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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Duplicate

PATROL REPORT

District of *Sepik* Report No. *Lamin 4 - 51/52*

Patrol Conducted by *P. F. Fienberg P.O.*

Area Patrolled *Wafai No 2*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *-*

Natives *19*

Duration—From *24/9* /19*51* to *5/10* /19*51*

Number of Days *15*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

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

Medical / /19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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MIC
In
P

Mem. P/R 4 of 51/52
Sepik District,
District Office,
Wewak, 6th Decem
11.

Minute to
The Officer in Charge,
LUNDA.

MEMORANDUM FOR
Acting District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DS. 30-11-150

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY,
26th November, 1951.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Subject: Patrol Report No.4/51-52.

I agree that this Report is evidence of a valuable Patrol carried out by Mr. Fienberg. It is to be noted that lack of staff will not preclude this area from receiving another patrol in the near future with the aim of making further progress in the peaceful penetration of the area.

(Handwritten signature)
(W.H. Jones)

Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

Free

REPORT OF A PATROL TO

REPORT NUMBER No. 471-52

- REPORT OF A PATROL TO : No. 2 WAPSI Census Sub-division, Aitape Sub-district, WAPSI.
- OFFICERS CONDUCTING PATROL : Sr. P. J. Piesberg, Patrol Officer.
- AREA PATROLLED : That area EAST and SOUTH of LWPI Patrol Post, extending to the border of the WAPSI-GIIMAI Native Districts, and known as the No. 2 Wapal.
- OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) Census Revision and completion of new census, (2) To contact new natives, (3) General Administration.
- DURATION OF PATROL : From 24.9.51 to 8.10.51 (15 days)
- PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING : 3 members W.A.P.S.I. 16 native porters.
- MAP REFERENCE : Aitape Dist. 27 - 4 miles to 1 if street series. W.A.P.S.I.

INTRODUCTION.

Because much of the area and many of the villages patrolled could be termed "new" from a census and general administrative viewpoint, I propose, in this report, to deal with such villages separately, giving brief comments on each, so that future patrols to the area will be able to obtain precise information of a particular village and not merely a general picture of the sub-division as a whole.

The country covered is heavily wooded and mountainous. Most villages are situated on high hills and points, many approachable only by negotiating steep mountain sides, often almost perpendicular. The natives of the more easterly villages are a wild and warlike people, not as yet prepared to accept the Administration as a restraining influence on their ancient activities, and considerable diplomacy and care and caution is needed in the handling of them. The area received little or no pre-war attention from the Administration, (patrolled in part in 1931, again in 1947-50) and apart from visits by recruiters of native labour has had little contact with European influence.

PATROL DIARY.

- September 24th - To KAPSHI and KAWIWA group. New census conducted and books issued. Many small villages in these groups. To KAPSHI.
- 25th - Census of KEBWA-NUANSI group. Villages inspected to KESHEIN (LW) Village. New census compiled, book issued and village inspected. To KAPSHI.
- 26th - Census of KESHEIN and KAPSHI villages. Previously combined in one book but now separated. Many new names obtained. To KESHEIN and KAPSHI. New census conducted and books issued. Villages inspected.

SITKA AREA - Contd.

- September 27th - To UANU. Census revised. No absentees and a number of new names. Natural increase of 24. To SHAGHUI. Village inspected and census revised.
- 28th - To NAW. Census revised and village inspected. Many new names. Visited Catholic Mission and inspected airstrip. Returned to Tuventoni.
- 29th - To WITHEAI. Village inspected and census revised. To WITHEIS and basket basin. Second patrol to visit, first being in 1950. A census conducted and village inspected. Book issued.
- 30th - To WISANAI and ANGUENAI villages. Census revised and villages inspected. New book compiled and issued at Anguonak, old fish, issued in 1949 having been destroyed in fire.
- October 1st - Census of SAKOPE village. New book compiled and issued. To SUGANAI. Village inspected and census revised. Many new names and several absentees. To KAHII. No previous census here. People of hamlet of Anihail only present. Population of main village hiding in bush. (see para 3(a), 'Native Affairs'). Book compiled and issued. Camped Anihail.
- 2nd - Attempted to contact Kait natives on a friendly basis without success. To WILAKII. No previous census here. Reception cool, but reasonable number appeared for census. Book issued. Camped.
- 3rd - To BEGUAPE across country. No guides and heavy rain. New census conducted at BEGUAPE and book issued. Village inspected. Camped.
- 4th - To WINGII. Large village in very poor condition. Names checked. Many new names and several absentees. Books issued in 1949 useless. Note up and issued new books. To WAKII. Camped.
- 5th - Conducted census of WAKII. Many new names. New book issued. Village inspected. To WAKII. Last patrol in 1939. No census book. Census conducted and new book issued. To WAKII. Inspected village and camped.
- 6th - Conducted census of WAKII, and issued new book. To WAKII. Last visited 1942. Border of Agai-falei. Census conducted and book issued. Return journey to Irai commenced. To Solima in the 25 sub-division, via Iwai and Paka.
- 7th - From Solima to Telotei in the 25 sub-division, via Iwai, Paka, Iwai, Iwai, Iwai, Iwai, about 7 or 8 hours walking time. Camped Telotei.
- 8th - Returned to IRI.

GENERAL SUMMARY

1. SUMMARY

(a) The Census.

The area which has now been defined and is known as the 1941 census sub-division has never previously been visited and censused as a whole. A portion only was patrolled in 1949 but this was before the sub-division boundaries were drawn up and the figures obtained then are of little value now. The more easterly villages were last visited by RO Hader in 1937 and 1938 and the village of ABANG on the Wapel-Iseli border by J. M. Pierson in 1941. The village of HITAKIS and its hamlet WESIN have only been visited once previously, in 1937, and there is no record of the villages of ERUIT and MALANGIL ever having been patrolled before by anyone at census on this occasion.

Only those villages visited by RO Gilbert in 1949 were in possession of the new-type village books, and with one or two exceptions, all these had to be replaced. Lack of care on the part of officials cannot be blamed entirely for the tattered condition of these books. Many are still in possession of the pre-war blue-covered books and these are in better condition than those issued two years ago. Experience has shown that a good census book should contain at least 75 pages for the recording of issues, be made of glazed paper, include a column for new names, have an oil-cloth or similar material cover and be enclosed in a water-proof envelope. The continual writing-up of new issues is an added and unnecessary chore attached to the already difficult task of annual census compilation, besides preventing the maintenance of a village historical record. The present books are uneconomical and inadequate.

It was anticipated that considerable difficulty would be experienced in contacting the people of many of the more remote villages, several of which have had practically no contact with the administration for a number of years, some in fact, having had no recorded contact at all. However with the exception of RAHIF village extremely good attendances were obtained. Nearly 600 "new names" were recorded, i.e. persons absent from previous censuses, apart from the 265 names obtained in RAHIF and MALANGIL, both being initial census. I consider this to be eminently satisfactory, considering that the total censused population of the sub-division is under 3000. It is obvious that a number of females, especially in the 10-16 age group are being hidden, and the number of children is too low to be correct, but this seems to be inevitable among unsophisticated and timid people and is the normal state of affairs in any of the Wapel sub-divisions.

The number of reported pregnancies is also considered to be far below the actual figure in many cases, but this is a subject to be approached with some care, and in the face of a vigorous denial it would be fatal to the accuracy of statistics for one to rely on physical indications.

I consider that the census is 67% accurate, i.e. that the real population is in the vicinity of 5500. Owing to the loss of and damage to books figures as to births and deaths are of little value, but in those villages where a check was possible births exceed deaths by 182 to 57. The village of ABANG was last visited in 1941 and was then included by the patrolling officer in the Iseli native district "for reasons of accessibility". However, with an Administration post now at Iund and the sub-divisions permanently defined the village has once more been included in the Wapel. ABANG is the border village of the Wapel-Iseli native districts and by language, custom and social contact the people are Wapels.

1. GENERAL - Contd.(b) Labour, Recruiting etc.

The No. 2 ward has always provided a supply of unskilled labour in large numbers. At present just 26.9% of the total male population between 16-45 years are about working under agreement. This is not considered excessive and there are no signs of manpower shortage in the villages. The natives of the sub-division are physically of a high standard and are consequently in demand as labour.

2. CONTACT WITH NON NATIVES.

As previously mentioned, the villages of BAKIF and BAIAMBI had not previously been censused, and one of the patrol's objects was to contact these people and the people of WITWIL, who have only been censused once and that nearly 15 years ago. Contact was made with the population of ANIMBI, a hamlet of BAKIF, where 105 names were recorded. The main village however, refused to appear for census or any other reason, and remained in hiding in the bush. I estimate the population of this group to be in the vicinity of 250, making a total of some 350 persons. This is, I think, a conservative estimate.

The BAKIF natives have had contact with European recruiters and many men have served terms of indenture before and since the war. However, the village elders evidently still possess considerable power and they are hated and feared by other natives in the area for their prowess as bowmen and their complete inflexibility when demonstrating it. The BAIAMBIS are similarly inclined and there have been frequent clashes between these villages of recent years. Three men of BAKIF were tried and convicted earlier in the year for the murder of a BAIAMBI man, and it is likely that there will be further repercussions. On this occasion a clash with the BAIAMBIS was only narrowly avoided (see para 3a) but the BAIAMBIS, though not over friendly, and treating the whole thing as something of a joke, presented themselves with little trouble. At least, a total of 160 of them were present, an estimated 50% of the actual population. They did not appear to be particularly impressed by the proceedings and evidently expected to see a little more, and possibly obtain a little more, than the dubious pleasure of having their names entered in a book. I fear that the next patrol might not even see the 160.

The village of WITWIL is lined without difficulty, but there should be more than the 230 names recorded.

3. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.(a) Native Affairs.

The sub-division as a whole is relatively quiet. There are several large villages, large by Aitape standards, and most of them have the appearance of being lived in for at least part of the time by part of the people. The remainder favour tiny hamlets and settlements in the bush where they protect themselves from surprise attacks from their neighbours by ingenious if drastic methods. A device very much favoured in this particular area is that of short lengths of bamboo, sharpened to a needle point, protruding about 18 inches from the ground and hidden by leaves or loose soil. Set at irregular intervals on bush tracks leading to family settlements and gardens they provide a particularly painful hazard for anyone who has no business there and therefore has not been informed of the placement of the traps. Spear pits are less favoured, probably because they involve more labour, and it is considered, with good reason, that the prospect of 18 inches of bamboo through the side of the foot is sufficient deterrent to the would-be garden robber or assassin. Nevertheless, clashes between armed parties are not infrequent, and the native who travels alone is likely to be set upon and murdered, either as a "pay-back" for some previous assault or merely as a diversion from the daily round.

3(a) Native Affairs - Contd.

While at ANGEPOHAR on the 30th September, I received information that a gang of ten men of RAHIT, about a month previously, had murdered a man and his wife from BURAWA, in the SE sub-division, (Map Ref. Q2 5493) for no other reason than that they had wandered too far from home and provided an excellent opportunity. On the approach of the patrol into the area the alleged murderers had gathered their families and relatives and gone into hiding in the bush. I sent word by my informant that I intended visiting RAHIT the next day, that I wanted everyone to line for census and that I would investigate the report but did not wish to have any trouble.

On Monday the 1st October, I proceeded to BOGASIF where I was further informed that the RAHIT natives were preparing to attack the patrol. My carriers, all natives from the Lami area, declared their unwillingness to proceed further, but were eventually induced to do so on my promise not to involve them in any danger. The patrol then continued on to ANIBILL, a hamlet of RAHIT, where 105 persons appeared for census. They professed no knowledge of the whereabouts of the inhabitants of the main village, but confirmed the report of preparations for an attack on my party. We camped under very primitive conditions at ANIBILL but there was no disturbance during the night. The following morning I proceeded with my party along the road leading to the main village. After some little distance an Anisbil native appeared out of the bush and informed the official who was accompanying me that the RAHIT fighting men were waiting in an ambush further down the road. There was obviously nothing to be gained by going on and forcing a clash. In the absence of any complaint or information lodged by the SELLASA natives I was not prepared to force the issue and risk the lives of my party in a situation so heavily weighted to the advantage of the ambushing natives, particularly as the total fire-power of the patrol consisted of one .22 rifle, one .38 revolver and a single-barrelled shotgun. The three police constables all carried SMLE rifles, but no ammunition, and in any case, whatever the strength of my patrol, I wished to avoid doing anything which might shake the task of gaining the peoples' confidence even more difficult.

A cautious reconnaissance confirmed the existence of the ambush, and the patrol there-upon by-passed the main village and proceeded to ANIBILL. The reception received here was not over friendly, and my carriers again became extremely apprehensive when a number of natives appeared for census in full fighting regalia and brandishing their weapons in a most business-like manner. More friendly relations were gained during the afternoon and evening, but next morning the population had disappeared and not one could be induced to act as a guide or assist the carriers. The patrol eventually set off across country to BUDGAI, moving with some caution, as the intentions of the vanished RAHITIS could only be guessed at, while our path took us through RAHIT territory. Without guides and with no roads other than tracks decorated with bamboo spear traps, the patrol had some little difficulty in reaching BUDGAI.

This area will have to be visited again in the near future, probably in order to arrest the ten alleged murderers. At the time of writing I am still awaiting further information from Bulewa. Whether the men concerned can be apprehended peacefully remains to be seen, but present indications are that it is unlikely three men of RAHIT were arrested for murder early in the year without trouble, but with a large number involved the chances of avoiding a clash are lessened. I do not intend any forceable arrest until all other methods have failed, even if it takes a considerable time to eliminate these. The RAHIT natives have a large area of dense bush in which they could conceivably hide indefinitely, and it would take a large party a long time to get any results. I doubt if anything could be accomplished by this method without bloodshed, and a bloody success, as such as an object failure, could do irreparable harm.

3(a) Native Affairs - Contd.

The area in which are situated the villages of SAMIT, MIAMAIL, WITWALS, DOGASIT, BRUNAP, ARSUCHAN and YEMAI has had rather unfortunate experience of "Government" parties in the past. During the latter stages of the war, (and long after the departure or demise of the last Japanese from the region) it played unwilling host to a party of armed natives, members of an AIS and FLEO party "operating" in the Wapei. The activities of this group were, to say the least, open to grave suspicion, and complaints were received concerning them by myself, as far away as Breakhill. Nothing can be gained by bringing forward these complaints now, and I only mention this matter in this report because it has a direct bearing on the current native attitude towards police and official patrols, and because I have personal knowledge of them and am therefore sympathetic towards the villages involved. Many natives here are firmly convinced that an Administration patrol means trouble, and their hostility is born of fear, not aggressiveness. I intend to contact these people again without taking police, or at least by taking in an unarmed patrol. In any case I have not, at the present time, any chance of making a show of Force, or total police strength available for patrol being three constables, nor have I any intention of becoming involved in an armed fracas without prior instructions from Headquarters.

The natives of the No. 2 Wapei are, generally speaking, of a good physical standard. In the eastern section particularly, the men would be of above average height and weight for Melanesians. The males here, from about the age of adolescence until attaining full manhood, affect a particular form of bodily adornment, consisting generally of heavy chains of shell on arms, legs and neck, and an arresting and somewhat flamboyant coiffure. The hair is drawn up to a tight bun on top of the head and is then drawn up into a long, tight, web up to a foot in length, the neck of this, the overall effect being somewhat similar to Middle Ages in Europe, garters or ties, being somewhat similar to articles ranging from the skins of highly-colored birds to skulls, bones, cassowary plumes, guria-pigeon crests; and, in at least one case, an unexploded incendiary bullet.

An interesting feature, noticed in all villages, is that of a central arsenal, in which is kept an assortment of weapons: spears, shields, bows and arrows; skulls, other bones and trophies of war and of the hunt. Good spare bow strings and arrow heads are ready to hand. A continual guard is maintained over these buildings, which are usually situated in a central position in the villages.

I consider that a Base Camp should be established at YEMAI, where an "aster" strip has already been constructed. After inspecting this I am of the opinion that it could be improved sufficiently to allow its use by larger aircraft, and this would allow an officer from Lae to visit the area more often. The present staff here of one constable possibly cope with the patrolling of five sub-divisions and the managing of the central office at Lae, where native labour and Treasury work alone has become a full-time task, and give to the No. 2 Wapei the attention it warrants.

(b) AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK - Food Supply etc.

The sub-division appears to be well supplied with food. Taro and yams, bananas, sage and coconuts are the main items of diet. Every village has a large number of coconut palms and the nuts are in great demand. Breadfruit and edible wild vegetables are plentiful. The soil is rich in many places, but owing to the extremely mountainous nature of the country, agricultural development is difficult, and many gardens are worked on slopes of incredible grade.

(b) Contd.

Village livestock, in common with the rest of the Nepal, is in short supply, fowls being practically non-existent and pigs few, though in greater numbers than in other sub-divisions. The bush abounds with game, however, and the people make more use of this supply than in other areas where the art of hunting would seem to have deteriorated with the ban on tribal fighting. Villages in this area, too, have more land at their disposal than is apparent elsewhere.

(c) GENERAL - HEALTH & MEDICINE.

As no Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol a separate medical report appears as appendix "A", attached.

(d) EDUCATION.

A Mission school has been established at YAGW by the Franciscan Mission, and is being reasonably well attended on a semi-boarding and day basis. The one period there has a tremendous test and men scarcely hope to get outstanding results. The present enthusiasm is an encouragement, however, and parents living in the vicinity were urged to enroll their children and ensure regular attendance.

There are no Administration schools established in the Nepal.

(e) ROADS & BRIDGES.

The majority of roads, where they exist at all, were found to be in a much better condition than was anticipated, although heavy rain had done nothing to improve them. In the more remote areas there are only native pads, overgrown and blocked by fallen timber. Some of these tracks wind around the sides of mountains and gorges and skirt precipitous drops of up to 2000 feet, where the earth has been rent by the earthquake of the middle 1930's, and a misplaced foot would mean certain death. The whole of the sub-division bears obvious scars of the big seismic disturbances of 1934 and 1935, and in some villages the deep chasms still run through the rock on which the villages are built.

(f) REST HOUSES.

Some form of shelter is available in most villages, though "Rest Houses" would appear to be merely a courtesy title, and often the whole party consisting of myself and up to 24 natives were forced to sleep in one small and very rickety hut. This was considered an advantage by my hard carriers, who preferred a little discomfort for the moral support of my firearms. One could scarcely expect accommodation to be built and maintained in an area patrolled so infrequently. It was noted, indeed without effort, that most of the buildings reserved for the patrolling officer were perched precariously on the edge of a precipice and in constant danger of collapse into the gorge below. Whether such placement is of necessity or design is not quite apparent, but the selection of least intimidating sites was urged.

(g) VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All villages visited have officials, many, I fear, being self-appointed or wartime appointments made hurriedly and with little regard for custom or quality. I did not consider it expedient at this juncture, however, to attempt any changes, and have allowed the present situation remain unaltered until more about the area is known.

(h) GENERAL.

3(a). GENERAL

The following information concerning the less known villages is supplied for future reference :

1. PUANG - Map Ref. QZ 5904. Large village with several hamlets. Actual population probably around 375. Quite co-operative and no difficulty should be experienced in obtaining food and carriers. Roads in good condition when dry.
2. SPURRICH - Map Ref. QZ 7205. About 25 minutes from Puang and 15 minutes from Yama. Friendly people owing under Mission influence. Have had quite a deal of contact with European recruiters and service parties during war.
3. SAWU - Map Ref. QZ 7205. Large village with several hamlets in close proximity. Actual population probably around 400. Franciscan Mission and airstrip within 15 mins walk. Strip suitable foruster a/c and could probably be extended to take larger craft. Suitable site for Base Camp or Patrol Post.
4. WITWAI - Map Ref. QZ 7103. About 1 hour from Funentoni. Road in poor condition. People gradually coming under mission influence.
5. WITWAI - Map Ref. VE 7180. Village has a large hamlet known as WESIN. Only previous visit by PG Major in 1937. Next patrol should obtain more names. People friendly.
6. WITWAI - Map Ref. QZ 7403. Small village about 1 1/2 hours from Witwai and a steady climb. Overlooks Wessu airstrip and surrounding country. People do not seem to have many outside contacts.
7. WITWAI - Map Ref. QZ 7605. Built on top of high bluff visible for many miles and used as landmark by aircraft. Houses ~~built on edge of plateau~~ ~~about 2 hours from Puang~~. People have had ~~little~~ ~~contact~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~mission~~ are co-operative.
8. WITWAI - Map Ref. QZ 7804. People very timid and require tactful handling. Many people obviously not yet recorded in census. Have had very little contact and are frightened by Govt patrols.
9. WITWAI - Map Ref. QZ 7701. See para 3(a) "Native Affairs". May need firm handling if other methods fail.
10. WITWAI - Map ref. VE 8299. See para 3(a) also. Village on border of WITWAI native district. Should be many more people than appeared for census. Village built on top of steep hill, about 2 hours from Anitbil hamlet (Sault). Probably have difficulty obtaining food, accommodation and carriers.
11. WITWAI - Map Ref. QZ 7806. About 4 hours from Wainabil, but should take less with guides. No road for first 2 hours. Many new names obtained on that occasion and probably more to come. People friendly. Food plentiful. Rest house good.
12. WITWAI - Map ref. QZ 7809. About 1 1/2 hours from Brugap. Large village with several hamlets all in poor condition. Overabundance of village officials. A sullen and slow-witted people. Very difficult to census. Unco-operative.
13. WITWAI - Map ref. QZ 8024. Large village built on steep rocky outcrop, about 1 1/2 hours up and down from Winitil. People co-operative. Food plentiful. Officials outstanding in the area.
14. WITWAI and WITWAI - Map refs. QZ 8218 and QZ 8429. Small villages. No contact for over 12 years. People friendly. Food plentiful. Rest House good, at both villages.

3(b) Contd.

15. ANANG - Map ref. OZ 8618. Border of Wapei and Falei native districts. Small village, people co-operative. Last BS visit in 1941. Wood plentiful. No West house.

NOTE : It would be advisable for patrols covering the No.2 Wapei to bring porters from an outside area, preferably from the NE Sub-division.

CONCLUSION.

I consider that the patrol, in view of the large number of new names obtained in the census, was successful in its objects. The failure to contact - in a friendly manner - the natives of SAIT is regrettable, but this should be rectified by the next patrol to the area.

The patrol has shown, I think, that the head administration post has got beyond the stage where it can be handled by one Patrol Officer. With an area of at least 2500 square miles and an estimated population of some 20,000 persons plus 18 to 20 Europeans, the Wapei is a sub-district in itself.

(P. B. FISHBURN)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL PATROL - MAJOR WALTER CURRIE, JR. - DIVISION - CHINA

To Reconnaissance Patrol Report 4/51-52

The patrol was not accompanied by a N.M.O., as for reasons of mobility the personnel was cut to a minimum, so that little was attempted in the matters of hygiene and health.

The general health of those seen would appear to be good. A number of bed sores and FU's were noted, and the people urged to attend the Medical Aid Post at YENWE, which seems to be functioning as well as can be expected.

The people of the sub-division are generally of good physique, and with a more adequate food supply than in other areas they probably do not suffer to the same extent from nutritional diseases. About 75% of those appearing for census were suffering from colds, and as many of the villages are constantly enshrouded in mist and clouds, this is scarcely surprising.

There would seem to be no great urgency for a medical patrol to the area, but it is recommended that it be visited within the next six months.

(P. R. FIVEPENG)
Patrol Officer.

Copy 30 : 100. Used for information.

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Page 11

HR. 101 4/21-22

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON U.S.G.P.F. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

The following members of the U.S.G.P.F. accompanied the patrol :

- Reg.No. 6474 Const SHKO - Acted as Senior Constable on this patrol. Continues to do good work.
- Reg.No. 642 Const MAYA - Proved himself a capable worker when put to the test and given some responsibility. Inclined to be hasty when dealing with new natives.
- Reg.No. 6579 Const TIU - First patrol since being posted here. Carried out his duties satisfactorily.

All the abovesamed constables carried out their duties efficiently and their bearing and discipline was good at all times.

(P.R. FLEMING) P.O.
Asst. Sub-inspector.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

P.R. WRL 4/51-52

No. 2 WARD (MORNE)

Gov. Print-5743.9

Year 1951

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)		GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.			0-1 Year			1-4		5-8		9-15		Over 15		Females in Child Birth		In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females				Child	Adults				
				M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F				
				10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16			16-45					
SABTEJ	24 9 51	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	10	18	1	44	4	4	16	21	15	23	50	
MARETEI	"	9	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	13	38	12	38	6	38	4	9	31	47	31	50	112	
ATEI	"	9	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	11	55	11	40	5	37	4	5	43	26	30	50	185	
ARATEI	"	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	25	67	19	50	4	41	4	5	55	45	65	66	246	
TUAKKI	25 9 51	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	12	4	10	1	8	4	5	9	8	9	10	45	
KEIDANI	"	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	6	46	6	31	2	32	4	9	24	22	30	30	137	
NAMENPIN	"	New Census Completed in previous figures Available												3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	34	4	30	4	27	4	0	26	23	35	34	130		
PINGA	26 9 51	Previously Combined with MAKIL												-	-	5	1	-	-	3	-	12	22	5	18	1	18	4	1	18	12	22	22	91		
MAKIL	"	do												-	-	25	-	-	-	1	-	7	47	44	35	5	34	4	0	35	31	36	46	161		
LIPOMI	"	New Census Completed in previous figures Available												-	-	27	-	-	-	3	-	11	53	15	41	3	41	4	2	33	41	37	51	192		
WITIKIN	"	do												-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	6	38	1	31	4	31	37	23	41	4	40	40	136		
PONG	27 9 51	15	14	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	10	16	-	3	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335
TURKENTORI	"	8	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	1	2	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
YERINU	28 9 51	15	18	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	5	1	-	17	16	-	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337
WITITHI	29 9 51	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	7	1	4	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
WITILEY	"	New Census Last Census 1949												-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	21	52	5	58	1	50	3	7	46	3	62	70	231		
WINDLUK	30 9 51	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	5	22	-	20	4	5	25	17	27	27	96	
ANGULONIK	"	New Census in previous figures Available												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	38	13	38	2	32	4	11	30	34	55	44	118		
VANKER	1 10 51	do												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	10	35	3	31	4	11	28	25	43	59	133		
TOTALS (Carry Forward)	89 76	-	-	1	-	9	7	2	-	2	4	22	12	-	37	58	4	16	15	2	276	1	-	7	-	270	96	723	61	660	602	534	600	1530		

PAGE 11

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER PR No. 449-52

No. 2 WANGI (WISANG)

Year 1951

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES (Excluding Absent)	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absent)																								
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15		Females in Child Birth	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Programme	Number of bearing area	Chila			Adults	TOTAL																							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
BROUGHT FORWARD	89 76	-	-	1	-	9	7	2	-	2	4	22	12	-	37	58	4	16	15	2	36	1	-	-	7	-	7	30	20	76	23	61	50	4	52	70	97	3181														
REMOVED	1 11 51	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	52	4	39	3	34	4	27	17	50	48	161													
RAUIT	"	FIRST CENSUS														-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	28	2	28	3	35	4	5	20	18	28	33	165									
INDRIBIL	2 11 51	FIRST CENSUS														-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	49	8	39	5	35	4	7	39	47	50	44	110							
BURUD	3 11 51	New Census				Previously Included REMOVED										-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	37	12	50	5	57	4	14	47	71	7	229									
YINGUL	4 11 51	do														Old Park Destroyed				1	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	76	23	71	9	40	4	65	57	89	60	385				
ANWIL	5 11 51	do														No. Previous Figures Available				2	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	85	9	59	3	32	11	7	60	41	87	10	350		
YELGIN	"	do														do		do		do		1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	42	12	34	2	30	5	11	15	45	44	135		
HUNSI	6 11 51	do														do		do		do		-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	3	21	2	16	5	1	23	13	27	88	
HUMIG	"	do														do		do		do		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	3	13	-	11	5	7	9	13	17	53
TOTAL		99	83	-	-	1	-	9	7	2	-	2	4	22	12	-	49	70	4	16	20	2	38	1	-	-	7	-	7	403	246	272	223	93	166	4	45	104	77	126	112	4427										

NOTE MIGRATIONS IN INCLUDE "NEW HOMES"

Signature
9/10

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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A.U.G



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Duplicate

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Lumi - 5 - 51/52

Patrol Conducted by P.E. Fienberg P.O.

Area Patrolled Vicinity of Raut Village

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J. M. Alford C.P.O.

Natives 12

Duration - From 21/1/1952 to 30/1/1952

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

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

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S. 15-1-1.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

15th March, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR—

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Subject: LUMI Patrol - WKL.5/51-52.

Mr. Fienberg's report of a difficult situation has been read with considerable interest.

2. The patrol was carried out in a sensible manner and this Headquarters places considerable importance on the prestige of the Service being maintained in a humane manner. We are not to attack but we are to resist attack when operating on lawful occasions. This patrol remained long enough in the area to ensure that we could not be thought to have run away.
3. Inter-tribal fighting and murder in backward areas always present the problem of arrests having to be made and it is always necessary that those who have placed themselves within our protection and have ceased to use violence to obtain redress, should be given as much protection as possible.
4. The action to be taken need not be immediate and while Mr. Fienberg is now in a position to issue warrants for native criminals who are now known to him by name, he is to rest assured that this Headquarters expects him to choose his own time, and place for such action.
5. The consolidation of some groups within the law may permit of the co-operation of ~~these~~ groups at a later stage to induce more reluctant areas to give up violence and resistance to law and order.
6. Mr. Fienberg should not commit himself to carrying out anything which he considers beyond his present resources.
7. He is to be informed that his work under difficult conditions at Lumi is highly appreciated.

for J. H. Jones
(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

✓ R WKL.5/51-52
Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK, 2nd April 1952.

Forwarded for your information.

Accounting only
A. J. TEMPERLEY
Acting District Commissioner

Memo to :
The Officer in Charge,
LUMI.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA & NEW GUINEA

MILITARY PATROL REPORT No. 57/52-52

REPORT OF A PATROL TO - RAUIT Area, No.2 Wapel Sub-Division,
Atitape Sub/District, W.P.N.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL - Sr. W.L. Piensberg, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED - That area in vicinity RAUIT Villare,
Map Ref. 02 7700, contained in the
No.2 Wapel Census sub-division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL - (1) attempt to make friendly contact
with RAUIT natives who had
threatened a previous patrol;
(2) Investigate circumstances
surrounding the reported deaths
of three GUERMA natives.

DURATION OF PATROL - From 21st Jan 52 to 30th Jan 52 -
10 days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING - European - W. J. Molinaro, Cadet PO
Native - 9 Members W.P.N.F.
- 3 local guides.

MAP REFERENCE - ATITAPE Sheet 2070 - 4 miles to 1 inch
Strat. Series. W.P.N. Grid.

NOTE: For sketch map of area, see Patrol Map attached by
IR 4/31-52/

))))))))))))))))))

ABSTRACT.

The area covered by this patrol was visited in Sept
Oct of last year, when the reception extended to my party was such
that it seemed advisable to obtain police reinforcements before
again attempting to make contact with the RAUIT natives. For this
purpose six extra police were obtained from weak or temporary
attachment. My original intention to revisit the area without
police was considered inadvisable after receipt of several reliable
reports concerning the preparations being made by the non-cooperative
element at RAUIT. Early in January a Cadet P.O., W. J. Molinaro,
was posted to this station, and he accompanied the patrol.

In writing this Report the normal form has not been
followed. No ordinary administrative work or census was attempted,
and the report deals exclusively therefore with native affairs. It
has not been written as a "Special Report" however, because it
covers a "Follow-up" patrol and should be read in conjunction with
my IR No. 4/31-52.

DAVIDE DIARY

- 21 Jan 52 - Departed LUMI. Patrol camped at THORAI.
- 22 Jan 52 - THORAI to YILI via Kien. One Constable reported sick and returned to LUMI.
- 23 Jan 52 - YILI to ANGOCHNIK via Pior, Miliam and Yankok. Heavy rain, tracks and creeks flooded. Arrived Anguonak after dark.
- 24 Jan 52 - ANGOCHNIK to ANIHEIL by side track. Continued on to main village of PAHIE. Village deserted except for small party armed natives who attempted to prevent patrol's entry. Camped PAHIE.
- 25 Jan 52 - At PAHIE. Attempted to gain friendly contact with natives. Armed parties continued to threaten patrol.
- 26 Jan 52 - Patrolled locally - huts, gardens, sage workings etc. Heavy rain. No contact. Returned to PAHIE. Armed natives in village after dark.
- 27 Jan 52 - again patrolled local area. No contact. Departed for Anguonak late afternoon.
- 28 Jan 52 - From ANGOCHNIK to PUANG.
- 29 Jan 52 - PUANG to THORAI - Tracks in very bad condition.
- 30 Jan 52 - THORAI to LUMI.

NATIVE ARMIES.

(1) The main purpose of this patrol was not to contact a group of hitherto uncontrolled natives so much as to attempt to establish friendly relations with a party of natives who, for various reasons, had decided to refuse to co-operate with the Administration, and in fact had let it be widely known that they intended attacking all future patrols. My experience as detailed in MR 4/21-52 convinced me that this was not entirely an idle boast, and I was also aware that I was dealing with a party of pidjin-speaking natives, some previously employed by Europeans, and at least having been employed by the Army. Their attitude was such as to constitute in my opinion a small scale insurrection against authority, and not simply the attitude of unsophisticated natives impelled by fear to show hostility.

Having arrived at this conclusion I let it be known that I would be prepared to take stern measures in the event of organized hostility, that my party would be well-armed and prepared and that it would be advisable for the men concerned to reconsider their plans. The Lahud of PAHIE, who resides at the friendly hamlet of ANIHEIL, passed on this information and also my assurances that the Administration desired no trouble and that no punishment was contemplated if they reported unarmcd to the patrol. The replies he received to these overtures were not complimentary to either himself or the Administration, and, among other things I was challenged: "if you are men then come and get us, but if you are only women then stay at LUMI and talk."

The news of these seemed little hope of keeping our visit from reaching PAHIE, but by taking an unexpected route and forbidding the use of signal drums, the patrol was able to reach

ANNETT announced. The following morning, guided by two natives of ANNETT, the patrol reached ANNETT by a side track. Carriers and patrol stores were left at Annihil in charge of 17 Malgines and 3 police, and the remaining six police and myself continued on to the main village of ANNETT. This at first appeared to be deserted, but as we cautiously reached the centre of the bush, a group of armed natives appeared and adopted a threatening attitude. One good gentleman tightened his bow and was aiming an arrow at a policeman when he was seized and disarmed by another constable. The natives were ordered to lay down their weapons, but without further incident they retreated into the surrounding bush, from the safe cover of which they commenced to howl and threaten in both pidgin and dialect. A careful search was then made of all houses. The whole village was found to be a veritable arsenal, and several hundred bows, arrows, spears and shields were collected. A space was cleared in the centre of the village on high ground, shelters erected where necessary and the remainder of the patrol brought up and settled in. Throughout the afternoon natives continued to call and threaten from the bush. They were repeatedly called upon to report in to the village but refused to do so.

About dark a number of well-armed men approached to within some 20 yards of our position, and it appeared that a full-scale attack was about to be launched. One native, a greybeard, probably sent ahead by the more careful younger bloods, aimed an arrow towards where the Lt/Col and myself were standing. I fired a warning shot over his head, and he promptly threw down his weapons and surrendered. I used his through an interpreter to tell the others that he had not been harmed and that if they all followed his action there would be nothing more said about the matter, but this only produced bursts of fury and fresh outbursts of threats and invective. The attack however did not materialize. Throughout the night the natives adopted a threatening attitude, and with a number of local natives of doubtful loyalty and sentiment within our position a full guard was maintained all night.

The next day - the 25th January - local patrols searched the area in which there are several hamlets, gardens and sago workings. No attempt was made to attack these patrols, but after returning to camp an armed party again approached to within a few yards. One loud-voiced fellow, an ex Army carrier I was informed was particularly abusive from a safe distance, and for some time carried on a hysterical outburst against the Administration, the police and the "Triap", well spiced with vulgarities of a peculiarly Australian Army flavour. About dark one native attempted to escape within arrow range by dodging between and hiding behind the closely grouped houses. I managed to manoeuvre him into a clear space and called upon him to throw away his weapons. He made off after I was forced to fire a warning shot over his head. Several houses were then removed from the vicinity of the camp and the surrounding bush cut back so that any attacking party would lack cover. That this was a wise move was borne out by our abusive friend, who on his next visit angrily informed us that he would have attacked us but for the sad fact that having cleared away all the cover the danger far outweighed my expected result. Heavy rain, cold, and several alarms afforded the patrol an uncomfortable night.

On the 26th January, after receiving certain information a further search of the houses was made and an American hand-grenade found. The fellow informed me that this was one of several known to be hidden. No other could be found however, and it was considered likely that the remaining grenades would be in the possession of the natives in the bush. With the possibility of being attacked by grenade-throwing warriors, a wider area was cleared about the camp. This necessitated the destruction of several houses, but after due deliberation and after consulting

consulting/ the Lualaba, I decided that the situation demanded some drastic action, and any building likely to afford cover was consequently destroyed. I informed the Lualaba that the Administration would consider the payment of compensation for these buildings, provided of course that the owners came to Lualaba to put in their claims. Throughout the day further efforts were made to establish contact without success. Another rather disturbed night followed.

On the morning of the 27th, accompanied by Mr. McPine I took a party of police in a wide sweep of the area. All buildings were deserted and there was no sign of recent occupation. Half-starved dogs clamored for attention and the whole area gave every indication of a complete withdrawal. There is a large area of uninhabited bush 8 km SW of RABIT, and I had long decided that it would be utterly useless, as well as dangerous, to attempt to contact the natives once they had gone into hiding there. This area extends for some 100 sq miles, and an Army could successfully hide there indefinitely. I therefore decided that further efforts at friendly contact were useless. The police, after three cold and wet nights with little or no sleep and daytime patrolling in thick bush were by this time beginning to show signs of nervous strain and fatigue. We withdrew from RABIT and returned to Angamak late on the 27th.

The patrol obviously failed to carry out its first objective, and as the second objective depended on the success of the first this also produced no result. However I do not consider the patrol to have been entirely unsuccessful. After boasting for nearly three months as to what they would do to any patrol which dared to attempt to enter their village the RABIT natives fled into the bush with scarcely any effort being made to make good their boast. Their village was occupied by us for several days, and local natives have seen that if necessary the Administration can still put on a show of armed strength. There were no casualties involved on either side, and the only shots fired were those fired by myself, as mentioned above, and two or three warning rounds fired during night alarms, and then only when authorized by me. As previously mentioned the circumstances surrounding the whole incident are somewhat unusual in that we were not dealing with new natives to be handled as gently as possible but with a group whose leaders, at least, speak pidgin, have worked for Europeans, are familiar with the white-man's law and in my opinion their activities constitute nothing less than an organized revolt against the Administration. This opinion has been strengthened by the fact that natives with Assistant Government permits and Mission teachers have passed through the area unharmed and have made contact with RABIT natives. So far I have been unable to determine the exact cause of their attitude, though one report stated that the RABIT natives would refuse to co-operate and would remain hostile so long as three RABIT men remain in goal, whose they were committed early in 1931 on charges of murder. There may also be some underlying cause originating from the conduct of the ALL-FOUR party in the area during the latter stages of the war, mentioned in my HR 4/1-32, but the most likely reason is mentioned below. (See (2)).

The next move would appear to be up to the RABITs. No doubt if they intend pursuing their aggressive policy they will bring down their wrath upon the heads of their ABEMIL relatives who assisted the patrol, in which case I shall be informed and further action will have to be taken. In the event of this being necessary I strongly recommend that such action be of a stern and disciplinary nature. It is my opinion, however, that the patrol's activities, mild though they were, will have a salutary effect. Local natives, previously living in awe and fear of their lawless kinsmen are, from what was said before we departed, now more likely to treat them with contempt and ridicule. Their lack of courage and aggressiveness was shown by a well-armed party confronted boldly with their boldness when opposed only by one European and three unarmed constables.

(2) ALLEGED BULAWA MURDERERS

The investigation of the alleged murder of three Bulawa natives was connected to the object of the patrol by reason of the fact that the ten suspected murderers are among the rebellious HAUT natives, and until they have been questioned, little can be done in the case. The case history, as far as it goes, is as follows:

While on patrol of the No. 2 Sapei a/Division in Sept-Oct '51, I received unconfirmed information that a party of HAUT men had come upon and murdered a BULAWA man, his wife and child in the bush South of Haut. I was given the names of the ten men who are alleged to have made up the party, but was unable to contact them during the patrol or gain any further details. On my return to Lund I sent for the village officials of BULAWA, a village in the SE Sub-division, situated at map ref. VE 7497, approximately 15 air miles WNW of Haut. The officials confirmed the fact that a Bulawa native named KALI, his wife KORI and their child TUMAL were missing, after leaving Bulawa to journey to BOGASIR to see friends, about mid-August 1951. They stated that they had not reported them as missing because they had only heard rumours and because they were frightened to bring forward any allegations against their warlike and more numerous neighbours. Since then attempts have been made to get more precise information without result. The Sultan of HAUT has stated that he overheard the Haut men talking about having killed the three and hiding the bodies in the bush.

The prospects of arresting the alleged murderers and more especially of getting sufficient evidence to put them on trial do not at the moment appear to be very bright. The whereabouts of the bodies is not known, and there are no witnesses outside the ten suspects. This is no doubt the prime reason for their hostile attitude and their subsequent escape into the bush. Any attempt to track them down would be a hopeless task, and unless I receive instructions to the contrary I intend leaving the matter in abeyance until such time as a favourable opportunity to effect their apprehension presents itself. The names of the ten suspects are as follows:

1. KIRI 2. MERIGI 3. BAWU alias BAKRI 4. THUSA 5. BAKTIN
6. WOPREI 7. KARAKI alias ULUNE 8. MAISU 9. BAKIA alias
10. BAKI

GENERAL

The patrol attempted little work of a normal administrative nature. All villages visited appeared to be in reasonable condition though no improvements since my last visit were noticed.

Roads were in a shocking condition due to the recent heavy rains and many tracks had become small creeks. All members of the patrol suffered from cuts, abrasions and sore feet caused by the constant walking in water and the traversing of uncut native tracks.

The nine members of the R.C.M.F. conducted themselves in an efficient and satisfactory manner. They showed good discipline and restraint when faced with dangerous situations and their conduct is to be commended.

P. H. Pinner

(P. H. PINNERS)
Patrol Officer.

LL

Duplicate



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Wewak 6-5/52

Patrol Conducted by P. E. Finlayson P.O.

Area Patrolled S.E. W. Sepik

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... 5

Duration—From 28/11/1952 to 6/12/1952

Number of Days..... 9

Did Medical Assistant accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S. 30-11-173.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

3rd June, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR—

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Subject: LUMI Patrol Report No. WKL.6/51-52.

The above Patrol Report from Mr. Fienberg is acknowledged.

2. You will be separately advised regarding the requests for certain villages to be closed to recruiting.
3. It is noted that there is no map with this report. You are advised that although the map accompanying Parent and Report No. WKL.2/50-51 can be used, this is not to accompany we greatly prefer a map (Over-lay of Army Ser. circulated, there is a map accompanying it that when the report for reference purposes by all those concerned.
4. It is proposed that in due course we will receive your District census maps showing sub-divisions and accompanied by Village Population Register sheets, showing totals under each heading for each sub-division. The map and census figures are urgently required before 30th June.
5. Progress in this area seems to have been consistent and we feel sure that the hard work and patience of Mr. Fienberg will be rewarded.
6. It would appear that more recruiters have visited this area than patrols. However this Headquarters has taken into consideration the fact that Mr. Fienberg has had a very difficult job to do and is entirely satisfied with the incidence of patrols from Lumi and the work done by Mr. Fienberg, but an emphasis should be placed on patrolling by whoever takes over from Mr. Fienberg.

In view of Mr. Fienberg's departure on leave in August, care should be taken if possible, to see that the officer who relieves at Lumi, gains a proper appreciation of the task to be performed at this Station before Mr. Fienberg's departure.

J. H. Jones
(J. H. Jones)

Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

RECEIVED, 11th June 1952

Alan Simplicity

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For your information.

Sends to:
The Officer in Charge,
LUMI.

file

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT No. WKL 6/51-52

REPORT OF A PATROL TO : The South-East Wapei, Census Sub-division; Aistape Sub-district SEPIK District.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : Mr P.E. Fienberg, Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED : That area South and South-East from Luni Patrol Post, and known as the S-E Wapei sub-division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) Revision of Census,
(2) General Administration.

DURATION OF PATROL : From 26.4.52 To 6.5.52 (9 days)

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : 3 Members R.P.A N.G.C.
5 Prisoners.
2 guides.

MAP REFERENCE : Aitape Sheet 2078 - 4 miles to 1 inch. Strat series.

INTRODUCTION :

The sub-division was last visited by me in December of 1950, and a slight, but definite, improvement in general conditions has occurred since then. Travelling is still extremely arduous, with roads, after a days walk from Luni, degenerating into overgrown and little used tracks - all between ankle and knee deep in mud. The sub-division is too sparsely populated to expect any great effort towards road making, and at the present time has been so badly denuded of its able-bodied males by recruiting that those remaining have more necessary tasks to perform. Practically all villages have been over-recruited and a recommendation for their closure has already been submitted. This shutting of the stable door is a mere gesture and can accomplish little if any good, the damage having already been done. No number of notices and declarations in the Government Gazette can make two old men perform the tasks normally done by a dozen young ones.

PATROL DIARY

- 28th April - To MILION and ONUTRI villages. Inspected and census revised. To TELOTEI.
- 29th April - Conducted census of TELOTEI. To TIBALE village. Area inspected and census revised.
- 30th April - To YUTABI village. Inspection and census. To WITELLI, census revised and patrol returned to Yutabi.
- 1st May - To MARIN village. Inspection and census. Three absentees. Proceeded to BULAMA. About 3 1/2 hours, no road, heavy rain storm. Travelling conditions very bad. Village deserted and overgrown. Patrol camped in old native houses.

PATROL DIARY - Contd.

- 2nd May - No contact with BULAWA natives. Lulua eventually contacted on way to next village. Advised that his people have commenced building new village. (see Native Affairs) Census revised by check with Lulua only. This possible population being very small. To GALGATSU. New village site also. Inspected and revised census. Continued on to GUTAIYA and camped.
- 3rd May - Census of GUTAIYA checked. Proceeded to KAMUMU. Villages of WIDUP and KAMUMU inspected and census checks made. Camped Kamumu.
- 4th May - To PARISKO and TUDUM villages. Inspections carried out and census figures revised. Returned to Kamumu.
- 5th May - To BRINAM - Census revised. To TALBIPI. Village inspected and census revised. Camped Talbiipi.
- 6th May - To WANUP and KLEIBUF villages. Inspections carried out and census figures checked and revised. Patrol returned to Luni Patrol Post.
- 7th May - Proceeded to MAHI and census checked, returning to Luni.

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PATROL SUMMARY

1. CENSUS.

(a) The Census : There are 19 villages in the sub-division having an average population of 101.5, an increase of 7.14 over the 1950 figures. The overall increase of 129 has been caused by a natural increase of 71 and the recording of 58 "New Names".

Although the area is sparsely populated the natural increase of 71 is, I think, particularly good, and the recording of so many new names shows that the confidence of these rather backward people is gradually being gained. Most of these names were young unmarried women and for once the totals in the 10-16 age groups show a reasonable balance. However some difficulty is still experienced in persuading the people to present themselves for census checks, and a number of absentees were noted, especially in the larger settlements. The people of this area have a large amount of bush at their disposal and as many of their gardens are some considerable distance from the main village it is quite understandable that a number of families prefer to live in proximity to their food supply. However very adequate warning of my visit was given and on this occasion all villagers were warned that any future absences will not go unpunished.

The number of reported pregnancies (23) is exactly half the number recorded in 1950, and is considered to be quite inaccurate. One must rely, however, on voluntary information where the condition is not obvious, and apparently the natives are still somewhat diffident in this regard, despite considerable tact in approaching the subject. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the "over 13" age group, the least in the 5-9, and no woman was reported to have died in childbirth.

It is considered that the census for the sub-division is now 96% accurate, that is that there is not more than an actual population of two thousand.

(1) b. Recruiting - Village Labour Resources etc.

Ten of the nineteen villages visited have been recruited by private employers to a degree likely, in my opinion, to cause hardship and to seriously disrupt and endanger native village life. All these villages have more than one third of the able-bodied males absent under Agreement, five of them having more than 45%. Actually these figures refer not to the able-bodied males but to males between 16 and 45 years, many of whom remaining in the villages are physically incapable of strenuous effort. The percentages for the actual "able-bodied" absent would therefore be somewhat higher. A recommendation for the closure of these villages by notice in the Gazette has already been forwarded to the Director through the D.C. Mwak.

I have resorted to this measure out of sheer desperation, not because I consider it can be of any benefit. There is only one logical method of preventing the over-recruitment of villages, and that is to give statutory authority to the officer "on the spot" to declare the maximum number of natives who may be absent at any time. I cannot see how this clashes with any views on the freedom of the individual, which, in any case, is merely a nice ideal only partially recognised in any civilised country, (the reason no doubt why they can be termed civilised). Closing villages because they have been over recruited is akin to sending a leaking vessel after the contents has dripped away. Freedom of individual action is not countenanced in any British country where such action is to the detriment of the general well-being of the community, and I consider that the unrestricted liberty to desert wives and families for up to two years comes under this category.

(2) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Native Affairs :

This patrol was only the third to visit the area since the war, and a slight, though definite, improvement was noted over general conditions since my last patrol at the end of 1950. The population still live under most primitive conditions, but an effort is obviously being made to improve housing both in design and construction, and some little interest is being shown in outside events. However inter-village contact is still very sketchy and trade practically non-existent. The people of WARIN, for instance, were unable to inform the patrol of the desertion of the village of BULAWA, although both settlements are not more than 3 1/2 hours walk apart, and there is no definite road connecting the villages. The BULAWA natives have left the old site after the deaths of three of the elders, and, according to the Lulua, are commencing to build a new village nearer Warin. The actual site is not yet known, but as accurately as possible has been placed on map reference VE 6290. In the meantime the population is scattered among relatives in the Southern sub-division and in the bush nearer the proposed new village. The village of GALGATU has also been moved to map reference QZ 5203, and with a slight increase in population the people appear to be regaining a little of their lost confidence.

Travelling conditions are far from pleasant throughout the sub-division. Roads for the most part are scarcely discernable tracks which appear to be boggy at all seasons; carriers are hard to obtain and several large rivers have to be negotiated. One or two minor complaints were arbitrated, and there was no show of hostility towards the patrol.

Future patrols should visit the new village of BULAWA from WARIN, and then proceed to GALGATU via WITELI. This will eliminate travelling through a difficult stretch of uninhabited country between Warin and Galgatu through the old site of Bulawa as shown on the map.

(2) b. WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

A number of claims for this sub-division were investigated and recorded during the 1950 patrol, but payment of these cannot be effected until such time as another officer becomes available.

No further claims were submitted.

(c) AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The food supply in the area covered would appear adequate but not plentiful. Gardens inspected were not very extensive and did not contain any variety of crops. Sage and taro are the staple items of diet, the taro being varied by sweet potato in season. Bananas and pawpaws are eaten, but are not in great supply. Each village has a large area of land and many of the bigger gardens were located too far from the main village to allow the patrol to visit. The soil throughout the area appears to be suitable for agricultural development and at a later date rice seed will be distributed. Some of the land along the river flats appeared to be highly suitable for the cultivation of this crop.

Livestock is in better supply than in most other sub-divisions, possibly because less of it is eaten. With less contact there are not the frequent inter-village gatherings for celebrations which occur in the more populated areas. The surrounding bushlands are alive with game - pigs, cassowary, wild-fowl, goura pigeon and other edible birds, while small fish are obtainable with hand nets in the larger streams. The people are not very skilful hunters, however, and are inclined to go meat-hungry in a region which would be regarded by the Australian aborigine as a veritable Paradise.

(d) MEDICAL - HEALTH & HYGIENE.

As no medical assistant accompanied the patrol a separate Medical Report appears as Appendix "A" to this report.

(e) EDUCATION.

There are no schools, either Mission or Administration established within the sub-division, and the number of students attending school elsewhere has dropped from seven to 3. The Mission school conducted by the Franciscan Mission at Lumi caters for a limited number of children living in the closer villages, but their attendance is spasmodic and the classes are mainly of a religious nature. It is doubtful if there is one native resident in the sub-division able to read and write in pidgin English, and the natives evince little desire for this accomplishment.

(f) ROADS & BRIDGES.

Have already been commented upon elsewhere in this report. There are a few miles of reasonably good tracks around the larger villages in proximity to Lumi Patrol Post, and these have been improved over the last year with the issue of a few of the necessary tools. There is insufficient labour in most of the villages to cope with the gigantic task of road making and maintenance, and no overall improvement in the situation can be anticipated or expected.

(g) VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Little if any improvement in the general standard of officials has been accomplished over the last 18 months. It is particularly difficult to find any native of the necessary character willing to accept the dubious honour of authority. Most officials prefer to take the line of least resistance, and as they only see the "kip" occasionally but have to live with their fellow villagers it is obvious which direction this line will take. Pressure of work has prevented the conducting of courses for officials which I consider desirable.

(c) REST HOUSES : Buildings have improved considerably since my last visit, although acting on my instructions, nothing elaborate has been provided anywhere. All buildings were weatherproof, however, a marked change. There is no Rest House at BULAMA, where the patrol spent a most uncomfortable night in a dilapidated native hut, crawling alive with countless millions of small cockroaches, and infested with rats. Future patrols will not be visiting this village as it has since moved.

OSHEGIBTON : General conditions in the area patrolled have shown a slight improvement over the last 18 months, and the obtaining of nearly sixty new names for the records is a good sign. I do not consider that there are very many more natives not being brought forward for census checks, and this opinion is born out by the census figures themselves, which show no great discrepancies. As with the rest of the Wapoi, the sub-division should be patrolled both by D.S. and P.H.D. at least twice per year, and preferably every three months. Unfortunately absence of the necessary staff makes this impossible.

P. E. Piensberg
(P. E. PIENBERG)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"MEDICAL & HEALTH - To Accompany P/R No. WML 6/51-52 - S-S Wapsi

The patrol was not accompanied by a native medical orderly, as patrol personnel were cut to the very minimum required, owing to the extreme shortage of manpower available for carrying of patrol stores. Little work of a medical nature was therefore attempted.

The general health of those natives seen would appear to be reasonably good, not an unusual situation, as those whose health is obviously not good make sure they are not seen. As there is no record of a medical patrol ever having visited the whole of the sub-division it would be miraculous indeed if there are not a number of chronic cases of yaws and TU's hidden away. A medical patrol to cover all villages within the sub-division was recommended by me in my Report No. WML 2/50-51, after my visit in December 1950, but so far only a few of the villages near Lumi have been examined. An Aid Post has been built at KAREMUM village, but these Posts, unless strictly supervised and their activities well organized, are little more than a gesture. If properly conducted they can accomplish a great deal at little cost, but their unchecked enthusiasm of a semi-trained native medical orderly endangers not only his unfortunate patients but the future success of the Department's work.

Physically the natives of this sub-division are less robust than others in the Wapsi. Skin diseases are very prevalent, malnutrition widespread and, if the numbers and voracity of anophelines are any indication the malarial rate must be high.

Housing, though improving, is still very primitive, and any ideas on hygiene and sanitation are completely lacking in all but one or two villages.

P. E. Fiering
(P. E. FIERING)
Patrol Officer.

Copy to : OIC Lumi Hospital.

APPENDIX "B"REPORT ON R.F. & N.G. C. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL

The following members of the Royal Papuan & New Guinea Constabulary accompanied the patrol :

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|-----------------------------|---|
| Reg. No. 3559 L/Cpl GRANOWE | - A capable and efficient N.C.O., very attentive to his duties and possessing the right manner when handling unsophisticated natives. |
| Reg. No. 6474 Const SEKO | - Continues to do good work and is a cheerful and hard working member of the force. |
| Reg. No. 6519 Const KOLOU | - A young reliable member who has improved greatly with experience gained at Lami. |

All the abovesamed members carried out their duties efficiently and their bearing and discipline was good at all times.

P. H. Finkens
(P. H. FINKENS) P.O.
Asst. Sub-Inspector.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

South East WAKEL Subdivision

Year.....1952

P.R. Kumi no. 6/51-52.

G.O.P. No. 100/100

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS										MIGRANTS			ABSENT FROM AT WORK			VILLAGE STUDENTS			LABOUR POTENTIAL			TOTALS					
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
		0-1	1-4	5-8	9-12	Over 12	Female in Child Birth	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Male	Female	Pregnant	15-19	20-24	25-29	Average Size of Family	Child	Adult	M	F	M	F	M	F	
MILION	28-4-52	2										1																	
RAUTEI	"	2	2									3	4		1														
TELOTEI	29-4-52	8	1									3	2																
TEOHKI	"	11	8									2	1																
WITEKI	2-4-52	14										4																	
YOTIABI	"	3	2									1	2																
WARIN	1-5-52	14	2									2	4																
BULAMH	2-5-52	1	4									1	1																
GALGATU	"	3										1	1																
GURINHA	3-5-52	4	1									1	2																
KANUNU	"	5	3									5																	
WOP	"	2										1	1																
TODUN	4-5-52	2	1									1	1																
PHUSKO	"	3	1									1																	
SEINAM	5-5-52	8	5									3																	
TRABIP	"	6	8									8																	
WARUF	6-5-52	3	4									3	1																
GERAL	Misc	58	118	1	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	13	11															
Total												16	46	1	15	2	143	8											

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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South East Wapei Sub-Division

Year 1952

P.R. vol 6/51-52

Dist. P.O. No. 8

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	MARRIAGES		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL								
		M	F	0-1 Mo.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-12	Over 12	Female in Child	In	Out	Indic District	Usual District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Pregnant	Average Size of Family	Child	Adults												
Beaufort Forward	58	48	1	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	13	11	16	44	1	15	2	83	8	3	69	49	60	39	2	58	582	35	37	928	872		
St. Kilda	65	52	1	1										2	6		2	2	15			6	30	10	25	2	22	4	2	22	7	26	111	
St. Paul	75	52	2	4	1								2	1	5	2	1	24			8	37	8	37	1	37	4	3	21	28	7	45	128	
TOTALS	67	53	1	3	3	3	6	2	1	1	2	14	13	19	57	1	17	5	2	102	8	3	123	565	79	455	23	411	-	428	355	414	503	1922

NAK

Burial Registrars

Female 58 New Names

Signature: [Handwritten Signature] No. 1/10

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