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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: MADANG

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1944 - 1946

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: MADANG
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 4 : 1944-46 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 28.

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
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[2] 32 ✓	5-8	C. CAVALIERI ✓	RAWA AREA		3-11-44 - 13.11.44
[3] 33 ✓	9-17	F.H. EVERALL ✓	YORI, WIWAI, GABWAI, AIYUA, SINBAMAN - YAKIERAK		26.11.44-12.12.44
[4] 34 ✓	18-34	J.B. CLAYTON.	MADANG EAST & WEST.		18.12.44-1.1.45
[5] 35 ✓	35-42	J.C. BOONAR.	BAGASIN - BERIN.		30.12.44-4.1.45
[6] 36 ✓	43-49	J.C. BOONAR.	BAGASIN - AREA.		13.1.45 - 18.1.45
[7] 37 ✓	50-54	J.C. BOONAR.	BAGASIN - MASSRIK - WAGUM		23.1.45-29.1.45
[8] 38 ✓	55-58	F. RICHARDSON. ✓	ANNANBERG - CHUNGKEBU - MARTIBLA		22.1.45-25.1.45
[9] 39 ✓	59-69	F.H. EVERALL ✓	POMMERN BAY		16.1.45-24.1.45
[10] 40 ✓	70-74	J.C. BOONAR ✓	TEBINSARIK, WABUSARIK, MUSAK, BANAM, 190 - SUMAI		19.1.45-26.2.45
[11] 41 ✓	75-100	J.B. CLAYTON ✓	KARKAR ISLAND.		5.1.45-15.2.45
[12] 42 ✓	101-106	A.R. HAVILAND ✓	ULIGINA CIRCUIT IN THE BOGAJIM-SUB-DISTRICT.		5.3.45-26.3.45
[13] 43 ✓	107-113	J.W. BURNET. ✓	HOT RIVER - RAI COAST		18.2.45-24.2.45
[14] 44 ✓	114-119	J.J. SEASON ✓	LONG ISLAND.		28.3.45-1.4.45
[15] 45 ✓	120-130	J.C. BOONAR ✓	BAGASIN		26.3.45-27.4.45
[16] 46 ✓	131-138	J.R.V. GRAHAM ✓	ULINGAN SUB-DISTRICT	MAP.	7.3.45-7.4.45
[17] 47 ✓	139-145	J.W. BURNETT ✓	MANAM & BOIGA ISLAND		26.2.45-18.5.45
[18] 48 ✓	146-153	J.J. SEASON ✓	~~AM~~ AMELE - GOGOL RIVER.		P.5.45-18.5.45
[19] 49 ✓	154-167	A.R. HAVILAND ✓	VILLAGES IN THE RAWA SUB-DISTRICT		30.5.45-21.5.45
[20] 50 ✓	168-173	F.A. RICHARDSON ✓	ALATAM & AI-BOICO JUNTRY, GOGIA, AWAM, GIRINGIRI		

PATROL REPORT OF: MADANG
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REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[01] 1 OF 1945-46	174-181	W.A.J. SAVILLE P.O.	SEKHINTERIAND - REMPI AREA.		30.6.45-17.6.45
[02] 2 ✓	182-189	S.H. ASHTON. ✓	KARKAR ISLAND		20.7.45-8.8.45
[03] 3 ✓	190-197	W.A.S. SAVILLE ✓	11 VILLAGES IN BOGATTI CIRCUIT - BOGADJIM C.D.		25.9.45.-25.10.45
[04] 5 ✓	198-203	F.D. JONES ✓	BOROI AREA		4.7.45 18.7.45.
[05] 7 ✓	204-213	J. BURNET ✓	SW. KOKUMBA RIVER SW. BOGIA	MAP.	6.7.45 - 4.8.45
[06] 9 ✓	214-220	F.A. RICHARDSON. ✓	ANANBERG - ANGORAM - GOGIA	MAP	12.10.45 - 6.11.45
[07] 10 ✓	221-226	L.K.G. BANBURY. ✓	MANAM ISLAND.	MAP	27.11.45 - 4.12.45
[08] 11 ✓	227-233	I.A. HOLMES. ✓	LONG ISLAND		7.12.45 - 20.12.45
[09]					
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MADANG DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

31 - 50 of 44/45

1945/1946

Nos 1 - 11

(Nos 4, 6, 8 Missing)

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

SECRET:

A.N.G.A.U.
ANNANBERG FORCE.
28 Oct 44.

District Officer,
A.N.G.A.U.
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT M 31 of 44/45. - LIEUT. PETER ENGLAND.

AREA PATROLLED: ANNANBERG to JUTO (KRIAM RIVER) thence by boat to ANKETJI, and return.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: To contact WO. EICHORN (ANGAU) and to investigate conditions of native refugees from villages raided by Japanese and pro-Japanese natives.

DURATION OF PATROL: 22nd to 27th Oct. '44, inclusive.

PERSONNEL:

Lieut.	P.R.N.	ENGLAND.	A.N.G.A.U.
SJT.	WIGHTON		N.G.A.W.W.

Royal Papuan Constabulary:

Reg.No.	2052	Constable	OIVO
	3003	"	DONIS
	---	"	MADARI
	2374	"	SUN
	---	"	MOJON
	2744	"	GARAP

2 Native Guides.

Extracts to OC, RPC 1ae

Report on R.P.C.: Conduct and discipline excellent. As it was possible that we would have to enter hostile territory to locate WO. Eichorn, the police detachment was made strong enough to meet contingencies.

JOURNAL of the PATROL: The patrol was undertaken consequent to a message from the F.I.B. post at ANKETJI to the effect that WO. EICHORN was in danger of being cut off by roving Jap. patrols. Eichorn was at that time in the GOLOOPA area. Other messages from P.I.B., and from Eichorn mentioned that natives armed with rifles, and under Jap direction had been raiding loyal villages in the lower Keram area, and that there was an increasing refugee population to be looked after. I wished to investigate this.

On the 22nd Oct. we left ANNANBERG, proceeding to JUTO, where we boarded a punt fitted with outboard motor, which had previously been carried across from ANNANBERG. We continued a short distance downstream to WALITSABU, where we spent the night. This village has been deserted for some time.

On the following morning we made an early start, calling in at NAGRUBU, where there were a number of natives, and arriving at ANKETJI about 4 p.m. without incident. Here we found that WO. Eichorn had already arrived with a large number of refugee natives from further down the river.

The 24th and 25th were spent at ANKETJI and the position thoroughly discussed with WO. Eichorn. An inspection was also made of the dropping ground which was being cleared on a kunai ridge some 2 miles south of ANKETJI. This might also serve in an emergency as a landing strip for an L 4 (cub).

On the 26th. a start was made on the return journey, camping at NAGRUBU. Regt. No. 3003 Constable LONIS was left here to superintend a refugee camp which I propose to establish at this place.

On the 27th. JUTO was reached about 2 p.m. and we returned to ANNANBERG the same afternoon.

GENERAL:

WO. EICHORN: This officer will now remain at ANKETJI, where the P.I.B. have a strong post. He has with him here some 750 natives refugees from GOLGOPA, YAMEN, MUTEN, YAR, BOBTAIN, KAMBOT and KITCHIKAN Areas. Beyond these areas the natives have either thrown in their lot with the enemy, or gone into hiding in more remote areas.

In addition to the abovementioned refugees, the local population of the BANARO Group, amounting to more than 1000, are also concentrating for protection in the vicinity. All these natives have the greatest confidence in WO.Eichorn, whom they have known since pre-war days, and he has done a very fine job in contacting them all and bringing them together. This nucleus of loyal people will be invaluable when condition s return to normal, and the time comes to rehabilitate the area. In the meantime it is most desirable that WO.Eichorn remain with these people until danger no longer xxistx threatens.

OTHER KERAM VILLAGES: Between RONGEWEIK and GLERA (near JUTO) all villages except NAGRUBU have been deserted for some considerable time. A police patrol sent to inspect the group of villages north of NAGRUBU as far as BINGO reported that these are all deserted also, and it is believed the inhabitants have gone east to the bush fringing on the Ramu.

At NAGRABU itself and nearby there are at present about 70 natives - being part of the populations of NAGRABU and NANIKESO with about 30 refugees from further down stream. As mentioned earlier, I have put a constable in charge here and intend to make it a concentrating point for such fugitive natives as can be contacted. Conditions on the Keram below this point are not yet sufficiently normal to start placing the people back in their own villages.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR REFUGEES:

A radio signal has already been sent asking that supplies be dropped to WO. Eichorn at ANKETJI for this purpose. He is at present looking after nearly 2000 natives. The only food available is the local supply of sac sac, and a more balanced diet is urgently needed to restore a good standard of nutrition. Many of these people have suffered from the epidemic of dysentery which passed through the areas some 8 or 10 months ago, and which caused many deaths.

At NAGRABU, with the much smaller population, the need is not so urgent, but nevertheless some supplementary rations should be provided, in order to provide a stronger resistance to sickness. These people who are accepting our protection should receive every help which will contribute to their future health. The fact that they are well cared for will also have a favourable effect on others, at present in hiding.

I suggest, therefore, that a periodical dropping of, say, half-rations for 1700 people, be made at ANKETJI, and that half rations for 100 people be supplied with the ANNANBERG weekly dropping for delivery to NAGRABU. I hope this can be put into effect immediately.

Peter England. Lt.
Patrol Officer.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/39 DS 30/1/39

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

HEH:RN.

DS 30/1.

DS 30/1/39

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
30 Nov 44.

HQ.NORTHERN REGION,
ANGAU. LAE.

PATRD REPORT M 31 of 44/45 - LIEUT ENGLAND.

1. Forward Patrol Report from Lieut Peter England.

2. The situation is considerably changed since the report had been written.

3. I have no doubt both Officers have done good work in the area. However it is an operational area and nothing of a permanent nature should be attempted West of the Ramu as yet.

4. Supply is a difficult and insurmountable problem. Unless European troops are stationed at ANNANFENG, I cannot see how it will improve.

H.E. Hamilton Capt.
(H.E. Hamilton).
A / DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
4 DEC 1944
Dte.
DC

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/39

DS 30/1/39
HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
6 Dec 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report M 31 of 44/45 by Lt P.R.N.England

Copy of the a/m Patrol Report is forwarded herewith.

WOii Mcborne

Concur with Lt England's remarks.

Other KERAM Villages

Little can be done in rehabilitation of villages under present conditions.

Food Supplies for Refugees 44/45

Action has been taken to have food dropped. One full DC 47 load of rations has already been dropped and arrangements are being made for further dropping of supplies. at Annaberg

Maj
W.L.M.Hall
Actg Comd Northern Region

Encl.

Copy to:- DO Madang.

32 of 44/45.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

Sub-District Office,
ANGA
DUMPU.
12 Nov 44.

District Officer,
ANGAU.
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT.
RAUWA AREA.

Object of Patrol. Rehabilitation and recruiting of natives.

Personnel. W.O.11 Cavalieri G. 10 R.P.C. and 35 carriers. (also two NMO.

Duration. 3-11-44 to 13-11-44 (eleven days).

Map References. MADANG SHEET 2037,4 miles to 1 inch.

DIARY.

3-11-44. Left DUMPU with the above mentioned natives and proceeded on to WAMPUN after having seen all the villagers and giving them several instructions, we went on to KAIGULIN. Camped same.

4-11-44. We pushed on to NAMAPUT finding it to be completely deserted as these natives are now with BUMBUM natives, then we proceeded two hours up WARRIS River and made camp.

5-11-44. Arrived at GOILO village same in reasonable condition. Later in the day this village was lined and owing to many absentees it was impossible to take a Census. A few were treated ~~with~~for minor complaints and some sent to Native Hospital. 7 recruited from this village.

6-11-44. Went on to BOINSI and KOTUTUTU no natives are living in these villages, pushed on to CHIMBU. This village fairly clean, but the natives will not live in same. Late in the afternoon a few inhabitants turned up.

7-11-44. Lined CHIMBU but did not take a census owing to absentees. Recruited 4 from this village. Minor complaints were treated by the NMOs. One Dysentery case sent in to Native Hospital. Later went on to SISIMBA noticing that this village had not been in use for many months I decided to remain here and attempt to get these natives in. At 1700 hrs. a few arrived 10 in all,

8-11-44. Lined SISIMBA natives a total of 25 many had refused to come in from the bush. 2 recruited from here. After I had given them instructions re their villages and Hygiene we went and inspected their gardens and returned to village and made camp.

9-11-44. Left for BORO unable locate these natives proceeded to GURIA 20 turned up of this village Several were treated for minor complaints . 2 were recruited from this village. I then went on to MUNGO.

10-11-44. Lined MUNGO only 50 were in the village remainder still in the bush. Village clean Health very good. Went on to IMURAM this village also clean and roads fair. after I had lined latter village and given them rehabilitation instructions we returned to MUNGO. Camping same.

11-11-44. Recruited 9 natives from MUNGO and IMURAM, and pushed on to BERRINGE only 7 were present in the village by 1600 hrs another 20 had turned up . Village clean Gardens bearing sufficient food for them. 2 recruited from this village. Rehabilitation instructions given.

12-11-44. Walked on to GURUMBU all were present in this village a total of 52 this village a comparatively new one is in very fair condition and their gardens are doing very well. Several treated for minor complaints and two sent in to the Native Hospital. A 5 recruited from this village. several instructions given to these natives to improve village site, Pit latrines to be dug and Hygiene to be improved all round. Camped same.

13-11-44. All of patrol returned to DUMPU.

++

HEALTH OF THE NATIVE.

The health of the RAUWA district native is very good, although there is very little Hygiene through out this area. However on my patrol instructions were given to amend this. As notes on improvement would be taken on my Census patrol in the very near future.

ROADS. The roads still have to be improved considerably I gave then the idea of building roads and how to grade them instead of having steep vertical climbs.

NATIVE FOOD. Food is plentiful in this area.

REHABILITATION. To gain any outstanding results one will have to remain in this area for atleast two months, through no one having been stationed here all the good work done by Lt.Elliot has been wasted.

V Cavalieri WO11

(C.CAVALIERI)
OIC ANGAU DUMPU.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

HRH:RN.

DS 30/1/40

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
30 Nov 44.

HQ. Northern Region;
ANGAU. LAE.

PATROL REPORT No.M 32 of 44/45 - WO.II. CAVALIERI C.C.

1. Forward Patrol Report by WO. Cavalieri to the Rauwa Area.

2. This is a backward semi controlled area, and to do any good, a patrol, as the officer says, should re main in the area some time. However we have not the staff for this. Nevertheless the Patrol will undoubtedly have a good effect and the few recruits, whom repatriated, should have a stabilising influence on the community in general.

H E Hamilton Capt.
(H.E. Hamilton).
A / DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 4 DEC 1944
DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FO[illegible]

DS 30/1/40

HQ Northern Regio[illegible]
ANGAU
L[illegible]
6 De[illegible] 44

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report M 32 of 44/45 by WOii C Cavalieri

Copy of a/m Patrol Report is forwarded herewith.

Diary Entry 7 Nov 44

Careful check on the spread of dysentery will be made during the contemplated census patrol.

Roads

It is usually found that the natives will co-operate, providing the PO is willing to spend the time and effort in showing them what is required.

Rehabilitation

It is doubtful if any work by officers is really wasted.

[signature]
Maj
L.L.E.Miall
Admin Supt Northern Region

Encl.

Copies (2) to DO Madang.

330/44/45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

A.N.G.A.U. Detachment,
Saidor
13 Dec 44.

O.I.C.
SAIDOR.

Subject: Report of Patrol No S 17. By W/O 11. F.H.Everall.

Area Patrolled. Yori, Wiwai, Gabumi, Aiyua, Sindaman, Masibang, and Yakierak area.

Object of Patrol. "A" To investigate tribal disturbance in and around Yakierak.

"B" General routine and compiling of census.

Duration. From 26 Nov 44 to and including 12 Dec 44.

Maps. Attached sketch map of area under review.

Personnel. European.

NGX.88 W/O 11. F.H.Everall. N.A.A.

R.P.C.

3479	Const.	Siri.
3573	"	Maga.
3412	"	Nimila.
3242	"	Lotakwarak.
3241	"	Kominuan.
2605	"	Guvi.

Diary.

November 44

Tuesday 28th, Departed Saidor 0900 hrs, proceeded Yori, checked census and issued new village register, camped.

Wednesday 29th, Departed Yori, proceeded Gabumi via Wewai checked census and issued new village book s both places Camped here.

Tursday 30th, Left Gabumi and arrived Aiyua, checked census, also of Suri-Isangan, made out new book, camped.

December 44

Friday 1st, Proceeded Sindaman, checked census, also of Serang and Sililaling. Camped here.

Saturday 2nd, To Masibang, checked census, new book, left here 1100 hrs thence up to the Yakierak area. Camped at a place called Maitang, rainng heavily all day.

Sunday 3rd, Climbed to area called Kembum, crossing Mave River, in a hortherly direction, camped, more rain.

Monday 4th, Return to base camp at Maitang.

Tuesday 5th, Visited area to north west, around Yakierak, rained all day.

Wednesday 6th, Returned to base.

Tursday 7th, Made out village book for Maitang. Sent out Luluai of Maitang and found the Luluai of the scattered village of Huhukierak, ~~through names obtained~~

Friday 8th, Compiled nominal roll of the scattered families of Huhukierak, through names obtained from Luluai, through an interpreter (Tul Tul of Aiyua.)

December 44. Saturday 9th, Visited the scattered houses around area and arranged that they should come into Maitang and become domiciled there. More rain this day.

Sunday 10th, Returned Aiyua, 4 hours walk down, raining, camped there.

Monday 11th, Left Aiyua and arrived Malangai, checked census Malangai, Telefai and Yamai, (all living Malangai.)

Tuesday [illegible], Left Malangai, checked census Galek, and [illegible] book), arrive H,Q,s 1700 hours.

General.

Census. Where possible through the trip, census figures were taken and a list of the results is attached separately. The village of Gabumi has taken the remnant of the former place called Sein, as there appeared to be only seven people of Sein this seems to be a satisfactory arrangement. On the other hand the village of Isangan, which previously expressed the desire of becoming a composite village with Suri, now wish to return to their own ground. The new site selected is on the new road bwtween Suri and Sindaman. This also seems to be sound as Suri has over 40 people Isangan over 30 people.

Roads and Bridges. Roads and bridges were in good order as far as Sindaman, from there to Masibang they had been neglected owing no doubt to the only village official having been in jail for several months but this was quickly taken in hand, this tul-tul now being back home.
The new road, ordered by Lieut: Burnet some months ago has been completed, this links up the new Suri village with the other villages, cutting out the old road which now only leads through the old destroyed village sites. After leaving Masibang the road is only a mountain track mostly in poor order, but the distance to the next inhabited place is too great to expect the few natives concerned to do much about it.

Rest House. A neat Rest-House was available in several of the villages (except in the mountain area) one village (Gabumi) that was lacking in this respect was ordered to rectify the matter in their spare time pending the next visit of the Government.

Housing and Sanitation. None of the villages have yet reached that stage where they can be trusted to keep and maintain proper sanitary arrangements, where these arrangements were lacking I endeavoured to impress upon the village officials the need for same, ordered them to be constructed and was especially severe in condemnation where a medical tul-tul was in evidence. In several places were they had made some arrangements they appeared to have been but little used. It is hard to find any evidence of careless sanitation however in proximity of any village.

Heath. The general health was good, no ulcers were met with, some minor sores had responded quickly to treatment I noticed on my return journey some days later.

Food. The amount of native food was in all cases enough for the needs of the inhabitants, and they showed willing to trade a little in return for salt, razor blades or a stick of tobacco. A total absence of poultry, and very few pigs was also noted except at Yori where thenatives explained thatthey had been successful in hidding their pigs from the Japanese invader. Here there were between 20 and 30 large and small ones, all doing well.
In some cases the efforts of the natives were divided between work on the big new community garden near the new

Food (contd.) or re-habilitated village and the need to visit the small patches planted up during the enforced dispersal period of the invasion, in order to collect the produce.

Native Situation. Most village officials showed a lively sence of their duties and readily took notice of any suggestion offered. One exception was Sindaman, the Luluai was a weak personality and was unable to display any kind of interest in proceedings, although some sophisticated natives here, not one could be persuaded to accept the job of tul-tul, so deemed it best to allow these people to settle down a little more before appointing any other official.
The Luluai of Maitang (of four years standing) had originally been appointed Luluai of Kembum area, he had made an exellent job of the little Maitang community but the natives over the river Mave had not responded to any influence that he had been able to bring to bear on them. Although only a bush native he showed great intelligence and assisted the patrol to the limit, at the same time being in obvious fear of the Kembum crowd. The latter had placed foot spears at the approaches of several of their scattered hamlets and had decamped hurriedly at our approach. Two of the natives responsible for the disturbance were apprehended however through the surprise element put into opperation by the police.
The Huhukierak village, although much scattered, did not leave their domiciles, while the natives toward the north-west (Yakierak) left temporarily, leaving much mute evidence of their peaceful occupations and intentions, (including a skinned white banana which indicated that they had clear consciences as far as the local disturbance was concerned.
The Lulaai of Maitang was told to renew his efforts and to perserve, especially to make it understood that tribal fighting was very much frowned upon by the government. I feel sure he can be trusted to do, the two men who were brought in for interview with the O.I.C. will on their return (after schooling) be of very great assistance in the work.

One native of Aiyua who had lost a leg in a motor accident at Kavieng (pre-War), had becoms a useful member of the community and was one of the cleanest and bright boys in the village, his mode of propulsion being only a strong stick however, some kind of leg (wooden) would be an improvement but he did not seem to appreciate this at all.

Mission Activity. Only one boy who claimed to be a mission boy was encountered and he was a native of ther village in which he was then working(Suet) in other places the mission had long since departed for their home places. One nomadic mission boy was reported to be in the Yakierak area but at the time of the patrol he was not in evidence, visiting elsewhere, it was reported. His influence was not apparent.

Enemy action. Nil report

(Sgd) F.H.Everall.

Summary of Census

Place	Date	I/L	Total Number Chil M.	Chil F.	Adlts M.	Adlts F.	Total Ex:I/L	Total Inc:I/L	Taxable Men left in Vill:
Yori and Telefi	28.11.44	1	4	1	19	14	38	39	12
Wiwai	29.11.44	1	2	2	7	5	16	17	3
Gabumi	29.11.44	1	11	8	22	23	64	65	14
Aiyua	30.11.44	-	9	6	25	19	59	59	15
Suri	30.11.44	2	11	6	9	16	42	44	4
Iaangan	30.11.44	-	3	3	11	13	30	30	4
Serang	1.12.44	-	4	2	10	8	24	24	4
Sindaman	1.12.44	-	14	8	16	13	51	51	8
Masibang	2.12.44	-	6	3	11	11	31	31	6
Maitang	6.12.44	-	8	9	14	15	46	46	6
Malangai	11.12.44	2	7	4	16	11	38	40	7
Telifi	12.12.44	-	8	6	11	8	33	33	4
Yamai	12.12.44	1	8	9	13	14	44	45	6
Suet	12.12.44	5	18	20	43	33	114	119	20
Galek	12.12.44	1	14	5	22	20	61	62	12

P5

Bracketed in Census Book as P3

(Snd) F.H.Everall.

Only 14 I/Ls. Total pops 405.
30% of effective males unknown generally to the equivalent of about 6% of total pops. = 42
So some recruits could be obtained from this area.
Mel.

PACIFIC O C E A N

YAMAI

MAT RIVER

MALANGAI

YAWI RIVER

YORI

CAREK SUET

WINAI

OLD SERENG

MAIDANG

GABOKI

SEIN

SURI (NEW)

SIBOG

RIYUA

ISANSAN

SINDAMAN

SILILALING

MASIBANG

EYEE RIVER

MAITANG

KEMAUN

HUHUKIERAK

LANGIANI

YAKIERAK

YOGA'YOGA

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FMM:RN.

DS 30/1.
DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU. MADANG.
27 Dec 44.

DS 30/1/42

HQ. Northern Region,
ANGAU. LAE.

PATROL REPORT MADANG 33 of 44/45 - WO.II. EVERALL F.N.

Above mentioned patrol report forwarded.

2. Discussed this patrol with WO. Everall when at Saidor and I gained the impression that the natives are honestly trying to obey instructions and that WO. Everall left good feelings behind.

3. The people are suprisingly raw. I do not think that the census figures can be regarded as complete. Steady patrolling will gain the native's confidence. Officers must be continually reminded that patrols cannot work to timetables.

4. Roads & Bridges: These make for more comfortable patrolling but at this stage too much insistence must not be placed on this work. Encouragement to effect improvement is to be given in all cases but orders no. Orders are useless if they cannot be enforced and the time is not ripe for any such enforcement.

5. Rest Houses: Rest Houses are a privilage not a right. Villages can only be requested to erect same. The standard of Sepik village rest houses was improved beyond recognition pre war where a system of small annual compensation was made provided rest houses were maintained at a satisfactory standard. The DDs. may care to comment.

6. Housing & Sanitation: Should we not survey the old age customs and from whatever maintains in an area effect improvements from there. Pit latrines will be made and generations of education will be necessary before they will be used. Many mountain people select a stream for sanitary purposes. That stream is known to all the area and the water not used domestically, and even so, the water soon purifies. Similarly, existing types of housing should be modified and improved rather than new designs forced on the people.

7. Health: It is pleasing to note that in one area at least the health is not bad.

8. Food: Except in areas where complete migration of villages has been brought about because of operations there should be ample food. Experience shows that inland people scattered into family groups each with their own individual plot. The communal gardens are missing. The small plots cannot be seen readily and the first impressio is shortage of food. Communal gardens will be encouraged. The worst period of starvation was in the early months of enemy occupation before the family gardens cam into bearing.

9. Native Situation: Penal sanctions on these people are not just. They must be taught the administration ideals of right and wrong. Until confidence in administration is restoredpatrols can expect occassional defiance. I do not believe in the surprise element - all one finds is a vacated village and perhaps some old person too feeble to go into hiding. Patience and the assistance of other villagers will bring people in. Curiosity, after the first day, usually induces a few to come forward, provided the patrol remains in the vicinity and makes it known there will be no movement until the people appear.

10. The number of absentees under indenture is small but I doubt if any will be induced to come in to indenture. The OIC Saidor is giving the matter attention and should obtain some results.

11. These comments are lengthy but are intended as a guide for the OIC Saidor and are not intended as criticism.

Distribution: Noreg 2
OIC Saidor1
WO EVERALL1
File.

Moy. Capt.
(F.M. MOY.)
A / DISTRICT OFFICER.

2 JAN 1945
DS

DO 30/1/43

9 Jan 45

ADC
ANGAU (Ds)

Patrol Report Madang 35 - 44/45
by WO1i F.H.Everall, Native Affairs Assistant

Above report is forwarded herewith together with copy of DO's comments, which cover practically all issues raised in the report.

2. Rest Houses.

It is intended to obtain more particulars of the late ADO Ellis' system of payment for rest houses before making comment on DO's suggestion.

3. Sanitation.

The matter of village sanitation is one to which the solution is not always a matter of building latrines. The native custom of disposing of faeces in specially selected streams is often much sounder than the compulsory use of pit latrines which are not properly constructed nor maintained. Admittedly, the ultimate aim through proper education is for proper latrines to be adopted, but whilst this is occurring, no hard and fast rules can be laid down, and unless common-sense is used by the patrolling officer, the wholesale compulsory introduction of pit latrines as such may do more harm than good.

4. Native Situation.

DO's comments are concurred in. This system invariably works and this should be impressed on all junior officers.

5. Native Labour.

DO's comments in para 10 of his covering memo are noted. Few natives are absent under indenture from this area, and if labour can be obtained from there, it can be used to replace labourers requiring repatriation to heavily recruited villages.

Maj
H.L.E.Niall
Admin Comd Northern Region

Encl

Copies to:- DO Madang (2)

DS 30/1/42

14 Jan 45

DO
MADANG

Patrol Report MADANG 33 of 44/45

Further to para 5 of this HQ memo DS 30/1/42 of 8 Jan 45.

2. Admin Comd directs that you are to make every endeavour to obtain recruits from this area, and furnish advice to this HQ of the number obtained by 15 Feb 45.

F.N. Warner Capt
DADOS & NA LIAISON REGT

DS 30/1/42

DS 30/17/45

HQ
ATGAU
22 Jan 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION (DS).

Patrol Report - Madang - MS-44/45.
W.O.ii F.H.Everall.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1/42 of 8 Jan 45.

2. Rest Houses.

No authority exists for payment to natives for the erection of rest houses.

As you will be well aware, it was the usual custom to assist by supplying a few packets of nails - when available - and to make a present of ten to fifteen sticks of tobacco to the Luluai each visit - if house well maintained - and this was, as far as the writer knows, the practice throughout the Sepik District.

It is possible that on the Sepik River some scheme of payment was made - that did not appear in financial records or patrol reports - Capt. Moy should be able to give you full particulars of the "usual annual compensation" he refers to as he was stationed on the river for a considerable period.

In regard to the erection of rest houses, the procedure adopted pre-war is to be followed, i.e. houses will not be provided by each village, but at suitable intervals along the patrol routes, and every encouragement given to the natives to erect suitable buildings, it being pointed out to them that it is both a privilege and their duty to assist the Govt.

3. Sanitation.

Agree.

4. Native Situation.

Generally speaking this is true, particularly under existing conditions, but there are a number of cases in which punishment is just and proper, and the only way to bring home the fact that the orders of the Govt. must be obeyed - These cases should only be dealt with by experienced officers. It is appreciated that the dearth of experienced officers places a great strain on DOs and ADOs i/c. Sub Districts, and making native administration very difficult.

5. Native Labour.

Except for some special reason, all areas are to be treated alike in the matter of supplying recruits.

Lt. Col.
DADDS & NA.

Capt
F N Warner Shand
DADDS & NA NORTHERN REGION

For information.

DS 50/1/42
DO
MADANG

27 Jan 45

Ice copy

RECEIVED
Date 26 JAN 1945

DS

S/C
Copies(2) to DO
Madang for info

26/1

Cleared on 31/1/44

District HQ
ANGAU,
Madang.
2 Jan 44.

District Officer,
ANGAU,
Madang.

PATROL REPORT BY J.B.CLAYTON W.O.11

Area patrolled : Madang East - Madang West.

Object of patrol : Relief rationing.

Duration : 15 days.

Maps : Madang East - Madang West - 1 inch to the mile.

Personnel :

RPC No.1988 Const. PANDA
RPC No.2626 Const. PORTGAN
Ex T.P.G. Const. KAIAMAI
RPC No.3583 Const. SONONG

DIARY

18 Dec 44 : Left MEIRO Pltn at 0745 hrs. Arrived FURAN 0845 hrs. FURAN village has been rebuilt about 500 yds from the old site.

BILIAU and KRANKET No.2 (Panutibun) have temporary villages in the same area.

Sanitation and general hygeine : Pit latrines are in use. Houses in good order and village areas clean generally.

Garden cultivation : About four acres of Taro, sweet potatoes and corn are in evidence. It will be some time before these villages can be self supporting. Being in the close vicinity of base they have been employed for a long period making sago thatchings fr army purposes.

Village census : A village census was compiled for the three villages. (vide Appendix A)

19 Dec 44 : Left FURAN at 0630 hrs. Arrived PANIM 0730 hrs. Compiled village census.

Sanitation and general hygiene : Instructions given to construct pit-latrines. A number of houses need rebuilding. Instructions given to this effect but garden cultivation stressed as first priority.

Garden cultivation : A goog attempt has been made to cultivate new gardens. These people being in close vicinity of Army base have been employed supplying building materials. PANIM village has also supplied BILIAU, KRANKET No.2 and FURAN with Taro tops etc. for their gardens. It will be some time yet before PANIM can be taken off the ration scale.

Left PANIM at 0930 hrs. Arrived SILABOB 1045 hrs. (SILABOB 400 ft above sea level)

Sanitation and general hygiene : Instructions given for construction of pit-latrines. Village generally in fair order although a few houses need renewing.

Garden cultivation : These people were given till the end of April to become self supporting. They have also supplied refugee villages with taro tops etc. for replanting.

20th Dec 44 : Left SILABOB at 0730 hrs. Arrived KAURIS 0830 hrs.(KAURIS temp.village 600 ft a.s.l.)

When Allied planes dropped FELO pamphlets advising natives to keep clear of JAPANESE settlements, the people contructed a new village approx.1 mile from the old site - map ref. prov.series 1 inch to the mile - 634266. The people now desire to move back to the old site-map.ref. 646255. The reason for moving again being shortage of water at the new site.

KAURIS was centre of JAPANESE Native Administration. Instructions issued to burn the dilapidated houses at the old site and clean the area generally before erecting new houses.

Inspected gardens, compiled census and took bearings for map corrections. Departed for KOROG No.1 at 1200 hrs. Arrived KOROG No.1 at 1245 hrs. Compiled census.

(KOROG No.1 - h.a.s.l. 500 ft. Map.ref.624267

Sanitation and general hygiene :(KAURIS and KOROG No.1)

Villages clean and buildings fair. Pit latrines in use.

Garden cultivation: Both KAURIS and KOROG No.1 should be self supporting by end of January.

DIARY

21 Dec 44 : Left KOROG No.1 at 0630 hrs. Arrived KOROG No.2 at 0645 hrs. Passed through BALAHIN 0710 hrs. Arrived KIRKUK at 0740 hrs.

MIRKUK : Map ref 619229 - H.A.S.L. 450ft.

This village was greatly disturbed during the JAPANESE occupation owing to the opportunist TAGALAP of this village, and his pro JAPANESE activities.

The Lulvai and Tultul goodtypes and appear to be keen and energetic. The people are desirous of moving to a new site some 500 yds distant. Reason being that they wish to be rid of the unpleasant association of the old village during the JAPANESE regime. Tultul willing to remain at old site with sufficient people to maintain fruit trees and coconut grove. New site was inspected andpermission granted.

Compiled census and returned to BALAHIN.

BALAHIN : Map ref Mad West 617243. H.A.S.L. 600 ft.

Village in fair order. Number of houses need renewing but garden cultivation stressed as first priority.

Compiled cencus. Took bearings to ascertain position of village. Proceeded to KOROG No.2.

KOROG No.2 : Map ref Mad West 606261. H.A.S.L.450ft.

Village in fair order. Returned to KOROG No.1.

22 Dec 44 : Left KOROG No.1 at 0630 hrs. Passed through hamlet of BALAHIN at 0720 hrs. H.A.S.L. 650 ft. Descended to URUGUN arriving at 0830 hrs.

URUGUN : Map ref Mad West 599240. H.A.S.L. 450 ft.

First visit since JAPANESE occupation. Village only fair. Judging by newness of pit latrines tney were only hurriedly erected for the occasion. The Tultul a good type but the M.T.T. an aggressively bad type is apparently the real headman. This village is really a hamlet of BALAHIN.

A lot of complaints heard re outward migrations during the last eight years or so. These people would undoubtedly be better off if concentrated at the main village of BALAHIN.

The people just across the valley at DORUNU have never received relief rations and there is no apparent reason for URUGUN to be on the list. They were not disturbed to any extent during the JAPANESE occupation. The only absentees are pro war.

Left URUGUN at 1200 hrs andreturned to KOROG No.1. Village census for URUGUN was compiled.

23 Dec 44 : Left KOROG No.1 at 0730 hrs. Passed through KOROG hamlet at 0810 hrs. Arrived WOPI at 0840 hrs.

WOPI : Map ref Mad West 603284 - H.A.S.L. 700 ft.

Village in fair order. Like most of these villages they have extensive areas of Taro under cultivation.

Left for ALI at 1035 hrs. Arrived ALI 1100 hrs.

ALI : Map ref Mad West 598288.- H.A.S.L. 700 ft.

ALI is a hamlet of WOPI. All in order.

Left for MES at 1130 hrs. ArrivedMES 1210 hrs.

MES : Map ref Mad West 586291 - H.A.S.L. 800 ft.

Inspectedarea generally. All in order.

Left for GAL at 1245 hrs. ArrivedGAL at 1330 hrs. GAL and LALAPI are side by side. Map ref Mad West 576292. H.A.S.L. 1000 ft.

DIARY

24th and 25 Dec : Campedat LALAPI so as not to interfere with the preparations for and the XMAS Singsing. The natives from WOPI, MATEPI, BIDAMAI, UTU, SILOPI, ASIKAL, NAKE, ITAPE, MERKANHAM and SANAPI congregated at LALAPI for their XMAS Singsing.

Inspectedgarden areas. Large areas of Taro under cultivation.

LALAPI badly needs rebuilding. Luluai complained that Tultul hadtaken a number of people to live at LALAPI No.2 Map ref Mad West 569312. These villagers instructed to vacate LALAPI No.2 andsettle at the proper village and construct new houses.

26 Dec 44 : Compiled census for BIDAMAI, LALAPI, GAB, MES and ARAR. Proceeded to SANAPI in the afternoon and compiled census for SANAPI and MATEPI.

ARAR : Map ref Mad West 542330. The people from this village do not appear to be in very good health. They are very dull and don't appear to have much interest in life. Only four children in the village.

These people really come under the charge of the Luluai of LALAPI; there being no Luluai at ARAR.

The Luluai of LALAII is willing to give them ground and the coconut growe on the site of the old LALAPI village.

It is suggested that these people be interviewed re this matter. It might perhaps snap the ARAR people out of their present lethargy andgive them a new interest in life.

27 Dec 44 : Left LALAPI at 0630 hrs. Passed through LALAPI No.2 at 0715 hrs. Arrived at BIDAMAI 0840 hrs.

BIDAMAI : Map ref Mad West 569335. H.A.S.L. 1400 ft.

First visit since JAPANESE occupation. The best kept village sighted to date. Inspected garden areas. returned to LALAPI arriving at 1500 hrs.

28 Dec 44 : Left LALAPI at 0930 hrs in heavy rain. arrived at GUM R.1100 hrs. Held up here for three hours waiting for freshet to subside. Arrived at KAMBA at 1600 hrs.

KAMBA : Map ref Mad West 634303 - H.A.S.L. 1000 ft.

29 Dec 44 : The biggest village visited to date. Compiled census and inspected garden areas.

Village clean andin good order generally. These people have not received relief rations but now request to be put on the list till February. The new areas of taro should be ready for consumption by then.

30 Dec 44 : Left KAMBA at 0730 hrs. Arrived BUTELKUD 0845 hrs.

BUTELKUD : Map ref Mad West 614326. H.A.S.L. 1500 ft.

Checked census. Inspected area. All in order. Inspected garden area en route to BELLAN.

Left BUTELKUD at 1100 hrs. Arrived 1200 hrs at BELLAN.

BELLAN : A mission village. Only an aged married couple in residence.

Left BELLAN at 1210 hrs. Arrived MUGURU at 1230 hrs. Heavy rain.

MUGURU : Mad West 635359. H.A.S.L. 1700 ft.

DIARY

Inspected area. Tultul resides at a hamlet named GEGIRI. MUGURU a beautiful sits for a big village. GEGIRI has a village book of its own. Nobody appears to be sure what people belong to MUGURU and what people belong to GEGIRI. It is difficult to understand why so many of these small populations are divid into hamlets.

The people from KAMBA onward to MUGURU were subject to a lot of strafing by Allied planes. This is only natural as they overlook the old JAPANESE drome at SEK and would have been excellent positions for JAPANESE ackack.

31 Dec 44 : Compiled census for MUGURU,GEGIRI,GUHUP Map ref Mad West 612365., HAPIRPI Map Ref Mad West 595395.

A number of the people from HAPIRPI are still living in the bush. They were lectured and instructed to return immediately to their village anderect houses.

It is recommendd that the Luluai named BAN of HAPIRPI village be dismissed and the Tultul named KAUI take his place. BAN appears to be a useless type and has had months to gather the people back into the village. Instead of doing this he has been living in the bush himself.

Departedfor HAIDUREN at 1200 hrs. Arrived HAIDUREN 1240 hrs.

HAIDUREN : Map ref Mad West 648349. H.A.S.L. 600 ft.

Compiled census for MOBANOB and HAIDUREN.

These people state that their new gardens will be in bearing in two months time.

1 Jan 45 : Left HAIDUREN at 0700 hrs. Arrived NOBANOB at 0830 hrs.

NOBANOB : Map ref Mad West 666306.

The old village of NOBANOB was vacated at the outbreak of hostilities. The new village built on quite a good site - map ref as above - The Luluai, a good old type was imprisoned and beaten by the JAPANESE for assisting District Service personnel and N.G.V.R.

This village has only recently received relief rations. The new areas of taro will not be ready for consumption for at least two months when the situation will needreviewing.

This village was greatly disturbed during the JAPANESE era. Mostly due to reports given to the JAPANESE by the native MUMUN of NOBANOB. Five natives of this village had their throats cut by the JAPANESE on the strenght of these reports.

Due mostly to the efforts of IPAUK the Luluai these people are now settled and congregated at the new village site. The new area well kept and one of the cleanest areas sighted on this patrol.

Compiled census and left for MIS at 1300 hrs. Arrived MIS at 1400 hrs.

MIS : Mad East 683267.

Temporary settlements of KRANKET No.1,SIAR and SEK are in this area.

Natives of this area away getting rations at BILIAU. Natives of these areas have been employedcollecting building materials for Army purposes. Taro tops for replanting have also been one of their difficulties. The rationing situation will have to be reviewed in a couple of months time.

Left for BILIAU at 1530 hrs. Arrived biliau at 1615 hrs.

VILLAGE POPULATIONS AND PARTICULARS OF ABSENTEES (APPX 1)

Village	Map ref	I/L	Not retd pre war.	With Japanese	Resident in village M . F . C
BILIAU	Temp.	4	GAM		16.21. 26
FURAM	694234 (Mad West)	7	KOMAKE	SAPUL IGAM TIGAN KAL ISANIP (F) AIGOL (F) TEGAS (F) DORES (F)	14.16. 16
KRANKET No.2 (Panutibun)	Temp.	-	-		12. 9.18
PANIM	689220 (Mad West)	3	-	ODOP YAGUK NENELL BIPIN	17.15.22
SILABOB	655234 (Mad West)	6	PETTA GUM	-	17.22.22
KAURIS	634266 (Mad West)	8 1 rpc.	LEVAN	KAUT ELIZABET(F) KEGU (c)	26.27.18
KOROG No.1	624267 (Mad West)	6	OLIDE	-	20.20.15
MIRKJK	619229 (Mad West)	6	YAGON ODOB IBOT ILABUN DUMIL	TAGALAP KIUL MA-AN NINIL MIDI	28.32.27
BALAHIN	617243 (Mad West)	6	ADAN - N.G. Constab. WALAIT(F) KOAK (C) BULON ULUN LELA MADIL	NIL	38.34.36
KOROG No.2	606261 (Mad West)	6	BASU GULIDU	-	19.24.23
URUGUN	599240 (Mad West)	-	ALOI TOLO(W) VENAM EVEL YEDWAS(W) ULOL WASOMUL BOGISA ISAS All I/L MASAVA PLTN RABAUL.	-	17.17.21

Village	Map ref	I/L	Not retd pre War.	With Japanese	Resident in village M . F . C
BIDAMAI	569335 (Mad West)	6	MASIKA LANAK AWAT YAB HIPAI No.1 BAMHAI	-	16.15. 14
LALAPI	576292 (Mad West)	3 1 RPC	MON SET	-	15.22.18
GAL & MES	579291 586291 RPC (Mad West)	5 1	DIGUMAI KONEP URUB GAVOI	-	23.24.16
ARAR	543330 (Mad West)	4	SAUP DUMIK	-	17.19. 4
MATEPI	541305 (Mad West) RPC	1 1	SUALMA EMI SANAVI NURI (MOG TNG Const. (FAGA W	EKUM	23.21.22
SANAPI	569296 (Mad West) RPC	2 3	-	AGITAN ASI	16.16.6
KAMBA :	634303 (Mad West)	17	SIAM GIDAGIDA KABUN META	-	~~52.45~~ 52.54.74
BUTELKUD :	614326 (Mad West)	5 TNG Con.	KANIAN GULPE MAPE WAROM UMA	-	27.24.22
MUGURU :	635359 (Mad West)	9	TAMEN	-	16.21.~~24~~
GEGIRI :	Hamlet of MUGURU.	5	YAO	-	10. 9.17
HAPIRPI :	595395 (Mad West)	4	BASERA DAMBAS	-	24.16.20
GUHUP :	612365 (Mad West)	4	KOLI MAI WAKA MASUKA KUT LOM URABA BILE OREK MALOI GULAT	-	39.26.25
MOBANOB :		13	LOKIK KUNIM	-	38.34.40
HAIDUREN :	648349 (Mad West)	6	-	-	20.17.26

Village	Map Ref	I/L	Not retd pre war	With Japanese	Resident in village M . F . C
NOBANOB :	Mad West 666306. 14	7 gaol	-	-	61 . 67 .89

GENERAL

Villages : With the possible exception of BIDAMAI the villages visited need complete renewal. Dwellings are in a dilapidated condition and many of them not raised off the ground.

Most of these villages have only small populations and many of them are divided into hamlets - in a number of cases the hamlets are two hours walk from the main villages. It is thought that these people would be much better off if congregated in the main village. This would also give much better control for administrative purposes.

It was particularly noticeable that in the few villages that are congregated in the one village, the people were brighter mentally and much cleaner personally than those who are divided up into hamlets.

The following suggestions are made :-

(KOROG No.1 - Map ref Mad West 623267
(KOROG No.2 " " " " 606261

The people of KOROG No.2 to be concentrated at KOROG No.1 and enteredon the one census.

URUGUN - Map ref Mad West 599240.

The people of this village to move to the main village of BALAHIN - Map ref Mad West 617243.

MIRKUK - Map ref Mad West 619229.

People of this village desire to move their village to a new site which is some 500 yds distance from the present site. Reason for move being that they wish to be free from the unpleasant ~~sixxxxx~~ association that the village holds for them during the JAPANESE occupation. The new site is a good one with a plentiful water supply.

(BALAHIN No.1 - Map ref Mad West 617243.
(BALAHIN No.2 - " " " " 599255.

The Tultul and others rebuild their houses at BALAHIN No.1.

(WOPI - Map ref Mad West 603284.
(ALI - " " " " 598288.

The people of ALI which is a hamlet of WOPI rebuild their new houses at WOPI.

(GAL - Map ref Mad West 579291.
(MES - " " " " 586291

The people of MES rebuild at GAL. These people are already included in the GAL census.

LALAPI - Map ref MadWest 576292.
LALAPI No.2 " " " 569313.
ARAR " " " 542330.

Luluai complained that the Tultul had taken a number of people to live at LALAPI No.2. Tultul and people with him instructedto return to LALAPI No.1.

The people from this village in poor health.Dirty and unkempt. They have no Luluai and really come under the Luluai of LALAPI. There are only thirty six adults at ARAR and four children. They are a very dull crowd

and would undoubtedly be better off if moved to a more accessible position. The Luluai of LALAPI is willing to give them ground and the coconut grove on the old site of LALAPI.

It is suggested that these people be interviewed with regard to this matter.

(MUGURU - Map ref Mad West 635359.
(GEGIRI -

The Tultul of MUGURU is resident at the hamlet of GEGIRI. GEGIRI is about one hours walk from MUGURU. The tultul is in posession of a separate village book.

MUGURU is an excellent site for a big village. There is no reason why the people of GEGIRI should live apart from the main village andit is suggested that when the re-building of these villages commences the people of GEGIRI re-build at MUGURU.

HAPIRPI - Map ref Mad West 612365.

The Tultul and a few others living in village. Luluai with the rest of the people were found to be still residing in the bush.

It is recommended that the Luluai named BAN be relieved of his duties as Luluai and the Tultul named KAUI take his place. BAN appears to be a useless type and has had Months to gather the people back into the village.

These people were lectured and instructed to return immediately to their village and erect new houses.

BILIAU)
KRANKET No.1) Temporary settlements.
KRANKET No.2)
MIS)
RIWA)
MALMAL)

Dr Jones

MEDICAL : Medical Tultuls doing a very poor job generally. Many of them instructed to take natives suffering from sores to ANGAU Native hospital for attention.

RATIONING : It is recommended that relief rationing for the following villages cease at the end of February.

KAURIS
KOROG No.1
KOROG No.2
MIRKUK
BALAHIN
URUGUN
BIDAMAI
LALAPI
GAL
MES
WOPI
ARAR
SANAPI
KAMBA
BUTELKUD
GUHUP
HAPIRPI
MUGURU

GEGIRI
HAIDUREN
MOBANOB

To cease at the endof April.

SILABOB - This village supplied KRANKET and BILIAU with taro tops for replanting. This left them short of replants for themselves.

To cease immediately.

AITI - This village is out beyond UTU and was not in the operational zone. It takes these natives four to five days to get into MADANG. Most of their rations must be consumed on the road.

The undermentioned villages will need reviewing in about two months time when a number of them should be able to get on quite comfortably with half the ration they are now receiving. These villages being close to MADANG have been called upon for building materials since the re-occupation of this area. This together with a shortage of re-plants has caused these villages to be dependent on relief rations.

FURAN
KRANKET No.1
KRANKET No.2
PANIM
BILIAU
MIS
SEK
RIWA
MALMAL

NOBANOB : The rationing of this village will need reviewing in about two months time. They have only been on relief rationing for about three weeks . T will now be awhile before the new areas planted are ready for consumption. This village suffered badly during the JAPANESE occupation, mostly through the quisling activities of the natives KAUT and MUMUK.

Villages receiving relief rations and not yet visited :

BILBIL
YABOB
KESUP
YELSO
HOAT
HAIA

REPORT ON R.P.C. CONSTABLES

RPC No.1988 PANDA	-	Well disciplined.Good worker.
RPC No.2626 PORTGAN	-	" " " "
Ex T.N.G. KAIAMAI	-	" " " "
RPC No.3583 SONONG	-	Has a bad habit of smacking all and sundry including old women. Has been reported on before for this.

Two copies forwarded to RPC Lae

W.O.11
Patrol Officer

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:RN. DS 30/1.

DS 30/1/43

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU. MADANG.
3 Jan45.

HQ. Northern Region,
ANGAU. LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 34 - 44/45 - WO.2. CLAYTON J.B., P.O.

I have been dissatisfied with the apparent never ending hand out of relief rations which has gone on for a considerable time without diminution. Except for a few local villages who were conscripted to provide building materials for Base the others have had ample time to restore their gardens. This forced production of building materials has ceased for the past two months.

2. I contend, with few exceptions, the native's worst period for food was in the early stages of the war. Villages were abandoned and the communal gardens allowed to run waste or suffer enemy depradations. Family groups collected together with small gardens and these have been maintained. Because these individual gardens are scattered they are difficult to locate by inspecting officers but nevertheless food was obtainable.

3. As a result of refugee rations villages set about bartering with the troops. En route to collect rations they bartered fresh food. BOBANOB had an organised market and were carrying on a trade.

4. After discussion with WO. Clayton the issue of refugee rations has been reduced by 20% and the goal is to reduce considerably by the end of January. It is hoped to cease free issue by the end of February.

5. Lt. Woodhouse, Regional OC Tradestores, is now in the District. I have discussed with him, the possibility of obtaining rations for sale through the stores. Money is plentiful in the villages and if villages wish to supplement their diet they may do so by purchase.

6. Villages: It is to be expected that villages are in poor state of repair and that the population is scattered. Constant pressure to bring about amalgamation will be applied.

7. Village Officials: It is appalling the number of village officials in this area. Many are self constituted during the Japanese regime. With the amalgamation of villages a reduction in this number will be made. Generally the village officials are a poor lot and due to our generosity with rations we have greatly assisted in making them mendicants.

8. WO.2. Clayton has conducted his investigations thoroughly and efficiently.

Capt.
(F.H. MOY.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED 8 JAN DS

719 19
30/17/46

TELEPHONES—

Australian Military Forces.

Please quote this Number when replying

3	130	1

Address Far Eastern Liaison Office,
Date LAE.
29th January, 1945.

Lt. Col. J.H.Jones,
A/DA & QMG,
Headquarters,
ANGAU.

16.

Reference your DS 30/17/46 of 29th January.

We thank you for this information in regard to the effects of leaflet droppings, such information serving as a confirmation of previous reports received.

Our policy of dropping leaflets in Pidgin in areas where our troops are in contact with the enemy still continues and we are always glad to get any information as to reactions.

J.S.Beatty ..... Capt.
(J.S.Beatty)
O.C. North Eastern Division.

S/2

file

B/F 4/3 ref f. 17

153

12/4.

D3 30/1/45

11 Jan 45

No.
AMGAU (DO)

Patrol Report Madang No 34 of 44/45
by WO11 J.B.Clayton, Patrol Officer.

Copy of a/m report is forwarded herewith, together with copy of DO's comments.

2. These people suffered considerably as a result of enemy occupation. With regular supervision of development of gardens and reconstruction of villages the position will return to normal, though there is much to be done.

3. This HQ concurs with DO's policy in respect to refugee rations.

4. Advice has been sought of DO in regard to remarks on village officials mentioned in diary entries of 28 Dec 44 and 31 Dec 44.

[signature]
for
T.L.R.Hall
Admin Comd Northern Region

Encl

DO MADANG) For action as indicated in para 4 above. Your file D3 30/1 of 3 Jan 45 refers.

D/S
[signature]

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:RN.

DS 30/1.

DS 30/1/43

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
18 Jan 45.

HQ. Northern Region,
ANGAU. LAE.

Your DS 30/1/43 of 11 Jan 45 refers.

The village officials mentioned have been called for and will be interrogated at the earliest opportunity. Full details will be furnished when all officials have been interrogated.

for Capt.
(F.H. MOY.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 21 JAN 1945
DS

DS 30/1/43

DS 30/17/46.

HQ
ANGAU
25 Jan 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION (DS).

Patrol Report - MADANG - No.34/44-45
WOii J.B.Clayton.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1/43 of 11 Jan 45.

2. Position must be thoroughly investigated before reduction is made in the refugee rations. It is our responsibility to issue rations if required, but also to insist on natives preparing gardens.

3. MUMUM of NOBANOB - Have statements been taken as yet on the activities of this native ?

4. Villages :- Attention is drawn to PO's remarks under heading of villages, reference amalgamation of hamlets. It is pointed out that there is a big difference in the prevention of natives leaving long established villages for the purpose of avoiding their responsibilities, and the herding of agriculturists together into central villages merely for the purpose of exercising easier control.

5. One is safe in saying that 80% of natives are farmers and the remaining 20% being sago eaters, and inhabitants of small islands.

6. After all, apart from the control point of view, what real advantage do agriculturists gain by living together in a central village. What danger is there in family groups living on their own land in properly established and controlled hamlets ? Admittedly it is more difficult to control scattered hamlets, but the general welfare of the native must not be sacrificed merely to make administration easier.

7. For these reasons the greatest of care must be exercised, and all circumstances taken into consideration before natives in agricultural districts are encouraged to abandon their hamlets.

Copy to DO Madang
DS 30/1/43
for information & action
DO
Madang
Return to me

Lt. Col.
DADDS & NA.

For your information and action where necessary.
Your memo DS 30/1 of 3 Jan 45 refers.

Capt.
F N Warner Shand
DADDS & NA NORTHERN REGION

2 Feb 45

RECEIVED
Date 1 FEB 1945
DS

35 of 44/45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

Clear
3/1/45

DISTRICT OFFICE,
ANGAU.
MADANG
4 Jan. 45.

District Officer,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No. 35/44-45 BY Lt.DOONAR J.C.

AREA PATROLLED: BAGASIN to BERIN
MAP. BAGASIN 3300 1 inch. Prov. Series.

DURATION: 30th Dec. 44 to 4 Jan. 45.

PERSONNEL: Lieut. J.C.DOONAR. 6 RPC.

OBJECT: (i) To inspect villages connected with the BAIMARI disturbances and persuade the natives to return to their villages.
(ii) To apprehend deserters.

DAIRY:
30th.Dec. Departed BAGASIN. Inspected BAMESOS, and arrived GARINAM. 2 RPC were despatched to contact MAKIN natives.
31th.Dec. Departed GARINAM. Inspected SAKWARI and then to OURI where BAIMARI No.2 lined.
1st.Jan. Departed OURI, inspected JOBTO, WAGAM No.2 on to BERIN and return to WAGAM and camped.
2nd.Jan. Departed WAGAM, inspected OUPAN, and returned to BAIMARI No.2 by way of JOBTO.
3rd.Jan. Returned to BAGASIN.

NATIVE SITUATION:

BAMESOS - These natives have returned to normal - all men living present. Village and roads clean. Food scarce as these people have neglected their gardens for some time. Health fair.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

GARINAM - Only a small number of natives present under MTT. Both the Luluai and Tul-tul have gone bush each taking a line with them. No book could be found so an accurate check of absentus was not possible. The MTT. appears to be a good type and although he has not the influence of Luluai and TT this can be gainad by our backing him. With this boy's aid it is anticipated that Luluai and TT will be apprehended very soon. He claims with them out of the road he will have no trouble getting remainder back. This people are better off far food, village and road good health fair. No sarious ailments.

SAKWARI - W/O LEGA had trouble lining this village in July. 2 RPC despatched to round up runaways returned minus their rifles and badly beaten up. The Tul-tul accompanied the police on this occasion. Present Luluai and TT appear to be on the job. It would appear that only three males are missing now and these have been bush for years. One deserter reported and was despatched to Madang. One "black mission" ABUS who has been missing since army withdrawal was present. There is every indication that he is the "black mission" who betrayed a patrol at WEISA, RAMU valley, last year resulting in the deaths of six soldiers and one RPC. Although these people have a bad name there is every indication now that they want to fall in line. Village and road good, food situation fair, many sores in evidence.

OURI - On advice of BAIMARI TT. natives were lined here. No book so a foolscap census was made. All but a few natives were present. TT. states everyone accounted for

(NATIVE SITUATION - OURI contd.)

for but as there was no book this could not be proved. It is obvious that these people are still unsettled living in isolated houses. Several of the natives listed by Capt. BLOOD as participants in the trouble were present but it was deemed inadvisable to arrest them at this stage as this undoubtedly would jeopardise our chances of settling this village. The Tul-Tul although listed now appears to be using his influence to make amends. It is much more to our advantage to use him thus than to have him goaled.

JOBTO - The majority of these people are back in their village. The Tul-tul is doing good work and states that he was overruled by the "big heads". This would appear to be the case. Native BELER, deserter from RPC, was apprehended and sent to Madang. Village was clean, but road was only partly clean. This was done that day. Food scarce. Health fair.

WAGAM No.2. - The MTT and one other native only ones missing here. These people are still scattered but, as it appears, they have been this way for years. Road was not cleaned but was done so immediately. Four deserters reported and were sent to Madang. Food scarce.

BAIMARI No.1. - This is not the village connected with the trouble. All men present. These people are scattered also. Both these and WAGAM No.2 are very short of food. Pitpit and sago appearing to be the only food. Health fair.

BERIN - All village checked - 22 men missing 21 of them deserters from work. There is no doubt that the goaling of those people apprehended by Capt. BLOOD is the cause of this. I gave a talk to the Luluai and Tul-tul and told them if they did not report with these deserters I would return to BERIN and track them down. Village was clean, roads good. Health appears fair.

WAGAM No.1. - Luluai and TT reported with book at BERIN. Ten males - deserters - missing. The same warning was given here.

OUPAN - This is a small village, about 40. Five natives missing but three only suspected runaways. The village appears settled, food sufficient, road clean and health fair.

BAIMARI No.2. - Only a small portion of these people under MTT are living here. The majority are in the OURI area. It is difficult to set down anything definite about these two places as they are both still unsettled. Later it would be advisable to make one village. Some Natives who failed to appear when village was lined at OURI reported in TT states the only ones missing were sick and not hiding. BAIMARI village is dilapidated and obviously not occupied now. Health fair some sores.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE: On all cases villages were clean with good labrines. No evidence of the presence of dysentery could be found. On fact no serious illness was encountered. There was the usual kuskus and in some villages many children had bad sores.

DADMS

R.P.C. The six members with the patrol behaved in an exemplary way.

GENERAL REMARKS
BAIMARI DISTURBANCE:

In order to get a general picture of this affair it is necessary to go back to the period of enemy occupation and trace events leading up to the rising. The enemy found the BAGASIN natives good material to work on. Their propaganda won many to their cause. This is borne out by the following instances.

(1) Enemy in the RAMU were aided by BAGASIN natives.
(2) These natives were also armed and acting as soldiers on the YAULA road and the RAI coast.
(3) A native who led the enemy to one of our patrols at WEISA who identified as the "black mission" from USINI who belonged to SAKWARI.
(4) The Luluai of BAUKAS treacherously betrayed an Allied Airman. For this he was goaled.
(5) Australian troops jumped at KULAU were certain the were betrayed by KMAR native's.

So it will be seen that on the enemy's withdrawal many natives were left who were pro Japanese, prabably believing that the enemy would return. The natives took to the bush and have remained there ever since.

It was at this time that our patrols should have been active here doing everything possible to bring the natives back to our ways. However no such steps were taken. W/O Cavalieri patrolled a portion but mainly for recruits. Lieut. Rae also carried out a hurried recruiting trip missing many of the natives. These patrols had little if any value in settling affairs. W/O a thin patrolled the area in July. He made attempts to bring things back to normal. However repeatedly natives refused to line for him. In some cases he was not aware of this in others he was. At SAKWARI he sent two police to round up runaways but these were beaten and their rifles taken from them by these runaways.

So it will be seen that a strong influence was now at work in the area. Of course now the natives say it was GOMAIP but there is no doubt there were mare in it. Up to this time administration efforts were proving ineffectual. Shortly after this SAKWARI incident a gathering was made at a small place between GARINAM and SAKWARI but this came to nothing. The Luluai of SAKWARI claims he objected and had the muting broken up however no facts can be obtained. Next GOMAIP called the big gathering at BAIMARI No.2. All natives were waiting for such a thing and all whole heartedly joined the monument. If any objection was made by the village officials this was overruled by the majority.

Even at this stage a strong ANGAU patrol could could have established order and regained some of our lost authority. However the sending of soldiers convinced the natives that ANGAU was not strong enough to control them. This is the main reason behind these people now hiding in the bush. Most the absentees are deserters from Madang. The goal sentences given to those already apprehended have made most of them determined to continue hiding.

It has been recommended by Capt. BIRD that village officials connected with this affair be dismissed. This would be a bad move. Without these it would now be impossible to have done as much as we have. All these people were overruled by the majority and no doubt could not have done anything. With the exception of the Luluai and Tul-tul of GARINAM, the Luluai of OBORO and the MTT of WAGAM No.2. all village officials have been of great assistance to this patrol. Further-

-more if they are dismissed who are to replace them ? Some "big head" who prabably one of the ringleaders.

There is no doubt if some experienced patrol officer such as Lieut. Mackay had visited this area first no BAIYARI disturbance would have arisen.

J.C. DOONAR, Lieut.
P.O. A N G A U.
4th Jan. 1945.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FEB:KN.

DS 30/1.

DS 30/1/44

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
11 Jan 45.

HQ. Northern Region,
ANGAU. LAE.

PATROL REPORT M 35 - 44/45 by Lt. DOONAR J.C.

The appended report, together with Lt. Mackay's comments are forwarded. The report shows a gradual settling down of the area.

2. Deserters apprehended were sentenced to 14 days imprisonment and their contracts extended to cover this and the period of desertion. Such action was necessary - desertions cannot remain unchecked. There are still about 80 deserters outstanding from the Madang line.

3. The case of the "Black Mission" ABUS is to be investigated and a special report called for.

4. As far as possible no further imprisonment will be given in this area. There are several natives involved in the disarming of the Constables at SAKWARI in July - these will be punished, but the remainder of the natives involved in the disturbances will be disciplined to restore their gardens, villages and roads under strict supervision.

Capt.
(F.H. MOY.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

DS 30/1/44

DO
MADANG

Forwarded, further to this HQ memo 30/1/44 of

Capt
F H Warner Stand.
DADDS & QA NGOT SUB DISTRICT

2 Feb 45

RECEIVED
Date 14 JAN 194

DS

DS 30/1/44

DS 30/17/47.

HQ
ANGAU
26 Jan 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION (DS).

Patrol Report MADANG - 35/44-45
Lt. J.C.Doonar.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1/44 of 18 Jan 45.

2. The reason for the changed demeanour of the village officials is no doubt due to the strong action taken by Capt. Blood.

3. This area requires firm control and the action to be taken as outlined in paras 5,6 and 7 of your memo is agreed in.

Lt. Col.
DDDS & NA.

DS 30/1/44

DO
MADANG

S/C Copy to DO Madang

Forwarded, further to this HQ memo 30/1/44 of 18 Jan 45.

Sgd F N Warner Shand Capt
F N Warner Shand
DADDS & NA NORTHERN REGION

2 Feb 45

RECEIVED
Date 1 - FEB 1945
DS

DS 30/1/44

18 Jan 45

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report MADANG 35 of 44/45
By Lt J.C.Doonar, Patrol Officer

Copy of a/m patrol report is forwarded herewith, together with comments by Lt J. B. Mackay and DC Madang.

2. This HQ concurs with the DC's comments.

3. The patrol was handled well.

4. Lt Doonar's attention will be drawn to the undesirability of criticising other field officers in Patrol Reports.

5. These natives must be made to line for census. Nothing can be accomplished while many continue to evade patrols. Village books are to be sent to the area and a complete census compiled. All deserters are to be apprehended.

6. These people have openly defied our authority and they must be taught that the law is to be obeyed, or they will be punished. If they continue to disobey the law in the fond belief that the Japs will return then they must be punished. This area fed and sheltered Japs for some months after the enemy had been driven out of Madang.

7. A Patrol Officer is to remain in the area until it is completely re-settled, all deserters apprehended and villages recruited in accordance with Admin Instns.

DADOS

H. L. [illegible] Maj
ADMIN COMD NORTHERN REGION

Encl.

Copy to:- DO Madang

COPY

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

BAGASIN
4th January 1945.

District Officer,
MADANG.

Forwarding herewith a report by Lt. DOONAR who has just completed a visit of the BAGASIN Area as far as BERIN.

You will notice that the Trip was quite successful with the exceptions of the visit to GARINAM, however, I expect that in a few days this will be over come with apprehension of the Luluai and Tultul who will be dealt with. No doubt the remainder of the village people are under the influence of these Two.

The people of SAKWARI no doubt have learned a lesson by the mistake made previously and I do not deem it necessary for the present to taken any action. I think that until they all return, settle down and, continue with the pre War methods of village life, it would be wise for the present to let them be.

Regarding the "Black Mission" we await further instructions from you.

It is intend to me visit this area in the near future when all village books will be properly checked and new ones made out where required.

With regards to the people of BERIN I quite agree with Lt. DOONAR that the wholesale arrests and goaling have caused unnecessary bad feelings amongst the people in the Area. I do not doubt for a moment but the Luluai and Tultul of BERIN will give us every assistance in the apprehension of the deserters.

In conclusion I would like to mention that on completion of GAMIPS goal sentence he be deported to MANUS or some far flung outpost of New Guinea for at least 3 years.

(Sgd) JOHN B. MACKAY, Lieut.

COPY

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

DS 30/1/45

BAGASIN

19 January 1945.

DISTRICT OFFICER
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No. 36/44-45 BY J.C.DOONAR.

AREA PATROLLED:- BAGASIN, PAISOP, KULAU, IGOI, DUNUBA, KEPSAU, ARAMORI, OBSAU, PEIDI, EUINIMI, DEINI, MERIO, UWETA, URIA, EBU, ENAM, SUMAU, YANIBA, BOKSAK, NUGU, POINI, AMUSUA, INOMTOP, AMINIK and back to BAGASIN.

DURATION: January 13th to January 18th 1945.

PERSONNEL: Lieut. J.C.DOONAR 7 R.P.C.

OBJECT: (i) Check census. (2) Carry out rehabilitation after the BAIMARI disturbance. (3) Apprehend any deserters. (4) To sound general atmosphere among the natives.

DAIRY:

13th January, 45. Left BAGASIN to PAISOP to KULAU and camped at EGOI.

14th January, 45. EGOI to DUNUBA to KEPSAU to ARAMONI where camped.

15th January, 45. To PEIDI, DEINI, MERIO to SUMAU, where camped.

16th January, 45. Sick abed at SUMAU.

17th January, 45. To NUGU, where camped.

18th January, 45. To POINI, AMUSUA, AMINIK to BAGASIN.

GENERAL REMARKS:-
-CENSUS

In all but two cases census checking was carried out with no trouble. It was found all natives were accounted for. As is known most of these villages were vacant during Capt. Blood's visit here but now are reoccupied and every where obvious attempts had been made by village officials to bring things back to normal. In no case was evidence found of a defiant attitude. In the two cases as mentioned as being slightly troublesome to check neither one was a result of the BAIMARI disturbance. At EVINIMI the MTT had abducted a woman and was afraid to return to village because of rightly suspected village wrath: RPC sent to apprehend this party returned without any trouble and MTT is now awaiting trial. The other members of his party were severely reprimanded and on removal for a period of the ringleader no further trouble is expected. Luluai and Tul-tul gave the patrol every assistance. The other case was SUMAU. It is only necessary to read the comments in the old village book. to see that this place has always been the same. The village and hamlets are scattered and sometime is taken to assemble these people. The Luluai is weak and he has great difficulty keeping control. As soon as possible the patrol will return here and discipline these people for a short period. All PO's had entered adverse comments but no one seems to have set about correcting the situation.

It may be added here that much difficulty is caused in this area-census checking, by the natives having two or more names. This is the result of PO's entering names given them by the village officials. More often than not these are not the real names but imaginative ones for the occasion. Repeatedly it is found on calling a name no one will answer. The officials then have a conference and point out a native-

(Continue)

GENERAL REMARKS:-
-CENSUS

-who more often than not is the most surprised one. In making new books this time, I had each native call his or her name, parents giving the names of children. Another point entering into this too is the " name tambu " custom which seems to be prevalent here.

Census state is attached.

VILLAGES AND ROADS.

All villages are extremely scattered. This appears to have been accepted here previously. There is much evidence of new houses being built and attempts to centralise. This will take some time but the main point is that the attempt is being made.

All villages and living areas were clean although same cannot be said of the inhabitants, a particularly dirty crowd. Several old houses should be burnt. Instructions were given in this matter.

Roads were excellent in most cases. Most of these have been maintained for some time and not especially done for the patrol's benefit. This indicates that up to the actual disturbance these people were carrying on as usual.

GARDENS:

Most villages gardens are not yet in production. A set back was caused during their trouble as pigs made free in many cases. All gardens now however will produce some foods soon. In case of EGOI there is an excellent garden of "taros" some even now being ready. Taros, yams, corn and pumpkins appear to be main crops. Sweet potatoes are not grown which seems a pity.

The general impression gained though was that these people were not starving. Old gardens still produce a little and these people are ready to used to "time belong hungry" and have much edible in their bush. One of the main foodstuffs now is "aran" the product of the pandanus which natives assure me is a palatable and energising food. The police relish this too.

Only isolated cases of what appeared to be malnutrition were encountered and no doubt some other complaint was the real cause of this.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

DADMS
Medical patrols carried by ANGAU Directive No. 3

The general health state was varied. Some villages appear in good health which others seem to have cases of ryumatism, bad colds, eye complaints and as previously mentioned isolated cases of wasting. As these people do not believe in personal cleauliness many tropical ulcers were seen. It is recommended that a Medical patrol visit this area. In some cases MTT's have been into Madang for medicine but it is hopeless expecting them to cope with the situation.

Each villages was clean and latrine built. No dysentery was encountered. All but NUGU are free of flies and as most of these people live on hills very few mosquitoes were seen (or felt). Animals in the villages seemed clean and the starved dogs were in the minority.

R.P.C.

All members of the above behaved in exemplary manner and are adept at patrol work. R.P.C. KUMASI who was in charge and I understand recommended for promotion shows keeness and intelligence. He has lost some of his arragance which was very pronounced last year in the RAMU. The other members were

(Continue)

-R.P.C. LAUATAK, KASUP, UME, GUSAMINAWAN, SANGAI and TOKEPA.

MAPS:

All maps of this area are inaccurate and I pity any one who had to depend on them. The largest village of the area DUNUBA (256) appears on no map. JOBSO prominent on all is unknown to even the oldest inhabitants. I could have made corrections but as it is not considered necessary to issue me even with a compass my corrections would possibly confound friend and enemy.

The map's used were BAGASIN 3600. 1 in. and cloth map GS,INT. ADVLQ. No. 276. 1 in. to 8m.

BAIMARI DISTURBANCE:

These people appear to have only had a minor part in the above. The only affect seems to be a temporary set back in some gardens. General attitude of all was normal. The only two deserters in the area reported to me and have been dispatched to Madang.

(Sgn) J.C.DOON[illegible], Lieut.
P. O.

CENSUS STATEMENT.

VILLAGE.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		I/L.	NEW NAMES.		CHILD.		ADULT.		TOTALS. EX. I/L.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
ZOOI	2	1	1	3	12			36	20	38	40	24	134
DUNUBA	1	1	3	2	15	9	14	62	49	53	89	22	252
KEPSAU	3	1	3	3	15			55	48	57	61	21	221
ARAMONI	NEW BOOK				12			35	32	53	58	18	178
OBSAU	3	-	2	3	11	8	4	36	26	59	88	16	179
PEIDI	1	2	1	4	12	1	1	44	31	30	45	30	150
EUINIMI	1				10	15	24	23	26	36	47	30	142
DEINI	-	1	1	3	10	13	16	32	37	31	44	24	144
MERIO	-	4	2	1	16	12	-	47	47	49	48	25	191
UWEWA	-	3	1	3	6	3	7	26	34	45	49	12	184
URIA	NEW BOOK				9			23	28	28	43	27	122
EBU	-	6	2	2	6			29	26	28	41	18	124
SUMAU	NEW BOOK				7			49	41	45	52	13	187
YANIBA	1	x	2	1	7	10	10	32	21	26	29	21	119
ENAM	x	x	1	1	6	2	1	21	22	43	44	17	130
BOKSAK			2		7	2		33	16	25	33	22	107
NUGU	o	2	1	2	8			33	25	36	62	19	156
POINI	o	2	1	3	18			64	34	37	59	33	194
AMUSUA	1	3	1	o	9	5	6	40	25	23	50	26	138
AMINIK	-	-	2	1	11	1		37	24	29	48	24	138
INOMIOP	1	-	1	-	3	2	3	35	37	32	37	9	135
TOTAL	14	26	27	32	211	83	86	791	649	803	1037		3325

The reason for number of new names is that these people did not line when W/O LEGA was making out new book.

(Sgn) J.C.DOONAR, Lieut.
19 January 1945.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:RN.

DS 30/1.

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
26 Jan 45.

HQ. Northern Region,
ANGAU,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT M 36/44-45 by Lt. DOONAR J.C. &
SPECIAL REPORT BAGASIN AREA Lt. MACKAY J.S. — See File DS 3:1/2/23

Reports from both officers are forwarded herewith.

The indication is that with the removal of the ring leaders the people are now settling down. Further evidence of the goodwill established by the patrol is the fact that since the reports were written fourteen deserters have reported to HQ. voluntarily.

2. Lieut. Doonar's remarks on census taking pre-war and re-iteration of instructions without insistence shows what lack of continuity fails to achieve. As Lieut. Doonar will be based in the area for some time he will be in a position to bring about the desired corrections.

3. It is requested that the DADMS consider the establishment of a temporary base hospital at Bagasin. Gum Native hospital is taxed to capacity and hospitalisation of the people in the area under review cannot be done with efficiency owing to the distance of travel involved.

DADMS
No staff available to open hosp at present Kabi Vuis will visit & get position of advise

4. Lt. Doonar has been forwarded a prismatic compass with instructions to correct village plottings. He failed to ask for a compass prior to commencing the patrol.

Seen CL 6/2

5. Census figures show satisfactory improvement and a number of recruits should be obtained. Another month to aid in the settling down of the area will be allowed before any recruiting demands are made.

6. I feel sure that the success achieved in the area is in no small amount due to Lieut. Mackay's intimate knowledge of these people and the manner in which he handled them.

Moy Capt.
(F.H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 31 JAN 1945
DS

DS 30/1

1 Feb 45

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

PATROL REPORT M 36 - 44/45 by Lt DOONAR J C - PO

SPECIAL REPORT - L/ J R MACKAY - PO

By Lt J C DOONAR, Patrol Officer

BAGASIN Area.

The c/n reports are forwarded with A/DO's comments.

2. The area now appears to be settling down well as a result of good work by all concerned.

Maj
H L R Niall
ADMIN COMD NORTHERN REGION

Copy to : DO MADANG

DO
MADANG

Field Staff should be instructed to complete their reports on patrols by totalling census figures.

Capt
F N Warner Shand
DADDS & NA NORTHERN REGION

1 Feb 45

#5

DS 30/1/~~46~~

2 Feb 45

DO
MADANG (2)

PATROL REPORT M 36 of 44/45

By Lt J C DOONAR, Patrol Officer

Admin Comd has minuted this report as follows : -

"This patrol was far too hurried - in five days the PO visited 16 villages and lined and censused 3,335 natives. Apparently the PO could not have had much time to inspect gardens etc.

With such a hurried patrol, I would not place too much reliance on corrected names.

Lt DOONAR will submit a map of BAGASIN Area as soon as possible.

The area could probably produce a few more recruits for local POB plantations."

Capt
F H Warner Shand
DADDS & NA NORTHERN REGION

NEW GUINEA FORCE
HEADQUARTERS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

37 of 44/45.

Bagasin,
Jan 31st. '45.

District Officer,
MADANG.

37

PATROL REPORT M ~~35~~ of 44-45 - Lt. DOONAR J.C.

AREA: BAGASIN ot PAISERIK to WAGUM No.1 to BAGASIN.
DURATION: Jan 23rd. to 29th.
PERSONNEL: Lt. Doonar J.C. and 6 R.P.C.
OBJECT: (1) To check census.
(2) To further enquiries re ringleaders in the Baimari trouble.
(3) To ensure rebuilding and gardens were being attended to as instructed.
(4) To apprehend deserters.

Diary:
Jan 23rd. Left Bagasin to Bamesos to Garinam where new book was made and camped.
24th. To Sakwari, Oud to Baimari No.1. where camped.
25th. Baimari No.1. to Paiserik returned to Baimari thence to Jobto.
26th. To Wagum No.2. to Berin where camp was established.
27th. Waited at Berin for officials to return from Madang with village books.
28th. To Wagum No.1. returning to Garinam.
29th. To Bagasin.

Map: Bagasin 63000 - 1 inch series Provisional.

General:
Village Affairs:

From information received both by Lt. Mackay and myself it was gathered that there were still many actually connected with the Baimari trouble at large. After sifting all this it was found that four only seemed to be more than supporters. It was deemed necessary that these four should be dealt with. Each was given a term of imprisonment. They were as follows - MAKIS and PAUKAI of Baimari, ZAROUM of Paiserik, and SISUMAIP of Jobto. The remainder of the natives questioned were members of the 'black soldiers' recruited by ZAROUM and SISUMAIP. However these were mostly lads, most of them not realising that they were "soldiers". As for there living "soldiers", I believe one rifle shot would have been enough to disband the "army" in great confusion. All these were admonished.

The village of Paiserik appears to have been affected more than most. The luluai and Tultul are both old and were unable to control the activities of ZAROUM who was completely under a spell. At one stage this native had urged one part of the villagers to attack those not wanting to join in. Fortunately the "attacked" ran away. After Capt. Blood's raid ZAROUM's prestige dropped. The village officials took over and there is good evidence that they set their people to work building a completely new village, which is now almost complete - a good effort.

In all villages life is now proceeding peacefully. There are indications that all are willing to re-establish their villages and all village officials left now are carrying out their duties in a keen manner. It can now be stated that all villages affected are functioning as they should, and rehabilitation previously neglected is being carried out.

All Bagasin area is quiet.

Census:

Census figures attached. As will be seen many new books were necessary and therefore Births, Deaths etc. could not be recorded. No trouble was experienced in taking census, all natives now being accounted for. The only exceptions being MTT of Wagum No.2. and luluai of Darrum but it is now certain that these two must be dead.

Gardens:

The people have very small garden areas, mostly small individual plots. Of course the reason for this is that while the trouble was on no attempts were made at gardening. They have been urged to get on with new [illegible]

There is no evidence however, that they are really short of food. No results of mal-nutrition were observed, in fact some people - young women especially were exceedingly plump and healthy looking.

Vaccine books forwarded per

Health:

During the trouble large numbers of these people died, mainly from dysentery. As all books were burnt it was impossible to know the number of deaths. A strict watch was kept for dysentery but no cases were found. Warnings were given re this.

DADMS

Tropical ulcers were numerous.

Ref. Adm Directive No.3. Medical Medical officer to visit area & among other things appoint new MTTs. Recommend [illegible]

Five villages are without MTT's. It is to be hoped a medical patrol can visit the area and among other things appoint new MTTs.

Villages were clean, no flies and few mosquitoes. Latrines were erected and used.

Roads:

All roads in good condition. Monday has been set down as "road day".

Royal Papuan Constabulary:

All members carried out their duties in an efficient manner. They were Consts. KUMASI, KASUP, UME, GASUMINAWAN, TOKERAP and OPINA.

Sgd. J.C. Doonar. Lieut.

Village.	Births. M.	Births. F.	Deaths. M.	Deaths. F.	I/L. M.	Total. Child. M.	Total. Child. F.	Adult. M.	Adult. F.	Total.
GARINAM	-	-	-	-	4	29	22	44	32	127
BAIMARI No.1.	-	-	-	-	1	43	21	35	27	126
MAKIN	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	13	8	24
PAISERIK	-	-	-	-	-	22	17	28	23	90
JOBTO	-	-	-	-	1	27	25	37	32	121
WAGAM No.2.	1	1	1	1	6	18	17	28	31	94
BERIN	-	1	-	-	26	47	28	34	52	161
BAIMARI No.2.	-	-	-	-	5	11	4	11	16	42
WAGAM No.1.	-	-	-	-	10	24	17	34	41	116
Total.	1	2	1	1	53	223	152	264	262	941

All deserters have now been apprehanded or accounted for. It will be seen from the above that BERIN, WAGAM No.1. and No.2. are over recruited.

Sgd. J.C. Doonar. Lieut.

In Census Book 1/3 KB

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

JJS:RN. DS 30/1/46 DS 30/1.

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
9 Feb 45.

HQ. Northern Region,
ANGAU. LAE.

PATROL REPORT M37/44-45 - Lt. DOONAR J.C.

Patrol Report covering a recent patrol by Lt. Doonar, Patrol Officer, in the Bagasin Area is forwarded, please.

2. The area is rapidly settling back to normal as a result of the work carried out by Capt. Blood, Lts. Mackay and Doonar.

3. Lt. Doonar has been instructed that he should choose suitable natives and forward them to Madang to receive training at the Native Hospital with a view to their being appointed as Medical Tultuls.

for (F.N. MOY.) Capt.
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
12 FEB 1945
DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/46
HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
14 Feb 45

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

PATROL REPORT M 37 of 44/45 - LT J C DOONAR

Copy of a/m report and covering memo DS 30/1 of 9 Feb 45 from DO Madang are forwarded herewith.

2. The area seems to be settling down after the recent outbreak of "Vailala Madness," but it will be necessary to maintain a Patrol Post in the area for some months to come, as apparently there is still a lot of rehabilitation necessary.

3. Recruiting has been haphazard due to lack of village books. The District Officer is to recruit new labour and pay off others so that all villages will have not more than 30% absent under indenture.

4. Further enquiries should be made as to the fates of MTT of WAGUM and the Luluai of DARRUM. It is unlikely that two village officials could have died without the knowledge of their villagers.

Maj
H L R Niall
ADMIN COMD NORTHERN REGION

Encl

DO
MADANG

For information.

2. Arrange absentee under indenture figures as per para 3 as soon as possible.

Maj
H L R Niall
ADMIN COMD NORTHERN REGION

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

DS 30/17/49.

DS 30/1/46

Hq ANGAU.,
22nd Feb 45.

→ HQ NORTHERN REGION (DS).

P/R MU7 Of 44/45.

Receipt is acknowledged of the a/m Report forwarded under cover of your memo DS 30/1/46 of 14 Feb 45.

2. VILLAGE BOOKS. A further shipment has now arrived from Australia and a quantity will be forwarded to your Hq as early as possible.

Lt-Col.,
DDS & A.A.

Could have forwarded supply to Madang

Good.

RECEIVED
Date 24 FEB 1945
DS

38 of 44/45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

SECRET:

ANGAU.
ANNANBERG.
26th January, 1945.

TO,
DISTRICT OFFICER,
MADANG.
Via
OIC BOGIA.

PATROL REPORT No. 38/44-45 BY RICHARDSON F.

AREA:- Bounded by ANNANBERG - CHUNGREBU and MARTIBU (on SOGERAM) and returned.

MAPS:- Refer BOGIA STRAT SHEET 4 miles to 1 inch and Sketch map attached.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:- (1) To investigate report on pro-enemy activities in the vicinity of CHUNGREBU.
(2) Dysentery control.
(3) Native Affairs Generally.

DURATION OF PATROL:- 22nd to 25th January 1945 inclusive.

PERSONNEL:- W.O. 11. F. RICHARDSON.

ROYAL PAPUAN CONSTABULARY:-

Reg. No.	2052	Const.	OIVO.
" "	3005	"	MANDARI.
" "	2374	"	SUN.
" "	3064	"	MEKUL.
" "	3443	"	BAIEN.
" "	3013	"	TEBORO.

Extract forwarded OC APC 26/3

REPORT ON R.P.C. Well behaved and disciplined. Good control exercised by Const. TEBORO who acts as N.C.O. in charge.

Although the patrol was only four days duration a diary has been included.

Being an operational zone track times may have value and importance at some future date.

DIARY:-

22nd January, 45. Left ANNANBERG 0910hrs. and arrived MOIBU 1000hrs. Left 1015 and passed WAMBIBI 1030 arriving at MIRETOBU 1115hrs. Left 1125 and crossed RAMU by canoe 1200 to VIMVITABU. - Left 1220 and passed through GO[illegible]BU 1250 arriving VRITABU 1300 hrs. - Crossed RAMU to VRIBU 1345. - Left 1410 and arrived DIBBU 1500. - Camped.

23rd January, 45. Left DIBBU 0800 and crossed RAMU 1000 arriving MULHIMIMBU 1015. - Left 1045 and passed GRUTABU 1055 arriving RUNEBU 1110. - Left 1130 and reached CHUNGREBU 1230. - Left 1400 and proceeded west for approximately three miles by canoe through swamps. - Returned and camped 1700.

24th January, 45. Left CHUNGREBU 0800 following RAMU upstream and crossed at 0935. - Reached GUTABU 1000. - Left 1015 and crossed large swamp to SONDABU 1155. - Left 1215 and crossed SOGERAM 1300. - Passed KUVERIBU and arrived MARTIBU 1450. - Camped.

25th January, 45. Left MARTIBU 0730 and arrived ZIBBU 0930. - Left 0945 and arrived ANNANBERG 1600.

ENEMY ACTIVITY:- My chief objective on this patrol was to investigate enemy movements in the vicinity of CHUNGREBU. A report was received from the Luluai that an attempt had been made by an enemy patrol, on approximately 24th December, to reach the RAMU. The natives investigated, stated that armed natives, accompanied by an unknown number of Japanese land on NAGRUBU, had pillaged BAMPO, then proceeded on the track to CHUNGREBU but, after an unsuccessful attempt to bridge a flooded stream at map. Reg. WH4279, returned.

This information was brought to the RAMU by a refugee from NANIKESO, which has also been visited by the enemy. This native returned into the bush -, although an exhaustive search was carried out, he could not be located. Before leaving, he told the villagers he would come back a few days later. Instructions have been left that on his returng he is to be brought into ANNANBERG for questioning.

No further attempts were made by the enemy to penetrate this area, and I am confident that the condition of the surrounding country will prevent any intercesion on a large scale for some time.

DYSENTERY:- This disease seems to be confined to villages having refugees. No new outbreaks were located, but the natives were thoroughly instructed regarding Anti-precautionary measures.

Med Noted SBBL 24/3.

NATIVE GARDENS:- The food situation on this section of the RAMU is an improvement on ANNANBERG-ATEMBLE.

During the Japanese occupation the above mentioned villages were frequently visited and their gardens were practically destroyed by the invaders.

Bananas, yams and paw paws are plentiful although growth is very slow. It takes yam one year and sweet potatoes nine months to reach an edible stage.

ROADS:- From November to May the roads are nothing but quagmires and mostly under water.

Where the tracks traverse sac sac areas the water was so deep travelling was possible by canoe only.

REST HOUSES:- In good condition. New structures have been erected at CHUNGREBU and MARTIBU.

GENERAL:- The villages visited were good examples of river dwellers. The people exude an atmosphere of inaction although this is believed by the General cleanliness and the large number of new houses.

A point particularly noticeable is the lack of inter-communications between villages below DIBBU.

Although only a day from ANNANBERG, when the natives have been in a state of perpetual alertness, these people seem to be in a world of their own, not worrying about anything that is going on around them.

The reason for this, is the condition of the inter-linking roads limiting travelling to canoes. The current of the RAMU is very swift as indicated by canoe times of three days to go upstream from CHUNGREBU to ANNANBERG as against four hours covering the same distances paddling down stream.

Frequentix patrols of this native will be carried -

-out, but my absence from the Station for an extensive period is inadvisable as supported by Lt. ENGLAND's memo dated 25th December last.

(Sgd) FRED RICHARDSON, W.O.II.
PATROL OFFICER ANGAU.

DS 30/1/47

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:RN.

DS 30.1.

District Hq.
Angau.
Madang.
13 Mar 45.

Hq. Northern Region,
Angau. Lae.

Patrol Report No.38 - 44/45 - WO.2. Richardson F.a.

With only one officer stationed at Annanberg opportunities to patrol are limited. Lieut. England will be posted to Annanberg on his arrival and it is hoped that Richardson can be left there too in order to carry out normal patrolling.

Capt.
(F.H. MOI.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

16 MAR 1945

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

ANGAU Detachment.
SAIDOR.
26th February, 1945.

O I C.
SAIDOR.

SUBJECT. REPORT OF PATROL NO. S 19 BY W.O.11. F.H. EVERALL.

AREA PATROLLED. All that area contained between longitudes 7897 and 7920 on Sheet Pommern Bay B. 55/6.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.
a. Take census, record aged and taxable males. Females and children.
b. Report on condition of gardens, if natives are in need of subsidy.
c. Report on Housing etc.
d. Recruit [illegible] of taxable natives from villages under 3,[illegible] feet.

DURATION. From 16th January to 24th February inclusive.

MAPS. Attached is skeleton map of area under review.

PERSONNEL.

European	NGX88	W.O.11.	F.H. EVERALL	N.A.A.
	R.P.C.	Const.	SIRI	3679
		Const.	MAGA	3573
		Const.	KATON	3643
		Const.	LOTOWARAK	3242
		Const.	MINER	5071B

All the Police Boys behaved very well.

DIARY.
January 45.

Tuesday 16th Left H.Q.s Saidor, went by barge to KULILAU, established Base Camp.
Wednesday 17th Walked to KUL inspected village, warned them for line-up next morning.
Thursday 18th Took census found sickness (whooping cough) despatched M.T.T. to Madang for medicine.
Friday 19th Investigated food situation and gave talks on cleanliness and hygiene.
Saturday 20th Went inland to DIMAN.
Sunday 21st Took census, new village being built, made out new village book.
Monday 22nd Returned to KUL, found M.T.T. had returned with medicine and advice from Madang. Administered first doses medicine.
Tuesday 23rd Continued treatment for whooping cough (3 times daily).
Wednesday 24th Lined sick again and continued medicine. Sent Police boy on to RIMBA and MARAKUM, reported on return no spread of sickness.
Thursday 25th To SAGA SAGA, inland village close by. Gave M.T.T. of KUL further instructions in administering medicine. Infants much improved now.

Continued on page No. 2.

Diary continued.

Friday 26th Went to KUMISANGER, took census, inspected returned to KUL.
Saturday 27th Proceeded to BIBI, took census.
Sunday 28th Returned to Base Camp at KULILAU, raining heavily.
Monday 29th Visited DUMAN, returned to Base Camp, rain again today.
Tuesday 30th Sent Progress Report to SAIDOR. Inspected and took census KULILAU village, apprehended one NGIB deserter here.
Wednesday 31st Inspected GANGLAU, returned Base Camp, and prepared to leave next day for inland.

February 45.

Thursday 1st. Left Base Camp, inspected KUBUK passed on and camped SEGI.
Friday 2nd Inspected SEGI, apprehended 2 more NGIB deserters, left for ORINMA.
Saturday 3rd Inspected ORINMA and environments. Think the line here was incompleted; made note in V. Book, proceeded on to MEBU and camped.
Sunday 4th Did MEBU and SITABA, found deaths occuring amongst children in arms, thought to be infant colic. Despatched an M.T.T. to Madang for medicine and advice. Gave first aid to 2 patients. Found another NGIB deserter here.
Monday 5th Left for BUDAMU camped.
Tuesday 6th Inspected new village of BUDAMU issued new book. Sent in TOLAI boy found here. Left for MEBU in afternoon.
Wednesday 7th Left MEBU for GUHU No 1 then to BUTOTO and camped there.
Thursday 8th Lined and took census BUTOTO. Lulai helpful.
Friday 9th Took census at SIMINDIDI, line greatly improved since last visit. Camped here.
Saturday 10th Left for BIBO and KOTALOMBO.
Sunday 11th KOTALOMBO, adjoining BIBO, high country, very cool at night.
Monday 12th Returned SIMINDIDI.
Tuesday 13th Left for YAMBALA district. Good line up GUHU No. 2.
Wednesday 14th GUDI and GUBERAM didnot respond quite as well.
Thursday 15th Returned to SIMINDIDI, camped.
Friday 16th Along high range between rivers LALAM and DIDIM to YUNGENDAM. On to MOI-EP and on to DOGINGO, deserter from NGIB at MOI-EP. Camped.
Saturday 17th Lined DOGINGO. M.T.T. from MEBU arrived from Madang. Another NGIB deserter here.
Monday 18th Went on to census SINANGGE, camped.
Tuesday 20th Visited FOLGWAM and BORDA, returned to SINANGGE camped.
Wednesday 21st WADHO village arrived unannounced here, took their census and sent them home, left for beach and after inspecting two small village of DEIN and MINDARI, arrived at Base Camp.
Thursday 22nd Stayed at KULILAU heavy rain flooded rivers.
Friday 23rd Left Base Camp and camped at SINGOR.
Saturday 24th Left SINGOR and walked to SAIDOR HQ's.

....page No. 3

GENERAL (1)

CENSUS

The census throughout showed an improvement on last visit (in some cases a large improvement). Owing to general loss and disappearance of Village Books during the war it was difficult to check up on manpower during the previous patrol owing to the word having gone ahead that recruits were in demand. This time things were generally in a more settled state, and previous absentees pleaded guilty to having given way to panic before.
In all villages except four there were more male children than female.
Approximately 2,500 people were included in census. Village Books were issued or brought up to-date in all villages visited.
YAMBALA census will improve later, BIBO area had and unexpectedly good line up over 300.

Indentured Labour

After recruiting this area four months ago, I found that this time there was no more available labour under 3,000 feet owing to (1) Previous recruitment (2) Building of new villages in progress or (3) the village being small that any further I/L recruited would take the remaining props of that village.

ROAD TRACKS AND BRIDGES

Except for several places along and running from the beach, roads, tracks and bridges were in excellent order and found that small bridges had recently been re-newed and tracks freshly cut and cleaned, in more precipitous country, steps had often been cut and pathways formed and even graded. When a visitor is known to be approaching it is astonishing what natives can accomplish in this way, in a few hours. SIMINDIDI being the junction of four roads and they complaining of the large amount of work involved, I re-distributed some small lengths to other villages, and they all agreed on the justice of this. The former road from BUTOTO out to BIBO had disappeared under landslides and boulders and the road to BIBO now runs from SIMINDIDI. Several bridges over flooded rivers had to be replaced or repaired and rain throughout the trip caused heavy going at times.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Although most villages officials do not take much interest in the personal cleanliness of their people, they always have the food situation and land questions at their finger tips and mostly they try to do their job. The Luluai of BUTOTO showed most intelligence for a bushman. The M.T.T. have as yet no medical supplies and could all do with a little fresh schooling if possible.

HOUSING AND SANITATION

The housing situation remains about the same, although it is evident that returned I/L have ideas of better houses, generally the Luluai or T.T. has built himself a house on better lines than the other villagers. In such cases it was easy to illustrate to that village the advantages of a better housing system.
In one instance I condemned verbally two hastily constructed houses (in the new village of DIMAN) because these had been built hurriedly in anticipation of the visit and were of inferior construction.

.....page No. 2.

In all villages the fact was stressed that time was to be taken in building and quality was to have first consideration. The sanitation question cannot be settled by the mere giving instructions to make latrines, all villages had latrines to show for inspection, sometimes the children of the village used the one built for them but the adults in a lot of cases still resort to their own methods, (on account of superstition in many instances). There was never any evidence of bad sanitation in or near a village. The process of conversion goes on slowly however.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS

There had been an outbreak of whooping cough in several coastal villages, KUL still had the complaint but the other places had cleaned up. It had taken toll of 6 children in KUL and several at KUMISANGER and BIBI, medicine and advice was obtained from Lieut. Upton at Madang per runner whilst 17 cases were isolated and treated, M.T.T. being schooled in further treatment. Three weeks later it was reported by the M.T.T. that the complaint was reduced to 3 cases and having some medicine still unused it was safe to consider the complaint well in hand. KUL having fresh water and also the ocean right on the spot appeared to neglect their personel cleanliness very much, but the instruction given on this point had effedt, because 3 weeks later they were all scrubbed and clean in appearance.
A further complaint met with was said to be dyarrea or infant colic, MEBU village being the worst sufferer, but other villages throughout had had trouble with it. Attacking adults and children over one year, its duration is 3 to 5 days and the effects only mild, but infants in arms quickly succumber. Again assistance was obtained from Madang and the two M.T.T.'s (of MEBU and SITABO) were thoroughly schooled in the administration of castor oil and sulpha-dyazine tablets, while the surrounding villages were warned to seek immediate assistance from these 2 M.T.T.'s in the event of further outbreaks. About 1750 natives can be served from MEBU or SIMINDIDI with ease if the M.T.T. has the energy and essentials to carry on. Other ailments were only trifling and sores and ulcers rarely met with. All village officials warned to report immediately any untoward or mysterious illnesses appearing, under penalty of great displeasure for failure to do so. Personnel cleanliness in most villages left much to be desired but this is one thing that can be improved upon by frequent visits and lectures. Pigs and dogs are still in the category of "sacred animals" and talks on this subject to the natives are of little effect at present. Re the housing and proper treatment of them.

MTT's are NOT allowed to administer sulphadyazine under any circumstances. What was the sulphadyazine ? sulphaguanidine ? Potassium permanganate was used for. H.Q. 26/3.

FOOD

The food situation in every village now proves to be entirely satisfactory and after a few months more even the pigs will be back to pre-war number. Poultry is ver scarce and much prized however. Taro and Kau-kau comes along in its rotation and the numerous other crops are always in evidence.
KUL (again) were most reluctant to admit to having food, the reason no doubt being the Government Ration had been stored and distributed under the auspices of the KUL Tul-tul and they still lived in hopes of obtaining more, of the latest supply (only recently arrived after the visit of Colonel Peddington) 19 drums had been eaten by this village while 12 were still on hand (in a village house) that was 31 drums out of 50 to KUL.

.....page No. 3.

I disposed of the 12 drums to more deserving customers however. After inspection I found numerous scattered gardens. The several Village Officials have their own disciples who work the work differently owned portions of ground, while many private individuals also have gardens of their own. I caused KUL village to mark out a further area and commence work on a community garden to provide space for planting out the numerous patches of "nursery gardens" which they had in reserved I did not pursue this policy of forcing on other villages new gardens however as it is quite evident that they know the art of keeping themselves well supplied and will not falter in this respect.
One source of meat supply is the turtle which is available all the year round, boys from inland come down to the beach and build temporary shelters and seldom fail to make catches. If a village is fortunate enough to have good pig dogs (which are scarce) wild pigs are easily caught in the coastal strip, otherwise it is hard work to capture them. The tomatoes, a crop easy to grow and which will grow in profusion in the upland country especially is not popular with the native, this is a pity.
I was informed by the BAU plantation manager that between BAU and ERIMA Beach there are wild cattle roaming the foot-hills but did not meet with any.
During the Japanese retreat mutual assistance was sometimes rendered by villages to each other, especially in the matter of supplying shoots and seedlings for replanting.

NATIVE SITUATION

The enlightened state appearing in some places was evident in places where new villages were being erected.
Sites chosen were chosen more for their natural conveniences re water supply and garden space instead of the ancient idea of defence against hostile neighbours.
Was often able to give advice in this direction, MOI-EP was urged to remove from the rocky razor back on which they were perched and join YUNGENDAM in making a new village near the former site of WIHUNGA. This they promised to do.
Their gardens looked to be growing on almost perpendicular surfaces from a distance and water carrying was the main industry (for women and children).
At BIBO and KOTOLOMBO the natives had not had more than 2 previous visits years ago and were shy though cheerful and contented. Some men had 3 families complete while many others had 2 families, while a big persentage of the Mary's were pregnant apparently the whole bunch (the two villages being adjacent) numbered between 390 and 400 and were not bothered much with outside influence. The general phyique was not of a high standard however, although except for superficial coughs there was no sickness nor had there been any. About 20 people still remained away out of those who had decamped during the bombing by our planes (this place was near the line of Japanese retreat which commenced south of Saidor and came out near KUL and BUGATI on the beach again). Efforts were being made to get these few to return however, they were domiciled now at the back of BUGATI at a place called LAU-A. At BUTOTO part of the 190 inhabitants had at some previous period left their own ground and joined BUTOTO, now they desired to return and form a village on a desirable looking spur nearby called KARAKARA.

.....page No. 4.

Permission readily given and they were told to take their time and make particularly good houses.
At YAMBALA which is a district containing 3 places, GUHU No. 2 GUDI and GUBERAM, the natives were very backward and shy, although GUHU lined quite well the other 2 places only partially, next visit should show a good increase in the YAMBALA areas. An ex-mission boy from MEBU was sent ahead to these [illegible] did good work. It is bad to alarm these people as then becomes next to impossible to accomplish anything. Taking the census and compiling village books needed much time and patience with the aid of interpreter.
Although gardens were excellent here, the people were of poor physical stamps and unwashed. Three languages were met with during this patrol, the YAMBALA tongue being different from the natives to the West who again speak a different dialect to those on the beach. A good percentage of the adult males shown in the "taxable male column" of the census sheet could not be considered as I/L however, owing to age or physical standard.
Some of the women bearing children are extremely immature and it may be an advantage to village life in the long run if some standard could be fixed before a young girl was allowed to leave her parents house and become a wife.
Some of the chief elementary needs of the hill natives at present seem to be such things as soap, marmite, castor oil, epsom salts, cough mixture and salt, taking a central point like SIMINDIDI which has four roads running from it and could service approx. 1,750 natives, a clinic or store there in charge of a trained M.T.T. in infant welfare would be instrumental in saving life of newly born children and giving them a chance of surviving the critical first 12 months.
The natives do not take seriously the death of such young children at present. A native of Rabaul was discovered hiding at BUDAMU village 93 years with the village) he was on excellent terms with all and his influence had evidently been good.

TOPOGRAPHY

Re the topography of the country :-
From the beach at KUMISANGER up to DIMAN is a steady climb of about 8 hours passing through a lot of nice country fit for native cultivation, no other village is encountered en route owing to the unfortunate absence of running water wild pigs are numerous. Again after leaving the beach on another road from GANGLAU one arrives at KUBUK only a few feet above sea level but from KUBUK it is a steep climb on to SEGI.
From SEGI ONWARDS THROUGH ORIMNA, MEBU to GUHU No.1 it is very well favoured country, undulating or wide ridges, could carry a large population, oranges, cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, bannanas, onions and tobacco thrive all through here. This route was not used by the Japs in their retreat.

.....page No. 5.

After GUHU No. 1 although still fertile the country forms higher and narrower spurs and each village occupies its own spur generally having a river gorge in between, SIMINDIDI village forms a good centre for this area being the junction of four roads. To the north runs a long high ridge developing into a sharp razor back and leading eventually after a precipitous descent to the confluence of the rivers LALAM and DIDIM which then becomes the YAGANNON to the sea. To the south lies BIBO and KOTOLOMBO, to the east YAMBAL, area and to the west stretch a succession of villages leading eventually back to the coast at GANGLAU. All the country round SIMINDIDI is very mountainous indeed some of the villages reminded one of the "impregnable".

TRADE ROUTES There appears to be two trade routes patronised bythe natives around the SIMINDIDI - BUTOTO - BIBO area, the chief one lies away to the southward or south west, the journey takes the form of a pilgrimage on which whole families embark, travelling time is one week in good weather and up to 2 weeks in rainy season, the time of ~~s~~esence is indefinite. The name of the place to which they go is NAHU (big centre) with other smaller place names in the same vicinity.
The goods taken on these trips consist of GAM shells. Salt water in Bamboos (from beach). Guto nuts, coconuts (obtained from beach natives) and anything obtained from civilization such as razor blades etc.
In return they hope to obtained, small pigs, dogs, bows and arrows, spears, bark of trees for blanket manufacture.
The other place to which they go lies behind BUGATI but is reached by going down to the beach and thence in from BUGATI area to a place called LAU-A. The hill natives also trade directly with the beach boys using wooden plates and brush tobacco in exchange for Betel Nut etc.

MISSIONS. Mission activity is confined to the local boy (if any) appointed in pre-war days by the Madang mission. All mission boys from outside have long since gone home, but 6 or 7 natives of MEBU held tickets signed by one Paul Freyburg, but these like the M.T.T.'s had gone out of practice although their knowledge of placesxx further afield was utilized by me for gathering the people for census taking.

(Sgd) .....
P.H. EVERALL, W.O.11.

RAI COAST CENSUS. ANALYSIS

VILLAGE	CHILDREN M.	CHILDREN F.	ADULTS M.	ADULTS F.	TOTAL EXC: I/L	PRE-WARI/L	NEW I/L	TOTAL I/L	TAXABLE EXC: I/L	
KUL	32	27	30	29	118		10	10	21	✓
SAGA SAGA	6	4	11	7	28				9	✓
KUMISANGER	19	24	22	30	95		9	9	17	✓
DIMAN	17	12	16	19	64				10	✓
BIBI	9	14	15	16	54		2	2	10	✓
DUMAN	4	2	11	11	28	2		2	5	✓
KULILAU	7	2	9	10	30	1		1	3	✓
GANGLAU	6	5	14	13	38		2	2	8	✓
KUBUK	8	2	15	15	40	4	2	6	8	✓
SEGI	11	8	22	17	58	3	1	4	14	✓
ORIMNA	27	22	37	43	129	10	6	16	25	✓
MEBU	50	44	50	51	195	4	6	10	36	✓
SITABA	13	7	13	20	53		5	5	8	✓
BUDEMU	14	9	22	18	63			66	13	✓
GUHU No. 1	50	17	35	39	141		4	4	23	✓
BUTOTO	54	28	45	62	189	4	14	18	31	✓
SIMINDIDI	28	22	36	32	118	5	5	10	27	✓
BIBO	64	52	64	68	248	6	5	11	48	✓
KATOLOMBO	20	21	20	22	83		1	1	15	✓
GUHU No. 2	38	20	38	34	130		3	3	32	✓
GUDI	14	10	14	10	48				12	✓
GUBERAM	19	19	12	16	66				3	
YUNGENDAM	13	16	21	24	74	2	2	4	16	✓
MOI-EP	9	5	12	14	40		4	4	10	✓
DOGINGO	16	12	28	21	77		4	4	20	✓
SINANGGE	11	6	13	14	44		6	6	6	✓
WAHHO	20	5	21	14	60	3	4	7	12	✓
MOLGWAM	11	11	18	17	57		4	4	13	✓
BORDA	3	2	4	3	12		1	1	1	✓
DEIN	7	5	19	22	53		2	2	14	✓
MINDERI	17	6	20	25	68	2	2	4	13	✓
			TOTAL		2501					

Entered in Census Book
1/4
GB.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

KUBI

KEMISANAKA

BIBI

KULIAN

GANGLAN

MINDIRI

DEIN

SAGASAGA

DUMNN

GONAR RIVER

KUBUK

SEGI

YANGANION RIVER

SINMNDDE

BARD KALAWAM

ORIMNA

DOGING O

DIMAN

LALAM R.

R. WIDA

MEBU

MUI-EP

BUDAMU

YUNGENDAM

GUHU NEI

BUTOTO

SIMINDIDI

RUBERAM

GUHU NEI

GUDI

BIBO

KOTALOMBO

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

FHM:AW.

DS 30/1.

DS 20/1/43

District Hq.
Wau.
Madang.
13 Mar 45.

Hq. Northern Region,
Wau. Lae.

Patrol Report M39-44/45 - WO.2. Everall F.M.

WO Everall still tries to accomplish too much on patrol due to his eagerness to perform a good job.

Census:

The mountain people visited still show signs of timidity and complete census will not be achieved until they have full confidence in administration.

Indentured Labour:

The majority of the population is over 3000 feet. However a number of them are accustomed to visiting the beach on trading expeditions so possibly the areas are already infected with malaria. It is hoped that a more experienced officer will do the next patrol in the area and if it can be established that the population is already infected then recruiting is to be carried out.

Housing & Sanitation:

Too much cannot be expected with raw people but each new well constructed house can be regarded as a step in the right direction. Use of latrines and personal hygiene is a matter of education.

Health:

A native hospital is to be established at Saiaor. As the people become hospital concious their general health will improve.

Food:

I feel satisfied that the food situation is now in hand. The people have made good efforts to get their gardens re-established. KUL area were deliberately lazy but even they should now be self supporting. There has been an abundant bread fruit crop and there could not have been a dire need of rations when it is considered that even if KUL did use 31 drums of rice they consumed this amount over a period of almost two months - approximately two pounds per head.

The report is a good one.

Capt.
(F.H. McI.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED 19 MAR 1945
Date.....
DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1, 48

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
21 Mar 45

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

PATROL REPORT - MADANG No 39 - 44/45

By Lt F H EVERALL - NAA

The above report is forwarded with DO's comments.

2. It is a good informative report which indicates a good native situation and good work done by this officer.

3. With the majority of the population living in areas over 3000 ft I think we cannot expect to get many more labourers from this area. The present percentage of taxable males absent is 23%.

4. There is no indication as to the scale of the map submitted. DO is being instructed to draw the attention of this officer to DS Circular Instruction DS22/1 of 10 Apr 44.

Good Report

Maj
H L R NIALL
ADMIN COMD NORTHERN REGION

Copy to : DO MADANG (copy of circular referred to attached)

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

BAGASIN
3rd March, 1945.

DISTRICT OFFICER.
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 40/44-45 BY J.C. DOONAR.

AREA:- TEBINSARIK, WABUSARIK, MUSAK, BANAM, GALALIGUT, IGOI-SUMAU.

DURATION:- February 19th - February 26th.

PERSONNEL:- LIEUT. J.C. DOONAR and 7 R.P.C.

OBJECTS:-

(i) To check census of villages TEBINSARIK to GALALIGUT.

(ii) To carry out a second check of villages in SUMAU area where difficulties had been encountered on patrol M36.

(iii) To inspect rehabilitation in the villages mentioned in (i).

(iv) To make sure instructions issued on patrol M36 were being carried out in the IGOI - SUMAU area.

(v) To establish the fate of Allied airman believed to have escaped from crashed 'plane in the IGOI area during the enemy occupation.

DIARY.

February 19th. 45 — BAGASIN to BAIMARI - 5 hrs.

February 20th. 45 — BAIMARI to TEBINSARIK - 4 hrs.

February 21st. 45 — TEBINSARIK to WABUSARIK - 4 hrs.

February 22nd. 45 — WABUSARIK to MUSAK - 3½ hrs.

February 23rd. 45 — MUSAK to BANAM to GALALIGUT - 4 hrs.

February 24th. 45 — GALALIGUT to MERIOI - 3½ hrs.

February 25th. 45 — MERIOI to AMINIK - 3½ hrs.

February 26th. 45 — AMINIK to BAGASIN - 1¾ hrs.

GENERAL CENSUS:- No difficulties were met in this. The villages of MUSAK, BANAM and GALALIGUT were apparently visited by Messrs. GRAHAM and ENGLAND from FAITA sometime in 1943 - 44. No record was left of these visits and no census made. These villages were without books so new ones were issued. Under such circumstances it is difficult to find out if all natives lined. However there were no reasons to suspect absentees.

In the re-check of the villages of SUMAU area a great improvement was found. Village officials had benefited by my talk on previous patrol and I was pleased with the efficient was the check was made. All natives were present except those sick. Police checked on this.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:- All village officials were very helpful and the general atmosphere was pleasant. Mission influence is still apparent but schools are not used nor were any new churches erected. Two missions operated in this area and the natives informed me no love was

NATIVE AFFAIRS continued -

lost between the followers of the sect. Despite this I found many cases of inter marriage between these villages recently so the ill feeling cannot be very strong.

VILLAGES:- TEBINSARIK, WABUSARIK, BANAM and GALALIGUT have made new villages. Area's selected in all cases seemed good ones. These were clean and neatly arranged. All other villages are on their old sites and many new houses were constructed. A count of houses indicated that most of the people have returned from their bush houses. In the area from IGOI to AMINIK villages are extremely close together. As each village consists of a series of hamlets spread along the road one has the impression at times of walking through one continuous village. In eight hours actual walking time one passes through fourteen villages.

GARDENS:- From TEBINSARIK to GALALIGUT gardens are all producing. Some fine taro crops were inspected and pumpkins were plentiful. A large bean also is grown which bears in about six weeks. From IGOI to AMINIK gardens or a least crops are in various stages. IGOI has an exceptionally fine and large taro garden which is now partially bearing. In a month these people will have large quantities of food. KEPSAU, ARAMORI, DEIN, PEIDI and MERIOI have also large communal gardens but are not producing as yet. The same applies to all these villages to AMINIK. SUMAU and adjacent villages are still obtaining food from old gardens made on the step slopes of SUMAU mountain, taro, beans and bananas being the main crops. All villages are confident of a big crop soon and enquires were made as to the prospect of sale of their surplus.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:- General health appears good. The sick inspected were mainly old people or people with sores which are numerous especially among children. Although there have been deaths from what appears to be dysentery no cases were found. Villages were clean and the latrines inspected were good ones. The village of MUSAK which is an old one was the only place where flies were noticed. Strict warning was given in regard to dysentery and village officials were informed that there would be trouble should dysentery not be reported. All M.T.T.'s were despatched to GUM for medicines.

ALLIED AIRMAN:- Statements were obtained on this matter. There is now no doubt as to his fate. Statements have been forwarded yours under separate cover and the natives concerned have also been sent in. An added annoyance to the affair was the IGOI native ANIS accusing the MUSAK people of the betrayal. He was charge under N.A.R. 83 (b).

CONCLUSION.

Although this patrol started at TEBINSARIK apportunity was taken on the first day to inspect reconstruction work at BAIMARI. Since my last visit at the end of January much work has been done on new village site. Clearing of ground for new gardens also has been done. A strict watch is being kept on these people. This being my fifth visit there.

Attached to census state in the village of ZAGI which I visited from BAGASIN on 12th and 13th of February. It is an isolated village being about 1½ hrs. off the road from KUL..

VILLAGE.	BIRTHS. M.	F.	DEATHS. M.	F.	I/L.	CHILDREN. M.	F.	ADULTS. M.	F.	TOTAL.
TEBINSARIK	-	3	4	-	7	10	9	13	17	49
WABUSARIK	-	1	-	2	7	21	15	18	25	79
MUSAK (N.B.)					3	17	11	17	18	83
BANAM (N.B.)					1	20	8	21	28	77
GALALIGUT (N.B.)					2	29	20	43	41	133
ZAGI	2	1	1	5	7	21	13	22	23	79
TOTALS	2	5	5	7	27	118	76	154	152	480.

In calculating I/L in villages where new books were necessary names of natives indentured pre-war were omitted. It is no known if these people are still alive or if they have married away from their village. All those known to be in the R.P.C., NGG.I.B., LAE or employed by A.N.G.A.U. are entired.

Five natives were apprehendd who state they ran away from GUM COMPOUND. However these men are not on list of deserters forwarded by you. They have been sent to MADANG for questioning.

Noted NL 23/2

(Sgd) .....
J.C. DOONAR, lieut.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:RN.

DS 30/1/49

DS 30/1.

District Hq.
Angau.
Madang.
14 Mar 45.

Hq. Northern Region,
Angau. Lae.

Patrol Report M40-44/45 - Lt. Doonar J.C.

1. As previous reports indicated this patrol has established that the people of a vastly disturbed area are now settling down. This week 40 prisoners were released from prison for their part in the disturbances a It will be interesting to note whether their return will help progress and return to normal.

2. Distance is too great for the people to be able to dispose of any surplus foods to anywhere other than the BAGASIN post.

3. It was ascertained that the natives concerned in the fate of the allied airman had previously been subjected to enquiry. YALMAS served a term of imprisonment. Though there are no records held here to verify this members of the R.P.C. stationed here state that is so. No further action is deemed advisable.

4. Lieut. Doonar is at present at HQ receiving medical attention for tinea. He is in a run down condition and should be sent on leave as soon as practicable when due. It is hoped that he will return to Bagasin to complete a map of the area.

Capt.
(F.H. MOY.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 19 MAR 1945

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/49

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
21 Mar 45

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

PATROL REPORT MADANG 40-44/45

By Lt J C DOONAR - PO

The above report is forwarded with DO's comments.

2. The information of a good food situation is very pleasing and the report indicates a good native situation generally.

3. Lt DOONAR is due for leave this month and efforts will be made to get him on leave as soon as possible, though there is no chance of his going before the latter part of April.

Maj
H L R HALL
ADMIN COMD NORTHERN REGION

Encl.

Copy to : DO MADANG

41 of 44/45

KURUMLANG VILLAGE,
KARKAR ISLAND,
MADANG DISTRICT.
15 Feb 45

District Officer,
ANGAU,
Madang.

PATROL REPORT No. 4/44-45 BY J.B.CLAYTON LT.

Area Patrolled : Whole of KARKAR Is.

Object of Patrol : Investigations re anti-British propaganda.
Apprehension of deserters.
Investigation of labour troubles.
Census and statistics - pre war absentees etc.
Inspection of plantation labourers as to health and general physique.
Cash advances to Plantation labourers.
Payments under WD&NL authority.

Duration : 40 days.

Maps : KARKAR ISLAND - 1 inch to the mile.

Personnel:

L/Cpl KARO 2581	}	
Const. BAUR 5070B	}	
" PHAN 3265	}	
" WAMI 5009B	}	R.P.C.
" DINASI5092B	}	
" NATA 5073B	}	
" SIRIAN3646	}	
" SONONG3583	}	
Lulaai TOMATO	)	Karkar

N.B. Times from village to village were not taken as oftimes roundabout routes were taken to inspect water supply and new village sites etc. and times would have given a misleading interpretation.

W/O Healy E.M.A. submitting full report on medical side.

Medical Patrol and Dist.Service patrol working in conjunction proved very satisfactory.

J.B. Clayton Lt
Patrol officer

KARKAR ISLAND,
Madang District,

The District Officer,
ANGAU,
M A D A N G

REPORT OF PATROL TO KARKAR BY J.B.CLAYTON ET.

1. Arrived at DOGOWAN,KARKAR IS. on the 5th Jan.45.

Found the general situation far from good. Trouble appears to have originated during the period of enemy occupation on KARKAR. There is a lot of anti-BRITISH propaganda going on and a "go slow policy" as regards plantation labour. This appears to be in conjunction with the general trouble.

2. To give a clear picture of the situation it may, perhaps,be best to start from the beginning and work up to the present time,keeping sequence where possible.

(a) Before the Europeans evacuated KARKAR, they addressed their labour lines to the effect that the ENGLISH were not strong yet, but later when they were prepared the ENGLISH would return.

One KARKAR native gives his version as follows :-

" A lot of us believed your talk but a a lot were doubtful. Accordingly when the JAPANESE came,the foremost thought was your statement of returning,and although we had to do the bidding of the JAPANESE we still remained loyal towards you and awaited the day of your promised return. Others thought otherwise and went in wholly with the JAPANESE and during the JAPANESE occupation held sway and gave us a bad time. When the JAPANESE heard of your approach towards MADANG,Capt.MAIDA of the JAPANESE Army lined all the natives such as BUGEI,MAKAM,MUNAN and etc. and addressed them to the effect that the AMERICANS were proving pretty tough and for the moment the JAPANESE would have to leave KARKAR. But they would return. And so as the loyal sector awaited our return,the pro-JAPANESE await the return of the JAPANESE now and,in doing so keep up that loyalty to the JAPANESE by whispering pro - JAPANESE and anti-BRITISH propaganda."

(b) The JAPANESE first came to KARKAR in the SEK launch. They collected the two Methodist missionaries and then departed. About a week later,AITUL,the paramount Luluai of the TAKIA area,went to MADANG. About three days later he returned and sent the natives,MALTIAR and BUNAG to the KURUM Mission. They demanded the mission keys from the mission teacher named BER saying that AITUL required the mission stores etc. as presents for the JAPANESE. BER refused to hand the keys over so they smashed the lock,entered and packed a lot of stores. These they took to PATILO and AITUL took them over to the JAPANESE.

BER put a new hasp,staple and lock on the door. When AITUL returned he went to the mission himself,said that he knew there were more stores which he demanded. AITUL took these stores and gave them to the JAPANESE at AMRON.

When AITUL returned the next time,he was dressed in JAPANESE clothes and footwear and brought a large force of JAPANESE with him.

AITUL set himself up with the JAPANESE at KURUM. The head JAPANESE Native Administration officer, Capt. MAIDA, first resided at DOGOWAN Plantation but later moved to BIU. AITUL frequently dined with MAIDA and they held conferences. AITUL was, as it were, the District Officer. He did not move about much himself but sent his patrol officers out such as BUGEI and MAKAM.

(c) JAPANESE PERSONALITIES ON KARKAR DURING OCCUPATION

MAIDA :

Native Administration Officer and propaganda officer.

Regularly had natives such as AITUL to dine with him. At these times supplied natives with liquor. Pointed out to natives that whitemen never dined or drank with them.

Told natives that he was a former resident of RABAUL. Trochus fishing etc.

Description of MAIDA. Tall lean type - spoke fluent pidjin.

Relations with native women : Always had young native women at his residence. Natives voluntarily brought these women to him. Would not permit soldiers to interfere with the women.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS : MAIDA started a school at BIU.

System of education : Taught JAPANESE. Not long enough in occupation for any natives to learn or even have a working knowledge of the language but many natives know JAPANESE songs.

N.B. Told natives that they wished to live in harmony with them. Did not instruct native officials such as BUGEI to use "gangster" methods. This method adopted by such natives on their own initiative although JAPANESE did not take any action against them for doing this.

MATIMOTO : C.O. JAPANESE Forces on KARKAR. Purely military.

SATO : Spoke fluent Pidjin. Said to have executed a number of Allied personnel prior to coming to KARKAR.

(d) TYPE OF PROPAGANDA :

(1) Pointed out that whitemen never dined or drank with natives.

(2) That if JAPANESE occupied NEW GUINEA they would all be as one. JAPANESE males would marry NATIVE women. Native males would marry JAPANESE women.

(3) If JAPANESE in occupation the natives would do no work at all. JAPANESE would supply them with everything including ships and aircraft.

(4) Compared BRITISH occupation with (3) saying that whitemen only stole their ground and made profit for themselves.

(5) Pointed out that BRITISH gave them loincloths whereas JAPANESE gave them clothes.

3. TYPE OF NATIVES WHO CAUSED THE TROUBLE ON KARKAR.

BUGEI :

Present whereabouts : Transport driver MADANG.

Actions : Swaggered about KARKAR dressed in JAPANESE clothes and footwear. Wore JAPANESE sword. Slashed Peter AMATH across the face many times with a cane, then took him to JAPANESE. AMATH had previously told the natives that the ENGLISH would be back.

Patrolled KARKAR demanding pigs, fowls etc. Beat natives if they refused.

MAKAM

Present whereabouts : Bossboy DOGOWAN Plantation.

Actions : Similar to BUGEI.

MORKANAM :

Present whereabouts : GUDAGEN Plantation.

Actions : JAPANESE "P.I.B." Sgt.

Received recruits and instructed them in discipline and future work in AUSTRALIA.

A Sepik native named BANGAMI, now R.P.C. Const. PORT MORESBY refused to obey MORKANAM and co-operate with JAPANESE. Was taken to BIU by MORKANAM and made a public flogging example.

BER

Present whereabouts ?

Actions : One of the natives concerned in the assault of KWANHUNG. Stripped KWANHANG naked. Tied him to a pole, "pig fashion" and carried him to the JAPANESE. JAPANESE told natives to release him immediately.

MISSION TEACHER.

LUAGEN - Medical Tultul

Actions : Reputed to have recently prayed in the old Lutheran Church, saying - "God help the JAPANESE and have all the AMERICANS and ENGLISH killed.

N.B. The above is just a brief outline of some of the natives and their actions.

4. SITUATION GENERALLY ON ARRIVAL OF PATROL

Natives generally, to say the least, insolent. Plantation labour coming and going as they pleased.

Information to hand to the effect that a number of natives waiting for the next patrol to see whether the Government as weak as they thought. If so, they intended carrying out an era of lawlessness and rape.

An orgy of singsings going on. Houses in a tumble-down filthy state and scattered sometimes half a mile apart. Except in a few areas no attempt made to remedy this. Food situation excellent and very little work to be done in the gardens owing to fertility of KARKAR.

N.B. This applies mostly to the TAKIA District.

5. TYPE OF ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

(a) JAPANESE would be coming back and a big battle would ensue. JAPANESE would win. Whilst battle was on natives would have to retire to bush. SAGO was not to be touched now as they would need the sago for susterance whilst they were in the bush. Notices found at sago gardens viz:

"YUPELLA MERI I HARIM - I TAMBU
LONG WIRKIM SAKSAK"

(b) That the plantation labourers would never recieve any payment from the AUSTRALIAN Government.

6. The causes leading up to the present situation appear to be :-

(a) On re-occupation of MADANG, KARKAR natives given relief rations and medical attention but actions of natives such as BUGEI etc. passed over as of no consequence.

This has resulted in the discouragement of those natives who suffered at the hands of this "flash" clever type. From information gathered it appears that they, who awaited our return, are now, also against us and have, as it were, passed a "no confidence vote" re the AUSTRALIAN Government.

Their attitude is quite understandable as those natives who assaulted them and plundered their property, now hold the best jobs in ANGAU and PCB.

7. The JAPANESE by propaganda methods planted a seed which has grown anddeveloped into a tree. It would appear futile at this stage to merely cut the tree down as suckers would grow. It will have to be taken right out, roots and all.

The only apparent action that can be taken appears to be :-

(a) Counter-propaganda which in actual fact would be the truth.

(1) Explain BRITISH system of Government. Point out that to administer a country and look after the subjects medically etc. required money. That the whiteman pays tax and export duty etc. on his produce to obtain this money and that the whiteman in AUSTRALIA has to work. Only those with higher education, ability and initiative, held executive positions.

(2) That as with the whiteman - they also had to have education, ability and initiative to own and manage their own properties and businesses. That those natives as they gained education etc. would do likewise, but, that this cannot be done in a generation - it takes time the same as it has taken the whiteman.

(3) Point out the fact that clothes were forbidden because of health reasons and that it was in the interest of the natives themselves that this was done.

(b) (1) A thorough inquiry into the actions of natives such as BUGEI. Punishment of these natives if sufficient evidnce available.

(2) Restitution of plundered property where possible.

(3) Re-building and concentration of villages, paying particular attention to sanitary arrangements of the new villages.

8. Action taken to date : (15 Jan 45)

(a) Apprehension of six deserters.

(b) Apprehension of one native, trial and conviction for spreading false reports.

(c) Apprehension of one native, trial and conviction for assault.

(d) Apprehension of two natives, trial and conviction for adultery.

(e) AITUL sent to MADANG. This native holds a lot of power and no information would be forthcoming if he were in the vicinity.

N.B. deserters sent to MADANG to be dealt with by District Court.

(f) Advance of credit to plantation labourers.

(g) Gathering general information.

(h) Speech made out to give plantation labourers, village officials and village elders. (vide Appendix A.)

(i) Apprehension of two Sepik natives. JAPANESE spies who are known to have been captured in the RAMU area whilst obtaining information for JAPANESE. These natives also spreading anti-BRITISH propaganda. Forwarded to MADANG pending further information.

9. PLANTATIONS AND LABOUR SITUATION GENERALLY.

(a) The main trouble with labour has been the anti-BRITISH propaganda. No pay etc. from the AUSTRALIAN Government.

(b) Until recently labourers did not receive an issue of loin-cloths. This was quickly taken up by the propagandists to press home their points re no pay etc.

(c) The fact that no inquiries made re the "bash" tactics of certain natives during the JAPANESE regime. This gave the impression that the Government was weak and the natives could do what they liked and get away with it. One of the stories spread about was to the effect that if the masters or boss-boys tried to hurry them they were to gather together and thrash the masters and boss-boys. No action would be taken by the Government.

(d) The policy of the P.C.B. appears to have been production, first and foremost.

Had the policy been :-

(1) Managers quarters.

(2) Labour quarters.

(3) Ensuring that plantation labourers received their calico issues regularly as in base areas.

(4) Drying kilns.

(5) Production.

this would have helped the situation generally and must have paid in the long run. This has not been the base of the trouble but, nevertheless, has gone a long way to aggravate it.

Another theme taken up is that the labourers at the ANGAU Native Labour compound, MADANG, receive twice the meat issue of plantation labourers and do very little work.

(e) Lieut. Easton of the P.C.B. would like to ~~xxx~~ start a system on the plantations wherein married quarters would be built on plantations similar to the married police constables quarters at MADANG. The married males would bring their wives to reside with them. Wives would be signed on, do the lighter duties which would keep them out of mischief and also relieve the labour problem considerably.

Single labourers have a mess where they could file through, army style, sit down and have their evening meal. Hot water to be available to wash their dixies on completion of meal.

The above sounds very sound, should cause much more contentment and stop a lot of the adultery trouble which is going on owing to the segregation of husbands and wives.

(f) Copra cutters : Copra cutting is skilled work, and apart from carrier lines is possibly the heaviest work in the Territory. No incentive is given to plantation labour to do this skilled and heavier work. Copra cutters recieve the same pay, ration issue etc. as do the natives who do the lighter duties such as grass cutting, weeding etc.

Possibly an extra issue to copra cutters and night kiln attendants and a separate mess, would give an incentive for this heavier and skilled work thereby increasing the harmony and helping considerably in the general management of the properties.

16 Jan 45 : Visit by District Officer. Situation on KARKAR discussed. Instructions received as to what action to take and what policy to adopt on KARKAR patrol.

10. Luluai's House and house for other villages erected at DUMAD village as an example for the others to follow - (vide Appendix B). On beach villages latrines built out over the sea. Kitchen seperate from living quarters and built on beach. Fowl house about 40 yds behind house. Pig pen about 55 yds behind fowl house.

Bush villages to be much the same only differnce being in the order of the layout - House, fowl house, latrine, pig pen.

27 Jan 45:

All village officials brought in to DUMAD. Lined and given a talk as to what was expected of them. Paramount Luluai SALUM addressed them and allotted days to work on the erection of the new villages which are to be built on a community system, and days allotted for work in gardens.

Spokesman for village officials gave a speech to the effect that they were all sorry about the past and they had been fools to listen to and believe the JAPANESE propaganda. Expressed appreciation for the Government now adjusting the actions of BUGEI and followers. Said that they liked the type of villages they had to build and would settle down and re-new and concentrate their new houses etc.

The above sounded allright and I think they were quite genuine, but, they will soon settle again into an attitude of apathy and indifference if patrols are not carried out at regular intervals and the people compelled and encouraged to carry out their good intentions.

Village officials told that singsings were forbidden until such time as their villages were in order.

Piles of fruit, poultry, galips etc. were brought to DUMAD as a present for the Government. It was explained to these people in a way so as not to hurt their feelings, that this food could not be consumed and would only be wasted. Told to give some to the Constabulary, have a feast themselves and then return to their villages and get them in order, thus showing their appreciation by bettering themselves and helping the Government.

11. To give an idea of the type of thing which is now being complained about it may perhaps be best to give one of the statements which have been taken :-

Statement of MASOG, MOBAN Village, KARKAR.

"The medical tultul of MOBAN was a patrol officer and clerk appointed by AITUL the Paramount Luluai of TAKIA.

He came to MOBAN and toldus this and said that the Luluai's and Tultul's of the ENGLISH rubbish were finished and that he intended putting us in our place. He beat ANANAI and WETAK who are my younger brothers. My elder brother named KURUM went to MASAG and said - "you cannot beat my small brothers like that, they have not one anything to you". GUMIN the medical tultul then went away and later returned with BUGEI, MUNAN and a number of others. They took my brother KURUM into the bush behind KAVASOP and fastened a rope around his stomach. The rope was drawn taught compressing his stomach into a circumference of about 20 inches (indicated). One end of the rope was thrown over the bough of a tree and he was hauled up and left suspended by the rope around his stomach. He was left like that for about half a day. All these men wore JAPANESE clothing and boots. ~~THEX~~. He was beaten intermittently with a cane whilst suspended. He was then dropped to the ground and kicked in the stomach and chest. His ribs were all broken.

My brother [illegible] only a young man but he is like an old man now. H[illegible]s always sick. Sometimes he tries to work for a day or two but he then has to go to his house where he lies down incapable of doing anything for a week or two when he tries to work again, with the same result."

Statement of TOMATO Luluai.

BAGER of LANGLANG village was married but wanted another woman who was already betrothed to another man. This arrangement that BAGER wanted to make could not be approved of by the woman's relations and the woman herself did not want to marry BAGER. BAGER then sent word to BUGEI and MAKAM. Later BUGEI arrived with MAKAM, DIDEI and UDEL.

BAGER paid BUGEI two pigs to have the matter fixed up. BUGEI, MAKAM, DIDEI and UDEI, then went to the village where the woman lived. They beat the woman first and gave her to BAGER. They then went and beat the womans relations, two of them were old men.

BAGER still has this woman.

The foregoing gives a good indication of the type of natives that have caused trouble and are still causing trouble on KARKAR.

12. After the departure of other Europeans from KARKAR when hostilities started, the two mission bodies on KARKAR endeavoured to recruit each others flock. A situation arose over which the white missionaries lost control, and an era of lawlessness reigned. The natives of one mission sect cut down the schools of the other and vice versa.

It has been very difficult sorting all this out as the object has been to get information re the actions of natives of the BUGEI type and not irritate the past mission situation for which the natives are not to blame.

13. Twelve natives arrested for assault etc. and sent to MADANG pending trial by District Officer on completion of patrol.

14. 29 Jan 45 : Commenced patrol around island. Every village and hamlet was visited and patrol completed this day - 14 Feb.45.

GENERAL

15. HEALTH : Health found to be fairly good. Only minor outbreaks of dysentery occurring. Main trouble appears to have been the breaking down of previous yaws through lack of continuity of treatment. Health in the inland villages was found to be inferior to that on the coastal villages. A very large percentage of the inland village people suffer from goitre. Water supply in a number of inland villages is very poor.

A high percentage of insanity is evident on the island. This was not realized at the commencement of the patrol, otherwise a record would have been kept and the percentage shown.

Possible reason of insanity : The system of marriage on KARKAR is exchange of sisters. This would be allright had these people carried out the system over the whole area. This has not been the case. It can be seen that the exchange for years has been concentrated in groups of two or three villages in the vicinity of each other. Village officials such as SALUM the Paramount Luluai appear to fully realize the situation and say that they have encouraged the people generally to go further afield with the exchange system.

They also state that they encourage the system of paying pigs etc. for brides instead of the sister exchange.

The latter system would be far the best. The younger men would be able to go further afield for their wives. With the present system the marriages are arranged between the parents - the bridal couple do not have a say in the matter irrespective of their desires. Many complaints, which arose from this system were made. For instance the parents of a young woman complained that she would not remain with her husband. On bringing the couple concerned in it was found that the wife was clean skinned and physically a perfect speciman. The husband was under - sized, badly formed and covered with grillae. The woman complained that she hadnever liked her husband from any aspect. On the other hand complaints were made that the husband had thrown his wife out because she had grillae.

There are 4,854 males and 4,146 females on KARKAR. (vide appendix C.) This means that if every male has one wife 708 must remain celibate. In many cases the male has two and three wives. This makes the situation worse still.

During the patrol many village officials asked me to forbid more than one wife - not because they realize that there are 708 more males than females on KARKAR but because of the inevitable troubles that they have to contend with that arise when a man has two or three wives.

They were all informed that a law to this effect would have to come from a higher authority. They were encouraged to use their influence to discourage this practice.

It seems tragic that through our anthropological tendencies and adherence to native customs that this state of affairs should exist - a state which must retard and not advance these people.

HOUSING, HYGIENE AND VILLAGES GENERALLY.

There is no particular design of house in operation on KARKAR. About eight houses on the island have a type of jack roof which was the old custom. Some of the houses are on the ground, some raised. Ninety percent of them resemble dog kennels. Wombats could possibly move about in them with comfort. Except in the eight houses mentioned with the jack roofs no ventilation is provided.

The people are very pleased with the type of house they have been instructed to erect. An enthusiasm to better their living conditions has been fostered. During the patrol it was found in every instance that sites had been selected. Some were completely new sites in the vicinity of the old ones. In these clearing and burning was in progress. Others chose the present site and at these it was found that timber and building material was being concentrated for the re-building.

URUGEN village is about the only bad site. The people of this village have to go two miles to the coast to get their water. This means that only drinking and cooking water is carried. Water for personal hygiene non-existent. However, these people did not desire to move so nothing was done about the matter. The Luluai was desirous of the hamlet URARA joining the main village of URUGEN when the re-building takes place.

DEROKITAM a hamlet of KINIM are re-building at the Luluai's village of KINIM.

BIRAG and YUKYUK, both inland villages requested that they re-build on the coast, making the one village to be known as BIRAG. They stated that this was the old site of the village and they wished to return to it. There were no ground complications as the ground belonged to them.

BISON - KULKUL. These two villages suffered very badly with the dysentery epidemic. The village officials, elders and Paramount Luluai discussed the situation and they agreed that it would be best for them to join together and form the one village. The population of the two villages will only total 177. These two villages were only a few hundred yards apart. They agree that the new village be known as BISON.

KURUMLANG - KUBURNE: Ditto BISON-KULKUL. To be known as KURUMLANG.

MANGAR : This village with a population of only 173 people, was found to have two Tultuls and two medical Tultuls. On inquiry it was found that one Tultul and one Medical Tultul looked after the Catholic sector and one Tultul and one Medical Tultul looked after the protestants.

These people were given a long talking to and it was explained to them that they were the one people and that they must work together in communal harmony irrespective of their religious views.

The Luluai of this village openly admits that he has Pro-Japanese tendencies. A thorough inquiry was made and it was found that Mr.Kyle prior to the war had selected the old Tultul - a very good type and many years standing as a Tultul - as the Luluai, but, owing to the influence of AITUL the Paramount Luluai, the present Luluai had eventually been given the 'hat'.

The present Luluai dismissed. Tultul elected as Luluai. One Medical Tultul dismissed - all subject to approval by District Officer.

The Paramount Luluai or his second in command were present at all discussions. No changes were made until every aspect had been discussed with those concerned.

HYGIENE : Was found to be very poor. Latrines appear to be very seldom used. Difficult to get deep latrines in a number of inland villages owing to rock formation.

People on the coast instead of using the sea, mostly excrete in the bush behind the villages.

All villages have been instructed to erect a latrine for each family group. This should go a long way to eradicate this trouble as natives will not use communal latrines.

GENERAL VILLAGE LAYOUT : As per appendix B. People told that if they kept their pigs in pens for about a month and fed them regularly each evening, they could then release the pigs during the day and they would automatically return in the evenings. The same thing was explained to them as regards their poultry. Thousands of eggs must be wasted in the bush by their present system, or at least lack of system.

At DUMAD where houses were built as examples, a fence was made around each house with a certain type of timber which germinates. These do not grow to any size and can be kept trimmed. Clover is available on KARKAR and the people were encouraged to plant this inside the fences or hedges surrounding their houses.

PROPAGANDA AND NATIVE SITUATION: Appendix A was read to all village officials and elders. This was enlarged upon. It was explained that New Guinea was in the near proximity of Australia. Japan was an island and thousands of miles away. Every endeavour was made to impress upon these people that they were part of the BRITISH EMPIRE.

Early in the patrol I was asked what the difference was in the AUSTRALIANS and the ENGLISH. I thought it best to explain Viz :

That AUSTRALIA was a part of the BRITISH EMPIRE. That the population in AUSTRALIA was not large. AUSTRALIA had joined up with the ENGLISH and were regarded as ENGLISH although the particular sector was known as AUSTRALIA. Had this not happened AUSTRALIA would be conquered by larger and aggressive nations and the people oppressed. Accordingly AUSTRALIA protects NEW GUINEA and the NEW GUINEA people should regard themselves as ENGLISH in the same manner that the AUSTRALIAN'S do. That the KING was the ruler of the whole lot but as he was a long way away he elected the Government to represent him. On one occasion I was asked was it not so that the Church ruled the King. Discussions on this subject were throughout tactfully evaded and the foregoing question was answered with the plain statement that the KING was the Supreme Power.

In every village where the patrol camped for the night the flag was flown and at retreat the village officials were instructed to standbehind the police and salute when the police presnted arms.

NATIVE SITUATION : The attitude of these people on arrival of the patrol was insolent and sullen. Their whole manner has now changed and they are now cheerfully getting to work with the re-building of their villages.

I think the talks they have been given has done a lot of good but the main factor is,I think, the apprehension of such natives such as BUGEI,AITUL etc. This seems to have done more good than anything in restoring their confidence in the Government.

PEOPLE GENERALLY : Apathetic and indolent. This is probably due to inbreeding or more likely to the fertility of the island which has extremely rich soil which entails very little garden work. This leaves very little work on their hands and the main pastime appears to be writing letters telling tales on each other and stirring up trouble generally. Here again the people are divided. One Mission sector has taught the KRANKET dialect and the other Pidjin. This means that on this small island which is only 50 miles in circumference, four languages are in operation - WASIKA,TAKIA,KRANKET and PIDJIN.

Our aim to advance these people and bring them together as a people must be hindered by this sort of thing. Pidjin is a basis for English and at least enables these people to have social intercourse with each other as a whole.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS : These as in any other place vary. SALUM the Paramount Luluai proved himself during the enemy occupation. His No.1 and No.2 Lulua's are particularly good types. TOMATO the No.2 Luluai accompanied the patrol throughout. I cannot speak to highly of the work he did. He is a well set up young man of about 38 years of age. A strong personality andcommand. Well balanced with sound and same views and NOT a bully which is very often the case with the stronger personalities. He too proved himself during the enemy occupation.

Medical Taltuls : A high percentage of these are a bad type. An aggressive type who have edged their way in,not because they had any interest in the medical work but for the power they would derive from being officials. In many cases they have encroached on the duties of the Luluai's and Tultuls. The powers of MTTs and their work in conjunction with the Luluai and Tultul were stressed in every village.

Notes [illegible] 28/3

VILLAGE COUNCILS : Would be the worst thing that could happen to KARKAR. The people know what they want but unfortunately all they want is even an easier existence than they have at present. Anything that has the slightest hint of physical effort is abhorrent to them. Village and tribal warfare have been non existent for years, owing to the fertility of their ground the cultivation of their gardens requires very little physical effort. They have just drifted into a life of indolence. They are by far the laziest crowd that I have seen. They don't even walk - they slouch.

Village officials need plenty of support. They have the necessary leadership in the Paramount Luluai SALUM and his Lieutenants. Firmness and encouragement is badly needed. There is a lot of work to be done on KARKAR rebuilding and sanitation etc.

If these officials were given support and disciplinary measures taken against those who did not obey their lawful orders KARKAR would become a different place and it would go a long way towards snapping these people out of their present apathetic state.

SUGGESTIONS : (a) Dismissal of AITUL Paramount Luluai. Should this man retain his official position, untold damage will be done. Chaos will result, the people will lose confidence and the bad type will again hold sway.

(b) SALUM Paramount Luluai put in charge of the whole island. A number of officials have requested this from the TAKIA area. State that they often wished to go to SALUM for advice but when AITUL became Paramount Luluai he forbid them to d this and they were forbidden to have relationwith the people of the WASIKA area (the boundary divides the island in two.) AITUL was the aggressor throughout and caused bad feeling between the WASIKA and TAKIA.

SALUM is too old to get about much himself but he has a very able Lieutenant in TOMATO who could patrol the island and report to SALUM.

LABOUR SITUATION : All plantation labour were given a talk (vide Appendix A) and also lectured as to their responsibilities.

O.I.Cs Plantations gave every assistance to the patrol (with the exception of the O.I.C. KULIM Plantation who went out of his way to make things difficult)

A number of the plantation O.I.Cs have reported that their labour has settled down and are working cheerfully and well.

Plantation labour advanced 10/- each of their credit.

R.P.C. Detachment : I cannot speak too highly of the personnel whom W/O Phillips selected for this patrol.

Their behaviour throughout was excellent and the whole credit for this goes to Cpl KARO who would be a tower of strenght to any type of patrol (Vide Appendix D.)

Natives apprehended : 35 natives have been apprehended. A Compound has been erected at KURUMLANG. Cases for prosecution have been compiled. All in readiness for arrival and trial by District Officer.

Lt
Patrol officer

COUNTER JAPANESE PROPAGANDA (APPENDIX A.)

1. ORAIT - YUPELLA I HARIM. BIPO TAIM LONG PAIT I KAMAP FASTAIM,GAVMAN NA MASTA,I GARIM WANPELLA TOKTOK LONG YUPELLA. MIPELLA I TOK,INGLIS I NO SITRONG NAU. INGLIS I NO REDDI LONG PAIT,NA I HADWIRK TUMAS LONG PAITIM SIAMEN. OLA SOLDIA BILONG MIPELLA I GO PINIS LONG PAIT LONG HAP BILONG SIAMEN, NA OLI KISIM BIG-GAN,NA SIP,NA BALUS NA SAMTING BILONG PAIT I GO WANTAIM. JAPAN I KAMAP LONG NUGINI NAU,TASOL BIHAIN MIPELLA I SITRONG,MIPELLA I KAMAPBEK NA RAUSIM JAPAN. MIPELLA I TOKIM YUPELLA LONG SINDAUN GUD NA WETIM MIPELLA I KAMAPBEK BIHAIN.

2. ORAIT NAU - SAMPELLA MAN I HARIM DISPELLA TOKTOK NA TINKTINK GUD LONG MIPELLA.TASOL,SAMPELLA BIGHED,NOGAT !!! OLA BIGHED I GO KWIKTAIM TUMAS LONG JAPAN NA MEKIM SAVI YUPELLA I LAIK SINDAUN GUD. OL DISPELLA BIGHED I STILIM SAMTING BILONG YUPELLA. SAPOS YUPELLA I NO HARIM TOKTOK LONG OLA BIGHED - ORAIT,OLA BIGHED I BIN PAITIM YUPELLA.

3. ORAIT - MIPELLA I SITRONG NAU. MIPELLA I RAUSIM JAPAN PINIS.TRU,I GAT HAP-HAP I STAP LONG SIPIK YET,TASOL - SAMTING NATING,WE STAP SIP NA SAMTING BILONG IM ?

MIPELLA I SITRONG NAU. MIPELLA I RAUSIM NA BAGARAPIM JAPAN PINIS. SAPOS JAPAN I KEN WINIM MIPELLA ORAIT,IM I BIN WINNIM MIPELLA PINIS LONG TAIM MIPELLA I NO SITRONG.

4. ORAIT,MIPELLA I SITRONG NA RAUSIM JAPAN. FASTAIM MIPELLA I KAM MADANG NA I GAT PLANTI WIRK TUMAS LONG SOLDIA,NA GAVMAN I NO SITRETIM SAMTING BILONG YUPELLA YET. TASOL WIRK LONG SOLDIA I SLAK LIKLIK NAU,NA I TAIM BILONG SITRETIM SAMTING BILONG YUPELLA.

5. OLA SAMTING BIGHED I STILIM LONG YUPELLA,I MAS BEKIM LONG YUPELLA. OLA BIGHED I PAITIM YUPELLA I GAT TRAVEL NAU. MIPELLA I NO GAT KROS LONG YUPELLA I KARIM KAGO LONG JAPAN, NA SAMTING OLASEM,TASOL, BEL BILONG MIPELLA I HAT LONG OLA BIGHED I GO NATING LONG JAPAN,NA HELPIM JAPAN,NA MEKIM SAVI YUPELLA I LAIK SINDAUN GUD. SAPOS BIGHED I BIN PAITIM YUPELLA, NA STILIM SAMTING BILONG YUPELLA,ORAIT - NOGUD YUPELLA I HAIDIM - MOASETTA YUPELLA I TOK NAU,NA SITRETIM OL DISPELLA SAMTING.

LONG TAIM MIPELLA I GO FASTAIM - ORAIT - I GAT PLANTI MAN I HARIM TOK LONG MIPELLA NA SINDAUN GUD.MIPELLA I KAMAPBEK, NA OLA BIGHED I TINK YET LONG GRIS BILONG JAPAN NA TINK TOKTOK BILONG JAPAN I TRU,NA I WETIM JAPAN I KAM,NA PUTIM NABAUT TOTOK NOGUD LONG MIPELLA. SAPOS MIPELLA I PAINIM DISPELLA BIGHED,ORAIT - mipella I MEKIM SAVI.

6. MIPELLA I SAVI LONG GRIS JAPAN I GIPIM YUPELLA. ORAIT NAU - NAMBAWAN : JAPAN I SAVI SINDAUN WANTAIM YUPELLA LONG KAIKAI NA GIPIM TOKTOK LONG YUPELLA - OLI TOK - WAITMAN I NO SAVI SINDAUN KAIKAI WANTAIM YUPELLA OLASEM.

ORAIT NAU : BIGPELLA MASTA I GAT BIGPELLA WIRK, IM TU I NO SAVI SINDAUN WANTAIM OLA MASTA I NO GAT BIGPELLA WIRK. TASOL, BIGPELLA MASTA I NO SAVI TINKTINK NOGUD LONG ARAPELLA MASTA I NO HOLIM BIGPELLA WIRK. NAMBAWAN BOSSBOI BILONG POLIS, IM TU I NO SAVI SINDAUN KAIKAI LONG NARAPELLA. IM I FASIN BILONG MIPELLA TASOL. NA I OLASEM LONG YUPELLA BOI. YUPELLA I NOKEN SAKIM TOK LONG OLA MASTA, YUPELLA I NOKEN SAKIM TOK LONG OLA LULUAI NA TULTUL, TULTUL I NOKEN SAKIM TOK LONG LULUAI NA LULUAI I NOKEN SAKIM TOK LONG WAITPUS OLASEM SALUM. YUPELLA LONG PLANTESIN NOKEN SAKIM TOK LONG BOSSBOI NA BOSSBOI NOKEN SAKIM TOK LONG MASTA. SAPOS MASTA I GAT NAMBAWAN LONG IM, IM TU I NOKEN SAKIM TOK LONG IM - I OLASEM.

7. ORAIT - NAMBATU : JAPAN I GIPIM GRIS LONG YUPELLA OLASEM. IM I TOK SAPOS JAPAN I SINDAUN LONG NUGINI YUPELLA I KEN SINDAUN NATING NA JAPAN I GIPIM SIP NA BALUS NA SAMTING OLASEM LONG YUPELLA. GAMON ! JAPAN I KISIM MANI WEA LONG PE-IM DISPELLA SAMTING ?

I OLASEM - SAPOS MIPELLA I NO SINDAUN LONG NUGINI, ORAIT, I GAT PLANTI MAN MOA OLASEM JAPAN I KAM SINDAUN LONG NUGINI. NUGINI KLOS TU TUMAS LONG OSTRELIA, NA MIPELLA NO LAIKIM NARAPELLA MAN I STAP KLOSTU LONG OSTRELIA NA BIHAIN BAGARIMAPIM MIPELLA. JAPAN I STAP LONGWE MOA. BILONG WANEM I LAIK KAM NUGINI. JAPAN I BILONG AILAN NA I LAIK KISIM GRAUN BILONG YUPELLA TASOL. GRIS FASTAIM - NA BIHAIN MEKIM SAVI YUPELLA.

ORAIT - FASIN BILONG INGLIS I SINDAUN LONG WANPELLA PL[illegible]GLIS MAS LUKAUTIM OLA MAN BILONG PLES I SINDAUN LONGIN.

ORAIT - MIPELLA I SINDAUN LONG NUGINI NA MAS LUKAUTIM YUPELLA. TASOL, MANI I NO SAVI KAMAP OLASEM POAPOA NA KUKAI. SAPOS GAVMAN I NOGAT MANI HAUSAT I KEN LUKAUTIM YUPELLA. ORAIT, OLA MASTA I KAM SINDAUN WIRKIM PLANTESIN NA SAMTING OLASEM. TASOL IM I NO SAVI HOILIM OLTUGEDDA MANI I WINNIM. NA GAT SAPOS MASTA BILONG PLANTESIN I WINNIM WANHANDRED PAUN - ORAIT, GAVMAN I KISIM FAIVPELLATEN PAUN LONG BAI-IM KARASIN, PE-IM BOKTA NA KIAP BILONG LUKAUTIM YUPELLA.

BIHAIN YUPELLA I LAIN PINIS - ORAIT, MAN I GAT GUDPELLA HED IM TU I KEN HOLIM PLANTESIN NA SAMTING OLASEM. IM TU I I KEN PEI-IM BIGPELLA TKIS LONG HALPIM ARAPELLA MAN. TASOL DISPELLA SAMTING NOKEN KAMAP KWIKTAIM TUMAS, I HAD WIRK FASTAIM LONG LAINIM YUPELLA LONG WIRKIM SITRET BUK, NA MAS-IN NA SAMTING OLASEM. BIHAIN MAN I GAT GUDPELLA HED NA I LAIK WIRK SITRONG, IM I HOLIM BIGPELLA WIRK. MAN I NOGAT GUDPELLA HED I MAS MEKIM

NARAKAIN WIRK. MIPELLA TU I OLASEM,LONG OSTRELIA NA NARAPELLA PLES.

8. ORAIT - NAMBATRI : JAPAN I GIPIM KLOS LONG SAMPELLA MAN NA GIPIM TOK OLASEM - INGLIS I NO SAVI GIPIM KLOS LONG YUPELLA. ORAIT - I TRU, MIPELLA I NO LAIKIM YUPELLA I PUTIM KLOS,TASOL MIPELLA I OLASEM TAMBUNA BILONG YUPELLA,NA MIPELLA I TINK OLASEM - SAMPELLA BOI I SAVI WASIM GUD KLA.,TASOL PLANTI BOI I NO SAVI DISPELLA FASIN. SAPOS MAN I PUTIM KLOS NA KLOS I STAP DATI,NA BIHAIN I GAT PLANTI GRILI NA SAMTING OLASEM I KAMAP LONG SIKIN BILONG OL. I OLASEM TU - SAPOS REN I WASIM KLOS NA KLOS I GAT WARA, YUPELLA I NO SAVI TEKWE KLOS NA PUTIM DRAIPELLA. NOGAT, YUPELLA I SAVI SINDAUN KLOSTU LONG PAI-A NA MEKIM DRAI KLOS OLASEM, NA BIHAIN KUS I KAMAP LONG BRESS NAU PLANTI MAN I DAI.

9. ORAIT,MIPELLA KAMAPBEK LONG NUGINI. TAIM MIPELLA I KAMAPBEK MIPELLA I LUKIM YUPELLA I NOGAT KAIKAI NA PLANTI MAN I GAT SOR NA DISPELLA SIK LONG PEKPEK BLUD. JAPAN I GIPIM DISPELLA SIK LONG YUPELLA NA MIPELLA I SORI LONG YUPELLA NA SELLIM KAIKAI I KAM NA DOKTA,NA MARESIN LONG LUKAUTIM YUPELLA.

ORAIT - SAMPELLA MAN I SAVI MIPELLA LAIK LUKAUTIM YUPELLA,TASOL SAMPELLA BIGHED I STAP NA PUTIM NABAUT TOKTOK NOGUD LONG MIPELLA,NA HAMBAG LONG WIRK.

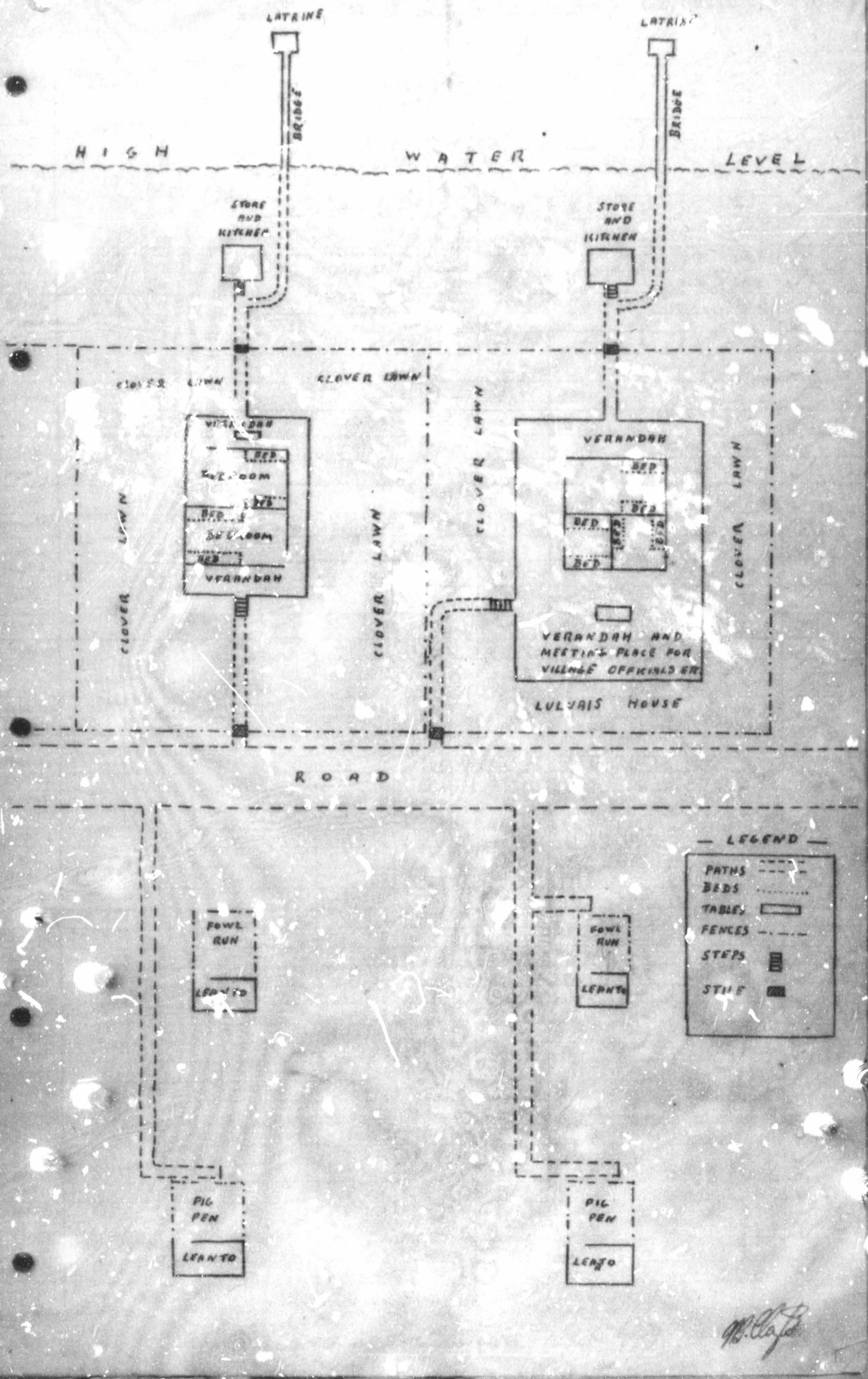
ORAIT, I TAIM NAU BILONG SITRETIM OLDISPELLA SAMTING. DISPELLA MAN I SAVI PUTIM NABAUT TOKTOK NOGUD,I GAT TRAVEL. OLA BIGHED I PAITIM YUPELLA LONG TAIM JAPAN I STAP,NA STILIM SAMTING BILONG YUPELLA, IM TU I GAT TRAVEL. BOI I HAMBAG LONG WIRK LONG PLANTESIN,IM TU I GAT TRAVEL.

10. NA YUPELLA LONG KARKAR NO TINK GUD LONG PLES BILONG YUPELLA. HAUS I LAIK POALDAUN NA STINK PINIS, NA HAUS I NO STAP GUD LONG WANPELLA PLES BILONG LULUAI, OLA HAUS I STAP NABAUT NABAUT TASOL. YUPELLA I SINGSING NABAUT TASOL. YUPELL A I MAN,NO PIG. YUPELLA MAS WIRKIM NUPELLA HAUS NA PUTIM HAUS WANTAIM LONG PLES BILONG LULUAI. SINGSING I TAMBU. BIHAIN PLES I SITRET,ORAIT,SINGSING I KEN KAMAP NAU.

ORAIT - YUPELLA BIGHED, LUKAUT !
YUPELLA BOI BILONG HAMBAG LONG PLANTESIN,LUKAUT !
YUPELLA BILONG PUTIM NABAUT TOTOK NOGUD, LUKAUT !

TOK I PINIS.

APPENDIX B.


LATRINE
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BRIDGE
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HIGH WATER LEVEL
STORE AND KITCHEN
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VERANDAH AND MEETING PLACE FOR VILLAGE OFFICIALDER
LULVAIS HOUSE
ROAD
FOWL RUN
LEAN TO
FOWL RUN
LEAN TO
PIG PEN
LEAN TO
PIG PEN
LEAN TO
LEGEND
PATHS
BEDS
TABLES
FENCES
STEPS
STILE

CENSUS STATISTICS - KARKAR ISLAND (Appendix C)

VILLAGE	DISTRICT	½ P.C.B KARKAR	½ ANGAU NATIVE LABOUR	MIS. WITH JAPANESE	NOT RTD PRE WAR	IN VILLAGE ADULTS M	ADULTS F	CHILDREN M	CHILDREN F	PERCENT ½ P.C.B. KARKAR	PERCENT ½ ANGAU N/LABOUR	PERCENT MIGRATED JAPANESE	PERCENT NOT RTD PRE WAR	PERCENT MALE ADULTS ABSENT	
DID	TAKIA	8	13	3	3	43	61	49	35	11.4	18.5	4.3	4.3	38.5	✓
BORDMAN	"	5	19	1		48	59	62	52	6.8	27.4	1.3	—	35.5	✓
GAMOS	"	12	9			52	54	55	48	16.7	12.3	—	—	29.0	✓
LILOI	"	20	3	3	3	55	61	66	40	23.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	34.6	✓
WAKON	"	4	4	1	3	20	35	24	24	12.5	12.5	3.1	9.4	37.5	✓
KAVASUP	"	12	6	5	2	27	49	44	35	23.0	11.5	9.5	3.8	44.8	✓
MARUP	"	36	12	1	5	81	101	100	107	26.6	8.8	1.0	3.6	41.0	✓
BAFOR	"	30	1	7		50	93	67	77	34.1	1.0	7.9	—	43.0	✓
KUDUK	"	19	1	1		34	53	49	48	34.5	1.8	1.8	—	38.1	✓
MOBAN	"	12		2	1	24	38	35	38	37.7	—	5.0	2.5	45.2	✓
[illegible]	WASIKA	14	1		2	37	27	28	17	26.0	2.0	4.0	—	32.0	✓
MARANGIS	"	5	10			22	33	33	27	13.5	24.0	—	—	40.5	✓
MATER	"	4	11		1	22	22	26	17	10.5	29.0	—	2.6	42.1	✓
KENG	"	12	7			34	40	26	19	22.4	13.2	—	—	35.9	✓
KAVIAK	"	8	9		1	26	43	51	36	18.1	20.5	—	2.3	40.9	✓
KINIM	"	5	5	1	1	30	28	23	25	11.9	11.9	2.4	2.4	28.6	✓
DEROKITAN	"	3	2	2	2	14	22	15	16	13.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	39.1	✓
NARER	"	12	9			46	47	52	45	18.0	13.4	—	—	31.4	✓
SIGENTIKO	"	13	12			56	56	61	58	14.3	13.2	—	—	27.5	✓
URUGEN	"	25	6			63	98	82	75	26.6	6.3	—	—	32.9	✓
VRARA	"		4			15	11	17	13	—	21.0	—	—	21.0	✓
SANGANA	"	11	11		1	40	52	50	41	14.9	14.9	—	1.4	37.2	✓
DIMER	"	8	7		4	17	28	42	25	21.0	18.4	—	10.5	49.9	✓
GIAL	"	9	17		1	52	70	62	61	11.4	21.5	—	1.2	34.1	✓
LANGLANG	"	5	4			18	24	28	25	18.5	14.8	—	—	33.3	✓
[illegible]AMI	"	8	11		3	43	58	60	34	12.3	16.9	—	4.6	33.8	✓
KORDPAK	"	9	3		3	21	24	26	33	25.0	8.3	—	8.3	41.6	✓
TVELTVEU	"	5	6		3	21	33	26	19	14.3	17.1	—	8.5	39.9	✓
LELTIEU	"	6	2		1	18	17	20	24	22.2	7.4	—	3.7	33.3	✓
MAPOR	"	6	5		3	31	39	37	34	15.3	11.1	—	7.6	34.0	✓
KAUL 1	"	6	10	1	2	42	51	54	46	10.0	16.6	1.6	3.2	31.4	✓
KAUL 2	"	7	6	1	2	28	32	36	41	16.0	13.6	2.2	4.4	36.2	✓
KAUL 3	"	7	5		3	33	49	53	38	14.5	10.4	—	6.2	31.1	✓
APARI	"	3	4		1	29	31	26	35	8.1	10.8	—	2.7	21.6	✓
NGOR	"	4	2		1	14	22	16	12	19.0	9.5	—	4.7	33.2	✓
WADAU	"	5	4		2	23	26	19	15	14.0	11.2	5.6	5.6	36.4	✓
MUZUK	TAKIA	2	4	2		8	15	21	7	12.5	25.0	—	12.5	50.0	✓
KABRAM	"	2	2			13	14	10	7	11.9	11.9	—	—	23.8	✓
BIRAG	"	6	11	1	1	38	45	45	39	10.5	19.3	1.7	1.7	33.2	✓
KATUM	"	4	5			16	17	27	23	16.0	20.0	—	—	36.0	✓
[illegible]AILO	"	6	6	1	1	29	60	29	28	13.3	13.3	2.2	6.7	35.5	✓
WARAT	"	4	5			14	9	18	6	34.3	21.7	—	—	56.0	✓
PAIN	"	3	5			20	29	22	18	10.0	16.6	—	6.6	33.2	✓
ULUL	"	7	11			36	41	56	39	11.6	18.0	—	10.0	39.6	✓
KUMBELO	"	13	19			41	71	67	73	11.1	17.8	—	3.6	32.5	✓
PATILO	"	5	13	2	2	57	71	54	59	6.0	14.3	2.6	9.5	32.4	✓
BIU	"	3	14	1	1	34	48	34	42	5.5	24.0	1.8	3.7	38.0	✓
DAUP	"	3	4		1	16	25	26	10	12.5	17.0	4.1	4.1	33.6	✓
DUMBO	"	8	6		2	28	42	36	31	17.0	12.7	6.3	4.2	40.4	✓
KURUM	"	17	6		5	31	55	53	67	28.8	10.1	—	8.4	37.2	✓
MANGAK	"	17	1		4	36	43	52	42	29.2	1.7	—	6.8	27.6	✓
BISON	"	11	4		1	30	48	34	34	23.9	8.6	—	2.1	34.7	✓
[illegible]BOOMERANG	"	4	4		1	25	39	24	18	11.7	11.7	—	2.6	26.4	✓
KORVAITBUR	"	8	1		3	14	17	15	12	33.3	4.1	—	4.1	41.6	
54		471	369	38	74	1745	2252	2165	1894	17.5	13.4	1.4	2.7	35.1	

Entered in Census Book 16/4 GB

(Appendix C)

CENSUS STATISTICS -- KARKAR ISLAND

Male adults indentured to P.C.B. KARKAR	471
" " " ANGAU N/Labour	361
" " migrated to JAPANESE	38
" " indentured pre war and still absent	74
" " resident in their villages	1745
" children	2165
Total male population	4854
Female adults	2252
" children	1894
Total female population	4146

Percent indentured labour: 35.1 % male adults are absent from their villages. This figure was derived from the total male adult population which includes aged, cripples and incapacitated. Very few able bodied men are left in the villages. A conservative estimate of the tatable male population absent from their villages would be in the vicinity of 80%.

General : The above figures show that 53.9% of the population are males and 46.1% females. This means that 7.8% of the male population must remain celibate.

B. Clayton D.O.

B. Clayton

(Appendix D)

REPORT ON R.P.C. DETACHMENT

5070B	Const.	BAUR	- Well disciplined, keen and conciencious. Can be trusted on solo missions.
3265	"	PHAN	- do.
5009B	"	WAMI	- do.
5092B	"	DINASI	- do.
5073B	"	NATA	- Good worker. Well disciplined when working with main party but prone to get into mischief and cause trouble if sent on missions by himself.
3646	"	SIRIAN	- Good worker. Well disciplined when working with main party under supervision. Prone to get into mischief and cause trouble if sent out by himself. I have had this const. on three patrols. He has a very handy knee which always gives trouble when he wants an extra day in a village to carry on a love affair. Cheerfully forgets the ailment and limp when the story doesn't work.
3583	"	SONONG	- Had occasion to have this Const. reprimanded on the last patrol. He has worked well and gone out of his way to re-establish himself. Should do allright if kept under a good NCO. Not to be trusted by himself.
2581	L/Cpl	KARO	- I cannot speak too highly of this NCO. He is far the best that I have experienced. He is gentle with the aged and children and a firm hand with the arrogant type. He has a very shrewd knowledge of natives and has a happy knack of being able to sort out real trouble and idle gossip. He has a very good command. Has given the constables under him numerous talks on their responsibilities and continually impressed on them the fact that they go to a village to settle troubles andnot cause them. He has had nine years service and a record of loyalty troughout the New Guinea Campaign. He is well worthy of promotion and I feel sure that Capt. Moy and W/O Phillips would verify these remarks - also Capt. O'Donnel under whom I believe he had his early training.

Forwarded to OC RPC Aitape 26/3/46

B. Taylor Lt
Patrol Officer

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - KARKAR Is. APPX.E.

VILLAGE	DISTRICT	LULUAI	TULTUL	M.T.T.	REMARKS
DID	TAKIA	SINGIROK	BAIEM	M.T.T.	
BOROMAN	"	KIONG	MATU BANIK	SILIM	
GAMOG	"	MARIO	BAU	KAIL	
LILOI	"	MANGEM	IGAK		
WAKON	"	APUAL	WAKON	MOBAN	
KAVASUP	"	GADONG	MUNGOT	ALOMAN	
MARUP	"	SIBET	BUBUN ABAI	MAMOL TAFUL	
BAFOR	"	GALABILOM	KING KANUK	WANAK ALAKUM	
KUDUK		ANANG	SENG	SAKAR	
MOBAN	"	BAUI	MUSOP	TONOL	
MOM	WASIKA	SILIK	DEMPOLEI	KOAM	Appointed MTT on trial
MARANGIS	"	LANG	DIBISA	MULUL	
MATER	"	KARATIGA	ATUMULIN	LAPEN	
KENG	"	MIO	GURANG		
KAVIAK	"	KATIMOL	MAMOS	PALANG	
KINIM	"	GAB	KURUMANG	PAILAM	
NARER	"	SURABIAL	BALAION	WOK	
SIGENTIKA	"	MAKAIAI	MAMOL	NANGOR	
URUGEN	"	SIKIMUN	PANU GUMBAK KUMUK	TU NUGUR	
SANGANA	"	GARAB	PIPIEL	SARANG	
DIMER	"	KWANSIL	KAPATAN	KANUK	
GIAL	"	ABUK	BANGIN GARE	LO BERUN	
LANGLANG	"	TOMATO	BOUM	MELANGON	
BANGAMI	"	TOMATO	NAMOS	BARAM	Luluai best on island
KOROPAK	"	KUANANG	MURUM	IRENG	
TOGUTUGU	"	KUANANG	SARAWAI	LOKOBEK	
MAPOR	"	KOS	ALIS	IKUM	
KAUL No.1	"	SALUM P.M. TROMRI	MATARAP	SIWING	Salum Paramount Luluai. Remained loyal during enemy occupation.
KAUL no.2	"		BALANG MOAP		
KAUL No.3	"		YOPGI	KURIRI	
(APARI (KAUL No.4	"		KOVEI	MASGOI	
GNOR	"	MAS	KIOUS	DABAGOI	

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Continued) Appx E.

VILLAGE	DISTRICT	LULUAI	TULTUL	M.T.T.	REMARKS
BIRAG	TAKIA	BABAU	GALAM	MAYAM	
KOBAM	"	BILIK	GEM		
KATUM	"	GANEI	NAGIR	MANAM	
KAVAILO	"	MADOM			Tultul & MTT to be selected.
WARAT	"		NAMARUSU	DOKATUK	
PEIN	"	BABUK	MARIU	KUMED	
ULUL	"	PIOK	TIBUN	TATU	
KOMORIAN	"	SIBAUK	MUGIL KASU	NAULUK SAUAI	
PATILO	"	LABI	MALBAL	BAI WAGUM	Doing a good job as Luluai
BIU	"	TAIK	SIBUT NALAI		Taik do.
DAUP	"	GU	YANANG	NETIAI	MTT on trial
DUMAD	"	TAMGOL	KISABIN	YAMAI	Kisabin on trial.
KURUM	"	DEMI	TANG	ALOI	Aloi on trial.
MANGAR	"	~~KIKEK~~ DIWAN	RIT	RABIN	
BISON	"	TAKA	GIRIK		
KURUMLANG	"	YAMAT			
KURUMTAUR	"	YAMAT			

N.B. Tultuls and MTTs to many for population. Quite a number should be dismissed when villages rebuilt and concentrated. AITUL Paramount Luluai responsible for a number of these cases. AITUL now on trial for assault and being a Japanese agent.

Lt
Patrol officer

APPENDIX F.

SUGGESTION FOR SULPHUR BOXES - KARKAR Is.

It is suggested that sulphur boxes for the treatment of GRILLAE be introduced in the villages of KARKAR.

These were tried at Kokareng Plantation MANUS and after eighteen months there was not a case of skin disease left amongst any of the plantation labourers.

The principal is as follows :- Fire is lighted and water heated in the container under a 44 gal. drum. A cigarette tin with burning sulphur is placed in the drum. Patient sits in the drum with blanket folded around neck and overlapping the drum so that sulphur fumes will not be inhaled.

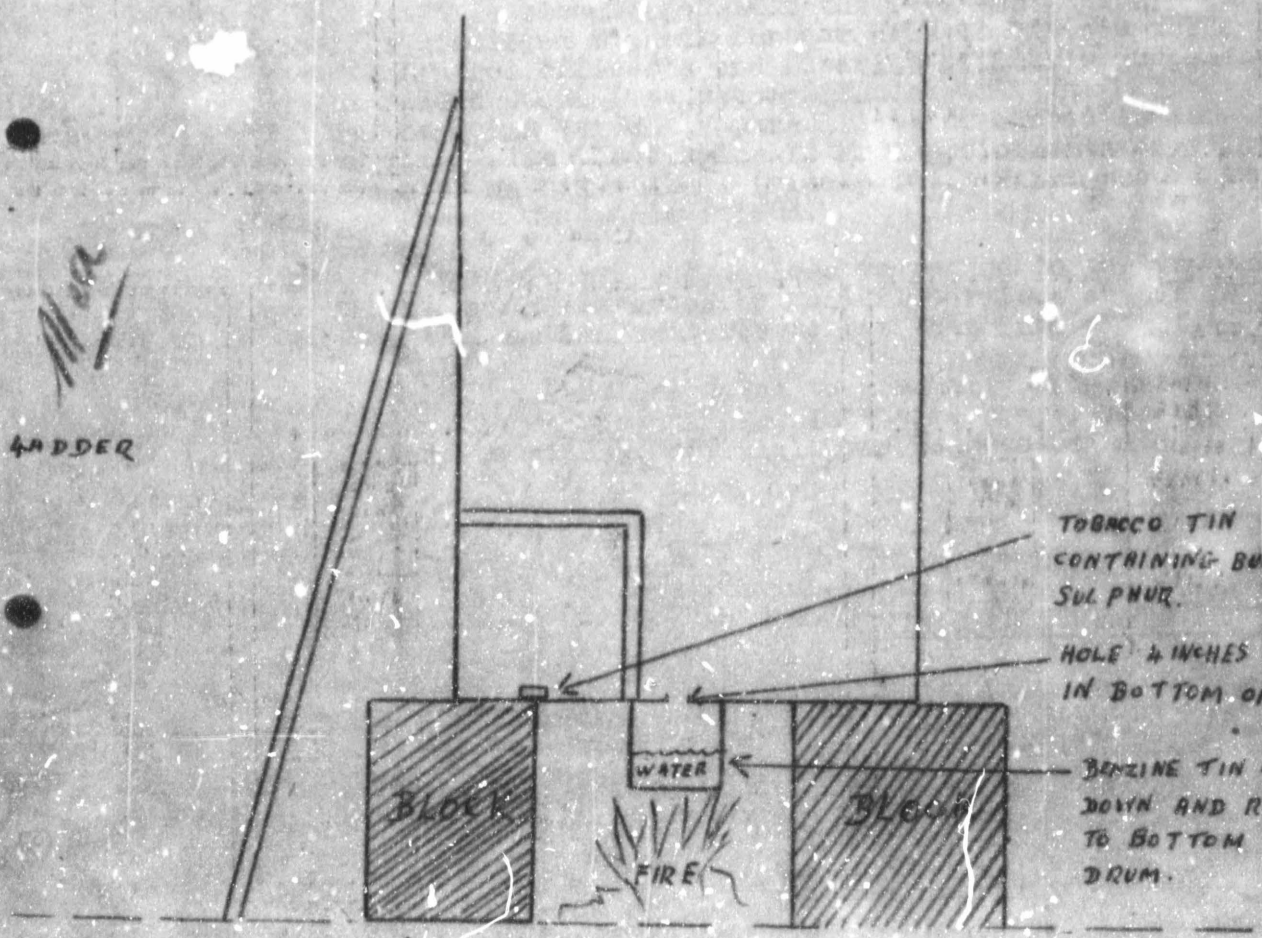
The steam causes perspiration opening the pores of the skin. Sulphur fumes kill the infection.

Some patients stay in for ten minutes, some twenty, then bathe in the sea to prevent chill. This perhaps is not absolutely necessary.

It was found that patients were doubtfull about this at first but after seeing results there was a line up every afternoon after the days work to have treatment.

Face of course has to be treated with salicylic acid and metylated spirits.

This could be ~~xxxxxx~~ easily supervised by Medical Tultuls.



DISTRICT SERVICES
28 MAR 45
ANGAU

DS 446.
27 MAR 1945
ANGAU

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/50

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
26 Mar 45

25

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

PATROL REPORT - MADANG 41 - 44/45

By Lt J B CLAYTON - PO

The above report is forwarded with DO's comments.

2. The report is most informative and gives a very clear picture of the KARKAR Is situation.

3. I think that this officer has done much to rectify the situation. DO should send him back for a follow-up patrol in May or June.

4. The percentage of absentees is large, and the return to KARKAR as labourers of as many natives under indenture as possible is a good plan.

5. Concentration on production before adequate accomodation for labour was constructed was bad policy by PCB personnel in the MADANG District. It is hoped that Lt ESSON's suggestions can be put into effect.

6. It is recommended that the Paramount Luluai AITUL be dismissed without further delay. It is considered that the Patrol Officer's and District Officer's judgement can be relied upon. The recommendation that the Medical Tul Tul of MOBAN (vide p 7 para 11) be dismissed is concurred with; also the dismissals and appointments of village officials of MANGAR village (vide p 10). SALUM should be able to manage the whole island.

7. Lt CLAYTON's suggestions in regard to the treatment of grillae could be tested by Medical Services and if satisfactory, action be taken to put them into effect.

8. Action shouldbe taken to gradually eliminate "sister marriages" in KARKAR. Intensive propaganda with the support of village officials may be successful.

Capt
for Maj
H L R NIALL
ADMIN COMD NORTHERN REGION

Copy to : DO MADANG.

DS. I assume that the offences referred to in this report are being investigated with a view to trial?

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

DS 30/1/50

DS 30/1.

District Hq.
Angau.
Madang.
14 Mar 45.

Hq. Northrn Region,
Angau. Lae.

Patrol Report M41-44/45 - Lt. Clayton J.B.

The attached report by Lt. Clayton is informative of conditions on Karkar Island prior to his patrol. Whilwt he was operating on the Island I visited the area on three occassions and a decided improvement is noticed in the attitude of the people and it is felt that Lt. Clayton's efforts have left a lasting effect.

2. At the conclusion of the patrol I spent a week on KarKar dealing with the native ringleaders. It was impressed on the people that the action taken was not vindicative but merely just punishment of "quizzlings" who were in the minority. The population generally wished to remain neutral but owing to strong personalities a few natives were able to hold sway. For those who either remained loyal or neutral the cup of bitterness was filled to the brim when, on our re-occupation the same natives were restored to positions of authority. Faith in our justice was tmporarily lost. Now an atmosphere of cheerfulness and confidence exists.

3. Better spirit exists in the plantation lines. Plantation work under present conditions is arduous. Plantations were short of medical supplies and labour houses were mean structures. No lap lap issue had been made nor had any wages been received. The efforts of the medical assistant have cleared up the physical condition of the labour lines; lap lap issued and wages have been paid and improvement of labour quarters are now being made. Labourers are now more cheerful and overseers report that allotted tasks are easily accomplished. Trade store facilities are being made available by P.C.B.

4. General health throughout the area has benefited as the result of WO.2. Healey's efforts. This E.M.A. has done excellent work. He is a good type, energetic and with a fine appreciation of the native he quickly gains their confidences.

Noted. Med Lt Col 28/3

5. An increase in the number of polygamous marriages during enemy occupation is evident and has a detrimental effect. The more common sense village official has expressed concern and state their intention of discouraging the practice. There are two hundred labourers foreign to Karkar Is. employed on P.C.B. plantations. Arrangements are now in train to substitute these with a like number of married Karkar labourers from GUM Compound. This will alleviate the over recruited state of the island in that the labourers will be placed on plantations near their villages.

6. Existing housing is atrocious. The attached plan is not as elaborate as it may seem and it is in the people's interests that they rebuild on the lines indicated. No hardship will be incurred. Foodstuffs are in surplus quantities and the villages can steadily improve their dwellings. They were accustomed to living in villages and these formations have only broken down since the war.

7. The Paramount Luluai SALUM remained loyal throughout. AITUL actively co-operated with the enemy. He is a bad domineering type whose actions, according to past history savoured of graft and imposition even before the enemy occupation. He is at present serving a term of imprisonment for assault. There are many other misdeeds too, which have now faded due to effluxion of time. I request his dismissal. His return to Karkar in authority will have a detrimental effect on the whole situation.

8. A Base Camp in charge of Const. BAUA has been established at BISON. This is the center of the most lethargic people. Const. BAUA has had previous Base Camp experience in the Sepik District and can be trusted in that capacity.

for (F.H.MOY.) Capt.
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED 19 MAR 1945 DS
Date.....

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/50

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
26 Mar 45

HQ
ANGAU (DS)

PATROL REPORT - MADANG 41 - 44/45

By Lt J B CLAYTON - PO

The above report is forwarded with DO's comments.

2. The report is most informative and gives a very clear picture of the KARKAR Is situation.

3. I think that this officer has done much to rectify the situation. DO should send him back for a follow-up patrol in May or June.

4. The percentage of absentees is large, and the return to KARKAR as labourers of as many natives under indenture as possible is a good plan.

5. Concentration on production before adequate accomodation for labour was constructed was bad policy by PCB personnel in the MADANG District. It is hoped that Lt ESSON's suggestions can be put into effect.

6. It is recommended that the Paramount Lulusi AITUL be dismissed without further delay. It is considered that the Patrol Officer's and District Officer's judgement can be relied upon. The recommendation that the Medical Tul Tul of MOBAR (vide p 7 para 11) be dismissed is concurred with; also the dismissals and appointments of village officials of MANGAR village (vide p 10). SALUM should be able to manage the whole island.

7. Lt CLAYTON's suggestions in regard to the treatment of grillae could be tested by Medical Services and if satisfactory, action be taken to put them into effect.

8. Action shouldbe taken to gradually eliminate "sister marriages" in KARKAR. Intensive propaganda with the support of village officials may be successful.

Maj
H L R HIALL
ADMIN COMD NORTHERN REGION

Copy to : DO MADANG.

Excellent Report

Not acted by HQ DS.

Sub-district Office,
ANGAU, BOGATTI.
27 March 45.

District Officer,
District Headquarters,
ANGAU, MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. BOGADJIM 1/45.

Report of Patrol by NX 87967 Lieutenant A.R.Haviland, Patrol Officer to villages in the Urigina Circuit in the Bogadjim Sub-district of the Madang District.

OBJECT OF THE PATROL: Compilation of New Village Books and issue of same;
Recruiting from villages where quota not filled;
Revision of ability of natives to support themselves from own village gardens;
Routine administration duties.

REFERENCE: Bogadjim, Mt.Kubari, Dumpu and Urigina Sheets 1 : 63360. 2037 Madang Sheet 4 Miles to 1 inch.

PERSONNEL: NX 87967 Lieutenant A.R.Haviland, Patrol Officer,
No. 3286 L/Cpl. Buigunai, R.P.C.;
3769 Const. Manartnau, R.P.C.;
2707 Const. Yalingu, R.P.C.;
3782 Const. Kumil, R.P.C.;
2717 Const. Obokupan, R.P.C.;
2903 Const. Wananimbo, R.P.C..
Average of thirty carriers-village to village.

DURATION OF PATROL: from 3 Mar 45 to 26 Mar 45 (inclusive).

DATE OF LAST PATROL: August,1944 - District Services.

DIARY:

3 March left Sub-district Office Bogatti (WO6998) 0730 hrs.arrived Bawak (WO 6394) 0930 hrs.Compiled and issued new Village Book. Appointed Councillors. Left 1130 hrs arrived Aivau (WO 5991) 1230 hrs. Left 1530 hrs. arrived Kwato (WO 5888) 1630 hrs. Compiled and issued new Village Book. Appointed Councillors. Camped.

4 March left for Yaula (WO 5987) 0730 hrs. Arrived 0830 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 0910 hrs.arrived Kulel (WO 5187) 0945 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Returned to Yaula. Left 1100 hrs. arrived Mabeluku (WO 6284) 1245 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left for Asui(WO 6585) 1430 hrs. arrived 1550 hrs. New Village Book compiled. Councillors appointed. Left 1645 for Damoina (WO 5883)arrived 1900 hrs. Camped.

5 March Damoina Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 0900 for Yakopi (WO 6174) arrived 1000 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left noon for Saipa (WO 6271) arrived 1330 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1530 hrs.for Paipa (WO 6470) arrived 1630 hrs.

6 March Left for Kankirya 0630 hrs.arrived (WO 6865) 0800 hrs., arrived Dumpu Base Camp 1200 hrs. Camped.

7 March Left for Bebe (WO 6655) 0900 hrs. arrived 1000 hrs. New Village Book issued. Councillors appointed. Returned to Dumpu Base Camp. Camped.

8 March Inspection of air strip at Dumpu. Inspection of Labour Line and quarters. Check of stores. Camped.

9 March Attending to mail ex Madang. Transported one ton of Kaukau from Base Camp garden to Kesawai(WO 5271) by Jeep and Trailer. Returned to Dumpu Base Camp. Aircraft Piper Cub - Pilot and Colonel Savage, 1st.Aust.Army Sigs. forced down-lack of fuel. No fuel available. In response to ground signals fuel flown in and party left for Lae.

10 March Left Dumpu Base Camp 0630 hrs.arrived Kesawai (WO 5271) 0920 hrs. Unable to locate villagers of No.1 Kesawai. New Village Book compiled and issued to No.2 Kesawai (WO (5667). Councillors appointed. New Village Book compiled and issued to Asasa (WO)5868 .

Asasa Councillors appointed. Eleven recruits.

11 March Sunday - observed.

12 March Left for Koropa (464732 - 1:63360-Urigina Sheet) 0700 hrs. Arrived 0900 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1000 hrs. for Isareba (WO 4574) arrived 1100 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1400 hrs.for Ketuba (WO 4577) -arrived 1610 hrs. New Village Book issued. Councillors appointed. New Village Book compiled and issued to Ongoru (WO)4782. Councillors appointed. Camped.

13 March Left 0730 hrs.for Korona (WO 4279)-arrived 0830 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1000 hrs.for Sausi No.1 (WO 4277)-arrived 1045 hrs. New Village Book compiled and iss issued. Councillors appointed. Returned to Korona.after visiting Bunoguna (WO 4376) where New Village Book issued. Councillors appointed. Left Korona 1400 hrs. for Yagambu-arrived 1445 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1600 hrs for Aiambi (396824-1:63360-Urigina Sheet)-arrived 1645 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Camped.

14 March Left 0700 hrs for NO.2 Urigina (381859-1:63360-Urigina Sheet) arrived 0730 hrs.(New Village Book issued No.1 Urigina includes No.2.) Left 0800 hrs.for No.1 Urigina (385854-1:63360-Urigina Sheet)-arrived 0840 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Camped. Heavy rain.

15 March Left 0730 hrs.for Danaru (331885-1:63360-Urigina Sheet)-arrived 0930 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1100 hrs.for Usino (265899-1:63360-Urigina Sheet)-arrived 1330 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Camped.

16 March at Usino compiled and issued New Village Book for No.2 Sausi-Heavy rain and swamp prevented visit to village. Camped.

17 March Left Usino and returned to No.1 Urigina. Heavy rain. Camped.

18 March Heavy rain. Roads swamped. Sunday observed.

19 March Left No.1 Urigina 0700 hrs.via No.2 Urigina-Aiambi-Yagambu to Korona - second attempt made to get to Yonapa (347741-1:63360-Urigina Sheet)-unable to cross swamp and river. New Village Book for Yonapa compiled and issued at Korona. Left 1030 hrs by short road to Ketuba arrived 1130 hrs. Left 1400 hrs. for Koba (WO 4982)-arrived 1600 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Camped.

20 March Left 0630 hrs.for Mateloi(WO 5183)-arrived 0730 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left for Biri 0945 hr arrived (WO 4984) at 1100 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1400 hrs for Kisa (WO 4783)-arrived 1500 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1600 for Sana(WO 4583)-arrived 1700. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Camped.

21 March Left 0730 hrs for Korigina (WO 4584)-arrived 0800 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 0930 hrs.for Uria (WO 4386) - arrived 1045 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left Noon for Raibana (WO 4495) arrived 1400 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1530 hrs. for Wivai(WO 4892)-arrived 1630 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Camped.

22 March Left 0630 hrs.for Yabie (WO 4997)-arrived 0730 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. "Liberator" Bomber-inside port engine missing-heading southerly. Left 0900 hrs for Adjuai (WO 5396)-arrived 1015 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1300 hrs.for Balaia(WO 5895)-arrived 1600 h. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Camped.

23 March Left 0630 hrs.for Buai (WO 6096)-arrived 0730 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 0900 hrs for Sinaji (WO 6398)- arrived 1000 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1140 hrs.for Wuya(WJ 6103)-arrived 1245 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Camped.

24 March At Wuya - routine administration - mending saddlery.

25 March Left 0700 hrs. for Ato (WJ 6205-arrived 0815 hrs.. New Village Book issued. Councillors appointed. Compiled New Village Books for Bauri (WJ 5504) and Duduela (WJ 57404). Councillors appointed. Left 1400 hrs. for Erima (WJ 6702)-arrived 1500 hrs. New Village Book issued. Councillors appointed. Camped.

26 March Left for Balama 0630 hrs. arrived (WJ 6806) 0730 hrs. New Village Book issued. Councillors appointed. Left 0900 hrs for ~~Erimax(WJ 6806) arrived~~ Dogia (WJ 6707)-arrived 0930 hrs. New Village Book compiled and issued. Councillors appointed. Left 1100 hrs for Malaga (WJ 5908)-arrived noon. New Village Book issued. Councillors appointed. Left for Bogatti Base Camp (WO 6998) 1500 hrs. arrived 1915 hrs.

ROADS: In the area patrolled roads are mainly good. With the exception of the track from Paiba to Dumpu, the whole patrol was carried out with horses; between these two places it is necessary at present to traverse a considerable amount of stony river-bed which is not suitable for unshod horses. There is a longer alternate route and the horses were sent that way.

The road from Korona via Sausi (2), Aiambi, Urigina to Usino is a dry weather Jeep road.

River crossings as usual are a bug-bear and several crossings had to be made in fast flowing water saddle flap high.

Plenty of water and good grazing is available in all parts.

GARDENS: Villages in the Urigina Circuit are now independent of relief rationing and native foods are adequate. At many villages small quantities of taro, kaukau etc., surplus to village requirements, were available for purchase.

In the main gardens were well cared for and being improved.

Natives from inland are being encouraged to visit Bogatti Base Camp and return to their villages laden with coconuts for planting in or near their villages. These inland villages (of the Bogadjim Sub-district) never at any time had more than a dozen or so palms and the Japanese destroyed many of them.

Seeds of quick growing vegetables and tomatoes were distributed.

SANITATION: In all villages suitable and adequate provision has been made to meet the demands of sanitation. Some latrines are badly sited in relation to houses. Where necessary instructions were given for improvement.

HOUSING: Villagers are still engaged in the erection of new houses on the accustomed style; and are being encouraged to raise the floor from the ground. There is a lack of home-pride in the natives; and there never will be any until he is able to purchase chairs, beds, curtains, pictures and other furniture and modern conveniences; then he'll build something suitable to hold them.

Recruiting: Fifty recruits were available in the circuit. Contracts of Employment have been filled in and will go forward with the recruits at an early date. It was found necessary to distribute them at Dumpu, Bogatti and with the patrol so that they could be fed. Though I understand they are having a pretty lean time at Bugatti.

HEALTH: Natives in area patrolled have lost that hungry, hang-dog, caught up look that was so apparent some months ago. A medical visit to the area was made lately by Sgt. Schulz E.M.A. and a good deal of good resulted. It is pity this is the exception rather than the rule. Schulz's presence in the area was due to an outbreak of dysentery and was not a Medical Patrol. The dysentery has been checked and none was noticed during the patrol.

Generally, the health was found to be good.

REST HOUSES: Despite instructions to the contrary, Rest Houses, quite good ones, have been built at suitable points on the route. This was pleasing and added to the comfort of the patrol; and in the opinion of the writer an outward and visible sign of the Flag, a constand reminder of the exhortations of the Field Staff. and should receive

priority. It takes about two days to erect one, and no serious dislocation of the work of rehabilitation is caused thereby.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: Were without exception courteous and energetic. Some are lacking in leadership but it is not considered advisable to make any changes at present. Lack of personality can be overcome by the appointment of suitable Councillors elected by the villagers guided in their choice.

Councillors were appointed (one, two or three) at every village visited. It is hoped to call them together at an area Council at a future date so that they may be schooled.

Medical Tultuls are regarding themselves as solely hygiene experts; and a requisition will be prepared to cover necessary supplies of medical stores for issue to them. The Patrol Medical Kit was eagerly seized by some Medical Tultuls who set to work to dress sores from its meagre stock.

Caps for Village Officials are required for every village in the sub-district. A requisition for caps has already been forwarded and the demand will have to be increased. A further requisition will follow.

ROYAL PAPUAN CONSTABULARY: L/Cpl. 2286 Buigunai was transferred to Madang en route Aitape a few days before the completion of the patrol. He was especially efficient.

The remainder of the members were energetic and helpful and it would be unfair to single out any for special mention.

GENERAL: It was necessary to pass through part of the Bogatti Patrol Circuit going and coming. Advantage was taken of this to compile and issue New Village Books at each village visited. The Urigina Patrol Circuit commences at Kesawai and finishes at Uria. Census figures are not included in this report as the area was censused during the past six months.

A.R.Haviland

A.R.Haviland Lieut.
Patrol Officer.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:MW

DS 30/1/51

DS 30/1

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
6 Apr 45

HQ.NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU., LAE.

PATROL REPORT HAVILAND URIGINA CIRCUIT.

The above-mentioned patrol report forwarded.

2. It would appear that this patrol progressed too rapidly but as Lt Haviland has been moving consistently through the area the speed of this patrol is pardonable. Forty recruits obtained by him were passed as medically fit and were alloted to ANGPCB. It is certain that the URIGINA area is now recruited to its maximum.

3. I am opposed to raising houses off the ground if custom dictates that they built on ground level officers must devise improvement of the existing designs instead of radical changes.

4. Health appears to have improved. The work of Sgt Schulz EMA prior to his departure on leave is to be commended.

5. Rest houses are not a priority task - they are a privilege, not a right and in these days native's own rehabilitation has priority.

6. It will be interesting to see how the villages accept the village councillor system. A slow patrol must follow this one and ensure that the councillors now selected are Cognizant with their tasks.

7. Census figures and map are being called for.

.....Capt.
(F. H. MOY.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 11 APR 1945

DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/51
HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
17 Apr 45

DO
MADANG (2)

PATROL REPORT - MADANG No. 42-44/45
BY LIEUT A R MAVILAND, A D O.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report with your covering comments.

2. The patrol was too hurried even though the ADO may be constantly moving through the area. The appointment of Councillors is a matter which requires careful enquiry.

3. Concur with your remarks regarding housing and presume that you have notified the ADO accordingly.

4. Village Officials' caps are being forwarded.

Maj
J H McDonald
for DDMS & NA ANGAU.

No. 43 of 44/45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

A.N.G.A.U. Detachment,
SAIDOR.
26 Feb 45.

District Officer,
M A D A N G.

Subject:- Report of Patrol No.S 18 By PX 157 Lieut.J.W.Burnet-SAIDOR.

AREA PATROLLED. Mot River portion of "B" Section Rai Coast. Villages visited:- GUMBI, YAIMAS, SUIT, GALEK, YAMAI, YORI, MALANGAI, WINAI, BISI, GERMALEI, BILIAU, TETERAI.

OBJECT OF PATROL. "A" To fully determine the food position in villages previously occupied by the enemy.
"B" To allott subsidy rations if and where necessary.
"C" To determine whether practicable for natives to return to their own village sites.
"D" Census.
"E" Recruiting of Labour.

DURATION. Sunday 18 Feb to and including 24 Feb 45.

PERSONNEL. European
PX 157 Lieut. J.W.Burnet, P/O District Services.

Native.	R.P.C.		
Reg No.	5005B	Const.	MURUA.
" "	3012	"	MUMAI.
" "	3241	"	KOMINUAN.
" "	3412	"	NIMILA.

Discipline of all R.P.W. was exemplary.

DIARY FEBRUARY 1945

Sunday 18th. Departed SAILOR 1300k hrs arrived GALEK 1600k hrs. Camped.
Monday 19th. Survey of Native Rations on hand at GALEK old Native Labour Compound. Local Headmen and old men of villages called together and objects of patrol discussed.
Tuesday 20th. Departed GALEK for MALANGAI, TETERAI. GALEK also in occupation at MALANGAI.
Wednesday 21st. Departed MALANGAI in rain for YORI.
Thursday 22nd. DAMOIN and GORIONG visited.
Friday 23rd. BILIA WARAI and GERMALEI visited.
Saturday 24th. Returned to base visiting all new sites en route.

CENSUS. The village officials throughout gave excellent co-operation. It was possible to arrive at a true Census of all villages visited.
New village books were compiled without exception as old existing books were obsolete. Most groups had lost their old books.
This part census of "B" Section shows an alarming decrease in population, this is dealt with under the heading of "Native Situation".
Census figures are witheld until a complete Census count of "B" Section is completed.

RECRUITING. The number of effective males in these small groups and the amount of work to be done in comparison, to bring the people back to a satisfactory state of existence, makes it inadvisable to draw recruits over above those already absent at work.
In the interest of these people who were effected by enemy occupation I strongly recommend that :- "No further labour be withdrawn from the Rai Coast village groups forced to evacuate their villages due to enemy action and occupation until such time as a satisfactory state of rehabilitation and re-occupation is established".
Any other course to my mind, will be to the detriment of our present aim, a steady but effective progress towards, for the

RECRUITING - Continued:

want of a better word, "Rehabilitation",. We want more on the Rai Coast than a return to former status, as there was ever (as all officers who have served here will agree) from for improvement. So let us not retard this work for the sake of a few recruits that can be on more use at home.

FOOD AND SUBSIDY RATIONS.

The native food position in all villages visited was most gratifying. The Yam crop which is almost ready for digging, for some reason (perhaps the new areas planted and exchange of seed) appears to be a bumper crop.

These Yams form the main diet and are subsidized by Taro, Paw Paw, Bananas, Tapioca, Kau Kau, Sayor, Corn, Pumkin, Sugar cane and Coconuts.

Taro is not plentiful as it was ready for consumption at the time of arrival of the hungry enemy. Even the small Taro's for further planting were devoured. This shortage of Taro for planting is being overcome by providing the beach natives so effected with salt, they are trading this salt with inland natives not so effected for Taro shoots for planting in their beach gardens. This planting of Taro will have to be supervise as if the trading is not undertaken immediately, and planting of Taro completed during the wet season the crop will burn up in the dry season and result in further shortage, perhaps not evident until Nov - Dec 45. Nov and Dec is known as "Time Belong Hungry" on the Rai Coast.

An asset to this area would be the introduction of the variety of Kau Kau found around Finschafen which I believe matures in about five months. The Kau Kau now grown here takes approximately 6-7 months before properly developed and 100% ready for food purposes.

Thus, investigation of the food position shows that starches and sugars are sufficient, but owing to the shortage of pigs in most villages protein is short in the diet. Where necessary one months supply of meat (of which there is a surplus on hand here) was distributed.

With supervision and a little assistance from an interested Patrol Officer, further issues of subsidy rations will not be necessary in "B" Section of the Rai Coast sub-division, as the food position in one month from now with the exception of pigs, will be much better than pre war years which have been witnessed by the writer.

At present the food grown is quite sufficient to requirements.

HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Villagex people throughout the area under review are mostly domiciled away from their normal habitant, but their gardens are adjacent to the old village sites on their own land.

My estimation of the position (substantiated by discussion with the village council of the villages affected) is that time is ripe for all people to return to their own village sites.

With this aim in view all evacuation sites and proposed new sites were visited and thoroughly inspected for drainage, water, future garden areas, availability of building materials, fishing grounds and general health purposes.

With the assistance of the village council, those village sites were pegged out and villages planned, advice given regarding sanitation and hospital and isolation buildings. It is not the policy of the writer to determine whether the houses should be built off the ground, this was left to the council and they favour their beach homes off the ground, while hinderland people like to build on the ground for warmth. I am in full agreement as houses at high altitude built off the ground tend to increase the incidence of pneumonia.

The people are anxious to return to their beach villages and as gardens are now reasonably well established, permission was granted for them to return, keeping in mind the question of Taro planting. Instructions were given that houses of good quality were to be built, good materials were to be used and good workmanship

HOUSING AND SANITATION - Continued:

-put into the construction, speed of building operations was not to be thought of as results would be judged on quality not quantity of work completed. These people fully understand the difference between a 2-3 year and a 5-6 year house.

Sanitation throughout the area was good, these natives have had one experience of dysentory (1939) and are afraid with the results of faulty sanitation. It is gratifying to see latrines that really have well worn tracks leading, not in a general direction, but to them.

REST HOUSES.

Instructions were issued that rest houses were not to be undertaken until such time as all natives are housed, then all villages were not to attempt to build rest houses, as later certain sites, each a day apart would be recommended, taking into consideration NW and SW anchorages. Then and only then would each group of villages combine and share in the erection of these houses., AS THEY ARE NOT a necessity they can be laudable intentions for the future.

HEALTH.

The general health throughout the area patrolled is good. This no doubt results from the efforts of W/O Joycey when these people were in the GALEK evacuation camp.

NATIVE SITUATION.

There can be no doubt that these Mot River people have worked since being sent back to certain areas from evacuation camps, results clearly define this. It is a shame that they had, owing to occupation of American Troops to be returned to areas other than their own. If they had been returned to their own village sites, rehabilitation would now be complete. Never the less they shown define interest in "Getting on the job" and once again are bent on early return to "Home".

All groups presented their troubles before the patrol for advice or settlement and it was noted that they appeared pleased at the return of regular patrols. Perhaps the writer appears vain but the feeling throughout the area was that they were really pleased to see the patrol arrive. This in my estimation is a fair indication of a good native situation, especially when the old men agree with the decisions made. Usually the old men cause the differences between the Patrol Officer and the Officials, this characteristic was not in evidence.

The alarming decrease in population at Suit causes much thought. Evidence shows that the deaths commenced when the people occupied their evacuation site, and still continues. The cause of death appears to be some chest complaint; this caused perhaps by the damp nature of the site and its lack of sunlight, as it is hidden in heavy timber. These people are now on the move to their old beach site near the sea, fresh air and sunlight it is hoped will supply the necessary cure.

A few small groups, hamlets of the main villages, have decreased in population to such an extent that on their request they were included in the mother village, they are now satisfied to become as on a village.

This population of small groups was used to point out to the larger groups the ultimate results of parents having only one child. They understand to watch their pig and dog population and keep it up to a certain number, but disregard their own village numbers. The dying out of small groups was the point used to bring to their notice what can happen.

Couples were devised to have 3-4 children. The benefits of a large population were explained, "More hands make light work" and after all four children exempts them from the tax collectors attentions.

Perhaps another indication of the native's situation is the number of enquiries as to who was to be marked for taxation and when they could expect the first collection.

ENEMY ACTION.

No enemy action what so ever was reported at the incision of trade routes into this area.

The death was reported of BEM a male adult native of GALEK during the activities around the Mot river, he was killed by a bomb, it is not known whether or no this has been previously reported.

CONCLUSION.

The most logical conclusion drawn from this patrol, by comparison with other groups placed in similar circumstances, is that they have done a good job, have followed previous instructions and are on the road to complete rehabilitation.

The position re recruiting I have no doubt will bring forth criticism, but as one who is held responsible for the advancement of this area and not the requirements of those in need of labour, I suggest a delayed programme of recruiting for the benefit of these people.

Another aspect is evident among these new and suspicious people, if recruiting is contemplated in conjunction with census I feel that a large percentage of young men, especially those off the beaten track, will not be presented for census, but hidden in the hope that they will evade being recruited, the old men will not, I feel sure, play the game to the extent of lining their sons to be removed to work. Therefore, a true census will not be accomplished.

These are my views and open to criticism, after all if we are to build a service of which we can be justly proud, ideas and their revelant constructive criticism should be ever welcome.

(Sgd)

.....Lieut.
J.W. Burnet, P/O, In Charge, SAIDOR.

RAI COAST "B" AND "C" SECTION

PORTION OF CENSUS 1945.

VILLAGE.	I/L RECRUITS.	MALE ADULTS INC. I/L AGED TAX.		ADULTS. F.	CHILDREN. M.	CHILDREN. F.	GRAND TOTAL INC. I/L.
TETERAI	1	1	11	8	8	4	32
MALANGAI	2	3	13	12	8	3	39
YAMAI	NGIL 1	5	9	14	8	11	47
YORI & TETERAI	1 R.P.C. CIVIL	10	12	13	4	2	40
WIWAI	.	.	7	6	2	2	17
SERENG	.	2	9	8	3	2	24
GORIONG	.	4	11	17	7	11	50
DAMOIN	2 CIVIL ANGAU 2	2	18	16	8	8	52
WARAI & GERMALEI	.	5	20	20	21	11	77
BIJIAU	1 ANGAU	5	15	22	16	19	78
SUIT	CIVIL 3	7	39	30	24	16	116
GALEK	CIVIL 1	2	19	21	15	5	62
YAIMAS	CIVIL 1	2	14	12	8	10	46

13 18 194

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:MW

DS 30/1

DS 30/1/52

DISTRICT H.Q.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
16 Apr 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. LAE.

REPORT NO.43/44-45 BY JW BURNETT - SAIDOR.

This report, written in an enthusiastic view, indicates a gradual return to pre-war conditions and a willingness on the part of the people to help themselves.

2. The decision not to recruit is a wise one at this juncture. If the people are left alone they will be well rehabilitated when the time comes to replace labourers already under indenture in this District. They are not a good class of labour at any time.

3. To replenish bare stocks will take time. The distribution of salt to replenish stocks will be continued. Having heard much in favour of Finschhafen sweetpotato it would be appreciated if the A.D.O. at that station could advise if this type of sweetpotato is all that it is purported to be.
Sweet potato is being brought from DUMPU - it is of good type but whether it proves successful in beach areas remains to be seen.

4. Lt Burnett has taken the right step to re-establish the people on their former sites. His remarks re housing are sound.

5. Now that a medical assistant is stationed at SAIDOR it can be assumed that health will benefit.

.....MAJ.
(F . d . MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 20 APR 1945

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/52

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
28 Apr 45

DC
MADANG

PATROL REPORT No 47 - 44/45 (SAIDOR)

By Lt J W BURNETT - PO

Receipt is acknowledged of above report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1 of 16 Apr 45.

2. Recruiting. Your attention is drawn to this HQ memo DS 18/1 of 13 Mar 45 and enclosures.

3. Native foods. You may deal direct with ADO FINSCHHAFEN to obtain supplies of sweet potato.

4. Lt BURNETT has done a good job, and his remarks re village councillors are most interesting.

NO. 44 of 44/45

Maj
J H McDONALD
for LDDS & NA

No. 44 of 44/45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

JJS:MW

DS 30/1/1

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
5 April 1945.

DISTRICT OFFICER,
MADANG.

REPORT OF PATROL NO.44/44-45 TO LONG ISLAND.

AREA PATROLLED: LONG ISLAND.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 28 March 1945 to 1 April 1945.

PERSONNEL: PX 139 Capt. SEARSON J.J. A.D.O.
5 Native Constables R.P.C.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) To investigate reports of unrest on the island.
(2) Routine Patrol matters.

INTRODUCTION: During the month of March 1945 radio advice, to the effect that native disturbances were apprehended (or had occurred), was received by R.A.A.F. HQ MADANG from No. 338 RADAR STATION located on LONG Is. The message was passed to this H.Q. and the writer was instructed to proceed to the island, there to investigate the position. At the same time opportunity was to be taken to deal with all routine patrol matters.

DIARY:

28 March 1945: Departed MADANG 0900 hrs. travelling by ANGAU Vessel A.S. 24.

Arrived BOGATTI 1330 hrs. Unloaded cargo for O.I.C. BOGATTI. Left for LONG ISLAND 1430 hrs.

29 March 1945: Anchored in lee of MATAFUNA Point, LONG Is. (site of RADAR STATION).

On proceeding by foot to RADAR STATION it was discovered that all personnel had left for MADANG on previous day. This information imparted to writer by Native Corporal i/c Native Police Detachment living at RADAR STATION.

30 March 1945: Departed for BOK Village at 0500 hrs.

On arrival lined villagers, checked census, made general inspections, and issued instructions. Proceeded to MALALA Village where census checked and routine patrol matters attended.

1630 hrs. left for SAIDOR.

31 March 1945: Arrived SAIDOR mid-day. Visited Government Station. Discussed outstanding matters with Lt. Clayton, O.I.C. Inspected Station.

2000 hrs. departed for MADANG.

1 April 1945: Arrived MADANG 0530 hrs.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCES:

Nothing unusual was discovered affecting the native situation which could not be attributed to any influence other than the, perhaps, well intended but misguided activities of the European personnel of the RADAR STATION.

In his profound ignorance (I should not imagine it could be other-wise) of the existence of a lawfully constituted Government Service, of Orders clearly defining the relationship of troops to the native population, and of the presence of the District O Officer at MADANG, the O.C. of the RADAR STATION on LONG ISLAND, virtually conducted a Native Administration of his own.

The BOK Village Book bore entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages etc., an attempt at a census check, and a record of village inspections, instructions given etc.,

Natives had been working at the RADAR STATION presumably as cooks and servants.

The more serious matter to which I must allude is the existence of a"LONG ISLAND Native Police Force" each member bearing a disc with his name and title engraved thereon, the N.C.Os wearing chevrons, and all deporting themselves in a manner becoming a well disciplined detachment. I found no evidence of their being armed.

Naturally they exercised an authority which tended to give rise to friction in the community. The "Police" were all natives of BOK, one of the two villages on the island. At MALALA, the other village, a feeling of resentment was evident. The Americans had apparently at one time been camped near this latter village.

The BOK faction informed me that, on their part, they harboured a resentment towards MALALA because of the presence in the latter village of a reputed sorcerer from TOLOKIWA ISLAND - an aged man - "l'enfant terrible" who, repudedly had wiped out a whole village on TOLOKIWA with his sinister arts.

No overt act of Sorcery was discovered, but I deemed it advisable to bring the alleged sorcerer to MADANG where opportunity might occur to have him repatriated to TOLOKIWA (New Britain District). His presence at MALALA was satisfactorily accounted for. He had been cast ashore in a canoe by action of winds and currents whilst at sea (perhaps endeavouring to escape the wrathful vengeance of the survivors of a sorely depleted TOLOKIWA.)

After disillusioning the bogus "Police boys" and recruiting eleven of them as labourers for MADANG Area Command, I naturally felt, along with a sympathy for them in their confusion, a wonder at the ineptness of troops who, in their apparent conviction that they are doing all concerned a service by taking on their shoulders the burdens of the Administration, succeed only in creating endless perplexity in the native mind. A soldier or Airman who parts with portion of his clothing or equipment to reward a native for goods or services rendered may not realise perhaps that the native may

ALLEGED DISTURBANCES: - Continued:

-subsequently be charged with having Army or Air Force property in his possession and may receive a sentence of imprisonment.

CENSUS: Census figures are shewn in the Appendix hereto.

HEALTH: Good.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE: Excellent.

REHABILITATION: None required.

(Sgd) ..... Capt.
(J. J. SEARSON.)
Assistant District Officer.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

PHM:MW

DS 30/1

DS 30/1/53

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
16 Apr 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. L A E.

P/R NO.44/44-45 - PA189 Capt J SEARSON-LONG IS.

A visit to LONG ISLAND was long overdue and was precipitated by an urgent signal from R.A.A.F. vaguely indicating " inter island trouble ".

2. The 'trouble' has been found by the A.D.O. and the alleged sorcerer is awaiting transit to LAE for repatriation to TOLIKIWA by the D.O. HUON.

3. The serious aspect of the situation was the creation of "police" by the R.A.A.F. personnel. They have been removed from office and normal officials re-instated. The matter has been discussed with the O.C. of the Unit and he sees the error of his ways. The SASO of Northern Command has been advised and is taking steps to ensure that similar parties are warned not to interfere in matters of administration.

.....MAJ.
(F. H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 20 APR 1945
DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/33

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
4 May 45

DC
MADANG

PATROL REPORT No 44-44/45 By Capt J J SEARSON

TO LONG ISLAND 28 Mar - 1 Apr 45

Receipt is acknowledged of above report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1 of 16 Apr 45.

2. Census figures shown on an Appendix to the Report were NOT received. Please forward.

J H McDONALD
ADDS & NA

R/S 7/6 ✓
Recd 7/5

APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT

MADANG No 44 - 44/45

VILLAGE	CHILDREN M.	CHILDREN F.	ADULTS M.	ADULTS F.	I/L	TOTAL INH. I/L.
BOI	55	54	46	50	18	205
MALALA	30	17	26	23	1	96
TOTAL	85	71	72	73	19	301

No. 45 of 44/45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

Cleared on 3/7/65

DISTRICT OFFICE
M A D A N G.
28th. April 1945.

D. O.
M A D A N G.

PATROL REPORT NO. 45/44-45 BY LT DOONAR J C.

AREA:- BAGASIN.

DURATION:- Mar 26th. - April 27th. 1945.

PERSONNEL:- LIEUT. J. C. DOONAR and 6 R.P.C.

OBJECTS:- (1) To issue village books to villages from Madang to GOGOL River.

(2) To continue supervision of the re-establishing of BAGASIN area villages.

(3) To make a map of the area.

DIARY:

26th. Mar - From Madang to AMELE. Census checked and new books issued to BILBIL, YABOB, KESUP, YELEO, HAIYA, MEDO, ALA, AIYAP, KILANAK and OHU villages.

27th. Mar - Census check at AMELE of AMELE, MOLSEHU, SUR and OMORU. To DARRUM where census was checked.

28th. Mar - To BARUM where actual patrol began. Census checked of BARUM, ATU and BURU. Housing and gardens inspected. To MAIER where census checked and area inspected.

29th. Mar - To OUBA where OUBA and USU villages were checked. Area inspected and warning issued as work was not being done. To GOMORU census checked and as dysentery was present set up camp and notified D.O. Madang.

30th. Mar - Remained at GOMORU treating dysentery, cleaning village
31st. Mar - and building new latrines. Gardens inspected and natives advised to get more work done.

1st. Apr - On being notified on Medical patrol's near visit and as dysentery cases treated were responding well I moved to GASUA where dysentery was also reported. Census checked, area inspected and dysentery treated.

2nd. Apr - To NEGRI where a census check was made of NEGRI, AIGUT and MORU. AIGUT inspected and dysentery cases were being treated by M T T of NEGRI who had been instructed on use of suphaguanadine by me when in the area previously. Gardens and housing inspected.

3rd. Apr - To BAGASIN. Tultul of BORKWA reported dysentery so cases were brought to BAGASIN for treatment.

4th. Apr - CNA held at BAGASIN. AROMI of BORKWA being charged under Reg. 67. A.

5th. Apr - To ARAMONI, inspections being carried out at PAISOP, KULAU, and GASUAL.

6th. Apr - To PEIDI, DEIN, MERIOI, inspections.

7th. Apr - To SUMAU, inspections made of TOTOPA, YANIBA, UWEWA and BOKSAK.

8th. Apr - To URIA, inspection made, to NUGU - POINE village. Further inspections carried out.

9th. Apr - To AMINIK, AMUSUA, AUPOI (census checked), to BAGASIN Inspections made.

10th. Apr - At BAGASIN map making. W/O. BRUNNER EMA arrived.

11th. Apr - Assisted W/O. BRUNNER in construction of hospital buildings etc.

12th. Apr - Ditto " " " "

DIARY - Continued:

13th. Apr - Ditto CNA held M T T and Luluai of GASUA being charged under N.A.R. 89 I (a).

14th. Apr - At BAGASIN.

15th. Apr - To ORLSOP, census checked and area inspected. To ULILAI, census checked. To SANUWAI, census checked, returned to ULILAI.

16th. Apr - To EBINORO census checked etc, to EEI and ENSARU census checked and all areas inspected.

17th. Apr - To ORLSOP to BAGASIN.

18th. Apr - At BAGASIN.

19th. Apr - " "

20th. Apr - " "

21st. Apr - To BORKWA, census checked and area inspected.

22nd. Apr - At BAGASIN map making.

23rd. Apr - " " " "

24th. Apr - To PAMESOS, GARINAM, SAKWARI, OUD to JOBTO.

GENERAL CENSUS:- All census checking was carried through without any trouble. Village officials were helpful. A census state is attached and this makes complete the state for the area. The group ORLSOP to ORLSOP where not submitted previously as I was unable to visit them here before because of my ill-health.

VILLAGE AFFAIRS:- Through being away from the area a short time and then returning I was able to judge better the amount of re construction etc. I was indeed pleased to see the amount of work done. With very few exceptions new houses and in some cases new villages were under construction or completed. The attitude of the people was good and there is all the evidence of a happily well constructed community. As these people have been busy village squabbles were practically non existent.

The exceptions are the group under the paramount Luluai of OUBA - MADURI. This group comprises of the villages of OUBA, USU, GOMORU on one road and WAGAM No's 1 & 2 EMRIN on the other. Although these people have had the same opportunity as the BAGASIN area group they show none of the results. It was necessary to threaten them with police supervision unless a speedy change was made OUBA, USU and GOMORU have made no attempt to rebuild or at least hadn't until my visit and their gardens were in a deplorable state. The general attitude is sulky and and the paramount claims he cannot control them. For some reason these people are against him. He claims he is too old for his job and requests his son who has recently returned from work in the MANUS, BUKA area be appointed. Over the last month a careful watch has been kept on this area but later patrols would be well advised to keep them under notice.

GARDENS:- Except for the villages mentioned gardens are now in good production. Some villages have large communal gardens - IGOI, SUMAU to AMINIK area. The others still have the many smaller gardens scattered around their areas. These latter were the people who were not convinced that the war had left the area. However no village of the actual BAGASIN is without a good supply of taro which is the main food. As this is the season for new clearings there is every indication that large communal gardens are again

Going

GARDENS - Continued:

-coming back. The areas being cleared are very large and are near the villages. This is proof that all are preparing to return to normal. Health and Hygiene.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:- Dysentery outbreaks occurred in one area. Needless to say this was in the OUBA groups. Other villages on the outskirts of this groups were also affected. The main body though-the BAGASIN groups are free of it. A native hospital now established at BAGASIN was able to bring these outbreaks under control. W/O BRUNNER, on his arrival, last no time in getting to work and the native hospital has filled a long felt want. Almost the whole of the area realise the value of treatment and village officials especially M T T's have shown co-operation. Some of the older people were inclined to cause trouble but prompt action soon silenced these. T.U's are the most common of course due mainly to these people's unfortunate lack of personal cleanliness. Many N A B's were found necessary, but of the contagious diseases one case of measles was brought in. This was a baby but being able to get prompt attention is now recovered. A strict watch is being kept on that area but so far no further cases have been found.

In the BAGASIN area itself including all villages except those previously mentioned they are exceptionally clean. W/O BRUNNER remarked this and it is certain this has gone a long way to check dysentery. Living as they do on high position these people are free of mosquitoes and flies. As stated before these people will not wash. If they kept themselves as clean as they do their villages they would be healthy.

R. P. C. All members behaved in an exemplary manner and a separate report is being submitted.

SORCERY:- Sorcery has been practised in recent years. There are old men at SANAWAI who served sentences about 1941 for this. During the last five months there has been no sign of the practise but of late there have been several complaints of threatening by poison. One in the village of SANAWAI and the other GARINAM. The village officials are the complainants in each case. SANAWAI was able to be dealt with one the spot warnings being given. However in the case of GARINAM it is claimed that the threats are being sent out by discharged prisoners from Madang gaol. MAMAT ex luluai and MATUAIP ex TT, who a serving terms for refusing to line for census and preventing their people from doing so, are said to be sending these threats. The natives complaining are those who were of great assistance to Lieut. Mackay and myself in cleaning up the BAIMARI business. Lieut. Mackay appointed one luluai and another Tultul. The complainants are in a real funk and request departation of MAMAT and MATUAIP, who no doubt are a menace not only to them but also to our administration.

Map attached.

(Sgd) ..... Lieut.
J. C. DOONAR
PATROL OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

BAGASIN.
24th April 1945.

D. O.
M A D A N G.

CENSUS.

The following list completes the census figures for all villages of the BAGASIN district.

VILLAGE.	I/L.	CHILDREN. M.	CHILDREN. F.	ADULTS. M.	ADULTS. F.	TOTAL.
GASUA	10	31	19	30	32	112.
AIGUT	10	19	7	26	37	89
NEGRI	13	34	24	50	57	165
MORU	-	6	4	14	11	35
AUPIO	8	22	15	18	22	77
ORLSOP	8	23	23	27	34	107
ULILAI	15	33	17	25	38	113
SANAWAI	16	69	46	48	70	233
EBINORO	12	49	15	42	46	152
SET	9	58	32	61	71	222
ENSARU	8	29	14	24	35	102
BORKWA	4	23	19	11	17	70
	113	396	235	376	470	477

.....Lieut.
(J. C. DOONER.)
PATROL OFFICER.

A P P E N D I X.

A Report of BAGASIN area up to 30 April 1945.

1. VILLAGES AND POPULATION.

The area under the Police post of BAGASIN embraces 70 villages with a total population of 6000 natives.
The largest village is 252 and the smallest 24.

As it is not a large district it will be seen that the area is closely settled. This applies especially to the area directly south west of BAGASIN. It was to this area that Admin. Comd. referred in stating that a patrol visiting 16 villages in five days and taking additional census was "far too hurried". From ENAM to AMINIK it is an easy 2 hrs. walk. On this section there are ten (10) villages.

Villages are all on good sites, the majority on elevated positions from 1500ft to 3000ft. Situated as they are, it is a pleasure to walk through these villages - a glorious panorama being continually in view.

2. ROADS AND HOUSING.

The peacetime roads were excellent and as they are still regularly maintained they are in good order. Although sections are very hilly they are so well graded that patrolling is a pleasure.

Houses consist of three types: sak sak off the ground, kunai and "ton" on the ground. As it is very cold at night the "ton" house is common. These are not only wind proof but when closed almost air-tight. Around mission stations the houses off the ground are the usual type. In some places these are extremely cold. The police claim they cannot sleep in them, finding it necessary to doze around the fire. However the locals appear to suffer no ill effects and as all houses are neatly constructed no instructions were set down for a set type.

Each village has at least one boy's house, these at times very large. Most villages have a rest house and police house which are usually reconstructed peace-time houses. No instructions was issued by this PO to build rest houses. Some villages had churches and schools but in all cases these are in ruin and no attempt has been made to rebuild.

There are several new villages of which the natives are justly proud. In the old villages new houses are always being built.

3. THE NATIVE.

The native has justly earned himself a bad name over the BALIMARI trouble. This is unfortunate as during the last five months every attempt has been made to re-establish himself. Of course in an area of this size there are sure to be some bad types. These are very few and the case of native MASAL (convicted of rape) is truly exceptional. On my arrival here the people had had a bad fright and perhaps their subsequent behaviour was a result of this. However I like to think that they would have reacted in the same way under other circumstances.

These natives are very intelligent and greatly impressed me with their possibilities of development along the right lines. They are industrious, which is evidenced by their good roads, their reconstructions of villages, their large new garden areas and the exceptional cleanliness of their villages. This latter was a source of delight to W/O BRUMNER, RMA. When called upon to build, hospitals etc the response was very generous and the work completed in quick time. While working They are extremely happy and patrols are usually accompanied by singing, laughing and general good feeling.

There are many old peace time indentured labourers who are excellent types, at all times being of assistance. Practically all say they are waiting for their employers to return.

As is known many were of assistance to the enemy.

3. THE NATIVE - Continued:

It would appear that after the enemy was here some time the people were certain he was here for good and decided to throw in their lot with him I am sure now that this number war not as large as was originally suspected.

The spirit of defiance to be found up till Capt. Blood's arrival has completely disappeared, which is understandable, and in no way have to police had any trouble.

4. THE VILLAGE LIFE:

All village affairs have been conducted harmoniously. Judging by the marriage customs, land settlement and the local "village" council" system it would appear this has always been so. At first village officials were inclined to bring village matters to the P O - perhaps as a sort of trial. When it was pointed out that these were matters for their own settlement this practically ceased. Of course matters concerning offences were dealt with. When a deadlock came about all headmen were assembled by the P O and told to thrash the matter out-the P O taking no part.

The group under the paramount luluai MADURI were the only ones to continually request village matters to be settled. For some reason he seems to have lost his authority and often appealed to me up hold his decisions. The BAGASIN natives claim that it was he, who ordered them to work for the Japanese. The truth of this has not been established but it would give a reason, if not an excuse, to show lack of respect for him.

The cases of moral laxity are few. Certainly as far as outside natives are concerned - including police - there is none. One case of incest was met. A man was the father of his daughter's child. This occurred during the enemy occupation when each family was living on its own in the bush.

The marriage laws consisting of a system of interchange of women between village groups is a sound one, and opportunities for degressions are indeed limited. Polygamy is common, some having up to four wives. However in many cases men have taken over the responsibilities of a dead relative - the wife being such in name only.

Many of the old village customs have died out, due, the natives say, to the mission. However a firm belief is still existent in sorcery. The men were very keen to discuss this although claiming their non-belief in it. However the expressions of their faces and their detailed descriptions left no doubt on this. No case was brought to my notice. Some old men who were goaled in peace time for this were accused again of threatening poison, but perhaps these accusations were "cooked up". The men concerned could not talk "pidgin" so I only had one side. Nevertheless a warning was given and the matter noted in the village book.

A custom of interest was the use of the intoxicant plant "koniok" which has been made the subject of a separate report. Incidentally it was stated in that report that leaves were used. This has been found to be in error, the roots being the portion bruised. "Koniok" is the pidgin name, its origin being obvious. The local name is "i-is".

5. MISSIONS:-

Missions have been very active in the area.- Lutheran for the main part and one small area Catholic. The natives would lead one to believe there was some rivalry between the sects but as villages of both often come under the same intermarriagable groups this cannot be too keen.

After spending some time among the mission area of Eastern Papua I find it difficult to see the work these missions here have done. Certainly their influence is not obvious. Only a small number of people - men only - in each village attend church meetings the remainder claiming to be still heathens. This applies in the villages of BAGASIN and KULAU where white missionaries were resident. Few villages had churches and "schools".

5. MISSIONS - Continued:

These "schools" are also beyond my understanding. Apart from "black missions" and a few ex-indentured labourers no native can read. I have often written the name of their village on a piece of paper and hardly any native could read it. As for other subject's connected with schools I could find no trace. There are no skilled labourers in the district. All this indeed surprising. As previously stated these natives should prove excellent material.

The "black mission" is also enigma. There are several here who have returned from outside mission stations. Some are in gaol and others recently released, having been imprisoned for pro-enemy activity. To those unfamiliar with the Lutheran mission, especially, the exact duties of these people are not clear. If they have been educated they effectively hide it. The only time they have been prominent in the last year was at the BAIMARI business where they seem to have had a field day holding daily services and confessions. As for being "teachers", it would be interesting to find out what they do teach. It certainly is not obvious. Perhaps they are of use in the village while missionaries are here but now uselessness seems to be their role.

The BAIMARI business was closely connected with the missions' teaching. The prophecies were those of Christian judgment day and as stated the native missionaries were particularly active.

There is no "joy in the gospel" attitude. The meetings held at dusk and dawn are very solemn and the hymns are frightful dirge-like chants. And this among a people who are truly laughter loving.

6. FOOD AND GARDENS.

The food consists of taro mainly, with some corn, cucumbers, pumpkin, bananas and few yams. These are of the cultivated crops. Also prominent in the diet are sago, pit pit, aran, galips, (bread fruit - kabiak), bush yams, nuts, limbom cabbage and the fruit of bush trees.

At the present time taro is bearing and thus ensuring good food supply. A lean time was had by all in 1943 - 44 but as pointed out their bush supplied enough to stave of hunger at least. Pigs which were down to low numbers on our arrival here are showing a marked increase now. In fact too marked, so it is suspected they have had them in the bush until recently, thus giving early patrols the impression that all pigs were killed off.

The gardens had a temporary set-back during the trouble but have in most cases recovered well. The sizes of gardens vary. Some people have huge areas planted, others apparently not being as industrious. However recently large areas have been cleared by practically all and soon further planting will be done.

I have tried to interest these people in sweet potato, planting it at BAGASIN and making slips available but without success. They admit the values of sweet potato but that's as far as it goes.

9. HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Native hospital established by EMA W/O BRUNNER at BAGASIN was timely. There are periodical outbreaks of dysentery usually in a small way. The natives claim this is a legacy from the Japanese which may be correct.

A detailed report on health will be submitted by W/O BRUNNER EMA.

Villages are cleaned, latrines are erected, used and destroyed regularly. The procedure usually two latrines at "stratigical" positions are built, one for males and the other for females. A family group each have their pair.

The whole area is singularly free of flies. Some of the lower villages have a few but the higher villages are free of them altogether.

Mosquitoes are few also. The reason being the hilly country which is well drained. I have not yet seen an anophelene and have had no trouble with malaria.

7. HEALTH AND HYGIENE - Continued:

On the flats towards the RAMU there are "mokas". Being ignorant of this, I was badly bitten but fortunately suffered no ill effects.

The natives do not believe in personal cleanliness, which is a nuisance as far as sores are concerned.

Only in three cases was it found necessary to deal with natives not reporting for medical treatment. In all other cases the officials were helpful and showed that they considered medical attention beneficial to them.

8. ENEMY OCCUPATION.

The enemy treated these people well and no doubt many people still hold a good opinion of him. An outpost was established at KULAU and a native adminstration branch functioned. It appears the OC was the "kiap" and the natives were wont to take matters to him. In a case of 'incest' he decided that woman should be married away from her village and supervised the payment of bride price. All the natives claim that the decision was accepted by all. However the offender who was the father of the woman later took her back. No drastic punishments were meted out, gaoling be the only form. The "kiap" was first "Captain AUWAI" and later "Captain NAKAMURA".

Natives were employed at KULAU on general duties but the only other labour used appears to be carriers. The "black mission" ABUS of SAKWARI village stationed at USINI was of assistance to them and no doubt influenced the others. This native was sentenced to gaol for failing to line for census by Lieut. Mackay. However it is now difficult to find witnesses against him for his alleged leading the enemy to one of our patrols at WEISA in the RAMU in 1943. Six soldiers and one police boy were killed in this.

Payment for work was made in Japanese money with promises of trade stores to follow. This money of course was received with mixed feelings. No food was confiscated and the general behaviour of the troops must have been good. The gardens made during this period were small and scattered and the people must have been short of food.

So far two cases of betrayal of Allied troops have been found and dealt with. One was the taking of an American airman to KULAU when he could easily have been taken to FAITA where there was an ANGAU station. The other was the luluai of BAUKAS who ran after the retreating enemy to return and capture an Australian soldier. Added to these could be the WEISA ambush.

Natives of MATELOI, YAULARD and RAI Coast claim that BAGASIN and AMELE natives were active with the enemy. The peramount luluai of OUBA claims he was forced to order carriers in. However this is in contrast to the general policy adopted and there is no doubt that the enemy found little difficulty in obtaining carriers.

Many of the old indentured labourers strongly claim they had no dealings with the enemy and would lead you to believe that they bore ill feeling towards those that did.

9. CONCLUSION.

The general impression given in this report is that these people have behaved well. As the majority of evil doers were in gaol, this no doubt could expected. However those released during the last month or so have shown clearly that they intend to settle down.

If the area is kept under supervision when all prisoners return I have no doubt nothing untoward will eventuate.

The amount of work carried out since December is very gratifying, and the change of atmosphere since Capt. Blood's patrol is remarkable.

J. Doonar ..... Lieut.
(J. C. DOONAR.)
PATROL OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:MW

DS 30/1.

30/1/55

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
4 May 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO.45/44-45 LT DOONAR J.C.

This patrol has enabled the O.I.C. BAGASIN to complete the census and mapping of the BAGASIN area and indicates that the people are becoming well settled.
The final consolidation will be assisted by the establishment of the native hospital at BAGASIN and the bringing of medical aid to the area has been welcomed by the natives.

2. Lt. Doonar has adopted the correct attitude in adjudication of complaints of purely native interest. It is to the old men of the group to whom we have to look for guidance in matters of custom and a conference of these seldom fails to arrive at an amicable settlement.

3. It appears that MADURI, the Paramount Luluai of GUBA, has outlived his usefulness. He is an old man and partly incapacitated. It is natural that the enemy would endeavour to work through him in obtaining native assistance but there is little doubt that the people generally were willing collaborators and now attempt to explain away their conduct by blaming MADURI as ring leader. He will be given a further trial and if there is no improvement he should be permitted to retire from office rather than allow the position to become farcical.

4. The belief in sorcery will be difficult to exterminate and it is not uncommon for people to assert that absentees such as the officials of GARINAM are making threats. On discharge from prison the activities of both these men will be watched.

5. The appendix to the report is a clear summary of what has been achieved since Capt. Blood's successful apprehension of GOMAIP. The deportation of GOMAIP was previously recommended and it is requested that the order be given.

See file DS 31/2/23

12/6/5

.....Maj.
(F. H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

10 MAY 1945

DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/55

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
17 May 45

SO
MADANG

PATROL REPORT MADANG No 45-44/45 BY LT J C DONAR
TO BAGASIN AREA - 26 MAR/ 27 APR 45

Receipt is acknowledged of above report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1 of 4 May 45.

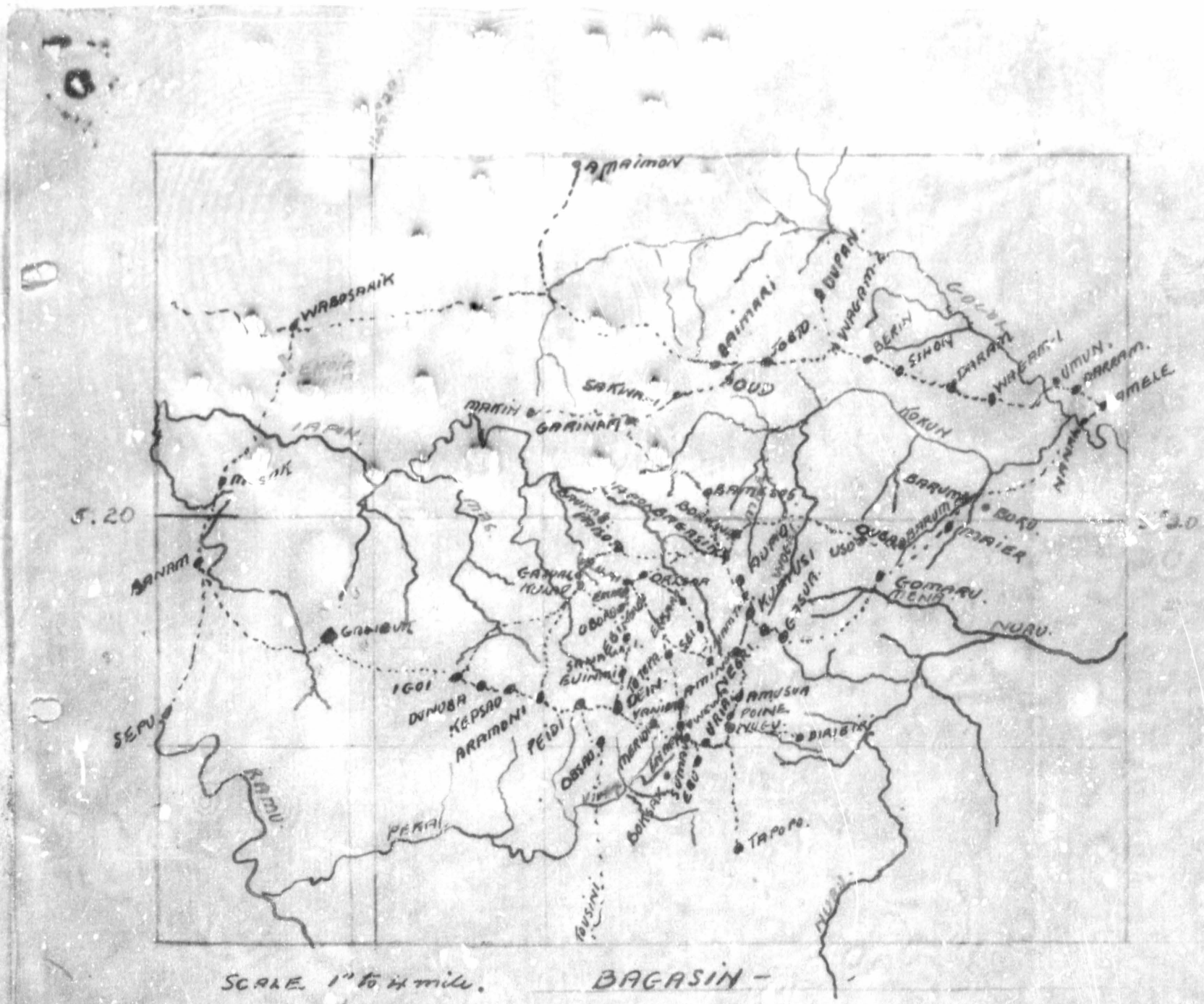
2. The report is most interesting, and it is pleasing to note that conditions in the area are satisfactory.

3. Action is in hand to have the deportation order for GOMBIP issued under NAP. You will be further advised in due course.

Maj
J H McDONALD
ADDS & HA

NEW GUINEA FORCE
HEADQUARTERS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES



SCALE 1" to ¼ mile.

BAGASIN -

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

4

ANGAU
ON PATROL
7 April 1945.

DISTRICT OFFICER
M A D A N G.

PATROL REPORT NO. 46/44-45 BY J.R.V.GRAHAM ANGAU-D.S.

AREA. Coastal Patrol from UDISIS 712653 map Ref. Prov. Map MATUKAR East B 55 2 N. East New Guinea to BUSIP 174159 map Ref. Prov. Map MALALA East B 55 1 N. East. N. Guinea, and return to UDISIS, Sub-District ULINGAN, District Madang.

OBJECT. Compile census, rehabilitation of natives, recruit / I/L[is] and seize and destroy any Japanese Dynamite detonators and fuse found in possession of natives.

PERSONNEL. European Lieut. J.R.V. GRAHAM NGX 123 ANGAU.

Natives Const. URURU, SIMARA, BORONO, KEVIN and LARI-WAR from Madang to ULINGAN.

Constables BORONO, YABUAN, URURU and DINGEL from ULINGAN to BUSIP and return ULINGAN.

Corporal TOMUGA Constables DINGEL, YABUAN and BORONO from ULINGAN to UDISIS.

DURATION. 32 days from March 7'45 to 7 April 45.

Left Madang Mar 7 and arrived at UDISIS 10 March. Where Patrol commenced. Census taken and sick natives sent to Madang Native Hospital. Village clean. Latrines unsatisfactory and road to village over grown. Natives advised re village sanitation and hygiene. Visited gardens which were bearing and which appeared to be sufficient for needs of villagers. No complaints received. Natives appeared to be well nourished. And destroyed quantity of Japanese Dynamite, detonators and fuse which natives had in their possession. Warned natives that use of Dynamite strictly forbidden.

Native cemetery to be weeded and fenced in, also ordered that Japanese cemetery had to be attended to and respected. Informed natives that more vegetables seeds would be sent them and that it was the intention of the Administration to assist in the planting and planning of new crops. Pointed out to officials that the layout of the village was of primary importance and made suggestions to this effect. Impressed on officials the need for sending all in need of medical treatment to Madang Native Hospital under charge of M.T.T. of village.

BARANIS Census taken and natives in need of medical treatment sent to Madang Native Hospital. Village clean - sanitation bad. Ordered new latrines to be built. Destroyed old houses holding remains of enemy soldiers as these were a menace to the health of the natives. Visited gardens - food plentiful. Destroyed quantity of Japanese Dynamite, detonators, fuse and hand grenades which natives had in their possession. A Japanese ammution dump which contained Dynamite was cleared and Dynamite destroyed. Other dumps of Grenades and Mortar Bombs were not touched but placed out of bounds to natives. Manager of MUGIL Plantation informed and notified of position of different dumps in area known as MEGIAR point.

MEGIAR Census taken and sick natives sent to Madang Native Hospital. Framboesia, scabies, tinea and -

3

DURATION - Continued:

elephantiasis, prevalent in this area. Seized and destroyed Japanese Dynamite, detonators, fuse and hand grenades held by the natives. Gardens sufficient.

March 11th spent at MEGIAR. Called in all native officials and lectured them on village sanitation and hygiene, layout of villages and care of gardens. Canoes and fishing baskets to be made. Made suggestions to improve and beautify village by planting crotons and flowers. Warned all concerned against use of Japanese Dynamite.

Mar 12 - 13. Census taken of villages of LIKASAL, MOBAS, ARONIS, DIBOR and LIKOMAT. And natives in need of medical treatment sent to Madang Native Hospital.

Mar 14th to SARANG. Census taken and sick natives sent to hospital at Madang. No. 1 SARANG village clean and layout good No. 2 SARANG, near Government station village, dirty and houses haphazardly built and of poor material. Gardens bearing and sufficient for needs of locals. Dynamite, detonators, fuse and grenades (Japanese) seized and destroyed.

Mar 15 - 17. Census of KARAKOM and BASKEN taken and sick natives sent to Madang hospital. Conferred with native officials of SARANG Area on general lines as mentioned previously.

Mar 18 to TOKAIN. Crossed the GILAGIL River which is a wide, swiftly flowing, dangerous river. Request permission to establish a canoe watch on this river for 8 months of the year commencing October to May.

Suggest DO sign on permit B/S

To KAIN village on new site, north side of UMAI River, Clean village, bad sanitation - poor type of native physically. Much disease. Many sent to Native Hospital suffering from scabies, tinea, framboesia, elephantiasis, rheumatism. New latrines to be built -

Mar 19. Census taken of IRINGUS and hamlets of IMBARD and AMENG. General instructions and talks given.

March 20 to MALAS. Depopulated village - new site - clear - gardens bearing - census taken. Sick sent to Madang Native Hospital. To MARUKINAM where census taken and also of MAMBREN village. New site of village at MARUKINAM on North side of UNGEN River. Emphasis on sanitation and hygiene in this area. Sick to hospital.

March 21 to BUNABUN. Village of GARUM as marked adjacent to River GARUM non existent. Population had shifted to BUNABUN. BUNABUN village - good layout. Clean village. Good sanitation. Fairly free of sickness. Gardens bearing. Census of BUNABUN, SARISAVA, SOBEROM, RAINDUK, ASIMBIN and ARKKAREK taken, and natives in need of medical treatment sent to Madang Native Hospital. Encouraged natives of this area to revive the trading and bartering system. General instructions given.

March 22 to TAVILTAE. Village of MEDIBUR as marked on map near BIBIKOWAN PT does not exist. Census of TAVILTAE taken and also of PEPPOUR village. Clean villages. New latrines to be built. General instructions given. TAVILTAE village site on block of Luthers Mission Ground. Sick natives sent to Madang Hospital.

To KORAK. Dirty village and sanitation bad. New latrines ordered to be built. Sick sent to Hospital.

2

DURATION - Continued:

General instructionsg given. Census checked.

March 23 to MEIVOK. Census checked. Village dirty. General instructions given. Sick sent to Madang Native Hospital.
To ULINGAN station. Well laid out. Good buildings, sanitation good - a credit to former O.I.C. Lt. S. Ashton.
March 24. Spent at ULINGAN station. Census checked of SIKOR, RARIP and No. 2 MEIVOK. General instructions given to natives as previously issued to other villagers. Sick sent to ULAMBA native Hospital BOGIA.
R.P.C. Constables LARI-WAR, KEVIN, SIMARA and AI-WARA returned to Madang H.Q. Conduct on trip from Madang of R.P.C. good.

March 25. Visited SIKOP villages and gardens. Enemy ammunition dumps on beach bearby visited. Checked census of TOTO village. Very clean - good sanitation-gardens bearing. Dysentery outbreak here - patients under care of medical orderly from ULAMBA Native Hospital. TOTO hospital satisfactory. Natives suffering from framboesia, scabies, sent to ULAMBA Host. MEDIBUR village clean. Good sanitation. Good layout of village. Dysentery outbreak - patients under care of medical orderly from ULAMBA hospital. Natives apart from Dysentery patients sent to ULAMBA. Gardens bearing - food plentiful. Canoes evident - Population here are keen fishermen. General instructions given. Census checked.

DADMS

March 26th. Census checked of SAPARA, MERIMAN, GAWA, RURUNAT, MORO and OWAMAKA. Sick patients sent to ULAMBA Native Hospital. Gardens bearing. Village clean - natives appeared well nourished. General instructions given.

March 27. Census checked of PARI-NA, WINGTEN, SIMBINI, WIVENAM, MALALA. Clean villages. Sanitation and hygiene to be improve on. Good type of native. Gardens bearing. General instructions given. No complaints. Sick natives sent to ULAMBA Hospital.

March 27. BEIDUP, BUSIP. Census checked at BEIDUP. Census taken at BUSIP. Villages bad. Layout dirty. Sanitation and hygiend bad. New latrines ordered. Gardens bearing. General instructions given. Sick sent to ULAMBA Hospital.
March 28th Returned to WIVENAM. Recruited natives from BUSIP and BEIDUP.

March 29th. To ULINGAN recruiting en route. Food for dysentery patients left at MEDIBUR and TOTO under care of Medical Orderly.

March 30th. At ULINGAN. 40 recruits sent to Madang.

March 31st. At ULINGAN.

April 1st. To MEIVOK checking on previous instructions given .

April 2nd. To KORAK and TAVILTAE. On to BUNAPUN.

April 3rd. To TOKAIN.

April 4 - 5 To SARANG.

April 6 To MEGIAR.

April 7. 81 recruits sent to Madang H.Q. Should Medical Patrol not be in area behind SARANG I shall investigate reported rumours of Dysentery outbreak.

REHABILITATION.

Proceeding slowly. A certain amount of uneasiness, evident amongst natives as to the return of Japanese. Constant patrolling is needed in areas affected. However generally speaking majority of natives settling down.

NATIVE HEALTH.

With native gardens now bearing a big improvement in health of natives may be expected. Policy of sending natives in need of medical treatment to hospital will in time bring results. More visits by Patrols are needed to check on this, as village officials lack control of natives.

If the Administration is planning to pay compensation to natives for losses caused by either enemy or Allied action it would not be amiss to consider some scheme for the distribution to villages of pigs for breeding purposes. Import pigs from Australian and debit each village with cost and adjust later when compensation is made. All coastal villages and some villages, only some 5 - 10 miles inland, have no pigs.

NATIVE OFFICIALS.

That officials lack control over natives under their care is very evident. Particular care must be made in the appointment of village officials. Being able to speak pidgin English is no recommendation for an appointment as a luluai.

ROADS.

A well formed road existed from Alexishafen North through VATAR Plantation on to BOGIA. All bridges have been destroyed. It was noticed that construction of bridges was made of soft wood timber.

SALVAGE.

Where found, drums of benzine and oil, motor tyres, and wire have been placed under shelter. Enemy trucks and cars found have little value. Engines in most cases have been removed. Enemy barges have no salvage value. 1 surf boat 28' long 8' beam, hard wood timber - mission built, believed to be the property of Catholic Mission Alexishafen, is at MEDIBUR. This boat is at present unserviceable.

.....Lieut.
(J.R.V. GRAHAM.)
PATROL OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

5

FHM:MW

30/1/54

DS 30/1

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
4 May 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. L A E.

PATROL REPORT 46/44-45 LT JRV GRAHAM.

The area patrolled is one which has been in need of attention for considerable time and the patrol appears to have been satisfactory.

2. Dynamite: When the Japanese withdrew they left behind considerable dumps of explosives. Two natives were killed prior to this patrol and on investigation it was found that villages were in possession of an authority to use dynamite. Not withstanding that this authority was illegal, as it had been given by an ANGAU officer, no prosecutions were instituted. The authorities have been destroyed and it is hoped that the explosive has been likewise.

See page 3 3. Native Health: Dysentery keeps occurring. Natives have been instructed to refrain from sing sings and such assemblies and to also keep travel down to a minimum in an effort to check the disease. The area has had little medical assistance since our re-occupation - given the medical staff a base hospital at ULINGAN could be fully utilized for a period of six months.

4. Native Livestock: Some scheme whereby better pigs could be introduced would be welcomed throughout the Madang District. Near H.Q. the services of a Tamworth boar are obtainable but the local people have no sows to bring in.

5. Native Officials: There have been some ill advised appointments during the war period by inexperienced officers and also by parties other than ANGAU. Time and results will gradually eliminate those unworthy of appointment.

6. Roads: Nothing can be done to the roads until demands for labour lessen - the remaining villagers have sufficient work of their own.

7. Labour: The recruits obtained were of a good type. Half were made available to ANG PCB and the others were allotted to DADNL as replacements for those from over recruited villages.

.....Maj.
(F. H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 7 MAY 1945 DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/54

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
11 May 45

DO
MADANG

PATROL REPORT No 46 - 44/45 BY LT J R V GRAHAM, PO

TO ULINGAN SUB-DIVISION 7 Mar/7 Apr 45

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1 of 4 May 45.

2. It is suggested that you sign on a ferryman at GILAGIL River crossing.

3. A close watch should be maintained on the dysentery outbreak in SIKOR and MEDIBUK villages.

4. Re compensation to natives. Your attention is drawn to HQ ANGAU Circular Instruction of 25 May 43 in regard to natives killed, missing or injured by either enemy or allied action. Also see HQ ANGAU DS 18/21 of 19 Feb 45 re compensation of native property destroyed or damaged.

5. Census figures were NOT forwarded with report.

6. Field Staff should be instructed to show in preamble to report dates of last DS and Medical patrols to area.

Maj
J H MOLYNALL
ADDS & NA

NEW GUINEA FORCE
HEADQUARTERS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

NATIVE CENSUS.

VILLAGE.	I/L.	CHILDREN.		ADULT.		TOTAL.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	EX I/L.
ASIMBIN	13	16	13	22	23	74
AREKAREK	8	13	12	13	18	56
SOBERROM	8	22	22	31	34	109
REINDUK	12	28	8	26	25	67
BUNABUN	11	20	22	21	23	86
SARISAVA	11	11	17	23	31	82
TAVILTAE	4	7	2	8	9	26
PEPUR	6	16	15	16	18	65
KORAK	13	18	19	32	36	105
MEIVOK	12	18	15	37	28	98
IRINGOS	3	11	6	21	14	52
SIKOR-RARIP-KOSE	19	31	14	39	45	129
TOTO	15	25	11	24	27	87
MEDIBUR	19	40	25	27	41	133
MERIMAN	14	22	17	20	35	94
OWAMAKA	2	10	7	7	6	30
RURUNAT	10	27	28	16	32	103
MORO	13	23	17	17	24	[illegible]
GAWA	6	22	12	15	14	[illegible]
AMINGTEN	9	9	10	13	16	[illegible]
PARI-NA	28	23	20	33	45	119
MALALA	16	17	19	25	37	[illegible]
BEIDUP	12	9	7	12	13	41
BUSIP	8	5	5	22	26	56
RARIN	22	15	17	19	28	79
WIVENAM	14	19	18	19	33	89
SIMBINI	12	10	12	18	26	68
TOTAL	320	467	390	576	697	2140

INSPECTING OFFICER

(LT GRAHAM J.R.V.)

NATIVE CENSUS - UDISIS TO BUSIP.

VILLAGE.	I/L.	CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		TOTAL EX I/L
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
UDISIS	10	23	32	31	38	124
BIRANIS	12	48	27	31	40	146
MEGIAR	18	52	29	37	49	167
LIKASAL 1.	10	22	18	27	27	94
LIKASAL 2.	7	15	12	22	19	68
MODEIOS	6	11	13	9	13	46
NOM	5	14	10	10	15	49
ARONIS	1	15	18	30	25	88
LIKOMAT	3	12	9	12	13	46
DIDOR	1	13	9	8	12	42
SARANG	21	47	53	41	49	190
KARAKOM	16	47	39	51	55	192
BASKEN	14	49	30	51	60	190
DIMIR	26	120	70	139	133	462
TOKAIN	9	25	17	33	31	106
IMBARB	6	8	1	14	13	26
AMENG	3	10	4	16	16	46
MALAS	-	2	3	12	7	24
MARUKINAM	7	13	20	29	21	83
MAMBREN	7	6	5	14	13	38
TOTAL	182	552	419	617	649	2221

INSPECTING OFFICER

(LT GRAHAM J.K.V.)

47 of 44/45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:MW

DS 30/1.

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
31 May 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. M 47/44-45 - LT BURNETT J.W.

Copy of a/m report forwarded together with census figures. For map refer report M 14/44-45 by Sgt Macgregor R.

2. This H.Q. was completely misled by report M 14/44-45 and on consideration of the census figures then submitted an opinion similar to that expressed in your 30/1/22 of 26 Sept 45 was formed - the area was under-recruited. Now an experienced check shows a serious over-recruitment and repatriation must be arranged as recruits can be obtained. Rai Coast natives will have to be brought under indenture.

3. The rehabilitation, so far as food and housing is concerned, appears complete, and to achieve such a state with depleted man power is a creditable effort on the part of the people. However MANAM is very fertile and at no time should there have been any starvation or hardship in obtaining foodstaffs.

4. Water transport to bring those requiring medical attention to hospital is sadly lacking. It was intended that the AM 48 work in conjunction with the patrol but the transfer of the master necessitated the return of the vessel to Madang. As soon as a craft is available every effort will be made to bring natives to hospital.

5. The betrayal of American personnel by MANAM natives is referred to in report M 14 but no action had been taken. Lt. Burnett has re-opened the investigations and if a case is established prosecution will ensue.

6. The suggested movement of YASSA village cannot be undertaken without serious consideration. I am not prepared to offer comment until the native's desires are known and questions of land ownership closely investigated.

Moy
.....Maj.
(F. H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 21 MAY 1945

DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

A.N.G.A.U.
Sub District Office
B O G I A
14 May 45.

District Officer,
M A D A N G.

Subject:- Patrol Report No. ~~B.I. 45/46~~ M47/114-5 By Lieut J.W.Burnet.

M A N A M A N D R O I S A I S L A N D S.

AREA PATROLLED. Manam and Boisa Islands.

OBJECT OF PATROL. General routine - Census and Recruiting.

DURATION. Thursday 26 Apl 45 to and including Wed 9 May 45.

PERSONNEL. **EUROPEAN.** PX 157 Lieut J.W.Burnet. P/O DS O.I.C. Bogia.

R.P.C.

Reg NO.	RANK	NAME.
5065B	Cpl	LELIU
3442	Const.	WARUS (1)
3024	"	UNEGURE
3751	"	IGONUT

To RPC 20 May 45

Discipline of all R.P.C. during this patrol was exemplary.

DIARY.
APRIL 45

Thursday 26th. Departed Bogia 0310 hrs by canoe, headed for Manam Is. One hour out heavy seas and wind made necessary to return to Mambuan on mainland. Weather lifted 0650 hrs again set out for Manam Is. Wind and sea broke mast of canoe and delayed arrival Manam, trip 5 1/2 hrs.
Friday 27th. Routine inspection ans census of SOGORI village. Proceeded YASSA travel time 15 min. Census and general. Departed YASSA for KULUGUMA travel time 1 hr.
Saturday 28th. Routine and census KULUGUMA and proceeded toBORDA 1 hr. Routine etc then to BILIAU 20 min.
Sunday 29th. Census and routine large BILIAU village.
Monday 30th. To BOISA Is by canoe, census and routine 21/2 hrs each way.

MAY 45.

Tuesday 1st. Heavy rain, proceeded DUNGALE 1 hr. Census and general. Investigated betrayal of three American seamen. Arrested two natives.
Wednesday 2nd. Proceeded BU URI 40 min. Census etc. To ABARIA 40 min. Census etc. To WARIS 20 min Census etc then by canoe toDUGULABA 1 hr 10 min.
Thursday 3rd. Census and general DUGULABA. To BUDUA 15 min ditto. To WAIA 30 min ditto. to MADAURI ditto. Then to SOGORI 15 min completed first round of Is.
Friday 4th. Adjusted census figures and camped.
Saturday 5th. Departed SOGORI for second round of inspection. Collect recruits and hospital patients.

DIARY MAY 45.

Sunday 6th. Departed BILIAU slept DUGULABA.
Monday 7th. " DUGULABA and returned SOGORI completed second round.
Tuesday 8th. Genera' discussion with village officials. Explained once again the necessity of sanitation and its benefits. Adjusted priority of work to be done.
Wednesday 9th. Awaited suitable wind and returned to BOGIA by canoe, good trip 3 hrs 10 min.

CENSUS.

A complete census of Manam and Boisa Is was compiled, many new names were recorded and it is now thought all natives are on record, with the exception of approx 40 males who have been absent under indenture for periods varying from 10 to 20 years. Absent natives who have not been heard of for 10 years and over were not included in the census.

RECRUITING.

After perusing the local files prior to this patrol, it was seen on Census Sheet previous Patrol Report no number by WO R.MacGregor dated 5 Sept 44, that 195 natives were absent under indenture.

Therefore it was estimated, owing to previous knowledge of Manam population, that a further 150 recruits would be available.

During the census check, however, it was found that 261 natives were recruited by previous patrol, this coupled with 152 recruited during Civil Administration and still absent made a grand total of 413 absent under indenture, this figure represents 46.87% of the taxable male population.

Attached Census Sheets show village percentages absent under indenture, many are fart in excess of the figure allowed under regulations. Therefore it will be seen that further recruits were not available. Twelve only were recruited to bring two villages up to 40%.

NATIVE FOODS.

Inspection of garden areas show an abundance of food, rotation of crops is well in hand. Pigs and Dogs are also found in large numbers.

Maram a[illegible] Boisa Islands are now self upporting and the food position back to normal.

HOUSING AND SANITATION

All village groups have returned to their previous village sites, rehabilitation is complete.

Previous to this pat[illegible] the natives used not the sea, but the general landscape as their latrines.

This coupled with the fact that there are no running streams on Manam and water is obtained by digging holes about a foot deep in the confines of the village, made the dangers of dysentery most obvious.

This matter was explained to all in detail, the results of an epidemic outlined, advice as to the precautions to be taken was given. Some co-operation was established and latrine sites were marked, a latrine dug as a pattern, and where possible the sites were marked over the sea.

An inspection of these latrines was made during the second round of the island. All were of excellent depth and covered and had been used.

(129)

SANITATION CONTINUED.

It is hoped these people will educate themselves to use these latrines in favour of the old method of using the bush, as if dysentery were to become evident on Manam much life would be lost. The sanitation of Manam will be checked from time to time.

REST HOUSES.

Suitable rest houses have been provided for European and R.P.C. personnel at suitable days travel apart.

The suggestion for future officers on patrol is to camp at SOGORI, KULUGUMA, BILIAU. This gives the patrol sufficient time in each village to attend normal routine.

HEALTH.

Health on Manam Is is about normal, those in need of treatment (295) were marked for transport to hospital when available. Many can make the trip by canoe.

All natives are well nourished, tropical Ulcers and Framboesia consisted approx 85% of those sent to hospital.

On available information the 3 year survival rate of infants is 65.52%.

NATIVE SITUATION.

These people have done well and are completely rehabilitated. They are impressionable but headstrong, more frequent visits I think would develop a feeling of trust and enable them to see that instructions and advice given are for their own benefit.

The Kukurai's are the Luluai's on Manam and have their people well in hand, but unfortunately they use their powers when it suits them against the Government. This fact was evident when attempting to ascertain the natives who betrayed the three American Seamen to the Japanese.

The penalties connected with witholding evidence of this nature were explained and certain known facts of the case were disclosed then and only then did they give their co-operation. This attitude no doubt is normal in any community so hardly could be a reflection on the native situation.

However their adherence once again to constitute authority can be better ascertained after another patrol by their obedience and acceptance of advice and instructions issued by this patrol.

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

No further evidence of enemy activity on Manam or Boisa Is since last patrol.

MISSIONS AND MISSION PROPERTY.

Mission teachers and Mission activities were conspicuous by their absence.

Mission properties have not been touched since last patrol so any report furnished by that Officer can be taken as at present date, this will save duplication.

Sufficient to say that total destruction of all buildings resulted from enemy occupation and Allied operations. Much damaged timber and iron is scattered around these sites, but considering it with a view to erecting it again would be a waste of time.

124

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Mission teachers and Mission activities were conspicuous by their absence.

Mission properties have not been touched since last patrol so any report furnished by that Officer can be taken as at present date, this will save duplication.

Sufficient to say that total destruction of all buildings resulted from enemy occupation and Allied operations. Much damaged timber and iron is csattered around these sites, but considering it with a view to erecting it again would be a waste of time.

CONCLUSION.

Owing to volcanic activity and the small area of land in comparison with the islands central height (4265 ft) Manam has suffered much damage during the last three years from heavy rains. These pains have followed the lava flow and torn great strips of earth off the mountain.

After heavy rain experienced during this patrol it was observed that in five hours the island changed from a place of flooded waterways to dry river beds, with much stone and sub soil scattered where banks overflowed.

This flooding has resulted in rendering YASSA village unsafe, in my opinion in the near future life will be lost if these people are not shifted. This village site is most unsuitable but there is no safe ground available to them, therefore it would appear the logical procedure to find them land with their relatives at MAMBUAN on the mainland directly opposite Manam Is.

This matter was not discussed with these people although they are aware that the place is unsafe, as their village on many occasions has been demolished by flood. Their gardens were also destroyed and they now work on borrowed land.

When practicable this matter will be discussed with the District Officer, Madang.

Boisa Is is satisfactory, rehabilitation, native foods etc are as at Manam. These Boisa people are closely related to the Manams and the language is the same.

There are no evident hardships apparent caused by over recruiting, but the fact remains that the number of able bodied males both married and single who are absent under indenture must ultimately effect the birth rate. The suggestion made, following requests by wives and parents, is that a effort be made to have as many pre war labourers returned as soon as possible. This would not only satisfy the wishes of those wives and parents whose kin have been absent during war, but also serve to bring contentment to the parents and wives of those who have only recently been recruited, at least show them that although operational demands make necessary some of their men going to work that their Government still has their interests in mind, only by such methods will we gain the respect and trust of these people.

..... Lieut
J.W.Barnet. O.I.C. Bogia

MANAM AND BOISE Is CENSUS

ATTACHED PATROL REPORT B.1 OF 65-66

BY J.W. BURNET

VILLAGE NAME	1/4 PRE WAR	1/4 AN. GAU	1/4 TOTAL	1/4 %	MALE ADULTS INC 1/4 TAXABLE	MALE ADULTS AGED	MALE CHILDREN	FEMALE CHILD B.	FEMALE ADULTS AGED	FEMALE CHILDREN	BIRTHS MALE	BIRTHS FEMALE	DEATHS ADULTS MALE	DEATHS ADULTS FEMALE	DEATHS CHILDREN MALE	DEATHS CHILDREN FEMALE	INC 1/4 TOTAL
SOGORI	6	19	25	38.46	65	31	50	62	24	44	.	.	3	5	.	.	281
YASSP	4	22	26	46.42	56	36	73	71	22	61	5	4	2	1	2	4	319
K[illegible]UM	1½	24	40	47.61	94	21	78	65	34	73	3	3	6	3	1	5	356
BORDA	18	24	42	55.26	76	34	72	62	24	51	1		6	8	2	3	219
[illegible]IAU	12	35	54	46.15	117	56	154	78	36	89	6	2	4	4	3	1	530
B[illegible]SAIs	9	12	21	38.88	54	14	54	44	18	39	4	3	5	.	2	1	223
DUNGALE	13	18	31	65.95	47	28	49	63	14	33	2	2	.	.	1	3	239
KOLANG	12	14	26	52.00	50	16	25	29	18	31	1	1	.	2	4	2	179
BUKURI	2	18	20	29.21	51	13	38	52	11	24		1	.	.	.	1	189
WARIS	3	9	12	63.15	19	12	14	8	10	9	1	1		3	2	1	72
ABARIA	10	9	19	41.30	46	22	31	34	15	22	2	.	X.	2	.	.	170
DUBULABAD	8	17	25	39.06	64	41	61	69	22	37	.	1	3	2	5	1	294
DUBULABAD	11	14	25	52.08	48	20	27	37	13	20	1	.	2	2	.	1	165
BUD[illegible]A	6	6	12	54.54	22	21	30	30	19	17	.	1	1	2	.	1	139
WAIA	7	12	19	39.58	48	23	28	45	20	23	.	4	1	5	.	4	187
MADAURI	8	8	16	47.05	34	15	19	25	17	18	.	2	3	2	1		129
TOTALS	152	261	413	AVERAGE % 46.87	881	403	803	784	327	591	26	25	36	41	23	28	3789

(51) (129)

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/1/56

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
26 May 45

DC
MADANG

PATROL REPORT 47-44/45 BY LT J W BURNETT
MANAM ISLAND - 26 APR - 9 MAY 45

Receipt is acknowledged of above report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1 of 21 May 45.

2. The report discloses satisfactory conditions on the Island.

3. I concur with the final para of your memo.

Maj
J H McDONALD
ADOS & NA

No. 48

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU.
MADANG.
24 May 45.

D.O.
MADANG.

REPORT OF PATROL NO.48/44-45 BY CAPT J J SEARSON.

AREA PATROLLED: AMELE - GOGOL REVER AREA.

MAP REFERENCE:
BOGADJIM 0434 1 inch Series.
BAGASIN 3600 1 inch Series.
MADANG WEST 1 inch = 1 Mile.

DATE OF LAST D/S PATROL: Except for villages on the MADANG - AMELE - BAGASIN main road, the area had not been given attention since the resumption of normal patrol activities in the Madang District.

DURATION: From 8 May 1945 to 15 May 1945.

PERSONNEL: PX. 189 CAPT SEARSON J.J. and 5 members of R. P. C.

DIARY:

8 May 1945: Left MADANG for AMELE passing through villages of YELSO, HILU, and AIYU.
Arrived AMELE. Assembled natives.
Camped.

9 May 1945: Proceeded to SA, ANGRU, BANUP, ORT, HUDINI, UMUIN and SO. Census amended and new Village Book compiled for each. Moved to OHURU.
Camped.

10 May 1945: Checked census OHURU and issued new book. Proceeded to SEIN, thence to SA and back to AMELE.

11 May 1945: At AMELE inspecting villages, Mission installations etc. Word received of native running amuck. Tultul of DARRUM arrived in evening with his arm almost severed from his body. Despatched four police to apprehend assailant, HAN. Police returned at night. Reported no success. Native reported having fled across the GOGOL River destroying the ferry.

12 May 1945: Moved to DARRUM. Organised search party and accompanied by five police, the ADO secured the bush in both sides of the GOGOL and the nearby village of MANGAL. No trace found of the miscreant. Returned to DARRUM and camped.

13. May 1945: Leaving two police at DARRUM, proceeded to villages of UMUN, BAU, GOMARU, BAPALU, amending census and compiling new books. Word received in evening of further casualties inflicted on natives by HAN, one fatal.

14 May 1945: Returned to DARRUM. Five police reinforcements arrived at dusk.

15 May 1945: Police despatched in three parties to apprehend HAN reported nearby. HAN found and killed whilst resisting arrest.

DIARY - CONTINUED:

16 May 1945: Proceeded through UMUN, BAFALU to MANAN, AWON, GUMAN, SILAUL and OMERU census and new books issued. Proceeded then to EFU thence to FULUMU. Nearby small hamlets of BAUK, BAIMAK and LAGAHA were assembled here for census. Camped.

17 May 1945: En route BALAHAIM the villages of WANIF, LOWO, MEGENAM, BALIK, BAMAHAL, DOLONU, URUGAN were visited. Census amended and books issued. Camped.

18 May 1945: To MIRKUK, thence to PANIM to FORAN. Arrived Madang.

CENSUS: Figures are set out in an appendix to this REPORT.

The area cannot afford to provide further recruits.

Present figures disclose that approximately 25% of the TOTAL adult male population, and approximately 40% of the total ABLE BODIED male population are absent under indenture.

ROADS: Throughout the area, roads are excellent. Because of severe erosion at certain spots I had the necessary attention given to repairs in the course of any Patrol. Although it was emphasised to the natives that road work must take a secondary role in the work of reconstruction it was nevertheless stressed that where irreparable or serious damage to roads is likely to result from inattention, then it was their duty to take measures to prevent such damage.

REST HOUSES: Derelicts, but not to be replaced until the village itself is satisfactorily housed.

HOUSING: The people are agriculturists, and gardens contain huts, which the entire family use during most of the daylight hours. Villages are being reconstructed, however, on model lines and it is expected that ordinary village communal life will have been adopted by the time the next Patrol visits the area.

SANITATION: A hygiene officer has been in the area and it was found that his instructions re the siting, construction, and use of latrines had been carried out fairly well. The fact that they were being used was noted particularly.

HEALTH: Except for skin diseases with which these people are affected to a marked degree, health is good.

FOOD: The villages nearer Madang had been rationed wholly or in part by this H.Q. until quite recently. It was observed that gardens are now in bearing, and from the produce there-of a more than adequate diet is available. Some villages supply the Native Markets on the Alexishafen Road. Pigs are very rare, however, and it will be necessary, if and when stock is available for the purpose, to restock the AMELE Road Villages. Poultry is becoming more evident, and some villages have veritable flocks.

The villages in the mountains are particularly well off in all respects. Some of the gardens are acres in extent and pigs scrape backs all

FOOD - CONTINUED:

night on the uprights of the Patrol Officer's house making sleep a series of fits and starts.

GENERAL:

The native HAN whose death resulted in a fracas with the police endeavouring to effect his capture, was a notorious pro-enemy sympathizer and agent.

He was implicated in the BAGASIN Native disturbances of some month's ago, which Capt Blood and Lieut Mackay dealt with. HAN, however, managed to elude capture and lived a nomadic life until recently when, evidently, he returned to his village.

My imminent arrival at his village presumably caused him to run berzerk. Armed with an 18" knife he proceeded to hack natives, using the knife after the fashion of the Samurai sword. Four natives reported to me with gashes in the back of the neck. One, who was brought in on a stretcher and subsequently died, had his head almost severed from his body. The Tultul of HAN's village lost his left arm, and dire threats were spoken concerning my fate if I tried to capture him. In fact, the natives of DARNUM told me in awed tones how HAN, after my departure from the village on the first occasion, had mounted the steps of the Rest House and dared the "KIAP" to come back. Then after hacking to pieces the bed in which I slept, he attacked the old man who remonstrated with him.

He was finally surprised by three police in a shelter in the sago swamps near the GOGOL River. He was seized by one of the police but broke free and prepared to defend himself with his knife. He was shot trying to make his escape.

POLICE:

Reg. No. 3882 Const. YANI - Willing but inexperienced.

Reg. No. 1965 Const. LUEN - Satisfactory.

Reg. No. 1880 Const. JAMBUN-NAMUSA - A bully.

Reg. No. 5114B Const. KASUP - Satisfactory.

Reg. No. 2557 Const. GIRIS - Satisfactory.

.....Capt.
(J.J. SIMPSON.)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

14/6

VILLAGE.	CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		I/L.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		EXCLUDING I/L.
SA	29	26	32	36	7	123
ANGRU	38	28	31	28	4	125
BANUP	32	17	42	43	6	134
ORT	16	6	18	15	-	55
HUDINI	8	13	18	23	5	62
UMUIN	21	8	17	13	3	59
SO-BAROL	20	20	23	25	9	88
OHARU	18	26	31	25	2	100
SEIN	12	13	13	13	2	51
BAU	24	20	22	21	6	87
GOMABU	31	17	37	39	13	124
MAWAN	19	12	19	19	2	61
BAPALU	16	9	20	20	3	65
GUMAR	13	18	25	24	3	80
SILAUL	14	15	25	26	2	80
OMERU	8	7	15	14	3	44
LAGARA	22	12	19	17	7	70
EFU	46	48	34	41	14	170
FULUMU	48	30	26	40	16	141
BAIMAK	17	19	28	29	7	93
BAUK	31	21	31	31	9	114
WANIP	16	17	18	16	5	67
LOKO	19	10	14	14	6	57
MEGUNAK	23	23	32	34	8	112
BALIK	27	4	15	16	2	62
BAMAHAL	26	26	32	37	6	121
DOLOMU	17	9	12	21	4	59
UKUGAN	11	10	15	18	6	54
BALAHAIM	19	21	35	42	12	117
MIRAJK	15	7	21	27	9	70
PANIM	13	12	18	19	3	62
FOHAN	10	9	16	17	7	52
	656	534	754	803	191	2747

A P P E N D I X.

A REPORT OF AMELE - GOGOL RIVER AREA.

NATIVE CUSTOMS:

The following notes were gathered during the evenings in the villages. Informants were old men, but the fact that Mission influence has been dominant throughout the area for so many years would have tended to cause a total divergence of thought and a consequent dis-interest in the customs of their forefathers - or at least inaccuracy in describing their use and meaning :

THE FAMILY

In the total social structure the family was of great importance. It was one of the most important agencies for the transmission of group culture and the creating of personality.

There were three elements in the structure of the family: the father, the mother, and the child. These three elements were related in various ways, as father to child, mother to child, child to father, child to mother, father to mother etc.

As soon as a child was born a great fear came over the father in respect to any move he might make. In the bush he was careful not to cut a certain vine. After the birth the child would be properly washed, otherwise it might have a strong body odour when mature and the parents blamed for their neglect. The cooking pot was put over the head of the child before being used for cooking. Taboos in a primitive society have the same function to perform as laws in our own.
That the taboos were observed indicates that society desired to protect the child. The duty of protection was delegated to the parents.

As the child grew up it was allowed great freedom. Disobedience was not punished because they believed that if the child was hurt in any way the spirit of the child might be offended and depart, thus causing the death of the child, whose spirit wandering about would cause the parents anxiety and fear.

The boy up to five or six years of age led a very careful life. Work was not required of him. His conduct, however, was restricted. The young boy would have his sleeping quarters in a room apart from that occupied by his mother and sisters. He would sleep near the fire where also his father slept. When the older people were sitting and talking, the child was reprimanded if he passed through the group. His place was in some corner of the room. His line calabash must not be too conspicuous nor must be make too much noise putting in and pulling out the spatula. Age grading in the social structure served in subordinating the children to the older age group. The egocentric tendencies of youth must be regulated for the welfare of the entire group.

The daughter did not live a life as free from work as the son. She was soon required to take care of the younger child. She would help in carrying food from the garden and in gathering and carrying firewood, and in the hauling of water, also in the clearing, planting, and weeding of the garden. In conduct it was required that she be not too conspicuous. The young girl was not to talk to a married man nor go near him.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage was more an economic than a religious or romantic affair. Marriage was arranged by the elders for their children - perhaps even before they were born (in order to settle -

6/

NATIVE CUSTOMS - 'MARRIAGE' (Continued)

some debt that must still be paid). The woman represented an asset for the tribe into which she was born. She was capable not only to create capital by working, but also by bearing of children, especially male children, who would grow up to be defenders of the home and the tribe against enemies. Female children would be of value too, because they could be exchanged for other girls to become the wives of their brothers. A marriage of the son or daughter into another family or clan was also arranged for the purpose of establishing peace between two families or clans that had been at war with each other in which some had been killed on one or both sides. Especially the issue of such a marriage was looked upon as a strong binding factor because it would have the blood of both clans in the one body.

The exchange of one woman of one clan for another woman of another clan was the prescribed made, (It is still to a large extent) but it was not always adhered to. Especially during the dancing season that lasted for months after the initiation rites ended, the beauty and the magic (in the native sense) caused many an admiring glance and remark not only from the newly initiated girls but also from the married ones.

The climax in the dancing programme for the day was so well arranged that when a specific dance tune was sung towards the end all participants were keyed up to a high pitch of excitement. Secret or open signs were exchanged between men and the women and attachments for shorter or longer durations were formed. The men would steal the wives of other men and the women would entice men other than their husbands. A fight might break up the dancing. A fight might also be the aftermath of the dancing period when it was discovered that irregular relationships had been entered into by the other party. So it would happen, also, that a boy would be attracted to a girl other than the one the parents had arranged for him.

The usual method followed by him in such a case would be to take an areca nut and tobacco leaves together with other small charms and make a cigar out of it. The cigar would be given to an intermediary person who would give it to the girl of his heart's desire. Magic, of course, had been performed in the making of the cigars. The young man now performed more magic by singing a certain tune, and by obstaining from certain foods. Singing the song all night through after handing the cigar to the intermediary, he would wait for early morning and then go to the house of the girl. She would arise and go with him. She would stay in his house. Her parents would hunt for her. There would be a long discussion. Others would become involved and a fight might ensue or it might be settled by the young man's clan or family agreeing to give a woman in return return, or to promise the first-born child of the newly-weds as compensation, or a number of pigs or other valuables would be given instead.

.....Capt.
(J. J. SHARSON.)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

14/6

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/17/58

CA 967
12 JUN 1945
ANGAU

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
9 Jun 45

DISTRICT SERVICES
18 JUN 1945
ANGAU

DO
MADANG

PATROL REPORT No M48-44/45
By CAPT J J SEARSON

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/2 of 29 May 45.

2. The report discloses that satisfactory progress is being made in rehabilitation of the natives in the area patrolled.

3. The removal of natives such as COMAIP and HAU, who have proved disturbing elements, will allow the normal life of the villages to proceed smoothly.

4. It has been recommended to HQ ANGAU that no further action be taken regarding the death of the native MAN.

R M FARLOW
Maj
ADDS & NA

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES
NEW GUINEA FORCE
HEADQUARTERS

FIM/BTC

DS 30/2

District HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
29 May 45

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. M. 66-44/45 - Capt JJ SEARSON.

Copies of the a/m report forwarded herewith.

2. Though not completely traversed by patrols since control of Madang has been regained a good measure of control has been maintained by frequent visits of officials to HQ and the numerous patrols which crossed the District in connection with the BAGASIN disturbances.

3. The area suffered a great deal during the enemy occupation. Refugee rationing was carried out on a large scale. A large percentage of the men worked on labour lines and the people generally gave much assistance in the supply of building materials for Madang Base. This latter activity has been stopped and as many men as possible have been returned home to assist in rehabilitation. This the people have achieved agriculturally and improved living conditions will naturally ensue.

4. The native HAN re-appeared after a long period in hiding. He was a strong supporter of GOMAIP in the BAGASIN disturbances. He evaded capture and it was thought that he had died of dysentery in hiding as several patrols failed to find trace of him. Either he remained completely in exile or the people were too afraid to give information as to his whereabouts. On his re-appearance he ran amok and acted as a maniac for five days. His utter defiance is shown by his visiting the ADO's camp and destroying that officer's bed. When attempting the arrest of HAN the police were attacked by him. They acted justifiably in preventing his escape but he was fatally wounded

.....Maj
(F H MOY)
District Officer.

14/6

No. 49

BOGADJIM SUB-DISTRICT.

Sub-district Office,
ANGAU, BOGATTI.
23 May 45.

District Officer,
District Headquarters,
ANGAU, MADANG.

DISTRICT SERVICES
1 JUN 945
ANGAU

30/11/57

PATROL REPORT NO. BOGADJIM 2/45.

Report of Patrol by NX 87967 Lieutenant A.R. Havilard, A.D.O. to villages in the Rauwa sub-division, Madang District.

OBJECT OF THE PATROL: Checking of Census,
Compilation of Village Books,
Rehabilitation,
Routine Administration Duties.

REFERENCE: 2037 Madang Sheet - 4 miles to 1 inch.
Amended "over-lay" accompanying Patrol Report No. Bogadjim 1/45.

PERSONNEL:

NX 87967	Lieutenant	A.R.Haviland, A.D.O.,
2769	Constable	Manartnau, R.P.C..
2757	"	Yalingu, " "
3782	"	Kumil, " "
2810	"	Nanagaui, " "
2534	"	Yamungopa, " "
2760	"	Tangat, " "

Average of forty carriers.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 14 Apr 45 to 19 May 45 (inclusive).

DATE OF LAST PATROL: District Services, 1940,
District Services 1944; part only.

DIARY:

14 Apr 45 left Sub-district Office, Bogatti (WO6998) 0745 hrs arriving Bangu (WO7996) 0915 hrs. Left 10 hrs for Yangalum (WO8392) arrived 1215 hrs. Camped. Interviewed Officials of all nearby villages.

15 Apr left Yangalum 0730 hrs for Gur (Kaianga) (WO8286) arrived 0930 hrs Interviewed Officials. Inspected gardens and housing. Left Gur 1100 hrs for Bangri (WO8182) arrived 1330 hrs. Camped. Interviewed Officials. Inspected housing, gardens and hygiene.

16 Apr left Bangri 0630 hrs arriving Kwansi (WO7475) -marked on map Amuson. Interviewed Officials, inspected housing, gardens etc.. Camped.

17 Apr Left Kwansi 0600 hrs via Kabenau River (4hrs)-over divide (1 1/2 hrs) - down headwaters of Faria River (2 hrs) to main Bogadjim Dumpu Road. Left for Gurumbu-missed turnoff- arrived at Dumpu Police Post (WO6553) 1800 hrs. Camped.

18 Apr left Dumpu Police Post via road and headwaters of Sulimai River (WO8260) to Gurumbu Village (WO8262)-arrived 1230 hrs (3 hrs march). Camped. Paid off 80 coastal carriers. Compiled Village Book. Took census. Interviewed Officials. Inspected Gardens etc. (5000 feet alt.)

19 Apr Visited Bagenam (WO7759,-marked Boganor on map. Village extinct. Villagers'names entered Gurumbu Book to which village they have migrated. Further interviews.

20 Apr left Gurumbu 0800 hrs arrived Beringei (WO8464) 1000 hrs. New Village Book compiled. Censused. Inspected village. Left 1400 hrs for Mungo (WO8563) arrived 1545 hrs. Compiled New Village Book. Censused. Inspected Village. Camped. Interviewed Officials of Beringei, Mungo and No.2 Mungo.

21 Apr To No.2 Mungo (ten minutes walk). Compiled Village Book. Census recorded. Inspected village, gardens etc.. Returned to Mungo. Further interviews. Left 1400 hrs-arrived Guria (WO8859) 1445 hrs. Camped. Village Book Comp.

22 Apr Censused Guria. Attempted to contact Boro people (WO8960). Returned to Guria. Interviewed Officials of Boro and Guria. Later censused Boro people at Guria.

23 Apr left Guria 0700 hrs for Sisimba (WO9360)-across Bura River at

3500 feet alt. and divide at 5200 feet- arrived Sisimba 0945 hrs. New Village Book compiled. Censused. Interviewed Officials. Inspected housing,gardens,hygiene. Camped. Visited Moguta Village (WO9460). Returned Sisimba. Later succeeded in assembling Moguta people and compiled New Village Book. Moguta Village 42 5 feet alt.

24 Apr left Sisimba 0730 hrs to Moguta.Officials interviewed. Thence to Simbo (WO9560) arriving at 1000 hrs (1 hour spent at Moguta). Camped. Interviewed Officials. Compiled New Village Book. Censused.

25 Apr Visited ParimoVillage (WO9661). Compiled New Village Book. Recorded census. Inspected villge and gardens etc.. Returned to Simbo (half hour walk).

26 Apr. left Simbo 0700 hrs -passed through Kotototo -village extinct- migrated to Goira. Arrived Gomumu Police Post 1030 hrs. Camped. Interviewed Officials of Gomumu.Goiro,Damanti.Wamunti,Sunakai,Simbo, Moguta and Saranga.

27 Apr Left Gomumu 0700 hrs arrived Goiro 0830 hrs. camped. Checked census. Villages of Boine (WO9254),Kotototo (WO19356),Kumu,Gosamasi, (WO 8343), Sisini,Gariwi,Kapani have migrated to Goiro. Village inspected. Officials interviewed. Instructions issued re hygiene.

28 Apr left Goiro at noon and returned to Gomumu Post. Paid out monies as per Voucher MD-D6 of 21/5/45. Recorded census. Interviewed village officials of number of villages. Villagers of Tapim(WO9747). Serino(WP0355) have migrated to Gomumu.

29 Apr To choice of new site for Police Post. Located at WO9352. About half hour walk on main road toward Goiro. Returned to Gomumu.

30 Apr left 0700 hrs for Damanti (WO9645)-arrived 0830 hrs. Censused. Village inspected. Hygiene arrangements unsatisfactory,and instructions issued. Visited Sunakai (WO9644). Censused. Village inspected. Returned to Gomumu Post.

1 May Left Gomumu Post for Saranga (WP 0357) - arrived 0830 hrs(1 1/2hr New Village Book issued. Censused. Village,gardens,hygiene etc. inspected. Instructions issued re hygiene. Returned to Gomumu 1800 hr

2 May To Kikipei Village (WP0149). New Village Book issued. Censused. Routine inspection. Instructions issued re hygiene and housing. Returned to Gomumu Post. One hour march. Interviewed officials of many villages.

3 May left Gomumu Post 0700 hrs for Wamunti (WP0247). Camped. 0915hrs. Visited Hataio(WP0250). Villagers migrated to Wamunti. Returned Wamunti. Census checked. Officials interviewed.

4 May New Village Book Compiled Gaima Village(WP0251 approx.).Censused. Village Officials of Wamunti and surrounding villages interviewed.

5 May Left Wamunti 0900 hrs for Butemu Village(WP0545)-arrived 1130hrs. Camped. Interviewed Officials. Villagers of Saumi,Setia,Koko have migrated to Butemu.

6 May Checked census at Butemu. Inspected village. Interviewed officials of nearby villages.

7 May left Butemu 0700 hrs for Bankokono (WP0740). Arrived 0900 hrs. Camped. Villages of Mungo 2,Hongaka,Bone and Gogrupu have migrated here. Census checked.

8 May Bankokono village inspected. Officials of nearby villages interviewed.

9 May 0700 left Bankokono via Hingia and Gusap (both in Kaiapit Sub-district)for Bopirumpun (WO9541) - across Bura River in flood-arrived 1700 hrs (7 hours walking time). Camped. Interviewed Officials.

10 May New Village Book compiled. Censused Bopirumpun. Left 0900 hrs for Bumbu (WO8640) - Marked Bumbum on map. Arrived 1000 hrs. New Village Book compiled. Censused. Left for Kaigulan (WO7545) 1600 hrs. Arrived 1800 hrs. Camped.

11 May Assembled Kaigulan Villagers. New Village Book compiled. Censused.Village inspected. Interviews with officials and others.

12 May Gosamasi Villagers not censused at Goiro arrived at Kaigulan stating intention to establish agricultural hamlet at (WO 8343).New V

3500 feet alt. and divide at 5300 feet- arrived Sisimba 0945 hrs. New Village Book compiled. Censused. Interviewed Officials. Inspected housing,gardens,hygiene ... camped. Visited Moguta Village (WO9460). Returned Sisimba. Later succeeded in assembling Moguta people and compiled New Village Book. Moguta Village 4275 feet alt.

24 Apr left Sisimba 0730 hrs to Moguta.Officials interviewed. Thence to Simbo (WO9560) arriving at 1000 hrs (1 hour spent at Moguta). Camped. Interviewed Officials. Compiled New Village Book. Censused.

25 Apr Visited Par... Village (WO9661). Compiled New Village Book. Recorded census. Inspected villge and gardens etc.. Returned to Simbo (half hour walk).

26 Apr. left Simbo 0700 hrs -passed through Kotototo -village extinct-migrated to Goira. Arrived Gomumu Police Post 1030 hrs. Camped. Interviewed Officials of Gomumu.Goiro,Damanti.Wamunti,Sunakai.Simbo, Moguta and Saranga.

27 Apr Left Gomumu 0700 hrs arrived Goiro 0830 hrs. camped. Checked census. Villages of Boine (WO9254),Kotototo (WO9356),Kamu,Gosamasi, (WO 8343), Sisini,Gariwi.Kapani have migrated to Goiro. Village inspected. Officials interviewed. Instructions issued re hygiene.

28 Apr left Goiro at noon and returned to Gomumu Post. Paid out monies as per Voucher MD-D6 of 21/5/45. Recorded census. Interviewed village officials of number of villages. Villagers of Tapim(WO9747), Serino(WP0355) have migrated to Gomumu.

29 Apr To choice of new site for Police Post. Located at WO9352. About half hour walk on main road toward Goiro. Returned to Gomumu.

30 Apr left 0700 hrs for Damanti (WO9645)-arrived 0830 hrs. Censused. Village inspected. Hygiene arrangements unsatisfactory,and instructions issued. Visited Sunakai (WO9644). Censused. Village inspected. Returned to Gomumu Post.

1 May Left Gomumu Post for Saranga (WP 0357) - arrived 0830 hrs(1 1/2hr New Village Book issued. Censused. Village,gardens,hygiene etc. inspected. Instructions issued re hygiene. Returned to Gomumu 1800 hr

2 May To Kikipei Village (WP0149). New Village Book issued. Censused. Routine inspection. Instructions issued re hygiene and housing. Returned to Gomumu Post. One hour march. Interviewed officials of many villages.

3 May left Gomumu Post 0700 hrs for Wamunti (WP0247). Camped. 0915hrs. Visited Hataio(WP0250). Villagers migrated to Wamunti. Returned Wamunti. Census checked. Officials interviewed.

4 May New Village Book Compiled Gaima Village(WP0251 approx.).Censused. Village Officials of Wamunti and surrounding villages interviewed.

5 May Left Wamunti 0900 hrs for Butemu Village(WP0545)-arrived 1130hrs. Camped. Interviewed Officials. Villagers of Saumi,Setia,Koko have migrated to Butemu.

6 May Checked census at Butemu. Inspected village. Interviewed officials of nearby villages.

7 May left Butemu 0700 hrs for Bahkokono (WP0740). Arrived 0900 hrs. Camped. Villages of Mungo 2,Hongaka,Bone and Gogrupu have migrated here. Census checked.

8 May Bankokono village inspected. Officials of nearby villages interviewed.

9 May 0700 left Bankokono via Hingia and Gusap (both in Kaiapit Sub-district)for Bopirumpun (WO9541) - across Bura River in flood-arrived 1700 hrs (7 hours walking time). Camped. Interviewed Officials.

10 May New Village Book compiled. Censused Bopirumpun. Left 0900 hrs for Bumbu (WO8640) - Marked Bumbum on map. Arrived 1000 hrs. New Village Book compiled. Censused. Left for Kaigulan (WO7545) 1600 hrs. Arrived 1800 hrs. Camped.

11 May Assembled Kaigulan Villagers. New Village Book compiled. Censused.Village inspected. Interviews with officials and others.

12 May Gosamasi Villagers not censused at Goiro arrived at Kaigulan stating intention to establish agricultural hamlet at (WO 8343).New

Village Book compiled. Censused. Inspected Kaigulan village. Interviews with officials of Kaigulan, Bopirumpun, Dumpu, and Sankian.

13 May Left Kaigulan 1000 hrs for Sankian (late Wampun)(WO7346) arrived 1100 hrs. Camped. New Village Book issued. Censused. Interviewed officials and others. Village inspected.

14 May Left Sankian 0600 hrs for Dumpu Police Post (WO6454). Arrived Dumpu Post 1030 hrs. Camped. Rested.

15 May Inspected air strip. Labour line interviewed. Interviewed officials of Bebei and Dumpu Villages. 16 May at Dumpu Post.

17 May Left Dumpu 0700 hrs via Kesawai and Koropa to Isareba. Camped.

18 May Left Isareba 0700 hrs via Ketoba, Kisa, Mateloi to Yaula. Camped.

19 May Left Yaula 0500 hrs via Kwato, Aiyau, Bawak to Bogatti Station.

ROADS: From Bogatti Station to Bangri roads are very good, though between Yangalum and Bangri some steep pinches are met. A native track runs from Bangri over steep drops by ladders and bush rope to Kabenau River. From here a jeep road (rather a road fit for a jeep) runs all the way to Kwansi Village, crossing the Kabenau twice. There is not any road from Kwansi but the river is followed, in the water, for four hours. A mountain is then crossed for one and a half hours to the headwaters of the Faria River which is then followed for two hours until the main Bogadjim-Dumpu Road is met. Main road from Kankiryo to Sagiri is now a river bed. Mostly, the road through to Dumpu Post (Air Strip), some twelve miles, is in a state of disrepair. The track from Sagiri to Gurumbu is an improved native track and has been given attention. From Dumpu to Gurumbu by good road for one hour and then in Sulamai River for two hours. Remainder of Rauwa is traversed by improved native tracks, very steep, and, for the most part, not graded. Not possible to use horses. From Gusap the track is unattended and follows the Gusap River. After leaving that river the track improves and the Buru River is crossed. On this occasion a difficult matter owing to flood waters. Improved native tracks run from Bopirumpun via Bumbu to Kaigulan where the main Ramu Valley jeep road is met. The Sulamai River is the only difficulty between Kaigulan and Dumpu. Returning to the beach from Dumpu via Kesawai and Isareba it is necessary to cross two and a half hours of swamp, always boggy and in wet weather water and bog up to the thighs almost all the way. There is a far better alternate route from Bogatti to the Rauwa area, that is via main Bogadjim road as far as Sagiri and then by track to Gurumbu.

GARDENS: Only on the Upper Ramu-Bena Bena Plateau have I seen more flourishing gardens. They are constantly tended and an abundance of all types of native foods are grown. The taro crops at Simbu Village are outstanding. There is no shortage of food. This matter is dealt with again later in the report.

SANITATION: Despite the little attention Rauwa area has had in the past sanitation is fair and where necessary instructions were given for improvement. Village areas are exceptionally clean. On account of the slopes on which all villages are built the heavy rains do all of the cleaning.

HOUSING: Community houses are the thing and these are solidly built structures, weather proof and wholly suitable.

HEALTH: A fine type of healthy people especially in and around the villages of Wamunti, Butemu and Bankokono where a fine stamp of athletic physique is seen. There is very little apparent disease and few sufferers with sores etc..

REST HOUSES: Every village has its Rest House and Police quarters. Some of the houses are very comfortable. This is a result of Native Police Patrols in the area between October, 1943 and June, 1945.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: These are courteous, attentive to their duties and well chosen. Luluai Kipau of Gomumu Village is outstanding and with a sense of humour; never loses control. Another good type is Luluai Mamaripo of Gaima Village. Some villages are without interpreters and it will be as well to wait

until natives away under indenture return before appointing Tultuls where these are lacking. There are only eight Medical Tultuls in the sub-division.

CENSUS: Where hamlets have migrated to parent villages the populations are large. Goiro, Gomumu, Butemu and Bankokono are instances. These villages have been consolidated for over a year and on being questioned as to their permanence the people state that they have merely returned to the ground of their forefathers and it is their intention to remain. Only time will tell and as long as they remain as they are no damage is being done and they have been censused as one village. The last complete census of the area was taken in 1940 and the present census has been compiled to cover four years. Obviously births and deaths are approximate only. Where large number of deaths have occurred it has been found to be due to an epidemic of dysentery during 1940. This is shewn in the figures for Bopirumpun, Bumbu, Kaigulan and Sankian. In the census only births, and deaths under fourteen years have been shewn. I am not quite clear on this point and figures of all deaths are available if needed.

GENERAL: No map has been made as an amended "overlay" including this area was forwarded with Patrol Report No. Bogadjim 1/45.

I have attached to this Report:

(a) Census figures;
(b) List of Village Officials;
(c) General Description of Kauwa Area;
(d) Short summary of Native Customs.

A.R. Haviland

A.R.Haviland Lieut. ADO.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

RAUWA SUB-DIVISION.

VILLAGE	Luluai	Age	Tultul	Age	Medical Tultul.	
Gurumbu	Pingongo	50				
Bagenam	Daro	60				
Beringei	Gusumei	60	Baingo	45		
Mungo	Komili	50	Wusi	55		
Mungo 2.	Gononga	55	Yuro	30		
Guria	Nanangari	45	Sarombu	40	Yauma	40
Boro	Iawo	45	Deiwi	35		
Sisimba	Aniei	50	Titi	40		
Moguta	Mopi	50	Xaiwa	40		
Simbo	Pokoi	50	Tomi	45		
			Kiu	40		
Parimo	Dio	45				
Goiro	Dibubu	45	Tukulongo	40	Nauia	35
Gomumu	Kipau	50	Amani			
Damanti	Muni	50	Kararako	30	Ufo	35
Sunakai	Rombe	50	Itua	30		
Saranga	Yangeri	55	Girei	30		
Kikipei	Onipa	50	Tiaki	25		
Wamunti	Gembingnaio	45				
Hatoia	Daurengo	50				
Gaima	Mamaripo	50				
Butemu	Bingonaio	45				
Bankokono	Wowojengo	45	Mememsingnaio	35		
Bopirumpun	Paies	40	Banti	35	Irorang	40
Bumbu	Kumant	45	Gambugum	40	Linkant	30
Kaigulan	Gabus	45	Prank	40	Waiam	35
Bankian	Wanara	55	Meirak	45	Wamun	40
Gosamasi			Ondiko	35		
Dumpu	Kafi	50	Kegum	40		
Bebei	Ulu	55	Amli	35		

BOGADJIM SUB-DISTRICT.
Sub-district Office,
ANGA U, BOGATTI.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RAUWA AREA.

Rauwa is the term given to that area of country which is bounded on the north by the Finisterre Range, on the east by the Gusap River, on the west by the Uria River and extending southward to the foothills of the Ramu Valley. This description is general and is not intended to exclude villages within a day's march or so outside these boundaries.

There are two lingual groups, one extending from Gur (outside the Rauwa on the coastal fall) to Gurumbu and through to Gomumu; the other from Wamunti, including villages of Butemu and Bankokono, is the language of the Ramu Valley which extends westward in the valley to Bebei.

Rauwa is a native term which has no meaning to locals; and is said to have had its origin near to and west of the Uria River. The people there always having referred to the area to their east as Rauwa.

The people from Gurumbu to Gomumu are of average height and well built. Wamunti, Butemu and Bankokono people are a tall athletic build with grace of movement.

AGRICULTURAL. Sweet potato (kaukau) is the staple diet and is farmed extensively on the steep slopes of the hills and large quantities are available of particularly good type, large, sweet tubers.

Cabbage flourishes in the area and despite damage by cabbage-worm, mostly it is of compact and well rounded head.

Potato grows well and is a smooth skin tuber weighing a pound and under down to marbles. Where small potatoes have been noticed the villagers have been advised to replant from the larger ones. This will possibly tend to produce a uniform size. There appears to be no pest or disease in the crops.

Corn is large eared and whole, grows quickly and is a tasty addition to the staple diet.

Eschalot does well and is grown in healthy looking rows.

Tomatoes are not as frequently met with as other crops but those seen appear to be doing well.

Sugar cane, a large juicy variety, grows well.

Taro is widely cultivated and thrives.

Banana is a fat, pink variety nicely flavoured.

Haipika is common.

Pitpit is common.

Yams grow to large proportions.

Quining, Coffee and tea should thrive on grubbed lots.

Domesticated stock consists of sows (at only one village, Beringei, was a boar seen and it had recently killed the Luluai's wife). Boars, as depended upon, are wild. Pig stocks depreciated considerably during Japanese occupation but are on the increase and it is unlikely that any imported breeds (except in that it would improve the breed) will be requisitioned.

Poultry of an inbred and crossed variety is on the increase though it also received attention from the Japanese. Small lots of undersized eggs (often like the Curate's egg, "good in spots", are obtainable.

Cassowary abounds in the bush and is only caught when entangled in vines. Natives say it is unusual for them to be brought down with bow and arrow.

Plant Life generally is typical New Guinea Upland.

CUSTOMS AND TAMBUS common with whole of Madang District and a short summary is attached to this report.

IMPLEMENTS of the past were stone axes.

WEAPONS included bow and arrow and limbom swords (Uroko). Only mature and influential men made bows. Young men made arrows.

HOUSING conform to type and are large oblong structures sometimes sixty by twelve feet subdivided into rooms. The house may be occupied by several families. Men sleep in separate rooms to women and female children and male children are again separate. Husbands wishing to visit wives during the night notify the wife during the day and the visit is made while the remainder, presumably, sleep. Sexual intercourse otherwise is in the gardens where a man and his wife go, also presumably, to work. Houses are built of thick walls, sometimes a couple of feet through, of sapling or like timber wedged between uprights. Beds are usually built off the ground, hurdle or pig-pen style, with saplings, and sleeping surface covered. Some bed-sides have square holes into which pigs crawl to sleep. Houses are gloomy but cosy and are roofed with kunai grass or leaves and sometimes bark.

SORCERY is practised and the wife of the Gomumu Lului died during my stay there and her death was credited to sorcery practised by near- by uncontrolled village natives. I am of the opinion her death was due to pneumonia.

TERRAIN is mountainous, absolutely devoid of plateaux and reminds one of the up-turned belly of the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus depicted on Italian stamps some years ago. Practically every peak provides a stream and one is continually crossing and recrossing water obstacles; some fast flowing and others mere trickles. Here are the head waters of many of the rivers that cross the valley to the Ramu River. Very little kunai grass is encountered and travel is invariably through dense timber. Land slides are common and one witnessed by me threatened to damn the Buru River which rapidly gained a lake-like aspect.

TRADE. During the ages Rauwa people are said to have visited the coast travelling by foot up the Uria River, across intervening mountain and down the Kabenau River. These trips were made to gather driftwood from the beach which was taken back to Rauwa, burnt and the ash with its salt content used for cooking and flavouring. Old men have no knowledge of trips made to the upper Ramu where it is said by valley natives Rauwa people visited for trade and exchange of women.

Exchange is by token, Cowrie Shell (kumakuma), Girigiri and Tambu being the most common. Dog's teeth are used. Salt, print, steel goods and almost anything of European origin is good trade. Tobacco and news- print is eagerly sought.

Four to five pounds of Kaukau is exchanged for a spoonful of salt. While a large pig can be had at tenshillings. This is a particular boon to patrols as a large pig is sufficient meat diet for twenty police and carriers for four days. Ten shillings as against approximately three- pounds fifteen shillings plus a shilling a day for porterage. As the ruling price is paid this is not considered exploitation. A pig from a european source would be valued at ten shillings.

LABOUR is available but natives of the area look upon lowland employ ment as a cause of early death. They are especially afraid of malaria. The Rauwa is free of anopheline mosquitoes.

CLIMATE is mild with sunny days alternating with rain, drizzle and fog and low-lying cloud. Violent thunderstorms are frequent. There are not any records of rainfall available, though this is obviously ample. Cold nights are usual.

TRACKS are native tended and surprisingly fair but little attempt has been made in grading and they generally lead directly to their object- ive. Climbing is difficult and hard on carrier lines. One man loads are essential. It is not possible to use horses.

AMF influence seems to have devote itself to profanity and souven -iring (army term for misappropriation of property). There also seems to be sown a tiny seed of familiarity and equality which may or may not be for the good of the inhabitants; but it is not really offensive.

TRIBAL warfare and manzuding is common in a few parts.

GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE in the area has been slight. Previous patro -ls were carried out by Capt. Hamilton in 1940 and Capt. Purshouse in 1938. From about October 1943 to June 1944 several officers were stationed at Gomumu and patrolled the vicinity.

Bogadjim Sub-district,
Sub-district Office,
ANGAU POGATTI.
1 May 45.

SOME CUSTOMS OF THE NATIVES OF BOGADJIM SUB-DISTRICT.

BETROTHAL.

A young man, wishing to become engaged to marry, must approach his father, or other male relative of mature years (failing these, a friend of some influence) and tell of his choice. The father (or as above) will then visit the family group to which the girl belongs and interview her father (brother, guardian as case may be). If the mission is successful a deposit payment is made (wooden bowl, trade goods, money etc.). Usually one wooden bowl is sufficient for this initial payment. Deposit payment having been made the young couple are engaged to be married. If the bride-to-be is of tender years she is not told of the agreement. At puberty her mother, sister or guardian (female) give the news to her. At times children, both of tender years, are betrothed and sometimes do not know until quite grown up.

MARRIAGE.

When the time has arrived for the young couple to be married, relations of both sexes of the bride and the groom bring them together at a central point in the village where a mat (usually of coco-nut or sago fronds) has been laid in preparation for the ceremony. An elderly and influential man sits in the centre of one side of the mat and the bride and groom at each end. A betel-nut kernel is placed on the mat. The old man breaks the kernel and gives half to the groom and half to the bride. This is chewed. The couple is then exhorted to be true to each other. The bride to work, honour and obey and tend the garden and see that her man has food when he needs it. The couple then leave the gathering and go away as man and wife. A foreigner wishing to acquire a wife must interview the girls father (guardian etc.) and if an agreement is reached payment is made and the girl goes to her husband without any further ceremony. The custom of "sisterly exchange" is comparatively new in this area; it apparently having been begun by the villages of BONGU and KALIKO and is rapidly becoming unpopular. If a girl does not wish to marry the man chosen for her her father (etc) has the right to force her to comply with his wish. However, if the father is in sympathy with the girl he may negotiate a cancellation of the agreement. No girl is betrothed until four or five years of age and wearing a skirt.

DIVORCE.

There is no provision for permanent separation or annulment of marriage. If one or other die, the widow and children remain in that state for a year living in her home and harvesting from her garden. The widower lives in that state for a year until the garden crop is exhausted and then he cultivates another area. After a year a brother, or male relative of a widow marks out a new garden half of which he farms and the widow farms the other half. She remains in her own home with her children. A widow may eventually re-marry to a widower; but a widower may not marry a single girl (NOTE: this does not apply in the Rauwa area where any man may marry a girl of tender years). Sexual intercourse between a widower and a widow, provided it is not made too obvious, is permitted.

ADULTERY.

Is an offence against society and is punished (both parties) as agreed upon by village elders. Usually punishment is by fine or chastisement. The fine going to the injured party if the husband. If the wife be the injured party she may leave her husband for a few months until her compassion causes her to return to her husband. The husband may bring about the return of his wife by payment to her male relatives.

CHILD-BIRTH.

A prospective mother is attended by at least two women who massage and generally attend to the business of delivery. Much pain is experienced at first delivery. Subsequent deliveries comparatively easy matter. Young women are afraid of first pregnancy and delivery. Afterbirth is buried in the ground. Umbilical cord is severed near the body of the child, no knot tied and the child held near to a fire until the blood coagulates. No ceremony accompanies birth.

BIRTH CONTROL.

An old time legend is told of an old man of a village ("Witch Doctor" type) who held the secrets of birth control. Men,not wishing to have their wives pregnant,went to the old man who gave them a concoction made with betelnut and other plant juices which they administered to their wives in food,drink etc. The woman,after taking the juices became barren. According to present day statements the secret has been lost. The fact remains that young women do not as a rule become pregnant.

ABORTION.

Said to be not practised.

TAMBUS.

A man may speak his own name. But he may not speak his brother-in-law's name,sister-in.law's name,father-in-law's name,mother-in-law's name,son-in.law's name,daughter-in.law's name. his father's name or his mother's name. For example,a woman calling to her mother-in-law would call her husband's name (own husband's).

Young men cannot eat large fish,haipika,kangaroo, karpul,momote,flying-fox,lizards. These are reserved for mature men. Females may eat anything. It is because it is feared that young men will grow old too quickly if they partake of forbiddeh foods. Young men may eat pigeon,cassowary,pig,cray-fish or crab, and all vegetables except haipika leaf. Haipika is said to cause dermatitis and short wind. Private parts are tambu for exhibition.

Some beach villages may not make canoes. These must be purchased from recognised canoe builders. Only old men of all villages may make garamuts; and women and children are not permitted to see the work until completed. Penalty for infringement of this tambu is death.

DISTRIBUTION OF DECEASED ESTATE.

Recipient of property (probably named in a Contract of employment as next of kin) produces the property to father and mother of deceased. They inspect it but do not touch it. The property is then handed to a "one blood"(that is offspring of deceased's own mother). The property is then distributed to "one-bloods" and their offspring. This is done irrespective of who is named as next-of.kin in a will. (mother or father get nothing).

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY.

Gardens are equally divided between man and wife; both partaking of the crop harvested. All other property is vested in the males of the village,with exception of a woman's skirt,wooden plate, fishing net,knife and in short all the things she makes by her own labour or which she uses for work. When a young bride goes to her husband she takes only her grass skirt,net bag,wooden plate.

MARITAL.

There is no tambu in married couples sleeping together,but many men build separate houses for their wives and sleep in their own quarters. Separate doors particularly in Rarua area. Young couples generally do not sleep together. Reason given is that if they sleep together they will grow old early in life. When couple have three or four children they give up trying to preserve their youth and sleep together always. When couple sleep apart a man wishing to have sexual intercourse will inform his wife during the daytime that he will need her that night,and he then visits her when she retires. Otherwise sexual intercourse takes place in the bush or gardens.

SINGSINGS. Are based on dreams. A man having dreamt that he has witnessed the performance of a dance tells his dream to others whom he instructs in the steps,grimaces,dress,decoration etc. and they follow his lead. Old men only dream of these things. Some singsings have been handed down through the ages. Some of these are (Bogatti) "Yau" ,dance of a man through the bush. "Saumani" , dream of a man dancing on a mountain-top. "Modisolum",dream of a man dancing in the thick bush. "Selali" and "Kanam" inspired long ago.

WEAPONS.

Previously only old men made weapons. Now young men make them for fishing and hunting game.

CONTROL OF VILLAGE.

No hereditary chiefs. Previously by old

BURIAL.

In former times when a man died the body was placed in his house until the time for burial. His wife and old men of the village sat under the house to watch and grieve. The wife's face and body was smeared with burn grass ash. The deceased was buried under the house. The body was wrapped in the peeling from the trunk of the limbom palm at the base of the frond and was buried sometimes in a sitting position and sometimes standing. No ceremony accompanied the death of a woman or infant. Warriors killed in battle were allowed to lie where they had fallen and not buried. In late years, in some villages, due to mission influence, rough coffins are fashioned. Burial under houses is now forbidden by Ordinance and remains are disposed of in cemetries.

CONTROL OF VILLAGE. No hereditary chiefs. Previously by influential man of personality who himself assumed authority.

RECREATION.

Most popular pastime of boys and girls is the pulli[illegible] of nipples. A boy and a girl sit in seclusion and the boy plays with the girl's breasts, particularly the nipples. This is not frowned upon by their elders who are aware that it goes on. No doubt the idea is that the nipples of the breast will become better formed and developed for the time when she has to suckle her babies.

There is a pastime indulged on moonlight nights, by both sexes of children. Sides are formed and one side armed with two half coconut shells goes off into the bush or hides along the beach. The hiding side then clap the shells together occasionally and the other side is required to find them by following the sound. When the hiding side is found it becomes the seeker and the game goes on indefinitely.

Two women will choose sides of sometimes as many as a dozen children each. The personnel is supposed to be unknown to each opposing side. The sides then form a chain on either side of a large palm. Each side in turn guesses the names of the other. If the guess is wrong a point is lost. The side gaining the most points is declared the winner.

A cane rope is stretched between trees and children amuse themselves by looping a piece of cane over the rope holding each end of the cane in either hand, and running until speed is gained when the feet are lifted off the ground and momentum carries the body in a thrilling glide. This is a very ancient pastime.

There are other games too numerous to mention.

TRADE.

By means of shell-money, coin, dog's teeth, pig's teeth, wooden bowls, earthenware, steel goods, print, salt, tobacco and newsprint. All trade goods of european origin.

At Wamunti, Butemu and Bankokono the head is nodded up and down to negative, and shaken from side to side (sometimes with a slight Parisian shrug) in assent.

Rauwa sub-division, for administrative purposes, includes some villages in the Ramu Valley and the following note is made. The village women of Dumpu and Bebei do not wear the brightly coloured and patterned skirts worn by all other village women in the sub-division. A legend handed down the ages forbids the wearing of anything but a frill of shredded banana leaves just long enough to cover the essentials. The story goes that a long time ago the women in gaily coloured skirts attended a big singsing at which there was much feasting and chewing of betel-nut. During the night a woman lay down to rest near a fire. She fell into a sound sleep and the wind blowing the fire into a blaze caused her skirt to catch and her private parts were destroyed. Since then skirts of other than green banana leaves have been forbidden by tribal custom. All village women except Dumpu and Bebei wear an old dirty skirt always; and on the approach of a patrol they run to their houses and reappear in clean, new looking coloured skirts, which, mostly, are quite attractive. In the Rauwa area the skirts are made of hundreds of strands of native made twine spun from the fraved out bark of a shrub and patterned like a chess board in black and white, or red and white. In the Ramu Valley they are of strands of prepared bark from a shrub, patterned in lateral strokes of yellow, green, red, purple or black, or a combination of these colours. Mostly vegetable dyes made from various plants growing in close proximity to the villages are used.

UNIT, ETC. Rowa Sub-division Boroboro Sub-district SIGNATURE.

Reference	Date	Births M	Births F	Deaths M	Deaths F	I/L M	Neo-natal M	Neo-natal F	Migrations In M	Migrations In F	Migrations Out M	Migrations Out F	Total children M	Total children F	Total adults M	Total adults F	Women of child-bearing age	Births and Deaths under 14 yrs.
Guruvubu	10.4.45	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	16	16	11	Period Apr 1940 to May 1945
Bagbaan	9.4.45	1	-	1	1	2							4	5	12	13	8	
Beringai	10.4.45	3	2	2	-	9							9	3	10	17	14	
Mungo	9.4.45	4	2	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	13	18	11	
Mungo (2)	"	3	4	1	-	11							18	7	13	22	16	
Goria	9.4.45	6	2	2	2	5							24	13	18	38	26	
Boro	9.4.45	3	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	8	16	14	
Susimba	28.4.45	3	4	3	2	1							19	16	15	21	15	
Hoguta	2.4.45	1	1	1	-	1							10	6	4	8	6	
Simbo	20.4.45	4	8	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	23	28	32	23	
Parimo	25.4.45	8	6	3	2	11							27	12	28	37	25	
Goiro	27.4.45	46	54	10	9	25							86	77	79	146	137	
Gomumo	28.4	69	64	12	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	66	35	113	106	
Damanti	30.4.45	8	5	6	5	-							35	12	36	47	42	
Sumakai	30.4	17	20	6	8	-							30	29	35	45	38	
Saranga	1.5.45	9	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	23	42	40	25	
Kisipai	2.5.45	3	2	2	2	-							9	5	18	18	10	
Wakumi	3.5.45	35	22	12	8	-							62	43	88	77	65	
TOTAL		223	207	74	59	98							504	360	548	734	542	

UNIT, ETC. Village	Date	Births M	Births F	Deaths M	Deaths F	Ill	New Natives M	New Natives F	Migrations In M	Migrations In F	Migrations Out M	Migrations Out F	Totals Sick Child M	Totals Sick Child F	Totals Sick Adult M	Totals Sick Adult F	Women of child bearing age			SIGNATURE.
Total B/F		292	267	14	59	98							504	360	548	724	592			Births, and deaths under 14 yrs Period Sept 1940 to May 1946.
Gaima	4.5.45	2	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	18	19	11			
Butemu	6.5.45	27	24	9	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	39	70	64	63			
Bandorenu	6.5	46	40	14	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	42	113	110	101			
Bepirumpu	8.5	5	6	5	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	35	34	32			
Sumbu	8.5	3	3	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	19	21	17			
Baigulau	9.5	8	2	12	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10	90	35	26			
Sankian	10.5	1	3	15	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	22	24	20			
Gosamasi	10.5	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	7	6			
Dumpu	11.5	4	3	3	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	18	42	39	22			
Bebei	12.5	5	4	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	20	24	15			
		325	297																	Totals: Males 1776 Females 1618 3394
TOTAL		325	297	141	109	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	517	925	1101	905			

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/17/57

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
8 Jun 45

DO
MADANG

PATROL REPORT No M49 -44/45
By Lt A R HAVILAND

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/2 of 29 May 45.

2. The report is very informative and indicates that the patrol was well conducted.

3. The abundance of food reported in the Sub-Division is a pleasing feature.

Maj

R M FARLOW
ADDS & NA

FHM/BTC

DS 30/2

District HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
29 May 45.

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. M 49-44/45 - Lieut A R HAVILAND.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a report of a patrol to the RAUWA Sub-division.

2. This area has never had any intensive administration and this is the first complete District Services patrol since the re-occupation of Madang District.

3. The report indicates a satisfactory state of affairs. A police Post is maintained at GOMUMU as a constant reminder of administration.

4. At this stage it is not deemed wise to recruit any more labour from the area. Most of the natives live above 3500 feet and, when those already under indenture return, the inherent fear of coastal areas which is at present held will be overcome and more volunteers will be forthcoming.

5. The notes on native customs are interesting and will be informative for new officers visiting the area. Compilation of such records takes considerable time and can only be achieved when the natives have accepted an officer and have confidence in him such as these people have in Lieut Haviland.

.....Maj.
(F H MAY)
District Officer.

DISTRICT SERVICE
4 JUN 45
ANGAU

No. 50

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

ANNANBERG.
22 May 45.

O.I.C.
ANGAU.
ANNANBERG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 50/44-45 BY LT RICHARDSON F.A.

AREA:- River villages to ASARAM, and AI-OM country - BOGIA RD. to AWAM and MADANG RD. to GIRINGIRI.

MAPS:- (1) Sketch map attached.
(2) RAMU & BOGIA STRAT 1" to 4 MLS.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:- (1) Native Affairs Generally.
(2) See instructions attached.

PERSONNEL:- F.A. Richardson

R.P.C.	Reg. No.	3013	Const.	TEBORO.
"	"	3443	"	BAIEN.
"	"	3004	"	IRANGI.
"	"	2537	"	ANGOMA.
"	"	2834	"	LAUATUK.

DURATION OF PATROL:- May 8 to May 21 inclusive.

REPORT ON R.P.C.:- All were well behaved and showed tact and initiative whenever occasion demanded.

DIARY OF PATROL:-

May 8 - Left ANNANBERG 0845 and arrived JITEBU 1100. - Left 1300 and arrived ENSAGOBU 1330. - Camped.

May 9 - Lined village. - Left 1330 and crossed RAMU by canoe to SIRINIBU 1430. - Camped.

May 10 - Left 0830 and arrived ARIOPO 0910. - Left 1005 and arrived TAMARIKI 1300. - Camped.

May 11 - Left 0845 and passed deserted DABRITS village 0930. - Passed ANGARABU 1035 and arrived ITUBARAS 1130. - Camped.

May 12 - At ITUBARAS.

May 13 - Left 0830 and crossed IOKA CREEK 0900. - Arrived site of old JAPANAM base camp 1115. - Camped.

May 14 - Left 0800 and arrived KORAKEM 1120. - Camped.

May 15 - Left 0830 and arrived IRINIDA 0930. - Left 1015 and crossed RAMU to ATEMBLE 1045. - Camped.

May 16 - Left 0815 and passed ASARAM 1350. - Arrived OGORORUM 1500. - Camped.

May 17 - Left 0800 and crossed SOGERAM and RAMU watershed 0940. - Arrived GIRINGIRI 1045. - Camped.

May 18 - Left 0820 and arrived deserted village OGAININTSA 0940. - Left 1005 and arrived AWAM 1330. - Camped.

May 19 - Left 0930 and reached ASAFI 1000. - Left 1045 and passed IFUNALAPI 1115. - Arrived WAGARIPI 1145. - Left 1240 and arrived ENSAGOBU 1500. - Camped.

May 20 - Left 0820 per canoe to GADO 0840. - Left 0920 and arrived JITEBU 1120. - Camped.

May 21 - Left 1030 per canoe and arrived ANNANBERG 1200. - PAtrol completed.

ROADS:- Improvements have been carried out on the ANNANBERG - ATEMBLE track and also a good road now links AWAM with ENSAGOBU.

The restless existence of the AI-OM native has not permitted him much time for this work and most of the roads are now overgrown.

GARDENS:- On my arrival in the RAMU in December last, supplies of natives foods were doubly disappointing considering the quality and quantity of same.

On this patrol I was pleasurably surprised to find the amount of work that had been done in this direction. A good supply of taro, yams and bananas are now available.

The AI-OM soil shows a richness that far exceeds the RAMU villages and the natives of this area, in common with the mountain people, have a good knowledge of crop cultivation.

HEALTH, HOUSING & SANITATION:- An improvement in physique is noticeable on entering AI-OM, due mainly to the greater variety of foods and a more temperate climate.

With the eruption of the river dwellers housing is poor as the natives, in variance to the humid climate, still clinging to the custom of building their houses without any flooring. This habit is based more on superstition than for any practical purpose, and results in bad hygiene and encourages skin diseases.

The harried existence led by the BOGIA & MADANG Road villages during hostilities has caused an increase in framboesia, gramloma and ulcers. The natives are baddly in need of attention and would strongly recommend a medical patrol.

During the Japanese occupation an epidemic of dysentery accounted for approximately 100 deaths, which would be about 20% of population in the places affected.

This disease is still breaking out spasmodically and, with the return of the day season in June, a further outbreak is quite likely unless strict hygiene is maintained.

NATIVE SITUATION:

BOGIA & MADANG RDS:- In prewar days this area was largely under mission influence and frequently visited by recruiters. All have left their mark and the natives, to a certain extent, have attained that 'coastal sophistication'.

A large number had been recruited before the outbreak of war and have never been returned. The shortage of young men is most evident, the majority of the population being aged and past the active stage.

During the Japanese occupation the villages on the main tracks were deserted after strafing by our planes. These are gradually returning but a large number are still scattered about in the bush.

When news of my approach was received by the villages concerned, a large number of natives, off the course of my patrol, congregated at the places I intended visiting. These were also lined and addressed and, although far short of a full count, have been included in the attached list.

AI-OM : The AI-OM natives persist in their pristine customsaand beliefs and exhibit very little communal spirit.

Although close to the RAMU the mountain influence -

AI-OM - (Contd)

-is revealed in their method of building and the clannish system of settlement in family groups which is similar to the central plateau.

A reverential fear is displayed in the mystic powers of sorcery and ordinary incidents are regarded as having preternatural significance.

The counts taken of natives lined show a fluctuation in comparison with the preliminary figures taken by Lt. England. This is not surprising considering their nomadic existence and contrariety whilst being in fear of attack by the mountain tribes, who carry out frequent raids on the lowlands.

Five natives from the AI-OM foothills were contacted; one near ITUBARAS and four, who had missed me at APANAM, followed the patrol to KORAKEM. Gifts were made and everything possible was done in an endeavour to pave the way for future patrols into the AMBAUL country.

The former patrol base at APANAM had been burnt to the ground by the Japanese and the natives, in fear of the enemy, had moved to the eastern side of the ASAI river.

The luluai of APANAM extended a warm welcome saying that he had never lost faith in our cause, and knew that we would return. In anticipation of which a lonely shelter had been erected amongst the ruins of the old camp site. It is good to see such loyalty.

The AI-OM, generally speaking, is in the primary stage of development and further progress will be hindered till their hereditary fear of the mountain people is eradicated.

Although it is not the custom of the administration to open up new areas till such time as close control can be maintained, I suggest that a patrol be carried out as soon as possible into the AMBAUL country, and an attempt made to promote amiability between the people of the mountains and the lowlands.

(Sgd).....Lieut.
(F. A. RICHARDSON)
PATROL OFFICER.

COUNT OF NATIVES.

LINED.

VILLAGE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	CHILDREN UNDER 12.	TOTAL.	PRELIMARY COUNT BY Lt. ENGLAND.	REMARKS.
JITEBU	30	49		120	145	13 Deaths from dys. in this village.
ENSAGOBU	24	21	4.	49	39	
ARIOPO	13	10	1.	24	33	
TAMARIKI	23	12	4	39	35	
MUNAM	14	8	3	25	16	
ITUBERAS	16	7	3	26	5	
AWINENTJI	9	4	3	16	8	
ANGARABU	15	5	4	24	46	
IRIGERAT	4	1	-	5	-	
APANAM	9	3	3	15	-	First count taken.
KORAKEM	22	11	7	40	49	
EXIMAROP	4	-	-	4	18	Visiters only.-
ASEMBLE						
AKINENDA	26	27	16	69	79	
IRINIDA	5	3	3	10	-	First count taken.
ASARAM	3	1	1	5	5	
OGORORUM	8	8	5	21	13	
GIRINGIRI	10	10	9	29	15	
POGRI	12	7	11	30	27	
IGIMAI	6	3	4	13	1	First count taken
ASAGRIS	4	3	2	9	30	Visiters only.-
AWAM	19	16	13	48	61	
ATUMBARAN	6	6	2	14	30	
MOROSALAMAN	7	5	1	13	-	First count taken.
OKINANGUL	7	5	5	17	-	First count taken.
OKINANGUL	7	5	5	17	-	First count.
OSTEMBRA	20	11	10	41	91	
ASITANGU	11	5	3	19	62	
IREVAS	21	13	14	48	80	
SAWOP	17	15	19	51	82	
ASAPI	15	13	5	33	18	
IPUNALAPI	13	10	4	27	-	First count.
EVAGARIPI	14	7	9	30	46	
AMANGUANANIPI (WEST OF EVAGARIPI)	12	8	2	22	-	First count.
GADO	26	24	15	65	-	New village - First count.
TOTAL LINED.	452	336	230	1018	1033	

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM/BTC

LS 3C/2

DISTRICT HQ
AFGAU
MADANG
27 Jun 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. M. 50 Of 44/45 - LIEUT RICHARDSON F.A.

Attached is copy of patrol report by Lieut. F.A. RICHARDSON to the area south of ANNANBERG.

2. Prewar these people had very little contact with administration and most of their European associations were wtih missionaries and recruiters. Most recruits were sent to work on island plantations and it is unfortunate that they have not yet returned.

3. The patrol has gained the confidence ofthe natives and this is due to the painstaking and sympathetic measures adopted by both Lieuts. ENGLAND and RICHARDSON during the past months.

4. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a temporary native hospital in the area - the effect will be evident on health and should prove a good propaganda measure.

5. Complete census is impossible amongst such timid people and they must become accustomed to "making line".

6. Sketch map attached has been held at this HQ for use in the compilation of a District Map.

.....Maj.
(F H MOY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 30 JUN 1945

N. 1035

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/17/60

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
2 Jul 45

DC
MADANG

PATROL REPORT M50 - 44/45 - LT F A RICHARDSON

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Patrol Report.

2. The establishment of a temporary base hospital in this area will do much to regain the confidence of the natives.

R M Farlow
Maj
R M FARLOW
ADDS & MA

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

PATROL REPORT BY LT. SAVILLE W.A.J. NO.51/44-45.

AREA PATROLLED: SEK HINTERLAND - REMPI AREA.

MAP REFERENCE: MADANG EAST 1" to 1 Mile Series
MATUKA WEST " " " " "

DURATION: From 30 May to June.

DATE OF LAST PATROL: Last D.S. patrol 1941
Recruiting patrol 1944
Hygiene patrol 3.3.45 (part only)
D.S. Patrol 1942 by Sgt. Golden (part only)

PERSONNEL:

Lieut.	Saville W.A.J.	
Cpl.	LAMBOGU	2532
Const.	PEKA-SOWARA	3026
"	BORONO	5067B
"	LUEN	1965
"	SARA SARA	3594
"	URURU	3840
"	MOMEIMOMEI	5112B
"	WARAZINGA	3877

DIARY:

30 May 1945. Left Madang at 1015 arrived MOBANOB 1600. Checked census camped.

31 May 1945. Departed MOBANOB 0730 arrived HAIDUREM 0845 depart 0930 arrived MUKURU No. I at 1050. Lined both MUKURU Nos. I & 2 at MUKURU No. I. Departed 1230, inspected MUKUPU No. I enroute arrived WANGA 1430 departed 1530 passed HALOPA Mission site at 1600 arrived ALUAG 1740. Camped. Census taken of all village and routine instructions given.

I May 1945. Departed ALUAG 0830 arrived HAVEM 0900 departed 1015 arrived HAIMC 1145 departed 1300 arrived GAREGUI 1440 departed 1530 arrived ABER 1740. Camped. Census taken of all villages.

2 May 1945. Departed ABER at 1030 BUDIP 1145 departed 1300 arrived HIPONDIK at 1345 departed at 1500 arrived TANA 1600 departed 1645 arrived SIGU 1715. Camped. Census taken of all villages.

3 May 1945. Census taker at SIGU. Heavy rain. Remained at SIGU.

4 May 1945. Stores at SIGU departed 0915 arrived BALBE 1030 departed 1230 arrived HARABIK 1430 departed 1600 arrived LAPTING 1720. Camped. Census taken of the three villages.

5 May 1945. Census taken departed at 1000 returned to SIGU. Arrived 1420. Camped.

6 May 1945. Departed SIGU at 0800 arrived ANHABAK 0900 departed 1130 arrived BALABAK 1300 departed 1445 passed through DADIMFOK at 1600 arrived ABAP 1710. Camped. Census taken of all villages.

7 May 1945. Departed ABAP 0930 arrived DILAN 1050 departed 1130 arrived GARAWAK 1245 departed 1400 arrived TUGBAK 1415 departed 1500 arrived BEMDIK 1510 returned --

DIARY CONTINUED.

ABAP 1710. Camped. Census taken of all villages.

8 May 1945. Census taken departed 0920 arrived DUDULA 1000 departed 1030 arrived UGAP 1110 departed 1220 arrived BUBNO 1320 departed 1440 arrived YABUK 1[illegible]0. Camped. Census taken of all villages.

9 May 1945. Departed 0745 arrived 1015 departed 1230 arrived YAP 1515. Camped, census taken of two villages.

10 May 1945. Departed YAP 0700 arrived KURUM 0730 departed 1230 returned YAP 0900 departed 1000 arrived GARUP 1130 departed 1340 arrived DYLUP Plantation 1600. Camped. Census taken of all villages.

11 May 1945. Stores at DYLUP, departed 0900 arrived SARANG 1030 departed 1100 arrived GAROMKON 1130 departed 1340 returned DYLUP 1700. Camped. The above villages were inspected and census taken by Lieut. GRAHAM on the 11th. April 1945. Checked all instructions given by him.

12 May 1945. Departed DYLUP Plantation 0700 arrived MEGIAR 0815 departed 0830 arrived NOM 0915 departed 1000 arrived BARAKAS 1030 departed 1100 returned MEGIAR 1300 departed 1330 arrived MUGIL Plantation 1430 departed 1500 arrived UDIBIS 1515 departed 1640 returned to MUGIL Plantation at 1700. Camped. The above villages were inspected and attention given to instructions left by Lieut GRAHAM who compiled census figures in the fourth month of 1945.

13 May 1945. Departed MUGIL Plantation 0745 arrived LIKSAL 0900 departed 0925 arrived ARUNIS 1030 departed 1100 arrived WASAP 1200 departed 1330 returned MUGIL Plantation 1600. Camped. Census taken at WASAP only.

14 May 1945. Departed MUGIL Plantation 0745 arrived BUNU at 0815 departed 0900 arrived MATUKA Plantation 0945 departed 1500 arrived MATUKA village at 1510 departed 1600 returned MATUKA Plantation 1620. Camped. Census taken at MATUKA Village.

15 May 1945. Departed MATUKA Plantation at 0900 arrived MATUKA village at 0920 departed 1100 arrived KUDAS 1130 arrived BABILDIK 1500 departed 1545 arrived MURNASS Plantation 1630 Camped. Inquiries into alleged assault. Census taken of the above villages.

16 May 1945. Departed MURNASS Plantation at 0700 arrived DEDA at 0800 departed 0930 arrived SAMPI 1000 departed 1200 arrived MAYLUN Plantation 1300 departed at 1400 arrived BAGEDA 1445 departed 1540 arrived VITAR Plantation 1640. Camped.

17 May 1945. Departed VITAR Plantation 0900 arrived SEK 1200 departed 1500 arrived Madang H.Qrs. at 1600

CENSUS. Figures are set out in an appendix to this report. As can be seen from this appendix, no attempt has been made to evenly recruit labourers.

ROADS. All roads in the hinterland are overgrown and owing to the heavy rains of the present season it is advisable to use native tracks. Some attempt had been made to clear and straighten the approaches to the villages using the pre-war marks and survey pegs.

ROADS
BRIDGES.
continued.

All roads on the coast were in good order. The road is broken at small creeks which can be crossed with no difficulty. Two rivers, the MATUKA and the MURNASS have to be crossed by canoe. The MATUKA crossing, known as the number seven ferryman service is operated by a native from MATUKA village. This native has official recognition. A native from BAGILDIK operates the service ossing the MURNASS River. At present a small two man canoe is being used. On the completion of a larger canoe this native was informed that he would receive official recognition.
All pre-war bridges have been destroyed either by operatings or decay. Bridges in and around the plantation areas are being repaired and maintenanced by the plantation managers.

REST HOUSES.

All villages have new rest houses some being of elaborate design 50 % of these houses are not required. Orders were given that some of the material is to be used for their own buildings which are in bad state of disrepair. Instructed all that rest houses were only required a days march apart.

HOUSING.

Housing in most cases was found to be bad. Most houses were the old pre-war houses patched and proped up. With the mountain people the majority of the natives are living in the garden houses. It was only the hearing of the patrols approach that the return to the village was made. It is my opinion that unless regular patrols are made to this area for some time, the conditions will remain. They area surrounding the SIGU mission site would be a credit to anyone, yet SIGU villages which are five minutes walk away are not fit for pigs to live in. The larger villages on the coast are in excellent order. The REMPI villages are to scatt red to get good control both for the native officials and the Government. The villages close to the road are in good or ler but the ones of the beaten track are scattered over large areas. Orders were given that the scattered villages are to be drawn closer together also the practice of patching old houses is to cease.

HYGIENE SANITATION.

S/Sgt Cohen attached Native Hospital, Madang as Hygiene Inspector patrolled this area three months ago. This man should be complimented on the work he has done. He has had the patience to remain in the village until the work he had ordered to be done was completed. His activities were confined to the large villages. This left the hamlets to be straightened out by the Village Officials. And although they had witnessed the demonstration in the largervillages they had failed to grasp the methods shown by S/Sgt Cohen. Further demonstrations were given following the methods laid down by the Hygiene Inspector. It was surprisingly noticed that the latrines built by him were being used to good effect.

AGRICULTURE.

The hinterland natives have excellent gardens and food plentiful. Owing to the bad conditions of the roads I was forced at times to take native tracks. This gave me a good opportunity to view some gardens which would ordinarily would never been seen. Pitpit fences, well constructed, are used to great advantage by these people. Main foods grown by these people are, taro, bush yam, small quantities of kau kau.

AGRICULTURE CONT:

Chinese cabbage grows well in the area but only in small quantities. The coastal people are mostly confined to the growing of taro. Requests for seeds were made by all village officials.

LIVE STOCK:

When the Japanese evacuated Madang, the natives took to the hills on account of the bombing raids by our planes leaving their pigs behind and all attempts to bring them back to village as so far have failed. The pigs, not having anyone to feed them, went into the bush.
Both the Japanese and the natives used the fowls as food supplies, with the result that very few villages have any now.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Villages officials gave every assistance throughout the entire patrol.

POLICE:

All carried out their duties obediently and diligently.

CONFIDENTIAL

MISSION BUILDINGS: HALOPA

Church destroyed - boys' houses still standing - residence kitchen only remains.

DLCA

SIGU:

Church in good order - residence in good order - household goods, viz., chairs, tables, stove, bath-room fittings, beds, mattresses etc., in good repair - church effects viz., statues, altar choir matting, native records, large quantities of religious books in good order.

Extracted to DS 32/2/24 DPC 17/9

BUDUM:

Church and residence were built in 1939 are still in good repair.

UGAP:

Church completely destroyed - residence deteriorating rapidly.

.....Lieut
(SAVILLE W.A.J.)
PATROL OFFICER.

CENSUS FIGURES.

VILLAGE.	M.C.	C.F.	M.A.	F.A.	I.L	TOTAL	H.S. Male INC. I/L. M
MORANOB	22	19	26	33	13	115	27
HAIDUREM	19	10	16	19	6	70	13
MUKURU No.1	16	12	19	13	10	87	21
GEGIRI (MUKURU No. 2)	14	4	10	9	4	41	7
WANGA	16	12	16	19	9	72	15
ALUAG	15	9	16	14	6	59	10
HAVEM	20	9	17	17	3	66	9
HAIMO	8	12	38	33	11	102	22
GAREGUT	23	16	45	39		130	32
ABER	29	25	34	34	7	129	18
BUDIP	19	12	30	24	3	88	20
HIPONDIK	12	10	14	10	5	51	13
TANA	7	5	19	12	2	45	9
SIGU	26	20	27	27	4	104	21
BALBE	21	23	35	35	7	119	23
MAIK	8	3	6	6	-	23	-
WABIT	3	6	5	6	1	21	1
HARAPDIK	16	13	16	16	3	64	11
LAPTING	14	15	34	29	2	94	15
ANHABAK	16	14	27	17	1	75	14
BALABAK	10	14	29	22	6	81	14
ABAP	21	25	35	31	6	118	15
DILAH	6	3	22	11	3	45	9
GARAWAK	7	3	13	12	1	36	5
TUGUBAK	9	5	20	15	10	59	16
BEMDIK	6	4	13	15	10	46	14
DUDULA	6	4	11	7	1	29	5
UGAP	10	9	16	12	-	47	7
BUBNO	12	15	38	31	3	99	24
ELBE	13	7	19	15	2	56	8
YABUK	14	7	16	16	8	61	11
BUDUM	37	26	60	58	14	195	32

CENSUS FIGURES.

VILLAGE.	M.C.	C.F.	M.A.	F.A.	I.L	TOTAL	INC. I/L. M
MOBANOB	22	19	26	33	13	115	27
HAIDUREM	19	10	16	19	6	70	13
MUKURU No.1	16	12	19	13	10	87	21
GEGIRI (MUKURU No. 2)	14	4	10	9	4	41	7
WANGA	16	12	16	19	9	72	15
ALUAG	15	9	16	14	6	59	10
HAYEM	20	9	17	17	3	66	9
HAIMO	8	12	38	33	11	102	22
GAREGUT	23	16	45	39	7	130	32
ABER	29	25	34	34	7	129	18
BUDIP	19	12	30	24	3	88	20
HIPONDIK	12	10	14	10	5	51	13
TANA	7	5	19	12	2	45	9
SIGU	26	20	27	27	4	104	21
BALBE	21	23	35	35	7	119	23
MAIK	8	3	6	6	-	23	-
WABIT	3	6	5	6	1	21	1
HARAPDIK	16	13	16	16	3	64	11
LAPTING	14	15	34	29	2	94	15
ANHABAK	16	14	27	17	1	75	14
BALABAK	10	14	29	22	6	81	14
ABAP	21	25	35	31	6	118	15
DILAN	6	3	22	11	3	45	9
GARAWAK	7	3	13	12	1	36	5
TUGUBAK	9	5	20	15	10	59	16
BEMUIK	6	4	13	15	10	48	14
DUDULA	6	4	11	7	1	29	5
UGAP	10	9	16	12	-	47	7
BUBNO	12	15	38	31	3	99	24
ELBE	13	7	19	15	2	56	8
YABUK	14	7	16	16	8	61	11
BUDUM	37	26	60	38	14	195	32

CENSUS FIGURES CONT.

VILLAGE.	M.C.	C.F.	M.A.	F.A.	I.L.	TOTAL	INC. I/L. M.
YAP	9	12	11	14	12	98	6
KURUM	25	9	13	22	6	75	10
GARUP	22	36	26	22	7	113	19
WASAP	15	12	15	16	3	61	9
MATUKA	24	23	25	34	18	124	20
KUDAS	7	4	7	6	2	26	4
BABILDIK	7	10	10	12	4	43	7
DEDA	9	10	18	12	4	53	9
SAMPI	23	18	20	14	4	81	15
BAGEDA	4	1	9	7	5	26	5
ABER	21	25	35	31	6	118	24
TOTAL						3187	

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHL/BTC

DS 30/2

DISTRICT HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
7 Jul 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 45/46 - Lt SAVILLE W A J.

This is Lieut Saville's first patrol in the Madang District and although his report does not convey the intensity of work accomplished he has nevertheless conducted a good patrol.

2. The coastal section has received constant attention from patrols in the past. The people suffered a great deal during the war and are now settling back into their villages. Establishment of gardens was the first consideration - housing is the next.

3. The hinterland villages were never greatly disturbed and conditions there are almost normal.

4. The remarks on the work of S/Sgt Cohen are gratifying. This NCO has applied himself industriously to the improvement of hygiene in the Madang District.

.....Maj
(F H LOY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Cond Lae 16/7/45

Date 10 JUL 45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/17/63

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
17 Jul 45

DO
MADANG

PATROL REPORT MADANG No 1 OF 45/46

Receipt is acknowledged of your DS 30/2 of 7 Jul 45 and the above report.

2. Attention is directed to DS Inst No 18 of 2 Feb 45. The instructions of the DO or ADO given to the Patrol Officer should be attached to the report. Such instructions, inter alia, enable this HQ to judge the officer's progress and abilities.

3. Lt SAVILLE makes no comment on the health of the population.

4. When was the last patrol made to the area, and have conditions improved since then - cf para 2 of DS 30/2 of 7 Jul 45 and references to prior patrols on page 1 of the report.

5. Canoe Ferry. Was a canoe ferry used pre-war and is it necessary now?

6. Please instruct Patrol Officers to submit individual reports on NFC accompanying the patrol.

7. Housing. The Patrol Officer has given instructions that the scattered villages are to be drawn closer together. Para 4 of DS Instruction No 19 of 31 Jan 45 is relevant and worthy of study by the PO.

Maj
A A ROBERTS
ADDS & NA

2 OF 45/46

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

ANGAU
No. 2 of 45/46.

AREA:- KAR KAR Island.

OBJECT:- Routine.

PERSONNEL:- Lt. S. H. Achton, L/C KUMASI, Const. AIWARA, Const. KAMBURA and Const. WALISAM.

DURATION:- 19 days.

MAP REF:- KAR KAR Island B 55/2.

DATE OF LAST PATROL:- May 45.

DIARY:-

20-7-45 Left Madang on A.K. 95 at 0330 hrs and arrived KUL KUL 1000 hrs.
Repacked stores.
Camped BISON.

21-7-45 Visited KUL KUL and MARANGIS plantations and made out A 321.
Paid next of kin - deceased native wages.
Investigated adultery charge.
Camped PISON.

22-7-45 Visited villages BISON - KULKUL - KURBURNEI - KURUMTORO - KURUMLANG - MOM - MARANGIS.
Lined native and reconciled census book.
Heavy rain.
Camped MARANGIS.

23-7-45 Passed through villages MATER - KENG - KAVIAK - DEROKTAN and KINIM. Lined them and checked census book. Paid wages of N of K deceased natives.
Visited KAVIAK plantation and made out A 321.
Camped KINIM.

24-7-45 Inspected villages and reconciled census books at NARER - SIGENTIGI I URARA - URUGEN - SANGANA - DIMER GIAL. Paid N of K deceased native wages.
Camped BANGAME.

25-7-45 Visited KULILI plantation and made out A 321.
Listened to proposed exchange of Tank and Cash for whaleboat (30') owned by Paramount Luluai SALUM.

26-7-45 Visited villages and checked census book at BANGAMI - LANG LANG - GIAL - KOROPAK - DELTIGU - TUGU TUGU - GAUL II - GAUL III - APARI and MAPOR.
Paid N of K wages deceased native.
Camped MAPOR.

27-7-45 Looked over Paramount Luluai SALUM boat. Called in at BULU plantation and made out A 321. Lined GNOR village and reconciled census book. Camped GNOR.

28-7-45 Visited villages and checked census book at MULUK - WADAU - YAKADUN - BIRAG and YUKYUK.
Camped.

29-7-45 Lined and checked census books at villages KABAM - KATUM - WARAT and KAVAILO.
Paid N of K wages deceased native.
Visited KAVAILO plantation and made out A 321.
Camped KAVAILO.

30-7-45 Inspected villages and checked census book at PAIN - ULUAN - KUMORIAN.
Camped.

DIARY CONTINUED:-

31-7-45 Visited and reconciled census book at TAMOG - BOROMAN - DID - DAUP - PATILO and BIU.
Camped DUMAD.

1-8-45 Lined natives and checked census book at DUMAD and KURUM.
Visited DOGOWAN and KURUM plantation and made out 321. Camp KURUM.

2-8-45 Visited villages and reconciled census book at LILOI - WAKON - KAVASUP - MARUP I and MARUP II.
Paid N of K wages deceased native.
Camped MARUP I.

3-8-45 Inspected villages and checked census books at BAFOR - MOBAN - MANGAR and KUDUK.
Paid N of K deceased wages.
Camped BISON.

4-8-45 Awaiting water Transport to Madang.

8-8-45 Returned to Madang by Air Force Crash Boat.

GENERAL.

REMARKS:- After the evacuation of Europeans from Karkar Is. the tank was salvaged by SALUM and taken to his house. SALUM's water supply is bothersome, hence his desire to negotiate as mentioned above. The part owners were far from keen to disposed of the boat. SALUM was, therefore, advised to cancel the deal.
A counter proposal was submitted. That ANGAU purchase or salvage a tank. To be paid for as soon as he SALUM is in a position to sell copra and LAI LAI shell. Another request was made that ANGAU supply a native carpenter capable of repairing the boat. The request is reasonable, in view of the fact, that a precedant was created when ANGAU repaired boats belonging to DOGOWAN - SIU and KURUMTONO.

BOAR.

A tamworth Boar was brought over by the patrol and placed in a paddock near the Police Post at BISON.

The nativeswere told that it was there for breeding purposes, and sows should be taken to him to be served. It is suggested that the boar be stationed for six months on the southern part of the island and the remainder of the year on the northern side - thus eliminating long journeys for the sows.

VILLAGES.

HOUSES:- Every village is well advanced on their building programme of standardized houses. The houses follow a design submitted by Lieut Clayton and approved of by the natives. The lay-out is one straight line of buildings and when finished it should be far healthier than the old type of village and more pleasing to the eye.

SANITATION:- To complete a good job the natives were instructed to build a lavatory to each new building.

COMPOSITE VILLAGE:- Appended are the new composite villages :-

BISON KURUMLANG DEROKITAN SIGNINTIRA

COMPOSITE VILLAGE:- CONTINUED.

KULKUL	KURUMTORO KUBURNEI	KINIM	URARA URUGEN
GAUL I GAUL II GAUL III APARI	BANGAMI LANG LANG	WADAU MULUK	YAKADUN BIRAK YUKYUK
KATUM WARAT	MARUP I MARUP II		

BUILDINGS:- The following list, gives an idea of the building programme:-

VILLAGE.	BUILT & PARTLY BUILT.	TO BE BUILT.
BISON	18	1
KULKUL	8	-
KURUMLANG	6	5
KURUMTORO	11	5
KUBURNEI	9	7
MOM	13	5
MARANGIS	19	1
MATER	12	1
KENG	14	7
KAVIAK	23	5
DEROKITTAM	10	4
KINIM	12	3
NARER	21	5
SIGINTIRA	19	10
URARA	23	10
URUGEN		
SANGANA	23	10
DIMER	13	5
GIAL	25	5
KOROPAK	14	3
DELTIGU	10	3
TUGUTUGU	12	5
GAUL 1,2,3.	75	38
APARI		
MAPOR	16	6
BANGAMI	23	11
LANGLANG	13	3
GNOR	12	3
WADAU	11	2
MULUK	9	3
YAKADUN		
BIRAK	20	16
YUK YUK		
KABAM	6	3
KATUM	10	9
WARAT	9	5
KAVAILO	14	6
PAIN	10	-
ULUAN	20	11
KAMURIAN	37	17
GAMOG	10	7
BOROMAN	16	17
DID	27	6
DAUP	10	1
PATILO	26	5
BIU	21	9
DUMAD	14	2
KURUM	23	7
LILOI	20	12
WAKON	11	8

BUILDINGS CONTINUED:-

VILLAGE.	BUILT & PARTLY BUILT.	TO BE BUILT.
KAVASUP	18	8
MARUP 1	24	15
MARUP 2	22	7
BAYOR	26	13
NOBAN	16	3
MANGAR	27	3
KUDUK	23	3

HEALTH:- Not one case of dysentery was found on the Island.

M.T.T. have next to nothing in the way of medicines and ointments.

Since my last patrol - a general improvement in health can be noticed.

GARDENS:- Old gardens are nearing their end and it was found necessary to direct the native to divide their work, week about, on new Garden and their building programme.

ROADS:- Good and clean.

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY:- Pigs and Poultry appear to be plentiful.

CASH EXPENDED.

Deceased Native Wages to next of Kin Voucher No. 879.880.

£34 - 9 - 0

Advances to Europeans
Receipts 17301 - 17302 £10 - 0 - 0
£44 - 9 - 0

Final payment MAD 4225
LANGUS (F)
(paid from plantation funds) £1 -16- 0

.....Lieut.
(S.H. ASHTON.)
PATROL OFFICER.

R. P. C.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
2601	L/C KUMASI	Strong character.
1935	Const. KUMBURA	Obedient. Pleasant manners.
3231	" WALISAM	Strong character - would make good N.C.O.
2529	" AIWARA	Obedient. Good worker.

Received

.....Lieut.
(S. E. ASHTON)
PATROL OFFICER.

Extracted to RPC
on 29/8/45

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:MS

DS 30/2.

DISTRICT HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
19 Jul 45.

LT. S.R. ASHTON
PATROL OFFICER.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

You will leave for KarKar Is. per AK 95 on 20 Jul 45 to conduct a patrol of the island.

2. You will report on progress being made with the instructions issued by Lt. J.L. Clayton vide P/R No. 41-/4E/45. and encourage the people to continue progress.

3. Any natives requiring medical attention to be sent to Madang Hospital.

4. All army personnel on plantations are to complete Census forms A A F 321 under your guidance.

5. A Tamworth Boar will be taken and kept at BISON Police Post. Natives are to be informed of this and encouraged to bring in their sows in an effort to improve the breed on the Island.

6. Give all assistance to plantation managers in matters concerning native labour.

.....Maj.
(F. H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FMM:MW

DS 3C/1.

DISTRICT HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
27 Aug 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. L A E.

PATROL REPORT M. 2 of 45/46

KARKAR IS. - LT. S.H. ASHTON.

From an island of lethargy and intrigue (vide P/R No. 41-44/45) it appears that the KarKar people are making an honest endeavour to improve conditions. The firm handling of the situation by Lt. Clayton has borne point and the deportation of ex Paramount Luluai AITUL assisted to restore the people's faith in administration.

2. This patrol was a check on progress being made and the figures submitted by Lt. Ashton showing work done indicates the villages have not been idle.

3. A purebred Tamworth Boar was given ANGAU by a RAAF formation and it is hoped that an improvement in breed will result. It should be possible in due course to make pigs available from the island to restore the stock on the mainland. The suggestion that the boar 'stand' at either end of the island will be put into effect.

4. Paramount Luluai SALUM had appropriated a tank, the property of KULILI plantation. This will be returned. It is not now possible to provide a tank for him but there are numerous 44 gallon drums available. Arrangements will be made for the repair of the whaleboat referred to. It is communally owned.

5. Indicative of the harmonious relationships prevailing on the island is the fact that during this patrol the Court for Native Affairs was not called upon to sit.

Moy
.....Maj.
(F. H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 29 AUG 1945
DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/17/64

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
30 Aug 45

DO
MADANG

PATROL REPORT No M2 of 45/46 - KARKAR Is

By LT S L A ASHTON - PO

1. Proposed action in regard to the tank and repairs to whaleboat is concurred in.

2. The proposal to make a Tamworth Boar available for the servicing of village sows is a good one.

3. Progress in the reconstruction of villages is indicative of the co-operation being received from the natives.

4. The position in regard to health is very gratifying.

Maj
A A ROBERTS
ADDS & NA

3 of 45/46

Cleared 3/1/'

BOGADJIM SUB-DISTRICT
ANGAU. BOGATTI.
4th. August 1945

DISTRICT OFFICER
ANGAU MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. M. 3 of 45/46.

Report of patrol by Lieut. W.A. J. Saville, Patrol Officer to villages in the Bogatti Circuit in the Bogadjim Sub-District of the Madang District.

OBJECT OF PATROL:- Check Census;
Recruiting from any village where Quota is not filled;
Check progress of rehabilitation;
Routine administration duties.

MAP REFERENCE:- MADANG SHEET, 4 miles to I inch.

PERSONNEL:-

NX 17261	Lieutenant Const.	Saville W.A.J.
		PETRUS RP.C.
2717	"	CHOKOPAN "
2769	"	MANATNAU "
2757	"	YALINGU "
	"	WILAPAU "

DURATION OF LAST PATROL:- 25 Sep. 44 to 25 Oct 44. March 45 Part Only. District Service.

DURATION OF PATROL:- From 13 July 1945 to 7 Aug. 1945.

DIARY:-

13.7.45. Left Sub-District Office at Bogatti at 0800hrs. arrived Bogatti No. 1. at 0845 departed 0900 arrived MALE 1000 departed 1030hrs. arrived RERAU at 1130hrs. departed 1330hrs returned to MALE departed 1430 and arrived KALIKU 1545hrs. departed 1635hrs. arrived BONGGU at 1735hrs. Camped.

14.7.45. Left BONGGU at 1000hrs. arrived YANGALUM at 1400hrs. Camped.

15.7.45. Left YANGALUM at 0800hrs. arrived GUR at 1015hrs. departed 1330 returned to YANGALUM at 1530 hrs. Camped.

16.7.45. Left YANGALUM at 0800hrs. arrived SEKWANEM at 0940hrs. departed 1200hrs. returned to YANGALUM and on to SONGUM arriving at 1500hrs. Camped.

17.7.45. Left SONGUM at 0800hrs. arrived BANG at 1000hrs, departed at 1130hrs. arrived at BARAM at 1335hrs. departed 1440hrs. arrived BOIMBI at 1720 hrs. Camped.

18.7.45. Left BOIMBI at 0900 hrs. arrived at JILIM at 1230hrs. departed 1430 arrived at ALIBU 1630hrs. Camped.

19.7.45. Left ALIBU 0730hrs. arrived TUMBU at 0800hrs. departed at 0930hrs. arrived PULABU at 1115hrs. departed 1300hrs. returned to ALIBU. Camped.

20.7.45. Left ALIBU at 0830 arrived WENGE at 1000hrs. departed 1300hrs. arrived JAMJAM at 1430hrs. departed 1600hrs. arrived BOGATTI STATION 1740hrs.

DIARY CONT.:-

21.7.45. Dispatched sick line to hospital. Village officials from RAMU Valley in for discussion.

22.7.45. Village officials and councilors in to Station and meeting held. Work and the job of the councillor explained.

23.7.45. Another sick line to Native Hospital Madang.

24.7.45. Left BOGATTI at 0600hrs. arrived BAWAK at 0840hrs. departed 1200hrs. arrived AIYAU at 1450hrs. Camped.

25.7.45. Left AIYAU at 0800hrs. arrived KWATO at 0915hrs. departed at 1230hrs. arrived YAULO 1415hrs. Camped.

26.7.45. Left YAULO at 0600hrs. arrived KULEL at 0630hrs, returned to YAULO at 0900hrs. departed 0915hrs. arrived MATELOI at 1400hrs.

27.7.45. Remained at MATELOI. Added 30 new names to the book.

28.7.45. Left MATELOI at 0600hrs. arrived BIRI at 0720hrs. departed 0910hrs. returned to MATELOI and on to KOBA arrived 1110hrs. departed 1310hrs. arrived KISA at 1600hrs. Camped.

29.7.45. Left KISA at 1015hrs. arrived SANA at 1110hrs. departed 1400hrs. arrived KURAGINA at 1440hrs. departed 1630 arrived URIA at 1715 hrs. Camped.

30.7.45. Left URIA at 1000hrs. arrived RAIBABA at 1200hrs. departed at 1400hrs. arrived WIYAI at 1500hrs. Campdd.

31.7.45. Left WIYAI at 0700hrs. arrived YABIE 0800hrs. departed 1000hrs. arrived ADJUAI at 1120hrs. Camped.

1.8.45. Left ADJUAI at 0800hrs. arrived BALALA 1210hrs departed 1500hrs. arrived BUAI 1600hrs. Camped.

2.8.45. Remained at BUAI. Checked new village site.

3.8.45. Left BUAI at 0800hrs. and returned to BOGATTI STATION.

4.8.45. Remained at Station. Court Held.

5.8.45. Remained at Station. Sick to hospital Madang.

6.8.45. Left Bogatti at 0800hrs. arrived MARAGA at 1100hrs. departed 1300hrs. arrived DOGIA at 1400hrs. departed 1500hrs. arrived BALAMA at 160hrs. Camped.

7.8.45. Left BALAMA at 0700hrs. arrived ERIMA 0845hrs. departed 1000hrs. arrived BAURI at 1000hrs. departed 1100hrs. arrived DUDELA at 1130hrs, departed 1300 arrived ATO at 1415 departed 1500 arrived WUYA at 1540 departed 1630 hrs. arrived SINAJI 1715hrs. Departed 1800hrs. arrived BOGATTI STATION at 2100hrs.

ROADS:- The main road from BOGATTI to YAULA is still as last report. This road although well cleared is hard on walking. The rains have washed away the topping and left a base of large stones. The road from YAULA to MATELOI is bad, no attempt has been -

ROADS CONT.:-

made to clear or clean the mess the Japanese left. Fifteen minutes YAULA side of MATELOI, Japanese barb wire and slit trenches are still blocking the road. From MATELOI on to KOBA has only been cleared on hearing of the Patrol's approach. From KOBA on to RAIBANA is fair with a stretch between SANA and URIA very good. From URIA to the Coast is excellent. The natives have cleared the old boundaries and it is a pleasant walk from BAUI to ERIMA. Between these two villages the terrain is flat and the road is approximately twenty feet wide, well drained, deep trenches and a short cover grass surface.
The road from BOGATTI to BONGGU is well kept and graded the short stretch between YANGALUM and GUR is very steep. Work on this road is now in progress.

BRIDGES:-

All bridges which were built by the Japanese have either fallen down or in such a state where they are now unsafe. Small bridges on village roads are constantly repaired.

HOUSING:-

Complete rebuilding of a number of villages is for the good. GUR has moved to a new site, the position of the village is now BOGADJIM sheet 1"= 1 mile. Ref. 825870. Spending one day at MATELOI I marked out a new village area and ordered that the the same type of house as built pre-war is to be the pattern for the new houses. WUYA recently made the decision that they would rebuild and are now well on the way to building a decent type of house. They have put a lot of work into clearing and marking out the site of the houses with the result that a good village will shortly be in the place of a very crude one. Most of the other villages are still engaged in rebuilding, the work is going ahead slow but sure.

GARDENS:-

The dry season will put the taro crops back a little but as I was informed, this is nothing unusual. Failure to plant KAUKAU by the beach people is explained by the Luluai of Bogatti in that the wild pigs are yet too numerous. Large areas have been cleared and the natives now wait until the bushes are dry before burning. Of the areas under cultivation all are well cleared. Taro is the main food and in all garden areas visited there seemed to be plenty of food visible. Good quantities of taro are taken into the Labour Compound at Madang daily by these natives.

HEALTH:-

Forty natives were ordered to hospital these suffering with yaws. Influenza has been through this sub-district, deaths were eleven and the natives who did have the disease are still recovering. These natives are very noticeable, they are still very weak and their action and speech seems to be very slow. Dysentery had started but was checked before it could do any damage. No deaths resulted. Natives were warned that prosecution will follow anyone "hiding" sick. Many cases were found of this on Patrol. I propose to take a medical orderly (native) on the next patrol. There are many small sores that could be attended to while on patrol, and the patrol kit is not quite sufficient for this.

SANITATION:-

Latrines have been built in all villages, some of these are of a good construction. In most cases it was found that holes dug are not deep -

SANITATION CONT.:-

enough. Instruction was given as to the correct dept. Drainage in the mountain villages is good, and where there is sufficient water the drains have been made to pass through the latrines. DOGIA village has been instructed to drain the Northern end of there village. This leads into a large swamp and the grade is sufficient enough to drain into it.

REST HOUSES:- In the villages where they are rebuilding instructions were given that Rest Houses are not to be built until the village houses completed. The Rest Houses which are already built are comfortable and are so placed that travellers will find shelter at every days walk.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:- A gathering of village councillors was held at BOGATTI and their work and function was explained. I have found these chosen are very keen both to please and to have some form of responsibility. The officials at BUAI are an excellent type, both are old indentured natives and take their work quite seriously. Some officials will at a later date have to be changed. Quite a number of these are young and have been chosen without considering the people of the village concerned. However to be fair they will be given a chance and will be further judged by the progress shown in their respective villages.

RECRUITING:- Twenty six recruits were obtained. Of the area patroled numerous requests were made for the release of natives from contract. These requests with reason for same are the subject of a separate report and will be forwarded to headquarters, Madang.

POLICE:-

Const. PETRUS; very efficient, was placed in charge of police on patrol and acted in a manner worthy of any N.C.O.

Const. CHOKOPAN; Works well, attempts to bully natives if not watched.

Const. MANATNAU; Talks quite a lot, handles timid natives very well, well liked by all natives.

Const. YALIMGU; very dull and very lazy.

Const. WALAPAU; a good solid worker, very quite, dependable at all times.

.....Lieut.
(W. A. J. SAVILLE.)
PATROL OFFICER.

CENSUS OF POPULATION IN THE AREA PATROLED

VILLAGE.	MALE/C.	FEMALE/C.	MALE/A.	FEMALE/A	I/L	TOTAL.
BOGATTI I	40	46	34	46	11	177
MALE	11	13	11	10	5	50
RERAU	27	23	31	26	9	116
KALIKU	9	14	7	8	4	42
BONGGU	37	57	41	42	19	196
YANGALUM	15	21	13	14	6	69
GUR	7	6	11	12	2	38
SEKWANEM	13	14	14	13	3	57
SUNGUM	17	18	21	18	8	82
BANG	18	13	23	12	8	74
BARAM	26	14	15	17	9	81
BOIMBI	14	16	13	15	3	61
JILIM	12	17	20	37	7	93
ALIBU	22	16	24	22	5	89
TUMBU	15	11	11	11	1	49
WENGE	5	8	8	5	-	26
JAMJAM	14	7	11	12	4	48
KULABU	20	11	15	18	4	68
BAWAK	32	29	21	29	18	129
AIYAU	26	29	17	31	18	121
KWATO	24	34	24	34	10	126
YAULO	26	18	15	21	6	86
KULEL	21	15	16	19	5	76
MATELOI	33	27	32	36	4	132
BIRI	17	15	14	18	3	67
KOBA	15	12	14	22	3	66
KISA	29	21	31	43	4	128
SANA	15	10	13	21	2	61
KURAGINA	30	20	27	30	3	110
URIA	36	16	33	37	5	127
RAIBANA	28	13	30	33	7	111
WIYAI	33	27	30	37	7	134
YABIE	16	9	16	18	4	63
ADJUAI	25	15	11	24	5	80
BALALA	13	13	9	18	8	61
BUAI	21	16	29	25	9	100
KARAGA	14	10	17	18	5	64
DOGIA	5	6	11	9	1	32
BALAMA	8	9	7	9	5	36
ERIMA	12	6	12	14	3	47
ATO	13	10	18	18	2	61
	814 :	705 :	770 :	902 :	243 :	3434

CENSUS CONTINUED

VILLAGE.	MALE/C.	FEMALE/C.	MALE/A	FEMALE/A	I/L.	TOTAL.
WUYA	21	26	26	32	8	113
SINAJI	6	3	8	6	2	25
BOGATTI 2.	50	59	38	49	20	216
BAURI	11	7	16	13	7	54
DUDELA	5	7	9	11	3	35
	93	102	97	111	40	443
From P.P.	814	705	770	902	243	3434.
Total figures :	907	807	867	1013	283	3877

Approximately 272 new names were added to the last census total. MATELOI village supplied 34 of theses. KISA supplied 67. These people have been living in the bush and the only explanation they offer is that they were and still are frightened of the planes and the fighting.

Prosecution of these people would be a waste of time at the present time. The war situation was explained and the practice of living as they were was forbidden.

Twenty six of these natives have been recruited and after a few months work I am sure they will settle down and at the same time word will reach their families back in the villages that their fears are groundless.

.....Lieut.
(W.A.J. SAVILLE.)
PATROL OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:MW

DS 30/1.

DISTRICT HQ.
ANGAU
MADANG
27 Aug 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. L A E.

PATROL REPORT No. M. 3 of 45/46.

Lt. W.A.J. Saville, Patrol Officer, is acting as OIC of the BOGADJIM Sub-district and attached is report of his first patrol in the area.

2. The report, though brief, indicates this sub-district is showing progress. The natives were given a good start towards rehabilitation by Lt. A.R. Haviland. They are now self supporting but the long task of reconstructing their villages lies ahead.

3. The Madang coastal natives are apathetic towards the growing of sweetpotato. Although this crop is grown successfully at H.Q. it is difficult to convince the people that they are foolish to rely on taro alone.

4. The recruits obtained have been indentured for A.N.G.F.C.B. local plantations and have been signed on in accordance with Administration Instruction No. 92.

5. Subject to availability a Native Medical Orderly will be attached to BOGADJIM post.

.....Maj
(F. H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RECEIVED
Date 29 AUG 1945
DS

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/17/35

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
30 Aug 45

DC
MADANG

PATROL REPORT No M3 CF 45/46 BY LT SAVILLE, W A J

The report indicates steady progress in the BOGATTI area.

2. Comments in 'Health' have been passed to DADMS.

3. In the matter of village sanitation provision should be made not only for the construction of approved latrines but also for a periodical check to be made to ensure that they are being used and maintained in proper condition.

4. New names recorded in the census check are indicative of the success of the patrol.

A A ROBERTS Maj
ADDS & NA

5 OF 45/46

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

ANGAU
BOROI
BOGIA Sub-DISTRICT
23 Jul 45

District Officer
ANGAU
MADANG.

INSPECTION PATROL BOROI AREA No. M. 5 of 45/46.

During the month till 23-7-45 a census patrol was carried out for the whole BOROI area extending as far as ARINGIN and BEKUN villages.

VILLAGES: Villages visited for administration purposes were:- BOROI 1, BOROI 2, BAK, GALIK, DAMUR, BULIVE, GAMEI, BOT B[illegible], KAIAN in the immediate BOROI Post vicinity. Patrol then proceeded through SEPEN, BIPAP, TUNG, GIRI, VARINUNG, KOMINUNG, AKUKUN, MINUNG, TEMNU, PIRA 1, PIRA 2, ARINGIN, BEKUN, NAPO, UNIPANI, GORAK? IRAPI, IGUS, WASANGABANG, MOKARUP, DINAM, WAREKEM, ADUI, ABEGANI, IKEMIN, BANNANG, WOKIMA, MAKERA, IKU, and back to SEPEN. In all thirty-eight villages A census was taken in each village and where books had been destroyed a complete census was compiled on loose sheets of paper.

ROADS & BRIDGES: Roads and Bridges throughout the area are in need of repair as no work has been done since the arrival of the Japanese. However, roads throughout the area are in good ground and should be vastly improved in a short time, as natives were instructed to use Monday of each week for Government work.

SANITATION & HYGIENE: Sanitation in all villages particularly in the PIRA ARINGIN sector was conspicuous by its absence. Where pit latrines had been installed on instructions by the previous Patrol Officer, they were being used but were kept purely for the benefit of Patrols. In most cases, however, latrines had not been installed although most villages were clean, obviously for the benefit of the patrols. Instructions were given that latrine pits were to be dug to a depth of eight feet (a minimum) and they were to be used. The usual litter lined the village limits and pigs were mostly in evidence. Instructions were given as to the disposal of rubbish and as the area is mountainous holes are easily dug for burying purposes.

HEALTH: A large number of sores were noticed throughout, and quite a large number of cases of yaws were forwarded to Native Hospital at BOGIA for treatment. There has also, it was noted, been a large number of deaths both adults and children in the last twelve months. However, with the exception of any consequence, on the whole health is average.

FOOD SITUATION: Food throughout the area is in good supply, particularly yams which are plentiful. In the beach area, sago is still the main diet although some bananas and a small quantity of taro is being used.

REHABILITATION: The hill natives are very much in favour of the hamlet system and if as Administration policy decrees, each village is to be inspected a thorough patrol of the area would take weeks instead of days. Consequently with the short time at the disposal of the patrol these outlying hamlets could not be inspected.

It is, however, the purpose at present that a patrol should visit the area when more time is available and stay for six weeks to two months. In this way all improvements can be made and the area settled down.

GENERAL: It was evident that these people are very firm believers in sorcery and in many cases reasons given for instructions not being followed are thoughts of sorcery. In this respect, if an official of the village gives orders and his people do not wish to follow them, he, the official, is frightened to use his powers because of the possibility of his suffering from the effects of sorcery. However, officials were not anxious to bring forward any sorcerers. Also, this sorcery seems to be the cause of the hamlet system in that certain people do not wish to live too close to others because of the likelihood of small things falling into the hands of sorcerers or possibly arguments ending in one of the parties invoking the aid of a sorcerer.

JAPANESE CLOTHING: Constant complaints have been made by troops that they have found natives with new Japanese clothing in their possession although Japanese articles are supposed to have been collected in the coastal area. All articles of Japanese c clothing are being collected and disposed of while natives are being allowed to retain blankets and mosquito nets because of the fact that they can no longer obtain sleeping bags from the SEPIK country as they did in pre-war days.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion it can be stated that there is a large amount of work to be done and it can only be done by a very slow moving patrol. However, this can be attended to by degrees, as the situation as to troops improves.

Census figures are attached with approximately indentured labour percentages and the figures show that with perhaps one or two exceptions that the area has been slighly overecruited on a 40% basis.

(SGD) F. D. JONES, NO 11
PATROL OFFICER.

VILLAGE.	BIRTHS. M.	BIRTHS. F.	DEATHS. M	DEATHS. F.	P.W. I/LAC	AGG. I/LS	TOTAL. I/LS	% I/LS I/L	TAX. M'LE	M/LE.	F/S.	M/I.	F. FEB.	FNCR.	TOTAL. INC.	I/LS.	D
BOROT I	1	2	2	4		12		75	4	13	26	24	38	26	12	103	4-7-45
DAT	-	-	2	5	3	9	12	66	6	23	23	24	27	[illegible]	7	109	"
GAMIK	-	-	-	-			3	[illegible]	2	100	8	10	9	7	2	40	"
BULIVA	-	-	-	-	-	11		80	3	16	15	17	18	14	4	77	5-7-45
KABUK	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	82	5	11	[illegible]	9	12	9	3	[illegible]	"
DAIUS	-	-	-	-	1	[illegible]	7	80	2	18	14	18	18	15	5	86	"
GAMEI	-	-	-	-	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	7[illegible]	"
BOT BOT	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KAIAN	-	-	-	-	-	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BINAP	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TUNG	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GIMI 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GIMI 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VANIMUNG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TEMBU	4	1	2	1	1	9	10	41	14	41	34	38	37	25	12	160	"
PINA 1	1	-	3	3	16	10	26	63	15	56	18	45	44	29	15	169	"
PINA 2	3	-	33	3	2	6	8	38	13	20	16	30	34	19	15	108	"
	17	14	47	44	75	100	209		178	465	397	576	619	403	216	2293	

VILLAGE.	Births.		Deaths.		Cases.		Total.		Adults.		M/S.		M/A.		F.		Deaths.		Total No.	Date.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	1/12	1/12	1/12	%	1/12	%										
[illegible]	-	3	9	5	6	16	22	55%	1[illegible]	46	34	71	73	40	33		246		15-7-45.	
[illegible]BEKUR	-	-	3	-	2	4	6	46	7	8	5	25	24	12	12		68		"	
[illegible]APi	2	1	8	6	7	7	14	33	8	19	8	26	39	21	18		106		"	
[illegible]EPANI	1	1	1	-	4	6	10	47	11	12	7	29	30	13	17		68		"	
GUMAK	1	2	3	3	6	18	24	46	28	25	11	38	53	34	19		151		16-7-45	
[illegible]APi	2	-	8	6	6	8	14	43	18	36	27	43	46	29	17		168		"	
AGUS	-	2	5	10	4	8	12	50	12	28	24	38	41	22	19		128		"	
WASANGABANG	1	2	1	4	9	4	13	39	26	39	26	53	50	35	25		191		"	
[illegible]ONANGOP	-	4	7	3	9	17	26	52	24	37	33	45	62	37	25		203		"	
DINAM	2	4	3	5	10	9	19	38	30	43	44	56	71	42	29		233		17-7-45	
WANGKAM	1	-	1	3	3	4	7	41	10	16	19	18	23	12	11		83		"	
ADUI	1	1	5	3	2	5	7	35	13	26	20	26	28	17	11		107		"	
ASANGANA	4	2	5	10	9	21	30	47	33	79	39	83	96	59	37		347		"	
AKOMIN	1	-	-	5	3	5	8	38	13	23	18	22	29	16	11		100		"	
BANANG	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	27	8	21	6	18	22	15	7		70		"	
WOKAMA	1	-	2	3	2	8	10	30	10	18	15	19	23	12	11		85		18-7-45	
MAKAMA	-	3	2	2	4	7	11	38	18	6	12	33	30	18	12		92		"	
AKU	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	29	12	18	17	21	20	11	9		81		"	
[illegible]AN 1	2	-	3	1	3	12	15	51	14	31	17	31	35	23	12		129		"	
[illegible]AN 2	2	-	6	2	10	8	18	52	16	22	11	28	29	12	17		106		"	
	36	40	120	117	176	333	483		503	1018	790	1297	1453	885	568		5073			

FHM/BTC

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

DISTRICT SERVICES
8 SEP 1945
ANGAU
30/17/66

DS 30/2

DISTRICT HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
5 Sep 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU LAE.

REPORT ON BOROI AREA No. M. 5 of 45/46 - WO ii F.D. JONES.

This is the first occasion where a patrol has been able to move around the area with any degree of safety as enemy parties have been constantly scouting through the district on reconnaisance patrols. Hence this patrol report covers an inspection which was in the nature of a survey of a group which has not yet had opportunity to return to normal.

2. Roads, such as they are, have proved sufficient to permit movement of our patrols during the campaign and it is not proposed that natives' energies be devoted to carrying out drastic improvements at this juncture. The Patrol Officer has been informed accordingly.

3. Constant contact has been maintained with the natives by ANGAU personnel and encouragement, through talks and instruction, has been given for the people to improve conditions as much as circumstances permitted. Orderly villages and satisfactory arrangements cannot be expected so soon after hostilities ended.

4. It is to be expected that health will have suffered. The EMA at BOGIA should be able to cope with treatments and the Patrol Officer will forward to the native hospital all cases requiring attention. Patients will be assembled at AWAR and transported by road.

5. There should be no hardship in respect of food and no supplementary ration issues will be required.

6. It is futile to try and enforce people to abandon their hamlet existence forthwith nor is such a step desirable. Only with breakdown of superstition and group jealousies will this come should the natives themselves wish to live in larger settlements. The Patrol Officer will visit each hamlet on his next patrol and give advice and instruction on better conditions.

7. The matter of sorcery in the area seems common to the sub-district and is being dealt with in a separate memorandum.

8. The report sketches an idea of what is required to be done and armed with this information the Patrol Officer will commence a campaign for complete rehabilitation.

RECEIVED
DEPT OF DS - SEP 1945

.....Maj
(F H MOY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/17/66

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
12 Sep 45

DO
MADANG

PATROL REPORT MADANG 5 of 45/46

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned Patrol Report.

2. It is desired that this area be thoroughly patrolled in the very near future, and rehabilitated as much as possible, as the natives have had a hard time during the past year. They should be fully advised that the war is over and that they have nothing further to fear in the way of hostilities in their area.

3. No attempt should be made to compel the natives to abandon their system of living in hamlets, but by advice and encouragement it is hoped that they will eventually settle in regular villages. It has been found in other Districts that when natives live together in villages, as opposed to isolated hamlets, sorcery tends to wane.

4. Deportation is the only means at present of combating sorcery, and only by gradual education can it be eliminated from native life.

Maj
H. L. R NIALL.
ADDS & NA

7 OF 45/46

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

A.N.G.A.U.
Sub District Office
BOGIA
3 Sep 45

District Officer
MADANG.

Subject:- Patrol Report No. 7 4Z/45 By Lieut J.W.Burnet.

S W KOKUMBA RIVER TO S W BOGIA MADANG DISTRICT.

AREA PATROLLED. As above and map attached.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. Recruiting, Census, Estimation of gardens and Rehabilitation, General Routine.

DURATION. 6 July to 4 Aug inclusive.

PERSONNEL. EUROPEAN. PX 157 Lieut J.W.Burnet, P/O DS C.I.C, BOGIA.

R.P.C.

No 3063	Const	MARIAMBA
" 3442	"	WARUS No 1.
" 2753	"	GORIS
2454	"	INUBA

Discipline of all Police was excellent throughout the patrol. MARIAMBA and WARUS are good boys with timid natives. ILUBA is young and lacks experience and has room for improvement.

DIARY.
July 45.

Friday 6th. Departed Bogia base per motor lorry.
Census of BABANGAUA, DAGOI, MOAP, YAMBI YAMBI and BONAPUTA.
Saturday 7th. To WANGOL and BIMAT (1)
Sunday 8th. To BIMAT (2) SUARU, DALUA, AIDIBAL, SAREHO.
MONDAY 9th To DUGUMUR WANARU and WEDARO.
Tuesday 10th. To TOBEKAM, KUKUMBA and returned to SIRAIR up the mountain behind DUGUMUR
Wednesday 11th. To MUGUMAT (1)
Thursday 12th. To Suat and WAGIMUDA.
Friday 13th. WAGIMUDA to YAVERA then on to YAKIBA.
Saturday 14th. YAKIBA to SANAWAT then to MUGUMAT (2)
SUNDAY 15th. Census of MUGUMAT (2)
Monday 16th. MUGUMAT (2) to UTAR.
Tuesday 17th. UTAR to EWUAR raining.
Wednesday 18th. EWUAR to JOSEPHSTAAL turn off then to MOSAPA.
Thursday 19th. MOSAPA to DUMADUM.
Friday 20th. DUMADUM , TRUTAPA and GARUBI.
Saturday 21st. GURABI to UMURAB, UBIRAB, BONABAB and WAGADAB.
Sunday 22 nd. THUPARP returned to GURABI and PARIAKINAM.
Monday 23rd. Census PARIAKNAM and rested.
Tuesday 24th. PARIAKNAM to DANGWANAM and KWONGAN.
Wednesday 25th. KWONGAN, BOLIBOL and LILAU.
Thursday 26th. AMBANA to UNGERI and AMUK.
Friday 27th. To MASIAPUT, WAGAMUGA returned via AMUK to WASEB.
Saturday 28th. WASEB, SIRIN, MANGIM.
Sunday 29th. DIMUK, ARIANGO and MARI.
Monday 30th. PUK, WAREB, ABEL, IGAMOK and ISING.
Tuesday 31st. WARABUGIN, ISUNG

AUGUST 45.

Wednesday 1st. GUN (1) GUN (2)
THURSDAY 2nd. BEKUN and ARINGIN.
Friday 3rd. ADUI, DINAM WAKEKAM.
Saturday 4th. Returned from DINAM to BOGIA to see D.O.

CENSUS. General attendance for Census was good, many natives who had been in hiding at the time of the previous patrol were encouraged to attend and be recorded in census. The improved allied position was explained and no doubt influenced the people as many new names were recorded. Census sheets attached will supply the necessary data.

RECRUITING. Fifty four recruits were found. These recruits were taken as the villages in question could well aford to have more people at work.

However, with the exception of a few villages the whole population visited has been over recruited. Some villages with absentees below 40% are also over recruited . Small communities cannot aford 40% of fit males to be removed until rehabilitation of housing and gardens is such that it will maintain the large numbers, in comparison, of aged people. Some groups were greatly retarded in their rehabilitation by early over recruiting, in fact hardships were experienced. It speaks well for the native situation that these people so much depleted in manpower have completely rehabilitated themselves, became self supporting and rebuilt their villages.

The low percentage of recruits from the ISUNG, ABER and MANGIM area is explained later in this report.

NATIVE FOODS. The food position is excellent, gardens have done remarkably well, large areas are now in production and rotation of crops has been attended.

Pigs are now being brought back to the villages from places of hiding during enemy occupation. No assistance is necessary to replenish stocks of pigs as numbers are now in excess of requirements; this is clearly indicated by the amount of meat given as presents to the patrol, and payments witnessed between villages which were made in pigs.

HOUSING AND SANITATION. Housing throughout the area is mostly satisfactory. Most villages have been rebuilt or new roofing materials fixed. The few drones were advised to bring their houses up to standard before the next patrol.

Some villages still have a number of population living in the bush, these people like for patrols but will not obey the village officials either in his instructions to return and buildin the village or to assist in village maintenance. These offenders were warned that they were liable to punishment if they disobey lawful instructions given by the officials.

Sanitation is still backward as judged by european standards, but has improved during the last few years. All groups were advised as to the benefits of latrines but before perfection can be reached the natives must be slowly educated and brought to understand cleanliness in this branch of sanitation.

A big factor against pit latrines in this area is the fear attached to them if the sorcerer turns his attention to them. This fear also directly bears on sanitation as it is seldom that faeces are in evidence, for to leave food scraps and anything belonging to ones person in to invite trouble.

Before sanitation will be accepted in this area by the natives Sorcery must go, when this state is reached it may be possible to educate him to see sanitation as we see it after many years of civilisation.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. The best way to explain the condition of the Roads and bridges is to say that the patrol was agreeably surprised. Roads are in first class condition throughout, much work has been done and some of the grading is a credit to the people.

REST HOUSES. Rest houses are many and of various quality, there are far too many of them. Each village can boast of some shelter for European and Police. Instead of the people combining and putting a good servicable structure at day intervals apart, they have in most cases built unsuitable structures of their own.

Some village officials who have built large palatial Rest Houses, taking much time and personal interest become disappointed when the officer on patrol sleeps an hour awayand passes through merely telling him he has done a good job. This could be avoided only by a person taking an interest a setting out a definate policy thereby not only saving time and labour but also obtaining suitable rest houses/

HEALTH. Health is good, the percentage of population requiring Medical Attention was 1.30% so should need no further comment. It was also noted that the rate of infants, to three years, was high and are mostly well nourished.

NATIVE SITUATION. With two exceptions, the native situation is good.

Firstly, the matter of Sorcery dealt with in separate memo is causing much trouble. The people wish to see this evil eliminated. They are constantly in fear of leaving some small crumb of food or small unnoticed piece of their clothing where it will be taken while they are engaged in the work necessary to their their existance. The village officials also are afraid to carry out their job as dictated by the Government and for which the people have elected them. All are in arms against this old old custom which has quickened and raised its ugly head to a greater extent during enemy occupation.

Secondly, the native situation in the ISUNG, ABER, MANGIM area is not what it should be.(6808 BOGIA 4m 1"). The people have the nasty habit of running away on the approach of the patrol, the village officials have no control what so ever. Several old men were found very helpful and the policy was outlined to them, they appeared impressed but no degree of trust was in evidence.

This attitude lead to enquiries, as the native situation in the surrounding areas was found to be excellent. The result after much talk in some way explains their lack of co operation.

It appears that shortly after they were first brought into a composite village by the Government, seven boys were stolen by a recruiter during the night and have not been seen since.

The matter was explained to them, and assurance given that such a thing would not happen again. This is the reason that the villages were not recruited to the 40% as directed.

Following this discussion there were many new natives brought up for census, especially those who wished to have their marriages recorded. All were told to form once again a composite village and to bring food to the station and trade for salt. Several volunteers were brought down for indenture and it will do untold and valuable service if these boys are allowed to return after twelve months, thus will confidence be in some measure be regained.

With the exception of the a/m spots on the BOGIA native situation, it is otherwise excellent. The papidity in which these people apply themselves to the Patrol Officers suggestions could be well used as an example to other groups not far removed . An item of interest regarding the ICUM area is that although backward in some respects they have excellent clean roads and good bridges. It is my opinion that a base camp under an experienced officer with much tolerance world get results in a short period and would be well worth the effort.

ENEMY ACTIVITY. There has been no enemy activity since last patrol.

MISSION ACTIVITIES. Mission teachers were found in several villages. No schools or church services were in evidence. Village schools and churches are falling down and overgrown.

Never the less mission boys have rendered valuable service and given much help to the locals and it is due, in some degree, to their efforts that BOGIA can boast of complete rehabilitation.

CONCLUSION. Trade relations are strengthening from MUGUMAT, YAKKIBA area with the people further in the ADELBERT Mountains, several marriages have taken place and the men are living now in the BOGIA area, intications point to a very large population about two days SE of MUGUMAT (2) the trade is steel and shell.

Taking into consideration the times through which these people have passed, the unsettled nature of their existance over the last 3-4 years, they have done well and deserve some consideration when the time comes for labourers to be repatriated, after all if we are to safeguard the population let us return first those groups most in need of manpower.

..... Lieut.
J.W.Burnet. O.I.C. BOGIA.

S.W. KOKUMBA R. TO S.W. BOGIA CENSUS

ATTACHED PATROL REPORT NO M /44-45

BY J.W. BURNET

VILLAGE	1/4 PRE WAR	1/2 ANGAU	1/4 TOTAL	1/4 %	MALE ADULTS TAXABLE INC 1/4	MALE ADULTS AGED	MALE CHILDREN	FEMALE ADULTS CHILDBEAR.	FEMALE ADULTS AGED	FEMALE CHILDREN	BIRTHS MALE	BIRTHS FEMALE	DEATHS ADULTS MALE	DEATHS ADULTS FEMALE	DEATHS CHILDREN MALE	DEATHS CHILDREN FEMALE	TOTAL INC 1/4
BABANGAUA	2	7	9	39·13	23	11	8	18	3	11							74
DAGOI	2	2	4	30·76	13	7	6	8	2	5	1						41
MOAP	1	8	9	47·36	19	9	10	20	10	7	1						75
YAMBI-YAMBI	3	8	11	61·11	19	8	9	15	3	8							61
BONAPUTA	3	2	5	38·46	13	9	12	14	4	6							59
WANGOL	2	3	5	50·	10	7	9	11	5	10	1						52
BIMAT (1)	1	7	8	40	20	8	14	19	8	8							77
SABUR	2	8	10	40	25	4	14	18	3	6							70
SUARU	22	11	33	58·92	56	18	36	39	15	18				1			181
DALUA	2	5	7	43·75	16	4	5	12	5	2			2	1	2		44
AIDIBAL	1	9	10	33·33	30	11	10	19	11	6	1		1	1		1	97
SABERO	3	4	6	75	8	5	4	5	1	1							24
DUGUMUR	2	5	7	26·84	19	3	19	21	2	9	1		1				73
WANARU		8	8	34·78	23	9	7	19	7	3							69
WEDARO	4	5	9	47·36	19	11	6	20	1	11							68
MUGUMAT (1)	7	13	20	40	50	14	18	50	11	20	1	2	7	4	6	4	163
MULALIMUDA	1	4	5	33·33	15	9	15	23	2	8		1				1	72
Garrison Total	57	109	166		377	147	201	331	93	139	6	3	61	7	8	6	1288

VILLAGE	1/4 PREWAR	1/4 ANRAD	1/4 TOTAL	1/4 %	MALE ADULTS TAXABLE INC 1/4	MALE ADULTS AGED	MALE CHILDREN	FEMALE ADULTS CHILDREN	FEMALE ADULTS AGED	FEMALE CHILDREN	BIRTHS MALE	BIRTHS FEMALE	DEATHS ADULTS MALE	DEATHS ADULTS FEMALE	DEATHS CHILD MALE	DEATHS CHILD FEMALE	TOTAL INC 1/4
Carried Fwd.	57	109	166		377	147	201	331	92	139	6	3	11	7	8	6	1288
SIZIAR		1	1		11	6	9	11	2	4						3	43
SUAT		6	6	50·00	12	7	15	10	5	7	1	1	7	7	4		56
WAGIMUDA	6	20	26	40·00	65	35	51	60	18	34	2	3	8	6	1	10	263
YAVERA	1	9	10	40·00	25	11	15	22	6	14	1	3	5	8	4	3	93
YAKIBA	8	12	20	44·6	48	23	42	38	13	31	1	2		6	4	6	195
SANAWAT	2	14	16	42·10	38	11	25	40	4	14			5		1	3	132
TOBANUM	2	8	10	58·82	17	8	11	17	6	8		1	2	1		1	67
KOKUMBA	3	3	6	42·85	14	7	12	12	3	4		1	1	1			52
MUEUMAT	5	16	21	39·62	53	12	41	51	7	34	2	3	2		1	2	198
UTAR	1	6	7	35·00	20	13	6	17	6	10	2	4	3	3	3	1	72
EWUAR	1	8	9	39·13	23	5	6	20	4	6	2	2			1	1	64
MOSAPA	3	10	13	41·93	31	14	30	30	5	21	4	4			4	1	131
DUMADUM	6	12	18	38·29	47	23	48	29	16	23	3	1	3	2	3	3	206
TRUTAPA	6	10	16	55·17	29	13	12	34	7	9	1		4	3	1	1	103
BURUBI	4	15	19	44·16	43	28	43	56	12	38	5	3	5	5	2	5	320
UMURAB	5	6	11	61·1	19	8	12	12	3	11	2		2	1			64
UBIAAB		6	6	42·85	14	4	3	12	1	8			2		1	1	42
BONABAB		6	6	33·33	18	8	13	13	4	12		1		1	2	1	68
WABADAB	3	14	17	42·5	40	12	21	34	10	16	3	1	3	2	3	1	133
Carried Fwd.	113	291	404		943	395	616	869	225	442	35	33	63	53	43	49	3490

VILLAGE	1/4 REWAR	1/4 ANEAU	1/4 TOTAL	1/4 %	MALE ADULTS TAXABLE INC 1/4	MALE ADULTS AGED	MALE CHILDREN	FEMALE ADULTS CHILDREN	FEMALE ADULTS AGED	FEMALE CHILDREN	BIRTHS MALE	BIRTHS FMALE	DEATHS ADULTS MALE	DEATHS ADULTS FMALE	DEATHS CHILD MALE	DEATHS CHILD FMALE	TOTAL INC 1/4
Council Total	113	291	404		943	395	616	869	225	442	35	33	63	53	43	49	3490
TAUPARP	1	9	10	38·46	26	16	22	29	11	17	1	1	2	2	1	3	121
PADWINAM	2	6	8	36·36	22	16	15	30	9	11	2		2				103
DANGWANUM	4	6	10	23·47	23	11	13	21	6	12	2	1		4			86
KWONGAN		6	6	75·	8	16	17	18	7	6		2	2		1	1	72
BOLIBOL-LILAU		14	14	63·63	22	20	21	33	10	7	3	2	1				113
AMBANA	4	14	18	52·94	34	18	20	35	10	22	2	1	3	2	2	2	139
UNGERI	8	8	16	48·48	33	21	40	37	8	33	2	1	1	1	1	2	172
ANDAMAREP	4	14	18	50	36	16	31	31	8	28	1	1				2	150
AMUK	9	18	27	57·44	47	23	41	46	13	39	5	1	1	2	2	1	209
MUSIARUT	8	22	30	58·84	59	22	45	65	5	58	7	1			1	2	254
MARENOB		6	6	37·5	16	14	19	20	8	19	3	4		1		1	96
WADAGINAM	2	19	21	38·8'	54	29	60	53	10	63	7	1	1		3		269
SIRIN	3	22	25	45·45	55	39	34	42	15	25	1	1	4	1	1		210
WASAMB	5.	10	15	75	20	16	24	27	5	26	1			0		0	118
BEYAMB		15	15	39·47	38	25	39	51	9	45	2	2		1		1	207
MANGIM	4	2	6	13·95	23	28	28	36	15	41	2	4		1	3	1	191
DIMUK	5	15	20	40	50	25	50	52	16	34	4		2	3		1	227
AZIANGO	1	30	31	45·59	68	29	51	46	17	40	1	1	4	7	6	6	251
MAZI		8	8	47·05	17	15	19	18	4	23		1	1				96
Council Total	173	535	708		1614	794	1295	1559	411	991	82	88	87	78	64	72	6574

VILLAGE	1/4 PREWAR	1/4 ANGAU	1/4 TOTAL	1/4 %	MALE ADULTS TAXABLE INC 1/4	MALE ADULTS AGED	MALE CHILDREN	FEMALE ADULTS CHILDBEAR	FEMALE ADULTS AGED	FEMALE CHILDREN	BIRTHS MALE	BIRTHS FMALE	DEATHS ADULTS MALE	DEATHS ADULTS FMALE	DEATHS CHILD MALE	DEATHS CHILD FMALE	TOTAL INC 1/4
Lamiddawa	173	535	708		1614	794	1205	1589	411	991	82	58	87	78	64	72	6574
PUK	1	16	17	48·57	35	22	40	35	9	27	3	1	1		2		168
WAREB		13	13	39·39	33	17	34	30	10	25	4	1	1	3	1		149
ABER	1	9	9	15·	60	35	46	71	20	36	2	3		1			268
IGAMOK	3	8	11	68·75	16	15	18	16	7	11							93
ISING		5	5	31·25	16	17	16	14	10	19	2	2		2			92
WARABUGIN		5	5	45·45	11	7	5		15	6		1					44
ISUNG	2	1	3	15·	20	30	15	31	10	19	2	3		2	1	2	125
NAPI (ELUAS)	5	9	14	63·63	22	19	17	30	8	9		1	7	4	1		105
UNAPANI (ELUAS)	2	6	8	40·	20	20	11	22	7	8	1	1		1			88
BEKUN	2	5	7	36·84	19	12	8	15	6	11		1	3				71
ARINBIN	7	16	23	41·07	56	27	52	56	14	35		3	8	6	1		240
ADUI	1	9	10	40·	25	11	26	27	5	16	1	1	5	4			110
DINAM	2	18	20	40	50	28	40	59	15	43	2	6	2	2	2	2	235
WAKEKAM	3	4	7	58·33	12	14	18	16	8	19			1	3			87
TOTAL	202	658	860	42·80	2009	1068	1551	1481	555	1275	99	82	115	106	72	76	8439

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:MW

30/11/67
DISTRICT SERVICES
17 SEP 45
ANGAU

DS 30/1.

DISTRICT HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
14 Sept 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. L A E.

PATROL REPORT No.M7 OF 44/45 LT. J.W. BURNET.

S. W. BOGIA.

Such proximity to normal conditions is surprising when it is realized that the area has been so close to operations.

2. Over recruiting in the area is serious but will be alleviated to a degree when those natives now employed by the AWAR Force are repatriated. The early recruiting was done by two professional recruiters who neglected to take into consideration the prewar absentees as Lt. Burnet has done.

3. Too many rest houses is common to many parts of New Guinea. As the existing buildings fall into disrepair natives will be requested to build rest houses at convenient points.

4. The serious aspect of sorcery in the District has already been discussed in a separate memo.

5. It appears that good contact has been made with the ISUNG, ABER, MANGIN groups and these people will regain their confidence.

6. Lt. Burnet has conducted a good patrol.

8/c
ack. receipt
RRD
3/11/a

RECEIVED
Date 17 SEP 1945
DS

.....Maj.
(F. H. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

FHM:MN

DS 30/1.

DISTRICT HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
14 Sept 45.

HQ NORTHERN REGION
ANGAU. L A E.

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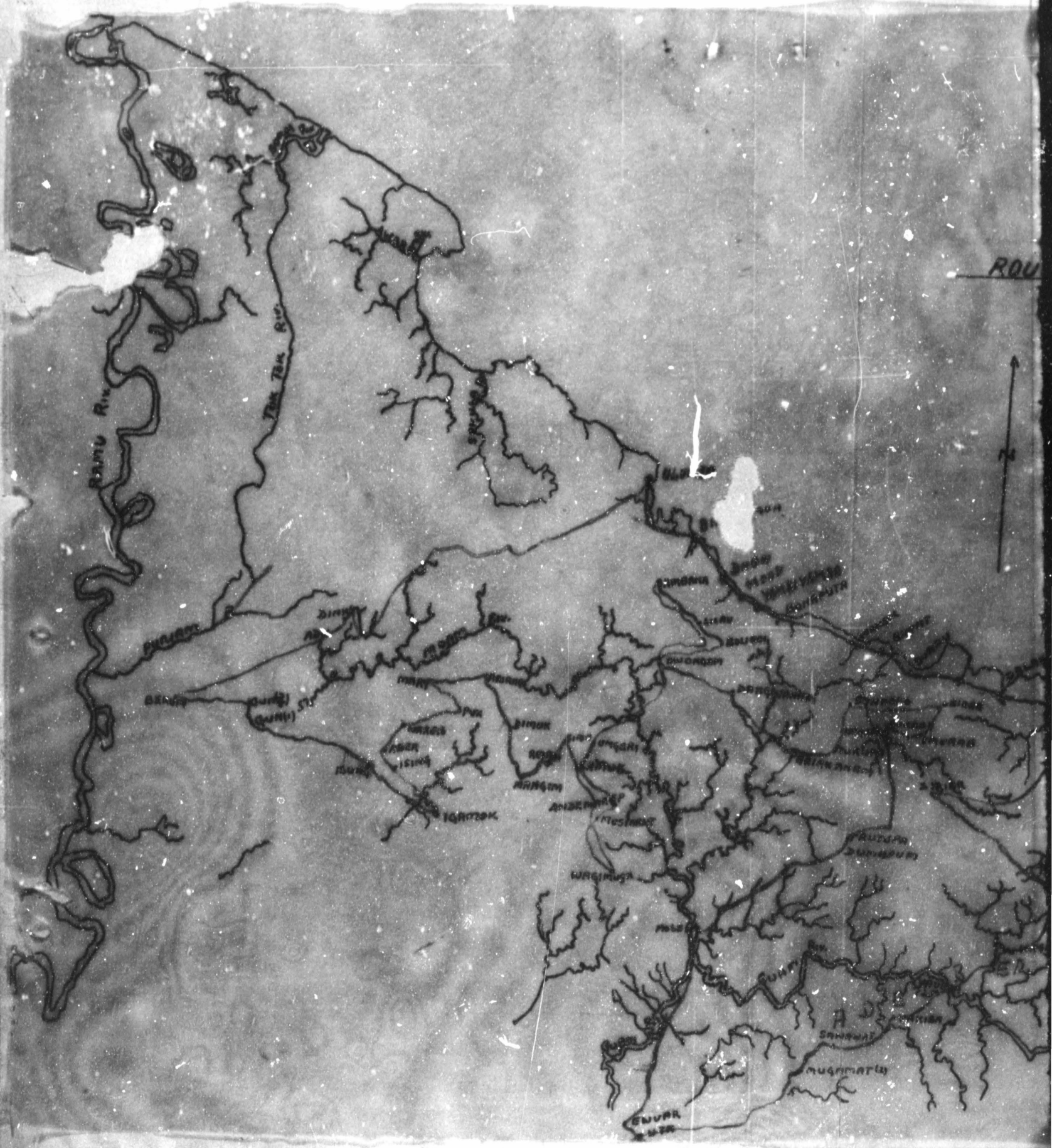
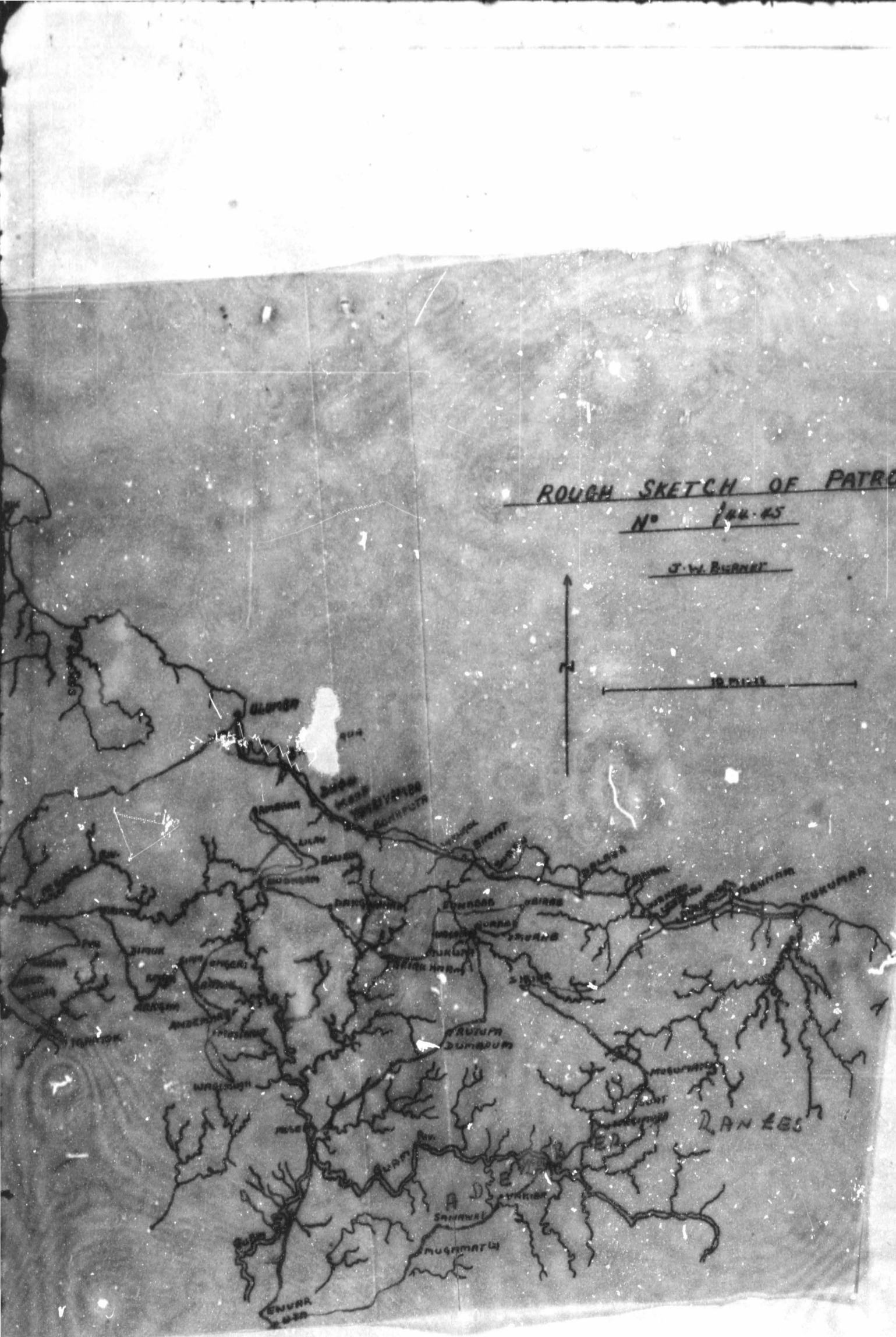
Capt.
.....Maj.
(J. K. MOY.)
DISTRICT OFFICER.


ROU
Rainy River
Rainy River
IGNACE
IGNACE
IGNACE

ROUGH SKETCH OF PATROL

No 1 '44-45

J. W. BURNET



AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

MADANG

26 Nov 45.

To

D.O.
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9-45/46 BY LT. RICHARDSON F.A.

AREA PATROLLED:- 1. ANNANBERG to ANGORAM by canoe down KERAM River and return.

2. ANNANBERG to BOGIA by canoe down RAMU River thence overland to BOGIA.

MAPS:- Sketch attached and BOGIA STRAT. 1" = 4 Mls.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:- Repatriation of lower KERAM River refugees.

DURATION OF PATROL:- 1. October 12 to November 6 1945.

2. November 13 to November 18 (Nov 7 to 12 spend at ANNANBERG).

PERSONNEL:- Lt. F.A. Richardson.
Sgt. B. Connolly (Cadet P/O)
" H. Jackman E.M.A.

ROYAL PAPUAN CONSTABULARY:

Reg.	No.	5092	Const.	DINAS i/c.
"	"	3005	"	MANDARI
"	"	3443	"	BAIKN.
"	"	3003	"	DONIS
"	"	3004	"	IRANGI
"	"	3878	"	TUNGELIN
"	"	2825	"	MORISA
"	"	2537	"	ANGOMA
"	"	2509	"	SABAGA
"	"	3967	"	SONGAI
"	"	2567	"	TOKA
"	"	3360	"	SIONI
"	"	5096	"	UMI

REPORT ON R.P.C. :-

Owing to the number of natives under my care it was necessary to employ a large number of police divided into detachments each of which was responsible for a group of refugees.

The conduct of the police throughout was exemplary. They were fully aware of the necessity for careful and judicious behaviour and in doing so gained the confidence of the natives under their control.

Const. DINAS acted as N.C.O. and did a fine job of work.

PATROL JOURNAL:-

This patrol was undertaken consequent to a conversation with the D.O. Maj. Moy when visiting ANNANBERG on Sept 20. The day of departure was tentatively proposed as Oct 15 but the exact date was left to my discretion according to the circumstances.

The preparation for this patrol required much hard work involving the cutting of a wide track from BURO to DUBBA CREEK for the sixty canoes to be pulled overland from the RAMU. Also the transporting of some 320 drums of rice, 40 cases of meat and 40 cases of biscuits.

ZORTO was used as a staging camp and the collecting point for the refugees. Three days were spent here building rafts etc., and the natives were divided into village groups for the allocation of rations.

PATROL JOURNAL (CONTD):-

A visit was paid to ANGORAM on Oct. 24 and the general situation on the KERAM was discussed with O.I.C. Lt. Monk.

The return journey was commenced on Oct. 30 arriving at ANNANBERG on November 6. November 7 -12 was spent carrying out locals patrols making final contacts and consolidating our influence.

The final stage of the journey was made by canoe down the RAMU thence overland to BOGIA which was reached on November 18.

NOTE:- The rations mentioned herein were landed at LAKE WABU on Sept. 18-19 by Catalina Aircraft.
This supply supplemented with sago and fish should suffice the refugees for about two months.
Appended is a list of natives repatriated:-

GOLGOPA	252
BOBTAIN	21
YAMEN	27
GEKTAN	5
YAR	9
NAGRUBU	5
Total	319.

DAILY DIARY:-

Oct. 12	Left ANNANBERG 0900 and arrived ZORTO 1030.
" 13-14	At ZORTO preparing canoes and rafts etc.
" 15	Left 0920 - JUTO 1020 - GOTCHINGBU 1700 - Camped.
" 16	Left 0850 - BRAMPITO 0910 - BUMBRA 1135 - SANGA 1305 - TOKO 1440 - bush camp 1545.
" 17	Left 0658 - MOGUM 0835 WANYI R. 1000 - RONAEWICK 1240 - KUPUNGI 1310 - ANGTJI 1320 - Camped.
" 18	Left 0720 - CLAY R. 1120 - BUGARUM 1455 - YAR 1545 - Camped.
" 19	Left 0700 - BOBTAIN 1235 - Camped.
" 20	Left 0710 - BUET R. 0945 - GOLGOPA 1400 - Camped.
" 21	At GOLGOPA.
" 22	Left 0715 - KAMBOT 1040 - CHINUNDO 1300 - bush camped 1545.
" 23	Left 0710 - SEPIK R. 1030 - ANGORAM 1200.
" 24	At ANGORAM.
" 25	Left 0815 - CHIKUNDO 1600 - Camped.
" 26	Left 0645 - KAMBOT 1000 - BUET R. 1300 GOLGOPA 1500 - Camped.
" 27-29	At GOLGOPA.
" 30	Left 0800 - BOBTAIN 1300 - Camped.
" 31	Left 0745 - YAR 1400 - BUGARUM 1530 - Camped.
Nov. 1	Left 0730 - KEBIM 1400 - ANGTJI 1530 - RONAEWICK 1620 - Camped.
" 2	Left 0715 - TOKO 1555 - Camped.
" 3	Left 0730 - SANGA 0910 - BUMBRA 1040 - Camped.
" 4	Left 0730 - BRAMPITO 1020 - NAGRUBU 1100 - Camped.
" 5	Left 0730 - BRUNGO 0810 - GOOMBI 1240 - GLERA 1415 - Camped.
" 6	Left 0740 - JUTO 0830 - DUBBA cR. 0920 - landing point 1050 - ANNANBERG 1200.
" 7-12	At ANNANBERG.
" 13	Left 1000 - SOGERAM R. 1420 - CHUNGREBU - Camped.

DAILY DIARY (CONTD):-

Nov. 14 Left 0840 - MISTINKA 1115 - YOUNG'S CAMP 1600 - Camped.

" 15 Left 0730 - GUAM R. 0340 - SCHILLING'S PLANTATION 1545 - Camped.

" 16 Left 0750 - BULIVA 1100 - canoe padsage 1230 - RANGUL 1300 - Camped.

" 17 Left 0900 - GUMI 1000 - KAIAN 1030 - BOROI 1315 - AWAR 1800 - Camped.

" 18 Left 0900 per truck along coastal road and arrived BOGIA 1030 - Patrol complated.

HEALTH:-

Sgt. Jackman E.M.A. accompanied the patrol and his separate report deals fully with this subject.

NATIVE FOODS-
AND GARDENS:-

As these natives rely mostly on sago and fish food is not an urgent problem. Sweet potato, maize and taro were available in a number of villages. As mentioned in this report the enemy cultivated large gardens and these have been taken over by the natives.

CRASHED AIRCRAFT - ANGTJI - S/LDR. DALY;-

Notification was received from D.O. Madang on 15 Sept 45 that a BOOMERANG type aircraft had crashed near the above-named village on 17 Nov 44 whilst engaged on armed reconnaissance.

On my arrival at ANGTJI on 18 Oct 45 I enquired the whereabouts of the plane and was led to the scene of the crash on the outskirts of the village. All that remained was a charred mass making identification of craft almost impossible. On a portion of a wing which was still intact the white circular insignia of the R.A.A.F. could be recognised.

A thorough search was made amongst the wreckage for the remains of the ilot but only a number of bones could be found.

Fragments of the plane were distributed over a wide area and from the path of the wreckage the pilot had evidently made his run from an easterly direction across the river and struck some tall trees on the far side of the village. Death must have been instantaneous owing to the evidences of terrific impact and also the wreckage had been destroyed by fire.

The remains of the pilot, presumed S/LDR. DALY, were taken to BOGIA and handed over to Cpl. BEAVER of the War Graves Maintenance Unit.

ENEMY DISPOSITIONS - KERAM RIVER:-

Where possible inspections were made of enemy positions. The nearest post to ANNANBERG was at NAGRUBU where strong defences had been erected. Thirty Jap troops, including three officers together with about ten native troops, had been stationed here.

Their perimeter was beautifully placed and well defended by four L.M.G.'s and one heavy M.G.

The debacle suffered by 4th Battalion, 8th Brigade, occurred here when attacking the position in June.

Similar posts were established at TOKO, BROKOTO, WESDHAR, and BINGO.

A fair estimate of the enemy troops covering ANNANBERG alone would be about 130. This excludes of course the reserve detachments stationed in villages below ANGTJI.

A large compound consisting of 60 huts had been erected at NAGRUBU PROVIDING accomodation for about 250 natives. Gardens were under cultivation)Sweet potatoes, maize and taro) and the general organization of the area was most thorough and complete.

ENEMY DISPOSITIONS - KERAM RIVER: (CONTD):-

From information received at ANGORAM it appears that the enemy proposed to establish themselves between the YUAT and KERAM RIVERS when the northern side of the SEPIK became untenable. This accounts for the precautionary measures taken by the Japanese on the KERAM who feared any activity on their flank whilst operations were still in progress across the SEPIK.

Those facts may appear superfluous but I mention them because earlier in the year 8th Brigade were of the opinion that a force at ANNANBERG was unwarranted.

NATIVE SITUATION:-

Being a member of District Service Staff it was unavoidable that matters of a contentious nature should be thrust upon me. As the KERAM area is administered from ANGORAM arbitration was avoided as mauch as possible. My activities were limited to routine procedure of inducing natives to return to their villages and giving instructions on planting of gardens, clearing of roads, and general hygiene.

The refugees provide a nucleus of loyal people who prove invaluable for rehabilitation purposes.

On my journey down the KERAM these natives, on returning to their deserted villages, were instructed to contact their people who were still in hiding and to persuade them to return. On the return trip it was pleasing to note that most of their efforts had been successful. With the exception of MOGUM the inhabitants had made an appearance and village sites had been cleared.

It is not without some apprehension when I state that the Japanese treatment of the native, under the circumstances, was good and earned the respect of those concerned.

Villages that were in the vicinity of the numerous Jap camps on the lower KERAM were in no-ways interferred with by the enemy.

Except for an occasional straff the natives had led a fairly normal existence and, although the village areas were overgrown, the houses were not vacated for any long period. A blase attitude was adopted towards our air attacks and, in a number of villages, shelters had been made by the locals for their own use.

KAMBOT, CHINUNDO and BOGARUM were evidently the first to throw in their lot with the enemy and it was really owing to their efforts and assistance that the Japanese made the successful attack on the P.I.B. post at ANGETJI in November 44. GOLGOPA village had been razed to the ground and this act was accredited to these three villages.

Most of the complaints heard were against the black troops employed by the enemy. These were allowed to roam at will and committed bestial and rapacious acts against wives of refugees and against villages that still remained loyal.

This complex behaviour of the enemy was probably a designed attitude intended to promote an internal native dissatisfaction that would have disruptive efforts on our return.

The KERAM native is convinced that as far as the war was concerned the Japanese were not defeated and the enemy have encouraged the belief that a mutual truce had been arranged.

Many cases of treachery were reported. In most instances the natives who were so willing to volunteer information, about another person had themselves cooperated closely with the enemy. An 'Amende honorable' as it were.

Naturally a certain amount of confusion and unrest is still evident on the KERAM and when order has been restored will be time enough to bring these offenders to justice.

.....Lt.
(F. A. RICHARDSON.)
PATROL OFFICER.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

JJS:MW

DS 30/1

DS 539
9 JAN
ANGAU

DISTRICT HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
3 Jan 46

HQ
ANGAU (DS)
L A E

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 45/46 BY LT RICHARDSON F A.

Forwarded herewith is report of patrol carried out by the above-named Officer.

2. Lt. Richardson displayed good organising ability in bringing to a successful conclusion a patrol which demanded of its leader effort, tact and a sense of coordination.

3. The Officer's remarks under the heading "Enemy Dispositions - KERAM RIVER" should prove of interest to Army.

4. It is suggested that a copy of this Report be forwarded DO WEWAK for his information please.

s/c Details duplicate copy and forward to D.O. WEWAK for information acB 11/1

.....Capt.
(J. J. SEARSON.)
A / DISTRICT OFFICER.

P.2.4/1 Extract in duplicate - section "Enemy Disposition Keram River" to be prepared and passed to AAG (thro S.C.Z.)

Done.
Capt.
A.A.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/17/68

HQ AIRCAU
LAE

DO
MADANG

PATROL REPORT 9/45-46 - LT RICHARDSON

Receipt of a/n report is acknowledged

Lt Richardson has carried out the repatriation of refugee natives efficiently and has shown ability in the organisation of the job.

Copy of report has been passed to DO Wewak

Lt Richardson's information on enemy dispositions has been passed to FAA.

Major
for BRIGADIER AIRCAU (AOD)
12 Jan 46

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

A.N.G.A.U.
Sub District Office,
BOGIA.

7 Dec 45.

District Officer,
MADANG.

Subject: PATROL REPORT No. [illegible] by Lieut. L.K.G. BANBURY
MANAM ISLAND.

AREA PATROLLED: Manam Island.

OBJECT OF PATROL:
(1) Investigation of P.I.B. compensation claims.
(2) To advise relatives re deceased native soldier-NGN 274 Pte. PALIP - 1 N.G.I.B.
(3) To advise next of kin re the imminent return of 16 Manam labourers recovered at RABAUL.
(4) General routine duties as per instructions attached.

DURATION: November 27th. to December 4th. inclusive.

PERSONNEL:
European: NX177043, Lt. L.K.G. Banbury, P.O. BOGIA.
R.P.C. 3442 Const. WARIS.
2753 " GORIS.

The discipline and conduct of the two constables on this patrol was exemplary.

DIARY:

Tues. 27 Nov: Departed BOGIA by canoe 0555 hrs. - arrived SOGARI (MANAM) 1130 hrs. - travelling time 5 hrs. 35 mins. - lined village - 5 cases for native hospital BOGIA. - normal routine duties.

Wed. 28 " : Very heavy rain prevented an A.M. departure - remained SOGARI - canoe with sick and Const. GORIS left for BOGIA at 1100 hrs. - GORIS to return with certain necessary items which had not been included in rations. - replenished MTT's stock with iodine, bandages, and atebrin.

Thur. 29 " : Left SOGARI 0720 hrs. - arr. JASSA 0745 hrs. - general routine - 7 births and 1 death added to Village Book - 6 cases for hospitalization.
Departed JASSA 0915 hrs. - arr. KULUGUMA 1010 - routine - 2 births and 2 deaths registered - 1 for hospital - advised next of kin of recovery of 3 labourers at RABAUL.
Left KULUGUMA 1300 hrs. - arr. BORDA 1330 hrs. - general routine - 1 birth and 2 deaths registered - 7 for hospital - investigated compensation claim re No. 436 Pte. MERICUM (see separate report).
Departed BORDA 1515 hrs. - arr. BALIAU 1550 hrs. - routine - none for hospital - registered 5 deaths, 1 marriage and 11 births - advised next of kin re recovery of 3 labourers at RABAUL. Slept.

Fri. 30 " Intended to cross to BOIGA Island - sea too rough to launch canoe - remained at BALIAI and made

DIARY (cont.)

a thorough inspection of village which is very large (pop. c. 500). - live aerial bomb at BIENG Mission destroyed by fire this P.M.

Sat. 1 Dec: Seas again too rough to start for BOISA - after waiting a considerable time it was too late to patrol thoroughly to DUGULABA so remained BALIAU * GORIS arrived with stores from BOGIA this P.M. * later a canoe from BOISA arrived - crew instructed to inform relatives of recovery of 1 RABAUL labourer.

Sun. 2 " : Departed BALIAU 0730 hrs. - arr. DANGALE 0825 - routine - 5cases for hospital - 3 births , 2 deaths and 2 marriages registered.

Lined adjacent village of KOLANG - routine - 4 deaths, 2 births and 2 marriages registered - 1 for hospital.

Left KOLANG 1130 hrs. - arr. BUKURI 1215 hrs. - routine - added 3 deaths, 1birth and 2 women who had failed to report for last census, to book - the 3 deaths were recent and possibly dysentery - despatched 10 sick to hospital including 1 possible dysentery patient.

Left BUKURI 1430 hrs. - arr. ABARIA 1500 hrs. - routine - 9 for hospital - 1 birth, 3 deaths registered - advised N of K. re recovery of one labourer from RABAUL.

Departed ABARIA 1630 hrs. - arr. WARIS 1700 hrs.- routine - 2 births, 1 marriage registered - 1 hospital case. Slept.

Mon. 3 " : Left WARIS by canoe 0900 hrs. - arrived DUGULABA (1 and 2 adjacent) - routine inspection of both villages - lined DUGULABA I - 5 deaths , 3 births and 4 marriages registered - 4 for hospital.

DUGULABA 2 - 2 births registered - 6 for hospital- advised next of kin re 1 RABAUL labourer.

Departed DUGULABA 1200 hrs. - arr. BODUA 1220 - routine - 2 deaths, 2births registered - 4 for hospital- advised next of kin re 2 RABAUL labourers.

Departed BODUA per canoe 1345 hrs. - arr. MADAURA 1430 hrs. - routine - added 2 births to book - 1 case for hospital - investigated HURURUBIA compensation case (see separate report).

Lined adjacent village of MAIA - routine - 2 births 1 death registered - no hospital patients - notified N of K re 3 RABAUL labourers.

Left for SOGARI 1630 hrs. arriving 1645 hrs.

Tues.4 " : At SOGARI * despatched sick and gear to BOGIA per canoe in morning with Const. GORIS - left for BOGIA by canoe at 1530 hrs. arriving back at BOGIA Station at approx. 2000 hrs.

Patrol finished.

* * * *

NATIVE FOODS & GARDENS:

The food position for the island is satisfactory. At the present time the islanders are subsisting mainly on breadfruit, pigs (of which there is an abundanceat each village), and sago,for which they trade with KAIAN on the mainland. Fowl, fishand small quantities of root vegetables make up the remainder of the diet.

Although root crops are in small supply now

NATIVE FOODS & GARDENS, (cont)

all the villages have extensive and well rotated crops of taro coming on, the first of which will be productive in a month's time.

The gardens everywhere are numerous and appe[illegible]

The only villages affected by the August eruption are JASSA and KULUGUMA. However, by diligent work, their gardens are now on a par with those of their neighbours, and they do not require any supplement from the Government.

ROADS:

The roads are in good condition and have been well kept.

HYGIENE & SANITATION:

The position here is very disappointing. Despite the oft-repeated advice of the O.I.C, BOGIA and the recent hygiene patrol by Sgt. STEVENSON, only 5 villages, viz., ABARIA, DUGULABA, BODUA, MADAURA and WAIA have been using their latrines regularly. Eight out of DUGULABA's sixteen latrines are built over the sea.

All the villages have deep and excellently constructed latrines but in the majority of cases the people just ignore them. Obviously, past hygiene instructuon talks have had little effect.

I lined officials at each village and lectured on the menace of dysentery. I hope it will sink in this time.

On this occasion I had a really concrete example to place before them. Within the last six weeks, there had been three deaths at BUKURI. The symptoms in each case were indicative of dysentery. This news seemed to impress them a little.

I warned the MIT of BUKURI(viz., KAMADONGA) and brought him with me to BOGIA for further interrogation as to why he failed to report suspected dysentery in his village. I carefully checked the BUKURI line for suspicious cases and sent one possible dysentery patient in to the hospital at BOGIA.

With one exception, all the villages were very clean and well-swept, the rubbish being disposed of in pits dug outside the village limits.

The exception was DANGALE where the street was littered with leaves and broken coconut shells, filled with water from recent rains. An emu parade was organised before I left and I lectured the MIT on the breeding habits of the mosquito.

A large area of rain-water had accumulated outside the rest-house at BUKURI and the Luluai was instructed to drain it down a nearby slope.

HEALTH:

The general health of the islanders is quite good, as evidenced by the fact that only sixty people required hospital attention. The majority of these were tropical ulcer and frambocsia cases.

The fact that BALIAU (the most thickly populated) village on MANAM) had no natives requiring treatment at the hospital reflects great credit on the doctor-boy there.

NATIVE SITUATION:

Officials at practically all villages were very evasive. All the old grievances and matters that had been settled by officers on earlier patrols were brought up again with the dual object of trying a green patrol officer out, and of gaining a decision more favourable to themselves. I adjusted many genuine disputes on this patrol, but refused to reopen any past and settled cases.

I had occasion to censure the Luluai's son, SUKUAR, of SOGARI Village. He has only recently returned from indentured labour at RABAUL and, to all intents and purposes, has usurped his father's authority.

In addition to KAMADONGA (BUKURI), I relieved BAGI-GON , MIT at KOLANG , of his post, placing BAGAM, who has had six month's hospital training, temporarily, in his position. In both cases these two officials were living a good distance away from their respective villages, for the purpose of tending outlying gardens, and were right out of touch with the people.

Although the effect of this was tragically demonstrated at BUKURI, the position at KOLANG was different because BASARA had been carrying out the doctor-boy's duties all along.

Several ex-soldiers of A.I.B. and F.E.L.O., who are back in their villages reported to me. There is no evidence of any of them attempting to meddle in local politics, and all seemed to have settled back into their normal village routine.

GENERAL:

The main lava flow at MANAM now extends some fifty yards into the sea at the SE corner of the Island. This is the result of a recent overflow from the crater that occurred about six weeks ago. The lava is still smoking and hot. Although the village of DUGUABA is quite close no gardens were affected by this latest eruption .

The soldier, NGN 274, Pte. PALIP of 1 NGIB, is unknown at MANAM and BOISA Islands.

Next of kin of the RABAUL labourers were advised, and both compensation cases investigated as per instructions from the O.I.C., BOGIA.

At KOLANG, A young married woman, NAMONGA, in a fit, fell into a camp fire and was severely burned. She

GENERAL, cont:

later died, leaving a year old daughter. Her husband, TIBONG, is at present under indenture at RABAUL. The baby is , at the moment, being cared for by MALOWA of DANGALE, the brother of the dead woman. As he has a wife and two young children of his own to support, I think that this is a case where the labourer should be permitted to return home and care for his own child. This matter is dealt with under separate memo.

CONCLUSION:

The MANAM Islanders have paid attention to and heeded the advice given by the O.I.C., BOGIA on his previous patrol in all matters except sanitation. It is to be regretted, but it is hoped that the people will shake off their lethargic attitude towards this very important subject.

They seemed to really interest themselves in my lectures on this occasion and a big improvement is anticipated in the future.

Lt.
(L. Banbury) P.O., BOGIA.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

A.N.G.A.U.
Sub District Office,
BOGIA
10 Dec 45.

B/DS/30.

DS 537.
9 JAN 1946
ANGAU

District Officer,
M A D A N G.

Subject: PATROL REPORT * Lieut L.K.Banbury * MANAM Is.

1. H/w Lieut Banbury's Patrol Report of his recent trip to MANAM Is.

2. Sanitation has received much attention and it is essential that these people be educated in the use of Latrines. A severe outbreak of dysentery would be most serious owing to the fact that there is no running water and much danger of the existing water becoming polluted. However, the old custom of using the general landscape as latrines cannot be broked down in a few months, but education will I feel sure bring results.

3. The evasive nature of the MANAM officials is at all times most evident, they are a most suspicious people.

4. Lieut Banbury has shown he has an eye for detail and this being his first patrol, alone, he has done a good job.

Rpt
1W100K,

.....
J.W.Burnet. ADO. BOGIA.

DS 30/1
HQ
ANGAU
L A E.

Forwarded please.

This is Lt. Banbury's first Patrol Report and he appears to have applied himself to his work with common sense and imagination.

It is regretted that this HQ is losing the services of this Officer due to his imminent discharge from the Army.

.....Capt.
(J. J. SEARSON.)
A/ DISTRICT OFFICER.

3 Jan 46.

CAR 11/1

Boise . I.

C. Blanco

Bissau

Bolama

Bafata

Kolong

Kuluguma

Jassa

Sofeni

Wala

Madaura

Bodia

Dugu

S.W. to Hanna R. approx.

To Bodia

From Bodia

N

MN

6° 00' E

11

12

13

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Scale 1" equals 1 Mile

½ 0 1 2 3 M.

Ref. "Manam Island"
Sheet. 1 : 63360.

Boisa. I.

C. Bruce

Biem

Bonde

Balisa

Dongale

Kalang

Bukuri

Abaria

Waris

Kulugume

Java

Sogeri

Waira

Madaura

Dugulaba

Bogia

Bogia

Bran

12

13

14

Scale 1" equals 1 Mile

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 M.

MANAM (VULCAN) ISLAND.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

DISTRICT HQ
A.N.G.A.U.
MADANG.
21 Dec 45.

District Officer,
MADANG.

REPORT OF PATROL TO LONG ISLAND.

AREA PATROLLED: LONG Island.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 7 Dec 45 to 20 Dec 45.

PERSONNEL:
VX 93088 WO 11 FOWLER, R.T. E.M.A.
VX141020 LT. HOLMES, I.A. C.P.O.
3 N.M.O's.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:
1. Medical Patrol by E.M.A. Writer was attached to patrol (initial patrol) to gain experience etc in patrol work.
2. Certain simple routine patrol matters which were not a Medical Service responsibility were attended to.

DIARY:

7 Dec 45 : Departed Madang 0525 hrs. travelling by ANGAU vessel AH 1978.
Arrived SAIDOR 1250 hrs.
Loaded medical stores etc for transport to Lae.

8 Dec 45 : do

9 Dec 45 : do

10 Dec 45: Departed SAIDOR 0800 hrs.
Arrived LONG Island, hamlet of KOWOT 1715 hrs.

11 Dec 45: Lined villagers and checked census of BOK village (including KOWOT hamlet.

12 Dec 45 : Lined village and checked census of MALALA village. Attended routine patrol matters.

13 Dec 45 : Attended routine patrol matters BOK village.

14 Dec 45 : Awaiting transportation.

15 Dec 45 : do

16 Dec 45 : do

17 Dec 45 : do

18 Dec 45 : do

19 Dec 45 : Departed BOK 1130 hrs.
Arrived SAIDOR 1815 hrs.

20 Dec 45 : Departed SAIDOR 1230 hrs.
Arrived MADANG 1930 hrs.

MEDICAL & HYGIENE MATTERS: Construction of latrines, wells, evacuation of sick and other medical matters dealt with E.M.A's report.

NATIVE SITUATION: With one exception native situation is good. Tultul of MALALA (SILI) leads dissentient minority and is disturbing factor in village. Luluai is weak and little discipline or co-operation was evident in this village.

Disturbances mentioned in P/R 44/ 44-45 of 5 April 45 totally absent and no evidences have remained.

HEALTH:

Good. Small incidence of yaws attended to by E.M.A. 24 diseased dogs (brought back by trading expedition from TOLAKIWA Island) destroyed and village officials instructed that no such animals were to be imported in future. Native affected with deseased from dogs evacuated to Madang Native Hospital.

E.M.A's report scrap skin disease cards n/i

HOUSING:

BOK - Excellent.

MALALA - Tultul's minority (see above) which had refused to carry out previous P.O's instructions ordered to return to main site of village, straighten lines of same and bring houses to required standard.

REST HOUSES:

BOK - Excellent rest house which is to be further heightened.

MALALA - Rest house had apparently only be commenced a few days previously. (Luluai maintained that tultal had "countermanded" his instructions for building.) Advice and plans given for completion by next patrol.

NATIVE FOODS:

The food position is excellent, gardens are in good order; instructions re rotations, planting of beans (seeds provided by patrol) and utilisation of coral as lime soil ameliorant given.

E.M.A's report refers to T.B in pigs cards n/i

Pigs and fowls are plentiful and quite sufficient for requirements. Collection of animal excreta daily for fertilising gardens at BOK is evidence of excellent government officials in that villages.

RECRUITING:

Island could provide further dozen recruits. Several natives applied to me but transport to Madang was not available.

MISSION ACTIVITIES:

Mission teachers in each village (L M S) daily church services attended by 70% of the population. Mission boys have rendered valuable service to community.

CENSUS:

Attached Appendix 'A'.

EG:

Writer undertook attention to simple matters of own accord. Lack of previous experience in practical patrol work precluded attention to other details.

(SGD) .....Lt.
(IA. HOLMES.)
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Cards n/i

"APPENDIX" 'A'

LONG ISLAND CENSUS ATTACHED TO PATROL REPORT-
BY LT. I.A. HOLMES.

VILLAGE	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		MIG.OUT		CHIDL.		ADULTS.		I/L.	TOTAL EX I/L.
	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
BOX	6	3	4	1	1	1	56	59	45	46	17	206
MALALA	3	2	2	-	-	-	26	17	29	27	1	99
TOTAL	9	5	6	1	1	1	82	76	74	73	18	305

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

DISTRICT HQ
A.N.G.A.U.
MADANG.
21 Dec 45.

District Officer,
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(SGD) .....Lt.
(IA. HOLMES.)
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

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BY LT. I.A. HOLMES.

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	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
BOK	6	3	4	1	1	1	56	59	46	46	17	306
MALALA	3	2	2	-	-	-	26	17	28	27	1	99
TOTAL	9	5	6	1	1	1	82	76	74	73	18	305

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

JJS:MW

DS 30/1

DISTRICT HQ
ANGAU
MADANG
7 Jan 46

HQ
ANGAU (DS)
L A E.

PATROL REPORT No. 11 of 45/46 - LONG IS.

The above-named C.P.O. was attached to WO II FOWLER EMA during a patrol by the latter of LONG Island.

2. A further patrol will be made of the island in one month's time. If necessary, action will be taken to prosecute the Tultul of MALALA under Reg. 123 (3) of the N.A.R.

3. The recruits referred to will be obtained and allotted to A.N.G.P.C.B.

4. A good report indicative of keen interest in his job.

BF 2/1 for report for EMA Fowler re T.B. in file

Capt.
(J. J. SEARSON.)
A/ DISTRICT OFFICER.

Cash n/c.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 58/17/10

HQ ANGAU
LAE

DO MADANG

PATROL REPORT 11-45/46 - LOSU ISLAND

Receipt of a/m report is acknowledged.

Lieut Holmes reports the use of animal excreta for fertilisation of gardens at BOK. As this practice is most unusual it is requested that Lt Holmes submits further details as to the extent and origin of this use of excreta in gardening.

C.C.B
Major
for DEPUTY ANGAU (ADM)
12 JUNE 46