn Base. Further housing would be necessary with assistance of local labour. Abundant water supply of running water on three sides of YASUAR MISSION within ten minutes. Wells could be sunk in the immediate camp area.

1ib. YASUAR MISSION very suitable as a drop site.

1ic. Owing to gradient of slope at the Mission, it would be unsuitable as a PIPER Cub Strip.

DREKIKAR ref 345053 (NANU EAST), 8 hours from YASUAR MISSION is suitable as a Sqn Base, a dropping ground and a PIPER Cub landing ground.

1ii. It is considered that the object has been achieved; the experience of personnel attached to the patrol would be advantageous if subsequently required.

Part 2

030600 I. Left BASIANG for MIHET via DANDRIWAD River. ~~SUAIN~~ SUAIN EAST).

031130 I. Arrived track and creek junction ref 364254 (SUAIN EAST).

031440 I. Arrived MIHET.

031830 I. Native arrived with SIHK who had escaped from BUT.

031850 I. Native sentry reported 30 Japs in SARIK.

040600 I. Sigs failed to get through to Sqn.

040800 I. Tpr DUNWOODIE left MIHET to recon HARBOK L of C as far as ANGAU outpost ref 278265 (SUAIN WEST).

040900 I. Patrol of 3 ORs to LAMBUAIN ref 42011' (SUAIN EAST).

041300 I. LAMBUAIN patrol returned.

041400 I. Sigs moved to feature ref 363224 (SUAIN EAST): failed to get through to Sqn: returned 1730 hrs. During day site was selected for a camp (½ hour from MIHET) three huts built.

- 050600 I. Patrol (2 officers 6 ORs) left MIHET with intention of doing recon of Jap dispositions at SAHIK.
- 051400 I. Arrived YASUM ref 366335 (MANU EAST). Natives report 43 Japs seen in SAHIK, more in huts. Two sentries sent out to outskars³⁸ of SAHIK. SAHIK unsuitable for attack, patrol decided to return to MIHET.
- 060645 I. Runner sent to BABIANG asking for strike on SAHIK. At the same time shots heard from SAHIK. Two sentries returned, reported killing of two Japs.
- 060715 I. Patrol left YASUM for MIHET.
- 061245 I. Arrived MIHET. Lt O'LOUGHLEN and Tpr DUNWOODIE followed patrol to YASUM meeting patrol at ref 384172 (SUAIN EAST).
- 061250 I. Runner from BABIANG arrived with message stating that patrol was to move to TONG and recon area.
- 070730 I. Sikh and 21 SUAIN refugees sent to BABIANG with runner with report on patrol activities to date. Also requesting supply dropping at YASUAR MISSION on 9 or 10 Nov 44.
- 070730 I. Patrol left MIHET for NIALU ref 319207 (SUAIN WEST). Runner from BABIANG caught up with patrol to advise that No 22 wireless set (6 boy load) would be leaving BABIANG on morning 8 Nov 44. Instructions were left at MIHET for party with set to follow patrol to NIALU.
- 071140 I. Patrol arrived at NIALU and was joined by WO11 MORAE of ANGAU.
- 071400 I. Native sentry arrived stating that Japs of unknown strength at SELNAUA ref 446 87 (MANU EAST) and BOMBIETA area.
- 090630 I. Patrol left NIALU for YASUAR MISSION (TONG) area.
- 081140 I. Patrol arrived YASUAR MISSION.
- 081600 I. 081800 Sigs tried but failed to get through to Squadron.
- 090700 I. Native report Japs of unknown strength at YAMBES ref 346089. (MANU EAST).
- 090800 I. Patrol of 2 officers 3 ORs on patrol to MUYEM ref 298111 (MANU WEST). NMS. Patrol returned 091140 I.
- 090730 I. Three native police sent to YAMBES to report on Jap dispositions and to suitably instruct native sentries in YAMBES area. Three native police similar duties to WOM area. Three native police siml similar duties to No 1 and No 2 URAT.
- 091330 I. Native sentries report strike on SAHIK. Details unknown.
- 091800 I. Natives report dysentery at MYSAM ref 306139 (MANU WEST).
- 100700 I. Patrol 4 ORs to MUYEM. NMS. Returned 100920 I.
- 100730 I. Capt GOLE and Capt WOODHOUSE to MYSEM. Natives treated for dysentery. Native in INIMITIL ref 304147 (SUAIN WEST) also treated for dysentery as a precautionary measure. A supply of sulphaguanadine left with native medical orderly at MYSEM with instructions for treatment.
- 101050 I. Native police report forward scout party of 10 Japs at SETNAM ref 306106 (MANU WEST).
- 101300 I. Two Jap scouts reported to have moved from SETNAM to MUYEM.
- 101730 I. Natives report that Japs in MUYEM saw our patrol footmarks and withdrew to SETNAM. Jap strength in SETNAM 38.
- 110800 I. Native reports Jap forward scouts strength 10 moved back to MUYEM.
- 110900 I. Supplies moved to SEKANGEL ref 298154 (SUAIN WEST).
- 111110 I. Shots heard at KUMBUN ref 298125 (MANU WEST). Native fired on Jap, fire returned but NO casualties either side.
- 112830 I. Natives report Japs in KUMBUN; two seen and more in huts. Owing to non-arrival of wireless expected on 9 Nov and shortage of rations as requested by air drop, decided to withdraw on morning 12 Nov 44.
- 120415 I. Stand to. Weapon pits manned.
- 120630 I. Natives report 20 Japs in SAHIK, 7 armed with rifles. Four native police sent out to investigate.

- 120825I. Eight Japs moved out of jungle and advanced up slope to YASUAR MISSION. All eight were killed. This party of Japs were all big men and it is suspected that they were a detachment of SNLF. Owing to proximity of larger force, sniping from jungle, it was thought inadvisable to search enemy dead. One native police and four sentries left to carry out search if opportunity offered.
- 120855I. Patrol withdrew to SEKANGEL on way to NIALU. At SEKANGEL, native police reported back with 1 pistol and 7 rifles, confirming 8 Japs killed.
- 120950I. Whilst patrol was at SEKANGEL, BEAUFORT Bomber circled low over YASUAR MISSION.
- 121420I. Patrol arrived at NIALU.
- 130700I. Left NIALU for MIHET leaving LT O'LOUGHLIN and WOII McRAE at NIALU to maintain contact with natives.
- 131135I. Patrol reached MIHET.
- 131330I. Two BOOMERANGS observed flying low over TONG area.
- 140630I. Left MIHET for BABIANG.
- 141100I. Met Tpr MANLY with No 22 Set on DANDRIWAD River. Tpr MANLY returned with patrol to BABIANG.
- 141300I. Patrol arrived at BABIANG.

Compiled by Int Sec 2/10 Aust Commando Sqn.

For Patrol Comd.

Remarks by Patrol Command:

Lines of Communications:

- (a) BABIANG - YAKAMUL - NIALU - TONG.
 (b) BABIANG - MIHET - YASUM - KUMBUN - TONG.
- (c) BABIANG - YAKAMUL : beach walking approximately 4 hrs.
 YAKAMUL - NIALU : river bed walking approximately 8 hrs. One small hill approaching NIALU.
 NIALU - TONG : Main track requiring corduroying if to be used.
 Three stiff hills
 Suggest stages for L of C are:
- i. Base campat ref 278265 (SUAIN WEST).
 ANGAU OUTPOST, approximately 8 hrs. where seven houses have been constructed, suitable for staging 200 troops.
 - ii. NIALU: approximately 4 hrs from ANGAU OUTPOST, where housing could readily be constructed.
- (t) BABIANG - MIHET: approximately 8 hrs; first 4 hrs river flat and river bed walking. Balance over two stiff hills to MIHET where three houses have been built, sufficient to accommodate 100 troops.
 MIHET - YASUM: Approximately 6 hrs along river bed with a stiff hill approaching YASUM.
 YASUM - TONG : Approximately 5 hrs; nature of track unknown, but it is without hills.

Remarks by Patrol Comd (continued):

2. CAMP SITES; YASUAR MISSION - Diagram is attached as Appendix A, showing present buildings.

If decided to use as base, the buildings would require repair and additional accommodation constructed. Local labour can be called upon to assist in construction.

A satisfactory supply of running water is available.

YASUAR MISSION is situated in a good defensive position on the crest of a hill, with an excellent panoramic view of the surrounding country. Camp sites on the L of C would be sufficient for staging only.

Alternative base camp is DREKIKAR, which has the added advantage of a SUB STRIP. The recently constructed buildings were burnt down by Japs, but could be reconstructed without much difficulty.

3. CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO MAPS:

Attached is an overlay of the area covered by the patrol, showing the alterations recorded (see Appx B).

SAHIK as shown on the map at ref V365100 is the old deserted site. The present position is V376111.

4. AIR STRIKES:

The strike at WALUM V578190 was effective according to native reports, but the Japs had NOT evacuated the area, and the extent of the effectiveness of the attack is NOT known.

Apparently there is a big concentration of enemy washing sac sac under the supervision of an officer who has made his influence known sufficiently for the natives to notice.

The area is studded with big river boulders and the Japs hide amongst them and the sac sac on the approach of aircraft, returning to their work after its departure.

More strikes on this area may force the enemy to evacuate to areas with less food, particularly if the attention is given to bombing of sac sac.

The strike on SAHIK was made on the required site but NO casualties resulted. Apparently the time taken for the aircraft to identify the village was sufficient to permit the Japs to evacuate. Absence of WIRELESS Communication prevented the patrol from calling for strikes on other enemy dispositions.

5. DISPOSITIONS OF THE ENEMY:

At the time of the patrol's withdrawal from the area, enemy was reported at:-

- (a) WALUM - large numbers.
- (b) SELNAVA - strength unknown
- (c) SAHIK - 20
- (d) MUSIMBILIM + strength unknown.
- (e) NUYEM - approximately 30.

6. NATIVE INFORMATION:

All areas covered by the four ref maps are under observation by native sentries. From experience it has been found that all enemy movements in the area are quickly reported.

7. SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS:

The No 208 set supplied to the patrol was inadequate, being unable to make contact from our first camp at MIHET, which is only 9 miles from BABIANG.

On subsequent advice being received that a No 22 set was being sent forward, the patrol was satisfied that on moving to the TONG area they have effective and adequate communications with base. The NON - APPEARANCE of the No 22 set was very disconcerting and eventually caused the patrol to withdraw.

It is recommended that all further patrols, irrespective of size be equipped with satisfactory signal equipment.

Part 2 (Continued)

Remarks by Patrol Comd (Continued):

8, DYSENTERY AT MYSAM VILLAGE.

It is unfortunate that treatment could not be given more supervision owing to the withdrawal of the patrol, but the position is considered to be well in hand.

9. CARRIERS:

Upon movement of the patrol inland, it was the intention to have it supplied by native carrier line. However, when instructions were received to proceed to TONG and recon for a dropping site, carriers were used to move the patrol forward and at the same time the ration position was thought to be overcome by asking for air drop at TONG.

Native ration scale was supplemented by the buying of native grown foods. This enabled the patrol to remain in for the extra period in the hope of receiving a dropping.

If troop movements are required inland, it is considered that local village natives may be available for four to five day periods, but the value of air drops should NOT be underestimated.

(Sgd)

R.R. Cole, Capt
OC Patrol

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/4/45

HQ ANGAU,
SEPIK DISTRICT,
AITAPE

3 Dec 44

30

HQ NORTHERN REGION,
ANGAU,
DAE

ditape no 16 of 11/4/45
PATROL REPORT - 2/6 AUST CAV (COMLANDO) REGT
17 Nov 44

1. Herewith the only copy I have of the a/named patrol report; Capt R.R. COLE commanding.
2. Our troops have occupiee TONG in some strength, and operations are progressing favourably.
3. Capt COLE will be fully employed sifting native intelligence and providing scouts and guides for the troops as well as overseeing the labour problems.
4. Lieut O'LOGHLEN has been working with Capt COLE for the past few months, and deserves his share of the credit given to COLE FORCE.

O'Donnell
.....Capt
(G O'DONNELL)
A/CO SEPIK DISTRICT

*Make copy for
HQ HRT from - also
copy Kennedy has
of copy of map
JPD*

RECEIVED
Date 7 DEC 1944

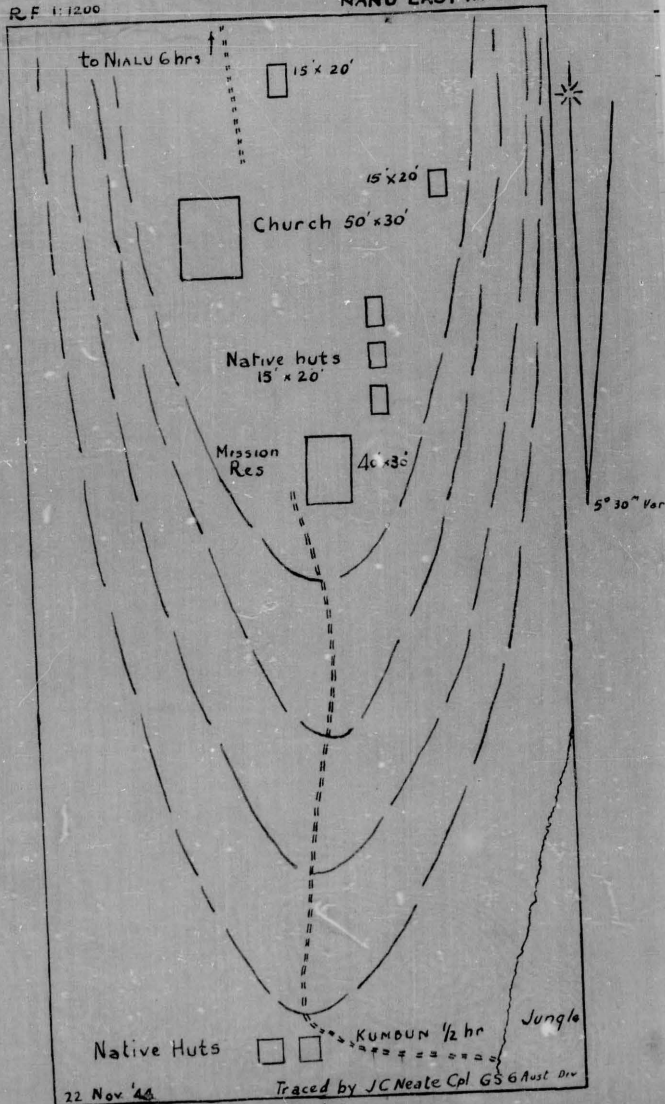
DS

HOUSING POSITION AT YASUAR MISSION

(290135)

NANU EAST 1 inch = 1 Mile

R.F. 1:1200



SCALE
3 inches to 100 yds
FORM LINES ONLY

YAKAMUL

30

COLE FORCE PATROL

R. F. 1:63360

REF MAPS SUAIN E&W-VANU E&W

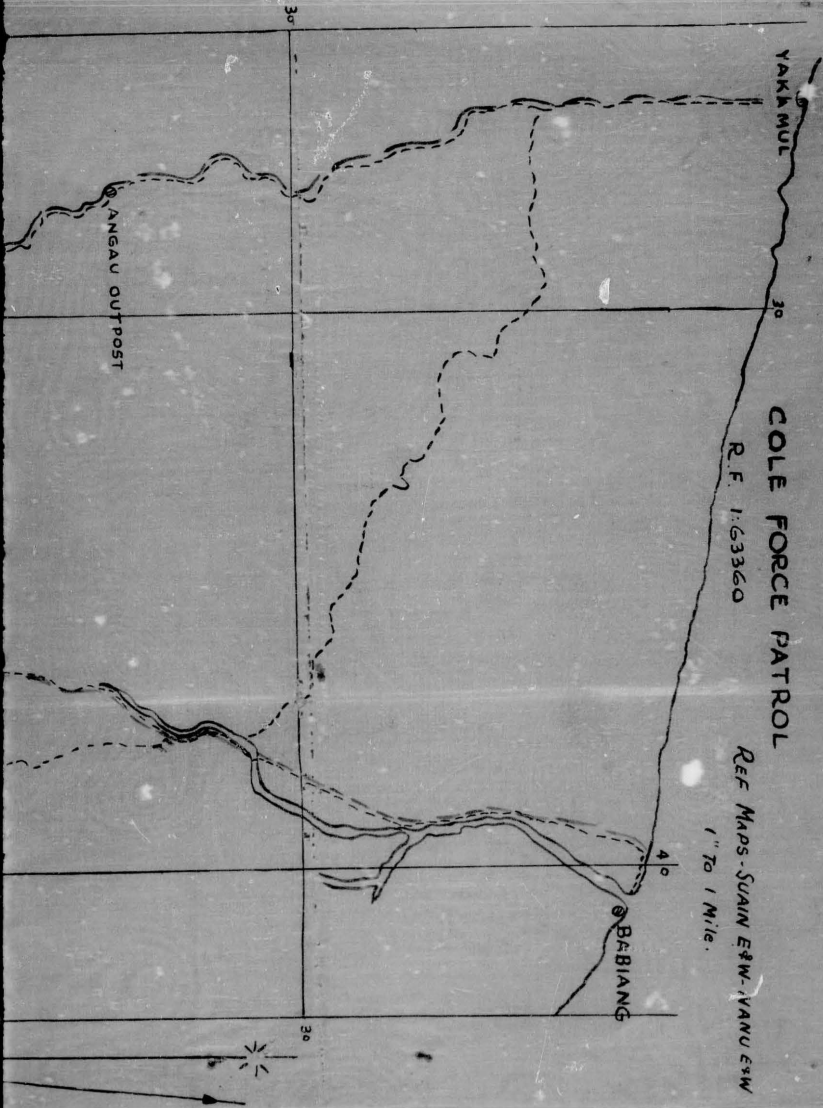
1" To 1 Mile.

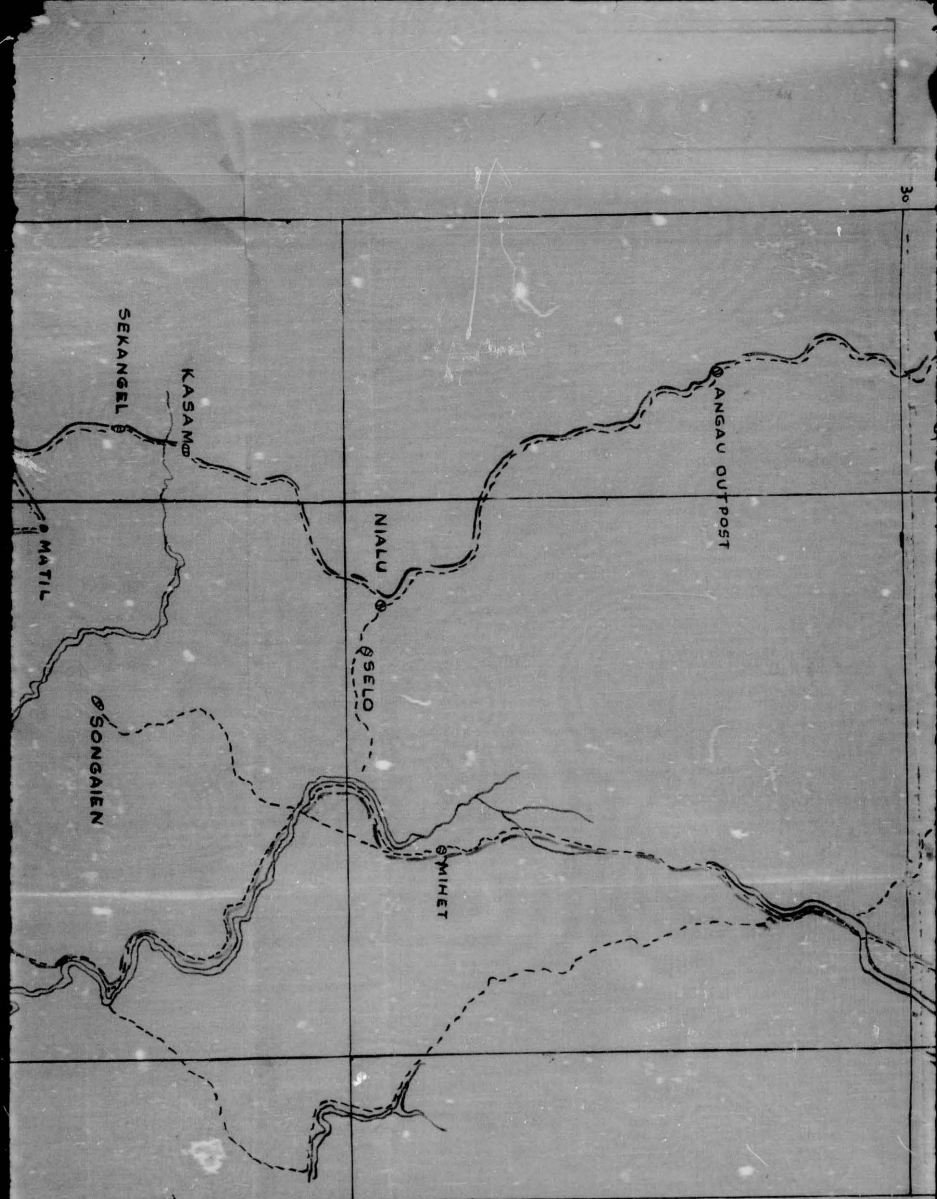
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BABIANG

30

ANGAU OUTPOST

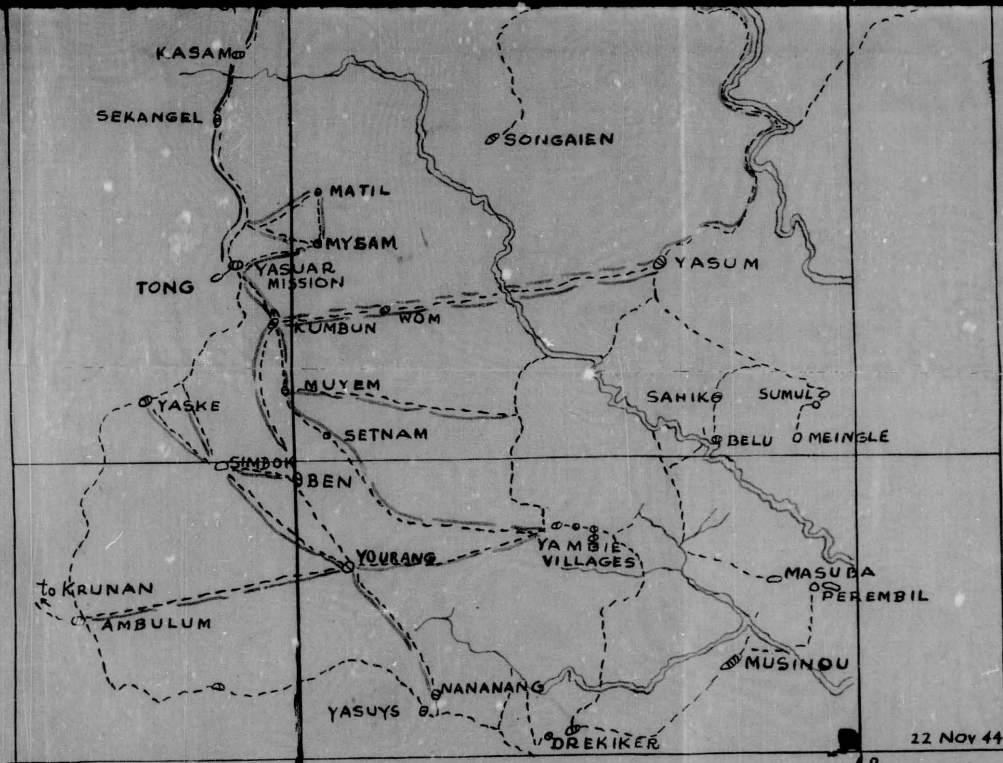




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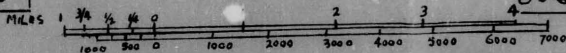
20
3° 30' N
VA



LEGEND

ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS
 DANDRIWAD L of C
 HARECH L of C

SCALE
 1 inch to 1 mile



METHOD

ALTERATIONS BY ANGAU
 Traced by J.C. Neale
 GS & Aust Div

MAN.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 17 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by CAPT. E.T.W. FULTON

Area Patrolled VANIMO

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 28 10/1944 to 30 11/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

BOUGAINVILLE BAY,
VANIMO SUB DISTRICT

30 Nov 44

CC,
AITAPE DET,
AITAPE

SUBJECT: PATROL REPORT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1944 -
VANIMO SUB-DISTRICT

COMPOSITION

Capt ETW FULTON ADO

L/cpl KAMON RPC
Const AMO "
" TAWAI "
" NUALAI "
" KEBI "
" HANUM "

DURATION

From 28 Oct 44 to 30 Nov 44; 34 days (Patrol not yet completed).

SUPPLY

Initial stores and Police rations by LCM from AITAPE. European rations drawn from US Navy at BOUGAINVILLE BAY (as arranged between CC AITAPE DET and CMB HOLLANDIA on payment of messing fees ~~36~~ 21 dollars per month by C. P. FULTON.)

COMMUNICATION

BOUGAINVILLE BAY - HOLLANDIA, LCM daily (sea permitting); time of journey 2 hours.

HOLLANDIA - AITAPE, lettergram through CMB HOLLANDIA and Port Director, AITAPE.

MAPS

Provisional maps 1" to 1 mile:

VANIMO EAST
VANIMO WEST

INFORMATION RE OWN TROOPS

BOUGAINVILLE BAY SAWMILL

(a) PERSONNEL

US Navy Lumber Producing Section is located at BOUGAINVILLE BAY under control of Commander Naval Base HOLLANDIA.

Elements of US Navy 113 Construction Battalion are attached to the Lumber Producing Section. Navy personnel total 213, of which number 103 are negroes.

(b) DETAILS

The Navy camp area is located at 424134 (VANIMO WEST). Main buildings are constructed of sawn timber. Mess huts and kitchen are paved with concrete.

The Sawmill is located at 413131 (VANIMO WEST). The logging is in progress from this point, and will move West into HOLLANDIA.

A breakwater is under construction and will improve the BOUGAINVILLE BAY passage which is located on the East side of the bay.

A timber bridge has been constructed across the CHARON Creek 415129 (VANIMO WEST)

(c) RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVES

The local natives are grouped at WUTONG (CINAKE), approx 1 mile from the Navy Camp Area. CINAKE is the Dutch name for WUTONG village located at 409135 (VANIMO WEST). WUTONG 421134 (VANIMO WEST) has been abandoned but native gardens are protected in this area until crops are gathered.

No labour is employed by the US Navy. If required, a local native is supplied as guide to lumber marking parties.

The OC Sawmill (Lieut GARDNER) has co-operated in the segregation of Navy personnel from the local natives and the "Off Limits" boundary is CHARON Creek. Natives are not permitted in the Navy camp area.

A sing-sing was held at WUTONG on the 26 Nov under control of the ADO and members of RPC. Navy personnel were permitted to visit the village and after the sing-sing obtain some native curios and photographs. This controlled function was arranged to remove cause for unauthorized entry to the village and surreptitious trading with the natives.

(d) NATIVE TIMBER RIGHTS

It is understood that native timber rights come under control of 1 Aust Army AIRAPE and Commander, Naval Base, HOLLANDIA, and no action has been taken in this matter.

INFORMATION RE ENEMY TROOPS

The coastal area from BOUGAINVILLE BAY as far East as LEITRE has been patrolled and control established with inland natives from the villages of EWI-ELAU-IMBRINIS-RAWO and POKO. No enemy are reported in these areas.

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PATROL MOVEMENTS

(a) The patrol left AITAPE by LCM at 0730 on 28 Oct 44. Stores and equipment were landed at VANIMO at 1700.

On 29 Oct, 2 native constables were sent to BOUGAINVILLE BAY to ascertain if US Navy personnel had arrived from HOLLANDIA and location of Sawmill.

LCM with Mr FLOWER aboard arrived from BOUGAINVILLE BAY at 1500 on 30 Oct, and moved ANGAU patrol to BOUGAINVILLE BAY. After conference with OC Lumber Producing Section (Lieut GARDNER) it was decided to base at BOUGAINVILLE BAY for the time being. Mr GARDNER kindly extended mess hospitality and Navy facilities to ANGAU.

(b) On 5 ~~Oct~~^{Nov} 44 Capt FULTON accompanied Lieut GARDNER to HOLLANDIA for the purpose of arranging communication with ANGAU AITAPE, through the Commander, Naval Base, HOLLANDIA and ascertaining possibility of receiving supplies from AITAPE through HOLLANDIA. Contacted Capt O'DONNELL who had just arrived from AITAPE on the same purpose.

7 and 8 Nov: In conjunction with Capt O'DONNELL arrangements discussed with CEB (Capt KING), Lt-3dr WALLER and NICA officials regarding ANGAU patrol in BOUGAINVILLE BAY - VANIMO area, through HOLLANDIA.

9 Nov: Returned to BOUGAINVILLE BAY.

(c) On 14 Nov 44 the patrol left BOUGAINVILLE BAY and proceeded overland to MUSHU. Cargo was sent by canoe from WUTONG to MUSHU (Road fair; marching time 4 hours)

15 Nov: Moved from MUSHU to PIBIN (2 hours, track rough with sharp limestone points), then on to YAKO (a further 2 hours' march).

16 Nov: Patrol moved from YAKO to WARIMO (1 hour, track good), then on to VANIMO (1 hour, track good).

17 Nov: VANIMO area and site of former Admin. Post inspected

18 Nov: Const NUABAI and Const KEBI to patrol coast to LEITTE and return with officials from coast and inland. Heavy rain. 1430 hrs the patrol left VANIMO and arrived WARIMO 1530. Moved by three canoes from WARIMO to YAKO. L/cpl KAMAN and Const TAWAI to remain at YAKO until clean up of village satisfactorily completed.

19 Nov: 0200 patrol left YAKO by canoe and sailed up coast to BOUGAINVILLE BAY, arriving at 0630.

NATIVE SITUATION

Under police supervision, all villages between BOUGAINVILLE BAY and VANIMO have been cleaned up, and natives instructed to get to work on new gardens, canoe making, and road maintenance. New rest houses have been built, or are under construction, and buildings occupied by enemy troops have been burned and areas abandoned.

Native health generally is good. A medical patrol by Sgt TUOHY visited these villages in Aug 44. Villages were lined on the dates shown hereunder, and produced the following figures:-

WUTUNG

1 Nov 44:				
MALES:	Adults	37	Children 22	59
FEMALES:	"	41	" 27	68
TOTAL				<u>127</u>

Lulual WANA (ex L/cpl) has rendered good service to Allied Patrols from HOLLANDIA and assisted in the liquidation of enemy parties previously in locality.

MUSHU

15 Nov 44:				
MALES:	Adults	12	Children 4	16
FEMALES:	"	8	" 5	13
TOTAL				<u>29</u>

Village moved 1 mile East and old location to be burned.

PIBLI

15 Nov 44:				
MALES:	Adults	7	Children 9	16
FEMALES:	"	4	" 7	11
TOTAL				<u>27</u>

YAKO

16 Nov 44:				
MALES:	Adults	24	Children 23	47
FEMALES:	"	27	" 13	40
TOTAL				<u>87</u>

EX-TNG Police in YAKO: YABIO, ATA, SELAMBI, IPA
Authorized Firearms: MASU (asst TT), 1 MI and 10 rounds

WARIMO

16 Nov 44:				
MALES:	Adults	60	Children 43	103
FEMALES:	"	69	" 39	108
TOTAL				<u>211</u>

Authorized firearms: Ex-TNG Const TIPO, 1 .303 and 10 rounds

PLAU and EWL (lined at PLURO Creek)

16 Nov 44:				
MALES:	Adults	17	Children 17	34
FEMALES:	"	14	" 6	20
TOTAL				<u>54</u>

These villages migrated to temporary location at PLURO Creek East

of WARIMO. In accord with their wishes now that the area is clear of enemy parties, these natives are returning inland to clean up and re-build villages and plant up gardens.

16 Nov 44: OBOL (lined at PLURO Creek)

MALES:	Adults	50	Children	40	90
FEMALES:	"	51	"	30	81
			TOTAL		171

These natives will remain at temporary location, PLURO Creek, for the time being.

17 Nov 44:

VANIMO

MALES:	Adults	80	Children	65	145
FEMALES:	"	114	"	67	181
					326

Authorized firearms:

Ex-TNG Sgt/maj	WANKRA	1 .303 and 10 rounds
"	KIARWA	1 .303 and 10 rounds
" Const	SISI	1 .303 and 10 rounds

KRISI (lined at VANIMO)

17 Nov 44:					
MALES:	Adults	46	Children	38	84
FEMALES:	"	44	"	21	65
					149

These natives migrated to temporary location on VANIMO land, and have been living on VANIMO since. In accord with their wishes, now that area clear of enemy parties, these natives will return inland, clean up and rebuild village, and plant up gardens.

Ex-TNG Police in KRISI: L/opl YUMBA, Const ASAU

Officials from the following villages reported at BOUGAINVILLE BAY and received instructions to proceed with re-construction of villages and gardens:-

LEITRE	}	Temporarily migrated to LEITRE
POKO		
RAWO		
KRU KEU		
IMBRINIO		now merged with NEGIRA

GENERAL:

- (a) LOCATION OF ANGAU BASE: It is considered that the ANGAU patrol should base alternately at BOUGAINVILLE BAY and VANIMO.

The control of relationship between US Navy personnel and natives at BOUGAINVILLE BAY has been completed. This will be safeguarded by the OC Sawmill (Lieut GARDNER) in the exercise of strict control over personnel under his command.

Native administration of the sub-district can be best effected from VANIMO as it is the centre of coastal population and routes leading inland.

It would not be practicable to re-occupy the site of the former Admin Post at this stage, as considerable work would be involved, and also owing to lack of water supply. Patrol could base temporarily at No2 Passage, in the area formerly used as Police Barracks.

- (b) COMMUNICATION AND SUPPLY: No arrangements have been satisfactorily completed for prompt communication with AITAPE, or regular receipt of supplies. Until this is organised, it will be advisable to retain ANGAU base at BOUGAINVILLE BAY. This presents no immediate problem regarding supplies while patrol at base, as European rations are drawn from Naval Base Mess and native police are supplied with surplus food from the mess, but rations will be required for the purpose of patrols.

It is proposed to visit HOLLANDIA on 2 Dec and, if possible, AITAPE, as it is considered that supplies for the month of DECEMBER can be arranged by air to HOLLANDIA.

E.T.W. Fulton
 E.T.W. FULTON CAPT
 ADO

la
 MIGRATI
 F

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

HQ ANGAU,
SEPIK DISTRICT,
AITAPE

5 Dec 44

XX 30

DS 30/4/20

HQ NORTHERN REGION,
ANGAU,
LAE

attape to 17/4/45
PATROL REPORT - CAPT E.T.W. FULTON

1. Copy of the above report, VANIMO Sub-district, herewith.
2. It indicates a satisfactory state of affairs.
3. Capt FULTON met the NGIB patrol under Lieut GARTNER at HOLLANDIA.
4. It is regretted that your instructions re including former census figures for comparison was not carried out. Capt FULTON had not received this instruction before writing out his report.
5. Capt FULTON remains this area until he goes on leave.

Geobanice
.....Capt
(G C'DONNELL)
A/DO SEPIK DISTRICT

RECEIVED
8 DEC 1944
DS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 18 of 44/45
 Patrol Conducted by M.S. WARRICK LT.
 Area Patrolled FROM AITAPE TO LUMI VIA KAPOAM ETC. SE WAPI
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
 Natives.....
 Duration—From 13. 11. 1944 to 29. 11. 44
 Number of Days.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
 Medical /...../19.....
 Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT OF PATROL BY LIEUT MJ WARRICK FROM AITAPE to LUMI via
KAPOAM, WAM, SIOUTI, LUPAI, WILBETEL,
TOLGETI, WIGOTE, FIMON, FLEM, TUMENTONI,
PUANGA, WITIGAN, NARKIL, PINGIL, ONDRAMALO,
ELOTE.

MAP: SENO WEST, HAU WEST 1" - 1 mile

DATE LEFT STATION: 13 Nov 44
DATE ARRIVED LUMI: 29 Nov 44

PURPOSES OF PATROL:

1. Administrative
 - (a) Routine Patrol
 - (b) To proceed LUMI to establish a Base Camp
 - (c) To investigate source of unrest SE WAPI and apprehend deserters.
 - (d) To apprehend RPC deserter WAMIN
2. Medical
 - (a) To give attention cases sickness and sores encountered.
 - (b) To inspect villages and commence general improvement hygiene whole area.

LAST PATROL MADE TO AREA BY:

- (a) DS Field Staff: Lieut GOW, 26 Sep - 13 Oct 44
- (b) Medical Assistant: Nil since Jap occupation

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY:

Cpl Johnson S ANGAU, Cpl Sidwell 6 Aust Div Sigs
9 RPO

DIARY

- 13 Nov 44 Cpl Johnson despatched with 50 carriers to SIOUTI. Carriers to be returned and Cpl Johnson to await patrol's arrival that area.
- 14 Nov Despatched 3 RPC to MALOL, AROP, WARAPU, SISSANO areas to assemble casual line carriers and proceed SIOUTI
- 15 Nov AtvAITAPE
- 16 Nov At AITAPE
- 17 Nov Left ANGAU native labour compound for KAPOAM 0915 hrs to 1530 hrs. WO Farr and Aust tps in occupation. Staged night.
- 18 Nov Left KAPOAM at 0600 hrs. Track in very bad condition and progress slow. Arrived WAM 1330 hrs. En route passed small group Aust tps SIOUTI at 1330 hrs. Ninety carriers ex MALOL SISSANO area assembled. Very heavy rain and staged night.
- 19 Nov Returned AITAPE carriers and with casual labour left 0600 hrs to arrive LUPAI 1030 hrs. Wireless tested but not functioning. Signalman unable to diagnose or remedy defect and decided to return set to AITAPE for attention
- Sigo

Two RPC to WILBETEI to notify arrival of patrol. No natives LUPAI village - reputed to be at WAUNINGI.

29

20 Nov

Sup

Returned signal and radio equipment to SIAUPI for return AITAPE and left LUPAI at 0600 hrs to arrive SUMERO at 1130 hrs. Left 1200 hrs en route WILBETEI. Torrential rain and down to head of WENI river. River in flood, rain and cold, and unseasoned village natives totally unskilled to the heavy going. Cargo drenched in river and rain. WILBETEI at 1700 hrs. Heavy rain and very few natives on station.

30

21 Nov

Worked on cargo, but sky overcast and prospect of getting some dry not bright. Addressed assembled Headmen re position Japs but received no information re movement WAPI area. Instructed to assemble carriers for patrol to continue in morning. p.m. returned beach carriers to villages.

RE

22 Nov

WAPI carriers assembled and left for APSEUM (WIGOTE area) 0630 - 1130 hrs. Recruited 75 carriers for work on the patrol and for retention later at LUMI base.

LI

23 Nov

0630 hrs left for PIEM via TAMOUK, PIMON, WAULI, MAKUM, LALWI. Difficulty experienced in locating village officials and most villages partially or wholly deserted. PIEM deserted on arrival but p.m. tul tul reported and natives returned. Natives diffident and lacking in confidence. Staged night.

24 Nov

Despatched 3 RPC to YILI to apprehend deserters that area. Self and 3 RPC to TUMENTONI. Lulual located and one deserter apprehended. To PUANGA hamlets to find whole area deserted. Lulual eventually located and spoke to him re the necessity of everyone sharing the responsibility for ridding NG of the Japs and sent him to collect his people. Returned PIEM via LIKIS and LUKI. Many natives assembled and food in great abundance. Propaganda taking effect and deserters starting to come in voluntarily. Visit from YILI, MUSU, TUMENTONI, LUKI, MAMBEL, AMUK, TAMOUK Headmen.

25 Nov

YIBAVEN

Two RPC to LIKIS, 2 to YEMLU. Two to WUNIKUM with instructions to work for restoration of better feeling. Again village officials surrounding areas visited and PUANGA natives co-operating. Again large quantities food brought in and apparently good feeling prevailing now initial strangeness overcomes.

26 Nov

Left PIEM 0600 hrs via TUMENTONI and PUANGA. Twelve deserters met the patrol en route. WITIGIN deserted but natives eventually came in. Village in bad state of dis-repair. Deserters reported in and natives co-operated well in bringing large quantities of food. Natives from YEMLU, TUMENTONI, PUANGA, WITIGIN, visited and patrol working to improve general native situation.

27 Nov

Very dull and light rain. 3 RPC to LIPOAM and NARKIL. Last deserter PUANGA area came in but decided to remain WITIGIN to permit free contact natives this area. Lulual of WITIGIN very aged, and in absence of better type nominated native WARLAN to position with temporary authority. Again large quantities of food brought in and stay here paying dividends in improved relations.

28 Nov

Left 0600 hrs. Down to water at SIE and up mountain goat track to LIPOAM. Natives in all villages to NARKIL but unable to contact one native this point. All surrounding village people patiently enticed to pay patrol a visit

with result all village officials brought long lines of villagers carrying food.

29 Nov

Unable to contact NARKIL natives but decided to let those of surrounding villages who were located freely use their influence and a promise of a further visit as soon as possible made. Two RFC to TAPLOAM and TEMBALI. Left 0600 hrs to arrive LUMI 1300 hrs via FINGIN, PIUNIA, KAIPAM, KOLOTE, CRETE, MEDICM.

30 Nov

At LUMI. Paid off excess WAPI carriers retaining 40 for work this area. Cpl Johnson sick. Commenced general cleaning up, marking out of station houses and cutting of timber preparatory to erection of base buildings. Strip cleared and marked for dropping.

REMARKS

NATIVES - ATTITUDE TO PATROL

From WILBETEL to APSEUM the natives' attitude varies from satisfactory in the NE and central WAPI to unsatisfactory in the SE. Natives in these lesser patrolled areas are a queer mixture of contacted and uncontacted individuals. Many of the men folk have worked previously in the various activities of the industrial life of the Territory and are conversant with the white man and his habits. Beside him, the women folk and younger generation are shy and lacking in confidence with but the sight of an odd patrol officer or visitor of pre-war days as their only experience in the mysterious realms of the white man.

In this case the great number of deserters in the area and their influence on the lesser contacted villages caused a more or less general exodus from the villages and in some cases difficulty was experienced in effecting a return.

It is not thought there is any deep-rooted resentment in this area and a second visit planned for the near future should see the seed of confidence sown on this patrol bear fruit.

VILLAGES

For the most part, villages are in an unsatisfactory condition. In some cases a rather spasmodic effort was made at superficial cleanliness, but for the most cases houses are in a bad state of disrepair. No instructions were given for villages to be cleaned, etc., as it is the intention to call together the Govt Headmen for the whole WAPI area and get all villages started on a general cleaning up policy.

GARDENS, FOODS, etc.

There appears to be no shortage of food in the areas visited, particularly in the SE WAPI, where large quantities of root crops supplemented the staple food of sago and green foods. At all places ample food was brought to the patrol. Particularly helpful in this respect were the PIEM and WITIGIN natives once the villagers had been enticed to return.

POPULATION

No estimate of increase or decrease can be given. Village books are still in existence, but have not been checked for some time. Questions elicited that

dysentery has run a course through the area and reasons for many people living in isolation in the bush include fear of sickness.

Numerous names of persons deceased were given out with such rapid progress through the area on a first patrol it was impossible to correctly estimate whether natural increases have taken care of the decrease.

LANGUAGES

Language varies from the coast to the NE WAPI and again roughly south from APSEUM in the WIGOTE area. Many of the older Luluais, tul tuls, etc are not conversant with Pidgin and the services of a reliable interpreter would tend towards a better understanding of the problems in this area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Much of the mis-understanding which exists in this area can be traced to lack of suitable village officials. In many cases, Luluais, tul tuls, etc, have died during the period just preceding or during Jap occupation, and many, too, have reached that stage where old age in peace is preferable to shouldering the responsibilities entailed in looking after the people. For instance, WITIGIN had for Lulual a very old man who on the occasion of this patrol could not walk more than a few yards, with no tul tul.

Without effective leadership the people have had apparently no link with authority and have preferred the shelter of the bush to co-operation. On this patrol, once contact had been established, an endeavour to remedy these defects was made.

TERRAIN

The whole area is mountainous, making patrolling and the apprehension of deserters difficult. Through the maze of mountains run innumerable tracks to hideouts offering difficulties to the patrol and giving wrong-doers a sense of security, and in this case terrain has a marked effect on the attitude of the people. Hideouts include those prepared should the Japs penetrate again into the area and were for a few days quite effectively used against this patrol.

DEERTERS

ADOL
111

Forty-one deserters were apprehended, giving mainly as their reason fear of the "Identification Disc".

This unknown quantity stood a symbol for many terrors, the chief being that at some time the wearer would be required to take up arms against the Japs. Much time was given over in explaining to village officials and villagers that it was purely for identification purposes. This seemed to have the satisfactory effect, as after these talks eight per cent of the people sought returned voluntarily to the patrol.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Bridges are for the most part non-existent and tracks are all in very bad state. Secondary growth has almost completely obliterated the main thoroughfares and in some place entanglements for fifty or sixty yards have been cut across tracks. It was stated that obstacles were placed to discourage Jap penetration.

A general programme of track improvement will be

undertaken in conjunction with village improvement work on houses, etc.

REST HOUSES.

All bear signs of the neglect of the past few years and are all more or less in a state of disrepair with normal hygiene facilities non-existent.

Encouragement to place all in better condition will be given once villages have been placed in better shape and tracks cleared.

MEDICAL

ADMS

Many cases of ulcer, yaws, etc., sighted, and much in the way of medical attention is necessary to eradicate these troubles. Where possible, attention was given, but it will require more than a transient patrol to clean up the area.

No positively identified dysentery was sighted.

HEALTH OF PATROL MEMBERS

Members of the patrol, particularly the police, were given little opportunity to rest but good food was available in most parts, and health remained good.

Cpl Johnson has been sick on and off throughout the patrol. Nature of the sickness is unknown, but it is thought that a short rest at LUMI will have the desired effect.

GENERAL

Enemy movement in or through the area is nil. Apparently the large party operating in the area about two months ago returned to the east and there has been no further penetration.

The strip at LUMI has been cleared and is ready if necessary to receive small aircraft.

Failure of the wireless set and its subsequent return to AITAPE is regretted, making communication much more difficult.

Unlikely at the moment, but never-the-less possible and even probable should Aust Tps advance along the coast without placing an effective barrier south of the TORICELLIS is the possibility of further Jap patrols or foraging parties coming through or into the WAPI district. Even so, the benefit derived from the habit adopted by the SE WAPI folks of barring their roads is negligible and the habit is to be discouraged and a policy of general village and track improvement adopted.

NE WAPI carriers were at times startled by various tokens intimating evil intent on the part of the southerners in the event of further penetration by the patrol, and in one instance sharpened bamboo stakes implanted in the tracks caused one minor casualty.

These minor manifestations were disregarded in every instance and can be traced probably not to any deep-rooted antagonism to authority but to misunderstanding of the position, lack of contact, distance from the main station at AITAPE and the lack of village officials. Those officials who appear suitable, without the support of other good officials find their authority undermined

and take the line of least resistance.

Given the necessary backing, many are capable, and on this occasion, once contacted, soon had the villagers back in their villages and the deserters handed to the patrol.

A second visit will be made to the area in the near future, when more confidence should be apparent.

TRACK TIMES

Times as listed are not necessarily accurate. Adverse weather conditions, neglect of actual tracks and bridges and in some cases man made obstacles all had a tendency to delay progress.

ANGAU Labour Compound	-	KAPOAM	6 1/2 hrs
KAPOAM	-	SICOUTI	7 1/2 "
SICOUTI	-	LUFAL	4 1/2 "
LUFAL	-	WILEETEI	10 "
WILEETEI	-	APSEUM	5 "
APSEUM	-	PIEM	5 "
PIEM	-	WITIGIN	4 "
WITIGIN	-	NARKIL	3 "
NARKIL	-	LUMI	7 "

POLICE

Cpl GERRIGARRI; intelligent and a willing worker; carried out his duties satisfactorily.

Const SULLIMON and Spec/const PAIS are outstanding both in attitude and ability.

Consts CHUWI and SOMAL not quite so bright, but never-the-less effective and reliable.

Const GUINAURI and Spec/const JOPI prove their worth in routine duties.

Consts EBBI and LAMAI are lazy and lacking in enthusiasm.

Sgd: M.J. WARRICK, Lieut
PATROL OFFICER

G
1000
Sweet Rat
1100
PA 2
80



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of HITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 19 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by NOH R.B. SCHOLES

Area Patrolled YAPUNDA + PALEI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 24 11 1944 to 13 12 1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant accompany?.....

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

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

HQ ANGAU,
AITAPE

14 Dec 44

OC ANGAU DET,
AITAPE

PATROL REPORT - WO 11 SCHOLLS R.B.

AREA PATROLLED:

YAPUNDA - PALEI

REF SHEETS:

SENO EAST - HAUK EAST 1" to 1 mile

DURATION:

24 Nov 44 - 13 Dec 44

OBJECTS:

- (1) To relieve Lieut BARNETT
- (2) Maintain native intelligence of enemy movements
- (3) Local Administration

PERSONNEL:

NGX25 WO 11 SCHOLLS R.B. NAA, and RPC stationed at YAPUNDA:

No.	1806	L/Cpl	WARI
	3918	Const	MAKELI
	3559	"	ORANGWE
	3238	"	BELIWAN
	2599	"	WAPI
	2818	"	AURAI
	3586	"	GUMANPI
	8567	"	JAMARI

DIARY:

Nov. 23

Received instructions night of 22 Nov to report to AITAPE from ALI ISLAND; on arrival AITAPE Capt O'Donnell informed me of Lieut Barnett's wounds from strafing Allied planes, and that I was to proceed YAPUNDA and take over as such time as relieved. Left AITAPE for KAMTI in 4 hours travelling time. Roads very muddy and not improved in comparison with other trips I have made over this track. Lieut Barnett was brought into KAMTI later in the day and I received instructions and information re the set up at YAPUNDA.

24

To LIPAN Rest House in 4 1/2 hours of heavy going. Rest House and Police quarters all busy down. Contacted Lieut Sennley AIB en route, and his information re enemy checked up with what already known to me.

25

Reached YAPUNDA after 5 1/2 hours travelling over LIPAN CREEK and OM RIVER route. On arrival found the station in good order and that L/Cpl WARI had performed his duties very well indeed. Checked stores, etc, and found everything in order.

26

YOLUPA, ORI, BOINI villages reported with food.

- Nov. 27 15 Carriers returned to AITAP. Casual labour employed in working on gardens and general duties around the station.
- 28 Air drop by Beauforts. 4 out of 8 parachutes failed to open. Total loss sugar and salt.
- 29 Received balance by drop by C47, with excellent recovery and very little damage.
- 30 Beaufort drop to supplement loss of salt and sugar. WEKI MAULIKA reported with scale.
- Dec. 1 MARKUMBER, SBLUNGA, SANGI villages reported YAPUNDA with native foods. Casual labour continuing to work gardens, etc.
- 2 ASIER village reported in with native foods. Native and European rations checked and reported to AITAP.
- 3 Heavy rains and floods
- 4 YAPUNDA, UNADIN, AWAPAI, KAUAK, WEKI, NOWIL, WURO villages officials reported to station.
- 5 Lieut WALLS AIB with 5 police and 45 carriers arrived YAPUNDA from AITAP en route MACRU.
- 6 Continued to work new areas for gardens and clearing of ground already planted up.
- 7 SALLUPU, WANOLI with natives from MAI MAI reported. Southern area clear of Japs and MAI MAI people report that their station was clean and ready for occupation by Govt officials.
- 8 Air drop and good recovery. Droppings by C47 planes giving better results than those by bomber.
- 9 Lieut WALLS departed for MACRU. Guides posted ASIER per AITAP instruction to guide Aust Patrol from ASIER to YAPUNDA. Runners despatched to LUMI with mail etc for Lieut WARRICK dropped here in error. WO LI KAAD, PO, arrived to take over YAPUNDA.
- 10 Re check on rations etc with WO KAAD, who was also given information concerning the station, enemy, and local affairs.
- 11 With Maj Quilty and 3 sigs, 6 Aust Div, 10 police and 42 carriers left YAPUNDA for AITAP.
- 12 Heavy rains and floods delayed departure LIPAN until after lunch and party moved to camp W of NIGIA river after 5 hours of heavy and trying conditions.
- 13 Returned AITAP via KAMI in 8 hours. Two police remained KAMI to act as guides for WO LECA and platoon of infantry who are proceeding to YAPUNDA.

NATIVE SITUATION:

Natives in the PALAI area have now settled down into their villages and are proceeding with the work that has been laid down for them. The strafing of YAPUNDA has had an effect on the locals. Some 50 patients at the time of the strafing were patients in the "house sick". Part of one burst passed through the roof of this building and these natives cleared out to their respective villages, spreading plenty of news about, and this resulted, in part, in these natives being reluctant to come into the station.

On arrival I found this condition existing, and called in all village officials and explained the whole occurrence. From the time of the strafing until my arrival YAPUNDA was three days, and, in this short time, the talk "no good" was well on the way, and took no little contracting.

An examination of the Rest House disclosed that only 6 bullets entered the house; these wounded Lieut Barnett and one native, whilst outside the house I recovered some 250 rounds. Had these entered the house, the casualties might have been much worse.

Excellent work was done by Sig A Chapman, 6 Aust Div Sigs in attending to Lieut Barnett's wounds and organising carriers to return him to KAMTI.

NATIVE HEALTH:

The health of the natives is excellent, and the benefits of the medical patrol in Sep-Oct can now be appreciated. The local MPT carries on with dressings, etc, and attends to in-patients.

Two isolated cases of dysentery reported in and were given the necessary attention, and were soon under control.

NATIVE FOODS:

The native food situation is excellent, and food is plentiful. Gardens are now in bearing, and new areas are being prepared. Whilst here in Sept-Oct instructions were received to prepare gardens, etc. This was put into operation and some 5 acres of land was prepared and planted. Casual labour was used on the scheme, and the gardens are kept free of weeds, etc. Villages supply the necessary roots, etc, and these are planted in rotation to ensure a steady supply later on. YAPUNDA will be self-supporting once the crops are ready, and at the present rate of progress this should not be long.

ENEMY MOVEMENTS:

The PABEI area is clear of enemy; only known parties are at TONG and MUSIMELIM. The areas to the west and south of these two places are free of enemy.

POLICE:

The conduct and work of the police line was excellent, and it is to a great deal due to their co-operation that the station is as smooth a running concern as it is today.

Sgd: R.B. SCHOLES TOLL
N.A.A.

Register

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

ASSENT FROM VILLAGE				DATE			
NAME	DEPT	CLASS	NO	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	

HQ ANGAU DET,
AITAPE

16 Dec 44

30

DS 30/4/22

HQ NORTHERN REGION,
ANGAU,
MAR

PATROL REPORT NO 11 SCHOLES R.E. - YAPUNDA - Aitape No 19 of 11/45

1. Herewith 3 copies of the above report.
2. It indicates how lucky was Lieut Barnett, and how fortunate the American was to escape so lightly from his own incompetence.
3. YAPUNDA is now merely an administrative area. WO KAAD is being relieved by WO LEGA, and KAAD will report to the coastal sector in due course.
4. 17 Aust Inf Bde is using YAPUNDA as a training area for new troops, and at present have a platoon stationed there.

D. Donnell
.....Capt
(G C O DONNELL)
A/EO S&PIK DISTRICT

RECEIVED
DAGAN DE KEMAN
DS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 20 D/ 44/45

Patrol Conducted by NOU FIENBERG

Area Patrolled WANTIPIHKEA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 27/12/1944 to 26/1/1945

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....
.....

COPY

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

REPORT NO 20/44/45

PATROL REPORT

Ref Map : 2078 Aitape : 4 miles - 1 inch (NEI Grid)

Patrol to : WANTIPI River (744800 530450) including MARLU KALAU .
WOGIBLI Villages. Route via MALOL AROP PO WALWALI
and GCINIRI Villages. (Patrol Map attached).

Patrol Personnel : WX42 WOii P E Fienberg PO.
NGX346 " F L Lyon NLO
10 members RPC

Purpose of Patrol : To investigate circumstances of the capture of
the late Sgt STAYEMAN'S patrol, and to apprehend
natives implicated.

Date Left Station : 27 Dec 44 }
Date Returned : 26 Jan 45 } 30 days

Last Patrol to Area : NIL since Japanese occupation.

Patrol Diary

- 27 Dec 44 : Departed ANGAU HQ, Aitape for Malol, arriving 1300 hrs.
Returned carriers and arranged for canoe.
- 28 Dec 44 : By canoe to Arop. Waterways overgrown and these ordered
to be cleared. Crossed Sissano Lagoon and overland to PO.
- 29 Dec 44 : PO to Walwali No 1. Track in very bad condition and
mostly through swamp. Difficulty experienced in hiring
carriers making progress slow. Walwali No 3 no longer
exists the population having moved to village No 1 & 2.
- 30 Dec 44 : Walwali to Goiniri. This track follows the water courses
and is very rough especially on carriers. Deep gorges
are traversed in many places and it is likely that a
sudden heavy downpour of rain would endanger a patrol.
- 31 Dec 44 : Goiniri to Wantipi. Track mountainous and overgrown.
On arrival it was discovered that except for the Lulua
and those unable to walk the population had fled into
the hills. Despatched police to Morlu and Kalau which
were completely deserted. Established Base camp at
Wantipi. Two natives arrested but during questioning
they broke away, one making his escape. Police returning
from Kalau reported that natives had threatened them from
a distance with bows and arrows.
- 1 Jan 45 : Five police despatched to search hills in vicinity, Morlu
WO Fienberg and two constables proceeding to Kalau.
Waisapo, ex Tultul of Wantipi, and Busu, wife of the es-
caped Meiya were arrested in connection with the crime.
A spear pit was located at Kalau.
- 2 Jan 45 : Cross-examination of prisoners to gain information. Nativ
agent reported whereabouts of Meiya and Police sent to
re-arrest him.
- 3 Jan 45 : Heavy rain during night and morning. Two police sent to
watch Kalau area. Constable reported back with Meiya who
was again placed in custody. Police returned from Kalau
one having accidentally destroyed his rifle. (see sep-
arate report attached). Despatched signal to HQ via Luml
Police Post re rations.
from custody.
- 20 Jan 45 : Searched for escaped prisoner without success. European
rations nearly expended.

- 4 Jan 45 : Patrolled to Morlu and Kalau areas. Several temporary houses or hideouts found in bush were destroyed and bows and arrows discovered were confiscated. Arrested another woman concerned with the assault. Remained night at Kalau.
- 5 Jan 45 : Returned to Wantipi. Runner reported with signal from Lum
- 6 Jan 45 : One native constable sent to Walwali to bring up carrier line with rations. Remainign police sent out in two parties with rations for threedays.
- 7 Jan 45 : L/Cpl Wari sent in word that he had located Kauro, Tultul of Wantipi with several other natives who were boasting that they would resist the patrol. Poluce had been previously instructed not to use arms except in the case of absolute necessity.
- 8 Jan 45 : Several natives mostly women and children returned to the village owing to shortage of food in the bush. Could give no information about wanted natives.
- 9 Jan 45 : Heavy rain all day. Carriers with rations escorted by police constable from HQ arrived.
- 10 Jan 45 : Police returned with Kauro. Held identification parade of all available natives, resulting in apprehension of several more previously unsuspected. During this investigation, WOii Lyon was attacked by a native armed with a knife but escaped injury. Const Binum taken seriously ill during the night.
- 11 Jan 45 : Sent sick constable to Lumi Hospital for treatment. Commenced work on new rest house, the old building being in very bad condition. Progress slow owing to shortage of labour.
- 12 Jan 45 : Six police sent on Patrol to Kalau area with rations for three days. Remainder of patrol searched bush in vicinity of Wogibili village (744660 530175) without result. Heavy and continuous rain making successful patrolling practicably impossible.
- 13 Jan 45 : Remained at Wantipi.
- 14 Jan 45 : Again patrolled Wogibili area after receipt of information but mist and rain again hindered operations.
- 15 Jan 45 : Police reported back without having sighted wanted natives in large area covered. Const Binum reported back from Lumi Hospital.
- 16 Jan 45 : Patrolled bush in vicinity Morlu. Discovered that all houses and majority of coconut trees had been burned or otherwise destroyed by native Meiya after his escape on 31 Dec 44. Remained Morlu overnight.
- 17 Jan 45 : Patrol split into five separate parties and whole area back to Wantipi searched. Several indications of the recent presence of natives were observed but none were actually sighted.
- 18 Jan 45 : Agents reported that there was now no indication of the presence of any natives in the Kalau - Wogibili areas.
- 19 Jan 45 : Lined all available people and carried out medical inspection, resulting in despatch of 18 women and children to Lumi Hospital. Prepared for return journey to HQ but move cancelled when Annaki (attempted assault) escaped from custody.
- 20 Jan 45 : Searched for escaped prisoner without success. European rations nearly expended.

- 21 Jan 45 : Sent out final patrols without result. Heavy rain and thick mists again hampered operations. Posted Const Turi in village during night without the knowledge of any person except the Lulual. Instructed him to stay there for two days as it was thought likely that Annaki would return on departure of the patrol.
- 22 Jan 45 : Wantipi to Goiniri. Const Turi with Annaki in custody reported during the evening.
- 23 Jan 45 : Goiniri to Walwali No 1. Track still in very bad condition despite recent attention, owing to particularly heavy rains.
- 24 Jan 45 : Walwali to Po. This track is practically impassable especially in the Walwali section, it being more than knee deep in thick, grey mud for the greater part of the journey.
- 25 Jan 45 : Po to Malol. Apprehended last of wanted natives (4) and repeated orders for the clearing of roads and waterways.
- 26 Jan 45 : Malol to Raihu. Reported to District Officer 1345 hours.

SUMMARY

1. The patrol encountered unexpected difficulties almost immediately after setting out in the form of shortage of carriers. Indented labour had brought the cargo as far as Malol, but it was decided not to take them further as the work of the patrol would only be hindered by large numbers. On arriving at Po on 28-29 Dec 44 it was found that the majority of healthy inhabitants were making for Raihu to attend the "sing Sing" at New Year. It was not desired to deny them natives participation in the festivities, but necessity forced the patrol to engage all those who had not already departed. These were in poor physical condition, thus progress right through to Wantipi was slow and difficult.

By taking the little used track through Po, it was hoped that the purpose of the patrol, if not its presence, would remain unknown, but unfortunately the Kalau natives, en route Raihu arrived at Walwali on the same day and immediately returned to the Wantipi area with the news. Consequently on arrival there the entire population of the Morlu and Kalau and the majority of the Wantipi had evacuated their villages and gone bush. Beside the obvious difficulty in rounding up these people in heavily and mountainous country, there were several other factors to be considered. Firstly the accurate information as to those implicated were not available. This meant that investigations had to be made whenever possible, which not only slowed down operations but gave natives an excellent opportunity to pay off old scores. Secondly, the majority of those named as ringleaders were village officials, so that the usual source of assistance was not available. This, coupled with the fact that the Patrol Officer was not familiar with the area nor very proficient with the language, was the chief reason for the patrol taking so long to achieve results.

2. NATIVES ATTITUDE TOWARDS PATROL

A clear picture cannot be obtained by generalising on this subject, the attitude of the people being far from constant, but a more accurate idea of the situation may be gauged by a division into the various villages contacted.

(a) MALOL. Appear to be suffering from a guilty conscience and were voluble in their condemnation of the Japanese and the professing of whole hearted co-operation with the Allied Forces and the Administration. It was noted on the return journey, however, that this "co-operation" had not gone to the extent of clearing roads ordered a month

previously.

(b) Arop Only briefly visited on two occasions and the patrol was in no position to pass judgement.

(c) Po Outstanding in many ways. The village is clean and tidy and the people willing and friendly to co-operate in all matters. The Luluai has done an excellent job and appears to have the confidence of the entire population. It is interesting to note that Po suffered in no way from Japanese occupation being by-passed by their patrols, whilst such things as poultry, pigs, dogs and fruit not seen in other areas, were in abundance.

(d) Walwali No 1 Did everything asked of them but it cannot be said that they showed any particular joy at the presence of the patrol.

(e) Goiniri Attitude very similar to that of Walwali.

(f) Wantipi, Morlu, Kalau and Wogibili : Only a small percentage of the total population of these villages was contacted, but the attitude of this section was one of hostility. In the case of Wantipi and Morlu this hostility varied between sullen obedience and flagrant disobedience, whilst at Kalau it was more of an open nature. On 31 Dec 44, a police patrol was threatened from a distance by a number of bowmen, who evidently considered, however, that discretion is the better part of valour when the patrol approached. Again on 1 Jan 45 a spear trap was laid at the foot of steps leading in to a house in the bush. There was no indication that the house had been used, nor erected for any other purpose than the presence of the trap indicates. Natives contacted during the search for Kauro of Wantipi who was in hiding with Kalau natives, informed the patrol that he (Kauro) was telling everybody that he was prepared to resist and fight the patrol in the mountains. He failed, however, to carry out this boast. The Wogibili people, though under suspicion, gave no trouble and provided much needed food for prisoners and witnesses on several occasions.

To make a general survey, one is inclined to suggest that the areas as far as Goiniri are recovering slowly, but the Wantipi-Kalau area is in urgent need of either a well-organised propaganda campaign or the presence of an experienced patrol officer.

3. CONDITION OF VILLAGES

The patrol had little time to devote to work of an administrative nature, but on the surface the village conditions appeared to be better than one would expect. On several occasions, new houses, clearing etc, were ordered and new Rest Houses were built at Goiniri and Wantipi. All houses and the majority of coconut trees at Morlu had been destroyed (see Diary 16 Jan 45) and instructions were left with the Luluai of Wantipi for the erection of a new village as soon as possible.

4. HEALTH

As much attention as possible was paid to this matter and that Patrol's scanty supply of medical equipment was utilised in urgent cases. Generally the health of the people between Walwali and Wantipi is bad. A medical inspection of a small percentage of the populations of Wantipi and Morlu resulted in the sending to Lumi hospital of 18 persons. It is recommended that a well-equipped Medical patrol be sent to this area in the near future, and that particular attention be paid to the selection of Medical Tultuls whose interest go further than the mere flaunting of their badge of office.

5. FOOD SITUATION

The Japanese occupation resulted in a food shortage in all villages except Po. There is an adequate supply of sago and "pipit" but absence of root crops, fruit and coconuts no doubt contribute to the poor state of health, especially among the children. Pigs are practically non-existent and poultry very rare.

6. VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The capabilities of Village Officials may be judged from remarks contained in para 2. The Luluai of Wantipi remained in his village and co-operated to the best of his doubtful ability. He appeared to be considerably more frightened of his own people than of the warring nations generally. The Luluai of Wogibili is a venerable old fellow whose opinions carry no weight whatsoever, whilst the Luluai and Tultul of Kalau hid in the bush during the patrol's stay and were never sighted. It is recommended that all those officials mentioned be relieved of their appointments as the first step in regaining control of the area.

7. General

In all, 14 natives were arrested as being directly implicated in the crime, whilst a further 5 were held as material witnesses. Three suspects viz, Talabi (MTT of Kalau) Soso and Walube (natives of wantipi) could not be located and no information as to their probable whereabouts could be obtained. An outstanding feature of the patrol was the wealth of false information eagerly volunteered by natives when interrogated. Fantastic stories of hundreds of bowmen waiting for the patrol in the hills were brought in by natives forced to return for lack of food. These were obviously told either in the hope of intimidating the patrol or were merely the produce of over-fertile imaginations, in any case an interesting aspect of the current native psychology in this area.

Throughout the patrol great assistance was rendered by WO11 Lyon (NLO) especially in the interrogation of natives. During an identification parade at Wantipi on 10 Jan 45 he was attacked by a native with a bush knife but escaped injury.

8. POLICE

(a) The following members of the RPC and Special Constables accompanied the patrol :-

Reg No	1806	L/cpl	WARI
	3938	Const	AIFC
	3911	"	BINUM
	2855	"	BOIU-MOJUN
	4088	"	DANI
	2819	"	MARAN
	2599	"	WAFI
	4028	"	DUNA (arrived 9 Jan 45)
		Ex TNG	TURI
		"	SOFI

All these members conducted themselves in a fitting manner, carried out their duties promptly and efficiently and maintained their equipment to a high standard. Spec Const (ex TNG) TURI was outstanding and showed high aptitude for work of an administrative nature.

(b) The health of the Police was generally fair, with the usual minor ailments, sores, cuts, bruises, etc brought about by constant patrolling in difficult country. Several slight cases of fever were treated with Atebrine. Reg No 3911 Const Binum was sent to Lumi Hospital on 11 Jan 45 after collapsing on the previous evening and was treated for a partially ruptured spleen. Shortage of medical supplies prevented adequate attention in all cases.

9. EUROPEAN MEMBERS HEALTH

WO Fienberg was ill for two days with a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning, but otherwise health of both members remained good.

(sgd) P E Fienberg WO11
Patrol Officer

Extracted R.F. Law.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DISTRICT OFFICE
ANGAU
AITAPE

26 Feb 45

Cpl
Copy to section copy
of report
2/25
DS 30/4/24
HQ NOREG
ANGAU

PATROL REPORT AITAPE 20/44/45 - WX 42 P.E. FIENBERG

1. Above report attached, please.
2. WO FIENBERG accomplished a difficult job in a very creditable manner. His restraint in not once opening fire on the several occasions when he was tempted shows sound judgment and good control.
3. He, with limited experience, is to be congratulated on the manner in which he conducted the patrol and on its success.
4. Action will be taken against the native who attacked WO LYON.
5. Unfortunately, areas like WANTIPI, MORLU, KALAU and FACIELI, will have to wait some time before any real administrative work is done amongst them, as the more experienced members of the staff are moving forward with operations.
6. When a more experienced officer is available, a follow-up patrol will be made to this area concentrating on admin matters, hygiene, health, and to arrest those natives still at large.
7. Those arrested are held at ALI ISLAND pending arrival of Maj ROBERTS.

J S Milligan
Capt
J S MILLIGAN
DISTRICT OFFICER

RECEIVED
28 FEB 1945

DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

HEADQUARTERS
NEW GUINEA FORCE

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 50/4/24

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAF
3 Mar 45

IN
ANGAU (DS)


PATROL REPORT - AITAPE No 20-44/45

By WO1 FISHBURN R S - Patrol Officer

This officer had been despatched on this patrol by the then A/DC prior to his receiving instructions regarding patrols by inexperienced officers. He should not have been sent on a patrol of this nature in the first instance.

2. However, the report indicates that he did a good job under difficult circumstances.

3. A follow-up patrol is to be undertaken by the first available experienced officer, and until this is done it is difficult to comment on the general position in this area.

 H L N SMALL Maj
ADMIN CORPS NORTHERN REGION

Encl.

Copy : DC AITAPE

TO: C/12/3

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

DS 30/12/25.

DS 30/4/24

HQ ANGAU.
12 Mar 45.

HQ
NORTHERN REGION (DS).

P/R AITAPE - 20 OF 44/45.

Memo DS 30/4/24 of 3 Mar 45 forwarding the above report refers and note has been made of paras 1 and 2 thereof.

No. 44 investigation was approved by the GOC for purpose of this report

2. In the report itself, WOII FIENBERG states that the purpose of the patrol was to investigate circumstances of the capture of the late Sgt. STAVEMANS' patrol. Presumably the Patrol Officer means that such investigation was but one aspect of the Patrol, which was of a general administrative nature.

3. The circumstances which may have dictated a special investigation at this stage into the capture of the AIB patrol are not known to this HQ, but it should be borne in mind by District Officers that unless special circumstances exist or specific authority is given, quite a number of investigations in forward areas could well be left over until more suitable circumstances prevail.

DS 30/4/24

DC

AITAPE

Copy to DDO for info
M 19/5

Forwarded for information.

HP

~~LT-Col,
DDB & NA.
GOC~~

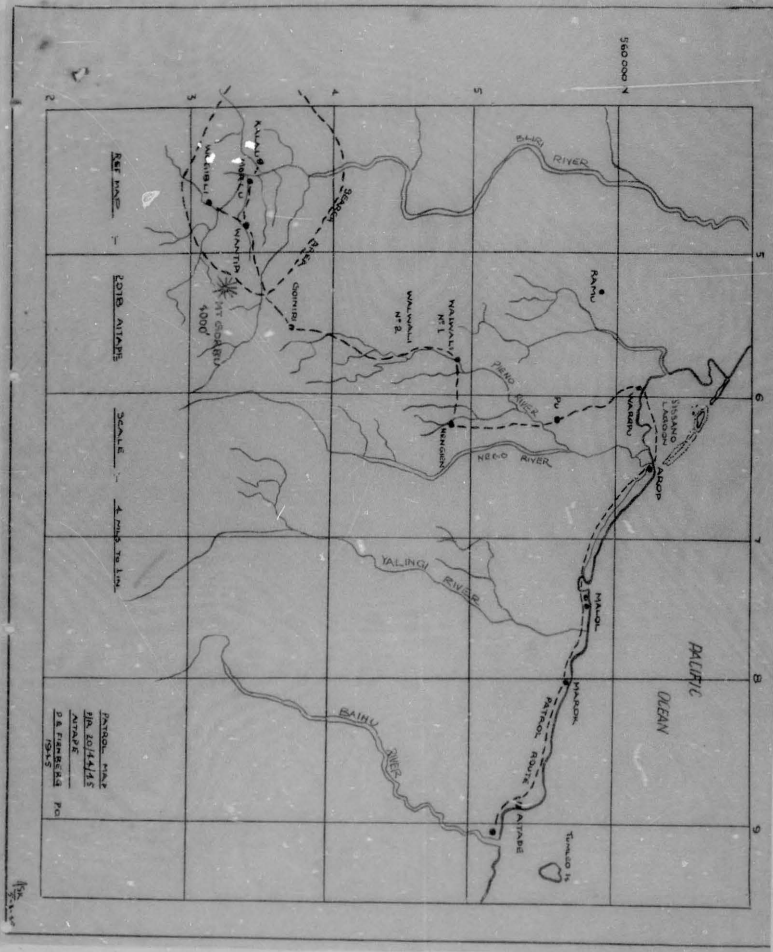
F N Warner Shand
DADS & NA NORTHERN REGION

20 Mar 45

Coal

RECEIVED
18 MAR 1945

DS





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 21 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by L. A. F. GON

Area Patrolled VANIMO COASTAL AND INLAND AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 7.2.1945 to 16.2.1945

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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PATROL REPORT

AREA PATROLLED: KRISA, KILMARI, and KREMAHA areas, INLAND VANIMO.
MAPS: VANIMO EAST, VANIMO WEST, PUAL EAST, PUAL WEST, 1 in to 1 mile.
OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. To census this area.
2. To investigate rehabilitation conditions.
3. To investigate native reports of enemy stragglers proceeding in a westerly direction.

PERSONNEL:

NGX 142 LIEUT A.F. GOW
RPC ALMO
ex TNG TURU
" KIEI
RPC WALINGINCI
" ADIT
" YERIMAN
ex TNG TAVIA

DIARY:

- 7 Feb From WUTUNG by canoe to IAKO; arrived 1600 hrs and camped.
- 8 To VANIMO; arrived 1200; arranged for carriers & packed stores for carrying.
- 9 Left VANIMO at 0730 hrs along KRISA track. Road comparatively dry, but has not yet been cleared. Arrived KRISA 1630 and camped.
- 10 Lined and censused community at KRISA in morning, and in afternoon inspected new village site.
- 11 From KRISA to OSSIMA; villages lined and censused. Road recently cleared and village in good order. OMULA people lined in same village; apparently village officials have had control here, and a number of migrations have taken place over the last four years. Patrol moved on to AIRU and staged for night. Census taken.
- 12 Patrol proceeding to OSSIMOR, where these villagers together with those of AWOL were lined and censused. Thence to ISI where this process was repeated. From ISI to new village of ILOP, and camped.
- 13 Census of ILOP completed and patrol passed on to KIRIPAU; natives very timid and a large number still living in bush. New village site well chosen and reasonably clean, as were the roads from KIRIPAU to KIRIWIESS. KIRIWIESS village in good condition and natives from KIRIWIESS and AUP waiting to be lined. Then proceeded OSOL where natives were once again censused. As no Rest House in this village, proceeded on to EWI and camped.
- 14 Censused EWI and ELAU, and then returned to KRISA, arriving 1400. Carriers for journey to coast selected.
- 15 From KRISA at 0645 hrs. Owing to recent rains, a very slippery track. Arrived VANIMO at 1600, continued to ARRIMO, and camped.
- 16 By canoe to WUTUNG. Investigated death of IAKO woman en route

CENSUS:

A fairly accurate census of all the inland villages was taken, although some difficulties were experienced in doing so. Fortunately, every village was in possession of some sort of village book, even though in some cases not the current one, and in other cases the previous census figures had become so disfigured that a new census had to be taken. A further handicap was the unusually prolific number of migrations, which in a period of more than 4 years since the last census had become considerable and confusing.

Census figures are shown hereunder:-

NAME OF VILLAGE	BIRTHS		DEATHS		I/L		NEW NAMES		MIGRATIONS				TOTALS			
									IN		OUT		CHILD			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
KRISA	NEW CENSUS				13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	34	47	54
OMOI & OSSIMA	2	-	5	2	1	15	-	-	2	1	-	1	21	15	35	33
OMULA	2	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	3	2	-	2	16	9	33	26
AIRU	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	1	1	2	13	4	15	14	
AWOL & OSSIMOR	1	-	3	1	1	9	6	5	2	2	2	4	11	10	28	22
ISI	7	10	7	4	19	12	5	1	1	2	-	7	28	31	52	56
ILOP	6	9	4	2	6	14	3	1	-	3	-	1	30	28	26	39
KIRIPAU	6	5	12	8	3	6	4	-	2	1	2	19	14	42	34	
KIRIWISS & AUP	13	12	9	12	6	2	1	-	2	-	3	42	28	47	42	
OSOL	19	14	15	18	46	8	3	-	1	2	7	71	44	72	84	
ELAU & EWI	5	5	3	7	14	3	-	-	2	3	3	2	31	20	44	43
TOTALS	63	58	61	73	145	33	15	10	19	9	31	32	237	146	1447	

Entered on Census Book 1/7/49

Considering the conditions under which these people have lived for the past two years, it is surprising that a greater decrease in population has not taken place. In the two instances of KIRIWISS and ILOP, an increase of 6 & 7 respectively has taken place.

REHABILITATION

Approx 12 months ago, the much harassed Japanese forces at WEWAK, sensing an impending Allied operation in this area, began to retreat westward towards HOLLANDIA. When the dual landing operation did take place, simultaneously at AITAPE and HOLLANDIA, a fairly considerable and disorganised force of the enemy were between these two points. Rather than make a direct and futile attempt to break through the Americans' perimeter defence at HOLLANDIA, a number of these troops moved inland hoping to by-pass our forces. Some on these died en route, but quite a number reached the KILMARI-KRISA area, and decided to spend some time there, as they were too exhausted to proceed further. At the time of this unwanted intrusion, the local natives deserted their villages; some to go to the coast, whilst others remained inland, and in both cases maintained a precarious existence. Without the assistance of the natives in obtaining food for them, the Japs could not survive long, and those who did not proceed further westward eventually died in this area. About 3 months ago, the KILMARI and KRISA natives settled on the coast, and commenced re-construction of their villages and gardens. *were instructed to return*

When this patrol visited the area, it was found that the work of re-construction was making good progress. Most of the old villages had been burned to dispose of the remains of the Japs who had died there. New sites had been judiciously chosen, cleared, and already a number of houses built. The people were told to continue in the same manner as they had started, and as soon as work on houses had been completed to divert some of their energy to the roads and rest houses. This was the first admin patrol to the area since 1940, and the natives seemed gratified at some official recognition of their labour.

211

ROADS AND REST HOUSES:

Considering that the return of the natives to this area was fairly recent, both roads and rest houses were in good repair. The road from VANIMO to KRISA needs cleaning, and this fact was impressed on the KRISA people, as soon as necessary projects were completed. Between the KRISA-KREMAHANG-KILMARI villages, all roads had been recently cleaned, and new rest houses built. The latter, however, although well roofed and floored, were not walled, which oversight is to be amended in the near future.

HEALTH:

The general health in this region is comparatively good, although several cases of framboesia were noticed. As medical supplies were limited, very little treatment could be given. A medical patrol of both the inland and coastal areas of VANIMO should be given urgent consideration.

NGIE RECRUITING:

A recruiting patrol with Lieut GARTNER, and WO 11 SUTHERLAND, ANGAU, visited this area in December last, and enlisted in all 53 recruits. Although this number is not excessive in comparison with the population totals, it is considered that some of these recruits were not wisely chosen. In some cases married men with children were taken when single men were available.

Some examples from the villages of OMOI and OSSIMA are stated:

KUMI, with wife and 2 children
EBI, only son of widowed mother
NUMUA, with 3 wives and 2 children

At AWOL, the recruit KEIO was enlisted; this man having a wife with two young children and expecting a third.

Although these men may have been volunteers for NGIE, it is considered that, with such obligations in their villages, enlistment should have been refused.

ENEMY ACTIVITIES:

No enemy were seen during the course of the patrol, nor were native reports heard to indicate recent Jap activities in this area.

POLICE:

The conduct of the police during this journey was good; Const AIMO, the senior constable, was very efficient as usual. Consts BYERIMAN and ADIT, accompanying their first patrol, although lacking in experience, showed promise for future occasions.

A. F. GOW Lieut
PATROL OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 22 of 4/45

Patrol Conducted by L. MONK

Area Patrolled INLAND AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 8/2/1945 to 18/2/1945

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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INLAND AREA
AITAPE
1 Mar 45.

22 of 44/45.

PATROL REPORT - WGX367 Lieut MONK, WO - Inland Area

FROM: SALATA (484004 NANU E) through TIMINGER, INAKOR (445935) and SUNGUA LASIMEE (454877) to WONGAMBITABA (436825 Werak Strat) thence returning through TAU villages (3196 NANU W) MUSENDAI (397967) and SALATA to SALIF (330015).

OBJECTS: To contact AIB personnel and return with Japanese POWs and 14 Indian troops rescued from enemy hands.

PERSONNEL: (a) Lt Monk, WO, AROAU, Lt Milnes, 2/5 Bn, and 24 ORs
(b) 3 RPO
(c) 40 carriers (assisted by daily labour from villages in stretcher carrying).

DURATION: 8 Feb 45 - 18 Feb 45.

MAPS: US Provisional Series Shte 1" - 1 mile NANU E & W. NEWAK Strat Series 4 miles - 1". Track map showing additional information (1" - 1 m.) and showing area not covered by NANU provisional series is attached.

GENERAL:

Original instructions were to proceed to NUNGUATA to achieve object and there receive rations by air, but having heard through natives that AIB personnel were at LASIMEE, decided to contact them first. There learned that prisoners and Indians were at WONGAMBITABA, and that there was no provision for air-dropping at NUNGUATA, with the Japanese close by.

After the patrol picked up the party to be escorted, a fairly strong enemy force moved into INAKOR from both north and south, and effectively barred that route for the return trip, necessitating a roundabout trip through TAU and MUSENDAI areas.

The covering force, 1 officer and 24 ORs, would have been sufficient to handle any small scrap, but with six or seven Indians being carried, and five of the others in very poor condition, the risk of casualties would have been too great.

PATROL DIARY:

7/2/45: At WORANGON (SALATA) 484004. Lieut Milner and 24 ORs arrived from BULAMITA. Having signed on 40 natives for the patrol, party moved off 0930 hrs to TIMINGER villages. Lunched, and in moving on, found fresh Jap footprints and freshly chewed and expectorated food. Quick search yielded no sight of enemy, so patrol moved to INAKOR (440932) camping in the village. Native information of AIB personnel at SUNGUA LASIMEE, enemy at TAKOMOGAS 477950 and also at YURANAKOR (485878) the latter having patrolled towards ASANAKOR.

8/2/45:

From INAKOR by hidden track to SUNGUA LASIMEE, where AIB party had sent all gear back to WONGAMBITABA, and were preparing to abandon the camp, as an estimated 80/100 enemy had come from YURANAKOR to MIRABEON River on the LASIMEE track. Patrol moved back west on new track towards WONGAMBITABA, and camped in bush on river bank at approx (415855).

- 8 9/2/45: To WONGAMBITABA. Some Indians still at AIB base camp at KLAFFE and some at NUNGUALA bush.
- 10/2/45: Five days' rations dropped by 'plane for entire party. Indians not fit to travel. Native reports of enemy party (some 100 odd) having moved to INAKOR.
- 11/2/45: Lieut Monk, police, and carriers, moved to TAHAMBITET via NGASASUE to recon road and recruit extra carriers. A very steep descent and climb on this track made it undesirable for stretchers.
- Had broken new track from WONGAMBITABA to main TAU MASALANGA road in the morning to bypass other difficult stretchers and shorten the trip.
- 12/2/45: To TAUANDAW (317964) to pick dropping strip and build camp site. Decided to use existing rest-house and build temporary goal for the prisoners. Leaving one NS native constable to send in labour, self and line returned to WONGAMBITABA, arriving 1730 hrs. Other Indians had arrived, bringing total to 14.
- 13/2/45: Patrol rested, building stretchers, breaking rations into loads, etc. 40 TAU natives sent in by constable.
- 14/2/45: From WONGAMBITABA to TAUANDAW. Very long hard trip, necessitated by no water along the track. Indians in poor condition.
- 15/2/45: Another air-drop of rations expected at 0730 hrs did not arrive until 1230, so patrol remained at TAUANDAW the night - also heavy rain set in at 1400 hrs.
- 16/2/45: From TAUANDAW to MUSENDAL (387967). One of party (Australian) sick, and had to be carried. 33 natives from TAU assisting the line, but with heavy loads after yesterday's drop. Indians had been re-outfitted by AIB, and all their gear had to be carried.
- 17/2/45 From MUSENDAL via APER (IAP) to SALATA and camped WORANGOM, using 64 natives from MUSENG - MUSENDAL. Today six Indians and one Australian on stretchers Japanese feeling the strain.
- 18/2/45: Party returned to BALIF - but 2/5 Ba personnel with Japanese and six of the walking Indians going to BULAMITA.

NATIVES:

The SALATA natives (with a few from SA-UNAS, ILAMABETA and TAHUN) which accompanied the patrol proved themselves excellent workers and carriers. These people have returned to their villages (the forward elements of the formation being ahead of them) but the MBRAS and TMINOER natives are still afraid of a Japanese counter-attack, and not being so well protected, only a few are living in the bush.

INAKOR and ASANAKOR natives, when contacted, were cheerful and happy, and living normal village lives, but will doubtless have a changed outlook on life now that the enemy are in their area.

Although SINGUA-LASIMEE is an old village site, there are no natives there, reputedly having been killed and routed by the NUNGUALA people in years gone by.

WONGAMBITABA claim they are not related to MASALANGA though of the same type - tall, well-scrubbed, naked, and proud - but have come from regions south near NUNGUALA.

TAU villages are heavily populated with a good type of native. They are living a fairly normal life of the controlled natives who have had no 'kiap' to visit them for some time. A few minor disputes were settled, but witnesses for two cases for courts for native affairs were not available when the patrol was in the area. It is a good sign that these natives made prompt mention of their courts, and the two matters pending are held in abeyance until next patrol passes near TAU.

MUSENDAI and MUSENG natives are very timid, and afraid of the Japanese. While most other villages remain in their houses and keep sentries on the roads to warn them of the approach of Japanese, these people prefer to skulk in the bush as long as Japanese are within a day's march of them.

However, they are becoming easier of mind after having seen the many defeats inflicted on the enemy, and have promised to all be in their villages permanently by 21 Feb if no more enemy moves have been made in their direction.

APOS natives were not contacted, having fled far afield into the bush. MUSENDAI insist that the APOS are 'big heads' and should be forcibly brought from the bush, but this accusation may have been made through personal motives.

NATIVE FOODS AND GARDENS:

On 10 Feb 45 the enemy made their first visit to the INAKOR-ASAKOR area. This area had plenty of food, good gardens in full production, and an abundance of coconuts, but the Japanese can change that very rapidly, which may make these natives destitute for food, as they have not needed to build small hidden gardens in the bush.

TAU villages have not been visited by the enemy, and it appears unlikely that an enemy party can reach them. Their gardens are well laid out and highly productive, with an abundance of yaws and bananas.

WONGAMBITARA and the hamlet of HDALHA have only a small population, but their gardens have plenty of food. Sago is not over-identified, but sufficient for their needs. Native foods are insufficient for any large carrier lines to be run from the gardens.

MUSENDAI-MUSENG-APOS area have food. The gardens have only occasionally been visited by the enemy, and have suffered little. Staple foods are fairly plentiful, but the natives need to be placed on the work of putting fresh areas under cultivation as the fear of enemy infiltration has caused a hitch in their normal programme of replenishing the foods eaten.

East of the MIHAMON River - through the SOMBIETA area and into MUMIAN area, the natives are badly off for food, having been systematically robbed and pillaged by the enemy. They can exist on the small plots they have cultivated in the bush, but need a lot of hard work to clear and replant. They will have a lean time until new areas are productive, but will definitely not starve.

ROADS, BEST HOUSES, etc:

BULAMITA (515041 MANU E) to SINGUA-BASINEE (459877) - WONGAMBITARA (336825 Newak atrat) thence back through TAU villages (3195).

Road from BULAMITA $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs to WORANGOM at head of SALATA villages. To MANU River is easy fall over lessening ridges with good firm track. MANU crossing would be impassable after rains. From MANU to WORANGOM, easy track, crossing one stream.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 22A. of 44/45.

Patrol Conducted by NO. 11 KAAD

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 21/2/1945 to 2/3/1945

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

H.Q. 2/7 Aust. Inf. Bn.
-2-1945

ADD.
Inland.
SUKK DISTRICT.

REPORT OF PATROL BY W.O. KAAD, F.P.

From BALIF (430015) to AMELI (489032) in the LUWAITE group via SALATA (489005) and BUNAHOI (479015), returning through BUNAHOI to INAKOR thence to TUMINGIL (464965), thence BOMBINGA (488975), to MUSENDAL (398968), return to BALIF via WARANGUL.

Reference Made: U.S. PROVISIONAL 1" to 1 MILE, NANU EAST.

Duration: Ten days.

Purpose: To recruit natives for two year's indenture from all areas passed through.
Where possible to commence rehabilitation measures.

Patrol accompanied by:

W.O. KAAD F.P., Patrol Officer.
Four members of the R.P.C. as under,
Reg. No. Const. MAFAWAMI EX.T.N.S.
" " " GORI
" " 3913 " GUTAI
" " 4028 " DUNA
Six prisoners
Various carriers.

DIARY.

21-2-45: Arrived WARANGUL (489005) in SALATA group after two hours and found that most of the miles were absent, helping to change location of "B" Coy. of 2/5 Bn. Made camp, sent note to W.O. ANDERSON, R.P.C. attached to COY., requesting the release of these men in order that they could line in their own village, if it were compatible with operational requirements. Spent the remainder of the day talking to village officials and old men concerning the rebuilding of their villages and gardens, and the re-education of customs - sing-sings, mandorits etc.

22-2-45: To BUNAHOI in three-quarters of an hour and found a welcoming committee of four 'meris' only, despite the fact that word had been sent to the luluwai, MATWASUL, to line all his people. Sent police to bring the people in, and by noon had found that the village had been recruited to its limit. Directed luluwai to get his villagers working at clearing site and pointed out the error of his ways in not having them in from the bush as ordered.

An hour on to AMELI where 6 natives were recruited from TERAWON and LUWAITE. Talked to officials whose sole thought seemed to be to build a new house YAP as soon as possible, and told them that their own houses and gardens were to be put in order first.

23-2-45: EMUL and ALUMI produced another 4 for indenture. One had an ulcer on the leg, but as he was a big, likely looking type and his defect could be remedied while he worked he was accepted.

Heard of several cases of sickness - five sent to YAKRES NATIVE HOSPITAL for treatment for yaws, ulcers etc. Message to Lieut. KONY requesting more s'guanidine to treat three cases. BUNUNGE, doctor boy of EMUL reprimanded for not doing anything about his sick.

On return BUNAHOI natives were hard at work on their village site - a good start. Another dysentery and several yaw cases.

Reached SALOM in three-quarters of an hour. Hunched, then lined natives one recruit.

S'guanidine arrived so gave it to the officials of the villages concerned with directions to some in the appropriate quantities.

24-2-45: SALATA, WARANGUL, WA-AMU and APONGE lined and twelve recruits signed on. Sent in twenty one recruits to BALIF.

Left SALOM at 1100 hrs., arrived TUMINGIL 1300. hrs.

The M'ERAS and TUMINGIL people came in and added seven men to the list of recruits. Report received that enemy were in occupation of ASANAKO, my proposed next stop. In view of this I decided to visit the BOMBINGA area. (488975)

25-2-45: Reached BOMBINGA in three hours, passing through SAM-UNAS villages where several stops were made to talk to various officials.

Found that troops were in occupation of village so stayed with W.O. ANDERSON, N.L.C.

*Use to
all
days
10/15
etc*

All natives had arrived by 1500 hours so they were assembled outside the perimeter and four recruits obtained from BOMBINGA and two from AUL.

Contacted Lieut. MONK, O.I.C. ANSAU, at BALIF, and received orders to cross to MUSENDAI and recruit in that district. Heard that M.C. 2/7 Bn. was visiting this place on the 27-2-45, so I telephoned SN. H.Q. and arranged with him to bring extra supplies of M.A.B. Etc. to treat cases which I sent in. Sent word of this to all officials and ordered them to bring in all their people requiring treatment.

26-2-45: ENDIPI villagers came in at 0800. and four recruits were obtained. Three quarters of an hour to ILAHABITA (48398) where I was again held up awaiting arrival of men. Three recruits from SAU-UNAS and two from ILAHABITA.

To MUSENDAI via SALON and YAP (422979), making camp at 1700 hrs. 27-2-45: As my arrival was almost on the heels of the runner sent to inform luluwai of my coming, most of the people were still in the bush, but by noon all had come in. Fine young men are absent working as casuals at BALIF, so recruited six here, another four to come from those at BALIF. Although Japs have been through here there seems to be still a quantity of food - not overmuch, but more than has been in evidence in other parts. Messengers to APOS.

28-2-45: To MUSENDAI in half an hour. Villagers assembled and seven recruits were signed, with three to come from the thirteen now at BALIF. As APOS people have a reputation for not turning up to line, two police sent to ensure that they did, and to also go to a new place that had been built to hide from the JAPANESE. One of the men told lies and as a result only the people of APOS true arrived. Sent a guide and other police to bring in the rest of the population.

From those already here two recruits were taken, one a deserter from the casual labour line at TONG. Three others had run away with this man and on enquiry it was learned that two were working as sentries with A.I.B. and that the other was still in hiding. Sent for this man.

2-3-45: Awaiting return of police. Sentry from INAKOR (445933) reported with information that enemy was still holding ASANAKO in strength and sending forcing parties of four to five, escorted by one armed man in the direction of INAKO and URUNGU, estimated enemy force, at least 100 men. Police arrived with three family groups only. The remainder now living about two days walk into the bush are at too great a distance to bring in, as food supplies are getting short. Two deserters previously reported as working with A.I.B. were also brought in. - these were signed for two years making a total of four recruits from APOS.

2-3-45: Recruiting in this area finished. Returned to base. Total number of recruits signed sixty seven (67).

NATIVE SITUATION.

Health. Considering the fact that so little medical work has been performed in this area for the past three years, the comparative health of the natives is very surprising. Yaws and ulcers were as usual the main affliction, and several severe cases were sent to the native hospital at YAMBES. Arrangements were made with medical section accompanying troops to give injections and treatment whenever necessary, and word to this effect was sent out to all villages.

Three cases of dysentery were reported and extra supplies of sulphaguanidine were obtained to treat same. All were later said to be cured.

ROADS, BRIDGES ETC.

All roads and tracks badly overgrown, although the constant movement of troops has cleared and widened some of them. For the most part they present no difficulty and are easily negotiated.

Streams and watercourses crossed are small, with the exception of the MINAMBON RIVER, which is about 25 yards wide. However as it is very shallow 18" to 2', travelling is not held up by it.

(3.)
GARDENS, NATIVE FOODS, AGRICULTURE.

All gardens have been devastated by enemy foraging and coconuts are scarcely seen, although fortunately only a few of the trees have been cut down. As a result food is short, but in no cases was there evidence that natives were starving, and questioning brought the same answer. The people are living on small gardens planted in the bush. Sago, and the little kauku and yam which has grown in their gardens since the JAP left.

In the MUSENDAI area food was much more plentiful and several villages brought in food to trade.

Instructions were issued to all officials and people to get to work on new gardens. The necessary seedlings etc are available in the area so there should be no delay in this work.

VILLAGES.

During the outward journey it was noticed that only in one or two villages had the inhabitants returned to their places. The remainder were still living in the bush where they had fled with the advent of the enemy. Some of the villages are mere heaps of ashes left after either the enemy or our own troops had been through them. In the case of enemy action this was done as a means of punishing villages that had helped the ALLIES. In this category come BUIAROI and M'BRAS.

During the occupation of some villages it was found necessary to burn the houses for the sake of our troops' safety - prevent their possible use by snipers and to eliminate their obstruction of fields of fire. Such places as SALOM, URITA and BOMBINGA have been affected in this way.

At all halts the opportunity was taken to encourage the people to return to their homes and begin rehabilitation measures, and advice given about same. While sac-sac leaf is not plentiful owing to demands on it for buildings for war purposes, there is a sufficiency for the purpose of any rebuilding measures necessary and, of course, other materials are not lacking.

MORALE & ATTITUDE.

Morale in all areas was very high and co-operation was given the patrol in all matters. The APOS people are or were the only exceptions to this rule, but I believe their attitude to be due to the fact that they are still in a more or less half-wild state and have never been properly controlled. All suggestions and advice with regard to rehabilitation measures were received very favourably. In some places it wasn't needed as the people were already hard at work, but at all others work was begun while I was still in the area, and on the return journey good results were in evidence.

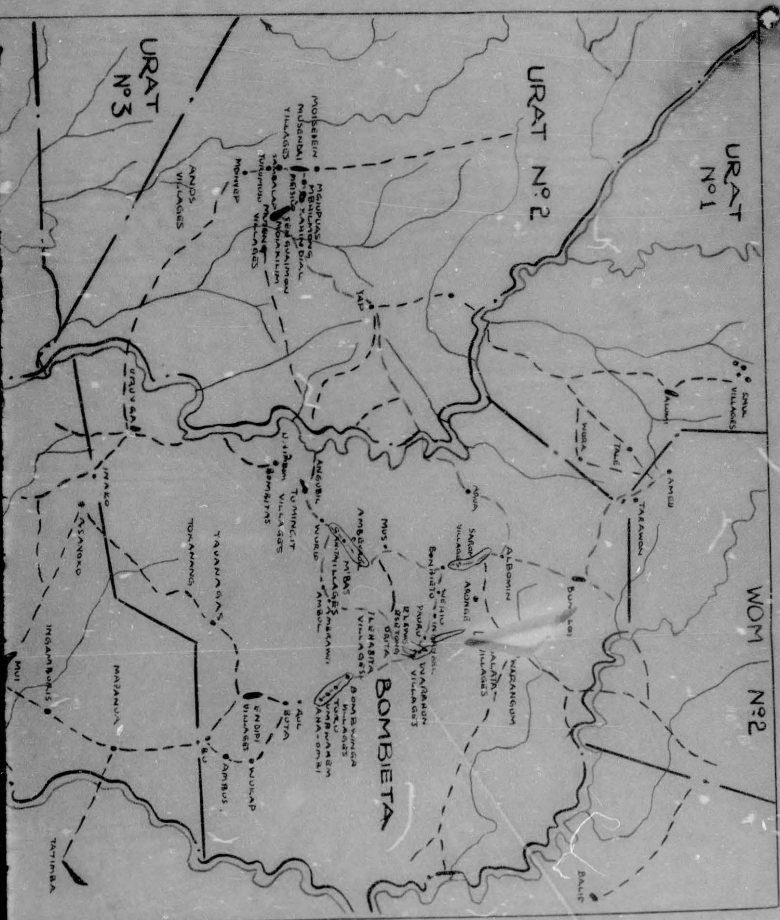
RESULTS OF PATROL.

Total number of recruits signed in area, 67.
Rehabilitation measures started in all villages.

POLICE.

All police proved willing and able.
Constable MANATAMBI knows the area intimately and proved invaluable.

(sgd)
.....V.O.2.
(P.P.KAAD.)



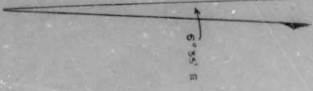
URAT
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No 2

URAT
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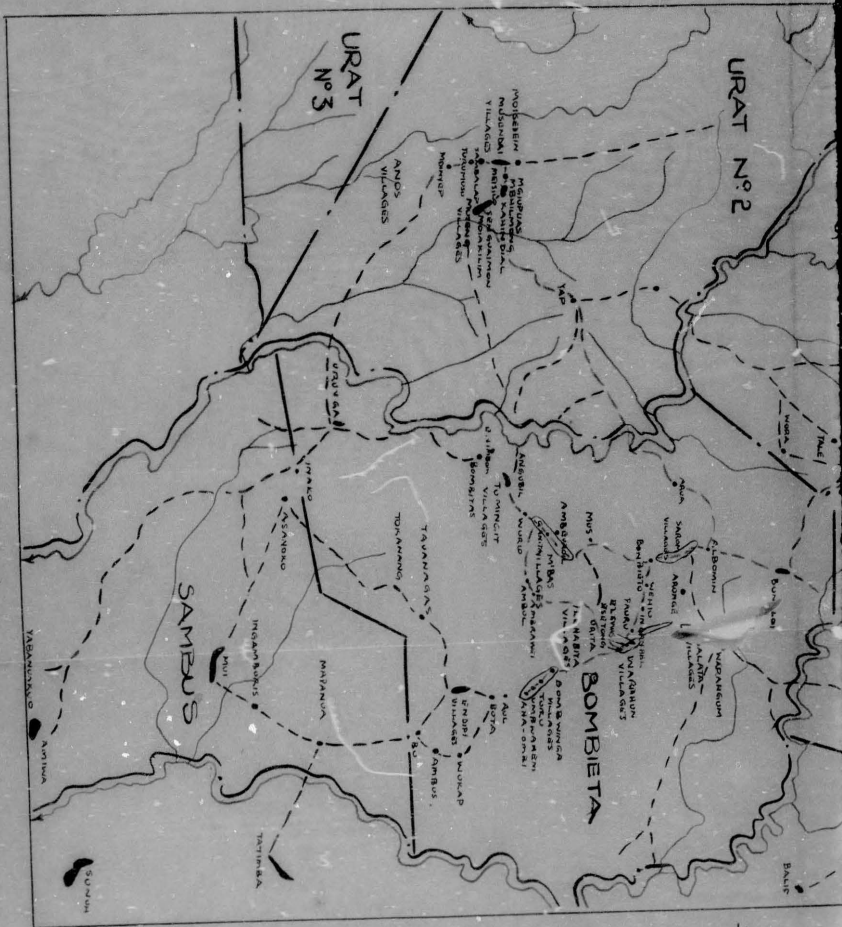
BOMBIETA



URAT N°2

URAT N°3

SCALE 1" TO 1 MILE.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 250/44/45

Patrol Conducted by P.F. FIENBERG

Area Patrolled DREIKIKIR - I

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 5/4/1945 to 12/4/45

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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PATROL REPORT

REPORT OF PATROL BY: WMAE WOLF FIEBERG, P.S. (PO)

AREA PATROLLED: Area west of AMUK River as far as ASANAKOR and south as far as YUBANAKUOR.

PATROL ROUTE: Via LAHINGA, ILAHITA, WANGUP, UTUNUP, S'IAHU, APANGAI, YUBANAKUOR, ASANAKOR, ENTIPI, ILAHITA, AUPIK No. 2.

MAP REF: No. Q572 HANU EAST 1 inch.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Lieut B. Tyres & 2A CRs of 16 Pln 'D'
Coy 2/7 Abat Inf Batt.
2 members RFC.

PURPOSE OF PATROL: (a) To clear area of possible enemy parties encountered along the patrol route.
(b) To organize an efficient system of voluntary native sentries throughout the area.
(c) Propaganda among the native population.

PERIOD OF PATROL: 5 - 12 April 45.

COMMUNICATIONS & RATIONING: Aerial communication daily at appointed positions by panel code, and ration drop every second day.

PATROL DIARY

- 5 APR 45: Moved to LAHINGA No. 1 and picked up patrol of 16 Pln under comd of Lieut B. Tyres. Patrol departed LAHINGA and proceeded to ILAHITA. No natives available and patrol continued on to WANGUP where heavy rain prevented further progress.
- 6 APR 45: Departed WANGUP at 0800 hrs and proceeded to UTUNUP, then on to S'IAHU to contact 'plane.
- 7 APR 45: To YUBANAKUOR via APANGAI.
- 8 APR 45: YUBANAKUOR to ASANAKOR. Ration 'plane failed to arrive and all rations expended.
- 9 APR 45: ASANAKOR to ENTIPI. Track very bad. Ration drop at approx 1630 provided first meal for nearly thirty hours.
- 10 APR 45: Heavy rain during night and early morning and river in flood. Patrol forced to remain at ENTIPI. Ration drop at 1530 hrs. AIB patrol bringing in Lieut R Webber for medical treatment arrived.
- 11 APR 45: ENTIPI to ILAHITA. Contact 'plane arrived.
- 12 APR 45: ILAHITA to AUPIK No. 2. Left Pln there and reported to HQ at QUELIGER.

PATROL SUMMARY

1. OPERATIONAL:

The operational role of the patrol was conducted by Lieut Tyres, but some aspects of this had a direct influence on the success of the patrol from a propaganda viewpoint. This will be commented upon under that heading.

2. ORGANIZATION OF SENTRIES:

It was found that an efficient system of sentries was already in operation throughout the area, and it was not considered either necessary or advisable to appoint any more volunteers. However many sentries were at a loss as to their duties or methods now that our troops are no longer in the area, and consequently they were instructed on three points:-

- (a) When unarmed individuals or small ill-equipped parties of the enemy are encountered, sentries have been instructed to destroy them whenever possible on their own account.
- (b) In the event of larger parties they are to report them immediately to the nearest Aist Force of EAST of ASAIKOR and to the ANGAU police post at BREIKIRI if "ES" of this point. In all cases enemy movements are to be reported as quickly and as accurately as possible.
- (c) They are not to interfere with village officials in matters of local administration.

3. PROPAGANDA:

In my opinion the conducting of a Propaganda Patrol in the company of troops bound to a set route and schedule is not either desirable nor effective. The majority of natives are reluctant to report in to a "Government" Patrol but have no desire to come in contact with troops any more than possible. Without casting any slur upon the members of the patrol or previous patrols, it is obvious that the natives regard all troops with a very dubious eye. As one tul tul put it "The Japanese eat our food and destroy what they don't eat, while the Australians burn our villages and then make us build new houses again. The kanakas won't come back now until everybody has gone."

At UTUMUF on 6 Apr 45 sentries informed the patrol of a party of Japanese encamped at SALEM (?) a village approx 2500 yds east of UTUMUF. According to reports this party consisted of between 20 - 25 men, many ill and all badly equipped. However, owing to the schedule laid down making it necessary to proceed on to SIMAU to contact the plane, the patrol was unable to eliminate this enemy pocket. The effect of such procedure upon the native mind may well be imagined. To inform natives at this juncture of our superiority in all things and of the inevitable and rapid defeat of the enemy, would have been little short of ridiculous, and I seemed it less harmful to refrain from attempting it. The explanation that we had to go on to SIMAU to meet the plane was received with ill-concealed doubt.

It is my belief that talk at this period is very ineffective propaganda unless backed up by a gratuitous issue of trade. Despite previous assurances NO trade whatsoever was dropped throughout the patrol, unless two small packages containing ten sticks of tobacco and one box of matches could be considered as such. Approx 25 lbs rice was dropped as native rations, scarcely an adequate supply for a seven day patrol where carriers are recruited from village to village, apart from the rationing of

two police and guides. After the rationing plane failed to arrive on 8 Apr 45, the patrol was without European rations for nearly 30 hrs. Not a very disastrous position, perhaps, nor yet one likely to impress the natives with our organisation and infallibility. In point of fact, far from being in a position to assist the natives in their food problems, the patrol barely avoided the embarrassment of having to obtain some of their precious supply for its own use.

In short, it is my considered opinion that the patrol, from a propaganda viewpoint at least, was a dismal failure.

GENERAL

1. NATIVES - ATTITUDE TOWARDS PATROL:

As previously mentioned, considerable difficulty was encountered in bringing in the natives from the bush. Their re-action to the arrival of the patrol was, to use a current expression, "It's on again!", and they were obviously relieved to learn that our stay was of one night's duration only. It is not to be deduced from this that their attitude was hostile but rather one of pained resignation.

2. CONDITION OF VILLAGES:

All main villages have been destroyed throughout the area and are in a condition usual to settlements left in the wake of an advancing army. No attempt is being made to return to the old village sites.

3. FOOD SITUATION:

All kinds of food are in short supply. Gardens have been eaten out, and though some new crops have been planted, they will not be available for several months. Sago and pit-pit, augmented by a little fruit, is the main diet, but these are not available in any large quantity. The greater majority of coconut trees in the village areas have been destroyed or stripped of their crops.

4. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

In villages where officials had been previously appointed, the tul tul or lulual usually appeared after a short delay. Though it was obvious that only a small percentage of the population ever reported in, they were more than sufficient for the patrol's needs and more than sufficient considering the lack of trade. Apart from the attitude already mentioned, no fault was found with the work of these officials.

5. HEALTH:

Those natives contacted appeared to be in much better physical condition than was anticipated, although many children were obviously suffering from malnutrition. The patrol had little time or opportunity, however, to pay attention to details.

6. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

All roads are overgrown and/or in bad condition, and bridges are few and in need of repair or replacement.

7. POLICE:

The following members of the RFG and Spec Constabulary accompanied the patrol:-

No. 3790	Const SENGEN
S/C	Const TURI

Both these constables carried out their duties in an efficient manner & conducted themselves well at all times.

(V) (V) (V)
 P. C. HEMING
 Patrol Officer

COPY

MAPRIK AREA
15 April 45.

DO
ATAPE.

PATROL REPORT - WILL FIENBERG, FE

1. Attached is a report by Will Fienberg of a Patrol made in company with 16 Pltn "D" Coy 2/7 Batt.
2. As can be seen the effectiveness of this patrol was nullified by poor Q work. An investigation is being made to determine the reason.

If native ration and trade had been dropped no doubt this patrol could have been very valuable from an operational and administrative point of view. As it is we have apparently left a poor impression amongst villages.

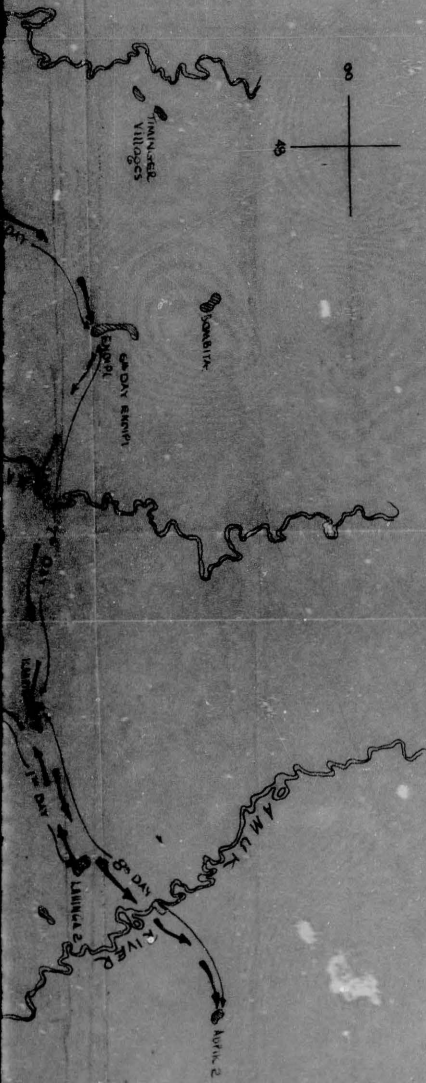
3. The question of our troops burning villages was taken up with the Bde Comd some few weeks ago as the practice appeared to become a habit irrespective of whether the enemy were occupying them or not. Bde then issued an instruction circularised to all coys that only in an operational necessity would buildings be burnt, and under no circumstances were House Tambarans to be destroyed.
4. On such a patrol as this has been an accurate appreciation of the food situation in the area could not be made; time did not permit. My contacts with natives of these areas some months ago satisfied me that although there was no surplus food, the natives were not under any hardship.

(SGD) R. Cole Capt
ADG.

MAP OVERLAY

NANU EAST 1:63,600

Ref. PATROL REPORT N° 1/44/45





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 211 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by LT J.N.S. LEGA

Area Patrolled LUMI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 1/5/1945 to 28/5/45

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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LUMI Police Post
WAPI
31 May 1945.

DO AITAPE

MONTHLY REPORT - LUMI - MAY 1945

PERSONNEL:

NGX385 Lieut Lega, TWJ (Patrol Officer)
QX40095 Sgt Marlow, JS (EMA)
L/Cpl Rennie, H. (W/T operator -6 Div)
10 Native Police

MAPS: HAWK WEST, AMER EAST, WAGAS WEST, SENO WEST,
PALEMA EAST.

DIARY:

1/5/45: Continued reconstruction of LUMI native village under supervision.

2/5/45: Wrote out monthly report for April. Paid off casual labour.

3/5/45: Village officials from PEMON returned from AITAPE. Continued reconstruction of LUMI village.

4/5/45: Made preparations for patrol to South WAPI.

5/5/45: Accompanied by Sgt Marlow (EMA) 6 native police, and 2 NMOs, we proceeded to SEINAM (554113) 1 hr 30 m., continued on to WETALI (565053) 1 hr 50 m. Lined natives and checked census, a satisfactory line-up, first visit in over five years. Place not properly clean, houses poor, sanitation insufficient, roads poor, issued general instructions re housing, gardening, and sanitation. Sgt Marlow carried out medical inspection of natives and village. Health fair. Rest house fair. Camped.

6/5/45: Proceeded to YUTIBI (589071) 1 hr, lined natives and checked census. Very satisfactory line up, considering these people have only been lined three times in fourteen years. Village dirty, houses poor, sanitation insufficient, health fair. Issued instructions re housing etc. Medical inspection of natives and village carried out by Sgt Marlow. Continued on to WARIN (613023) 1 hr 40 m., road mostly overgrown, lined natives, compiled census, issued new village book. Houses poor, sanitation nil, health fair, issued instructions re housing etc. Medical inspection carried out. Camped.

7/5/45: Proceeded to EULAWA (539974) 3 hrs. Road overgrown native pad. Lined natives, compiled census, issued new book. Very Satisfactory line up - lual states village has never been lined before. Houses poor, sanitation nil, health fair - issued general instructions as above. Medical inspection made. Camped.

8/5/45: Proceeded to YAKILTOM (642832) 6 hrs: Roads poor. Lined natives and compiled census for first time. Village not properly clean, houses poor, sanitation nil, issued instructions re housing, gardening, & sanitation. Medical inspection carried out. Approx 75% of population affected with Filaria Glands. This village marks the southern boundary of the WAPI district.

9/5/45: Proceeded to APARAU (602841) 3 hrs 15 m. Lined natives and compiled census for first time. Natives very timid and shy. Issued instructions re housing & sanitation. Only four males appear to speak pidgin. Medical inspection

carried out. A few scattered cases of Filarial Glands.

- 10/5/45: Proceeded to WOKIEN (460316) 3 hrs 30m. Lined natives and compiled census. Issued new book. Village dirty, houses poor, sanitation nil, health fair. Issued usual instructions. Medical inspection made. Continued on to YUKILO (421936) 2 hrs.
- 11/5/45: Lined YUKILO village & checked census. Very shy natives, unable to reconcile births and deaths etc due to pages missing from book. Issued general instructions re housing, gardening, etc. Medical inspection carried out. Camped.
- 12/5/45: Proceeded to GALGATU (505017) 1 hr 30m. Road poor. Lined natives and compiled census. New book issued. Houses poor sanitation nil. Issued usual instructions. Medical inspection carried out. Continued on to GUTAIYA (495054) 1 hr 5m. A very clean hamlet. Continued on to KANNUM (489071) 45 min. Road fair. Lined natives and checked census. Houses fair, sanitation insufficient, issued instructions re housing, sanitation etc. Thirteen cases of minor sores to LUMI hospital for treatment.
- 13/5/45: Proceeded to TAUTEI (501123) 1 hr 45 m. Road poor, continued on to LUMI (3 hrs). Everything on station in order. L/Opl Rennie had received orders to return to AITAPE last Thursday, but could not leave until I returned.
- 14/5/45: L/Opl Rennie departed for AITAPE this day, accompanied by Consts BIVI and MARON and ten carriers. Battery charger also forwarded.
- 15/5/45: Air drop this day. Practically one hundred per cent recovery.
- 16/5/45: Ten recruits in from south WAPI.
- 17/5/45: Ten recruits to AITAPE. Four parachutes also fwded.
- 18/5/45: Deserters from native hospital returned from YEBIL.
- 19/5/45: Fortnightly runner to AITAPE
- 20/5/45: Deserters from native hospital returned from N.W. WAPI.
- 21/5/45: Native police to EAST WAPI to pick up recruits and deserters from native hospital.
- 22/5/45: Battery charger arrived ex AITAPE.
- 23/5/45: Casual labour clearing grass from emergency landing strip.
- 24/5/45: As above.
- 25/5/45: Native police returned from ALKULAI (411253) without deserters from hospital. Report deserters and natives living in the bush.
- 26/5/45: Number of NL recruits reported in.
- 27/5/45: Prepared for trip to AITAPE, leaving station in charge of Sgt Marlow (EMA) with seven native police. Air drop this day - 100 per cent recovery.
- 28/5/45: Departed LUMI for AITAPE.

GENERAL

PERSONNEL:

Sgt Marlow (EMA) has settled down to his duties, and has carried them out in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. He accompanied me on a Patrol through the South WAPI, and showed keen interest in his work.

L/Cpl Rennie, attached from 6 Aust Div Signals, carried out his work in a very satisfactory manner. When this man was called back to AITAPE, I was sorry to see him go.

COMMUNICATIONS:

These have been maintained with DO AITAPE per 3 BZ radio transmitting and receiving set. At times signals come through very clearly, but at times weakly. It is my opinion that this set needs a thorough overhaul, as many of the switches are faulty.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The native situation in this area has now settled down to normal. The natives are once again leading their everyday life.

SANITATION:

In almost every village now pit latrines have been constructed, and the natives now appear to be using them.

AGRICULTURE:

The natives have spent quite a lot of time in their gardens, planting new crops, and clearing bush to work more gardens. Throughout the month I have issued many seeds and plants, such as pumpkin, corn, tomatoes, cabbages, beetroot, and melons. The natives have been instructed how to plant and care for these.

HOUSING:

Most villages are now destroying the old unoccupied houses in the village and building new ones in their place. The effect of this can be seen in nearly every village.

ROADS AND TRACKS:

Most tracks throughout the area are now in fair condition. Little difficulty is experienced in travelling from village to village.

HEALTH:

Health throughout the area is fairly good. Occasionally a case or two of dysentery is reported, but everything possible is being done to stamp this out.

HOSPITAL:

This comes under the direct control of Sgt Marlow. At present there are approximately 100 patients, mostly suffering from minor sores, yaws, and tropical ulcers.

REST HOUSES:

There is usually a fair rest house in every village, and throughout patrols no difficulty is found in obtaining sleeping accommodation.

la
MICR
B
COPY

LUMI Police Post
WAPI
31 May 1945.

DO
AITAPE

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE

No. 2247	Cpl	GIRAGARI	Has carried out his duties very satisfactorily. Is well trained and disciplined.
No. 2819	Const	MARON	A very quiet constable. Carries out his duties well. Is well trained.
No. 2887	Const	DAMAE	Has had trouble with his feet for some time.
No. 3225	Const	BIVI	A well-trained constable. Carries out his duties very satisfactorily.
No. 3472	Const	TAMYAP	Well-trained but rather dull.
No. 3748	Const	UMANT	A constable of many years' standing. Does his work very well.
No. 3977	Const	DABUNG	Well-trained and disciplined. Does his work well.
No. 4087	Const	DAMAE	An easy-going constable. Does his work well.
No. 4182	Const	BINIUS	Well-trained, disciplined, does his work well.
Special Const		JAURI	Carries out his duties very satisfactorily. Is well-trained and energetic.

(Sgd) T.W. LEGA Lieut
Patrol Officer.

NATIVE LABOUR:

During the month I have employed a total of twenty casual labourers. These have been employed incamp duties, and when on patrols act as carriers.

CENSUS:

A list of census figures is attached. This now completes the list of census figures for the WAPI district.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

In most cases these are merely figure heads, and cannot be considered as very bright, in many instances the natives over-ride the officials.

The Medical Tul Tuls have not been active as such, from month to month two or three are brought in to LUMI and given a refresher course, but as soon as they return to their village they forget all about it, and are content to simply sit down and chew betel nut.

EMERGENCY LANDING STRIP:

This has been kept well cleared at all times, and remains as before, in good condition, with well-cleared approaches from either end.

ENEMY SITUATION:

Now that the whole WAPI district has been patrolled by me, no trace or sign of the enemy has been found. A close watch has been kept to the south-east, in case some enemy party may try to pass through.

POLICE:

All native police attached to this station have carried out their duties very satisfactorily.

(Sgd) T.W. LEGA Lt

Patrol Officer.

LUMI Police Post
WAPI (AITAPE)
31 May 1945.

COPY

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
WETALI	YANINAM	LL	Aged	Does not speak pidgin
"	WIWAI	TT	Aged	Fair
YUTABI	PAKLALAP	LL	M/A	Poor
"	WAMEN	TT	Aged	Fair
"	YAMOWIN	MTT	M/A	Fair
WARIN	PAIWEI	TT	M/A	Fair
"	SIBAI-IWAI	MTT	Aged	Fair
BULAWA	TAMAIYU	LL	M/A	Quite fair.
YAKILTOM	IBI	LL	Aged	Fair
"	YEINO	TT	Aged	Fair
APARAU	WAPO	LL	M/A	Fair
"	WIYER	TT	Aged	Fair
WOKLEN	KALUA	LL	M/A	Does not speak pidgin
YUKILO	KATILA	TT	M/A	Not much control over
TUEUM	KAWINA	TT	Aged.	his people. Fair.
GALGATU	POTO	LL	M/A	Does not speak pidgin
KAMNUM	MITIO	TT	M/A	Dense.
"	WITAL	TT	M/A	Fair
"	MEIPO	MTT	Aged	Fair.

(Sgd) T.W. Lega Lieut
Patrol Officer.

Appendix to Monthly Report -
 Lieut T.V. Moga. 30/5/45.

CENSUS FIGURES - WAPI - SEPIK DISTRICT

Village	Map Ref	Births		Deaths		I/L		New Names		MIGRATIONS				Pop excl Child I/L Adults		Total incl I/L	S/A	Total	Males in Village		% of males absent			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			LePs	Fit				
WETALI	565053	5	5	1	2	3	-	5	2	-	2	-	2	23	11	21	16	74	2	76	11	10	19½	
Last census by F. Moy 10/4/40	-					11							17	8	12	14	62							
YUTABI	589071	4	2	8	7	2		1	3		3		2	21	7	13	16	59	2	61	7	6	25	
Last census by F. Moy 16/4/40	-					7		20	9					19	11	14	14	65						
WARIN	613023					3								19	18	21	28	89	7	96	13	8	33.1/3	
								(old book lost - issued new book)																
BULAWA	539974					4								5	7	17	11	44	1	45	10	7	29	
								(lined for the first time)																
YAKILTOM	642832					7								20	12	23	24	86		86	13	10	23.1/3	
								(lined for the first time)																
APARAU	602841					1								7	6	25	21	61		61	14	12	Nil	
								(lined for the first time)																
WOKIEN	460916													6	1	23	8	38		38	14	9	Nil	
								(lined for the first time)																
YUKILO	421936													18	15	41	21	95	2	97	27	14	4½	
do.						6								37	14	34	21	112						
								(pages missing from book)																
TUBUM	479025													6	7	10	11	34		36	6	4	16.2/3	
								(old book reported as lost)																
GALGATU	505017													5	6	9	9	29	1	30	5	4	10	
								(old book reported as lost)																
KAMNUM	489071	8	6	9	13	1		7	3	1	9	1	9	44	22	49	47	163	13	176	27	22	25	
Last census by F. Moy 14/4/40	-					24		64	51					43	28	46	174							



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 25 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by L. MONK

Area Patrolled AITAPE COASTAL AND SUBCOASTAL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 14/4/1945 to 3/6/1945

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Patrol Report.

AITAPE 25-44/45

PATROL REPORT

By NGX 367 Lt. Monk F.O. , A.D.O.

To Aitape coastal and sub-coastal area : - West from Aitape to Serra Group (Serra E. sheet 410722) thence South to WANTIPI area (Pelama East sheet 483336) thence East to RAIHU River and return to Aitape. Patrol covered all villages and hamlets in this area.

Objects.

- i. Census of area and check for over-recruitment of villages.
- ii. Check on rehabilitation of natives.
- iii. Record native claims for wages due under prewar C/S
- iv. General administration and survey of the natives.

Date out. 14 Apr 45

Date in 3 Jun 45

Personnel. (a) Lt. Monk F.O.
(b) 6 R.P.O.
(c) 30 carriers

Maps. As area patrolled extends over six sheets of the Prov. Series 1" - 1 Mile , patrol map has been compiled from these sheets and reduced to the scale of 1" - 2 miles - showing tracks , villages and principal waters. - Tracing attached.

Corrections, additions etc. to maps are listed in body of report under heading ' Map Corrections'

APPENDICES

- i. Census figures.
- ii. List of village officials.

PATROL DIARY

- 14 APR. District Office to MALOL villages at 735582. completing census of TELES and LAMPU hamlets en route. Heavy rain in hills made crossing ESIM River hazardous. Patrol arrived Uian Hamlet at 1730 hrs.
- 15 APR. At MALOL. Completed census of three hamlets UIAN, MAINYEU and AMSORO on the Western point of the lagoon mouth also island hamlet of TAINYIAPIL
- 16 APR. To AIYIPI Mission station to inspect the TUMLEO Islanders quartered there as refugees. Issued new village books (although these natives are from a different census group.) Completed census of remaining MALOL hamlets.
- 17 APR. At MALOL. Inspecting village surroundings etc, adjusting minor disputes listing native claims etc.
- 18 APR. MALOL to AROP 653627 by canoe along the inland waterway. Blazing sun and area too hot to assemble natives until late afternoon. Completed census of the Eastern hamlets and inspected area.
- 19 APR. At AROP. Completed census of group and hamlet inspections. Adjusted minor disputes over fishing rights and some minor matrimonial squabbles, gleaned some local knowledge
- 20 APR. AROP to WARAPU 695672. - by canoe. Census of two hamlets (400 odd) completed. Village and surroundings inspected.
- 21 APR. At WARAPU. Completed census of the remaining hamlets, listed native claims and held major conference re "Sisterly Exchange" } see under "Native Customs"
- 22 APR. WARAPU to SISSANO PO 617559 and return, visiting various garden areas en route.
- 23 APR. WARAPU to SISSANO 566688. More census and settlement of disputes under NAR. Inspected villages and old Mission station.
- 24 APR. At SISSANO. Completed census. Further discussions on sisterly exchange.
- 25 APR. SISSANO to SARAI (SERRA GROUP) 453727. Inspected wreck of US ship at RALMERUM R. mouth, suffering minor damage to feet and legs in so doing. Completed census of SERRA GROUP.
- 26 APR. Instructions received from D.O. to inspect reported wreck near LEITRE area (115875 Strat Series VANIMO sheet). Inspected hamlets of Western Serra Group and self, 2 police and servant boarded two frail canoes at 1700 to proceed to LEITRE. 2200 landed some five miles East LEITRE and camped.
- 27 APR. Located wreck some two miles East of LEITRE. Four US. LCV craft lashed on a large steel punt. Two of the barges smashed by heavy seas and the other two damaged and not salvageable. 1700 weather favourable and return trip commenced. Reached Rest house at SARAI 2300.
- 27 APR. At SARAI.
- 29 APR. To SOARIKU 451614 (hamlet of SUMU) Completed Census etc.
- 30 APR. SUMU area inspecting village sites, garden sites etc.

PATROL DIARY (Contd)

3.

Patrol Report
AITAPE 25-43/45

- 1 May SOARIKU to RAMU. Very difficult crossing of Raimbrum or ELIRI River. Census completed.
- 2 May At RAMU. sundry discussions and investigations into ground boundaries.
- 3 May RAMU to Old MORI 344582 arriving 1500 in heavy rains.
- 4 May At MORI. Rain lifted barely long enough to complete census.
- 5 May MORI to MAFOKA 340542 via new MORI village site. Completed census and inspections
- 6 May MAFOKA to ANGUKU/ASIKI 386482 arriving 1230. Completed census and listened to the wise men of the village.
- 7 May ANGUKU to KAIYEI 412457. Completed census and heard minor disputes. Village swept away by floods some three months ago and new village under construction.
- 8 May KAIYEI to KARANDU. Intended sleeping at upper hamlet but as natives had assembled at lower hamlet of BORELE WALABO 486418 completed census there.
- 9 May KARANDU to WANTIPI 483336 inspecting upper KARANDU hamlets en route and arriving as usual in heavy downpour. Completed census of WANTIPI and WUGUELI.
- 10 May WANTIPI to KALAU and return. (441347) Had warned KALAU to be ready for census but GARA (402294 approx) and PIAZO (425305) were also there in accordance with past custom.
- 11 May At WANTIPI clearing up outstanding matters.
- 12 May WANTIPI to INEPU 434276 via MOKAI 402300. MOKAI census completed.
- 13 May INEPU to WANTIPI after completing census. Again heavy rain.
- 14 May WANTIPI to KOINIRI 555372. Completed census before arrival of the rain.
- 15 May KOINIRI to MENDAM 576370 and return.
- 16 May KOINIRI to WALWALI 573459.
- 17 May WALWALI to ROMI hamlets 531478. Many discussions over ground boundaries.
- 18 May ROMI to BARIRA 520507. Census and inspections completed.
- 19 May BARIRA to NENGIAN 623480.
- 20 May NENGIAN to SIAUTEI Group sleeping at WOM hamlet 763470. Census deferred because of inclemency of weather.
- 21 May At SIAUTEI Group. Census and inspections completed
- 22) May To MAROK 797481 completing census and inspections of MAROK
23) HES, AITERAP and PULTALUL.
- 24 May MAROK to KARAITI 771364 completing also census etc of LAVAITI 785419 en route.
- 25 May KARAITI to SEIYUM 739323.
- 26 May SEIYUM to LUPAI 699370 via YONGITI 719317
- 27 May LUPAI to WAUNIRI 715434. Heavy floods prevented moving on to NENGIAN.
- 28 May WAUNIRI to NENGIAN.
- 29 May NENGIAN to PO.
- 30 May PO to WARAPU.
- 31 May WARAPU to AROP
- 1 Jun AROP to MALOL
- 2 Jun At MALOL
- 3 Jun MALOL to AITAPE.

CENSUS

For figures see Appendix i.

The area, not an unreasonable one for a single patrol is divided into four language groups - EPEITUP, OROARO, WALWALI and SIAUTEI.

The natives from TUMLEO Island were also censused and issued with new village books but as they are a different people and their language group extends East of Aitape, the figures will be included in a later census of that area.

- (i) The Groups. These were decided on by consideration of the languages, the bi-lingual peoples on the borders being included in the group with which they have and are likely to have in the future, the strongest ties and marriage affinities.

The names shown for the groups are those given to them by the natives although there is no evidence of these having been previously recorded. Some of the old village books still in existence show a variety of names for 'Native District' such as "Aitape - Serra Sub-Coastal even for villages near the WAPI border, such as INEPU, and "Warapu Hinterland for neighbouring villages with no WARAPU ties, tongues or other obvious connections.

I consider the groups and the boundaries delineated in this report reasonable and convenient, particularly as they are commonly known to the natives, and that the whole area covered could be conveniently termed "AITAPE COASTAL WEST" as opposed to AITAPE COASTAL East (The Islands YAKAMUL, FAUP Etc.) and VANIMO further West.

- (ii) Boundaries. Those shown on accompanying Patrol Map are not fixed ground boundaries. The only definite ground boundaries are those on the roads marking the extent of the responsibilities for upkeep of each village or group. Away from the roads, in the bush and swamp there is a sort of no man's land up to a mile in width where the hunting and sago rights are shared by the two flanking peoples and it is in approximately the centre of such belts that the boundaries have been marked.

The abundance of productive ground, swamp and game stocked bush in comparison with the population seems to preclude squabbles over strict delineation of boundaries.

Even where the original and natural boundary is a stream (such as the TAMLONGO Ck. between SIAUTEI and NENGLAN village) hunting rights seem to extend elastically either of the stream.

- (iii) Absentees. The number of absentees from the census lines was not great, but those still in the area were traced or tracked down. Main reason seemed to be to hide yaws. This of course applies to names recorded only - there may have been other absentees not discovered because of lost Village books. Also the number of new names and excess masculinity in the INEPU GARA area would make it appear that quite a few young females have not been brought forward. This is not surprising as the Village books show that the villages have not been visited for a census since 1938 but have been called en masse down to WANTIPI an arduous track of some 4 hrs.

- (iv) Absentees under Prewar C/S.

The total number is considerable and the village people maintain that many have been away some ten or eight years.

A big step in Administration will have been achieved when wholesale repatriation of the bulk of these people has been achieved (mainly missing ex New Britain and New Ireland) as they will bring with them news of the fate of

CENSUS. (contd)

most of the remainder. Doubtless quite a number will have married into other villages but more definite news of these will enable the compilation of more reliable District Statistics and the settlement of many uncertain property, marriage and adoption problems in the home villages.

(v) Over-recruitment Has been heavy but approximates somewhat to the figure of 'pre-war absentees! Doubtless the lack of census figures and the proximity of the area to the original Allied landing have been the primary causes. A list of the married and family men serving as I/L's from the over-recruited villages has been kept and these will be the first returned, the balance to be taken from the less suitable labourers at present under indenture.

(vi) Census Patrolling. On arrival at WANTIPI, the Patrol, was unprepared for the natives from MOKAI, INEPU, SARA and KALAU to flock in unbidden for their census. The movement was stopped in time and although this policy was sometimes adopted prior to the war it is obviously somewhat unsatisfactory the resultant number of absentees being far too great. The extra travelling necessary for a patrol living on the move is very little but to the natives - men, women and children is a big move. A prostrate comms suggesting an easy route have been entered in the village books.

NATIVE CLAIMS FOR MONIES DUE UNDER PRE-WAR C/S.

Seventy three such claims have been recorded (from village natives) and placed on file in the District Office.

The natives seem to appreciate that they will be paid though some seemed rather doubtful at first.

There are reputedly a great number of potential claimants in the present labour lines.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES(i) Road Maintenance.

Except on the coast with its heavy population the roads are not in good condition. One cannot expect 'highways', the bush population is too small and the lengths of road for which they are responsible are too great. The question of making tools available for the districts is being gone in to and the natives have been instructed to set aside regular periods for road work, to keep them clean and improve various sections.

(ii) Ferry Services.

There have been interminable wranglings about river crossings and a few natives have been drowned and taken by crocodiles. To preclude exorbitant charges being made for this service ferry-men have been placed on contract (as was the custom pre-war) at the mouth of the RAIMBRUM River and at AROP and WARAPU. These are the essential points on the much used main road and the people concerned are also responsible for the upkeep of small native rest houses either side of the RAIMBRUM River.

(iii) Following are easy walking times for a normally laden patrol and brief descriptions of the tracks and Rest-houses in easy ~~at~~ daily stages.

AITAPE - MALOL

4 hrs.

One hour by M/T to base of Tepier Mt. Then after a short climb over the mountain and down to the coast an easy hour to TELES Hamlet. Hour to mouth of ESIM R. which can be difficult or impossible to cross. Thence further half

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ROADS AND REST HOUSES (contd)Aitape - Malol (contd)

hour to Malol proper. Patrol must be carried across the mouth of the MALOL Lagoon by canoe.

Two Rest houses both in good condition, the main house being in UIAN Hamlet at Western extremity of the group the other on the island hamlet of TAINIAPIL.

MALOL to AROP

2 to 2 1/2 hours by canoe on inland canoe passage. good level road on the beach but canoe travel is easier. Said to be much faster in certain tides.

Present rest-house at AROP is very poor and accommodation for police insufficient. Natives instructed to build. (They have had 12 months in which to re-build and repair their village since the rout of the enemy, but building materials must be brought considerable distance by water).

AROP to WARAFU

1 1/2 hours across SISSANO Lagoon by canoe.

Excellent rest house etc.

WARAFU to PO

3 hrs.

Two hours by canoe across SISSANO Lagoon and about 1/2 mile up small waterway, then easy 1 hr by well cut and drained road to PO. Good rest-house.

WARAFU to SERRA

1 hour to SISSANO along good clean road thence further two hours to mouth of RAIMBRUM RIVER. Very dangerous crossing and the ferrying is slow work. Many crocodiles. Then 1 to 1 1/2 hours to SERRA hamlet of SARAI. Good rest house there and also one hour further West at RAINDA.

The Serra natives are also responsible for the upkeep of some fifteen miles of road to the Leitre area. It is too long a stretch for such a small population and they have done an excellent job in keeping it in such good order particularly over the mountains. It is a two-day trip with no other villages en route and if only a small party is travelling it is easier and quicker to travel by SERRA canoes provided the weather is favorable.

SERRA to SUMU (SOARIKU)

3 hours.

First 20 minutes by dugout then a sloppy track of one hour to the RIVUMA stream. This stream likely to flood and sometimes does not drop for two days during which time it is uncrossable. Thence straight road in fair order to SOARIKU. Good Rest house accommodation.

SUMU to RAMU.

2 1/2 hrs.

Again depends on crossing of RAIMBRUM R. which floods most afternoons but is generally crossable by 0900 the following morning. Good well drained road through swamp country.

Two Rest houses at RAMU, one for 'kiaps' and one for other travellers.

SUMU - MORI - MAFOKA.

3 hrs - 1/2 hr.

Fair track from SOARIKU follows N Bank of ORE River. It has been cut away in patches by river floods but further away from the river is very swampy ground. Last hour is merely following the river bed over stones and then crossing to the new MORI village. Old village is a further 1/2 hr on the crest of a ridge running down to the North Bank of the ORE R. Ground surrounding new MORI village is mainly Sago swamp and after short walk about 500 yds over a dry track the route to MAFOKA lies up the course of the NYARE Ck. Midget Rest houses - quite sufficient - at both MORI and MAFOKA.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES (contd).

MAFOKA to AMSUKU 5 hrs.

Track follows up Eastern branch of the NYARE Ck for 1 hr then then for three hours rises and falls over steep ridges formed by heads of streams flowing into the ORE and MENI streams. Well out track and clean though trying. Descent from last ridge, (MAFOKA village site) comes on to WORIA Ck. Route then follows this and the MENI Ck to AMSUKU. Good new rest-house.

AMSUKU to KARANDU. 4 hours.

One hour downstream to KAIYEI then 1 1/2 hrs to junction of MENI Ck. and BLIRI R. All river walking. The former tracks have been washed away by floods and there is no suitable ground on which a track could miss the waters. River crossing of the BLIRI is liable to be impassable quite often (Generally from midday onwards).

Track leads through scrub to near mouth of the IBLELI Ck, and then 1 hour upstream to the lower KARANDU Hamlet of WALABO. . A further trek upstream for 1 hour and then steep climb of 3 hour up from the Western Bank to upper hamlet of DORILO.

There is fair rest-house accomodation at KAIYEI, WALABO and DORILO, though at the first named the house is quite likely to be swept away in the next severe floods.

KARANDU to WANTIPI 3 1/2 hrs.

From DORILO hamlet a well-out track drops to headwaters of the Eastern Branch of the IBLELI Ck and then follows that water to its head. A well made bench out track has been out wherever possible and after leaving the stream climb steeply (stairs) to ridge top (1 1/2 hrs from DORILO)

Easy descent over excellent road to FILABU Ck where the WANTIPI section of the road begins.

Again a well out and cleared track leading for some 1 1/2 hrs over four easy ridges to WANTIPI.

Rest house at WANTIPI is large and though of good materials very poorly constructed. Smaller more solid houses are to be preferred.

WANTIPI to INEPU 3 1/2 hrs.

Well made track cuts the feature between the WANTIPI Ck and the BLIRI R. After crossing the BLIRI track scrambles up and along the steep rocky western bank of that River and descends to SIOWI Ck. 2 hrs from WANTIPI is old site of MOKAI village. New village is on a hill-top reached by following a small stream directly opposite the old village and then rough track for 1/4 hr. Instructions given for approach to be cleared over an alternative and old native track which leaves the SIOWI Ck some 400 yds below the old village site.

To INEPU track follows SIOWI Ck for 1 hour to its upper reaches and then after two rises and drops a long climb to INEPU. Good rest house at INEPU and a fair shelter at MOKAI, but other natives will not sleep at MOKAI because of the many mosquitoes.

Wantipi to KALAU is all river walking. 1 1/2 hrs.

WANTIPI to KOINIRI. 4 hrs.

Upstream on the WANTIPI for 1 1/4 hrs and then over the ridge forming the Northern bank (An old track leading to this point on dry ground is to be re-opened) Ridge is followed along and below its crest and then steep, perilous drop to the FILABU Ck.

Track leads upstream some 500 yds before 3 hrs climb then descent to smaller creek then long stiff rise, a view of the sea and 3 hr descent to KOINIRI. Good rest house with most elaborate latrine and urinal.

KOINIRI to WALWALI 3 hrs.

Well out descent to the PIYENA Ck and

Roads & Rest Houses
KOINIRI to WALWALI (contd)

Hereafter all unway idable rivz walking to WALWALI. Arduous for carriers as water is over 2' deep in some places. Good rest house large enough to house a platoon.

WALWALI to ROMI 2 hrs to BARIRA 2 1/2 hrs.

After crossing PIYENA R. from WALWALI track is well cleared but rough, climbing over three small ridges to drop to TIGITELI Hamlet on the OI Ck. New Rest house under construction.

From OI Ck. track is particularly well cut considering the small population and climbs up and round the BARIRA mountain before a steep drop to that village. Rest house at BARIRA was half unroofed by a gale during patrol's sojourn but has since been repaired.

BARIRA to NENGIAN. 4 1/2 hrs.

Not a main road. Patrol used old native pad leading directly down a spur to junction of OI and DIN Cks lhr. Then Then splashed through swamp to PIYENA River. Thence good well-drained main road to NENGIAN. Rest house collapsed during sojourn of patrol without damage to life, limb or gear. Will be reconstructed on more modest and sound lines.

NENGIAN to SIAUTEI GROUP to MAROK 5 hrs. Good track, good walking 1 1/2 hours to NENGO River thence two hours to YALINGI R. This river floods very quickly and dangerously but shelter may be had at SIAUTEI Hamlet of TUBULUWO 640637. From YALINGI R. 3 hr to MALAU hamlet, further 3 hr to WOM Hamlet and then 1 hr. to MAROK village. Tiny rest house at MAROK and one under construction at MALAU.

MAROK to KARAITI 6 hrs. Hard climb to crest of UTANGUNI then rough descent over little used track to WAM Ck. Thence 3 hr to New LAVAITI village. Again a hard climb of 1 hr to old LAVAITI village and then a well kept track leads along and over spur to a crest overlooking KARAITI. Then one hour to KARAITI. Good rest house.

KARAITI - SEIYUM - YONGITI - LUPAI 5 hrs.

Good track from KARAITI 1 1/4 hrs to MARAKABI Ck. Thence following river course upstream approx 1 mile and sharp climb to SEIYUM (2 hr. from KARAITI) Thence 1 hour to YONGITI following MARAKABI Ck upstream 3 hour before hard climb to YONGITI. 2 hrs to LUPAI, first 3 hr descent via rough creek bed to YALINGI R. then down the bed of this dangerous river to LUPAI some 2/300 yds from the right bank. Good rest houses at SEIYUM, YONGITI and LUPAI.

LUPAI to WAUNINGI 1 1/2 hrs thence 1 hour to junction of YALINGI R and SIAUTI - NENGIAN road.

NENGIAN - PO 3 hrs. Fair native track from NENGIAN meets the main PO - WALWALI road some hour from PO.

Condition of rest-houses and latrines is good. Practically all villages in the area have constructed urinals for rest houses and police houses. They were not instructed to do so but have been greatly taken with the perforated drum type of urinals at the District Office and constructed them in the village on that principle, though drums being too valuable they ~~had~~ have been replaced by biscuit tins sometimes, but more often smaller receptacles - even milk tins.

*Scout
Steepling
mmf/7*

*patrol report
of route to & from*

FOODS and GARDENSGeneral.

There is no food shortage or likely to be one in the area.

The people are all sago eaters and apart from the coastal and near-coastal villages grow comparatively few root vegetables. The excuse is that the abundant wild pigs constantly root up any gardens other than those on the edges of each village.

Bananas are plentiful as are various edible greens including the salty 'epika'. Pigs are not kept in the villages as the natives maintain the work in keeping the village clean becomes too great and there are very many wild pigs in the bush. Other game - birds, possums - and sago grubs - is in super abundance as the population has such relatively large ground holdings.

The coastal and swamp people are fish-eaters but not to the exclusion of meat, and MALOL, some SISEANO and SERFA people eat crocodile meat of which there is a plentiful supply. Fish abound in the lagoons and swamp waters; prawns and large crabs in the mangrove areas, while the lower and middle reaches of the rivers provide plenty of small fish.

More specific remarks re foods and gardens of some of the groups are mentioned under 'Natives' under the group sub-headings.

Several villages have asked for corn seed and can probably be supplied when the more pressing needs of natives in other areas with their gardens ravaged by the Japanese have been attended to.

NATIVESGeneral.

In general the people are a pleasant type reasonably healthy and fairly diligent in their daily tasks.

Lack of all old village books prevents a true figure being compiled but it seems obvious from the number of deserted old village sites that there has been a steady decline for some years.

The heavy coastal population is more advanced than the hill peoples and despite the different languages and stock the OROARU and EFETUP coastal groups seem to be developing a good communal spirit and merger of their interests. The leaders in this move are principally WARAPU village and does not seem reasonable to surmise that in the future (but not immediate future) a system of semi-self-government or perhaps 'Kibung' could be instituted there. This is discussed more fully later in the report.

Following is a brief survey of the natives, their villages etc in their communities or groups.

MALOL

A group of eight hamlets, two about one hour East of the others, with a total population of 1163.

The villages are in excellent condition, the houses clean and well kept. The sites are good, being on the both points of the narrow mouthed lagoon and on the island inside the lagoon. LAMPU and TELES hamlets to the East are not so attractively situated but on dry ground with ample space for cultivation between them and the swamp lands to the rear.

There is a transitory period in house design with the design of the forefathers - a towering edifice, pitch-dark and heavily thatched being replaced by almost European houses of clean design and solid construction. Floors raised some four or five feet, sago stem walls and low-pitched sago-thatch roofs. Most have precious verandahs and shuttered windows and there are only a few houses of extreme design such as with belfries, second stories etc. All working tools

TELES VILAGE
due cause to 8 from

NativesMALOL (conts)

canoe paddles, firewood and most of the other obstructions and junk which clutter up the native dwelling are stored in neat out-houses (this practice is universal through the EPEITUP and ORGARU groups).

The natives appear to be a contented community. They lost pigs and fowls to the Japanese but they show little or no signs of disruption of their village life by the war.

Food - Sago eaters, they have well kept though not over extensive gardens at the back of the lagoon with sweet potato the principal crop. There are many occumts in small groves - more than sufficient for the native needs and there is discussion in the village of the possibility of marketing a small amount of copra after the war -. Elible greens, bananas and paw-paws are cultivated.

The saltwater lagoon yields a bounteous supply of fish, which are caught in well worked basket traps and in large fenced enclosures in the shallow water. Surplus catches are gutted and smoked in cradles permanently hung over the fires in the village houses.

The natives eat crocodile meat . There is a plentiful supply - often killed in the villages at night.

From the point of view of a European armed with a shot gun the numerous wild ducks and pigeons are the most important item of food.

Native Crafts etc

There are no elaborate crafts in the village but the natives' workmanship is reflected in the quality of their 'utility' work. Single log dugout canoes are cleanly and truly cut - basket-work fish traps (made from 'kunda' and the ribs from sago-leaf) are particularly finely worked and the small fishing nets of very even and neat mesh.

These natives have a sport - surfing. There is a splendid surf on their beach and the young men and male children spend the greater portion of their time in this element. Their surf-board is unique , resembling a half canoe with the rear end open and a long sharp point on the prow. (generally about the length of the surfer).

Children from four and five years of age go well out to sea on these boards and come roaring in 'en masse 'on the biggest of rollers. Surprisingly there is no record of anyone having been impaled through the stomach by one of these sharp-pointed contraptions, but to the casual observer this seems to be an ineluctable future tragedy.

AROP GROUPE

The same stock and language as MALOL. The people do not seem as industrious as MALOL and though their living pattern is the same, they lack the finish to their work , their houses and their activities.

Their seven hamlets are spread from the eastern corner of the SISSANO lagoon over a mile along the narrow sandbar of the lagoon. The site is pleasant but the constantly shifting sand makes it appear most un-permanent. Houses are of good design and similar to those at MALOL but the village is not so well laid out and there are many dilapidated dwellings. Instructions have been given for a neater and more practicable layout while these houses are being repaired or replaced.

Occupation
The principal industry could well be beach-combing as a great deal of food-stuff in cases, drums and tins are washed on the sand bar with other flotsam.

Gardens at the rear of the lagoon are good and the food supply is similar in all ways to MALOL's - except that the deeper water of this lagoon precludes the large scale use of traps . Lines are mainly used and fishing rights for the lagoon are shared with WARAPU and SISSANO.

They are good canoe outters and paddle their large single log dugouts in the open sea though all the smaller craft are used only on the lagoon.

2nd class 25-4/45
 1st class 25-4/45
 3rd class 25-4/45

NATIVES (contd).

WARAPU village. An outstandingly satisfactory village of 822 population. The people are of OROARU stock and have reputedly originally come from the VANIMO sub-coastal area in the dim past, and were settled for many years in scattered hamlets on the inland shoreline on SISSANO Lagoon.

Some five or six years ago a strong character by the name of PANDO, persuaded the natives to move en masse and form one solid community on the ocean beach. I have an idea that his persuasion was backed by threats to burn all the old houses, but whatever the means they have certainly been justified by the ends as the community is now on an excellent site and seem perfectly contented. The ground was originally purely SISSANO ground but inherited by native PANDO and his brothers from their father's family who of SISSANO stock migrated to WARAPU years ago. There appears to be no likelihood of disputes cropping up over this ground.

The village is a model one, compact, yet with ample room. Coconuts provide ample shade and surroundings are clean. A small former swamp belt on the lagoon side of the ground has been reclaimed by filling and draining and the village boats streets, having a general air of prosperity and well-being. Houses are all constructed similar in style to those of MALOL and there are no dilapidated ones.

The village life is rather regimented (but not over-so) by Ex Sgt. AWOR of T.M.G. Constabulary, a brother of the previously mentioned PANDO. This regimentation is really only for the sake of communal effort on the heavier tasks such as canoe building, house building and village work. That the system is a good one is shown by the excellence of the houses, the number of good canoes (and the lack of the usual cluster of leaking and rotting craft which clutter up a village water front) and the apparently cheerful lives and outlook of the natives.

The canoes are good dugouts, some very large and used for the three day trip to HOLLANDIA pre-war. With outriggers they are used under sail, but the natives prefer paddling the single craft in the open sea.

WARAPU owns no bush but has standing arrangements with PO and RAMU, principally the former, whereby it cuts timber and sago from their ground and provides water transport whenever those villages require it. Productive gardens are under cultivation on the patchy dry ground on the inland shore of the Lagoon.

Tobacco and tistel nut are not in sufficient quantities for the large population and are traded for from RAMU, SUMI and other inland villages for smoked fish, lime, tortoise-shell ear-rings and red paint from Hollandia.

The hunting rights extend over large tracts of bush where game abounds, and fishing rights in the lagoon are of long standing.

SISSANO

Population of 679, but unlike WARAPU is divided into three hamlet groups, only some 4/500 yds apart on the ground but far apart in outlook and demeanor. A large Mission station is almost on the edge of the village and it is noticeable that the factions are made of three types: - i/ the ex-police (some from German times) and their families who seem to resent the authority of mission natives in their own sphere when that authority has tried to creep into village life, ii Those mission natives and their sympathisers, and iii The neutrals who seem to enjoy playing (i) against (ii) for their own ends.

Some are radicals but they are all good natives, and this patrol, by going deeply into some of the disputes and simmerings, seems to have eradicated (or perhaps only shelved) some

HELIX
 of 25-24/45

NATIVES.Sissano (contd).

of the dissention. For the last month there has been harmony prevailing in the village and as a result more work is being done.

The site of the Eastern hamlet (NIMAS) is a good one almost on the beach, reasonably clean and when several broken down and dilapidated houses have been rebuilt and repaired will be quite satisfactory.

The other two hamlet groups are some 2/300 yards from the beach with a coconut grove between them and the shore. The village areas are bad mosquito 'hunting grounds', probably mainly due to the lack of breeze, but there has been a noticeable decrease in the mosquitos since the natives were ordered to clean and keep clean the coconut grove.

Although over 12 months has elapsed since the area was cleared of Japanese, the work of house restoration and general cleaning up is far from complete, though now going ahead much more speedily.

The people seem to lack the communal spirit so noticeable in the other coastal villages.

Ex Sgt. BAUGI of T.N.G. Constabulary has organised extensive fruit gardens, mainly stocked by paw-paws and pineapples, and apart from this considerable garden work has been done between the village and the swamp to the rear, with root vegetables and edible greens.

SISSANOS are keen fishermen as their ground will not successfully grow tobacco and smoked fish is the principal item of trade for tobacco leaf in the inland villages.

Their canoes are the only craft on this part of the coast not seaworthy as no new craft have been out since the war. They are now engaged in cutting a large dug-out for open sea travel and it is hoped that the encouragement of such communal tasks as this and their village renovation will bring back some of the communal spirit and harmony among the people.

SERRA GROUP.

Three scattered hamlets with a total population of 165 and the small, former hill people of NORI - pop 45 -. They have large tracts of ground, an abundance of sago and plenty of game. On the debit they have approx 20 miles of main road - from the FALMERUM River along the coast to the LEITRE area to maintain.

Re-opening of this road has left them little time for other work since Allied landing and they are now, of their own volition, commencing construction of a combined village at the former SARAI hamlet site. The village of NORI will probably remain near or at its old site as there would be too many disputes and relocations if they moved from their own narrow belt of land running down to the beach.

Gardens, a short distance inland are good though not over extensive.

Their beach is a veritable graveyard of wrecked craft and the natives have gleaned much good timber and other accessories from this source.

They are great sailors, but their fleet of sea-going canoes has suffered considerably during the war. These craft are well cut and decorated - serviceable, with a high narrow sail on a forward canted mast the sails at present being rather ragged and bearing decorations such as 'US ARMY' 'pld' or Japanese characters.

Tobacco grows well and is cultivated in fairly large quantities, but as the only other natives without such a supply are coastal people with similar resources, the trade is generally conducted in European trade goods, rather than native commodities.

NATIVES (contd)

SUMU - RAJU-PO. Of the one stock these peoples are swamp dwellers but their village sites are on good firm 'islands' in the surrounding swamp areas with good garden ground also near the villages.

They are all quite pleasant people and seem to have no major worries with the exception of PO who claim that through waiving of the sister-exchange custom with the large coastal villages of AROP and WARAFU they have been denuded of women folk.

SUMU, originally two hamlets - SOARIKU and SOARIKU, are now merging into one community on the site of SOARIKU. This is an ideal village site on the bank of the RAIBERUM River, clean and open with plenty of breeze, no danger of flooding and with garden areas close by.

Sago is of course in abundance, these three villages between them owning the largest part of the swamp country. SUMU's ground extends into the KUNAWA HILLS towards the coast where it adjoins that of SERRA.

Tobacco and betel nut are grown in plenty and the trading of these commodities with the coastal villages keeps these inland people well supplied with smoked fish, lime and prawns.

Peteches of good bush with solid timbers are found in the swamps and are made available to SISSANO, AROP and WARAFU for canoe building. In return these swamp people have any water transport they require on the SISSANO Lagoon provided by the three coastal villages. - an important arrangement to them as this route is their main link with Aitape.

The village layouts are good, having been originally supervised by Ex Sgt. AWOR of WARAFU, though each village has good headmen with sound ideas and well able to keep their villages in their present satisfactory state.

The two small villages to the West, MORI and MAPOKA, lean towards SUMU and state that if they change their village sites again they will probably join with SUMU. Originally larger villages they have split up - bi-lingual and on the borders of other native districts (MEMBI and WALWALI) they have split up, the people with leanings towards the other areas rebuilding or merging in those areas and the remainder moving down to their present sites.

Cheerful little communities, their dwindling numbers give them no concern, and they work together in all major tasks - including building programs.

AMSUKU - KAIYEI

Small villages on the MEMI Ok. Bi-lingual they lean towards WALWALI area in their affinities.

Former village sites have been swept away by floods but now both areas villages have been built on excellent sites with garden areas between them and the over-shadowing hills.

They have plenty of cultivated sago nearby but their territory also extends into the swamps over the MAKE hills to the SUMU boundary.

There are no trades or crafts practised and when desirous of purchasing clay pots they generally exchange European trade goods with the potters in the mountains.

KARANDU

Is a small isolated community in two hamlets, one at the foot of the mountain and the other at the crest. There is small talk of a merger but it is doubtful if it will take place for some time as they are too wary for and against. The upper people will certainly not leave their mountain eyrie, nor will most of the lower people easily leave their good streams and food within very easy reach.

Both hamlets are in good order as each seems to be endeavouring to outdo the other in producing a model village and both have good small gardens on the village outskirts.

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NATIVES (contd)WANTIPI AREA

A comparatively small, scattered population. In habits and village architecture they lean towards the WAPI area over the range to the south, but their dialect and marriage affinities are with KAIYE, KARANDU, AMSUKU and KOINIRI. The group now includes IMEPU and CARA which were separated from the WAPI census area in 1939 - presumably because of the high mountain barrier in between.

It was decidedly surprising to hear from the older men that their fathers practised cannibalism - more as a pastime than an occupation. The practice is said to have died out with the peaceful merger with the stronger WALWALI people. There were no grisly remains brought forward in support of the statement and the people seem a cheerful and fairly intelligent crowd.

The villages are not true hamlets or settled community dwelling places. They are really assembly places for the 'forest dwellers' who live mainly in the bush near their scattered patches of sago and gardens. A surprise visit would find very few, if any, natives in these 'villages'.

The houses are of unique construction and built to last a lifetime. Notched logs in the form of a square are laid horizontally to a height of three or four feet to support the floor instead of posts. The sago-stem walls are reinforced on the outside with posts from roof to ground spaced about 12" apart. The roof is exceptionally clean, durable and strong. It is made of split sago leaf, the rib or bone being laid from ridge-pole to eave instead of horizontally, with each rib tight against the next, giving the appearance of a plank lining on the inside. The eaves are low hanging and cleanly trimmed giving the house a neater appearance than most native types.

The food areas are well scattered as taro forms a large part of the diet and the small gardens are cultivated wherever good ground presents itself among the rugged stone country.

KOINIRI.

Warrant little in the way of special remarks. Formerly three hamlets, KOINIRI, MENDAM and MAILILI they have been decreasing over the years now totalling 116. MAILILI has been abandoned its few survivors merging with MENDAM.

Villages are well built and laid out and are on top of mountain ridges unlike the majority in the area.

WALWALI - ROMI - BARIRA

Formerly strong and well populated groups they are now three small villages. Both WALWALI and ROMI show a small decrease since 1941 but BARIRA remains the same 113.

However the excess masculinity among the children - very high at BARIRA - would seem to indicate a big drop within a generation or so.

The numerous hamlets shown on the 1 1/2 mile maps and all deserted through their populations dying out over a number of years are mute evidence of the decline. These hamlets - 16 in all - are all now 'non eat' but the ROMI population of 76 is divided between the two hamlets of TICITELI and LIMBELLI.

Village sites have been well chosen, are clean and well laid out. Little agriculture is practised but small gardens are well tended around the edges of the villages where they are reasonably safe from the ravages of the numerous wild pigs.

The steady decrease of population has left these peoples with large land holdings out of all proportion to their population, the areas having been handed on to the nearest living relative (however distant). Thus the land boundaries are rather complex though this is of small or no importance as there are ample food supplies on all the ground.

NATIVES (contd)

NEHONIAN. A small group originally in the three villages of NEHONIAN, SAIKIMO, and LAITEI. The last named have all died out and SAIKIMO have moved down and rebuilt their hamlet alongside NEHONIAN, maintaining only odd houses on the old village sites.

The village is well kept and the community well run. Though NEHONIAN itself is principally of SIAUTEI stock its associations and affinities are with WAWALI.

SIAUTEI AREA.

The two hamlets of SIAUTEI village (MaLau and Wom) are on original sites, well situated on knolls above the surrounding swamp country. The villages having been recently re-built are highly satisfactory, well laid out and the houses of good construction. There is ample sago and game and the small gardens are productive.

MAROK, a small village on its original ground in the swamp area. Some years ago, these people (who own good ground extending to the coast) moved their village to the beach near MALOL but later returned to their present site and the coastal village has disappeared. There is still some dissention on that score, the main agitators for a return to the beach being the younger men at present serving as I/L's. The small number at present in the village would be insufficient to carry out such a move.

The present site is on good dry ground but, hemmed in by bush and swamp, is a haven for mosquitoes. Small garden areas surround the village and are also near the old coastal village site - though the latter are overgrown now and only tended in small patches.

BES and AITERAP have rebuilt and are now adjacent to MAROK, on the flat and hemmed in by bush and swamp. These sites were formerly their garden areas and contain good coconut groves but are mightily inferior to the original sites some 4/500 ft up a spur of the UTANGUNI Mountain. The former sites were ideal with many coconuts, good water and a breeze at all times. They have been abandoned because of the many grenades and other ammunition left there by the Allied troops who occupied the village for some time. One native, his wife and child were killed by the explosion of a grenade when first endeavouring to clear the area. The villages now being densely overgrown it would be a difficult task to clear them of all dangerous ammunition but the number of natives that would be killed by such accidents as the one mentioned may be outnumbered by those who may die of fever or melancholy in their present unattractive situation.

KARAITI, SEIVUM and YONGITI are all small communities who have re-built on their original sites. KARAITI have left their mountain peak and rebuilt on a good site nearer the WAW Ok. The villages are all very satisfactory with small though good garden areas adjacent.

LUPAI and WAUNINGI on the YALINGI River are on the main AITAPE - WAPI road and have now built good villages well out of reach of the regular river floods. Former village sites have been washed away and WAUNINGI's gardens are now on the opposite side of the river to the village. New gardens are being planted up on the East of the river and both these villages are in good condition.

Their numbers being only small, it is inadvisable to send cargo for the WAPI to them for onward movement unless it is only a very small quantity.

NATIVE

Patrol Report
AITAPE 25-44/45

16
PATROL REPORT - AITAPE 25-11/45

MAP CORRECTIONS

14 - 1 Mile US Prov. Border NBI Grid
MORI EAST - (Amended at Feb 44 by red overprint)
Corrections: SOARIKU shown 471677. Should be with SUMU 451613
 SUIU " 471613. " " Old SUMU
 MORI " 34582. " " Old MORI
 MAPOKA " 357508. " " 340542

Additions: 352565 MORI (village)
 451613 SUIU "

Delete: 375450 ASIKI (Now merged at AMBUKU 386461)

Note: Prefix "PI" or "FI" on river names is local tongue
 for the word "River".
 River shown as "ELIRI" changes to "RAIMERUM" after
 junction with ORE River.

PELAMA EAST

Additions: Villages WUGUELI 491326, MOKAI 462300, PIAKO 425305
 and GARA 402294 (Approx).

AITAPE EAST:

Delete: (Or mark "former site") MAROK 815565, BES 799464,
 AITERAP 796463, PUTALUL 869511.

Additions: AITERAP 800479, PUTALUL 806467 and BES 806465

Corrections: TELIA 793570 should be TELES
 XIU 797481 " " MAROK

x AITAPE WEST

Delete: (Or mark "deserted" or "former site") - GUEBU 759452
 SIAUPI 766453, WOM 1 769457, YAITI 764470, RAIMO 522519
 KAMBOLIMO 521516, PONOMO 52412, HENGHERELE 19514,
 KAMBOLIVIR 517506, FIBRI 524504, DINALE 528499, PARAH
 554499, TOROLOMO 558243, SAKIMO 501439, OIMO 531479,
 WALTALI 3 582435, WALTALI 1 582487, KABOLO 522470,
 UFOKI 513457, WARAPU villages 590619

Additions: 545486 LIMIVLELI, 541478 ROMI
 (TIGITELI)

Correction: MALAU 751470 should be MALAU.

SERRA EAST: River from 484692 to 505730 - delete "ELIRI", insert
 "RAIMERUM".

Delete: SERRA 455729

Additions: 453727 SARAI, 399721 NORI, 410722 RAINUK.
 (Name SERRA Group covers three hamlets incl PUINDU)

SENO WEST

Delete: (Or mark "deserted", etc). RAILI 547364, MAILILI 595361
 MURALU 646413

x AITA 1 WEST

Additions: 695672 WARAPU, 631645 TAKAI, 636640 KAMARU,
 715469 TUHULUO, 640637 ULIAN, 649630 HAIMO
 659624 KAPIMO, 653627 MASTEM 650622 PIKEKE

Corrections: WAUNINGI shown 710435. Should be 715434

NATIVE CUSTOMS.SISTER EXCHANGE.

This marriage custom is at the root of many administrative difficulties.

Briefly the basis of the system is that for every woman given in marriage by one family, family branch or community a bride must be returned from the recipient family to the original donors.

The basic reason is obvious - smaller villages are not denuded of their female population by the larger and more wealthier groups. The area has a surplus male population and in the smaller hill and mountain villages the women are married when young. Many difficulties arise and inter-village arguments ensue, but there is some justification in the application of this system - if not on too rigid a basis - between villages. The internal (in the village) application of the system however is the cause of a great number of petty squabbles and some interminable wrangling and dissatisfaction.

Difficulties.

(i) A young man with no sisters has no hope of marriage in his own community nor has a girl with no brothers as long as there is a reasonable chance of a male child or brother being born.

(ii) Young girls of marriageable age are frequently held back from marriage until their younger brothers are ready for marriage - or alternatively

(iii) Grown women are married to mere boys and vice versa merely because the exchange is convenient.

(iv) The total disregard of the desires or affections (if any) of young people of marriageable age.

(v) On the death of a woman who has been exchanged in marriage, the widower and his parents frequently demand a replacement, or if this is unavailable the return of the 'sister' they had given in exchange for the deceased. Then if the widower remarries the sister, if still presentable, is again sent away in exchange.

(vi) A woman married to another group on the strength of a promised exchange may carry a child. The promised exchange is not made and the original donors call back the woman and child. (This is generally something of a 'try-on'). Usually a compromise is arrived at by the giving of her second or perhaps later child to her parent village.

As a result of these complex problems the difficulties confronting a Patrol are :-

1. (i) The number of illegitimate children from the fully or over grown spinsters.

(ii) Squabbles because someone has received a most inferior article in the transaction. Barrenness is the chief trouble in such cases and is generally made the excuse when the husband merely dislikes his wife's appearance, or any ailment she may have contracted.

Other resultant problems and ramifications would cover pages but the above should be sufficient to give an idea of the far-reaching effects of the system.

To forbid the system and order in its place suddenly one of purchase and barter would mean chaos and much dissention, perhaps marriage auctions by avaricious parents and henpecked husbands preferring wealth to their wives.

It has been the endeavour in on this patrol to deal with such difficulties in general rather than individually discussing the problem with all concerned and encouraging the native to work out the solution for themselves - under guidance! Some results have been most gratifying as return visits and subsequent information received show many women, formerly doomed to remain single for many years, now married to men of their choice (with whom they have probably been sleeping surreptitiously for years). The older men, formerly the obstructionists

Contracted to N/C J.L.

Patrol Report 25-44/45

18.

Patrol Report
ATAPE 25-4/45.NATIVE CUSTOMS

Sister Exchange (contd) Having given their consent, perhaps under threats from the younger generation, everyone concerned appears to be satisfied.

The young men, many of the older men and all the women seem to desire the abolition or only very modified application of the system but some of the old die-hards wield great power.

It is not a matter that can be dealt with on one patrol and considering its far-reaching effects can well be watched carefully in future.

'IN-LAW' Restrictions

The custom, almost a law in this area, that a man or woman may not mention the name of his or her in-laws of the opposite sex (unless they are mere children) and may not converse with them, stand near them or have any dealings with them other than through a third party, can be irksome or amusing during a census depending on the mood or disposition of the patrolling officer.

The supposition is that should a man defy this custom his arrows will not find their marks, his bowstrings will break, his fish-hooks straighten out and his lines break, his canoe paddles break and sundry other misfortunes overtake him. The consequences for the women are similarly alarming. Also he or she will be shamed in the eyes of all.

When a woman had given birth to three illegitimate children, the three separate fathers were all her in-laws or 'tambus'.

Strangely the BISSANO group do not observe the custom and come in for much ribbing from those who do.

*Bissano
captives.*

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

ARE LISTED WITH BRIEF REMARKS in Appendix ii.

More detailed comments warranted by some officials and groups are given below, the paragraph numbers corresponding with the numbers shown against the village or individual's name in the appendix.

(1) There does not appear to be any native in the area who has sufficient character, lack of bias, administrative ability and general wisdom to fill the position of Paramount or Kukurai.

Ex Sgt. BAUCI of BISSANO seems to regard himself somewhat in that light but he is an expert in the arts of graft and intrigue. He is a big power in the area but his rule is by fear. Another Ex Sgt. - AWOR at WARAFU is a good man and the most respected one in the area but I do not consider the many factions and groups in the area warrant an official paramount, as they seem to be getting on quite well without one. They are drifting towards a form of district council of their own volition (see under 'Future Administration').

(ii) MALOL, TELLES and LAMFU hamlets, although under the MALOL Group these two hamlets (pop 253) are some distance from the main village and live as a separate community. The people are anxious that native RAINSAU be appointed Lulua. A middle-aged and astute native, speaks plain and is reputedly the natural nominee as headman. The Lulua of MALOL true is in favor of the idea and I recommend his appointment after a suitable probationary period.

(iii) WARAFU. The present Lulua DROPIA, is old and rather feeble. A popular man and the true headman but the people lean towards native FANDU (see under 'Natives - Warafu') who does not conflict with DROPIA but who with his brother AWOR have been the real leader of the village for some years - though he is of BISSANO stock. I would not recommend an immediate appointment, but that the matter be kept in mind. DROPIA is quite likely to either die or suggest the change himself before long and there seems to be complete anarchy in the village

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (contd).

(iv) SUMU Former Lulua KAPIRA is old, infirm and with a bad chest wishes to relinquish his hat in favor of his half-son KEIKEI. The latter is a good type and strong personality. Has reputedly done the work of the Lulua for a few years and is the choice of the people. (see after KALAU)

(v) KALAU is really only a gathering place for bush people or families and these three officials are good men. There are three others - timid bush men one with a Tultul hat and two with Lulua's hats. They do not speak pidgin and are only leaders of very small bush family groups. They do not seem keen on their official titles but as all these people are engaged into merging into one community under the name of KALAU, I suggest no steps be taken until this has been achieved and then the position of village officials in the community be investigated.

(iv) SUMU (contd). TT. AMUNI has been temporarily deposed pending D.O.'s confirmation. He is regarded as (with evident justification) as a 'long-long' man, seems to merely amuse the natives and with the merger of the two small hamlets as one village would be a surplus official.

(vi) WALWALI former Lulua is aged and inactive. Wishes to resign in favor of native SAREI who has been appointed acting and probationary pending confirmation. SAREI is the nominee of the village, a good type with a sense of responsibility.

(vii) NERGIAN Both the original Lulua and Tultul have died. D.O.'s appointment of WALO as Lulua pro tem - Excellent man and is doing a good job. TULEMI, appointed Tultul pending confirmation is diligent, ageing but very active and keen on the job.

(viii) KARAITI Appointment of Lulua to replace deceased. Only remaining original tribal father is old and infirm. His first son is good type of man and is the natives' choice for new Lulua - ENAM.

(ix) SISSANO. The Lulua SAIRIRI, having just completed a short gal term for misuse of his authority is a amiable - aged man, very shrewd and since the beginning of Japanese occupation has had a tendency to err.

SISSANO having a certain undercurrent of ill will under the surface, and as a change of leadership may bring more trouble between the factions it would seem advisable for SAIRIRI to remain in his job. He has been impressed with the necessity of doing a decent job and will probably be quite satisfactory.

REHABILITATION OF NATIVES

Two groups in the area are away from their villages. (1.) PULTALUL, who have been with AITERAP and EBS will soon be able to move back to their original ground which is to be abandoned by the military forces. Building materials are being readied and the gardens near the original site tended.

(11) TUMLEO ISLAND people have been quartered and rationed at MAROI Mission for some 12 months and when visited at the commencement of this patrol, were noticeable for their lack of interest in life and their general listlessness and hopelessness - in short and to use a colloquialism they had 'given the game away'. Their rehabilitation can only be finalised when the forces eventually leave TUMLEO ISLAND but a start has been made by commencing the natives on construction of a village on their own ground at YAKOI on the coast near AITAPE. The natives state they are anxious to construct a permanent village there where their ground holdings are considerable and coconuts groves extensive.

The village, when the time is eventually ripe for a return to the island will be valuable as a staging or jumping off place for storing and shipping timber and other building materials to their island.

All old canoes are rotted and broken and five new canoes are under construction. These will speed up the transport of building materials etc. when completed. Even so if the use of an LCM is obtainable when the move eventually takes place it will be of great assistance as the amount of building material that can be covered in a canoe even a large canoe is very small.

TUMLEO have no gardens on their island or the mainland. The former gardens at YAKOI were denuded of foods when the area was a military one and only in bounds to I/Is. They have been provided with some seeds and a start is being made on cleaning and replanting gardens. There is little labour to undertake all this work as the village had been heavily over-recruited and the return of the over-recruited surplus is now being undertaken and MC AIYA is in the meantime with the natives doing a good job in supervising and organising the work.

It is noticeable that the outlook of the people has changed immensely since the start of this task as they now have some object in life. At first they were left to start the work themselves but there was too much pottering about by some, and too many wranglings between the conscientious workers and the idlers. The present system seems to be working very satisfactorily.

The present sustenance ration will need to be kept up to these natives at least until the gardens now being planted are producing.

At YAKOI the natives will also have a chance to renew their old craft of pottery for which they traded for food and wealth in former times.

LIVESTOCK.

Only MAROI, SISSANO and AITERAP villages lost pigs to the Japanese. The first two named are reported to have lost 50/60 pigs each and AITERAP 3. The other villages maintain that they long ago lost the desire to keep pigs of good stock in the villages, as there ample wild pigs in the bush and swamp and the work entailed in keeping the villages clean of pig offal is too much of a burden.

All villages have lost fowls and ducks in considerable numbers to the enemy. Their replacement could be a terrific task. Most villages have a few birds left and intend breeding up as much as possible. They have asked whether it would be practicable for them to purchase poultry of good Australian stock through the district office.

There is certainly no urgency for the replacement of the livestock as the area contains so much wild game.

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MEDICAL

As patrol was never more than four days from the Native Hospital at AITAPE it was not considered necessary to take an MHO.

Patrol personnel all suffered minor wear and tear on the feet from the constant river walking and leech bites in the higher country caused a few sores.

Village Natives.

A strict watch was kept for dysentery and the stools of natives thought to be possible sufferers were examined. There were no cases of dysentery discovered although there had been some in the area several months ago.

Yaws, ~~frambosia~~ and sores were ~~con-
fined~~ found but not in alarming numbers considering the lack of medical attention for about three years. Some 120 cases all told were sent to the Native Hospital AITAPE for treatment but mostly yaws in the early stages.

Many Coastal village children suffer from sore eyes, the cause evidently being their fondness for gurgling in the surf which is extremely rough and washes sand into their eyes.

Village M.T.'s

These officials seem keen to obtain medical supplies for their villages. This keenness does not seem to be merely an attempt to ingratiate them with the patrol as their attention to village hygiene has been good. Throughout the area faeces are disposed of by water and the M.T.'s have reportedly been the supervisors to see that such streams are free of obstructions and that the village natives do not become too careless in their habits.

They must not be over-harshly judged for the numbers of cases of sores etc in their villages as such confusion served rife about the quarantine imposed on the WAPI people. Also the difficulty of transport to , and the number of deaths in the hospital on ALL ISLAND, though now this has been moved to the mainland. Doubtless these deaths were few in number but exaggerated by native reports.

All village natives and M.T.'s have been warned that further laxity in bringing for treatment injured or sick natives will be severely dealt with.

R. P. C.

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

4181	Const	BINKUN	Markham	
3911	"	BINOM	"	
4068	"	ERAMUN	Aitape	
3229	"	WOISAU	"	
1799	"	AITUTEL	"	
	"	AIYA	"	Ex I.N.G. Constabulary.

5192 R.L./CPL BEMO accompanied Patrol as far as RAMI village and was then granted leave (by D.O.) A good man though getting on in years and not particularly strong.

Const. AIYA. Ex T.N.G.O. A likeable old rogue and immensely useful. Typical old-timer who knows the routine of Patrol work thoroughly. Unfortunately he is not strong enough for patrolling in other than very easy country and if renewal of C/S necessitates training in the R.P.C. Depot Lae I cannot recommend such a renewal. He is extremely useful in supervising any construction work (such as the rebuilding of villages for rehabilitation) in this area.

CONSTs BINKUN, WOISAU and AITUTEL gave every satisfaction and are highly efficient. Const BINKUN acted in charge of the detachment on this Patrol but would need more experience in this role before promotion to N.C.O. rank is considered.

Const. ERAMUN. A good man though young, rather timid and anything but forceful. Comparatively recent recruit with no previous patrol experience. Should develop into a good constable if given more experience and guidance.

Const BINOM. Not particularly satisfactory. Is a good physical type and appears intelligent, but seemed to have deeply ingrained the habit of 'big-mouthing' and bullying village natives. Probably lack of experience and considerable time spent in barracks and as prison guard are the principle causes. Could be a good man with more experience and strict control.

J. Shanks

Lt.

A. D. O.

CENSUS FIGURES

Appendix 1.

Patrol Report
Altape 25-44/45

Village	Hamlets	ABSENT						PRESENT						TOTAL		TOTAL POPULATION		% AF Male	Rec	
		Present		I/L		Total		Children		Adults		Total		M	F	Total	%			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	A	B.	O	F	M	F	M	F			Total
MALOL	Teles and LAMPU	11	1	22	2	35	1	62	56	17	18	67	194	123	129	124	253	66%		
"	Ulan & Mainyeu	13		20		33		44	37	13	15	54	63	51	99	91	190	70%		
"	Amsoro	14		3		17		23	23	15	15	40	53	58	70	69	139	53%		
"	Tainiapil	17		29		46		42	33	19	18	70	92	92	107	92	199	66%		
"	Ainda	5	1	12		17	1	50	38	24	18	108	74	82	107	98	205	47%		
"	Aipakon	5	1	12		20	1	45	36	15	14	65	74	82	94	63	177	57%		
AROP	Pikeke, Kapimo, Saimo & Kasiam	29	2	26		51	2	173	67	35	24	92	162	159	217	161	378	61%		
"	Takai, Ulian, Kamairu	21	1	21		42	1	60	57	37	19	103	116	143	144	302	53%			
(WARAPU	Aruporo Moriri	14	1	35		49	1	91	56	42	32	120	165	208	214	209	423	50%		
"	Pupa, Bororu, Tamoni	11	1	10		38	1	51	74	21	23	119	162	193	205	194	400	50%		
SISSANO	Amsoa	3	1	13	1	31	1	71	31	21	13	63	61	95	127	137	264	50%		
"	Mainia, Maindron	10	1	22		35		42	28	43	20	134	137	165	165	332	50%			
"	Pakel, Nilowosin, Himas	10		15		25		37	28	17	12	63	64	89	89	105	194	60%		
SERRA	Sarai, Rainuk, Puidu	9	2	14		13	2	34	38	27	13	73	74	75	87	82	169	48%		
NORI	Soariku, Koariki, Bromo	3		19		22		34	34	41	13	49	69	82	143	132	280	50%		
SUMU	Ramu, Dia, Soiun	3		19		24		34	16	17	11	44	43	45	47	92	107	209	48%	
RAMU		3		19		24		34	16	17	11	44	43	45	47	92	107	209	48%	
PO		3		19		24		34	16	17	11	44	43	45	47	92	107	209	48%	
MORI		2		13		15		20	15	7	3	32	30	37	37	40	77	127	58%	
MAFOKA		2		13		15		20	15	7	3	32	30	37	37	40	77	127	58%	
AMSUKU	Amsuku & Aelki	1		7		8		10	7	3	1	11	22	22	24	24	48	84	40%	
KAIYEL		2		7		9		11	8	4	1	14	14	15	15	16	31	37	20%	
KARANDU	Walabu, Dorilo	1		3		4		5	4	2	1	7	7	8	8	9	17	17	20%	
WANTIPI	Wantiipi, Melu	1	1	3	6	4	1	11	14	12	8	24	24	32	32	50	74	126	80%	
KALAU	Kalau, Piko	1		7		8		11	7	3	1	11	11	13	13	15	30	45	30%	
HUGUELI	Huguehli, Duwali	2		7	3	10	3	13	19	19	13	34	34	54	54	66	120	20%		
HOKAI		3		3		6		9	19	19	9	28	26	36	36	66	100	166	100%	
GARA		2		4		6		8	5	4	10	34	36	66	66	100	166	100%		
INEFU		11		15		26		35	31	18	12	59	113	90	128	90	218	30%		
JOINISE	Koinise, Mendam	8		14		22		30	17	13	7	36	48	53	63	50	116	46%		
WALWALI		2		1		3	1	4	15	13	7	26	37	39	45	43	88	85%		
Forward		228	12	361	4	15	604	16	1247	1047	727	384	1551	2358	2598	2962	2614	5576		

Patrol Report
Altape 25-44/45

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CENSUS FIGURES

Appendix 1.

Patrol Report
Aitape 25-44-45

Patrol Report Aitape 25-44-45

Village	Hamlets	ABSENT										PRESENT										TOTAL POPULATION			% of Male	Rec
		Prepar		I/L		Scol		TOTAL		Children		Adults		Total		M	F	Total								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	A	B	M	O				F	M	F	Total				
MALOL	Teles and LAMPU	11	1	22	2	37	1	62	76	17	14	67	94	123	123	124	253	66%								
"	Ulan & Mainyeu	13		20		44		44	37	13	34	53	91	99	91	190	73%									
"	Amsoro	17		23		40		43	39	9	40	70	92	107	92	189	55%									
"	Tainiapi	17		29		46		46	24	22	46	70	92	107	92	199	55%									
"	Aindin		1	12		20	1	25	24	1	25	74	82	94	69	177	41%									
"	Aipakon		1	12		20		20	24	14	38	74	82	94	69	177	41%									
AROP	Pikeke, Kapimo, Saimo & Maslam	29	2	26		55		55	29	26	55	162	159	217	161	378	61%									
"	Takal, Ulian, Kamairu	21	1	21		42	1	43	77	19	96	116	143	158	144	302	56%									
"	Aruporo Moriri	14	1	35		49		49	32	17	49	166	214	208	209	417	50%									
(WARAPU	Pupa, Bororu, Tamoni	14	1	35		49		49	32	17	49	166	214	208	209	417	50%									
"	SISSANO		1	13		22	1	23	21	15	36	65	95	87	96	183	45%									
"	Maania, Maindron			22		31		31	21	15	36	65	95	87	96	183	45%									
"	Pakel, Nilowasin, Nimas	10		15		25		25	17	12	29	64	105	89	107	194	40%									
"	Saral, Rainuk, Paindu		2	14		28		28	27	13	40	74	75	67	78	145	35%									
SERRA				19		34		34	9	9	18	33	59	90	90	180	36%									
NORI				19		34		34	9	9	18	33	59	90	90	180	36%									
SUMI	Soariku, Koarika, Bromi			25		44	2	46	33	7	40	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
RAMU	Bamu, Dia, Soluan			25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
PO				25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
MORI				25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
MAFOKA				25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
AMSUKU	Amsuku & Asiki			25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
KAIYEI				25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
KARANDU	Walabu, Dorilo			25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
WANTIPI	Wantiipi, Molu		1	25		44	6	50	33	11	44	117	132	148	132	280	46%									
KALAU	Kalau, Binko			25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
MUGUELI	Wugubli, Durali			25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
HOKAI				25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
GARA				25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
INEPU				25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
KOINIRI	Koiniri, Mandan			25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
WALWALI				25		44		44	33	8	41	114	132	148	132	280	46%									
Forward		228	12	351	4	15	604	16	1247	11047	727	384	1551	2358	2598	2962	2614	5576								

Part 3 of 2062 P.
AREA 22713

Patrol Report
Altaza 25-42/45

Appendix I)

CENSUS FIGURES (cont.)

Patrol Report ALTAZA 25-42/45

Village	Hamlets	Absent								Present						Total Population			Per
		Pre-war		I/L		M		Total		Children		Adults		Total		M	F	Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
	Forward	228	12	361	4	15	604	16	1247	1047	727	324	1551	2328	2598	2962	2614	5576	60%
ROMI		4					13		16	12			24	27	26	40	36	76	60%
BARIRA		11					16	2	36	33			27	42	42	71	41	112	58%
HENGIAH	Saikimo, Hengish		1				12	1	20	15			28	38	37	56	38	94	57%
SIANTER	Malau, Wom						27	1	30	31			44	56	75	89	76	165	57%
MAROK							10		12	10			15	21	25	35	35	70	66%
REE					1		13		17	15			18	23	25	47	36	83	77%
ALTERAP							13		16	16			13	20	28	23	28	51	60%
FULTALUL							1		9	9			11	21	21	24	21	45	46%
LAVATTI	Userepen						10		13	9			21	39	43	25	50	75	46%
KARATTI	Utangini, Koansi, Malo						11		15	22	1		17	22	22	24	24	48	55%
SEIYUM							5		10	7			10	10	15	14	15	29	50%
YONGITI							1		6	5			10	19	19	23	25	48	50%
LUPAI							1		10	10			10	10	10	10	10	20	51%
MAUWINGI							1		9	7			12	21	21	30	19	49	51%
	TOTAL	289	15	463	6	15	767	21	1464	1220	353	448	1215	2765	3035	3532	3056	6588	

Note: - Absentees 'Pre-war' - natives away under pre-war O/S and whereabouts unknown.
 'I/L' - includes R.P.C., A.I.B. & P.E.L.C.
 Present 'A B M' - Able bodied males. 'O M' - Other males

[Signature]
Lieut.
A. D. O.

Appendix II

VILLAGE OFFICIALS				
Village	Rank	Name	Hamlet	Brief Remarks
MALOL	LL	HAINSAU	TELES	Acting only - appt'd this patrol
	TT	AMAIU	LAMPU	Quite satisfactory.
	LL	ZERE		Slightly lethargic appearance
				but very sound man.
	TT	SANAK	VIAN	Acting. Replacing deo'd father.
	TT	MERAN	VIAN	Weak but can be OK.
	TT	HIRAI	AINDIN	A good luluai.
	TT	ANAPUM	AIPUKON	Actg deputy only. A good type - see para 2.
	MTT	APRESER	VIAN	Doing good work. Conscientious.
AROP	LL	HAMI	KAMAIHU	Of good repute along standing.
	TT	GINIYEI	SAINO	Seems satisfactory.
	TT	PIWESEK	PIKSEK	do.
	MTT	KANSEI	do.	do.
	MTT	KASEWI	MASIAM	do.
WARAPU	LL	DROPIA		Too old. See para 3.
	TT	TALPI		Both old, but good men.
	TT	APASOM		New man. Seems conscientious.
	MTT	INDOI		
PO	LL	RAVENO		Elderly, likeable. A good luluai.
	MTT	AVINKI		Good man. Newly trained.
SIBSANO	LL	SATRIMI	NIMAS	See para IX
	TT	MOBI	AMSOA	Needs shaking up.
	"	MUTI	MAINYA	Actg. Newly appt'd to replace
	"	AINISI	NILOWOSIM	deo'd. Good man.
	MTT	SIMERI		Fairly satisfactory but not
"	SOBUN	NIMAS	MAINYA	forceful enough. Seems satisfactory.
SERRA	LL	Deo'd		
	TT	SIPAI	SARAI	A good man. Recommend his promotion to luluai
	MTT	MASEK	SARAI.	Doing excellent job.
KORI	TT	TIBURI		Aged. Wants to hand over to his son TO. Good ideas.
SUMU (see para 4)	LL	KAFERA	SUMU	Too old. Wants to hand over to KIKIKI (see para 4)
	TT	KANUTO	SOARIKU	A good man.
	TT	AMUNI	BROMO	Mentally deficient. Deposed pending IOs confirmation.
	MTT	ANUPU	KOARIKU	Village hygiene good. Need care of sores.
RAMU	LL	TAITAI	RAMU	Old with gummy knees.
	TT	MAI	DIA	Two good men
	TT	APU	SOT-UN	
	TT	TOVARI	SOT-UN	RAMU
	MTT	DROPIA		Seem satisfactory
MORI	LL	POI-ETI		Good man. Elderly but a good thinker.
MAFOKA	LL	OROM		Slow-witted but willing. Sufficient.
	MTT	MAROPO		Keen type. Also acts as MTT for MORI.

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Village	Rank	Name	Hamlet	Brief Remarks
AMBUKU	LL	MUSAI	AMBUKU	Keen and diligent - good man
	MTT	AUREI	"	Old but keen. Sufficient with SAIO to assist
	MTT	SAIO	ASIKI	Young man, seems sufficient
KAIYBI	TT	IULO		Good man of long standing
	MTT	NOMI		Given letter recommendation to SMA Aitape.
KARANDU	LL	SUI-SI	DORILO	Ex Cpl. TMS Const. Good man
	TT	PAPAE	WOLAE0	Good, keen and active man
	MTT	AILEI	"	Old but effective
WANTIPI	LL	YUFU	WANTIPI	Elderly and conscientious, Satisfactory.
	TT	KAURU	MORLU	In gaol and presumed deposed.
	MTT	SATWENGI	WANTIPI	Seems satisfactory.
	TT	IWEI	LORLU	To replace KAURU. Most desirable type
WUGUELI	LL	KORU		Popular choice to replace YULO, who is retiring
	TT	NO-ALA		Young man, intelligent, good type.
KALAU	LL	MAKI		See para v
	TT	ULAF		
	MTT	WARBI		
MOKAI	LL	WOLIFEI		Not strong personally, but is a trier.
	TT	YUKULBI		Obsequious and glib, but seems to do his job.
	MTT	HOWIER		Seems a good man
INEFU	LL	WESKILA		Do not look impressive except for MTT and TT PAUWENI, but they seem to work well and conscientiously as an administrative group.
	TT	PAUWENI		
	TT	SAUPI		
	MTT	SIMBI		
GARA	LL	SONI		Elderly, but a respected man and a good official.
	TT	WEIMO		Seems satisfactory
	MTT	PAIHAM		The tribal spokesman and a good worker.
KOINIRI	LL	APAI		Satisfactory - his authority also covers MENDAM
	TT	PANGO		Keen and good worker
	MTT	MUAU		Old and without med supplies. Has good hygiene sense
MENDAM	TT	ENI		Of long standing - a good man.
	MTT	KAIA		Young and enthusiastic. Satisfactory.
WALKALI	LL	SAHRI		See para vi - new appointment. Old but a good sound man.
	TT	LEWC		
	MTT	ANTON		
	No 2 "	SAMEI		
BARIFA	LL	POPA		Elderly, but active and a good man.
	TT	I-A		Good, steady type of man.
	MTT	PARI		Young and energetic

MAKAKI VIKAR
 Case 10 8 1004

Village	Rank	Name	Ranklet	Brief Remarks
NENGIAM	LL	WELC		Both new appointments. See para vii No drugs, but seems keen.
	TT	TULEMT		
	MTT	TILIO		
SIANSI	LL	TABIO	MALAU	Of long standing - good man. New appointment pending confirmation. Good man. Sent to SIA for approval and training. Old MTT deceased.
	TT	SARIMBE	WOM	
	MTT	POBU		
MAROK	TT	SARADMI		A good man.
AITWRAP	LL	MUSA		Young man, son of old Iuluai. Strong character. Very good. Seems an efficient type
	MTT	KANEURU		
EES	LL	NAMBUPA		Seems slow, but a right-thinking man. Young, with family, good, keen man.
	TT	AREB		
PUTALUBU	LL	SAMOK		Keen type of man. Seems good leader. Satisfactory
	MTT	AIPO		
LAVAITI	LL	AITUTU		Good man. To replace his father - former Iuluai - now infirm.
KARAITI	LL	ENAM		New appointment. See para viii. Very good official despite his talking Good man. Young and keen.
	TT	TUTU		
	MTT	SAFU		
SEIYUM	TT	WAINERU		Both quite satisfactory
	MTT	KOSAIYE		
FONGITI	LL	SABELEI		Formerly MTT. Can hold both jobs. Village population 29.
LUPAI	LL	ETIASA		Of long standing. Good type of official. Young man. Seems keen and diligent.
	MTT	WANAU		
WAUNINGI	LL	KALFUR		Old man, but good official Good man.
	MTT	KOLO		

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Ref: 30/1-558

District Office
ANGAU
AITAPE
28 Jun 45

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE

PATROL REPORT AITAPE 25-44/45 - AITAPE WEST,
SEPIK DISTRICT. BY NGX 367 LT MONK. ADO

A/m Patrol Report attached hereto, please.

2. This patrol is one of a programme of patrols to administratively cover all areas won back from the enemy.
3. The District is gradually being sub-divided into Sub-Districts, the main consideration being tribal boundaries and the ease with which the Sub-Districts can be covered by patrols. Each sub-district is then broken up into patrol, or tribal areas. These areas will be patrolled by a single patrol, thus enabling a thorough census check to be maintained.
4. Lt Monk has covered this aspect thoroughly, see attached map, and conducted a very efficient patrol.
5. Most of this area has been over-recruited and permission is requested for the signing off of the necessary labour to bring the male population in the village up to the desired strength.
6. The "sister exchange" system has always been a "bone of contention" and the gradual change to a "bride price" system has been suggested. It is not proposed to make any sudden change, but let it be gradual, with a consequent minimum disruption to social life.
7. Village Officials - It is not proposed to make any changes or recommendations at the moment. Too many males are absent and the area is not yet firmly settled. Such recommendations will be made at a later date.
8. The rehabilitation of this area has caused no concern - it was little devastated. TUMLEO will have to be rationed for some time to come.
9. The for-arding of a good breed of fowls and ducks would assist materially, as practically all such livestock in this District have been taken by the enemy.

*Has been
area for
years and
not success
John*

Cover to 8 lines

Phillips
Major
District Officer

Encl

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED
Date.....



By Land to & from
LEITHE AREA

NET GRID
EQUATORIAL ZONE

PACIFIC

KUNGANA

HILLS

SWAMPS

EPE

SISSANO TARA
LAGOON

OROARU

WALWALI

TORRICELLI

MOUNTAINS

Gara @
approv.

Mōtai

Inapu

Kaitiaki

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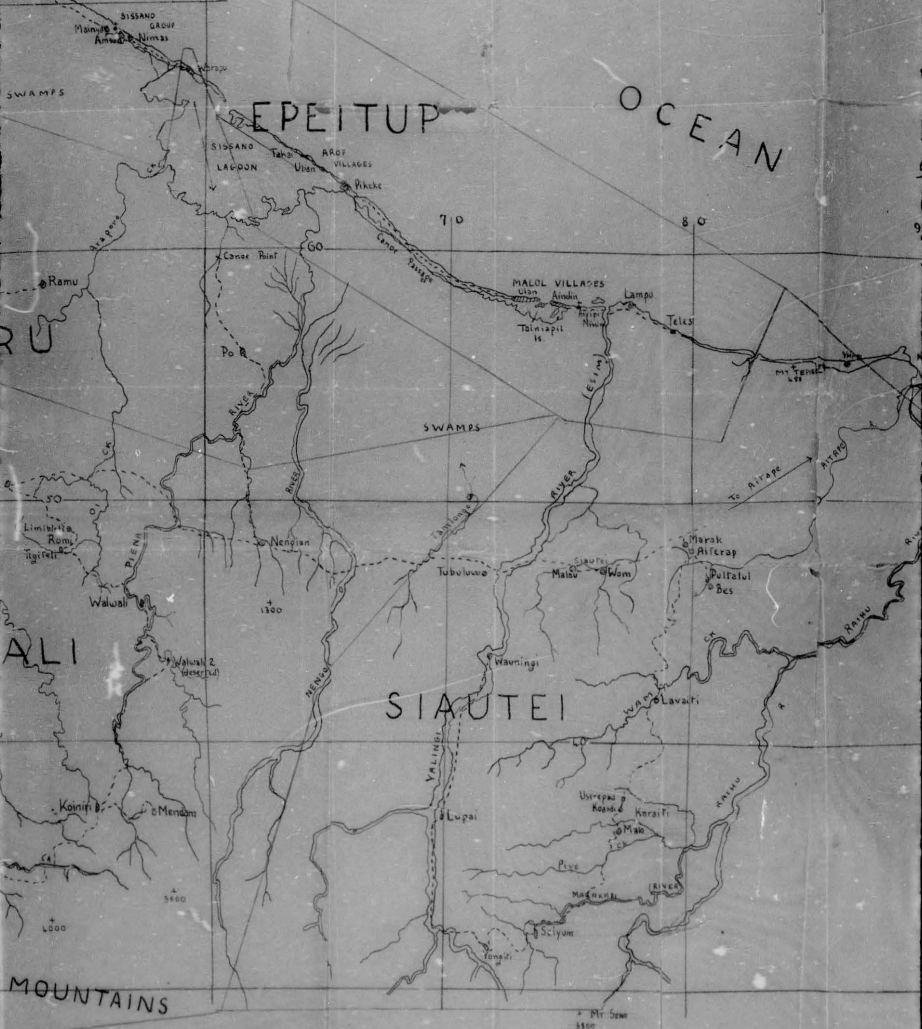
PACIFIC

Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles



EPEITUP

OCEAN



RU

ALI

SIAUTEI

MOUNTAINS

PT. SOW
350

Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles



Patrol Aitape 25-44/45

NGX 367 Lt Monk F.O.

A. D. O.

Legend

Patrol Route { Jeep Track

Foot Track

Village

Boundary Native

Language Group

Note: Only principal streams and those affecting patrol are shown.

OCEAN

80

90

00

60

50

40

30



1: Mt. Sew 3500



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 26 of 44/45

Patrol Conducted by NOI PE FIENBERG P.O.

Area Patrolled No. 1 URAT AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 17, 5, 19, 45 to 21, 5, 19, 45

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

COPY

DREIKIKIR

28 May 45.

DO
AITAPE

PATROL REPORT - No 1 URAT AREA
WO11 P.E. FIENBERG

This patrol marks the beginning of a long programme of census compilation.

2. At the present time, the other URAT Area (No 2) has been completed (by ADO) with the exception of two outlying villages. It is suggested that WO11 Fienberg's report be withheld pending completion of No 2 URAT, which will enable me to make a population survey of both areas.
3. All Village Books in both areas were handed in to the Japs during the enemy occupation, hence the present work is a new compilation. Fortunately, I had in my possession, my own figures for the last civil census check made (in 1941), which enables a comparison to be made.
4. The results are worse than I anticipated. No 1 URAT was badly affected by operations during the past year and on the opening of this Station last month, was in a deplorable state. Since then, the people have had a good deal of attention paid to them and the general situation has improved. There is still, however, a great deal of work to be done.
5. WO11 Fienberg was instructed in census compilation prior to the patrol and has done a satisfactory job. He has not included his census figures in the report but they have been entered into the village register kept at this station. A sample page of this register is attached. Consolidated figures for both areas will be submitted when No 2 URAT Area is completed.
6. Re "Census - Para 2": In my opinion, the degree to which decline of population may be attributed to migration is extremely small. These people have nowhere else to go apart from No 2 URAT and WOR1 and I know there has been no influx to either area.
7. Missing I/Ls: These have been treated in accordance with policy laid down at AITAPE.
8. Administration: A local administrative policy, with the emphasis on "self-rehabilitation" is now beginning to operate.

(Sgd) D.M. Fienberg, Capt
ADO.

18
MICRO
F
COPY

REPORT No 26 of 44/45

PATROL REPORT

REF MAP: No 0572 NANU EAST (AITAPE) 1 INCH SERIES

REPORT OF PATROL : WX 42 W011 P.E.FIENBERG, PO
PATROL TO : No 1 URAT AREA (AITAPE HINTERLAND)
PATROL ROUTE : Via DREIKIKIR, MUSINAU, PEREMBIL,
ASILING, MISIM, SAMASAI, PELMANDU, EIMUL,
DREIKIKIR.
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : 5 members of RPG.
PURPOSE OF PATROL : (a) Completion of Census No 1 URAT Area.
(b) Inspection of new village sites and
general administration.
(c) Obtain information as instructions
contained in DO AITAPE memo 3/1/340
of 11 APR 45 (Re Loss of Figs).
PERIOD OF PATROL : 17 - 21 May 45 (incl).

PATROL DIARY

17 May 45: DREIKIKIR to MAISYUM - census compiled. MAISYUM to PEREMBIL. Heavy rain prevented census from being taken.
18 May 45: Took census of PEREMBIL. Inspected proposed site for new village in the afternoon.
19 May 45: PEREMBIL to SAMASAI. Census of ASILING taken en route. Villages of MISIM and SAMASAI incorporated for purpose of census. Tul Tul and Luluai appointed provisionally.
20 May 45: Departed SAMASAI, stopping at PELMANDU to take census and appoint temporary officials. Proceeded on to EIMUL. Rain prevented work.
21 May 45: Compiled census of EIMUL village. Returned to DREIKIKIR.

PATROL REPORT No 26 of 44/45

SUMMARY

CENSUS

All villages in this area show a staggering decline in population. Since the last civil census was taken in June 1941, the number of inhabitants has decreased by the following percentages:-

MAISYUM	-	20%	approx
PEREMBIL	-	30%	do
ASILING	-	15%	do
MISIM-SAMASA	-	40%	do
PELNANDU	-	40%	do
EIMUL-ALUMI	-	45%	do
MUSINAU	-	20%	do

2. To a certain extent, this decline may be attributed to migrations to other areas by those natives who preferred not to live under Japanese control. In fact a number have been accounted for in this way, though their present whereabouts are not accurately known. However the main cause is that which is most obvious - a very high death rate since the disruption of normal village life by the enemy occupation.

3. Actually the number of deaths/^{for} which the Japanese can be held directly responsible, i.e., executions, etc, has not been high, but diseases spread by the enemy, such as dysentery, malnutrition caused by an incomplete diet, pneumonia brought about by lack of adequate housing and more normal complaints, such as malaria, have all taken their toll. There seems to have been a psychological reaction too, amongst the older people, many of them dying in the bush without any obvious reason. It is realised that some of these had reached the limit of their normal expectation of life, but the extraordinarily high death rate (approx 60 in each of PEREMBIL, PELNANDU and EIMUL) over the four year period, does not indicate normality.

4. Recruiting for labour lines has not been heavy in this area and none of the villages inspected has been over-recruited; nor were any complaints received in this regard. The number of fit men remaining in the villages is considered adequate to cope with village reconstruction, replanting of gardens etc.

MISSING I/Lg

A list was compiled of each village, showing the number of men absent from their village on the outbreak of hostilities on indenture to civilian employers. Some of these have been accounted for, but the majority, working in New Britain, New Ireland and MANUS, have not. Totals for each village are:-

PEREMBIL	3
ASILING	4
PELNANDU	5
MISIM-SAMASAI	6
MAISYUM	1
EIMUL	7
MUSINAU	3

CLAIMS ON CIVIL EMPLOYERS:

Another list was compiled of those natives who, owing to the Japanese invasion, have not yet received wages due on their contracts for work done pre-war. Where possible, all relevant

particulars were obtained. These claims will be the subject of future correspondence.

(b) ADMINISTRATION:

1. VILLAGE SITES, CONDITION, ETC:

With the exception of PEREMBIL, all villages elected to retain their old sites, and, as in most cases there is no alternative position, no objection was raised. The old village of PEREMBIL was built on a very high feature and did not possess an adequate water supply. This old site was badly damaged by heavy air-strikes and mortar fire whilst the ground has been badly attacked by soil erosion. Practically all coconut trees have been destroyed, there are no houses and apart from one or two of the older inhabitants, the people have no desire to return there.

The new site is approximately 500 yards NW, on the same ridge. This is by no means an excellent position, but has an adequate water supply and in any case, is the only possible alternative. Instructions as laid down by the ADO were given and work has commenced on the clearing of ground. All villages were instructed in the uniform layout of the new villages and without exception, were quite enthusiastic. In most cases, work of a basic nature had already been commenced.

2. NATIVES - ATTITUDE TOWARDS PATROL:

No difficulty was experienced at any of the places visited. Natives appeared willingly for the census and were particularly interested in the Government's post-war plans. As much information as I had at my disposal was passed on, but care was taken not to present pictures which may never materialise. The average native was quick to appreciate our current difficulties in not being able to lay down any concrete proposals until the cessation of hostilities. All villages were given a general summary of the war situation, and the older inhabitants at least, found interest, and often amusement, at Germany's defeat. Information was often sought with reference to the return of the missions, but whether the questions asked were prompted by a genuine desire for their return, or by a haunting fear that they would return is a question I would not attempt to answer.

3. VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Several village officials have died - some a violent death - since the enemy occupation and in villages thus affected, temporary appointments were made, as instructed by the ADO. Due care was exercised in being guided by majority decision and the temporary, or more correctly, the provisional nature of the appointment was emphasised. Those officials who remain co-operate well and showed every desire to assist.

4. HEALTH:

Sickness within the villages is at a minimum, mainly because of the policy, vigorously pursued, of insisting on the immediate evacuation of the sick to the native hospital. Only two cases of tropical ulcer were observed and these were under treatment as out-patients. All other cases had previously been evacuated to the Native Hospital at YAMBEE. Many of the children are obviously suffering from malnutrition, but this is inevitable and nothing can be done until a more complete and adequate diet is available.

5. FOOD:

There is of course, still a shortage of all types of food, but it cannot be said that the people are starving. New gardens have been or are being, planted and it is anticipated that the position will be somewhat relieved within the next 3 to 4 months.

6. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

All the main roads, with the exception of a short stretch between SAMASAI and BIKUL have been recently out and cleared and bridges repaired or renewed. Village officials were informed that this work was No 3 priority, reconstruction of villages and the planting of new gardens being the first consideration.

7c). LOSS OF LIVESTOCK

Information re the loss of pigs etc, through the enemy occupation was obtained, and has been passed to the ADO for incorporation in his report on this subject.

POLICE:

The following members of the RFG and Special Constabulary accompanied the patrol. All performed their duties in a reliable manner:-

- Reg No 2999 Const HANDAHIKA
- " " 3790 " YEMGEN
- " " 2546 " SHEWI
- Spec Const Ex-TNG TURI
- " " " SARAPAN

Consts HANDAHIKA and TURI - old hands at work of this nature and especially useful here, having good influence among the natives. Const YEMGEN and SHEWI - Relatively new, but doing well. Special Const SARAPAN - An old TNG member from MANUS. Has a sound knowledge of administrative work and appears reliable.

(sgd)

P.E. Fienberg, WO11
Patrol Officer
DREIKIRIA BASE

NOTE:

Ref Page 2, Para 4. Statement re recruitment of labour refers only to labour recruited by the Army since Apr 44 and does not take into account natives missing from their village on pre-war civilian contracts.

(sgd)

P.E. Fienberg, WO11

*A good report
P. E. Fienberg
[Signature]*



20/12/32

Ref: 30/1-597

District Office
ANGAU
AITAPE
9 Jul 45

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE

PATROL REPORT 26/45 - DREIKIKIR, BY

WO1 P.E. FIENBERG, PO

A/m Patrol Report is attached with covering remarks by
Capt D.M. Fienberg, ADO.

2. Census figures compiled during this Patrol have not been included - they will be forwarded when the census of the whole area is complete; until this is complete, it is impossible to assess the decline in population mentioned in para 2. There is no doubt that the population has decreased as a direct result of the war.

3. Recruiting in this inland had to be kept within reasonable limits, otherwise we would have had an almost unsurmountable refugee problem. With the devastation of gardens, destruction of coconuts and villages, it was necessary to keep manpower as high as possible to assist in the immediate rehabilitation, which in this area to past MAPRIK, is one of our immediate tasks.

4. A missing I/Ls Register is being kept at this office and from time to time, as further information is received, it will be forwarded to you.

5. The purpose of opening these inland posts is immediate "self-rehabilitation", and to keep a watch on any enemy movements to the South.

6. WO Fienberg is doing satisfactory work and the experience he will gain at DREIKIKIR will be most valuable to him.

Sullivan
District Officer

Major

Encl

RECEIVED

Date... 1.3.45

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147

DS 30/12/32

PATROL REPORT SEPTIK No 26/44-45

- (a) Suggested to DC and ADO that copy of written Patrol Instructions be attached to report. In this case the "purpose of patrol" has been well defined in the report.
- (b) The officer has given a clear picture of the condition of natives visited. The position is as good as can be expected.
- (c) Regarding mal-nutrition of children, perhaps the District Officer could arrange through Medical Services for special rationing in extreme cases, if any.
- (d) Without census figures the high death rate (approx 60 in each village) cannot be assessed accurately.
- (e) The report indicates hard work by an officer interested in native welfare.

sgt. aa Roberts
[Signature]

*hand
sent up.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 1 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by L.P. MONK

Area Patrolled ALI, SELEO & ANGEL ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 11. 7. 45 to 14. 7. 45

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, REHABILITATION, INVESTIGATE
DISSENSION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Census Figures

Figures are part only of the Aitape East Coastal census group but are shown to give some idea of the state and size of the population and not as a complete census group.

The people of the three islands are of one language and originally the one stock which seems to have come from LESIENG/YAKAMUL/PRO area on the Mainland.

As with most people who are good sailors there have been many marriages with coastal and island people from SERRA in the WEST to TARAWAI and WALIS islands in the East, and only some of the aged are of the original stock.

They are a pleasant and able people on their own (or at least are that way at present), and it is pleasing to note that as well as maintaining the old mission school for the young children (mainly for reading and writing) they also teach, just as religiously their native crafts of carving, canoe building and seamanship; not merely leaving the children to watch their elders and find out for themselves.

	ABSENT				PRESENT							Totals			Total Population			
	Prevar	NMO	I/L	Total	Child	A/B	C/M	F	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot				
ALI	24	9	12	6	33	69	15	81	68	53	20	103	154	171	325	223	186	409
SELEO	1	1	2	6	9	1	13	5	12	5	19	30	24	54	39	25	64	
ANCEL	3			9	12		18	11	12	5	28	35	39	74	47	32	86	
TOTAL	28	16	14	6	48	90	16	112	84	77	30	150	219	234	453	309	250	559

They with TOMLEO Island figures (Aitape P/R 25-44/45) will be included in a later report when census of the Aitape East Coastal group have been completed.

Rehabilitation

ALI Island people are progressing satisfactorily, with good houses in well laid out hamlets being constructed. This task is second in importance to that of building canoes as gardens have been planted on the available ground and are now producing the early crop of root vegetables.

There are not many small fishing canoes but sufficient for food needs of the people until many new craft now under construction have been completed.

The larger craft for transport of building materials are taking shape with eight completed and five more under way. The high class of workmanship in these vessels makes the task of their construction a long one.

SELEO Island

In the vicinity of the village site there is a mass of abandoned Allied salvage and junk. The natives have well commenced the task of clearing their site but would have been unable to do such a good job without the help of ALI Island.

The former picturesque island will be probably permanently marred by the many wrecked and abandoned enemy and own

SELEO Island (cont)

barges on the beaches, together with an unsightly mass of jettisoned dock yard necessities.

An old ammunition dump is on the island and though it contains mainly .50 cartridges, the presence of some 50/50 cases USN rocket ammunition and one depth charge, has made it necessary to place it strictly out of bounds to the island natives until at least the rockets and depth charge have been disposed of by competent personnel.

Some good timber has been salvaged which lessens somewhat the arduous task of ferrying all building materials from the mainland, but although this move of rehabilitation has commenced it will be a long time before being completed. A small area has been cleared for gardens but much more will have to be cleared to give the people a sufficiency of food. (See SELEO Island land tenure).

Three good canoes have been constructed as well as small craft for reef fishing. In normal times the people reputedly had some 40/50 large canoes but their replacement can only be very gradual.

ANGEL Island

ANGEL Island is better situated than SELEO. The village site (which covers the island) has been cleared and some timber assembled ready for the building program. ANGEL own 10 gardens but now, as in the past, they are combining with SELEO in this task. It is unfortunate that they have not been able to commence this work earlier and will probably need to be rationed for five or six months yet. As there is a plentiful supply of fish readily obtainable, their sustenance ration of meat can be cut to a minimum.

Dissention on ALI Island

The dissention was not serious and quite likely to occur in such a community with many strong minded men capable of being able leaders but only one regular village official.

Another cause of grumbling among natives is one I have found in other villages in this area. It is caused by over-diligent head-men who know they have been doing a good job as Lulual or Tultul but in their self-righteous zeal have taken on the task of assembling all their natives, practically every morning and addressing them for half an hour or more on the "Government", law, order and so on. As practically the same talk is given day after day, the resentment of the village natives can be understood, when they have so much work ahead of them in rehabilitation.

The Tultul of ALI Island was a typical offender and has been told of the folly of habit when carried out to extremes.

Steps taken to minimise the likelihood of further dissention are dealt with under "village Officials".

Village Officials

SELEO island boasts and aged Lulual JEFAIM and ANGEL island Lulual TOLOK. Both these men are sound officials though aged and it has been deemed advisable to appoint two "Lulual learners" PASUP and EBN respectively to assist the Luluals - particularly in the difficult work of rehabilitation. ALI island formerly had an establishment of one Lulual and two Tultuls, now there is one Tultul; KACHD; a strong intelligent type of man, undoubtedly smug and self-righteous but neverthe-

Patrol Report

AITAPE 1-45/46

PATROL REPORT

By NGX 367 Lt Monk F.O. A.D.O.
To ALI, SELEO and ANGEL Islands
Objects i. Census of the three Islands.
ii. Investigations into rehabilitation of ANGEL and SELEO natives.
iii. Investigate undercurrent of dissention on ALI Island.
Date Out 11 Jul 45 Date In 14 Jul 45
Personnel
(a) Lt Monk A.D.O.
(b) 3 members R.P.C.
(c) (Transportation by native canoes).
Maps Map attached (tracing).

DIARY

11 Jul 2200 left Aitape arriving ALI Island 0200 12 Jul.
(Departure delayed by adverse winds)
12 Jul At ALI Island.
13 Jul To SELEO and ANGEL Islands and return to ALI.
14 Jul Return to Aitape.

FORWARD

After first Allied landing in April 44 ALI Island was used as a refugee camp for all the Aitape coastal natives as well as SELEO and ANGEL Islanders. A native hospital was established on the southern end of the island and had to cope with a dysentery epidemic among other things

There were reputedly many deaths from this disease and a large tract of ground at the rear of MALUNG hamlet contains many graves, which were not laid out as systematically as they could have been, and has rendered unusable otherwise good ground.

At the time of this patrol permission had been obtained from Army for SELEO and ANGEL natives to return to their islands, which had been finally evacuated by formations on 11 Jun 45.

All other refugee natives had left ALI Island by Mar 45.

Although there had been some dissention between the island natives and the mainland refugees, the people of the three islands seem to have been living well in close harmony with few (if any) disputes, apart from some internal dissention between different factions in ALI.

Village Officials (cont)

less a good official - a thinking man and a suitable leader for the natives.

Perhaps he would be satisfactory as a luluai - but later on,

*2/4
to be
held
- Banger*

There are several men of equally strong character and intelligence leading the various factions of the island, and as long as one or two village officials alone are appointed the power will be a sort of dictatorship.

I have provisionally grouped such men as a council, with ANGEI and SELEO represented, to endeavour to promote a little more harmony and combined effort in the internal management. They are without rank and their only duties are to see that all factions and schools of thought have their views put forward and considered when any matter of importance regarding their social structure or communal life or work is being decided. I suggest this "provisional council" should be watched for some six months and if successful be instituted and retained on a permanent basis with its members recognised, rather than revert to a system of one or two village officials only who are not representative of all the people.

After all it is only a modernisation of the system of control by village elders with the headman of the people as spokesman and guide.

The members of the present body are native KAOHO of AIT-ELAL, IMAS of PUIAT, AMAFER of MALUNG, FABOP of SELEO island and BUN of ANGEI island, together with the two luluais of the last-named islands, also MANUP of TAURALI and PAGOROI of TIALTALIO.

All have been impressed with the order that as a council they are not to discuss trivialities, marriage disputes etc.

SELEO Island Land Tenure

The small western corner is all the land owned by the natives and is insufficient for the needs of the natives.

The natives story is that with the advent of the Germans, some 50/60 years ago the forefathers of the present SELEO populace were so dazzled by the trade - knives, axes, beads, glass etc., of the new white men that they thoughtlessly sold the greatest part of their land. This was taken over by the New Guinea Company for a coconut plantation and the natives extensive plantings of taro, other root vegetables and tobacco had to be scrapped.

The present generation is resentful of this thoughtless action of their forefathers, as all their garden ground (or the most productive part) is unavailable to them.

ALI and ANGEI also maintain that SELEO island was their forefathers main supply of root vegetables.

Doubtless such a wholesale purchase of ground necessary to the natives could not be made in these days and it would not seem unreasonable to enquire into the land tenure on SELEO, with the object of returning some or all of it to the natives. The natives realise that the ground was "brought" and express their willingness or realisation of the necessity of buying back the ground.

The plantation has been devastated by bombing and strafing and it is doubtful if half the original palms are standing. Perhaps the present owners or tenants after receiving their claim for War Damage Insurance would be reasonable enough to consider an arrangement for relinquishing the ground.

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Patrol Report
AITAPE L-45/46

Trades and Crafts

The principle craft is canoe building. A veritable tome could be written on the construction and various details of the canoes, but sufficient now to state they are of good design and first class workmanship. All except small fishing craft run under sail and are good seaworthy craft. Canoes are finely decorated as are the island garments. Evidence of elaborate representative carving is apparent in all woodworking, the art being handed down through families and not common to all.

Having no sago holdings the island people catch more fish than they need and trade their surplus with LEMTENG and other coastal natives for sago.

Foods and Gardens

Food is not plentiful. Fish abound and some root vegetables are grown on ALI but the ground is not particularly satisfactory. The islands own no holdings on the mainland and to be self supporting certainly need the whole of SELEO island. (see SELEO island land tenure).

The custom of trading fish for sago on the mainland ekes out the food - the sago being brought by the tress and not already worked. Should dissention arise between island and mainland people it would appear that the former would be in dire straits.

Medical

The health of the islanders is good, presumably because they are within easy reach of the native hospital and have some ten of their number serving there as NMO's, with their wives, so that the smallest scratch or slightest cough is a good excuse to hoist a sail and visit the hospital.

R.P.C.

- Reg No 4181 Const BINKUN, Markham.
- Reg No 3229 Const WOISAU, Aitape Island.

The above are two seasoned, experienced and reliable men.

- Reg No 4068 Const ERAMUN. Young, not very experienced, but is keen and promises to be a good man.

*by
60
to R.P.C.*

F.O. Monk Lt
A.D.O.

F.O. MONK Lt

PACIFIC

OCEAN

Tomileo
Island

AITAPE

ALI Island

Point
Aitape
Trail
Kisheng

SELEO Island

ANGEL Island

PATROL MAP

Patrol Report - Aitape 1-45/46

NOX 107 Lt. F.O. MARK ASD.

Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile

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MIO
In
1 1/2





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of HITAPE Report No. 2 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by P. E. FIENBERG

Area Patrolled KOMBIO EAST AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 28/5 1945 to 4/6 1945

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....

DREIKIKIR
SEPIK District
4 June 45

DC
AITAPE

Patrol Report No 2-45/46 (SEPIK)

Ref Maps : No 0572 NANU East (Aitape) 1 in series
SUAIN " ") not
HAUK " ") available

Report of Patrol by : WX42 Woi P.E. FLENBERG PO.

Patrol to : KOMBIC East Area (Aitape Hinterland)

Patrol Route : Via YAMBES, SAMARK, MIHET, SANGAIEN, YASUM,
LAMBUAIN, SUMUL-WAHLEN, SIAHIK, DREIKIKIR.

Patrol Accompanied by : 4 members of R.P.C.

Purpose of Patrol : 1. Compiling of census.
2. General administration, including se-
lection of new village sites where
necessary.
3. Evacuation of sick to native hospital.

Period of Patrol : 28 May 45 to 4 Jun 45 (incl)

PATROL DIARY

- 28.5.45 Departed DREIKIKIR 1100 hrs arriving YAMBES 1345 hrs.
29.5.45 Compiled census at YAMBES and departed for SAMARK, compiled
census.
30.5.45 SAMARK to YASUM.
31.5.45 YASUM to MIHET, census compiled of SANGWAIENG (SONGAIEN)
and MIHET.
1.6.45 MIHET to LAMBUAIN.
2.6.45 LAMBUAIN to SIMUL-WAHLEN to SIAHIK.
3.6.45 Compiled census of SIAHIK (SAHIK).
4/6.45 SIAHIK to DREIKIKIR via PEREMBIL.

SUMMARY

1. CENSUS

Census figures compiled during this patrol, do not show the alarming decrease noted in the No 1 URAT area (Ref previous report). Nevertheless there is the same fall in birthrate and increase in deathrate as elsewhere. YASUM with a percentage decrease of 52.7% over an exact four period is the highest yet noted.

Following is a list of villages showing percentage decrease in populations since May 1941 :-

CENSUS (Cont)

YAMBES	19.5
SAMARK	17.6
MIHET	-
SANGAIENG	27.0
YASUM	52.7
LAMBUAIN	No comparative figures available
SUMUL-WAHLEN	6.8
SAIHIK	15.1

Very few losses are attributable to outward migrations. The main reason is the obvious fact that deaths far outnumber births. Throughout the area the number of married couples without children is high and no satisfactory explanation for this could be advanced. The social reasons for our own decline in birthrate in Australia scarcely apply here, and the only other logical reason appears to be the widespread use of prophylactics and or preventatives. Whether this is so or not can only be guessed at, as no evidence could be obtained. The malignant results of these practices was impressed on the people, ultimate extinction of the tribe being the inevitable conclusion. Everyone voiced wholehearted agreement with these sentiments, of course, but time alone will prove whether they have been taken seriously.

Recruiting throughout the area since re-occupation by our forces has not been heavy, but the number of new indentures, added to those pre-war I/Ls who have not yet been repatriated has, in several cases, increased the total over the authorised percentage. In this regard it is my opinion that 40% (being the authorised percentage) imposes undue hardship upon a community whose village has been damaged or destroyed by military operations, and these facts should be considered when quotas are being made up.

Percentages of able-bodied males absent on indenture are :-

YAMBES 43.54	LAMBUAIN 30.37
SAMARK 42.85	MIHET 40.0
YASUM 25.0	SUMUL-WAHLEN 40.0
SANGWAIENG 29.41	SAIHIK 43.75

In many cases the number of "fit men" remaining in the village is not a true indication of the ability of the village to rehabilitate itself. The village of PEREMBIL has a total male adult population (excluding I/Ls) of 61. Out of this total there are only 25 men capable of doing heavy work. As the old village site, gardens etc., have been completely ruined and new ones urgently required, the burden of labour required to provide for a total population of 249 falls upon the shoulders of 25 men. And yet on paper the percentage of males absent is well within the authorised limits viz 35.89.

Rapid rehabilitation is not only desirable but absolutely essential if the further decline in population is to be avoided but this cannot be achieved unless the necessary labour within the village is made available.

VILLAGE BOOKS

It is advised that the following faults have been noted in reference to the new issue of village books.

(a) In a climate where heavy moisture is always present in the air, unglazed paper is not practicable.

(b) There are insufficient pages for the recording of a village of more than 180 persons. No more than ten names can be comfortably entered on any one page, and in some cases even this number is not possible (e.g. a man with 3 or 4 single sons of marriagable age).

Village Books (cont)

(c) Covers of books are not likely to withstand the ungentle handling of village officials.

It is suggested that :-

1. Glazed paper be used in future prints
2. Book to be made in two sizes.- one containing 15 pages, the other 30 pages.
3. US capes, gas, be made available for use as wallets in which books would receive some measure of protection.

It is realised that shortages of material are no doubt responsible for the seeming poor quality of the existing books, but present indications are that they will be entirely unserviceable long before the intended span of five years has elapsed.

ADMINISTRATION

1. Village Conditions - Housing - Sanitation etc

All villages visited are working on rebuilding and clearing, several commencing villages on new sites. Even sites which were not actually damaged by bombing etc are so badly eroded that whenever an alternative is available they are being abandoned. This entails a tremendous amount of effort throughout the area.

At LAMBUIAN it was noted that with the rebuilding of the village, semi-european type houses are being favoured. These are built up off the ground, have windows, verandahs and good floors. This trend is being encouraged where the availability of timber and other materials makes it possible and climatic conditions make it advisable.

Latrines have been built in all villages and it was not found necessary to engage in close inspection to obtain proof that use was being made of them. Orders were given that pits are to be burned at least once per week and covers to be made for all latrines. It seems that some progress is being made in hygiene and sanitation education.

2. Health

Very few sick were found in the villages, the majority having been evacuated, no doubt on advice of my impending visit. It was again impressed on all that evacuation of all sick and injured would be rigidly enforced.

3. Food

There is not an abundance of food, but the present diet is adequate at least for a short period. New gardens should be in production within three to four months. A small supply is already available.

4. Attitude towards Patrol

The patrol was welcomed in a friendly manner in every village. There were very few cases of evasive offences, the majority being invested with a certain degree of importance upon the entering of their names in the village books. Only one case occurred where disciplinary action had to be taken.

5. Officials

The majority of officials seem competent and co-operated reasonable well. However the No 2 Tultul of LAMBES (WARI) continues to be a source of friction and annoyance, not only to the other officials of the village but also to the local

MIGRATIONS

Administration (cont)5. Officials (cont)

ANGAU administrative staff. It is recommended that he be relieved of his appointment and a replacement is not considered necessary.

6. Roads and Bridges

Roads in the vicinity of villages have been cleared and are in good condition, but outside this they are overgrown and broken away. The particularly mountainous nature of the country, however, makes road and bridge maintenance an arduous task, and more important work is urgently required to be completed. Officials were instructed not to attempt work of a "government" nature until the rebuilding etc., of their villages is completed.

7. SAIHIK Village - Presence of Unexploded bombs

There are at least six (6) unexploded 500lb bombs HE aerial bombs in the vicinity of SAIHIK, including 4 in the house area. A new village site is being prepared but it is recommended that a competent authority be sent to investigate the possibility of them exploding. The matter may not seem very urgent perhaps in view of the length of time they have remained there, but they are a source of constant apprehension to the natives, as well as being an unusual doorstep for a rest house.

8. Police

The following members of the R.P.O. and Special Constabulary accompanied the patrol :-

Reg No 2546 Const SHEWI - Quite a reliable type and should make an efficient member with more administrative experience.

Reg No Const NAMBOI - Intelligent and reliable.

Reg No Const ALUGWI - Something of a "Larrakin" and a "show off". Suggest a spell in an area of active operations.

Spec Const (Ex-TNG) TURI - Continues to do his usual excellent job and is a steady influence on the younger police.

(sgd) F E Fienberg W011
Patrol Officer

Ref: 30/1-630.

District Office,
ANGAU
AITAPE
16 Jul 45.

HQ. Northern Region,
ANGAU,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-45/46 (SEFK)

EAST KOMBIO AREA - WOII P.E. FIENBERG

1. The a/n patrol report is forwarded, with comments by Capt D.M. Fienberg, ADO.
2. Census figures will be included in the report being compiled by Capt Fienberg, embracing the area as a whole.
3. I concur in remarks of Capt Fienberg regarding quality and durability of village books.
4. Lack of rehabilitation in this area is a big problem; all the available male population will be needed, and this area can be considered closed indefinitely for further recruiting of any kind.
5. It is not proposed to make any radical changes in house construction--education in hygiene and sanitation are the main points to be considered. I am dubious as to the value of pit latrines - they are an excellent breeding place for flies, unless correctly and often burnt out, which, as yet, will be very seldom, unless under strict European supervision.
6. This is only one of many areas where unexploded bombs are located near villages; the assistance of Engineers, through 3 Aust Base Sub Area, is being sought.
7. Quite a good routine patrol.

RECEIVED
24 JUL 1945

ENCL:

Phillips
District Officer. Major

DREIKIKIR

2 Jul 45

DC
AITAPE

Patrol Report - East Kombio Area
WILL P E FISBERG PO

1. Attached report forwarded herewith.
2. Patrol covered N.E. pocket of Kombio area. Census compilation of Central and West Kombio will be commenced this week.
3. Population figures will be given for Kombio area as a whole when census compilation completed.
4. Village Books. It is agreed that better quality paper and a second issue of Village Books with more pages would be advantageous.
5. Para (5) Tultul LARI of YAMBES is an old acquaintance of mine.
6. Para (7) It would be appreciated if representations could be made to Engineers to have some bomb disposal personnel visit SAHIK. There are also unexploded bombs at Musembulen.
7. Administration Para (2) Policy regarding housing in this area is detailed in Patrol Report of Oct 44. It excludes European type housing.

(sgd) D M Fienberg Capt
A.D.O.

Ref: 30/1-630.

District Office,
ANGAU
AITAPE
18 Jul 45.

HQ, Northern Region,
ANGAU,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. R-45/46 (SEPIK)

EAST KONRIO AREA - WOII P.E. FIENBERG

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6. This is only one of many areas where unexploded bombs are located near villages: the assistance of Engineers, through 3 Aust Base Sub Area, is being sought.
7. Quite a good routine patrol.

ENCL:

Phillips
District Officer. Major



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE (SEPIK) Report No. 3A 3
3 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by D.M. FIENBERG

Area Patrolled CANAVUSA TRIBAL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....
Duration—From 6/19/45 to 28/6/19/45

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19
District Commissioner

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

DREIKIKIR,
8 Jul 45.

DO AITAPE

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/45-46 (SEPIK)

Capt D.M. Fienberg - GAWANGA Area

AREA PATROLLED:

GAWANGA tribal area, AITAPE hinterland.

MAP REF:

No. 2079 NEWAK Sheet, 4m to 1". Rectangle of 6 squares enclosed by pts (W) A2010, 5010, 5080, 2030.

DURATION OF PATROL:

6 - 23 Jun 1945.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (1) To ascertain that no fugitive enemy parties were in the area.
- (2) To ascertain to what degree the native population has been effected by recent enemy movements and operations in the area.
- (3) To establish friendly contacts in an uncontrolled area, and to commence work of bringing people under control.
- (4) To compile an initial census of the area.

PERSONNEL:

Capt D.M. Fienberg, ADO, and 7 Native Police.

DIARY OF PATROL:

- Note: To obliterate tedious repetitions: census was compiled of all villages visited.
- 6/6/45: Moved to MUSENDAI via DUMAM. Camped. Village deserted on arrival.
- 7/6/45: Compiled census of MUSENDAI and MUSENG, this completing census of UPAT (dealt with in earlier report). Camped MUSENDAI.
- 8/6/45: Compiled census of APOS. Took action to apprehend evaders. Marked out programme of work for MUSENDAI/MUSENG APOS, and appointed Const AUGEN to supervise.
- 9/6/45: Made up census figures for group whilst work of clearing village sites proceeded under supervision. Dealt with apprehended census evaders.
- 10/6/45: To ASANAKOR and INAKOR via APOS (24 hrs). Track very good. Found INAKOR/ASANAKOR natives assembled and an excellent rest-house nearly built.
- These villages suffered severely from enemy occupation and subsequent infantry operations. Both were heavily mortared and then completely burnt - to prevent Japanese from coming back. An iniquitous practice.

Food short, seventyfive percent of coconut palms destroyed; children show marked signs of emaciation. Nine natives killed by enemy action, as previously reported.

Distributed a little 'trade' as a gesture, and arranged for natives to draw partial subsistence from BREIKIKIR, including salt with which to buy food from less unfortunate neighbours.

11/6/45: To APANGAI - 2 hrs. Level country and track very fair. Another newly-built rest-house.

12/6/45: Visited SIMANU group, 1 hr distant, on east side of NANU River. A large group of hamlets with very little European contact in the past. Probably only sixty per cent of population appeared for census.

These people staged a rather spectacular massacre of Japanese troops last January. A large party - claimed to be sixtyfive strong - entered the village and camped. Natives brought them food and established friendly relations. Whilst Japanese were eating, natives attacked them with knives and tomahawks, and claim to have wiped out the entire party. Two LMGs and a number of rifles were brought to Capt Cole at FEREMBIL after the attack, and other enemy equipment was handed over to AIB party at NUNGWALA. Some time later another Japanese party, led by MOI natives, burnt a number of the hamlets as a reprisal. Three natives were killed.

Natives appeared for census in a curious motley of captured clothing: old women wore long Jap underpants, others wore jackets without trousers; one fellow sported a large enemy flag as a lava lava, with the rising sun adorning his posterior. Rather appropriate.

People suspicious, and still possess Jap rifles. One youth detected slyly slipping a cartridge into the breach. Disarmed him, and brought moral persuasion to bear on the populace to hand in hidden weapons. Two only forthcoming. Returned to APANGAI and camped.

13/6/45: To YUBANAKOR. Most of village burnt by Japanese. New houses in course of erection. Rest-house just built. Compiled census in two groups. Camped.

14/6/45: Delayed start due to heavy rain. A little difficulty in obtaining sufficient carriers. Police becoming a little slack and tightened up discipline. Set out for UEGUA, to SSW. After crossing MUMAMBOL River route lies through swampy virgin forest. Bird life plentiful. Arrived UEGUA 1630 hrs - approx 5 hrs' walk. Camped in old club-house. Received note from Lieut Walls (AIB) at NUNGWALA.

15/6/45: Compiled census etc and moved to NUNGWALA (1/2 hr distant) in afternoon. Camped with AIB.

16/6/45: At NUNGWALA. Compiled census etc. Marriage dispute adjudicated. Long presence of AIB has accustomed these people to Europeans. Signs of SEPIK River influence, and sago plays a large part in local diet.

- 17/6/45: Ex MUNGWALA to NDAINA (TOMKOKISA) - approx 4 hrs walk. Camped. Population small. Natives quite confident due to Capt Fryer camping here last year. Natives of ABEGU and MASALAGA visited patrol. Heavy storm during night flooded camp and blew down cook-house.
- 18/6/45: To MASALAGA - 1 hr walk. Track slimy and overgrown. AD suffered a heavy fall. Completed work and moved to ABEGU - across a tributary of the BONGOS River. Camped. Compiled census etc. Small village.
- 19/6/45: ABEGU to WOSAMBU - 2 hrs' rather hilly walk. Rest house built. This village was visited by me in 1941. Lulual had retained hat and book - both showing the ravages of time and weather. Checked census. Rounded up a number of cheerful absentees. Long conversation with village elders. Camped.
- 20/6/45: Moved to WOGIA group, 70 min distant. Passed through some splendid new gardens en route. This area was not affected by operations. Lulual retained hat and book issued in 1941 (first and last census). Checking census proved a rather complicated and trying business. The two pidgin speakers in this village of 350 are not the world's brightest boys.
- Moved to BONGOS group of hamlets, which are adjoining. Camped and traded for food. Spent remainder of afternoon establishing friendly relations. Natives rather distrustful at first, as ours is first visit since two men and a woman were shot by Opl Conboy's party last September. Preliminary enquiry made, and matter deferred pending visit to KUYOR.
- 21/6/45: Checked BONGOS census (population 399). Old book remains in good condition. Yaws and ulcers plentiful, but population level satisfactory. Moved to KUATENGISI after lunch - 2 hr walk. Track partly cleared and a sort of rest-house built. Village now sports one pidgin-speaker - habitually betel-nut drunk. Checking census proved arduous. Finished at dark. Camped. Up late reconciling census figures.
- 22/6/45: Visited SAUKI and checked census - new names doubled the previous population figures. Also compiled separate census of ARCHEILLI hamlet, which I had missed in 1941. Learnt of another group - MAMSI - to the south, which has yet to be visited by a patrol. Returned to KUATENGISI and spent remainder of day on arrears of paper work. A pig dispute between WOSAMBU and KUATENGISI adjudicated with indifferent success.
- 23/6/45: To KUYOR. Track cleaned and a crude rest-house built. Both KUYOR and neighbouring village of WEHESOR now boast one pidgin-speaker apiece. KUYOR village book eaten by borers. Compiled new census and added many new names. Complaints made regarding shooting of four natives by Lt Stanley's party last year. Compiled census of WEHESOR. Framboesia markedly prevalent. Tried very hard to persuade natives to come to DREMIKIR for treatment. No success. Applied as much pressure as the local situation warranted, but finally gave up. Two visits over four years, with a war and a local massacre in between, are insufficient to overcome these folks' reluctance to cross their tribal boundaries.

- 24/6/45: Compiled work on WERESOR book. Took statements regarding allegations against Stanley's line. Moved to KUBRINAT. Pleasant-looking country hereabouts - the rolling kunai stones, with scattered copses, appears deceptively park-like. Arrived after 3 hrs walk. KUBRINAT section of the track had been well cleared. Natives anticipating our arrival and village very spruce, large quantities of food ready. Led into main hamlet, arm-in-arm by aged ex-lulua, a lively and likeable ancient.
- 25/6/45: Compiled census, which took well into the afternoon. Present population 556 as against 604 in 1941. Evidently the dysentery epidemic of 1943 reached here. Congratulated and encouraged natives on their sincere attempt to improve village sanitation. These folk have advanced well in the past year. Received mail from Dreikikir. This is my third visit here in 3 months.
- 26/6/45: To TAU Group. Compiled census of TAURUNDOR and part of TAURUMBLER. Camped. Took action to apprehend some census evaders - being usual yaw cases anxious to avoid being treated. Camped.
- 27/6/45: Compiled census etc, and did the three hour walk to DUMAN. Learnt that three people had died suddenly since we last passed through. Symptoms sound suspiciously like meningitis. Returned to Station, along the URAT ridge, checked all cases indisposition and ordered them to report to Hospital tomorrow. These sudden deaths from meningitis (?) are still too frequent, for comfort, and have a most demoralising effect on the populace.

Isolated Enemy Parties

Patrol established that there are no Japs left in this sector of Atapa. At present the nearest enemy troops to Dreikikir are those being engaged by 17 Bde, in the Yamil sector East of Maprik. Whilst a possibility remains that Japs on the Sepik River may move Northwards into GAWANGA-MAIMAI, it does not appear probable.

Native Sub-Division Boundaries

The area patrolled forms a loosely knit tribal group known as GAWANGA, bounded by BOMBLETA to the N.E., WOSERA to the S.E., MAIMAI to the W., and URAT to the N. The status of NUNGWALA/UEGUA people remains doubtful, they appear to be the border villages between GAWANGA and WOSERA areas. The GAWANGA people are all of the same lingual group, though dialect variations occur at NUNGWALA and on the BONGAS/WOGIA villages. The lulua of APOS (accompanied the patrol) could converse with all natives visited in his own dialect, though he complained of their uncouth accents.

For census purposes, GWANGA has been classified as a sub-division which includes at least two villages not visited by this patrol; KAMANAKOR (E of INAKOR) and the MAMSI group (S of KUATENGISI). It may prove convenient to sub-divide GWANGA into E and W, areas, with the dividing line at TOKKOKISA (NDALINA).

Native Situation

Apart from the KUBRINAT/TAU/APOS groups which are under a fair degree of influence, GWANGA may be classified as uncontrolled. Pre-war contact with Europeans (so far as known) was limited to one or two intendant recruits, a recon party from the Oil Search Co., based at MAIMAI, and a government patrol (G W L Townsend) which moved from AMBUNAI to MAIMAI some years ago.

Native Situation (cont)

- ii. The BONGOS/WOGIA groups, as far as WOSAMBU, were visited by me in 1941, when an initial census was made.
- iii. During the war AIB parties have moved about the area. INAKOR/ASANAKOR/YUBANAKOR/SUNAHU groups in E GWANGA, were occupied by Jap troops ~~last~~ 1st January (vide Diary). The patrol under review thus marks the first routine admin work done in the Eastern sector.
- iv. Suitable contacts from APOS accompanied the patrol, and care was taken to send word of our coming in advance.
- v. The GWANGA people are sturdy primitive gardeners, dirty and rather crude even by native standards. Normally, no clothing is worn by either sex, women have no reluctance about appearing in public whilst menstruating, village out-skirts are fowl with excrement, the dead are frequently suspended in trees.
- vi. One result of sending warning in advance for census was that everyone rushed into "clothes" (pieces of parachutes, discarded military clothing etc.,) for the occasion, the rumor having spread that the klap disapproved of bare bodies. This the klap refuted. At MASALAGA, where it was extremely hot weather, the women asked whether in view of the heat, whether they might line for census in normal dress. Permission was given.
- vii. Some excellent fenced gardens were seen. Cultivation is similar to URAT/URIM - yams taro, bananas and coconuts being the staples, with sago as a standby. At NUNGWALA, sago appeared to be used more freely. Salt is in demand.
- viii. Outward signs of social organisation are similar to those of surrounding tribes - men's clubhouses etc., The GWANGA men are the most inveterate betel nut chewers I have seen. At every assembly the ground was speedily polluted with streams of red saliva and the ears were tortured with the constant rasp of carved lime-gourd sticks.
- ix. Like all "new" folk they are most suspicious of our intentions, keeping their young men and women in the background, and are reluctant to leave their tribal areas. This distrust has been accentuated by the non-return of all but a handful of the natives recruited prior to the war, and whom the natives believe to be dead.
- Since the patrol's return numbers of E GWANGA men have visited the station and some are being employed as casuals, whilst being given instruction in Pidgin. The West GWANGA people, whose last contact with a European party was not happy, remain adamant in their isolationism.
- x. The "Government" seems to have a reasonable amount of prestige - rather surprising in view of the scant attention paid to these folk in the past.
- xi. The usual harangues were given on the "Government!" function and policy, and efforts made to establish confidence and a friendly atmosphere. Consolidation patrols at regular intervals should have an excellent effect.

Natives Shot by AIB Party

Seven natives in the BONGOS group were allegedly shot by AIB natives in Sep 44, the result being a deep distrust of all Europeans and European-controlled natives. Statements of complaints have been forwarded separately, and the charges if sustained by enquiry, are grave. The affair seems to have been a tragic display of panic, precipitous action and inadequate control.

for lengthy periods, and were driven out by Aust troops

CENSUS

Results of census compilation are shown in attached appendix.

Total village population recorded was 4784, the census is not, of course, complete. Including the two GWANGA (apparently) villages not visited, I estimate total population of GWANGA to be in the vicinity of 5500.

Labour

Labour absentees recorded totalled 190, of whom 110 are classed as missing e.g. men recruited prior to the war and of whom nothing is now known. 795 able-bodied men were counted in the villages and a percentage of recruitment for the area is 19.3%

In other words, there are (on the basis of 40% quota) approx 300 potential labourers in GWANGA

This, however is far from being an actuality. The small degree of influence, fear, of the great unknown, and the fact that most of the men previously recruited have never been seen again, renders it virtually impossible to recruit natives from this area until it has been further patrolled. Admittedly some recruits could be kidnapped, but it would require a strong patrol equipped with hand-cuffs and dog-chains to restrain them, and from the administrative viewpoint the effects of such action would be lamentable.

Village Officials

Recommendations for first appointments of Village Official are submitted separately.

Health

- i. The 1943 dysentery epidemic apparently caused many deaths in E GWANGA, no comparative figures are available. The BONGOS area seems to have escaped.
- ii. The KUBINAT and TAU groups have declined appreciably with 4 years interval since the last census.

	1941	1945
KUBINAT	604 / 26 absentees equals 632	556 / 31 abs equals 587
TAUHUNDOR	355 / 32 do	387 / 21 do
TAUHUMBLER	354 / 13 do	312 / 25 do

This is a lower rate than was found in the URAT, but against this is the probability that the new census is more complete than in 1941.

- iii. Framboesin is particularly prevalent in the uncontrolled section of GWANGA (i.e. all of it save APOS/KUBINAT/TAU). The virtues of NaE treatment were extolled, and the utmost persuasion (short of force) employed to induce natives to come to Dreikikir Hospital. Immediate response was nil, which was not unexpected.
- iv. A few village braves accompanied the patrol back to the station, and departed, possibly a little wiser, certainly a little wealthier. Since then, there has been a trickle of social callers which will gradually break down the isolationism. In any case, the present supply position does not permit full treatment of all sick cases in the controlled areas, and the position is deteriorating.

Health (Cont)

v. MENINGITIS (?) : Mention is made in the diary of three deaths (probably meningitis) having recently occurred at DUMAN. Since then the number of known deaths in KOMBICI URAT has risen to 20 within a month. In all cases the deceased has been perfectly well, and have died within 72 hours of falling ill. The deaths have been scattered, save at DUMAN (4), and WAHLEN (7), and have occurred before the natives could be brought to hospital. The EMA (Sgt Tuohy) states that he suspects meningitis (which had been definitely diagnosed in some earlier cases), but that the reported symptoms do not altogether tally with those of the disease.

This is more than disturbing, particularly when taken in conjunction with the recently submitted "Survey of URAT population. It is repeated that these people are still fading away before our eyes.

Instructions have been issued covering normal precautions to be taken; but adequate policing of them is impossible, compared to this dealing with a dysentery outbreak is child's play.

It cannot be said that the disease - whatever it is - has reached epidemic form yet. I do not say that it will. Meantime people die.

(sgd) D M Fienberg Capt
A.D.O.

Seen by DADMS

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CENSUS FIGURES

MIGRAT	BIRTH		DEATH		I/L	CHILDREN				ADULTS				SEXES		Tot	Mis	I/L	Able Bod-men	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Abs.	%				Abs.	%
	1950		1951			1952		1953		1954		1955		1956					1957	
	New Census				11	50	37	73	71	128	108	236	13	24	36	40.0				
	APOS	do	do	do		53	40	47	35	100	75	175	7	7	28	20.2				
	ASANAKOR	do	do	do	1	27	14	27	28	54	42	96	4	3	14	26.3				
	INAKOR	do	do	do		45	43	67	45	112	88	200	8	8	43	15.7				
	AFANGAI	do	do	do		33	31	42	28	73	59	134	16	16	29	35.5				
	SUNAHU I	do	do	do		30	24	43	39	73	53	126								
	SUNAHU II	do	do	do		61	36	65	65	126	101	227	9	13	41	24.0				
	YUBANKOR	do	do	do	4	49	38	62	48	111	66	197	5	5	29	14.2				
	UEGUA	do	do	do																
	(WIGUA)	do	do	do	6	77	54	24	77	141	131	272			642	12.5				
	NUNGWALA	do	do	do	1	30	20	51	31	81	51	132			135	2.7				
	MASALAGA	do	do	do		16	19	29	20	45	39	84			16					
	LEEGU	do	do	do		33	40	68	55	101	95	196	5	5	30	14.2				
	WOMMBU	7	9	6	10															
	(NAKEMASI)	19	19	23	22	3	87	79	89	75	176	154	330	2	5	50	9.0			
	WOGIA GRP	21	25	22	19		102	89	112	96	214	185	399	6	6	68	8.1			
	BONGOS GRP																			
	KUATENGISI																			
	GINGLA -	10	8	15	11		50	49	61	58	111	102	213	4	4	32	11.1			
	KUONG																			
	SAUKI	8	3	2	2		39	31	41	39	80	70	150	2	2	20	9.0			
	AUCHEILI						13	18	25	22	38	40	78			15				
	KUYOR						36	45	58	59	96	104	200	3	3	33	8.5			
	(KUIHOR)	do	do	do	do		14	18	27	24	41	42	83	2	2	14	14.2			
	WERSOR	do	do	do	do															
	(WESOR)	do	do	do	do	27	129	113	155	158	285	271	556	4	3	88	26.0			
	KUBIKMAT	do	do	do	do	10	60	69	92	92	152	161	313	11	11	42	33.3			
	TAUHUNDOR	do	do	do	do	15	51	65	80	86	161	151	312	9	9	23	45.7			
	TAUHUMBER	do	do	do	do	1	12	19	22	22	34	41	75			18	5.2			
	MADANA (TONKOKI SA)	do	do	do	do															
	TOTALS					EC	1134	991	1401	1266	2535	2249	4784	110	190	795				

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Ref: 30/i-667

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District Office

ANGAU

ALTAPS

26 Jul 45

Out

HQ Northern Region

ANGAU

LAS

PATROL REPORT No 3 of 45/46 - GAWANGA AREA, BY
CAPT D.M. FIENBERG, ADO

A/M Patrol Report forwarded herewith, please.

2. Many villages throughout the inland have suffered severely from enemy occupation and operations. We have tried to control the indiscriminate burning of villages - not always successful.
3. The plight of the villages mentioned is common throughout all this and the MAFRIK area. The best we can do at the moment is give them medical attention, ration them where necessary and supervise where we can the rebuilding of villages, restoration of their gardens and try and instill into them the value of hygiene and sanitation in preventing the spread of disease.
4. Lieut Stanley, I believe, submitted a report on the BONGOS affray. I have Capt Fienberg's report, which I will forward.
5. AIB parties operating in this area have no doubt given the people confidence.
6. Native Situation is good considering the uncontrolled state of the people and the present disruption caused by operations.
7. It is not proposed to recruit from this area.
8. Census figures in all areas indicate a definite decline in population - dysentery, disruption of native life, unbalanced diet due to operations and a mental state of apathy when they see their villages, gardens, pigs, etc, all pillaged and destroyed, are considered the main causes.
9. A good administrative patrol.

RECEIVED
Dist. O. O. No. 1045
26 Jul 45

D. M. Fienberg
District Officer

Major

Encl



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 3 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by P. K. FIENBERG

Area Patrolled VVAT AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 4.7 / 1945 to / 19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

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Dreikikir

4 Jul 45

D.O.
AITAPE

Patrol Survey

30/45/46

URAT Area

Note 1. Sources of figures given in attached appendix are :-
 i. Census of No 1 and 2 URAT areas, May/June 1941, by D M Fienberg P/O.
 ii. Census patrol of No 1 URAT, May 1945, by WO11 P E Fienberg P/O (P/R No 3-45/46 of May 1945)
 iii. Census of No 2 URAT, May 1945, by Capt D M Fienberg.

Note 2. 1. During the Jap occupation all village books in URAT were taken to the C.O. at BUT. Hence a completely new census had to be compiled. It is considered, however, that the 1945 census is at least 99% complete.
 ii. Population figures for the last civil (1941) census were found amongst the writer's papers in Australia, thus enabling an accurate comparison to be made. Fortunately, also the interval between the census taking is almost an exact four years.
 iii. Treatment of the No 1 and No 2 URAT groups as one area eliminates inter-migrations as a factor affecting population. Marriages of URAT natives into "foreign" tribal groups are negligible.

1. Decline in Population

During the four years population has declined sharply, as shown by the following figures taken from the appendix :-

Total Population as at 30/6/41 : 3985 + 222 I/s + 97 M.I.D

Total population as at 30/6/45 : 3117 + 162 "

Total decrease of village population in 4 years :

668 or 21.78 %.

In other words for every 100 of the population in the villages in 1941, there are now 78.

Total absentees as at Jun 30 1945 were 259, consisting of :-

(a) 97 missing labourers - Men absent under indenture and other districts - (chiefly New Britain and New Ireland) - when Japs invaded New Guinea and of whom nothing is now known.

(b) 162 I/s - men serving in ANGAU labour lines or otherwise accounted for (RFG, AIB, NGIB)

To give an absolute figure :-

Total population 1941 - 3985 + 222 absentees - 4207

Total population 1945 - ³¹¹⁷3376 + 259 absentees - 3376

Absolute decrease - 831 or 19.75 %

(Note that this figure assumes all absentees) including men "missing" in Jap occupied Territory) to be alive and well)

Note

No figures or speculations are submitted on such aspects of vital statistics as masculinity rates, proportions

of children to adults, women deemed capable of child-bearing etc., and the population trends which may be inferred therefrom.

Whilst these are interesting, and of some value the lack of standardised method within the service inevitably leaves such inferences open to dispute. Accordingly the bare population figures, only are given here. As they were and as they are. They are as indisputable as they are significant.

2. Causes of Decline

i. Jap Introduced Dysentery : During the enemy occupation of Aitape, hinterland natives were brought to the coast (BUT) to work and also carried down food. There they contacted dysentery (which was prevalent at BUT throughout the Jap's stay) and returned to their villages to die - and to spread the disease. A dysentery epidemic swept through the hinterland in 1943 and took a heavy toll of lives. Some - e.g. East PALEI - appear to have suffered much more heavily than URAT. Isolated cases of dysentery are still occurring.

ii. Hardships caused by Military Operations : Between Jun 1944 and May 1945 URAT area was operational, and the inhabitants suffered all the privations and miseries common to civilians in battle areas. Forced to flee from their villages they camped in crude bush-houses hidden in damp gulleys. For months they existed on a sketchy diet, poor in nutritive value but richly spiced with anxiety. Meantime gardens were ravaged by Japs and villages and coconuts damaged or destroyed by our bombing or mortar firing.

To the lethal effects of pneumonia and other respiratory diseases resulting from malnutrition and exposure must be added another factor whose importance cannot be over-estimated; the psychological one. This is not easy to define. It is an attitude which arise from sheer misery and bewilderment and the collapse of all that has meaning in the native's world; at the shattering of the traditional way of life. It manifests itself as a hopeless apathy - a spiritless acceptance of inevitable doom.

At the worst this "mal de guerre" becomes a sort of disease which indirectly can kill the primitive Papua-Melanesian as surely as a bomb or a bullet. And inextricably bound up with it is sorcery - the brown man's rationalisation of his ills - with its varying degrees of gnawing fear and auto-suggestion.

iii. Lack of Medical attention for 3 years : In Jun 1944 an estimated 20% of the URAT people were suffering from either yaws or tropical ulcers. In the following twelve months much steady medical work has been done, and these complaints are no longer - in URAT - a major factor so far as public health is concerned. Whilst unchecked yaws has doubtless caused many juvenile's deaths during the Jap occupation, it also killed many in peacetime and as an endemic disease cannot be regarded as a major cause of depopulation.

3. Eradication of Causes of Decline

In its full implication this obviously involves the whole question of post-war native administrative policy, including rehabilitation and education in Public Health.

The following notes on current policy being applied in URAT mark the initial stages only of what should be a carefully planned scheme extending over years.

i. Medical : Constant vigilance to ensure that sick are brought promptly for treatment to Dreikikir hospital. The obstacles to be overcome are :- dislike of hospitalisation (especially women); sorcery fears, apathy and sheer laziness. Few village officials

3. Eradication of the Causes of Decline (cont)

1. Medical (cont)

have the ^{POWER} and or moral courage to police this regulation without adequate support from a European officer. Village elders are generally where the chief re-action arises. Occasional Prosecutions under Regulation 67 A of WAR are of assistance.

ii. Rebuilding of gardens : The task here is mainly one of encouragement. The URAT people are normally good gardeners. None have literally starved during the past year, but in No 1 URAT wholesale destruction of gardens has restricted diet to Sago, which is not normally a staple. Most villages were depleted of livestock and there is a chronic lack of protein in the diet.

To some small degree this has been alleviated by paying natives (for carrying work, sago, thatch etc) with tons of meat and animal fat, but the local supply situation does not permit a lavish expenditure.

A few of No 1 URAT villages have from time to time been given subsistence rations - mainly more as a token of good will, and to boost morale.

iii. Rebuilding of villages : All villages are ultimately to be remodelled. Where villages have been destroyed or badly damaged or are badly eroded, new sites have been selected. Sites selected by natives but subject to approval by the A.D.O. chief modifications of traditional methods are :-

- (a) where possible selecting site with good water supply adjacent;
- (b) installing drained pathways and a basic drainage system before building commences;
- (c) siting houses at regular intervals along drained paths;
- (d) keeping village environs free from long grass and undergrowth;
- (e) installing ample latrines and refuse holes;
- (f) flooring of houses with fireplaces inset.
(details of housing given in my P/R of Oct 1944).

Chief difficulties in the above :-

- (a) Scarcity of sites which are both well drained and adjacent to running water;
- (b) impossibility of obtaining adequate supply of shovels picks and sarifs; efforts made by D.O. in this regard are appreciated;
- (c) reluctance of some elders to vacate old sites;
- (d) educating of natives to maintain latrines in a sanitary condition, to keep village and environs clean by carrying out a little work regularly;
- (e) (This actually covers both (c) and (d)). Inability of the majority of the populace (despite persistent harangues) to appreciate the significance of the works involved; resulting tendency to regard these works as a distasteful duty imposed by, and for the benefit of the "government".

In any case the works go on.

iv. Encouraging the natives to have confidence in themselves and in their future.

This is an intangible, and involves the personality and outlook of the European officer as well as it does the native.

Patience and a friendly attitude are required, ability to gossip and an interest - however simulated - in the little things of native life are a help.

Firmness is required, but strong efforts must be made to break down the attitude which regards the "kiap" as a strict cold arbiter of justice, ever ready and willing to hand out prison sentences, and with a band of armed thugs to support his authority.

v. Livestock : Most villages have lost all their fowls and 80% of their pigs. The only pigs saved were :-

- (a) those in secluded hamlets not visited by the enemy, and,
- (b) young piglets carried to bush houses by women.

Establishment of a pig farm is greatly to be desired, both to replenish native stocks and as an indication of our good intentions.

Conclusion

1. The present condition of the URAT people is not unique. In the hinterland, other tribal areas - KOMBIO, URIM, WOM, BOMBIETA, PABEI - have been equally effected. Copies of the 1941 census figures are held for KOMBIO and URIM, and a survey will be made when census of these areas is complete.

2. Decline of population is caused by the combined action of introduced diseases and disruption of the traditional pattern of life. Time may adjust the latter, in the former, time is the enemy to be contended against.

Hospitalisation and restoring the pre-war status quo are not sufficient to cope with the situation. New diseases necessitate sufficient modifications of village life to cope with them. Curative medicine alone is pitifully inadequate. Without corresponding education in Public Health it is a bottomless pit, into which costly drugs can be poured indefinitely, and without ever attaining more than a temporary respite.

The most urgent necessity in native administration is a vigorous campaign to educate the native in the elements of Public Health - and that is primarily a District Services responsibility.

3. In the years prior to the war most of the coastal and sub-coastal populations of New Guinea were either static or slowly declining. The war turned this trickle into an avalanche. The rate of decline has again slackened, but it has not ceased, and the very fact that it is not now so apparent makes it more dangerous.

The people are very slowly fading away before our eyes. There are no grounds either in local precedent or Oceanic history to assume that this will cease automatically. Unless effective counter measures can be taken, and taken promptly, there will be few administrative problems in twenty years time - for there will be few people left to administer.

(sgd) D M Fienberg Capt
A.D.O.

APPENDIX

PATROL REPORT
ATTACH 3-46/46

URAT AREA - COMPARISON OF POPULATIONS - CENSUS OF 1941 and 1945

No 1 URAT

Village	Census May/June 1941								Census May/June 1945								
	Children		Adults		Totals		Total	I/Ls	Children		Adults		Totals		TOTAL	Missing I/Ls	I/Ls
	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	m	F	m	F			
MUSIBAU	36	47	62	57	98	104	202	8	27	38	45	46	72	84	156	3	8
MAISYUM (MASUL)	26	21	33	35	64	56	120	4	29	20	25	25	55	45	100	1	6
PEREMBIL	96	75	102	85	198	161	359	12	71	49	61	63	132	117	249	3	11
ASILING	32	24	32	44	64	68	132	17	29	22	30	31	59	51	112	4	4
MISIA-SAMASAI	52	50	64	95	116	115	231	14	27	29	35	49	85	75	143	6	9
PERENDAU	44	48	59	66	103	114	217	9	34	37	31	37	65	74	139	5	5
EIMUL-ALUMI	57	46	57	66	124	112	236	10	31	31	35	35	67	67	134	7	7
TOTALS	343	312	424	418	767	730	1497	74	248	226	267	292	515	513	1033	29	52

No 2 URAT

DAHUNGEI	30	27	45	38	75	65	140	16	35	30	42	40	77	70	147	5	11
MUSEMEILEM	23	26	47	36	70	62	132	8	19	17	34	35	53	52	105	5	6
MUSINGWA	33	20	29	36	67	56	123	8	24	15	23	30	47	45	92	4	7
NANAHAN	63	35	67	77	130	112	242	12	39	19	31	40	70	59	129	4	12
MULEBE	Combined with NANAHAN in 41								11	12	17	22	28	34	62	2	4
MEIWEAK	52	43	58	62	110	105	215	15	39	42	50	50	39	92	181	1	15
YERMAIN	29	29	46	34	75	63	138	6	18	27	43	26	61	53	114	1	5
DUMAI	47	51	63	60	110	111	221	15	44	31	59	60	103	91	194	6	11
NYAMEOLEI	28	18	39	36	67	54	121	13	22	15	32	32	54	47	101	5	6
MUSILO	33	37	57	48	110	85	195	11	49	29	51	47	100	76	176	7	8
MUSINGWIK	40	43	73	67	113	115	228	10	36	45	49	51	85	96	181	6	5
MUSENDAI	97	84	119	122	216	202	422	13	71	78	103	102	175	180	359	14	16
MUSENG	65	60	94	97	159	157	316	15	42	46	75	80	117	125	243	9	12
TOTALS	565	473	737	713	1302	1182	2488	148	449	406	614	615	1063	1021	2084	68	110
GRAND TOTAL URAT AREA	908	785	1161	1131	2069	1912	3985	222	697	632	881	907	1573	1539	3117	97	162

DAHUNGEI shows increase of 7. All other villages show decreases varying from between 19 and 110

30/12/50
Ref 30/1-687

District Office
ANGAU
AITAPE

1 Aug 45

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE

Patrol Survey - Capt Fienberg A.D.C.

Abovementioned report attached please.

2. Decline in population is general throughout this District, that is in the areas in which we have been able to compile fairly complete census. The causes are attributable to those enumerated by Capt Fienberg. Our main concern has not been so much as to the causes, but how to prevent the population decreasing further.
3. The policy adopted to combat the causes of the decline in population, has been as shown in para 3 of this report. It is desired to extend these ideas into each area, as it is cleared of the enemy.
4. Our greatest difficulty is transportation. The supplying of these outstations by "air Dropping" is dependent upon the "obrarity" of the Army. They have co-operated very well but can give no guarantee that they will be able to maintain the number of drops necessary - two per month at Lumi, six per month at Dreikikir and three per month at Maprik, as their own commitments naturally come first. If we are faced with a large refugee problem between Maprik and Wewak, and present indications point that way, it is quite probable that one or two of the present outstations may have to be abandoned, unless further transport facilities are made available. Indications are that the Sepik River natives may need assistance with food and with the present transport available, it will be impossible to supply. To keep faith with the native population to allow us to carry out our work efficiently, a plane, Fox Moth or Dragon type, which can land at Lumi and Maprik, and a boat to supply the Sepik River, are essential. It is recommended that ANGAU HQ make representations to have these craft available for attachment to this District. Army authorities appear to be only interested in the labour they employ in operations and work in Base areas, and it is left to us to attend to the remainder of the civil population as best we can, and without adequate transport facilities we cannot hope to cope with the task of rehabilitation and eradication of the causes of decline.
5. It is with "My tongue in my cheek", that I have included pit latrines as part of the installations in rebuilding villages. Pit latrines at their best are not the most efficient. Like the enforcing of Medical treatment, it will have to be constantly supervised, and penal sanctions of the NAR applied, if they are to be ^{effective} kept in a sanitary condition. Their own methods of using ~~secesses~~ ^{secesses} or isolated patches of the bush were, in the past, seemingly efficient, but with the higher incidence of dysentery during the Jap occupation, this becomes too dangerous - not that Pit latrines are in any way perfect - but they are considered the "lesser of two evils".
6. Livestock is certainly required, but it is appreciated that at present transport from the mainland is not available.

7. It is regretted that Capt Fienberg has been transferred to another District as, it is the first time in this District that an experienced officer has had the opportunity of concentrating his efforts in one particular area. It would have been most interesting and valuable to observe the reactions of the natives, so shall we say "high pressure statesmanship", by an "expert sales manager" - it is in this way that we will be able to stem the decline.

8. A very good appreciation, one that could be adopted in all Districts.

9/ Census figures for URAT area are attached.

Phillips
District Officer Major

PATROL REPORT

Ref Map :

Home of Patrol : By WL42 W011 Fienberg P.E. P.O.

Patrol To : UNIM Area (Aitape Hinterland)

Patrol Route : Via YAWATONG, ALBULUM, WINYAMON,
KILMANGLEN, HUNGAMAN, LANINGUAP,
HANIMBOK, YAGRUMBOK; No 1 and No 2;
PAKILLO, MANGEN, WOMGRIR, MIMBIOK,
PIWANG, YASE.

Patrol Accompanied
BY : 4 members R.P.C.

Purpose of Patrol : (1) Compilation of Census.
(2) Recording of War Damages claims.
(3) General administration.

Period of Patrol : 9 Jul 45 to 18 Jul 45 (incl)

PATROL DIARY

- 9 Jul : Departed Dreikikir at 0945 hrs for YUATONG.
Compiled census. Staged night at Yuatong.
- 10 Jul : To ALBULUM and WINYAMON villages and compiled
census. Departed for KILMANGLEN arriving at
1600 hrs.
- 11 Jul 45 : Heavy rain prevented work during the morning.
Lined Kilmanglen and recorded census during
afternoon. Stayed overnight.
- 12 Jul : Departed KILMANGLEN for LANINGUAP, stopping at
HUNGAMAN for census there. On to LANINGUAP
and compiled census of both LANINGUAP and
HANIMBOK villages, combining both places in
the one book.
- 13 Jul : LANINGUAP to YAGRUMBOK No 1, to YAGRUMBOK No 2.
Census recorded for both places.
- 14 Jul : Compiled census of PAKILLO after leaving YAG-
RUMBOK. On to WOMGRIR where more rain pre-
vented work.
- 15 Jul : Census of WOMGRIR and MANGEN villages taken.
Departed at 1330 hrs and returned to YAGRUMBOK
to spend night.
- 16 Jul : YAGRUMBOK to MIMBIOK. Census taken.
- 17 Jul : MIMBIOK to PIWANG. Census compiled. On to
YASE. Very bad track.
- 18 Jul : Departed YASE, reporting to ADD at 1500 hrs.
-

ALTAPE

PATROL SUMMARY

(1) CENSUS

The original intention of the Patrol was to compile the census of the URLM-KOMBIO areas, but the transfer of the ADO to another District made the Patrol's recall necessary. Therefore only the URLM area was completed.

The URLM area, though not hit by operations, and only slightly damaged by enemy occupation, has suffered to a marked degree by dysentery. Most villages show a decline in population corresponding to other areas, and in some cases this decline has been even more rapid.

Little difficulty was encountered in getting the populations to line, and in my opinion the census was complete in every detail. New village books were used in all cases, the old books having been handed in to the enemy during their occupation. Several villages have been over-recruited and this together with remarks on the recruiting of Casual Labour by AIB and FLEO, will be the subject of separate correspondence.

(2) WAR DAMAGES CLAIMS

In accordance with the instructions contained in DG memo 18/21 of 19 Feb 45, lists of claims for loss or destruction of property caused by Military Operations were compiled for this area. As these claims were neither numerous nor large, they are submitted as for the village as a whole and not as individual claims. Lists submitted separately.

(3) General Administration

(a) Village Conditions - Housing - Sanitation etc

Although villages throughout this area were little damaged by operations most of them have deteriorated through neglect and in most cases the village sites are damaged by erosion. Instructions for the rebuilding and or maintenance of villages had previously been given by the ADO and the patrol's work was mainly inspection and correction. Work is progressing slowly and it should not be long before the URLM area is back to normal. The current administration policy, however, does not aim at the mere attainment of the pre-war standards, and this area will again be patrolled as soon as possible.

Latrines have been built in all villages, and are in good condition, and, more important, are in use.

(b) Health

A medical inspection was carried out in every village and the very few urgent cases were despatched to the Native Hospital immediately. The names of those suffering from minor cuts, sores, etc, were recorded and instructions given that these persons are to report for treatment when sent for. Shortage of rations has necessitated the drastic reduction in the number of patients with which the native hospital can cope. It is realised that this shortage of rations and drugs is unavoidable, but it seems a pity that patients must

AITAPE

(b) Health (cont)

be refused hospitalisation just when some progress is being made in educating them to think of the "house sick" as a boom, and not as an imposition.

Generally the health of the population in this area since the dysentery epidemic has been controlled, is good.

(c) Food

There is no serious shortage of food in this area, and the majority of gardens are bearing well. If there were no shortage of trade, URIM might well be a source from which food could be drawn to alleviate the sufferings in other, less fortunate areas.

(d) Roads & Bridges

With the exception of the track from PIMANG to YASE (KOMBIO-URIM border) roads throughout the area were found to be in good condition. Bridges have been maintained where required, and though the area is mountainous, travelling is not very difficult.

(e) Village Officials

The majority of these appear competent and co-operated well. It is submitted that the issue of "hats" would increase their standing and thus their efficiency. Many enquiries were made as to when this will be done. Several minor complaints were settled satisfactorily "outside court".

(f) Police

The following members of the RPO accompanied the patrol:-

- Reg No Const TURI - Continues to do good work
- Reg No " SEWI - Reliable
- Reg No " DOPI - Inclined to be "loud mouthed" and antagonise the natives. Not very reliable.
- Reg No " WAINBRICH - Should be valuable with more experience.

F E Fienberg WO11
P.O.

GENUINE SUMMARY - STATISTICS URM AREA - 1941 and 1945

R Patrol Report 4/45-46

ATAPA

GENUINE 1941

Village	Date	Births		Deaths		I/Ls M	Children		Adults		Totals		Total	Missing I/Ls	Able Bodied Men		% abs
		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	
YAUATONG	14.6.41	4	4	2	2	5	33	32	31	40	64	72	136		5	11	31.2
ALBUKUK	13.6.41	4	5	2	2	2	53	44	55	71	108	115	223		2	25	7.4
WINYAMON	14.6.41	2	1	1	1	1	21	15	28	26	49	41	90		1	16	5.9
RUNGANAN	16.6.41	4	3		3	12	23	18	28	37	51	55	106		12	14	46.1
X KILMANGLEN	15.6.41	3	3		5	4	41	44	63	62	104	105	210		1	40	2.4
LANINGUAP	17.6.41	1	4		4	2	13	61	88	79	149	136	285		13	41	24.07
YAGHUMBEK I	9.5.41				3		5	32	18	32	70	58	128		5	20	20.0
YAGHUMBEK 2	do	5	2		2	2	15	46	47	54	93	82	175		15	20	42.8
PAKILLO	do	3	6		7	2	16	39	64	67	103	105	208		10	39	20.4
HANGEN	do	No Record															
WONGRIR	do	No Record															
MIMBIOK	16.6.41	3	3		3	4	4	26	47	39	73	65	138		4	21	16.0
PINANG	do	4	4		2	2	6	31	32	30	63	52	115		6	20	23.0
TOTALS		40	41		31	26	74	406	521	537	927	887	1814				
YAUATONG	10.7.45	New		Genus		7	22	25	22	28	44	53	97	2	9	15	37.5
ALBUKUK	do					6	45	35	49	48	94	85	177	2	3	28	22.2
WINYAMON	do					2	14	10	20	21	34	31	65	1	12	12	20.0
RUNGANAN	11.7.45					3	16	13	22	24	38	37	75	11	14	14	50.0
X KILMANGLEN	12.7.45					5	20	27	37	34	57	61	118	2	7	26	21.2
LANINGUAP	do					3	36	30	66	40	102	70	172	3	50	50	10.1
YAGHUMBEK I	13.7.45					6	25	27	21	22	46	49	95	5	11	15	42.3
YAGHUMBEK 2	do					6	37	30	36	47	73	77	150	5	15	18	45.4
PAKILLO	14.7.45					8	33	33	43	43	76	76	152	3	11	28	28.2
HANGEN	15.7.45					1	19	18	41	36	60	54	114	6	7	25	21.8
WONGRIR	do					1	34	18	62	49	96	67	163	6	7	42	14.2
MIMBIOK	16.7.45					6	23	22	27	34	50	55	106	6	12	14	46.1
PINANG	17.7.45					2	20	19	21	16	41	35	76	4	6	18	25.0
TOTALS							56	344	307	467	442	811	749	1560			

X included HANIMBOX

*Double checked
277 for
completeness
= 1983
in 11 villages*

Ref : 30/1-689.

District Office
ANGAU
AITAPE

1 Aug 45

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE

P/R 4/45-46 W011 FERNBERG P E P.O.

ADMIN AREA

Above mentioned Patrol Report attached please.

2. Casual labour was taken by AIB parties from this area, but has since been returned.
3. War Damage Claims will go forward under separate cover.
4. Army for a period of 4-5 weeks were unable to "air drop" at Dreikikir, but it is anticipated to relieve the position very shortly, but we have no guarantee of a regular schedule drop.
5. Census figures are attached to the report.
6. A good administrative patrol report.

In view of the fact that the Major of this area is a Reserve District Officer and has been in the area for some time, it is suggested that he should be given the post of District Officer. It is noted that the Major is still in the area and his name is still in the list of District Officers.

A. A. BROWN
DISTRICT OFFICER

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 20/12/36

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
11 Aug 45


DO
AITAPE

PATROL REPORT No 4 of 45/45 : URIM AREA

By WO1 P E FINBERG

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report forwarded under cover of your 30/1-689 of 1 Aug 45.

2. This is a good report and the Patrol Officer's progressive viewpoint is commendable.
3. The inability of ANGAU to provide medical treatment to all natives is tied up with transport and supply problems.
4. If the food position is as good as WO1 FINBERG indicates, light weight trade could be used for the purchase of native foods from other communities nearby, resulting in partial alleviation of the transport difficulty. That is, of course, if suitable trade is available.
5. In eleven villages with a pre-war population of 1914 there is a decrease of 531, ie. 30% decrease in four years. It is understood that this is not unusual in AITAPE District at present. Perhaps a number of these natives who were absent under indenture pre-war are still in enemy hands in NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND and BOUGAINVILLE.


A A ROBERTS
AEDS & NA

Mej

HC 20/12/36

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

Ref : 30/1-689

District Office
ANGAU
AITAPE

1 Aug 45

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE

P/R 4/45-46 W011 FIENBERG P E. P. O.
URIM Area

Above mentioned Patrol Report attached please.

2. Casual labour was taken by AIB parties from this area, but has since been returned.
3. War Damage Claims will go forward under separate cover.
4. Army for a period of 4-5 weeks were unable to "air drop" at Dreikikir, but it is anticipated to relieve the position very shortly, but we have no guarantee of a regular schedule drop.
5. Census figures are attached to the report.
6. A good administrative patrol report.

Shelleyan
District Officer

Major

RECEIVED

Date

4 AUG 1945
DS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 4 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by P. EFFENBERG W.O.V.

Area Patrolled URIM AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... Police

Duration—From 9/7/1945 to 18/7/1945

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical ... /19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 7 of 45/46
 Patrol Conducted by CAPT. I. HOGGARD
 Area Patrolled EAST AITAPE COAST FROM AITAPE TO MATA PAU
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans G. MORRIS C.P.O.
 Natives 4 Police
 Duration—From 6. 8. 19. 45 to 20. 8. 19. 45
 Number of Days 14
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.O.
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept. 1. 19. 44
 Medical /...../19.....
 Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol CENSUS & ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

District Commissioner

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

30/12/39

ANGAN HQ.
Aitape. 23.8.45.

PATROL REPORT

East Aitape - Coastal
Capt. I. Hoggard A.D.C.

Area patrolled - East Aitape Coast from Aitape to Matapau.
Map - "Aitape East A 54/15" - "Seno East" -
"Sain West A 54/16" "Sain East"
all 1:63360.
Duration - 6.8.45 to 20.8.45 - 14 days.
Purpose - A Census and Administrative patrol -
vide District Officer Milligan's instr-
uction of 2.8.45.
Personnel - NX 163908 I. Hoggard. Capt.
Nx 172234 G. Morris. Cnr. Cadet P.O.
R.P.C. 2196 Const. Kalagu.
" 2772 " Nangi
S/C Kusun
S/C Briak
Last patrol of area. Operational patrols of Sept. 1944.

Contents

- Daily Diary.
Report on location of new village sites.
Access to villages.
Health and sanitation.
Agriculture and food situation.
Report on Village Officials.
Village Councils.
General matters dealt with.
Conduct of Native police.
List of village officials.
Detailed analysis of censuses.
Monetary claims on prewar employers.
Immediate requirements for the area,
and suggestions for future improvements

[Signature]
A.D.C.

Daily Diary.

- 6.8.45. Departed Hq. and proceeded by truck to LALAP Hamlet, Suain Group, where camp was set up.
- 7.8.45. Floods preventing forward progress, the day was spent with the Lalap natives.
- 8.8.45. To Matapau. This being a small community census and inspection were completed in the one day, and patrol returned to Lalap.
- 9.8.45. At SUAIN No.1.
- 10.8.45. Inland to BALUF, where MALIN natives had come in. Although latter village lay beyond the area to be covered, a new village book was compiled for them, and the District Officer's plans for reconstruction were explained.
- 11.8.45. Patrol Hq. were moved along to BABIANG in the Uluu Group. DEIA was dealt with during the day.
- 12.8.45. Visits to Babiang and ULARARAI.
- 13.8.45. Patrol moved to PARAKOVIC - CHEMIAU and NYAPARAKE being seen during the day.
- 14.8.45. PARAKOVIC census, etc, attended to, and visit then made to the inland village of CHAROV. Returned to PARAKOVIC, in the Yakamul Group.
- 15.8.45. Patrol moved Hq. to BURIMUNG - YeFamul, and visited PELEE - ARELIU - NIAMAU - ANANAU.
- 16.8.45. From Burimung visits were made to ARELIU and NIAMAU.
- 17.8.45. Patrol moved to ANAMOU in the Paup Group, inspecting CHAKILA on the way.
- 18.8.45. Inspected TAMALAPIN - ANOPARI - and MACHIR. AFUA natives came down to beach - census recorded. Returned to ANGAU Hq. Aitape by truck.
- 20.8.45. Patrolled from ANGAU Hq. to CHINAPELLI, and returned in the evening.

Note: Excepting MALIN and AFUA, each visit covered inspections of village sites - water supplies cemeteries - gardens - latrines.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Location of Villages.

The whole area has been laid waste as a result of recent military operations. Every village has been completely destroyed, most of the coconut palms cut down, and all gardens eaten out.

The natives returned to the area about six months ago and are now living in temporary camps in or near the former village positions. They are seriously short of able bodied men.

A.I.F. encampments all along this coast have been left in a disgraceful state of litter and pollution, and loose ammunition and grenades are to be found everywhere. The Army located in all the main native centres.

Scores of unexploded bombs lie close to the villages.

These factors make it desirable to re establish the natives else where, but generally the conformation of the country does not permit such a move. The available firm ground is very limited.

After thorough investigation with the aid of village officials, the following positions were approved -

- Matapau. A shelf about 200 yards wide and 20' above the beach - located two miles East of their former village. This move will bring them near Abau, to which group they belong.
- Suain. (Hamlets Lalap and Suain 1). Have abandoned their former positions and moved inland on to an extensive open area behind the emergency landing ground. The site is excellent and has 3' of good sandy loam. The Suain officials are ambitious to retain the name for having the best villages in East Aitape and had already marked out well spaced allotments for each family. They have daddap, crotolaria, and a form of couch grass available, and intend to employ these for shade and appearance, and to prevent soil erosion.
- Deia. To move a short way to the West of the old site. They will be building on bare sand, but nothing better offers.
- Ulau. The four hamlets cover three miles of coast, and will have to remain in their old positions.
- Yakumul) These groups as for Ulau.
Paup)

Location of Villages. (Cont).

Balup. An inland village behind Suain - found already built on a wooded spur of the foothills. These natives have displayed great energy and are nearly back to normal.

Charov. Inland from Yakamul - have settled down well, and are rebuilding on a good spot.

Chinapelli. Inland from Lemlieng Group - have suffered from the presence of AIF troops, and have abandoned old position for a new forest clearing.

These inland peoples have no trouble in finding good ground as they are inhabiting high **granite**.

Access to Villages.

A formed road suitable for MT extends from Altape to Suain. It is now closed to motor traffic beyond Parakivic (Yakamul) owing to the collapse of bridges beyond that point.

The inland villages visited are reached by native track, travelling times being - Balup 2hrs., Charov 1 hr., and Chinapelli 2hrs. march from the coast.

It was pointed out by natives that they have recently received by mail a letter from the AIF troops, containing a request for their help and safety. Their desire is to help the AIF troops and their families and to help the AIF troops and their families. They are very much interested, and officials should consider several proposals. This procedure is to continue, and all the inland villages will receive explosive loads and other supplies.

Health and Sanitation.

General health and nutrition in the area appeared good.

21 natives suffering from tropical ulcers were sent to ANGAU Native Hospital - also one adult in a dying condition from beri-beri.

Recent sudden deaths among children in Yakamui group were investigated, and symptoms described by their parents may indicate that they died from meningitis.

Approx. 5% of natives seen were suffering from "grille".

Each village is near to an ample, clean, water supply.

Inland natives seem to have learnt the importance of proper sanitation while in evacuee camps earlier in the year. Pit latrines had been constructed in the villages, and they were not thrown up just to please the inspecting officer. The present camps are reasonably clean and tidy, and were freshly swept before patrol arrived. Coastal natives cannot sink latrines in the shallow soil - they use the beach.

The former cemeteries have been stripped of crosses and crosses, ploughed through by heavy traffic, and damaged by bombs. They had been cleaned, so instructions were given to fence, etc, as soon as housing was completed. The European cemetery at Yakamui was choked in tall undergrowth so three Mission lads were detailed forthwith to clean up the graves of the Mission sisters.

It was pointed out to natives reoccupying areas recently vacated by troops, that the countless empty tins, decaying foodstuffs, and the ammunition lying about, constituted a serious menace to their health and safety. Their method is to dump the rubbish into bomb craters and fill them in, and perhaps this cannot be improved upon. They are wary about explosives, and officials brought several grenades, much ammunition, and several demolition charges to the writer. This procedure is to continue, and only one person in a village will control explosives found, and report to ANGAU.

Agriculture and Food Supplies.

Considering the shortage of manpower the native have a surprising area already under cultivation.

The inland villages should be self supporting and at the end of a month supplementary rationing may cease.

The coastal natives' gardens are coming into production, but most of the crop will be needed for transplanting and seed. The present scale of supplementary rationing should continue for at least three months.

On inspecting gardens at every village or group, it was found that the District Officer's instructions concerning communal effort have been obeyed.

In the swamps immediately inland a huge quantity of sago is available, while on the rising ground towards the foothills breadfruit trees are found in great numbers. This fertile area teems with game - pigs, cassowaries, guria pigeons, and wild duck being observed wherever the patrol moved. With adequate young men in the villages there can be no shortage of meat in the diet. Fish does not figure largely, and the netting of the tidal waters as viewed by the writer appeared more of a past time than an industry among the village ladies. 90% of coconut trees were cut down by Japs.

Access to gardens - here again the natives appreciate the communal effort and consequent saving in time in getting to and from their work. They may not realise that supervision and inspection can now be more thorough. The coastal natives are gardening about one mile inland.

A young and progressive man who has written his eyes along with...

PAID. 7-10-41 of 1941.

A clear training can of technical personnel, who should prove an asset to the Village Council when presenting their wishes to the Administration.

Village Councils.

The native being essentially conservative, the proposal was not put to them as an order to be carried out by a certain date, but rather as a suggestion that they must be (a) advised (b) articulate, in expressing their views and wishes. It is of utmost importance to get into the villages so that until repatriation of absent natives is accomplished nothing should be done in the way of appointing committees. The majority of people now present are sitting around the...

Report on Village Officials.

This of necessity consists only of first impressions, as it is an old New Guinea custom to evince great enthusiasm and co-operation for the benefit of a strange Patrol Officer. The Aitape coastal natives obviously have been in contact with Europeans for a long time, and the capable official, while observing punctilious courtesy, is by no means effusive. He does not need to display his wares, and unless painstaking inspections are carried out his real worth is not revealed, i.e. on first acquaintance.

Among those who have really extended themselves in the interests of their people were -

MUNNETAN, Imluai of Yakamul. He accompanied the patrol and supplied much information of value to a newcomer. He has considerable power along the East Coast, enjoys a certain amount of popularity, and should be a useful member of the village Council.

ARUR, Imluai of Sugin.

KOMBARU, Tultul

"
Their area has received more damage than any other inspected, and yet they have done far more towards reconstruction than the rest of the groups. As mentioned elsewhere in this report they have well designed villages now under construction, and are getting their people to work with method.

PARAWAS, Imluai of Deia.

A young and progressive man, who has brought his area along well.

PALIO, Tultul of Paup.

A clear thinking man of forceful personality, who should prove an asset to the village Council when presenting their wishes to the Administration.

Village Councils.

The native being essentially conservative, this proposal was not put to them as an order to be carried out by a certain date, but rather as a suggestion that they must (a) combined (b) articulate, in expressing their views and wishes. It is of utmost importance to get true representation so that until repatriation of absent natives is accomplished nothing should be done in the way of appointing members. The majority of people now present are either officials or senile.

General.

The patrol was received in a friendly spirit, and was the first Administrative one since the natives returned to their villages. They had been instructed by the District Officer to make a start on gardens, and prepare housebuilding material.

They have settled down well, considering the trying times they have come through, and made a good start towards rebuilding. Gardening and housebuilding are now in progress, and no unnecessary work imposed such as building of Rest Houses has been imposed. The natives should not be required to maintain the coastal road as it is a job for engineers with mechanical equipment.

The census presented no difficulty, and only three male natives were absent from line up. There is some doubt as to their whereabouts, and the writer is trying to trace them in Aitape. It appears that they have been recruited directly by the "Navy" or some small craft unit. Trend of all population could not be determined owing to the loss of all village books during the war. New books have been issued. The return of pregnant women is not accurate, but in this case one has to rely on the word of the woman who is usually reticent on such a subject. The rate is undoubtedly very low.

The chief language on the E.Coastal area - "Alipatai" - is common from Aitape to Suain, classing the people in one tribal group. Chinapelli, Afua, Charov, and Palup were originally mountain people, and are now bi-lingual. Having much more in common with the coastal natives than their own "one talks" they may prove of great value should the coast ever become untenable. It is understood that it has already subsided in recent times, leaving the present narrow strip of firm ground.

Cocoanuts for replanting have already been made available by the District Officer.

Matters brought up in conferences with officials included the proposed introduction of village Councils - the vital necessity for communal work - and the benefits resulting in a change in marriage customs. The Sister Exchange has been the subject of a recent detailed report so that it is unnecessary to elaborate the subject. As it is practised now there is no provision at all for natural selection - it is purely a racket controlled by a small section of the community.

Deceased Estates were adjusted.

War Damage returns are being submitted from the villages. Checking these claims will present a formidable task as

the Japanese have cut down coconut, breadfruit, etc, over many square miles of broken terrain. The patrol observed damaged groves as far inland as six miles.

R.F.C.

Detachment with the patrol performed their duties competently. Their conduct was satisfactory.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>	<u>Medical T.T.</u>
Matapau	-	Aguse	-
Lalap	SUAIN.	Konbaru	-
Suain I.	" arur	Dra-aniak	Luis
Balup	-	Vacant	Sambehep
Malin	-	Nasinia	Alin
Deia	Paranas	-	-
Marubian	ULAU	Musaliam	-
Babiang	"	Ndrunu	-
Ulabarai	"	Alapan	-
Chemiau	" Sanau	Makalniu	Burumira
Charov	Manahain	Talal	-
Nyaparake	YAKAMUL	Muntetan	- Anis
Parakovic	"	-	Amokuru - TT in gaol.
Pelei	"	-	Aperuel -
Areliiu	"	-	Hakewoi -
Niamalu	"	Palukou	- LL in gaol.
Burimung	"	-	Vacant -
Anansu	"	-	Ansuri -
Alfus			
Chakila	PAUP	Uaitium	Fallo -
Anamou	"	-	-
Famalapin	"	Anio	-
Anopari	"	-	-
Machir	"	-	Vacant -
Chinapelli	Poi	Sio	Iliu

New Appointments recommended.

Balup	Sa-uni as Tultul. Young and intelligent - and has had two years as 1/1 at Maprik.
Parakovic	Ainiadiarek as Tultul to replace Amokuru. - a good type who has been indentured to the Adm. for six years - at Keravat and Madang.
Niamalu	Meru as Luluai to replace Palukou (in gaol). The combined people of Yakumul desire his appointment and he appears an excellent type.
Areliiu	As Tultul - Dramoria. Appears the right type.
Machir.	" " - Tapul. " " " " "

CENSUS - EAST AITAPE COASTAL AREA.

Date	Village	ABSENTEES								PRESENT								TOTAL POPULATION								
		Pre-War		RPO		NMO		Gaol		i/l		Miss-ion.		Total		Child		Adult		M	F	Total	Males	Females	Total	P.Fem.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
6.8.45	Matapau	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	10	-	9	6	3	6	12	8	18	26	44	28	26	54	-		
9.8.45	<u>SUAH</u>	22	1	5	-	-	-	25	-	52	1	41	41	21	37	46	19	99	106	205	151	107	258	-		
10.8.45	Balup	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	20	6	5	8	14	8	33	29	62	38	29	67	2		
10.8.45	Malin	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	10	10	3	9	9	5	22	24	46	24	24	48	-		
11.8.45	Beia	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	7	-	13	9	6	7	6	5	26	20	46	33	20	53	-		
12.8.45	<u>UEAH</u>	18	-	-	3	-	-	47	-	68	-	92	80	27	52	76	65	171	221	392	239	221	460	2		
14.8.45	Charov	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	10	-	10	9	1	9	11	6	20	26	46	30	26	56	-		
14.8.45	<u>YAKAMUL</u>	11	-	14	-	33	-	54	-	112	-	88	86	35	77	89	77	200	252	452	312	252	564	2		
18.8.45	Araa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5	3	5	4	-	12	9	21	13	9	22	-		
18.8.45	<u>PAUP</u>	13	-	5	2	1	-	29	-	50	-	41	63	11	43	43	32	95	138	233	145	138	283	-		
20.8.45	Chinapelli	3	1	4	-	1	-	11	-	19	1	23	18	10	19	20	20	32	58	110	71	59	130	-		
		76	2	29	5	36	-	190	-	336	2	351	333	125	272	330	246	748	909	1657	1084	911	1995	6		

Name.	Hamlet Village	District.	Next-of-Kin.	Employer.	Term c/s	Time Compl.	Wages	Wages less draw-ins.	Adv. Pay.	Ant. of claim ed.	Remarks.
HOGOK	- Matapau	But Sepik.	Tagilu Wife	N.G.C. Ltd. Wau. Gen. Lab.	2 yr.	1 yr.	10/-				Left employment approx. Jan. 42. Now absent from village with ANGAU labour.
SABUJO	Lalap Suan	E. Aitape.		WFO Madang Sier Pln.	3 "	1 "	6/-	3/-			" " " "
BAHANA	"	"	"	"	2 "	1 "	9/-	3/-			" " " "
ULUAN	"	"	"	"	3 "	1 "	8/-	3/-			" " " "
SUJU	"	"	"	Aramembus Pln.	2 "	1 "	9/-	3/-			" " " "
JAIN	"	"	"	Sier Pln.	3 "	1 "	8/-	3/-			" " " "
ALIAK	"	"	"	"	3 "	1 "	8/-	3/-			" " " "
AMUL	"	"	"	"	3 "	1 "	9/-	3/-			" " " "
UAPRAI	"	"	"	"	3 "	1 "	9/-	3/-			" " " "
MARDIS	"	"	"	"	3 "	1 "	8/-	3/-			" " " (now with NGCB)
UADAGA	"	"	"	"	3 "	1 "	8/-	3/-			" " " ANGAU
ALHO	Suan I	"	E. Malai Wife	WFO Aitape	2 "	2 "	7/-	3/-	25		States was partially pd. off at time of invasion, but employer short of cash.
BAN	"	"	Timbakas Wife.	"	3 "	3 "	27/-	7/-	215		" " " "
KARR	"	"	Adio. Brother	R. McGregor Madang.	3 "	5 mths.	?	2/-			States left employment at time of invas. not paid. Deserted Jan. 42. Not paid.
BERIEM	Dela	"	Atal Wife	N.G.C. Ltd. Wau.	3 "	1 yr.	10/-	5/-			" " " "
SAULE	"	"	Parawas M.	B.G.D. Ltd. Baiune Wau.	3 "	3 "	9/-	6/-			" " " "
MUNDRAU	Marubian Ulu	"	Aler Sister in L.	N.G.C. Ltd. Wau.	3 "	?	?	?			Absent from village with ANGAU
ELSUAI	Bablang Ulu	"	Talisu Brother	B.P. Mokerang Pln. Manus.	3 "	1 "	3/-	3/-			Ceased work prior to invas. employed by ANGAU Manus Apl. to end of '44 - then ret'd. vill.
SAVIAK	Ulabaral Ulu	"	Dagul Brother.	B.P. Lombrum Pln. Manus.	2 "	7 mths.	3/-	3/-			As for above - Elsuai.
DIADANAR	"	"	Katabats wife	B.P. Mokerang Pln. Manus.	3 "	5 mths.	4/-	4/-			As for above.
ANIGAM	"	"	Natigabu Brother.	? Salamaua							Now 1/1 ANGAU Sepik Area.

110

ONS

Our

N

P

Name.	Hamlet Village.	District.	Next-of-Kin.	Employer.	Term o/s	Time compl.	Wages	Wages less draw- ing.	Adv. Pay.	Amt. of claim- ed.	Remarks.
MURGATO	Felel Yakamul	E.Aitape	Aperuel TT.	N.O.G. Ltd. Wau.	3 yr.	2 yr.	5/-	5/-			Left employment at time of invasion - not finalised.
AIOR	"	"	"	Pln. on Maron Is.	3 "	2 "	3/-	3/-			Brought out by ANGAU, and repatriated end of 44.
MALARIEN	"	"	Drauw Wife.	"	3 "	2 "	3/-	3/-			
MERU	"	"	Aimol Wife	Wood - Pln. Aitape.	1 "	1 "	30/-	30/-			States he was carpenter - contract expired - but not paid off at time of invasion.
PANDOK	"	"	Tacmdaiye Wife.	"	3 "	3 "	30/-	30/-			As above.
TIAMAL	Niamalu Yakamul	"	Tamissu Wife.	Mal Pln. Waste I Is.							Brought out by ANGAU 1944 now absent from vill - 1/1
MADAU	Ananau Yakamul	"	Arovi Mother.	"							
JOHN	Ahasou Paup	"	Aplak Wife.	TNG Police Lae.	3 "	2 "					States ran away after Jap bombed Lae Jan. 42.
NAFAT	"	"	Ag. Wife.	Mr. West. Maprik. P. servant.	2 "	2 "					Is not certain of rate of pay - received 2/- current.
DRAIMAN	Machir Paup.	"	Manio Wife.	TNG Police Lae.	2 "	2 "					Absent from vill - 1/1 ANGAU.
DRAIAU	"	"	Jialuol Wife.	"	2 "	2 "					" " " " "
KAPOR	"	"	Tiamlal Brother	B.F. Salamaua.							" " " " "
ARUBAGOK	"	"	Dragu Brother	WRO Madang.							" " " " "
KAINU	Orinapelli	"	Aiwun Brother.	Mr. "Adolf" Pln. Bainings. "Nodemal"	3 "	2 "	5/-	5/-			ceased empl. at time of in- vasion of Rabaul. Brought to mainland of N.G. by Japs.
JITBRI	"	"	Ampul Wife.	? Lae	3 "	2 "					Absent from vill. 1/1 ANGAU.

Suggested measures to
accelerate reconstruction
and maintain native morale.

1. That a bomb disposal squad should, as soon as possible, deal with the bombs, 25pdr. shells, and mortar bombs to be found in and near villages. A member of ANGAU should be with the party as a safeguard for the natives.
2. A supply of good seed be made immediately available.
3. Grille lotion, suitable to be handled by Medical Taituls to be made available in the villages.
4. An issue of village hats - the matter being of great significance.
5. A start to be made with schools - if only at first to instill discipline among the growing lads

DS 30/1/7

District Office
ANGAU
AITAPE

5 Sep 45

30/02/39
DISTRICT SERVICES
8 SEP 45
ANGAU

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU LAR

P/R No 7 of 45/46 - Capt Hoggard I

Forwarded herewith is Patrol Report No 7 of 45/46 by
Capt I Hoggard.

2. The following comments are made :-

LOCATION OF VILLAGES

Good work has been done in this regard considering the
difficulties encountered.

UXB's and abandoned ammunition are a potential danger
to villagers. This matter has been taken up with local RAB
Officer who will give the matter what assistance he can while
his detachment remains in the area. It is anticipated though
that this will not completely cope with the problem. It is
suggested that as soon as opportunity permits a detachment of
Bomb disposal personnel be made available to DO Aitape for a
systematic cleaning up of the area. A N.L.O. or P.O. could be
made available to escort them around the country side. In this
connection advice is requested as to whether policy considers
that dowsing is sufficient or whether steps should be taken
to either explode on the spot or move to some safe dumping
ground.

ACCESS TO VILLAGES

Every attempt will be made to keep bridges in repair
but difficulties may be too great. Failing bridges it may be
possible to keep the road open for M.T. by use of raft ferries.

Any engineer assistance which could be made available
for such works would be appreciated.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

This seems very satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLIES

Very encouraging progress has been made.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

I agree that little can be done re Village Councils until the
majority of the labourers now absent have been repatriated.

Appointments of Tultuls recommended are confirmed and
separate memo recommends MNU as Lulual of NIS MALU.

3. The patrol was a good one and shows a thorough attention
to detail by Capt Hoggard.

[Signature]
Capt
District Officer

Copy : Capt I Hoggard

Encl.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/12/39


HQ Northern Region
ANCAU
LAE
11 Sep 45.

DC
AITAFE

PATROL REPORT No 7 OF 45/46

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovesmentioned patrol report.

2. It is impossible to determine the percentage of adult males absent under indenture. In future reports all officers will quote figures showing the percentage of effective male adults so absent for each village and group.
3. Every effort should be made to replace the destroyed coconut palms by new plantings. These coastal people who live mostly on sago require a good deal of coconut to supplement their diet.
4. As far as possible the coastal villages should be rebuilt on their former sites. These sites were not good, but were better than some distance inland, where they would be surrounded by swamps, and the beach area is the most suitable for latrines; elsewhere the water-table is too near the surface to permit of pit latrines being constructed.
5. The DC should make every effort with the Division or Base to arrange for a bomb disposal squad to destroy all bombs and ammunition etc. In other Districts this has been accomplished by liaison with the Formation concerned. Advise this HQ if this cannot be achieved, and the question will then be taken up with HQ First Aust Army.


H. R. NIALL Maj
ADDS & NA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 8 of 45/46
 Patrol Conducted by CAPT. I. HOGGARD A.D.O.
 Area Patrolled NO. 192 NOM.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S.K. JACKSON C.P.O.
 Natives 3 Police
 Duration—From 8/10/45 to 9/10/45
and 12/10/45 to 17/10/45
 Number of Days.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../19.....
 Medical/19.....
 Map Reference NANO EAST.
 Objects of Patrol ADMIN. & CENSUS.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

ANGAU, Dreikikir.
Aitape District.
19.10.45.

PATROL REPORT

Report of Patrol by Capt. I. Hoggard. ADO.
To No. 1 and No. 2 Wom. (Map Namu East).
Date left Station 8.10.45.
 " returned " 9.10.45
Date left Station 12.10.45
 " returned " 17.10.45
Purpose of Patrol Census and Administrative Patrol.
Patrol accompanied by VX 136211 Lieut. J.K. Jackson Cadet P.O.
 R.P.C. One L/Cpl. two Consts.
 Casual carriers.
Previous Patrol Report ANGAU operational - no reports.
Last Patrol of Area " " Capt. D. Fienberg ADO ANGAU.

<u>Contents</u>	Page	
"	1	Daily Diary of Movements.
"	2	Report on native situation generally.
"	3	Village Officials.
"	4	Villages and Housing. Health and Sanitation.
"	5	Agriculture. Absent Indentured Labour - how affecting area. Summary.
"	6	Analysis of Population Census.
(Attached)		Monetary Claims on Pre War Employers. Tracing from Namu E. sheet 1:63,360 showing route traversed.


A.D.O.

Capt.

Daily Diary.

- 8.10.45. Departed Dreikikir 0700 hrs. and arrived LUWAITE at 1000 hrs. where census was compiled and inspection carried out.
- 9.10.45. Inspection of occupied hamlets, and return to Dreikikir Station in evening.
- 12.10.45. To old SARIK site and investigated the area for aerodrome possibilities. Continued on to the new village of SARIK and camped there. Travelling time from Dreikikir 3 hrs.
- 13.10.45. Left SARIK at 0700 hrs. and arrived at TUMAMEA 1015 hrs. (Lieut. Jackson inspected SUMUL hamlets en route, and rejoined the party at TUMAMEA in the evening.) Census and inspection of TUMAMEA.
- 14.10.45. To ARISILI (20 min. walk) - census and inspection. Then to SELMAU - 1 1/4 hrs. walk - where most of the day was spent on census - inspection - and conference with local natives. Patrol camped at SELNI, 1 hr. from Selmau.
- 15.10.45. Departed SELNI 1000 hrs., after recording census, and arrived at WARENGAM at 1030 hrs. Thence to BANA - 1/2 hr. march. Patrol camped.
- 16.10.45. Census and inspection of BANA - WARELI, 1/2 hr. walk - and BULAMITA - 1 hr. beyond WARELI. Lieut. Jackson inspected and recorded census of HAMBINI and WAMSTIA areas. Patrol spent night at BANA.
- 17.10.45. Departed BANA 0700 hrs. and arrived at Dreikikir at 1100 hrs. The route followed was off the main road so that a potential 'drome site at SAMISAI could be seen, and the gardens of MISIM and PELMANDU (No.1.Urat).

Native Situation.

It is now more than six months since the Japanese were cleared out of the Wom territory.

During the "mopping up" the Wom natives have been of great assistance to ARGAU and the AIF forces. Although a number of gardens were eaten out and many houses destroyed as a result of the action, the Japanese were never allowed a free hand to ravage the district. Every village participated in the ambushing and killing of enemy foraging parties.

There is no evidence of "war weariness" and normal life has been resumed.

In the main, the attitude towards the patrol was very friendly - with a holiday spirit in the air and much noisy revelry during the nights.

BULAMITA proved an exception. Here was found a community living in squalid lean-tos and occupied with internal strife. Although the gardens were extensive and well maintained, no other improvement had been made. Policy has been interpreted wrongly by a young "pidgin" speaking Tultul, with the result that a "token village" of three or four houses and Rest House has been erected on a bare hilltop far away from water. This of course is unoccupied. At least half the males are vigorous old men, and like the Lalual do not speak "pidgin". Fortunately the patrol was accompanied by a very able and influential man - MAHEITAI, Lalual of Selmau - who is also a renowned practitioner in white magic. Through him it was explained that the Administration did not intend to abolish good custom - nor did it intend to transfer the people from their ancestral groves to live a regimented life in barracks in a bare street. The old hamlets are grouped near water in cool, shady groves of coconut, breadfruit, and ornamental trees. There they are to remain, rebuild their houses and attend to sanitation and proper disposal of the dead. The functions of the Village Elders, Lalual, and Tultul, were carefully explained, and a happier spirit should prevail in Bulamita.

Wom can be classified as a well knit, law abiding community of agriculturists - employing (with slight variations) the one dialect - and living on peaceful terms with neighbouring tribes.

Village Officials.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Iuluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>	<u>Medical TT.</u>
<u>NO: 1 WOM.</u>			
Tamamba	Bulehe	Nahunde	Nandumai
Samul	Yambalika	Sabahol	Kol
Arisili	Maheitei	Welain	Sopahorl
Selnuu	Maheitei	Warimbei	
		Sanguma	Wakwe
<u>NO: 2 WOM.</u>			
<u>Selini</u>	Aukweli	Alumi	Matier
Waringam	Mahisoe	Iubili	Munanbilli
Bana	Kwainteli		TT to be selected when i/l return.
Wareli		Moata	
Hambini	Kwainteli	Mombi	
		Mahita	
Wamisa	Mahoita	Nahautik	Sagaruman
Bulamita	Umaninga	Sa-uan	Kohalien
Iuwaite	Lepa	Maulamagua	Asuwe

	11	13	9

Report on Officials.

With the two exceptions noted below, officials are doing good work in bringing their people back to normal conditions. Maheitei, Iuluai of Selnuu and the most influential man in the Wom, accompanied the patrol and gave valuable assistance. Maheitei is quite a character, being widely known as a healer and an adept in white magic. Professional ethics have not prevented him from sending all Hospital cases promptly to the Native Hospital.

The Officials of Bulamita and Iuwaite have not interpreted wisely instructions given in the past, with the result that village affairs are in a chaotic state, and the villages in poor condition. The natives have ignored the Officials and carried on with intensive gardening - a wise plan. Simple and definite instructions have now been given to establish clean, well situated villages, and close supervision will be maintained from Dreikikir.

6

Villages and Housing.

The Wom villages, with the exception of Iuwaite and Hambini groups, are located in very broken and hilly country between the Namu and Amuk Rivers. Original sites were all on ridges of about 1,000 ft. altitude, but severe earthquakes in past years have caused some groups to forsake the unstable high country for river terraces.

At present the groups were found to have about half their population in a new, central village - complete with Rest House - with the remainder still living in garden hamlets. Inspection of the hamlets is not difficult, and further concentration in the main centres would result in overcrowded conditions on the very limited level areas available.

A modified house design introduced by the former ADO of Dreikikir has generally been adopted - the new house being constructed with split paling walls and sewn sago thatch roof.

A "Government Road" runs throuout the area and is in good condition.

Health and Sanitation.

General health and nutrition of the natives appeared good, and of the 2,000 inspected, only five were in need of Hospital treatment.

Some child bearing women were not seen as it is the Wom custom to keep menstruating women in strict seclusion. It was considered better to take the 'officials' word in these cases than intrude on forbidden territory. The house used by the segregated women is described frankly as the "house blood".

The chief items of diet are - yam - taro - sago - coconut - corn - and a type of spinach. Kaukau is not cultivated as it is said to cause tropical ulcers. Meat is obtained in small quantities from hunting, and salt is generally absent from the diet.

ADMS

There are no known cases of dysentery in the Wom, and pit latrines and refuse pits are in use in every village except Bulamita, Iuwaite, and a hamlet of Bana. It requires careful explanation to convince natives that proper disposal of faeces lessens sickness. In the past pigs have done most of the scavenging in villages, but all of these were killed off during the Jap occupation. The three villages mentioned have now constructed latrines and pits, and been told why they should use them. Bulamita and Iuwaite natives are unusually shy and backward in comparison with the other Wom villages.

Particular attention was paid to cemeteries as the old custom of keeping bodies indefinitely in occupied houses is deeply rooted. Each new village had a model cemetery and each hamlet visited off the track had a weed choked and unexcavated cemetery. (One area outside the Wom have compromised by burying their dead, but putting a long bamboo down into the corpse's mouth, so that he would not be completely trapped).

Good running water was found available in each village except the new settlements in Bulamita and Iuwaite.

5

Agriculture.

The Wom natives are diligent gardeners, and do not need any encouragement in this direction. Climate and soil fertility combine to produce heavy crops. Extensive areas under cultivation were inspected in each village group, and these, with coconuts, sago, and seasonal breadfruit, will insure an adequate, and continuous food supply.

Indentured Labour.

Natives absent from prewar days together with those serving with ANGAU total 37% of the total able bodied males of the area. There is no apparent hardship due to the number away.

R.P.C.

Detachment with the patrol carried out their duties capably and behaved well.

Conclusion.

The patrol was a shorter one than expected, as native hamlets are well grouped and gardens readily accessible to inspection. Lieut. Jackson, Cadet Patrol Officer, wrote up several village books under supervision, and inspected the villages and gardens of Sumul, Hambini, and Wamisa.

Apart from supervision of the backward groups of Bulamita and Luwaite, there should be no need to patrol the Wom for some months.

Their chief needs are - steel tools - salt -

meat.

Picks - shovels - hoes - and axes are on loan from Dreikikir for heavy work, while increasing food supplies should provide a surplus to trade for knives and salt - also at Dreikikir. The meat shortage could be best remedied by replacing livestock killed by the Japanese, instead of paying cash War Damage Compensation.

~~_____~~
ADC.

Capt.

COPY.

DS. 30/12/42

P/R No. 9/45-46

STATION AITAPE

DISTRICT AITAPE

DETAILS SOUTH EAST &
EAST WAPI AREAS.

OFFICER LT. GOW

DATE 8 - 18 OCTOBER, 1945.

REMARKS:

1. To make a ...

2. To make a ...

3. To make a ...

COPY.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

ANGAU

LUMI.

26 Oct 45.

PATROL REPORT.

Area Patrolled : E and SE WAPI area. Ref. Provisional
Sheets 1" = 1 mile SENO WEST SENO EAST,
HAUK EAST HAUK WEST.

Period of Patrol : Monday 8 Oct to Thursday 18 Oct. 1945.

Personnel : NGX 142 Lt. Gow A.F. Patrol Officer
VX 139850 WO II Beetham R. E.M.A.
V 83347 WO II Ingameila L. Hygiene

R.P.C.	3897	Const.	MASON
	3634	"	GWAIYU
	3596	"	KARIS
	3885	"	ZOPIA
	4043	"	ZAIPO
	4125	"	AKARAMUKA
	3937	"	BURAWAU

DIARY.

- 18 Oct. From LUMI to TELOTEI to KEIBAM to NEMEMBIN (BIEN)
to NAKIL and staged
- 9 Oct. NAKIL to MAIWEIM to YAUWITA to LIPOAM to WITIKIN
staged
- 10 Oct. WITIKIN to PUANGA to TUMENTONI to YEMNU
- 11 Oct. YEMNU to ANGUGANAK to NOPAN R. Crossing to BRUGAP
- 12 Oct. BRUGAP to YANKOK
- 13 Oct. YANKOK to NINGIL to YUWIL
- 14 Oct. at YUWIL
- 15 Oct. YUWIL to YEMBLU to SIKAL
- 16 Oct. SIKAL to MUPIN to SIMAMBEL to SOLAKU to WUBLAGIL
to PIMON
- 17 Oct. PIMON to AUSININ to YAMOUN to APSAIM (TUNGALU) to
WINGOTEI
- 18 Oct. WIGOTEI to TOLGETEI to SARBOTEI to MIWATEI to RAWETEI
No.1 Road to LUMI.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

These were threefold:

- (a) To make a routine patrol of the EAST WAPI which had not
been visited since Lieut. Lega's visit about six months ago.
- (b) To make a medical inspection of the area, investigate re-
cently reported cases of dysentery and the possibility of
establishing a hospital in the EAST WAPI.
- (c) A general inspection of village hygiene and sanitation.

SOUTH EAST WAPI.

The area has improved greatly since the last visit on Aug 13-16th. Although no warning of the patrol's approach was made, the roads and villages were cleared, and the people once more settled back in their villages. Although there was still a certain amount of timidity amongst the very old and the very young members of the community, the feeling generally was much more friendly and instructions were willingly obeyed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In the main, these are reasonably satisfactory, although in some cases where patrols have only visited the villages for very short visits only once or twice before, some unsuitable choices have been made. Two notable examples of this are YEMNU and ANGUGANAK.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

Generally speaking roads were found to be in fairly good condition. However, the path leading from the KOFAM River to the village of ANGUGANAK, a climb of about 1500 ft was very precarious in parts, and from that village to BRUGAP even worse. Tools, and instructions to improve these roads were left with the natives.

Rest houses in this area are of poor construction, however almost all villages which are located quite close together, boasts some sort of edifice, as shelter for the Patrol Officer. The WAPI's are notoriously bad builders, as illustrated by their own meagre dwellings, and the only method of improving Rest Houses in the SE WAPI will be supervised construction.

SANITATION.

This is greatly improved since last visit, when there were found to be no evidence whatsoever of latrine systems. According to Village Books, Lieut. Lega has given "General Instructions re Roads, Houses, gardening and Sanitation", etc. but these instructions had not been observed except in very few cases. It was found that by marking satisfactory latrine sites, and leaving a Police Const. to supervise construction produced results. In all villages a short address was given to village officials and the benefits of good sanitation and also the penalties that would be imposed for non use of latrines.

HEALTH.

This also has improved vastly since my last patrol to this area. Dysentery had quite a hold in WITIKIN and PUANGA on that occasion and some patients were brought in for treatment, and of these none of the patients died.

No cases of dysentery were detected by EMA on this patrol and health was found to be satisfactory.

GENERAL.

Not all villages in the SE WAPI were visited on this patrol, mainly because time was limited owing to the harmful effect on administration by a prolonged absence from the LUMI station. However, it is hoped to visit these other villages in the near future. No troubles were reported from either RAVIT or MALAMBIL, which are the two hot-beds of iniquity, and by the appearance of new gardens in every direction apparently agricultural pursuits were claiming full attentions. Rather despairingly and acting under instructions a message

was sent to ex RPC WAMEN (WAMAI) to report in to LUMI as charges against him had been dropped. It is not anticipated that he will obey this summons, as he is still badly scared after his last escape from custody.

EAST WAPI.

As stated earlier this was the first visit since the census was done by Lieut. Lega in March and April last. These people were found to be a very mixed crowd, consisting of, on the one hand, ex indentured labour sophisticates, a number of whom had escaped from the Japs at BUNA and walked home, and on the other hand, very primitive people who had only seen a few recruiters and fewer Government officials before. As the patrol proceeded towards the range the ex I/L's became predominant.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In the main, these appeared to be below average. In YUWIL and NINGIL two of the larger villages on the border of the PALEI, the officials had no power over their people, although themselves most anxious to obey instructions. I think much wiser choices could be made in both instances.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

An improvement on the SE WAPI on both scores. The roads in most places particularly the main roads were in excellent condition, considering the comparatively short time these people have been resettled in their villages. Rest Houses were reasonably satisfactory, although in some cases of rather unorthodox style.

SANITATION.

This was quite good in most places with the exception of once again, NINGIL and YUWIL, which had made no effort to install latrines. However, this fault was quickly remedied by Police supervision of construction. The villages of EAST WAPI had suffered in the past as badly as any other area with a high mortality rate due to dysentery. However, there was no evidence of its presence on this occasion although it is not certain as there were a large number of cases of absentees from medical inspection.

HEALTH.

Health appeared to be fairly good in most places, although some sores and TU's were detected by EMA and these people were instructed to proceed to LUMI Native Hospital for treatment; naturally they have failed to do so.

GENERAL.

One of the most unfortunate features of the visit to the EAST WAPI was the number of absentees from the villages. A few of these were visiting other villages and were either contacted on the road or in these villages. However, the number of absentees at AITAPE was surprising. In the village of YUWIL alone, about 40 people were visiting the coast, and in SIKAL, also a large number were absent.

In the past, travel to the coast was discouraged, because of the numerous dysentery outbreaks in the area, and to obviate unnecessary fraternisation with troops.

However, of late these people have been paying frequent visits to AITAPE, on their own volition, and without the knowledge of OIC LUMI, who is supposed to be administrator of the

area. Admittedly, their main route of travel to the coast is about twelve miles from LUMI station, and there is no reason why limited numbers should not now visit the coast at AITAPE, but I do consider it necessary for their movements to be controlled from their immediate administrative centre.

Peoples of the WAPI area do not travel out of their own areas (language groups) except to the coast, and it is considered advisable that they should be encouraged more to journey into the hinterland, thus ridding themselves of an inherent fear and distrust of their immediate neighbours.

The uncontrolled visits to the coast by the EAST WAPI people has not aided discipline in this area; and it is suggested that in future any such parties be reproved by the D.O. AITAPE and instructed to report to OIC LUMI, first.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LUMI NATIVE HOSPITAL.

This was dealt with at length in my Monthly Report for Aug. 45. As explained then, the WAPI area is divided into five language groups, each of which regard the other with a certain amount of enmity and fear. As mentioned in the preceding Sub-Heading, the WAPI peoples are not even keen to travel across these language boundaries, much less spend an indefinite period in that area, as a hospital patient.

Added to this is the primitive natives fear of hospital, as illustrative by the fatalistic tendencies of WAPI patients at ALL Native Hospital about fifteen months ago, when large numbers died there.

It is suggested that this state of affairs could be overcome by making the hospital semi-mobile, and spending a certain time in each of the language groups. For instance, the number of patients now in hospital is only twenty, which does not justify the presence of an EMA and static hospital here. However, many more patients could be enrolled if any one of the other areas were given the advantages of the hospital.

POLICE.

Under the circumstances the police behaved quite well. With the exception of 3897 Const. MASON who is acting as NCO in charge, these men are all recently attested constables with not more than 1 year's bush experience. MASON, despite his 9 years service, has spent most of the time either in Rebaul or Wau as Town Policeman.

Although seven Police are shown as having proceeded with the patrol, one was absent at all times maintaining the runner service with AITAPE. As may be expected, it was found difficult to conduct the patrol satisfactorily with one "boss-boy", and five inexperienced constables. It would be a great benefit if one or two experienced constables could be added to the strength here.

(Signed) A.F. GOW. Lieut.
Patrol Officer.

COPY.

DS 30/12/45

AMAD. Dreikikir.

Aitape District.

INTEL RECEIPT.

Report of Personnel: Capt. I. Hoggard, A.S.S.
CORRIGENDUM: area of Dreikikir Sub-Dist.
"Mau Mau" Dept. - No. 100
Date left: 8.11.45
Date: 24.11.45

10 of 45/46

P/R. No. ~~10-11-45~~

STATION AITAPE

DISTRICT DREIKIKIR SUB-DISTRICT.

DETAILS POMBITA AREA

MUHIANG AREA

ALBIGES AREA

OFFICER CAPT. HOGGARD

DATE 8.11.45 - 24.11.45.

COPY.

DS 30/12/45

ANGAU. Dreikikir.

Aitape District.

22.12.45.

PATROL REPORT.

Report of Patrol by : Capt. I. Hoggard. A.D.O.
To : BOMBITA area of Dreikikir Sub-Dist.
Map : "Nanu East" Sheet - 1:63, 360
Date left Station : 8.11.45
" " Bombita : 14.11.45
Purpose of Patrol : Census and Administrative Patrol.
Patrol accompanied by: One L/Cpl and five Consts. of RFC
Last Patrol of Area : Operational patrols during war.

<u>Contents.</u>	Page	
"	1	Daily Diary of Movements.
"	2	Report on Native Situation in general.
"	3	Village Officials
"	4	Villages and Housing.
		Roads.
		Rest Houses.
		Health and Sanitation.
		Agriculture.
"	5	Summary
"	6	Analysis of Census figures.
"	7	Tracing from map shewing route followed.

(Signed) I. HOGGARD. Capt.
A.D.O.

DAILY DIARY.

- 8.11.45 Departed Dreikikir 0600 hrs. and arrived at BUNAHOI 1100 hrs. Conference with officials.
- 9.11.45 Census - War Damage Claims, etc., recorded and inspection carried out. Proceeded to SALATA in evening, recording census of WARANGON on the way.
- 10.11.45 At SALATA - census of ALUWINGE and WAHUN - and inspections.
- 11.11.45 At SALATA - census of WURITA and SOANAS - and further inspections. Conference with all officials of the SALATA groups.
- 12.11.45 To M'BRAS via SAROM. Recorded census of SAROM - M'BRAS and TIMINGER. Patrol camped at M'BRAS.
- 13.11.45 Inspection of TIMINGER - thence to ENDIPI - recording census of TAKUNUNGAS on the way. Inspection and census of ENDIPI and BOMBITA completed, and then patrol camped at ENDIPI.
- 14.11.45 Patrol moved on to the MUHLANG area, visiting one GAWANCA village en route. Separate report has been prepared covering these areas.

FATIVE SITUATION.

Although the BOMBITA area suffered very little from enemy depredations during hostilities, the natives have not resumed normal village life.

Gardens have been well maintained, but the villages - mostly damaged by bombardment - have been abandoned in favour of scattered, hidden shelters.

The patrol remained in the central village of SALATA for three days to give opportunity for conferences with the council of elders and other natives.

The ADO has not patroled in the BOMBITA before, although instructions regarding rebuilding have been issued from DREKIKIR, and many Police patrols have visited the villages.

The BOMBITA natives are not very enlightened, so a "purge" was not administered, as it would merely add resentment to bewilderment.

Emphasis was again placed upon the fact that the reconstruction was entirely for their own good, and not a new burden imposed by the Administration. The only radical change will be to drop the practice of burying the dead in shallow graves in occupied houses.

An experienced native Constable has been stationed in SALATA and supplied with sariffs and road making tools on loan so that paths may be cleared and drained. Re-occupation of the former villages is now in progress.

[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>	<u>Medical TT.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
BUNARCI	Mahuwari	Kongoahi		Both temp. appointees, awaiting approval from HQ.
WARANGOM	Pia	Uehisum		
SALATA	Kumun	Sueivin	Muntangi	
ALUWINGE	Perin	Satuhen		LL awaiting approval
WAHUN	Mulambue	Kumbankali		
WURITA	Satuhen	Weindou		
SOANAS	Seingien			
SAROM	Uerim	Fangoi		
M'BRAS	Puango	Anguen		
TIMINGER	Andoisou	Ambor		
ENDIPI	Arihi	Sumbuen 1. Tako 2.		
TAKUNUNGAS	Ahaurip	Ambirimor		Both awaiting approval.
BOMBITA	Urura	Kumbili		
	13	13	1	

Report on Officials.

The officials have had very small success in combating the general lack of interest in rebuilding of villages. They complained that their authority has been flouted by the young men, and that a proportion of the "big men" are still too uncertain about the future to abandon the dispersal tactics used during the War. Great pains were taken to counteract this defeatist outlook, and the Officials were promised that their authority would be upheld. The ADO passed through the BOMBITA again on 16.12.45 and noted a marked improvement in the area.

DISCUSSION.

Food supplies are adequate for all the BOMBITA villages except those of BUNARCI, who lost every one of their stores and have been a long time to obtain supplies from the ADO. It has been noted that an epidemic of a feverish ailment has been spreading in the area.

In conference with the Officials and ADO, it was noted that the ADO was to be sent to the group to investigate the situation of BUNARCI, as they had been reported as being "unhappy" for this village in the past.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All the villages were found overgrown by weeds and abandoned.

Very little effort has been made to rebuild houses shattered or burnt by bombardment during hostilities, although instructions have been given for this work.

As there are no objections to the former village sites on the grounds that they have been desecrated or polluted as a result of the war, definite instructions were given to re-occupy the villages. Work is to be undertaken as a communal effort, and any defaulters are to be reported promptly.

The BOMBITA house is a very primitive affair of sago fronds laced on to a tripod frame that has one long leg to form a sloping ridge. In comparison, the "Haus Tambaran" is a masterpiece of intricate craftsmanship, with an excellent roof of closely spaced sewn sago leaf. Modification of the house design is definitely needed and will be carried out in the new villages.

ROADS.

A well graded "Government Road" links up the main BOMBITA villages, and extends as far as TIMINGER.

REST HOUSES.

Rest Houses have been built in BUNAHOI, SALATA, M'BRAS, TIMINGER, TAKUNUNGAS; too many for the short distance. Suitable appreciation was shown for the good work.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Most of the ulcers have been cleaned up by the EMA at DREIKIKIR, and for the rest, the natives seem very free from disease, and well nourished. A proportion of adult males were seen who had enlarged scrotum and glands in the groin, but no one with typical elephantiasis in the limbs - or breast (in the case of females). One adult suffering from dysentery was found. BOMBITA is remarkably free from malaria and respiratory complaints.

The present lack of sanitation of occupied areas will be improved with the re-occupation of the villages.

The ADC inspected water supplies near all the old village sites and found them satisfactory.

Cemeteries have been marked out for clearing and fencing and directions given as to the disposal of dead. While the patrol was still near the BOMBITA, three breaches of the order occurred and were dealt with.

AGRICULTURE.

Food supplies are adequate for all the BOMBITA natives except those of BUNAHOI, who lost every yam store during the war, have done nothing since to obtain supplies for planting, and have been eking out an existence on a diet of sago and very little else.

In conference with the Officials and Elders of the whole tribe, the onus was laid on the group to straighten out the difficulties of BUNAHOI, as they can well spare the supplies necessary for this village of 160 inhabitants.

.../over

In every other village, extensive and well tended gardens were inspected. Crops included yam, taro, cassava, corn, cultivated pit-pit, pumpkins, beans, sago. Sage and breadfruit grow in the area. Bananas are not considered to be of much value, and kau-kau is strictly prohibited by custom. Asked why the BOMBITA man will eat, and enjoy, kau-kau when away under Indenture, the apt reply was given - "Yes, that is so, but they don't have to obey the spirits by whom we are surrounded."

SUMMARY.

Summing up the general situation in the BOMBITA tribe, it was found - that the health is reasonably good - present food supplies are sufficient - adequate crops have been planted for future requirements - repair of war damage to villages and houses has been neglected due in part to a busy planting season, and also to the desire to remain hidden from possible future terrors.

A complete new census of population was taken and village books were issued to replace those destroyed during the Japanese occupation. Lacking previous records, trend of population could not be determined. The proportion of absent able-bodied males - 36.66% of total able-bodied males - is being steadily reduced by the return of ANGAU time-expired labour. Particulars have been listed of War Damage Claims and claims by Indentured Labourers on pre-war Employers.

The R.P.C. detachment with the patrol carried out their duties capably and behaved well.

R.P.C. Detachment Accompanying Patrol.

<u>REG. NO.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
2999	Const.	Anahiki	Conduct, discipline and ability all good.
5119B	"	Augen	Unusually intelligent, steady, and respected by the natives. Has been stationed in the areas to encourage and direct rehabilitation. Can read and write "pidgin".
5200B	L/Cpl	Manawambi	Conduct, discipline and ability good. Was stationed in the area in prewar days, and supervised construction of the Govt. Road.
3562	Const.	Sabien	Conduct, etc. are good, but as this member is very deaf his use is limited.
3437	"	Wambori	Conduct, discipline and ability - good.
2887	"	Damae	" " " " " "

One L/Cpl. and five Consts. in the Detachment, 11 of which (including) are stationed at the Operational Subarea.

- Contents. Page
- 1 Daily Diary of Movements.
 - 2 Report on Native Detention in general.
 - 3 Village Officials.
 - 4 Villages and Houses.
 - 5 Roads.
 - 6 Skills Acquired.
 - 7 Health and Sanitation.
 - 8 Agriculture.
 - 9 Summary.
 - 10 General Remarks.
 - 11 Typing from "Area 5." about activities of Patrol Route.

(Signed) I. KENNEDY, Capt.
1952.

COPY.

ANGAU. Dreikikir.

Aitape District.

26.12.45.

PATROL REPORT.

11 of 45/46

Report of Patrol by: Capt. I. Hoggard. A.D.O.
To : MUHIANG Area of Dreikikir Sub/Dist.
Map : "Nanu East" Sheet - 1:63,360
Date entered area : 15.11.45
Date left area : 22.11.45
Purpose of Patrol : Census and Administrative Patrol.
Patrol accompanied by: One L/Cpl. and five Consts. R.P.C.
Sataripen, LL of Supair (Interpreter).
LAST patrol of area: Operational patrols.

<u>Contents.</u>	Page	1	Daily Diary of Movements.
"	"	2	Report on Native Situation in general.
"	"	3	Village Officials.
"	"	3	Villages and Housing.
"	"		Roads.
"	"		Rest Houses.
"	"		Health and Sanitation.
"	"		Agriculture.
"	"	4	Summary.
"	"	5	Census return.
"	"	6	Tracing from "Nanu E." sheet showing Patrol Route.

(Signed) I. HOGGARD. Capt.
A.D.O.

DAILY DIARY.

- 15.11.45 To ILIHITA (from GAWANGA area) - new census recorded, and inspections carried out.
- 16.11.45 Continuing with census of ILIHITA. Proceeded direct to MAPRIK in afternoon, taking sick to MAPRIK Native Hospital.
- 17.11.45 At MAPRIK. Advised D.O. AITAPE by signal of patrol movements. Arrangements made with the EMA at MAPRIK to take a proportion of patients from DREIKIKIR Sub-District, when the DREIKIKIR Native Hospital closed.
- 18.11.45 Patrol moved back to NUMANGO, in the MUHIANG area, and resumed census and inspections. In afternoon visited E. Landing Ground near NUMANGO.
- 19.11.45 Census of NUMANGO villages - disposed of ammunition dump in one of the hamlets.
- 20.11.45 Census of MALAHUM and ILAHOUP - thence to the BALIF villages and set up camp in BAUPUTA.
- 21.11.45 Desit with ALBINIMA villages and camped at ALBINIMA 1.
- 22.11.45 Crossed over to ALBIGES tribes. Patrol of ALBIGES is the subject of a separate report.

REPORT ON NATIVE SITUATION.

The MUHIANG tribe is divided into two sections - the greater part, approximately 1,000 strong, are closely settled on an 800' ridge between the NANU and AMUK Rivers - while the remaining 400 are in the ILIHITA group of hamlets to the South. About the only thing in common to the two groups is the dialect.

The main section, a progressive, healthy and gregarious community, have reoccupied their villages and rebuilt their houses. The visit of the patrol was a festive occasion and attendance at the census line-up good.

The ILIHITA natives displayed a very surly and distrustful attitude to the patrol. Trails were overgrown and with one exception, the hamlets were abandoned ruins. They are not so much demoralised as anti-social "bad men". Sataripen of SUPARI, who was employed by D.O. Townsend in early days to spread Administration influence in this region, was of great help. He volunteered to remain in ILIHITA for a period and continue with the policy directed by the ADO. It is intended to get these people at least back to prewar standard of living and then inculcate the necessity for medical treatment.

To clear away the "Court" atmosphere, the patrol went pig hunting with the ILIHITA men after the census, and the addition of seven rifles to the party was greatly appreciated by the "lappons".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LULUAI.</u>	<u>TUITUL</u>	<u>MEDICAL TT.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
ILIHITA	Ualu Kwianda Uap	Asa Patien Ta-or Siliwen		LL for approval of appointment.
NUMANGO	Tunkuenti	Tumbili		LL for approval
UPAHEMBIL	Ulua	Mai-imou		
MALAHUM		Lusi		For approval of appointment.
ILAHOU	Uapmolen	Ulilefi	Kohumbi	
BALIF	Waimbenemini	Suki Kiris		LL for approval of appointment
ALBINIMA III	Kiliwan	Kwaniheling		TT for approval of appointment.
ALBINIMA II	Melep	Lagausen		TT " "
ALBINIMA I	Amunen	Melep	Naniu	
	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	

REPORT ON OFFICIALS.

The MUHIANG Officials are functioning quite well except in the ILIHITA group of hamlets, where there is a turbulent anti-social element. It is understood that they have never been "lined" and that a census of one hamlet only was taken in prewar days.

Arrangements have been made to establish experienced Native Police in ILIHITA for a period to direct rehabilitation generally.

All villages included in the census have ample food as they lost very little to the Japanese, and the few that had important plantain or crops. Many coconut trees in the ILIHITA vicinity were destroyed by bombardment but there are sufficient left to meet food requirements.

Nearly all livestock has been killed off during the Japanese occupation.

SUMMARY.

Five Census books were written up for the whole area. The finished summary is accurate except in regard to ILIHITA where a proportion of natives would not be counted.

War Damage was assessed and Temporary Klings assigned to the villages were listed.

A river was made to a salt water spring at 1100 feet (see attached sketch). A surprising number of people visit this spring to "take the waters" and carry away supplies to other parts of the spring is in a sandy hollow, and subject to flash floods. Following suggestions made by the JPF the spring was since drained the hollow was made a 40 ft. deep one to the westward of the spring. This then filled up the hollow with sand from the MUK River and built a house over the spring.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The original villages between ILAHOUP and ALBINIMA I are now re-occupied. In many cases the primitive lean-to type of dwelling has been abandoned for a walled, floored structure with sewn thatch roof. This improvement in design has been encouraged as temperatures are not very low at night.

One hamlet in ILIHITA was found rebuilt and occupied, but others seen were wrecked and overgrown by weeds. In many cases, unfortunately, villages were razed by the RAAF when there were no Japanese present, so that the inhabitants regard the damage as wanton destruction. Improved living conditions should result from the visit of the patrol, and the presence of suitable Police at ILIHITA.

ROADS.

The Government Road from BULAMITA (WOM tribe) runs through BALIF, NUMANGO, to ILAHOUP. This, and a similar road from BALIF to ALBINIMA I is in good condition, and had been cleared and repaired for the patrol. Access to ILIHITA is by native trail.

REST HOUSES.

Are built in NUMANGO, ILAHOUP, BALIF, ALBINIMA III and I. They are satisfactory, and correctly spaced. ILIHITA officials have visited DREIKIKIR since the patrol, to state that they, too, have built a Rest House, and to invite inspection.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The main part of MUHIANG can be considered to have a "clean sheet" while a start has been made to introduce the idea of Hospital treatment to ILIHITA. One Tullul with his wife and children, all disfigured by secondary Yaws, was induced to accompany the ADO to MAFRIK. He first raised every possible objection, but could not very well evade the issue. They were all cleaned up in record time. The DREIKIKIR EMA will travel to MAFRIK via ILIHITA when his Hospital closes down, and will follow up the start that has been made.

AGRICULTURE.

All villages including ILIHITA have ample food as they lost very little to the Japanese, and the War did not interrupt planting of crops. Many coconut trees in the ILIHITA vicinity were destroyed by bombardment but there are sufficient left for food requirements.

Nearly all livestock has been killed off during the Japanese occupation.

SUMMARY.

New Census Books were written up for the whole area. The attached summary is accurate except in regard to ILIHITA where a proportion of natives could not be located.

War Damage was assessed and Monetary Claims on pre-war employers were listed.

A visit was made to a salt water spring at 561052 (see attached tracing). A surprising number of people visit this spot to "take the waters" and carry home supplies in bamboo tubes. The spring is in a swampy hollow, and subject to flooding after rain. Following suggestions made by the ADO the natives have since drained the hollow and sunk a 44 gal. drum on to the bed rock around the spring. They then filled up the hollow with stone from the AMUK River and built a house over the reservoir.

The concentrated product is now in great demand.

The only "soft spot" in MUHIANG is ILIHITA, where supervision will be maintained and a return visit made as soon as opportunity offers.

R.P.C. DETACHMENT ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

<u>REG. NO.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
2999	Const.	Anahili	Conduct, discipline and ability all good.
5119B	"	Augen	Unusually intelligent, steady and respected by the natives. Has been stationed in the areas to encourage and direct rehabilitation. Can read and write "Pidgin".
5200B	L/Cpl	Manawambi	Conduct, discipline and ability good. Was stationed in the area in prewar days, and supervised construction of the Govt. Rd.
3562	Const.	Sabien	Conduct, etc. are good, but as this member is very deaf his use is limited.
3437	"	Wambori	Conduct, discipline and ability good.
2887	"	Damae	" " "

COPY.

ANGAU. Dreikikir.

Aitape District.

28.12.45.

PATROL REPORT.

12 of 45/46.

Report of Patrol by : Capt. I. Hoggard. ADO
To : ALBIGES area of Dreikikir Sub/Dist.
Map : "Manu East" Sheet - 1:63,360
Date entered area : 22.11.45
Date left " : 24.11.45
Purpose of Patrol : Census and Administrative Patrol.
Patrol accompanied by: One L/Cpl. and five Consts. RFC.
Last Patrol of Area : Operational patrols.

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Agriculture		
Summary		
Census return	3	
Tracing from map to shew route followed.		

REPORT ON OFFICIALS.

(Signed) I. HOGGARD. Capt. ADO.

Satisfaction of HOGGARD in the area...
He has a good record...
The Japanese occupation and has since been...
The officials of...
and a... have the usual... that "most people..."

VILLAGES AND ROUTES.

Villages have been reconstructed, and are...
Routes...

ROADS.

The "Government Road" from HISA to...
and had been cleaned up in preparation for the...
The...

REST HOUSES.

Are being... in HUALI... HANU... the...

DAILY DIARY.

- 22.11.45 To SUPARI from ALBINIMA I (MUHIANG). Census of NILU, also SUPARI.
- 23.11.45 To NINGALIBI - census recorded for NINGALIBI, AMAHOUP, WALAHUTA, DAHABIGA and HISANAMA.
- 24.11.45 Inspected hamlets at NILU, and proceeded to WCMSAK in evening. Salt water spring visited at I'IMBIA Creek.

NATIVE SITUATION.

In ALBIGES, as in MUHIANG, native morale is good in the Northern regions around SUPARI, but deteriorating to the South in AMAHOUP. It was thought at the time that the ill-feeling in AMAHOUP might have survived from the days when a white recruiter was murdered in the vicinity. Since the patrol returned to DREIKIKIR, discreet research by a Constable who has been stationed in SUPARI for some weeks has brought to light two men who have been spreading adverse propaganda. The first native is preaching against reconstruction, with the argument that other areas are not doing anything, and the Administration has plenty of food to issue on the coast. The second is merely a die-hard lagoon who objects to the Administration on principle. Both are being brought in for investigations and suitable treatment.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TUITUL</u>	<u>MEDICAL TT.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
NILU	Utupuita	I lana		
SUPARI	Sataripen	Uoldu		
HISANAMA		Iono		
DAHABIGA	Tambarama	Angoan		
WALAHUTA	Nalupamo	Alakalim		New appointee, for approval.
AMAHOUP	Maulele			
NINGALIBI		Palin		
	5	6		

REPORT ON OFFICIALS.

Sataripen of SUPARI is the only official of real worth in ALBIGES. He has a good record for loyal service during the Japanese occupation and has since been very energetic in encouraging postwar reconstruction. The Officials of WALAHUTA and AMAHOUP have the usual plea that "their people don't obey them".

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Villages have been reconstructed, and are occupied.

ROADS.

The "Government Road" from NILU to NINGALIBI is in good order, and had been cleaned up in preparation for the patrol.

REST HOUSES.

Were newly erected in NINGALIBI, AMAHOUP, and SUPARI.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Six natives were sent to MAPRIK Native Hospital for Yaws treatment. The general health of the area is good and another check is to be made shortly by the EMA from DREIKIR.

AGRICULTURE.

The SUPARI group of natives have been existing on a very restricted diet owing to extensive damage to gardens last year. An intensive replanting programme has been carried out in the area for the last two months under Police supervision. This has been necessary to combat a spirit of resignation, and also assist the Lulua Sataripen. Sataripen, because of his known loyalty to the British, was a marked man and as such, hunted assiduously by Japanese and renegade coastal natives, who also cleaned out the gardens.

At the time of the patrol, kau-kau and corn supplied from DREIKIR had matured, and yam and taro for planting had been obtained by Com. Augen from his people in the inland BUT area. Although they are yam eaters, the ALBIGES natives do not share the BOMBITA ban on Kau-kau.

SUMMARY.

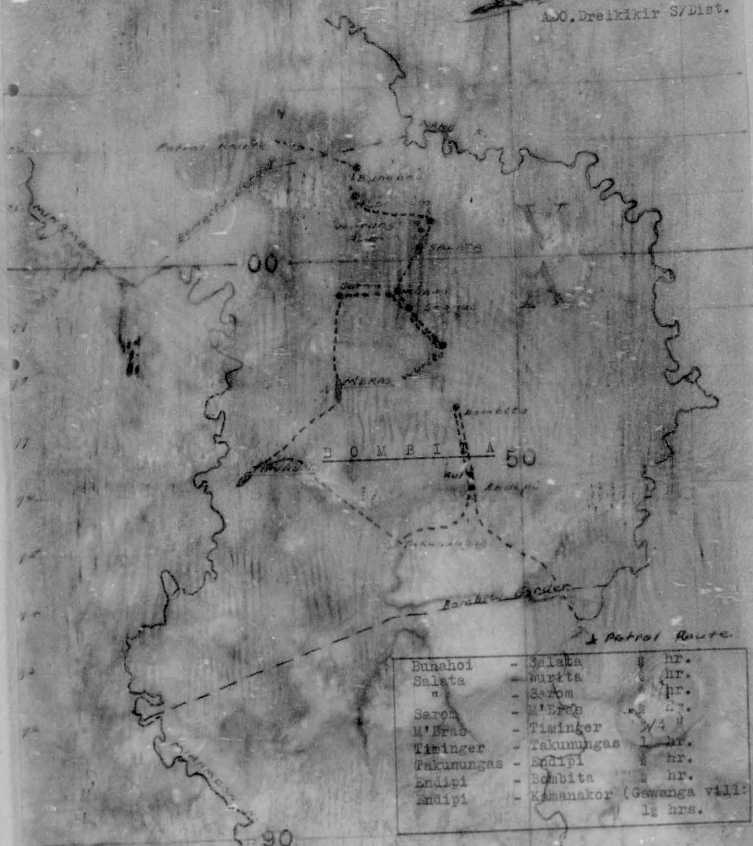
New Census Books were issued, War Damage was assessed, and claims on prewar employers for wages listed.

The Census return for WALAHUTA-AMAHOU-NINGALIBI has been upset by the machinations of the aged native mentioned in para. "Native Situation". The Officials' assurance that all their people had assembled was of course checked every possible way, but in this case there were many absentees. Native Police have since listed all the absentees, so that the attached totals can be considered accurate. The male defaulters are being dealt with.

Tracing from "Samu East" Sheet - 1:63,360 - showing route of
 ANGAU patrol of the BOMBITA tribes - 8th. to 13th. Nov. 1945.

Boundaries of BOMBITA are as indicated - the Mihambon and Hanu
 Rivers forming West and East borders.

Capt.
 A.O. Dreikirir S/Dist.



Patrol Route		
Bunahoi	- Salata	1 hr.
Salata	- warita	1 hr.
"	- Saron	1 hr.
Saron	- M'Erab	1 hr.
M'Erab	- Timinger	1 hr.
Timinger	- Takunungas	1 hr.
Pakunungas	- Endipi	1 hr.
Endipi	- Bombita	1 hr.
Endipi	- Kamanakor (Gawanga vill?)	1 1/2 hrs.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AITAPE Report No. 18 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by A. K. SAKSON P.O.

Area Patrolled AITAPE EAST COAST & INLAND MATAPAU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 6 Police

Duration—From 8/4/1946 to 24/4/1946

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference 2079 HENNAK

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/11/2.

WKT 30/1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

1 May 68

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

13.7 of 45/46

Patrol Report - Aitape E. Coast - MATAPAU.
A.K. Jackson PO.

Attached copies of the a/m report. This is Mr. Jackson's first patrol in this sub-district.

2. The state of affairs is generally better than was anticipated. The area was the scene of bitter fighting and villages suffered in varying degrees up to complete demolition along the coastal sector. It is evident that the population is making an effort to restore conditions. These efforts are hampered by several causes:

- a. scarcity of building materials.
- b. shortage of man power until the cessation of ANGAU activities,
- c. necessity of complete replanting of garden areas,
- d. The natives' own reactions and laziness.

3. I accompanied the patrol as far as ULAU and was favourably impressed with the work done and in each village seen that factors mentioned above were operative.

4. Regimentation of the people to what is in effect a communal task appears the best means of producing immediate results in what are the initial stages of rehabilitation. The real dissentients are the naturally lazy individuals.

5. Influences of the past few years have brought about a stage of unsettlement in the minds of the natives. Also too has there been a drastic change in his living conditions, his social outlook and economic position. He now finds himself with less of worldly goods than before the war but in most cases he has inconvertible cash and the desire. During the war he has seen vast quantities of stores and materials unloaded on his beaches and extravagantly expended in the cause of war. This was a new order - previously people went to stores to make purchases and cared for their goods. He wonders whence has come all this wealth and why does the supply so suddenly cease? His economic needs are to him vast and of supreme importance. I am of the opinion that the 'cargo cults' of different times have often originated in the half baked mystic idea of a mysterious means of obtaining worldly goods. The things which the natives are expecting on such occasions are but evidence of what he really thinks he desires. Now it is more than thought - it is necessity. Further occurrences of the 'cargo cult' can be expected unless every effort is made to bring about the immediate satisfaction of the natives simplest economic requirements and these at the moment can be expressed in the terms of the simplest stocks carried by the pre-war trade stores. Similarly there is a strong urge towards education and an expressed desire to be taught English - to the official the native expresses the desire that schools should be non-sectarian and it is unfortunate that the administration is not in a position to take advantage of the situation.

DOPE

The break down of complementary native trading is to be deplored. It was my intention to call a conference of the trading villages at Aitape and endeavour to bring about a renewal of trading between communities. This should be done and particularly as money can now play such a large part in the matter of exchange a price fixing scheme would have to be entered into. The island people will shortly find themselves forced to resume trading to maintain their supplies of foodstuffs.

Report of ...

7. Census figures fairly static. There have been many recent marriages and more will follow as the native labourers return - an increased birth rate can be hoped for. General health is pleasing. It is hoped that the medical programme for this district will in due course make provision for the establishment of temporary base hospitals where the services of an EMA are available to the people rather than the present system of long and arduous journeys by the sick and infirm to Aitape.

7HD

8. MATAPAU is an example of a village unable to combat adversity. In 1938 a large number of the people were drowned in a canoe disaster - an air of apathy descended on the group and from this they have never recovered. They are behind in all aspects of rehabilitation. The DO will be asked that three months rations be put ashore there to assist these people to make up the lee way.

st of:

9. The affray at NUNGALIP was a brawl common to the area. Neither serious cause nor consequences. They are a backward people due no doubt to administrative neglect brought about by their being almost in a spot of no man's land so far as sub-district boundaries are concerned. The death of the luluai, an old man, resulted in the usual heresy hunt for the sorcerer. Wrongful and ungrounded allegations brought about the brawl. The offenders have been punished and affairs should be quiet.

all 203 now advised

10. War Damage claims reach a high total. When can the report and recommendations of the Army committee into the matter be expected? The obvious immediate needs are,

I t

and mod.

- Live stock
- Seeds
- Tools.

11. The dream of a coastal road for M¹ is still such. The people cannot be expected to keep the bridges in repair. However the road is suited to cycles or even a light motor cycle.

12. A good report. Mr Jackson is a stickler for detail. His approach to natives is good and they seem to have confidence in him. He has patience and a probing mind which endeavours to get at the seat of problems. With further experience he should prove a valuable officer but like others is going to be handicapped in not having the opportunity of parolling with experienced District Services personnel.

(F.H. Moy)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

WKT 30/3-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

6 Apr 46

Mr. A.K. Jackson,
PATROL OFFICER.

You will conduct a patrol of the Aitape East Coast as far as MATAPAU and the area to the inland of MATAPAU.

- * 2. The patrol is to be of a general administrative nature:
- (1) Census will be checked and where necessary new village books compiled.
 - (2) Progress in rehabilitation to be noted in respect of.
 - a. Production of food stuffs,
 - b. Housing and sanitation and general welfare.
 - (3) Natives in need of medical treatment to be sent in to Aitape native hospital. The EMA is prepared to take a number of MTTs for refresher courses - send these in where necessary.
 - (4) Check and compile lists of War Damage claims on behalf of natives.
 - (5) Compile claims for wages of natives under pre-war contracts of service.
3. A police escort of one NCO and five constables will accompany. These to be kept under close supervision at all times.
4. Official duties will be conducted with due ceremony and compliments to be paid to the flag. Reason to be explained.
5. Discuss with natives their own ideas for community betterment - at all times act as guide and friend - not as an official autocrat.
6. In matters of dispute adjudicate wherever possible with the advice and assistance of village officials and elders.
7. Record any notes of anthropological interest - all previous records have been lost.
8. A sketch map of the area patrolled to accompany report.

Finlay
(F.H. Moy)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

The District Officer
Sepik District
Wewak

Sub-District Office
Aitape
26 April 46

PATROL REPORT

Aitape & East Coastal and Inland Matapau Areas

Patrol conducted by	A.K. Jackson P.O.
Object of patrol	See patrol instructions attached
Duration of patrol	8.4.46 - 24.4.46
Map Reference	See excerpt from No 2079 Wewak at rear.
Patrol Accompanied by	One L/Cpl and five Consts. of NGPF. IMO MATRU.
Appendices	See list at rear.
Index	Page 1 Patrol Diary 2 Native Situation 4 Census 5 Indentured Labour Village Officials Statistics 1 War Damage Claims 2 Claims on Prewar Employers. Housing 6 Rest Houses Roads and Bridges Health and Sanitation 7 Native Agriculture Anthropological 8 Report on Native Police

Patrol Diary

To avoid tiresome repetition it is to be noted that Village Books were checked or new books issued, that War Damage Claims and Claims on Prewar Employers were recorded, and that gardens and sanitation were inspected in all villages.

- 8.4.46 By truck from Aitape to Migia R., thence by foot to PAUP.
- 9.4.46 PAUP to ULAU. The census of YAKAMUL to be checked by Mr Moy.
- 10.4.46 7.45 Mr Moy returned Aitape. ULAU to DEIA. DEIA to SUAIN.
- 11.4.46 SUAIN to MATAPAU.
- 12.4.46 MATAPAU to MALIN, thence to BALUP. Encountered Reg. No. Const. AUGEN proceeding from DREIKIKIR to Aitape. Reported fighting in village of NUNGALIP. Decided to investigate. BALUP to MALI.
- 13.4.46 MALIN to WOMISIS.
- 14.4.46 At WOMISIS. Heavy rain prevented further movement up the ATOB River so declared a rest day.
- 15.4.46 WOMISIS to ASAPAS. New census recorded the latter. ASAPAS to WOLIHIGA. Sing-sing which continued till morning.
- 16.4.46 New census recorded WOLIHIGA village. WOLIHIGA to NUNGALIP. Inquired into the disturbance previously reported. Due to the death of the Iulmaj, alleged by Iulmaj to be the result of poisoning by the medical-Iulmaj. All those implicated in the affair were apprehended and punished. New census. Village unsanitary and people immediately put on to clean it.
- 17.4.46 NUNGALIP TO WALIM. Food Srvey,,carriedout.

- 18.4.46 Reg No 5119B Const AUGEN and Reg No4081 Const GORI sent back to Aitape, the former as escort for those awaiting trial, the latter due to illness.
WALUM to ARUK.
- 19.4.46 ARUK to LAMBUAIN.
- 20.4.46 LAMBUAIN to MIHET. Encountered ~~Const~~ Reg No 5171B Const TAUWON en route to DREIKIKIR.
- 21.4.46 MIHET to BABIANG, hamlet of ULAU.
- 22.4.46 BABIANG to YAKAMUL
- 23.4.46 Recorded War Damage Claims YAKAMUL. YAKAMUL to PAUP.
- 24.4.46 PAUP to AITAPE

Native Situation

Generalisations concerning the area patrolled would necessarily be very loose, so for the purpose of description of conditions prevailing the area has been divided into three groups:-

Aitape East Coastal,
Inland Matapau,
Lambuain.

The three groups all possess the same language, though there are slight variations from place to place. The rule is that the inland people "turn talk" with the coastal dwellers. This is most likely due to the fact that the coastal people have always been self-supporting and thus, if the inland people desired to trade they were obliged to learn the differences of language

In the villages nearer Aitape fraternisation with European troops has caused diverse reactions - some good, some dangerous.

There is a general desire to proceed as rapidly as possible with all plans for rehabilitation. This has taken the form of a concerted drive and a programme of work has been drawn up in all villages.

There is a great deal of regimentation, the communities being lined up a morning by the officials and the people detailed for various duties. I felt it incumbent upon me to check this trend and have given instructions to officials to apply a system of task work and only to line the village once weekly. Nevertheless the natives seem to be quite happy under this regimentation, which in some respects merely a rejuvenated, accelerated and co-ordinated development from their traditional mode of life.

There is a strong, almost fanatical belief that our social system is an all things perfect and that the way of life of their fathers is absolutely valueless. While this establishes great common effort to any Government schemes it is nevertheless dangerous for the people desire the change to be instant. I rather fear that this zeal will be replaced first by impatience, secondly by disillusionment, if the material assistance which they expect is not forthcoming.

Without actually throwing cold water on constructive thought, without creating the impression that our plans for them are retrogressive, attempts were made to curb these over-vaulting ambitions.

1. The difficulties that beset the Administration at present were explained to them:-

- a. The shortage of revenue due to the fact that no taxes are being collected and that the mines are not yet paying a substantial royalty.
- b. That the whole of New Guinea ~~was~~ is in the same boat and all have equal demands on the Administration.
- c. That all nations have been engaged in the manufacture of artifacts of war and the change-over to peacetime production is a slow and lengthy process

2. The impossibility of changing one mode of life for another in a day was pointed out to them; stress was laid on the fact that it has taken us hundreds of years to accumulate the knowledge we possess and, though we were willing to help, we cannot accomplish miracles.

The people of MATAPAU form an exception to this desire for advancement. It appears that the task for rehabilitation has seemed too much for them and they have balked at the hurdle. They have suffered very heavily at the hands of the Japanese and this coupled with an extreme shortage of manpower has made their task greater than in other areas.

In the Inland Matapu region work is progressing more slowly but quite satisfactorily. The communities seem to be much more contented than the coastal people and the air of restlessness is absent.

Suggestions for improvement of their villages were received with interest rather than enthusiasm and I feel sure that they will be considered fully before being put into operation.

With the exception of the village of NUNGALIP the attitude to the patrol was excellent, the welcomes more spontaneous than those of the coastal peoples.

The villages in the Lambuain area have now completed the main work of rehabilitation and an air of civic pride prevails. Lawns and flower beds have been planted in the main village of Lambuain and the people are at present resting on their laurels before diverting them into fresh pastures.

The contact with the troops was almost entirely confined to the period of operations and the fact that they fought alongside our troops has developed a wholesale respect for Australians as a race and a certain esprit de corps.

This has engendered a greater degree of familiarity than in other areas but it is a familiarity bred from respect and should not be repulsed.

In all villages the flag was raised on arrival and lowered at sundown, and I always took the opportunity of explaining the significance of the ceremony to the assembled gathering. It was accepted with great gravity and a fair degree of comprehension.

Perhaps the most disturbing feature in the native situation is the breakdown of the native currency system and the disruption of traditional trade agreements. This had to come, but that it should come now is rather unfortunate as the balance between the demand for goods, the wherewithal to buy them and the actual supply is most uneven, and inflation is occurring.

The disruption of trade agreements has caused a serious shortage of native artifacts essential in their daily life - namely bows and arrows, ~~knives~~, saucepans and "bilum" bags.

Formerly the coastal people traded for bows and arrows with the people of WARAFU region (Aitape West Coastal), giving shell rings in exchange, the rate being one medium bow and ~~three~~ three arrows for one medium-sized ring. These bows were then re-sold to the inland people.

Wong
Lack
Do
Browne
this

Attempts have been made to re-open these agreements but the people of WARAPU insist on payment in hard cash, the price for a medium bow and three arrows being eight shillings. As the average life of these bows is no more than six months the price is exorbitant and the people have refused to transact business.

The spear is the traditional weapon of the Matapau Inland region, but the young men claim that they have lost the art of using them - the old men the art of making them.

Village gardens are suffering badly from the depredations of wild pigs aggravated, so the natives say, by the fact that sweet potato, the staple crop, strongly attracts the cloven-footed carnivore. Labour shortages make the fencing of gardens a colossal project and this, coupled with the lack of village pigs and consequent protein in the diet, makes it highly desirable that some be obtained. The people of Lembuain have tried to trap the pigs but have had little success.

The TUMLEO islanders have been manufacturing saucepans but the purchasers declare that they burn out in a few months. In the hinterland the villages of WOMSAK and Eastern Kombio previously produced saucepans but they claim the consistency of the soil to have been destroyed by bombing.

The general attitude is that the people would prefer to wait until saucepans of European manufacture are made available to them through the trade stores. In the interim the people are content to do their cooking in old rice drums and such. There is even a shortage of these in the inland, and the people of MALIN are obliged to cook communally.

"Bilum" bags were previously produced in the Maprik area but as yet negotiations have not been re-established between the two peoples, as they are engaged in more important work. Woven baskets from Murik found their way as far West as this area and those still held are greatly prized.

The disruption of trade has affected this community more acutely than others due to the fact that they have never been self sufficient, nor are they the manufacturers, but are merely the entrepreneurs.

Captain Hoggard, in a report on a patrol through the coastal area in October 45, strongly advocated the re-establishment of schools; there are quite a few mission teachers in the area and with a little assistance they could make a start. Nevertheless a definite syllabus is required if these schools are to be run on regular lines. All communities are conscious of the need for schools and I have been repeatedly approached on many occasions concerning same.

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Census

For census figures see Appendix A.

With the exception of the village of NUNGALIP the attendance of census was excellent. The above village seems to have had little contact with the Administration and as this was the first census since prewar days the above is understandable.

In all villages the return of indentured labourers has placed a heavy strain on the machinations of sister exchange. Nevertheless the number of marriages is very satisfactory. In this area the exchange system is almost entirely confined to within the village itself. Thus the migration figures do not indicate the number of marriages. Where there have been marriages outside the village the exchange system has often been flouted, both siblings migrating. The general movement is towards the coast and is causing concern in the inland villages.

The people of the Lembuain group are very conscious that their numbers are declining, and this has led to a questioning of the whole marriage system. Several officials tentatively advocated that public disapproval of extra-marital intercourse should be lifted. This rather touchy subject I considered best left to the people themselves.

Indentured Labour

The number of absentees to the number present does not give a true picture of the comparative labour positions. The tasks of rehabilitation do not vary proportionately with the size of the village and the smaller villages feel more acutely the pinch of manpower shortage.

Whilst on patrol instructions were received to recruit labour for the Administration, Lae. In most villages the response was good though only few were recruited due to the fact that the percentage absent was always in the region of 25% of the able-bodied males.

Village Officials

Attached hereto is a list of Village Officials with brief commentaries on their capabilities. (Appendix B)

There were many vacancies for official positions and it was noted that the younger man is now the popular choice. In most cases they have been acting in the capacity for a considerable period of time.

Statistics

1. War Damage Claims

The above claims were collected individually, the total claim for each village being forwarded as per Appendix C. It would be appreciated if approval or otherwise were given to the form employed.

Forwarded at rear of Appendix C is an estimated price list of the various articles. When one takes into consideration the price originally paid, the difficulty of replacement, the present price, the variation depending on size of the article, and the differences between native, European and Chinese prices it is realised can be no more than a rough approximation.

The natives desire that livestock and native artifacts be replaced by similar European goods whilst produce be paid in cash. The miscellaneous articles are a problem and I consider they can best be repaid by the instillation of some benefit to the community as a whole.

The fact that nothing definite has been decided upon, that considerable time may elapse before any form of reparation is made, was always stressed.

2. Claims on Former Employers

Forwarded ~~as per Appendix B~~ under separate cover.

Housing

In the East Coastal area the work of rebuilding is proceeding satisfactorily but, in spite of the co-ordinated effort, surprisingly slowly. This is to the good for considerable pride in workmanship is being exhibited. The people are fairly comfortably quartered in temporary buildings so there is no great urgency for the work to be completed.

The houses completed show considerable individuality and ingenuity in design and the conciliation between European adaptations and the traditional native style has been skillfully executed. All buildings possess verandahs and most possess at least two rooms,—"a dining room and "bedroom". Separate kitchens have been built at the rear of the houses.

It was quite interesting to note how readily the natives have assimilated the fundamental principles of stress and strain as illustrated to them by the large store sheds built by the Army. There are also several ornately carved balustrades obviously copied from the Mission buildings. A rather incongruous effect has been created by the decoration of the interior of the houses by sundry signs left by the Army, "My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure" rubs shoulders with "DANGER - KEEP OUT" and other such terse admonitions.

The only evidence of slipshod workmanship was in the roofing of the houses. The morita strips have been laid much too far apart for the pitch of the roofs and many of the houses are already leaking. Instructions have been given to rectify this matter.

There is some consternation over the rapid erosion of the foreshore due to the banking up of the rivers at their mouths. A portion of the hamlet CHEMAU, ULAU is threatened and the people have been ordered to move to a selected site further inland.

The village of MATAPAU is in a bad plight due to the complete lack of sago palms for roofing, and most of the houses are mere humpies and shacks built from sheets of iron and old tarpaulins left by the troops. Some morita has been carried from SUAIN to MATAPAU but the distance is too great to make this plan feasible.

During the war the small villages in the Matapau Inland region were obliged to migrate to evacuate camps and it is only within the last six months that they have returned to their former sites.

The rebuilding in the villages of MALIN, WOMISIS and WOLIHIGA is only in the first stages and shortage of tools is seriously limiting progress. A tendency to build too large an edifice has been checked.

The village of ASIPAS has done an exceedingly good job by completing the work of rehabilitation in three months.

MUNGALIP, unvisited by the Japanese, still has its original buildings, most of which are green with age, dark, dank and unsanitary. Like the Great Fire of London the destruction of these old villages may have been a blessing in disguise. The people were given full instructions as to what is desired in the way of improvements.

In the Lambuain area the task of rebuilding has been completed, the houses being of a similar style to those of the coastal people. The weather conditions do not permit such buildings and the people are suffering from the cold. But until they learn thoroughly the principles of cleanliness blankets are out of the question.

Rest Houses

The only rest house in the area was in the main village of LAMBUAIN. This was just a new building and thus in good condition. The villages of PAUP, YAKAMUL, ULAU, SUAIN, WOMISIS and MIHET have been requested to build rest houses when other work is completed.

Roads and Bridges

The M.T. road proceeding down the coast to ULAU is still in good condition though overgrown with weeds. However, bridges over the HARECHI and NIGIA rivers have collapsed and the superstructure in the smaller bridges is rotten. The advantages of keeping this road open do not warrant the amount of labour that would be required to rebuild these bridges. From ULAU to MATAPAU the road has become completely overgrown.

On request from the people of MATAPAU I sent the able-bodied men of MALIN to assist in the clearing of the road on the Eastern side of MATAPAU.

From thence to MIHET the tracks consist of bush-pads and watercourses the former badly in need of attention. From MIHET to the headwaters of the DRANDIWAD there is a well made track formerly used as a main supply route during operations.

At present labour cannot be spared to repair these tracks as the work in the village has the first priority.

Health and Sanitation

The patrol was accompanied by NMO MEERU who gave treatment for minor sores sending the more serious cases to the Native Hospital, Aitape.

The percentage of those forwarded for treatment to the population present was 24%. These all consisted of skin complaints none of which were of a very serious nature.

In the coastal region there were several cases of philariasis, all of long standing. Girilli (*Tinea Imbricata*) was noticeably prevalent in the villages of MATAPAU and MALIN, nutritional deficiencies possibly being a contributing factor. Sweet potato, perhaps the staple food, is exceedingly low in vitamin B₁, lack of which is an aggravating factor to girilli. The acidity of the sweat is also considered to be a determining factor, most likely explaining the fact that one half of a family would be covered in girilli, the other half untouched.

Medical Tuvaluans were sent into Aitape to attend a refresher course.

Most of the villages have returned to their traditional sites and from the point of view of health they are the best that environs offer.

In the coastal area disposal of refuse and faeces is in the sea, whilst in the inland latrines and refuse pits have been installed. These are insufficient for the population and orders have been given for them to be installed on the basis of one latrine to every ten persons.

Native Agriculture

Attached per Appendix E is a food survey of WALUM hamlet, the food position of which is typical throughout the inland Matapau area.

In the coastal area there is no shortage of sago, the staple food, and extensive communal gardens are now fully producing. The main crops are bananas, corn, beans, abia, and sugar cane. There is a general shortage of yams and taro and the small amounts being grown are to be used for seed purposes.

MATAPAU proves an exception to this for all sago palms have been destroyed and there is an acute food shortage. Sweet potato is now the staple food. Formerly this village was noted for the quality of native tobacco produced there but there is now a severe shortage of seed. The people desire to try their hand at producing salt with which to buy the seed from the inland villages, and they have already been given material assistance to do so.

At BALUP there is a large, well-tended garden planted jointly by the peoples of BALUP, MALIN and ASIPAS whilst at the refugee camp there This garden still supplies MALIN with food though individual gardens have been planted.

ASIPAS is extremely short of food and will remain so until the sweet potato crop is producing in about four months' time.

At the villages of WOMISIS, WOLIHIGA and NUNGALIP there are ample supplies of food.

All the villages of Lambuain have excellent gardens, well fenced and well tended. This is most likely due to the fact that, their traditional staple being taro, necessity has demanded that they be good gardeners.

Anthropological

Forwarded as per Appendix F two folk tales of the people of PAUP.

Throughout the Lambuain group the children and young men were playing "shell" for the taro was ready to be taken from the soil. This game must never be played when the crop is newly planted for the knocking over of the spindly sticks by the spinning shells portends the knocking over of the young taro shoots by wild pigs.

+ For description of "shell" see post script P.8

Play must cease as soon as the sun goes down for it is believed that the noise of play disturbs the rats and birds who then attack the gardens.

There is a wealth of folk lore woven around this theme of being careful not to annoy the wild pigs and with so much sweet potato in the gardens the various taboos are being rigorously carried out, for the people are taking no chances!

I noticed that when I walked into the garden the people hung back and when I left a "pulpul" was hung over the doorway; I asked why this was done and was informed that they had eaten a meal and the smell of food would attract the pigs. The "pulpul" was hung over the doorway to inform them that it was the kiap who had entered the garden and they could not really stop him. I remorsefully promised that in future if I desired to visit the gardens I would go hungry.

The women must leave for the gardens before sunrise and the whole community is forbidden to touch food before doing so. The people desired to give a scale of taro and sweet potato to the police but they had to wait several hours before they dared to go inside.

The women are prohibited from entering the garden during the week following a menstruation period and a clean lava-lava or "mal" must be worn after such occasions.

demands
On once leaving the garden to attend to Nature's/one must not return again during that day. Very seldom does anyone leave the garden.

It is interesting to note that all tracks give the area a wide berth for food carried in the vicinity would be fatal. No matter how strong the "banis" the pigs would break in.

A rather unusual feature is the fact that sexual intercourse is not allowed in the garden nor, so the older men claim, has it ever been. The times of this even are regulated and it is forbidden late in the night.

There are numerous food taboos similar to those mentioned in the folk tales.

The village of ASIPAS is unique in that the marriage system is matrilineal. The village is largely endogamous, consisting of three exogamous matrilineal hamlets, or more correctly, moieties.

Report on Native Police

Reg No 3630	L/Cpl GWANSISI	Very little initiative but conscientious and trustworthy.
" 2999	Const ANDAHAIKA	An experienced and able policeman.
" 5119B	" AUGEN	Shrewd and capable. Inclined to embroil himself in village intrigues.
" 3131	" CHARUI	Indolent and disgruntled. Needs careful watching.
" 4081	" GORI	Discipline and conduct good, though intelligence below average.
" 4211	" MALAKA	Inexperienced in patrol work, though keen and above average intelligence.
" 5183B	" YAMADICWON	Discipline and conduct excellent.

"Shell" (ex P. 7)

The object of the above game is to knock over the opponent's pin (central strand from coconut frond) with a spinning top. The top is made from a halved coconut shell, with a sharp stick about four inches in length pierced through it.

The rules of the game are rather haphazard but the principle is that an equal number of sticks to the number of players is placed on either side of a line, or obstacle (usually the village garamut) and the players throw across the obstacle at the opposite sticks. On striking the ground the top describes an ever-diminishing arc, so its movements are unpredictable.

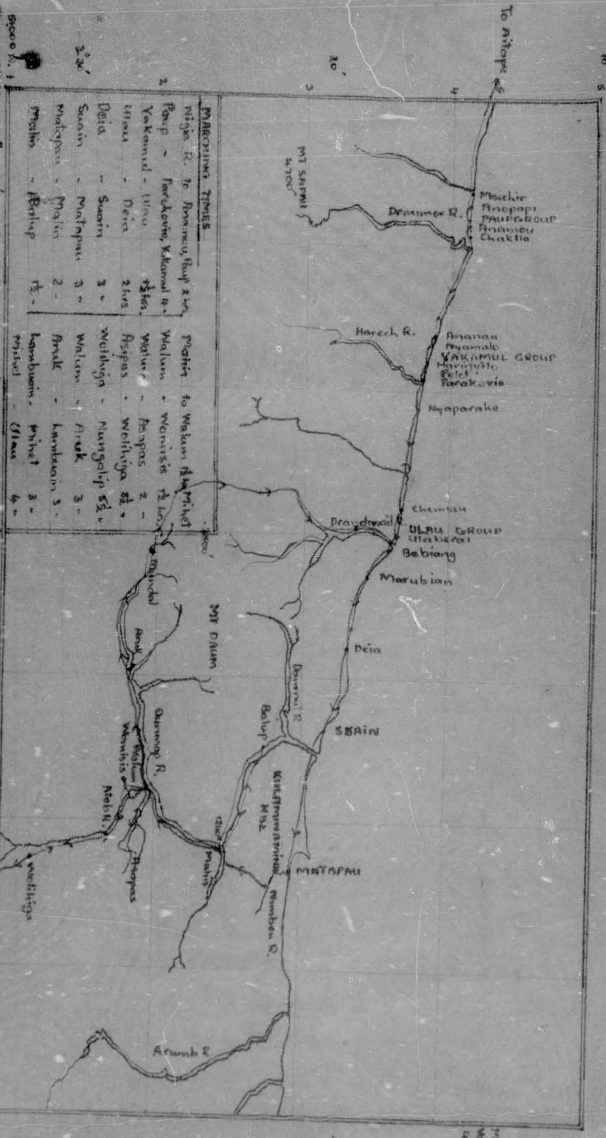
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APPENDICES and MAP

- A CensUs
- B Village Officials
- C War Damage Claims
- D Claims on Prewar Employers -forwarded separate cover as per Claim Nos 19 - 53
- E Food Survey WALUM hamlet
- F Polk tales PAUP village.

STATE E. COSTAL and PALUPUA INLAND

Excerpt from No 3079 W. 1914



PRACTICE TIMES

1	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
2	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
3	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
4	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
5	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
6	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
7	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
8	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
9	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00
10	10 min	to	Foremeny	400	2.00

Scale 1/100000 to 1/250000

Prepared by R.K. Schaefer

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APPENDIX A

CENSUS
AITAPE EAST COASTAL, INLAND MATAPAU

Village	Births				Deaths				Absent						New Migrations						Present						Grand Total	Pregnant Women		
	M		F		M		F		NGPF	NMO	I/L	Sacl		Total	Names		In		Out		Child		Adult		Total				Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M
PAUP	1	1	4	-	11	-	2	1	9	1	-	24	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	64	79	75	119	139	258	282	9
YAKAMUL	2	2	5	3	-	-	4	1	32	21	-	58	-	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	89	89	175	162	264	251	515	573	5
ULAU	1	2	3	2	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	22	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	93	90	141	139	234	229	463	485	4		
DEIA ULAU	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	17	8	20	14	37	22	59	64	2		
SUAIN	3	2	5	1	8	-	2	2	26	-	-	38	-	4	1	1	1	2	2	44	40	69	67	113	107	220	258	4		
MATAPAU	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	4	14	20	23	24	47	52	-		
BALUP	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	21	8	16	22	37	30	67	69	2		
MALIN	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	11	13	16	24	27	51	52	-		
WOMISIS	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	8	1	-	-	43	30	53	46	96	76	172	174	3		
LAMEUAIN	1	3	7	-	12	-	-	-	7	-	-	19	-	5	5	3	8	-	-	49	41	71	83	120	124	244	263	5		
MIHPT	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	6	1	4	1	2	12	11	17	17	29	28	57	61	2		
ASAPAS	NEW CENSUS				1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	NEW CENSUS				-	-	12	5	20	21	32	26	58	59	-		
WOLIHIGA	"	"	"	"	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	13	19	23	40	36	76	78	-		
NUNGALIP	"	"	"	"	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	58	31	75	66	133	97	230	233	2		
TOTAL	10	14	25	10	62	-	9	4	98	23	-	186	-	17	13	18	29	92	12	519	445	782	571	1304	1216	2537	2703	38		

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APPENDIX B

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village	Luluai	Tultul	Med T.T.	Remarks
Paup	Anio	Tapul Talic	Mara	
Yakamul 1	Muntetan	Aninjarok Aperewei	Araper	
Yakamul 2	Meru	Ramorien	Hagowoin	
Ulau	Sanaup	Makalniu Alapwon Hdruun Musaian	Iwai	
Deia	Parawas			L.S.M.
Suain 1	Arur	Dra-aniak	Lauae	
Suain 2	Kombaru			
Matapau		Aguse		
Balup		Sauni	Sambehep	M.T.T. desires to retire.
Malin		Nasania	Alin	
Womisis	Au-olim	Vahimbil	See	
Asapas		Idabin	Siman	T.T. old, desires to be luluai.
Wolihiga		Na-ahapil Karaiang		As above.
Nungalip	Sauani	Alimei	Mania	
Lambuain		Tosel Manua Apwinyang	Masinem Jalatum	

APPENDIX B

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

New Appointments Recommended.

- SUAIN B BONGAP as Tultul. Young, quick-brained, universally popular. Has been the driving force in the village for some time.
- LOUHAN LOUHAN as Medical Tultul to replace SAMBHEP.
- ASAPAS IDABIN as Luluai. At present Tultul. Old, and the accepted leader of the people. Speaks "Pidgin".
- SASA-OLEN as Tultul. Has done excellent work in organising rehabilitation. Formerly boss boy.
- ~~LOUHAN~~ ~~SAMBHEP~~
SA-RIAPIL as Luluai. At present Tultul. Traditional leader. Intelligent and co-operative. Speaks "Pidgin".
- INZALAP SUHANI as Luluai. Middle-aged, of dominating character. Previous a work-boy. The right type to straighten out the inter-hamlet feud which is at present disrupting the community. Well liked by all members of the community. Has not been implicated in the above feuds.
- ANLEN as Tultul. Intelligent and progressive.
- LAMUNAJI
BUN-ANLIK as Luluai. Holder of L.S.M. Has the confidence of the people. Exceedingly able, level headed.
-

APPENDIX E

FOOD SURVEY - WALUM HAMLET

1. Ration Scale

It is impossible to take into account all items of native diet, and it has been found that the staple food is normally the limiting factor. Therefore, the staple food is the only one considered.

Infants may be presumed to require none of the staple crop, children two-thirds of the scale.

The community was originally one possessing sago as the staple diet; shortly before the war yams became increasingly important and practically supplanted sago. The village suffered heavily from the depredations of the Japanese with the result that there is a shortage of the above foods. Because of the short period from planting to maturity (5 mths) sweet potato has now become the staple food.

It is estimated that a normal ration scale is 5lbs. of sweet potato daily. The hamlet consists of twelve adults, eight children and four infants, thus the ration scale is for sixteen. On this basis monthly requirements can be estimated to be 2,400lbs of sweet potato as staple.

2. Monthly Yield

The areas of the garden were paced out and the final figure was 1,150 sq. yds. of sweet potato under cultivation. The garden was planted about 2 1/2 months ago so will be fully bearing in two months time. At present the food shortage is acute and the people are obliged to harvest a portion of the crop before it reaches maturity.

Several typical areas were examined and it was found that the average yield at present is about 3lbs per plant, there being two plants to the square yard.

On this basis it has been estimated that the produce of 1,500 plants (i.e. 750 sq. yds. of the garden) will be consumed before reaching maturity. The yield will then be approximately six pounds per plant.

Thus, at the end of two months, the yield will be 2 X 400 X 6 - i.e. 4,800 lbs. This will supply the village for two months if the crop will keep for that period of time. (The sweet potato deteriorates after two months in the ground following full maturity and after six weeks if disinterred.) The natives do not harvest the crop when it reaches maturity because of this reason. They usually go over the crop time and time again searching for those plants.

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which have reached maturity. The "rope" of the sweet potato is not cleared after the tuber has been removed and, as this continues to grow it causes confusion to all - to the native in that a portion of his crop deteriorates - to the unsuspecting Patrol Officer in that he sees a verdant expanse and concludes it to be producing!

A garden of similar proportions to the afore-mentioned is now being planted and will be fully producing in about five months time. As present supplies are only sufficient for four months the community will again be forced to consume a portion of the crop before it reaches maturity. However, this proportion will be smaller than previously, so the trend is for the food position to right itself.

Gardens are not planted seasonally though previously there were three crops of sweet potato (in small quantities) per year. The people are not methodical gardeners, probably due to the fact that the traditional staple food is sago, requiring no cultivation.

A complicating factor is that there is a strong belief that "new" and "old" crops cannot be eaten at the same time. Sickness will occur if this is disregarded.

The usual method of cultivation is by the preparation of two gardens producing in rotation. (one left to fallow whilst the other is producing.) After three crops a new area is cleared. A portion of the vegetation is used for planting the new garden. The rest being methodically removed thus effectually draining the soil of nourishment. It was suggested that this be turned back into the soil. Sweet potato, being a legume and therefore a symbiotic nitrogen fixer should improve rather than detract from the fertility of the soil.

Other crops under production are as follows - corn, beans, sugar cane, Kamangoro, "aibika" (*Abelmoschus Manihot*), and bananas. These have been planted without any thought for system and are only in small quantities.

Soil fertility must be reasonably high for bananas reach maturity nine months from the time of planting. (This crop acts as a reasonably good indicator for the above crop varies from six to eighteen months depending largely on the nature of the soil.) However it may be fertile for some crops, not for others.

The most acute shortage is that of protein in the diet. Complete absence of village pigs and bows and arrows to shoot game have caused this. However, the people appear to be in good health so the effects (if any) are not yet apparent. Sago being the traditional staple, the people have most likely built up a certain immunity from this lack, the protein content of sago being only derived from what is mixed with it. The greatest quantities of the staple are required to obtain this protein.

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APPENDIX F.

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FOLK TALES

The following folk-tales were told to me in the cool of the evening by the people of PAMP village, Aitape East Coastal. A commentary on same is included at rear of each. Considerable liberty has been taken with style, but I have attempted to catch the spirit in which they were recounted to me.

CREATION

Once upon a time there were two young girls, APIKING and DAMINGDROA who came down to the beach to catch fish. TUBUNGAFU was walking along the beach when he saw their footprints in the sand, and exclaimed: "What! I've never seen feet as small as those which have made these footprints!" and decided to follow them.

He walked and walked and finally came to their house in the hollow of a Calophyllum tree, and went in. The girls, returning from their fishing saw him sitting there. APIKING said to DAMINGDROA: "You go and see who it is" and DAMINGDROA replied: "No, you go!"

After much hesitation, (you know the way it is with women), they decided to go together. They met TUBUNGAFU and, after talking with him for a while, they asked him to stay with them. Some time later DAMINGDROA went to fetch some water and the two remaining played together; DAMINGDROA returned and APIKING decided to go fishing, and again the two remaining played together.

From time to time the girls brought to TUBUNGAFU all manner of food and he tried them all saying which he liked and which were forbidden, declaring that his descendants should hearken unto his words.

And that is why if you eat the DREDIL eel you will not grow up into a big man, and why if you eat the MAKIM crab you will become ugly and you will not be able to find a wife. You are forbidden to eat goannas or possons from holes in trees but when you are married you will be allowed to do so, and when you have ten children or are a very old man you will be able to eat all manner of food.

After some time TUBUNGAFU asked the girls to come with him to his home, and they all set out together. They reached a big river and TUBUNGAFU said:

"This river I name the DRILAL" and he planted close to the water some sago trees with spikes on the trunks. They went a little further and came to another river which TUBUNGAFU named the DRINDARIA and near which he planted some more sago trees with spiky trunks. They then came to two more rivers named by TUBUNGAFU the NYUMUTJARIEN and the DRINIUMOR where TUBUNGAFU planted some smooth-trunked sago trees.

Finally they reached the Pine tree in which TUBUNGAFU lived. The girls went inside and saw the bones of many pigs scattered around. TUBUNGAFU told them to light a fire and when they replied that they had no firewood he told them to use the bones of the pigs as these were his kind of firewood.

The three people settled down together and some time later DAMINGDROA had a son whom they named DRENIMAN.

TABUNGAFU used to spend most of his time out hunting and used to catch pigs by leaning over the bough of a tree and when they passed underneath him, falling upon them and wrapping his body around them.

One day, when TABUNGAFU was out hunting, DAMINGDROA sent the little DRENIMAN to find him. He was playing in some bushes when he saw a pig, only a little pig, walking along the path and to his surprise his father, in the form of a big snake with a black mouth, dropped upon it, wrapped himself around it and killed it.

As fast as his little legs could carry him DRENIMAN ran back to his mother and said:-

"Mama, Daddy has changed into a big snake".

At this TABUNGAFU was very ashamed and, changing back into a man, went to his family and said:-

"Oh, I am sorry that my son saw me do this and, to prevent him growing up like me, I am sending you all away. If you look after your pigs, and dogs and work hard in your gardens you shall prosper and be the forerunners of a powerful race."

The women then brought him food and sorrowfully left him.

TABUNGAFU lived on for several years but there was sorrow in his heart and he died lonely and unhappy. The Pine tree fell down on top of him, burst into flames and formed his funeral pyre.

On his death all beasts and birds gathered on SAPAU Mount and prepared a huge dancing ring, and rejoiced saying to each other:-

"Now at last we are safe!" - and that is why there are so many wild animals there today.

After leaving TABUNGAFU, APIKING gave birth to a little girl and many years later DRENIMAN married her.

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- +1 Note the skilful way that the story unfolds the fact that TABUNGAFU was the first man created. The kenote to this folk tale is the fact that the story makes one exercise ones imagination, not merely listen to flights of the imagination.
- +2 I have recorded this passage verbatim for I consider this complete naturalness one of the features of native intellect.
- +3 The food taboos are thus given a religious sanction.
- +4 The DREDIL Bel - This is the native name.
- +5 The MAKIM Crab - The small variety which swarm on beaches in this area.
- +6 The WIJURIAT Oppossum - A small red-furred species, considered a great delicacy.
- +7 This is a double edged sword. It ensures that the older men obtain the delicacies mentioned and encourages

- 3.
- *7 (Cont.) the married men to have large families.
- *8 The DRILAL R. - Most likely the DANDINAIN R. (WEWAK 3737)
- +
*9 The DRINDARIA R. - Ref sketch map.
- *10 The NYUMUTJARIEN - Possibly the HARECHI
- *11 The DRINIUMOR - Ref sketch map.
The names mentioned are still used. It is interesting to note that the types of sago trees mentioned are in their respective places. The outcome of the native's practise of explaining natural phenomena by a super-natural cause. It also validates the story in the native mind and acts as a force in preserving the sanction of the other laws. (eg. Food Taboos)
- +12 The Pine tree - Most likely Kasurina.
- +13 Again the art of the folk tale is revealed by this indirect inference to the supernatural.
- +14 BRENDAN - This name is a figment of my imagination introduced to preserve the continuity of the story.
- +15 One jumps to the conclusion before being told that TABUNGAFU has turned into a snake.
- +16 The little pig - Possibly referring to the fact that it is foolish to kill the young animal.
- +17 Another injunction for all to carry out their obligations to the community.
- +18 Mt SAPAU (Ref WEWAK 2909), possesses a smooth saucer-shape cone said to be the animals' dancing ground.
- +19 Considered to be the home of all the animals.

Village	Pigs	Fowls	Dogs	Coconuts	Yam Houses	Gardens	Saucepans	Sago Trees	Boxes	Lava Laves	Clothing	Knives	Tomahawks	Plates	Bows & arrows	Rings	Fish Lines	Sago Stones	Money	Fish Nets	Mos. "	Lamps	Beads	"Kandus"	Dishes	Houses	B.O.P. Plumes	Misc Tools	Bilum Bags	Misc to value of	
PAUP	121	71	70	628	4	58	477	149	45	136	13	35	28	15	107	73	-	2	2645/-	1	-	-	9	-	9	-	1	-	4/10/-	App	
ULAU	712331381	10965	-	1242976	647	97	749267221231	897	577	993	58	6134/4/40877	17199	19	54	37	43	84	180	25/-	-	-	-	-	54	37	43	84	180	25/-	-
MATAPAU	24	60	10	310	3	7	29	-	5	15	-	17	47	64	13	25	-	-	11/15/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1/-	-
YAKAMUL	98226218	6378	-	312260	313211111589225214272	593	603	334	175122/2/-	724	16	69	57	11	35	78	74	230	25	-	-	-	-	-	11	35	78	74	230	25	-
ULAU, DEIA	37	-	28	496	-	44	374	40	11118	2	55	51	4	94	101	10/10/	3	2	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	6	1/-	-	
SUAIN	12188	71	3517	-	98	422	-	55	450	91	57103	149	247	79	4	6	7/10/-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	8	5	4	-	3/-	-	
BALUP	2	15	-	126	-	8	13	86	4	4	-	9	7	15	9	16	2	2	1/-	-	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	
MALIN	1	16	3	140	15	13	14	77	4	13	-	15	10	10	7	7	5	9	10/-	-	4	2	13	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	
WALUM	-	2	4	84	3	3	1	8	3	5	-	2	7	17	8	15	-	-	10/-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	10/-	
ASAPAS	8	35	4	107	2	17	10	54	-	2	-	5	3	-	14	-	-	1	8/-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10/-	
WOLIHIGA	4	-	2	103	6	7	25	18	5	58	5	19	11	2	-	4	-	-	12/-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	1/-	-	
NUNGALIP	10	9	8	8	17	-	3	10	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1/-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	
LAMBUAIN	31	40	27	83	35	43	80	390	20	145	31	59	50	40	19	4	-	26	24/16/-	15	1	1	20	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	41989557622945	85	45366844611	3603284634709792	180616981651	70127	118125	53293122	74	96147	166	419	61/10/-	App	360/2/-																

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