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STATION: Finschhafen

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAKAANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: FINSCHHAFFEN MORO ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ... 1943/44 ... Number of Reports: 10

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1	10 of 1943/44	R. H. BOYAN APO	HUBE & KOLTE		8.2.44 - 10.3.44.	
2	2 of 1943/44	S. M. FOLEY	BWAMO RIVER AND WASU		7.3.44 - 14.3.44	
3	3 of 1943/44	A. J. LEYDEN P.O.	KALASA AND PART OF KOTTE		8.3.44 - 12.4.44	
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6	X of 1943/44	A. A. BUXHAM	ROOKE ISLAND		6.2.44 - 23.3.44	
7	X of 1943/44	F. L. BURKE P.O.	UMBOI ISLAND VILLAGES		21.4.44 - 26.4.44	
8	X of 1943/44	F. L. BURKE P.O.	ROOKE ISLAND		29.4.44 - 3.5.44	
9	X of 1943/44	F. L. BURKE P.O.	SIASSI	MAP	21.5.44 - 29.5.44	
10	X of 1943/44	K. W. RYALL	SIASSI		MAY 1945	

MORBE DISTRICT

FINSCHLAFEN SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1-5 of 43/44

Also several reports of 43/44 and 44/45 of patrols
to SIASSI AREA and UMBOI ROCKE ISLAND, which were
formerly included in the New Britain district.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Meide (Tinschafen) Report No. 101/43/44

Patrol Conducted by Capt. R. H. Boyan ADO

Area Patrolled Hube & Kotte Subdivisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 8/2/1944 to 10/3/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT Moresby.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....

DS 30/10/29

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES - NEW GUINEA FORCE.

A.N.G.A.U., Finschhafen,
NORTH MARKHAM DISTRICT.
15th. March 1944.

The District Officer,
North Markham District,
L A E.

Patrol Report No. Finschhafen No 1/43/44

Dates of Patrol: 8th. February to 10th. March 1944.

Area Patrolled: Portions of the Hube Sub-division traversing portion of the Kotte sub-division en route and while returning.

Personnel: PX 150 Capt. Boyan R.E., A.D.O. with the following Native Police attached:-
No. 2485 Sgt. MATANIBO, No. 3761 Const. SAGIGORE, No. 2161 Const. MILIONG, No. 2626 Const. PORTIGAN, No. 2854 Const. SAMANA, No. 1967 PARAN (Const.) and No. 2493 Const. BAKUM.

Objects of Patrol:

- (1) To escort F.E.L.O. personnel to the Hube Sub-division.
- (2) To escort one party of U.S. Spotters (593 A.W.C.) to a suitable post in the Bulum River Valley.
- (3) To render any assistance necessary in regard to the establishment of U.S. Spotter Stations in the KUA, MONGI AND MASAWENG RIVER Valleys.
- (4) To apprehend deserters and recruit able-bodied natives still living in their villages.
- (5) General Administrative duties.

D I A R Y.

8.2.1944: Gear and rations by carrier to BOLINGBANGENG (Map Ref. 486601 - Masaweng River 0392 1 inch series; incorrectly rendered as BOINGBANGENG). Capt. Boyan, S/Sgt. Fry and Sgt. Daniels by jeep to Spry St. Ration Dump (near Sattelberg 543660), thence by foot to BOLINGBANGENG.

9.2.1944: Through NGANDUO (456705) to JUNZAING (416739). Cloudy with drizzle of rain at times; track very slippery and muddy as result of recent rains.

10.2.1944: Through JOANGENG (363722) to KULUNGTUFU (306716). Heavy rain during long climb from Mongi River to KULUNGTUFU. Part of gear left at JOANGENG on account of a shortage of carriers; this arrived in early evening.
During balance of afternoon and evening investigated complaints concerning the activities of Paramount Luluci BUMONG and Constable MILIONG who had been left behind by W.O. Lega on his return to Finschhafen shortly before. Both exonerated.

11.2.1944: Remained at KULUNGTUFU occupied in the checking of stores, various investigations into native matters, and the making of preparations for onward movement of TWO U.S. Spotter parties and F.E.L.O. personnel.

During the evening information obtained from native sources concerning Japanese propaganda in the area.

- 12.2.1944: W.O. Pauley, who had escorted U.S. Spotter parties from Rinschhafen to Kuluangtufu left on return trip with carriers who had brought parties out and some new recruits. One party of U.S. Spotters left for LALANG accompanied by Constables PORTIGAN and BAGUM.
Self with party for NOMANENE proceeded to TUMNANG (264670) via ZENGURU (296693), KWENZANGZANG (295673) and TUORMANONG hamlet (275671). Some light rain during ascent from KUA R.. Track in good order and well-graded as far as KUA R.; after that overgrown though well-constructed. Copious quantities of food brought for trading.
Instructions to natives re track maintenance and sanitation of village.
- 13.2.1944: Through MINDI (254691) to OGERAMNANG (141689) passing near villages of AREGANANG (135338), SEMGETA (140662) and LOGANANG (13838) all slightly off the main track.
Obtained three recruits from AREGANANG; two had carried as far as INDAGEN for the enemy, then ran away.
- 14.2.1944: Through SIMBENG (090732) to NOMANENE (086743) HAVING a view of DUBI (104709), MARANG (097705), ZAMU (090701) KOP (082710), and ZANGUNG (064783) en route.
Apprehended 7 deserters and viewed four others too ill to walk.
Installed U.S. Spotters in Schoolhouse and native huts and made arrangements for construction of Rest House and auxiliary buildings for occupation by Spotters.
- 15.2.1944: Self ill (?gastritis) and mostly confined to bed.
to But managed to revise census, watch building progress
18.2.1944: and make check of ZANGUNG able-bodied men. Three of latter said to be still with the enemy - possibly an excuse to cover their non-appearance but believed by me to be a true statement.
Address to assembled natives of NOMANENE- ZANGUNG on War Situation and the part they were expected to play.
Steady stream of European and Native Foods.
- 19.2.1944: Left NOMANENE after final inspection of and comments on incomplete Rest House and after making arrangements for continued native assistance in the efficient maintenance of the Spotter Station.
Walked very slowly to LENGBATI (135775). Found that last half of track needs further constructional work. Ordered construction of Rest House. Made check of able-bodied males.
Across KUA RIVER by log bridge then up to AWENGGU (160777) Large quantity of food awaiting patrol.
Very fatigued by day's walking.
- 20.2.1944: Recurrence of stomach trouble and eyes very sore so remained AWENGGU.
- 21.2.1944: Down and up to SYU (170762). S/Sgt. Fry and Sgt. Daniels arrived from KORDZOLON (192762) a short time afterwards. Check of able-bodied males.
Down and up to KORDZOLON and made camp. To bed at dusk.
- 22.2.1944: Check of KORDZOLON able-bodied males; then down and up to LALANG to find U.S. Spotters satisfactorily established having had active co-operation of Constables PORTIGAN and BARUM and the local natives. LALANG (211781)
Investigated and dismissed complaint against natives GUMARIONG and BATI.
Investigation following complaints of S/Sgt. Fry against LALANG, NENGI (222758) and YAPANG natives (230747) in regard to provision of carriers and guides.

- 23.2.1944: Returned to KULUNGTUFU (306715) via MENGI (222758).
At MENGI RESERTER BIANU brought to patrol.
Track overgrown in part.
Constable PARAN met patrol with mail between MENGI AND KULUNGTUFU.
Heavy rain during last two hours of the journey.
- 24.2.1944: At KULUNGTUFU prepared mail for Finschhafen and arranged for carrying of stores to U.S. Spotter parties. These stores had been dropped by parachute on the Cub Landing Strip the previous day. One U.S. Spotter in from GAIENG returned with stores for that post after spending night at KULUNGTUFU.
Vegetables prepared for transport to Finschhafen by "Cub" which did not put in an appearance.
European and Native Foods bought from natives.
- 25.2.1944: Sgt. Daniels, Constables WIK and PIRIS together with 26 recruits and deserters and two Madang natives (probable Jap agents) left for Finschhafen.
Rations for NOMANENE Spotters sent off under escort of Constable SAMANA and carried by natives of UNCESU (272702) and SERAKWAI-U (246742).
Rations for LALANG Spotters sent off under escort of Constable PARAN and carried by natives of ZENGURU (256693).
20 Parachutes, also Vegetables sent to Finschhafen with Sgt. Daniels.
Luluai and Tul ful of AWENGGU and Luluai of SIU at KULUNGTUFU.
- 26.2.1944: Proceeded to GAIENG (346760) via OLI KOLAHONG (306738), BUJU (316736) and BESIBONG (323747). Some rain en route.
Bridge across MONGI RIVER at 305747 found to be in good order. Track well-graded but slippery on account of recent steady rains.
- 27.2.1944: Revised GAIENG (including KORBAU 358760) census. Recruited 2 able-bodied men and left instructions for 7 others absent visiting Finschhafen to report at Kulungtuftu on their return. Gave propaganda talk, designed to make natives more Australian and Administration minded.
Part of village demolished by bombing in process of being restored. Casualties amongst natives nil as the day before the bombing leaflets had been dropped warning them to go into the bush.
Natives advised to clean coffee trees.
Village book lost (taken by enemy) so census details written on paper for later replacement.
- 28.2.1944: Proceeded to TIKIO (417789) via KORBAU, NENKWA VIAU (381779), MORAGO (365793), and MASA Z (371795) arriving in heavy rain. Immediately ordered repairs to roof of building occupied by U.S. Spotters. From GAIENG to junction with main MORAGO-JOANGENG (360721) track followed a fairly good native track.
Two bomb craters at KORBAU; some houses demolished. Instructions given for village to be cleaned up. Some Aspirin and Atebrin left for some older people with very bad colds.
Found that FASIU (386776), NENKWA VIAU and MORAGO, MASA and TIKIO had just been visited by W.C. Pauley A/P.O. who had proceeded to ZAGAHEMI this day to make camp.

29.2.1944:

Remained at TIKIO. Revised and annotated maps. Prepared correspondence and requisition for rations etc. U.S. Spotters reported they were receiving full co-operation from the natives.

Enquiries from natives elicited information that they were currently existing on a diet of corn and pumpkin but that some kaukau would soon be ready for consumption.

Mist and rain in afternoon but good visibility just before dark.

1.3.1944:

To JOANGENG (360721) via MASA 1, MORAGO, NENKWAIVIAU, PONZALU (362744). Accompanied by one U.S. Spotter to MORAGO where another Spotter from GAIENG was met. Both returned to TIKIO taking along a new charging motor which had been dropped at KULUNGTUFU.

After leaving turn-off to GAIENG found that the track had not been cleaned for many months.

Steady rain during last two hours of journey.

Constable MILIONG left for Finschhafen in the morning, carrying mail and escorting two recruits from GAIENG.

2.3.1944:

Constable BARUM with the Luluai of JOANGENG as guide sent to PONZALU area to investigate responsible parties in regard to track to MASAWENG Valley and to ascertain to whom belonged the 14 unoccupied houses found at PONZALU.

Returned to KULUNGTUFU arriving 1130 hours.

Found Constables PAPAN and SAMANA had returned after delivering rations at NOMANENE and LALANG. SAMANA reported that the track from the KUA RIVER to TUMNANG had now been cleaned; he also gave a report on the track direct to LENGBATI (135775) from TABU (210735). Both constables reported on condition of tracks they had walked over.

Signed on native WAMU of LALANG.

Permits to visit A.D.O. Finschhafen issued to Luluai of LALANG and Luluai and Medical Tul Tul of KORBOLON.

Interviewed YAPANG (230747) - NENGI (222758) Village Officials re unsatisfactory state of roads in their area, re suitability of various natives to hold office at Luluai or Tul Tul and re general conditions in area.

Tul Tul LOGANANG reported with 3 recruits and 1 Reject from LOGANANG, 1 recruit from DUBI, 1 deserter from SANGETA and 4 Aitape natives who had left Lae in January 1942 and had been living in the Rawlinson Ranges - Bulum River area ever since. All in poor condition. This Tul Tul (named ULALE) appointed Luluai on trial and KALENG given Tul Tul's hat on trial.

3.3.1944:

S/Luluai of LOGANANG (138678) given permit to visit A.D.O. Finschhafen travelling via BIBABANG (272655).

Youth UMANTI of KOLAHONG (308741) reprimanded for minor stealing from station.

Native foods purchased.

In afternoon received radio instruction to return to Finschhafen; advised that relief would take over in due course. Arrangements made to leave Finschhafen on Monday 5th.

4.3.1944:

Large quantities of European and Native Foods purchased. Numerous Village Officials at station. All given propaganda talk and warned of imminent F.E.L.O. patrol.

At midday Constable SAGIGURI arrived from Finschhafen with mail, flag and salt.

AWENGGU Village Officials reported back from Finschhafen.

Some work amending map of area for benefit of S/Sgt. Fry and relieving Officer.

Luluai of UNGSESU (272702), Tul Tuls of GEMATEMI (302668) and KWENZANGZANG (295675) and Medical Tul Tul of ZENGURU (296693) given permits to visit A.D.O. Finschhafen.

A.C. BARUM reported with Village Officials of GAIENG and KORBAU. Arrangements made for natives living in bush huts in recent months to return to PONZAU and specific instructions given re maintenance of track to MASAWENG RIVER.

All native station personnel plus about 40 local natives, mostly Headmen listened to F.E.L.O. broadcast. At its conclusion Constable PORPOLA gave a talk on his visit to Australia under F.E.L.O. auspices. About 50 local natives attended F.E.L.O. Picture Show in evening.

Presence of a bad boil on the left leg necessitated the sending of a radio to A.D.O. Finschhafen advising that departure for Finschh. would be indefinitely delayed.

5.3.1944:

Further mapping. Purchase of food. Natives arrived from LALANG and GAIENG with mail for despatch to Finschhafen.

Summary of instructions given to Sgt. MATANIBU, who is to be left at KULUNGTUFU to await arrival of relief Officer, prepared for information of Sgt. Parry.

6.3.1944:

S/Sgt. Fry left for Kua and Bulum River Valleys. Carriers from ZENGURU.

Constable BARUM left for Finschhafen with mail and vegetables.

Luluais of GEMAHANG and KOLAHONG, Tul Tul of BUMU, and Medical Tul Tul of PAFIU (320710) given permits to visit A.D.O. Finschhafen.

Took report from Paramount Luluai BUMONG re pro-Japanese activities of various natives.

Lt. Mead of U.S. ~~520~~ 520 Air Warning Batn. (O.I.C. U.S. Spotters in area) arrived with additional man for LALANG post. Accompanied by Constable SARINDAUA.

7.3.1944:

U.S. Spotter left for LALANG with Constable SARINDAUA and carriers from UNGSESU.

Native foods bought.

Work on summary of Hube activities for relief Officer. Study of Terrain Handbook No. 13.

8.3.1944:

Continuous treatment of boil on leg over last few days had so improved condition of leg it was decided to make a start for Finschhafen. Sgt. MATANIBU and Constable left at KULUNGTUFU. Self, accompanied by Lt. Mead and Constables PORTIGAN, PAPAN and SAMANA proceeded to JOANGENG (360721). Carrying done by 8 recruits, 1 deserter, 1 prisoner and some local natives.

MONCI RIVER bridge found to be in bad state of repair, but evidence of track improvement during climb to JOANGENG.

9.3.1944:

Moved on to NGANWU. Observed that much work on track improvement had been done since outward journey. Natives absent at HEYDSBACH collecting rations.

10.3.1944:

Returned to FINSCHHAFFEN. Walked to Old Spry St. Ration Dump thence by Jeep. Observed recent work on track between NGANDUO and MARURUO (520653).

C E N S U S.

No regular census patrol was made. As opportunity permitted census revision was made at NOMANENE and GAIENG, the first time for two and a half years. The value of the GAIENG FIGURES is limited by the fact that accurate figures of Births and Deaths were not available on account of the loss of the village book.

As regards NOMANENE, births were slightly in excess of deaths but both were at a low rate - births something like 24 per thousand of population per annum and deaths 20 per thousand.

Of the total population of 341, 20 were found to be under indenture to A.N.G.A.U. - approximately 6% of the total population. Two men who were away working under civil Contracts of Service at the time of the outbreak of the War with Japan have not returned to their village. 14 of the GAIENG total population of 275 have been indentured to A.N.G.A.U. - 5%. One man indentured under a civil Contract has not returned. It is expected that the total of 14 will be increased to 19 or 20.

At several villages a check was made of the adult males with reference to the Village Book. This indicated that the above figures of men working for the Army is much below the figure for the HUBE as a whole. In both NOMANENE and GAIENG there is an undue proportion of old men; it appears that large numbers of young men and women were wiped out in an epidemic about four or five years ago; apparently about the time pneumonic-influenzal epidemics swept through the Buangs area and the Rai Coast. It seems strange that the younger adults should have died; it is thought that the older men may have been constitutionally stronger because of a more active life - hunting, fighting etc., taking part in strenuous "sing Sings" instead of spending so much time in sedentary religious exercises.

D E S E R T E R S.

The apprehension of a number of deserters has been recorded in the diary. Others were still at large when the patrol left KULINGTUFU to return to FINSCHHAFEN. It was intended to proceed to the western bank of the BULUM R. for the next patrol to undertake apprehension in that area and to investigate reports that the people of that area were not prepared to co-operate with Allied personnel.

The main reasons for the desertions are considered to be threefold. Firstly, because the labour was forced; secondly, because there was a certain lack of sympathy with the Allied cause in the Hube area (see further under "Native Situation") as contrasted for example with the attitude of most of the Yabim natives; thirdly, the day of their arrival happened to coincide with a night hit-run bombing raid which was not preceded by any alert and which occurred while the big bunch of Hube natives who had arrived that day were being shown F.E.L.O. propaganda slides. As this Report was being written Village Officials of the Bulum River area arrived with most of the deserters still remaining in the area.

THE NATIVE SITUATION.

After having observed the native attitude in the BUKAUA and YABIM areas, the situation in the Hube area was an unpleasant surprise.

Apart from a few odd individuals, outstanding amongst them being BUMONG the Paramount Luluai, the natives seemed to derive no pleasure at the return of the Australians and of the "Kiap". This is a direct contrast to the general attitude towards the A.N.G.A.U. representatives and Allied troops manifested by the coastal Yabim people. It is understood that S/Sgt. Fry of F.E.L.O. has commented similarly in his Report.

Amongst the factors responsible for this contrast the following are considered to have an important place:-

1. The main contact of the Hube people with the white man has been the patrols of the missionaries belonging to the Lutheran Mission of Finschhafen - mostly aliens who, in general, were interned in 1939. Usually, a Patrol Officer would make a brief visit every year to collect tax. Now and then a recruiter would pass through. A high percentage of the able-bodied men had worked under civil Contracts of Service but they still constituted a great percentage of the total population. I know of no definite evidence that these alien (German) missionaries did spread Nazi propaganda amongst the natives, but I do suspect it and am informed that several natives were given terms of imprisonment somewhere around 1939-40 for subversive talk. I doubt if these missionaries indulged in pro-Japanese propaganda; if so, it is considered that the Hube natives would have given very active assistance to the Japanese; but if they were given encouragement to think pro-German and anti-Australian, and given an indication that the Germans would re-conquer New Guinea, there would be a natural inclination towards an enemy ~~allies~~ of the Allies, in other words the soldiers that came to do the job the Germans were to do.

2. Small Japanese patrols indulged in extensive propaganda, mostly subsequent to the fall of Finschhafen and during the Battle for Sattelberg. They told the natives not to assist the Allies; that they would be back in force and would drive the Australians right out; and when this came about, any who had assisted the Australians would be killed. Incidentally, there is some indication that the enemy spoke of Americans rather than Australians.

3. During 1942-43 the Hube people were somewhat isolated from the outside and, probably, obtained little idea of the progress of the War. The Yabim had plenty of evidence that we were still in the fight in the activities of Patrol Torpedo Boats and of American aircraft - the increasing activities it should be said. The Hube people on the other hand knew that the late Capt. Pursehouse was eventually chased out by the Japs. The coastal people too, met travellers who told them of developments in Buna. It is improbable that the Hube people heard much of this.

Further, because of their proximity to the Japanese, the coastal people suffered at his hands - looting of their gardens with little or no compensation - forced labour without any pay and so on. The Hube contact with the Japanese was more pleasant. The distrust the coastal people developed for the Japanese would be confirmed by the stories of the Tolai natives who escaped from the Japanese at Buna, found a boat, sailed it along the coast to Finschhafen before the Japanese occupied Finschhafen, stayed in that area for a while and eventually left for New Britain - even usually arriving home, native reports say.

Summarising, it is suggested that because of their isolation the Hube people were a more receptive vehicle for enemy propaganda as compared to the coastal peoples.

It is considered that there has been a big improvement in the attitude towards the Allied cause and A.N.G.A.U. representatives since the beginning of the year. Again, several factors are considered to be responsible for this. The following are suggested:-

1. Our continued successes in battle (which have been widely circularised amongst the Hube natives) and the development of Finschhafen. Most of the natives now seem to be convinced that we are going to win, that we are the strong men. Many Village Officials have visited Finschhafen and returned to their villages with great stories of what they have seen - a contrast to the enemy's lack of development.

2. A better understanding of the non-missionary white man - and a better appreciation of him because of the visits or residence in the area during the last few months of several A.N.G.A.U. representatives, the two F.E.L.O. personnel, and Australian and U.S. Spotters. An example of an attitude developed by a Hube native who has had long and intimate contact with the non-missionary white man is the loyalty displayed by the Paramount Luluai BUMONG. He refused to co-operate with the enemy; on one occasion he was taken into custody and was being brought into Finschhafen because of that; but his guards were lax and he escaped during the night. He has been most active in assisting to establish a high degree of co-operation with the white man, in fact he had to be reprimanded once for over-enthusiasm. This Official was with the earliest workers on the Edie Creek Goldfield, in fact, he claims he was the discoverer of gold in Edie Creek. Thus he has an intimate knowledge of what the average layman is like and, apparently, is reasonably content to have us back.

3. X The activities within the area of the F.E.L.O. personnel. There is a little doubt that the propoganda slides have helped towards a creation of belief that the Allies will be victorious and towards a better understanding of the white man. It is also believed that the dropping of leaflets before our bombing of several villages in the Hube, leaflets advising the natives of the intention and advising them to "go bush", created a good impression. X

4. Every opportunity has been taken to impress on the natives

- (a) that we are winning and will win the War against both Japanese and Germans;
- (b) that they can expect much more contact with the Administration representative than has been the case pre-war;
- (c) that neglect of roads, of sanitation, of instructions of A.N.G.A.U. personnel will not be tolerated;
- (d) that the Japanese are an inferior race;
- (e) that just as Australians are subject to conscription so are the natives. That insofar as wives of Australians and their aged parents have to work harder because of the War, so the wives and parents of the natives must assume extra responsibilities now that their able-bodied men are all conscripted or being conscripted;
- (f) that the "Guvment" must not be looked upon just as a tax-collection authority and the dispenser of justice. That it is concerned with the improvement of native welfare and that it will have more opportunity to give attention to the problem if native co-operation is greater so that an A.D.O. or Patrol Officer does not have to spend practically all his time policing them.

5. W.O.'s Pauley, Hanrahan and Lega transferred some Luluai and Tul Tul hats from aged or obviously incompetent non-pidgin speaking Officials to younger, more virile, (mostly) former Indentured Labourers. This precedent was followed during this patrol. A note will be left for the relieving Officer to check on the work of the new men and to submit recommendations for permanent dismissals and appointments. So far as Luluais are concerned I have generally been in favour of appointing older men irrespective of whether they can speak pidgin or have been out to work. But in the case of the Hube a departure from such practice seems desirable. Some of the older Luluais are not "guvment" conscious - they've been mostly under the domination of European and native missionaries - and it is too late to convert them. They need replacement. Others who seem capable of conversion should be retained. Attempts at such conversion and replacements seem to have been very effective as regards increased co-operation by the natives.

It is considered that further improvement in the relations between the Hube natives and the administrative authority and the improvement of native welfare can best be achieved by three main policies:-

1. The exclusion of alien mission bodies (except, perhaps, citizens of the United States of America with no German sympathies).
2. Increased patrolling and supervision of the area by District Services, Medical and Agricultural personnel - a matter of increased staff as compared with the pre-war situation.
3. A wise educational scheme - to which subject a separate heading will be devoted.

The above comments on the Native Situation have mostly been confined to relations between the natives and the white man. In regard to native welfare generally, the following comments are offered.

Most Hube natives live at an altitude of between 4000' and 5000'. While the sun is shining the climate approximates to that of Sydney in November. During the patrol most of the area was under mist or rain for at least half the day. Night climate approximates to that of Sydney in September. Abundant quantities of native foods - taro, kaukau, corn, Chinese Cabbage - were found throughout the area. At various times potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, tomatoes, beans, eschalots, cucumbers and peanuts were purchased - also bananas, pawpaws and pineapples. The only pineapples I have ever tasted that compare with several bought at KULUNGTUFU were found in the Lower Watut Valley. Coffee appears to grow well and BUMONG stated that rice had been grown in many villages and sold to the Lutheran Mission.

The population trend seems to be upward though it is understood periodical epidemics occur. The males, generally speaking were seen to be rather weedy specimens; the females mostly, are heavily built.

Housing is fairly good with a wide variation over the area. Quite a few of the buildings have adzed walls; in other cases pandanus leaf is used; in others bark. Most houses are built off the ground. There is still plenty of room for improvement.

Neglect has occurred in regard to sanitation. Appropriate instructions were given where this was found.

Lava lava - now mostly patched - is in common use both amongst men and women. Some women continue to wear grass skirts. Many women wear blouses.

Close attention was paid to religious practices. Practically every village has a large well-constructed church and an additional school-house. The natives were found to be continuing their devotions. Big native missionary stations were established at JOANGENG (260721), KULUNGTUFU (260718), TABU (210735), and OGERAMNANG (141689). These are now mostly abandoned; in some cases the native missionaries have taken up residence in villages to continue their work; in other cases they have returned to their own villages. Education was entirely in the hands of mission controlled native teachers. Nothing is known of the syllabus - except that Kotte was the lingua franca.

Agricultural methods apparently follow the usual native pattern.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Earlier in this Report it was suggested that one of the means by which co-operation of the native with the white man and the Administrative authority could be increased and native welfare enhanced was by a wise educational policy. I believe that the future educational scheme should rest on the following bases:-

1. The whole scheme should be in the hands of secular authorities.
2. The organization should extend right down to village schools presided over by native teachers.
3. That one lingua franca be adopted - preferably pidgin - and that it be an offence to teach other dialects on any organised basis i.e. there is no suggestion that local dialects should be put out.

That the present situation as peasant farmers should be the basis - that the syllabus should be directed towards making them more comfortable peasant farmers. That is, that the youths, and the adults, should be taught to read and write the lingua franca and to do simple arithmetic; that they should be taught carpentry, rules of sanitation and disposal of refuse, health rules (including diet) and first aid, better agricultural methods and the care of livestock.

It is not suggested by this emphasis on peasant farming that young males should not be encouraged to work as indentured labourers. As a matter of fact, the few years as an indentured labourer should top off the schooling.

5. That the F.E.I.O. scheme of native "Circuses" be continued. Responsible Officers should take ~~even~~ parties of selected natives to Australia where they could be shown farms, factories, hospitals, schools (particularly technical schools), technological museums, sewerage schemes, water supply organisation and sporting activities. Over a ten year period approximately one in each thousand of population should have had this course. The main results should be twofold. Firstly, the natives will see that the great possessions of the white man is due to hard work and inventive genius; outbreaks of "Vailala Madness" which have occurred in New Guinea from time to time and of which the Capt. M. Pitt and the writer had personal experience on Karkar Island (near Madang) in January 1942 should thus become a thing of the past. Secondly the native may become stimulated to improve his own conditions instead of being content to live in the same way that his ancestors did before him. Careful selection of tour conductors and a wise educational policy should prevent the development of labour agitators and shrewdheads agitators agitating for self-government long before the native is fit for it.

R E C R U I T I N G .

Most of the recruiting in the area was done by Warrant Officers Pauley and Lega. They did not meet with a ready response on the whole. Many able-bodied men hid in the bush. Over the last few weeks ~~have~~ these have been gradually coming forward, even without a Patrol going to their village. The Hub has now been practically denuded of able-bodied men. Perhaps 50 or so more will be obtained when a full census check can be made.

AUSTRALIAN SPOTTERS (N.G.A.W.W.O.)

Sgt. B. Parry and Cpl. Powderham, stationed at KULUNGTUWU are excellent types and their contact with the natives cannot fail to leave an excellent impression.

Relations between the patrol and these two were excellent.

U.S. SPOTTERS (593 Air Warning Btn.)

As indicated in the diary four stations were established: at TIKIO (417789) in the Wotte sub-division, at GAIENG (346760), at LALANG (211781) and at NOMANENE (086743).

The personnel had had little prior experience with natives. Those at GAIENG seemed to naturally adopt the right attitude; this will probably be so of those at NOMANENE. The personnel at the other two places were a little at sea. In all cases, however, the natives have been of immense assistance as regards setting up of camps, provision of native foods etc.

Relations between the patrol and the personnel were good, as were those between the Australian Spotters and the Americans.

F.E.L.O.

The activities of the representatives of this Unit have been referred to under the headings of "Native Situation" and "Native Education".

Relations with the patrol were excellent. An endeavour was made to co-ordinate the work of each and before my recall S/Sgt. Fry and myself had planned a joint patrol to the KUA and BULUM River Valleys.

The suggestion has been made that the scheme of "Native Circuses" be retained after the War. Something along the lines of S/Sgt. Fry's current work - the display of lantern slides - could perhaps be incorporated within the educational scheme with beneficial results.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Comments which would normally come under this heading have been included with those on the Native Situation (page 8, paragraph "5").

REST HOUSES.

Very few were found to be still in existence. Many should now be re-established, instructions to that effect being given at many villages.

AERODROMES.

"C" Company 1st. Papuan Infantry Bn. personnel, while based at KULUNGTUWU, constructed a small landing strip below KULUNGTUWU. Map reference of approximate ⁶³⁰⁷¹⁵ of strip is 300720. Length is approximately 207 yds. and elevation about 4000'. Two Light planes (? Cubs) have landed and taken off. It is understood that on the second occasion the aircraft was very close to crashing; up till the departure of the patrol no subsequent visit had been made although bi-weekly collection of vegetables had been arranged with the A.D.O. Figschhafen. The last known landing was made on 21st. February 1944.

ROADS, TRACKS and BRIDGES.

There exists a network of well-constructed, wide main tracks throughout the Hube. These are practically everywhere suitable for horse traffic and for about 75% of their distance could be made jeepable. Unfortunately, river crossings and the immediate approaches thereto are very difficult and in most cases would not permit horse or motor traffic. So, the comments which follow as regards track conditions assume foot traffic only.

KAKALOG-KULUNGUFU Track.

This was fully described in my Patrol Report of 23rd. January 1944.

KULUNGUFU-TUMNANG (264670)-OGERAMNANG (141689)-NOMANENE (086743)-LENCBATI (135775)-LALANG (211781)-KULUNGUFU TRACK.

<u>STAGE.</u>	<u>TIME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
KULUNGUFU-TUMNANG (264670)	4½ hours	Steady climb by wide, well-graded but sometimes slippery track to ZENGURU about 500' or more above KULUNGUFU - through bush and secondary growth (1½ hrs.). Then long descent of perhaps 3000' by a good track which becomes fairly steep in its later stages to the KUA RIVER, through light bush and grass (2½ hrs.). Half an hour beyond ZENGURU (296693) the track passes through KWENZANGZANG (295675). Then up, very steeply at first, through bush, old gardens and secondary growth to reach TUMNANG (264670) perhaps 3000' above the river passing through the hamlet of TURORMANONG (275671) en route. KUA RIVER crossed by a log bridge; about 20 yds. wide and unfordable.
TUMNANG-MINDI (254691)	1 hour	Across a tributary valley by cleaned and well-graded track, mostly through grass.
MINLI-OGERAMNANG (141689)	4 hrs.	Good graded track all the way though muddy and slippery in parts. Slight climb from MINDI then several hundred feet descent to small stream followed by a climb of several hundred feet to cross KUA-BULUM Divide (20 mins. climbing). Then down to MFRUWAGI Creek, around hillside with slight climbs and descents to cross KIN Ck. (10yds. wide by 1 foot deep) then 40 mins. up to AREGANANG turn-Off (AREGANANG 165658). Then descent of perhaps 500' to cross KEWAI-I Ck. (10 yds. by 18") and up about 500'-750'; thence around hillside to LOGANANG (138678). Finally a climb of several hundred feet to reach OGERAMNANG. Route mostly through light and light timber. All creeks forded.

N.B. The times given are those for native carriers for each stage, excluding time spent in resting. Adherence to such figures would be affected by track states and fitness of carriers. Carriers on patrol were mostly older men and women.

<u>STAGE.</u>	<u>TIME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
OGERAMNANG- NOMANENE. (086743)	3½ hrs. (approx.)	Track is good to SIMBENG (090732) but beyond that point requires widening. To that point mostly through bush; afterwards mostly through open country. Easy going to SIMBENG, mostly downhill at an easy grade. Leaving SIMBENG a fairly hard climb of perhaps 750' then a short descent. Two streams GETIP and KOMANTUM are forded then up steeply about 750' to NOMANENE.
NOMANENE- LENGBATI (135775)	2½ hrs. (approx.)	Level walking by fairly good track through secondary growth then fairly steep climb by graded track to perhaps 1000' above NOMANENE (through bush); down into a saddle crossing many small valleys mostly dry but pointing towards the KUA RIVER, then over eastern end of saddle and down fairly easily though steeply to LENGBATI. Last half of track requires levelling. In saddle track passes through light timber emerging into open country approaching NOMANENE LENGBATI.
LENGBATI- AWENGGU (160777)	1½ hrs. (approx.)	Fairly steeply down by good track headed upstream. Across KUA RIVER (8 yds. wide by 2' deep) by log bridge to reach village after a series of easy grades and steep climbs. AWENGGU PROBABLY ABOUT 1000' above KUA RIVER crossing. Track mostly traverses open country - grass and old and current gardens.
AWENGGU- SIU (170762)	1½ hrs. (approx.)	Across a small valley (forded). Mostly open grass country.
SIU- KORDZOLON (192769)	2 hrs. (approx.)	Around hillside in grass country, down steeply by a fair track about 1000' to KANGENG CK. then up by good track about 1000' to new KORDZOLON village. Latter stage mostly through bush. KANGENG CK. forded.
KORDZOLON- LALANG (211781)	1½ hrs. (approx.)	Down about 500' by good graded track through grass to ford BINGIM CK. then up about 500' through grass to reach LALANG.
LALANG- NENGI (222758)	1 hour (approx.)	Gradually down about 750' by a good graded track through grass to ford KITZUL CK. then up about 300' by good graded track mostly through grass to reach NENGI (or BOKO as the new village is called).
NENGI- KULUNGTUFU (306715)	4½ hrs. (approx.)	Steadily up about 1000' at first through grass then through bush by a good graded track. Thence along the KUA-MONGI Divide by a well-made track which was overgrown for about one mile (mostly through bush) to meet ZENGURU-KULUNGTUFU track (followed on the outward journey) about half-an-hour short of the destination. About half-an-hour after leaving NENGI the track to YAPANG (330747) branched off.

KULUNGTUFU-BESIBONG (323747)-GAIENG (346760)-TIKIO (417789)-
MORAGO (365793)-JOANGENG (360721)-KULUNGTUFU TRACK.

<u>STAGE.</u>	<u>TIME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
KULUNGTUFU- besibong (323747)	2½ hrs. (approx.)	Good graded track all the way though slippery in parts. Mostly through grass or light timber. Down about 1500' to cross MONGI RIVER by a good cane bridge. Up say 750' to Old KOTAHONG (306738), down slightly to ford BANGERI CK. and up a little to BULU (316736). Slightly down to cross AHORA CK. then steady climb to turn-off to ZINZINGU (334732) crossing the water fall which constitutes the SORRO CK. this stage. ZINZINGU seen about ten minutes off the track being followed. Then continued up to BESIBONG about 1000' above BUTU.
BESIBONG- GAIENG (346760)	1½ hrs. (approx.)	Dropped about 1500' by a very steep slippery track to cross FURIA R., travelling mostly through old native gardens, then up about 1750' by a similar native track.
GAIENG- KORBAU (358760)	¾ hour (approx.)	Dropped about 600' mostly through light timber then up about 500' up through similar country. Forded ZEPA CK.
KORBAU- JOANGENG RD.	¾ hour (approx.)	A good native track through light timber and some old gardens. Mostly around hillside with short climbs and descents and crossing several small creeks.
JOANGENG RD.- NENKWA VIAU (381779)	1 hour (approx.)	A good main track. Most around hillside crossing several small creeks till ZORO-AU-U CK. is forded. Then up about 300' passing turn-off to FASIU en route. Through bush with some open country.
NENKWA VIAU- MORAGO (365793)	1 hour (approx.)	Fair to good main track (has suffered from erosion to some extent) through bush and some old gardens. Drop of about 300' to NENKWA VIAU CK. bridge suspended about 40' over the gorge of the creek then steadily up about 300'. MORAGO is about five minutes off the track.
MORAGO- MASA 1 (391795)	1½ hrs. (approx.)	Fair to good main track, through bush, grass and current and old gardens. Down fairly steeply about 800' leading upstream to cross the MASAWENG RIVER then steadily up about 1000' to MASA dropping a little en route to cross the DOMIE CK.
MASA 1 - TIKIO (417789)	1 hour (approx.)	Fair track, very muddy and affected by erosion. Around hillside, mostly through bush with some ups and downs. Turn off to KINGPARINAU thence ZAGAHEMI passed a few hundred yards short of TIKIO.
GAIENG turn-off to JOANGENG (360721)	1½ hrs. (approx.)	Fair track overgrown, mostly through bush around hillside then down to cross several creeks, then up some hundreds of feet to PONZALU. Then a very good track around hillside to JOANGENG.

Numerous tracks had manifestly not received any attention for many months. In such cases strict instructions were given for this state of affairs to be remedied.

FOOD SITUATIONHEALTH.

Comments on these matters have been made under the heading "Native Situation" (page 9).

MAPPING.

Provisional 1" to the mile Map (KULUNGTUFU sheet) was found to be rather poor. An amended map with red overprint is not held but has been seen and the alterations are very minor.

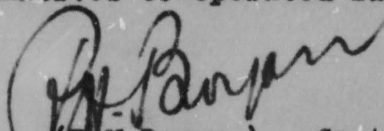
Main defects of the map were that some villages were misnamed, some villages not shown at all (particularly in the BULUM RIVER area), hardly any stream names were shown and the marking of tracks was poor. An endeavour was made to add to and correct the map and one prepared to accompany this Report. This map includes country between west-east grid lines 2706000-2741000 and south-north grid lines 1165000-1184000. In compiling this Map the position of streams and villages shown is taken to be correct. Unfortunately, weather conditions and the fact that the whole of the Hube was not visited prevented the taking of cross-bearings which would have fixed the position of villages not shown on the Provisional Map. Positions as shown on the accompanying map are fairly correct except in certain instances, mainly in the BULUM RIVER area. Detailed comments regarding accuracy are shown on the accompanying map and an index to the alterations also shown.

POLICE.

With the exception of Sgt. MATANEBU and Constable SAGICORI the police were found to be inexperienced as regards this type of patrol. However all are good types and all they need is experience. Constables SAMANA, PORTIGAN and MILIONG landed east of Lae on 6th. September last and then proved their suitability for work associated with offensive operations. PORTIGAN was also in the original landing at Scarlet Beach of the 20th. Brigade. SAMANA is good N.C.O. material. Sgt. MATANEBU is a quiet, competent, level-headed fellow. SAIGIGORE has had many years of experience; he was recommended by me in 1939 for N.C.O. training. He was living near Finschhafen during 1942-43 and since the Battle for Finschhafen has been of immense help.

KOTTE AREA.

The villages of BCLINGBANGENG (486691), NGANDUO (456705), JUNZAING (Old) (416738), NENJWAVIAU (381779), MORAGO (365793), MASA 1 (391795) and TIKIO (417789) passed through during the patrol are in the KOTTE sub-division. The KOTTE is under the supervision of W.O. Pauley. It was observed that he has initiated extensive reconstruction work on the tracks to deal with the effects of erosion and the muddy and slippery state of many of the tracks. At all times when in the Kotte area the natives co-operated fully with the Patrol.


(R. H. Boyan.) Capt.
Assistant District Officer.

A very poor report, will stop it as soon as possible. What goes wrong for future consideration. 11/11/44

05 307-

Ref: 30/1/1

3 Apr 1944

ANGAU,
District Office,
LAE,
29 Mar 44.

Adm HQ,
ANGAU

Patrol Report No. 1/43-44 - FINSCHHAFEN Sub-Dist
(North Markham) - Capt R.H. BOYAN

1. Forwarded herewith is patrol report No. 1/43-44 (FINSCHHAFEN Sub-District) together with comments by ADO FINSCHHAFEN.
2. Capt BOYAN's report is most informative, and it is obvious that he has gone to a great deal of trouble in the compilation of the map forwarded.
3. Detailed comment on the report is postponed until after the writer has visited FINSCHHAFEN. If the KULUNGTOFU 'drome is serviceable, it is possible that the District Officer can fly in for a short visit.
4. I am particularly interested in Capt BOYAN's comments regarding the attitude of the natives, as somewhat similar conditions were found in the more remote parts of the WAIN and NARA areas. On the other hand, the KOMBA natives contacted by Capt ORMSBY in January were most co-operative.
5. *Candidate* Paramount Lulua BUMONG appears ^a the most eligible ~~to~~ date for the Loyal Service Medal. ADO FINSCHHAFEN is being asked to submit a recommendation.
6. An interesting point mentioned by Capt BOYAN is the reference to Japanese using the term "Americans" for all troops. This appears to have been universal, and apparently the Japanese rarely, if ever, referred to Australian troops.
7. It is requested that FELO be approached re any information of value contained in S/Sgt FRY's report.

R. Ormsby
A/District Officer. ^{Capt}

ENCL:

*Copied to "G" 4/4
Had to go to "G" after being
seen by GOC + AE. done 8/4.*

*With
6/4*

at

TION

M

CONFIDENTIAL.

DS 18/7/3

*(By Lane - alcock)
Capt 11/11/44*

ANBAU

10 APR 44

HQ NORTHERN REGION,
FINECHAFEL.

NATIVE REACTIONS TO OPERATIONS OF US FORCES.

In many areas in New Guinea, operations are being carried out by US troops and the only Australian troops co-operating with them are small detachments of ANGAU.

2. The possibilities of natives in such areas getting the impression that the Americans are solely responsible for the ridding New Guinea of the Japanese and that Australia is not doing much in this respect, should not be overlooked.

3. ANGAU staff operating in such areas should be instructed to inform those natives of the large part Australia has taken in the New Guinea campaign and so maintain balanced ideas in the native mind.

[Signature]
Capt.
for DDOS & NA.
(AOD).

Copy to: *[Signature]* Capt J.A. Costelloe.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe (Finschafen) Report No. 2 of 43/44

Patrol Conducted by of Sgt. S. M. Foley

Area Patrolled Headwaters of Swama River & return to Wasu

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 7/3/44 to 18/3/44

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

ul

DS 30/5/4

MIGR

In

F

PATROL REPORT

FINSCHHAFEN DISTRICT

NO 2-43/44

BY

A/SGT S. M. FOLEY

DN

COPY

Sub District Office Angau

FLINSCHRAFFEN 30. 6. 44

The District Officer,
ANGAU LAE.

Ref your 30/1 of 14.6.44.

The natives mentioned in Sgt. Foley's report with the exception of TALAMAI were ex police who were recruited by Lieut. MacGregor and used in their original capacity by him and Sgt. Foley until the patrol reported back to this HQ. They have all gone forward to the O. C. R.F.C. Lae since then for attestation in the R.P.C.

Const. TALAMAI is identical with Reg No 3758 Const. DARAMI. Patrol report was submitted in the field and particulars of registered number and spelling were not known to Sgt. Foley.

(Sgd) W R Dishon Capt
Assistant District Officer

DS 30/5/4

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
7 Jun 44

DC
ANGAU
LAE

Patrol Report Finschhafen No. 2 - 43/44 - by
A/Sit Foley, S.M.

1. Attached are copies of HQ memo DS 30/10/35 of 26 May 44 and RPC 51/1/44 of 29 May 44 in reference to abovementioned Report.
2. The natives whose names are shown in the last-mentioned memo were probably some of those placed on contract as "Special Constables" by Lieut. W. A. MacGregor. Contract forms were prepared merely as a form of record as the correct police forms were not available at Sio.
3. Instructions were issued to APO Finschhafen on 16 May 44 to terminate all such Contracts of Employment - natives desirous of joining RPC were to be sent to Lae for attestation and the remainder were to be signed on as labourers.


H.R. Niell

Major

ADDS HQ NORTHERN REGION

Encl.

RECEIVED

Date 5 JUN 1944

DS 30/10/35

HQ ANGAU
26 May 44

DS 30/5/4

Hq
Northern Region.

PATROL REPORT
Finschhafen No. 2-43/44

A/Sgt TOLEY S.M.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned Patrol Report forwarded under cover of memo DS 29/8 of 12 May 44.

2. Attention is drawn to the lack of detail and incorrect abbreviation in respect of native members RPC who accompanied patrol - DS Instruction No 3, dated 28 Jun 43. Medical reports should be submitted in accordance with CI 43/26 of 1 Jun 43 - para 3 (iii) (b).

DS

[Handwritten Signature]
Maj
for DDDS & NA
(AOD)

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

RECEIVED
JUN 1944

Ref: RPG 51/1/44.

DS 30/1/4

ANGAU,
RPC SECTION H.Q.,
29th May, 1944.

Regional Commander,
Northern Region H.Q.,
ANGAU,
FINSCHHAFEN.

*DS
name*

SUBJECT:

PATROL REPORT A/SGT S.M. FOLEY - POLICE.

Ref:

DS 30/10/35 of 26 May 44.

The following extracts are taken from the above patrol report:-

N.C. DAWIN	No. 8448. A Sio who did good work in advance of patrol.
N.C. BUSO	An ex-police boy. A good worker but in need of a refresher course.
N.C. KORLI	Raw but keen.
N.C. TAJAMAI	One of the more experienced ones of the line and a good influence on the newer ones.
N.C. GAIWA	Reported from his village at NAMBARINA. Had 12 months depot experience in Rabaul. This was his first patrol and he did what work was required of him well. Has been returned to FINSCHHAFEN for refresher course.

It is pointed out that these men are not members of R.P.C. If it is intended to recruit them they should be sent here as soon as possible as they are all obviously in need of fresh training.

C. Normoyle
(C. Normoyle) MAJOR,
C.O. Royal Papuan Constabulary.

DS

39
DS 30/5/4


HQ Northern Region
ANCAU
FINSCHHAFEN
12 May 44
DS 29/6/4

HQ ANCAU

PATROL REPORT 2/43-44 - FINSCHHAFEN

1. Patrol Report by A/Sgt Foley is forwarded herewith.
2. A definite start has now been made in the rehabilitation of the coastal Finschhafen area, which had been the scene of fighting for approximately three months. The whole native area was greatly disturbed and the natives will require careful handling for some time to get them re-established in their villages.
3. The Komba - Selepet areas had never, extensively patrolled and our degree of influence there was not great, due to the altitude at which these natives resided. It was closed to recruiting in civil times, except for high areas, such as Edie Creek. Some of the natives were recruited during operations, but arrangements are now in hand for them to be paid off by the ADO and given a full course of Atebrin treatment before being returned home.

file


 Lt Col
 K.C. McVULLEN
 COMD HQ NORTHERN REGION

Reed
5 MAY 1944

HQ NORTHERN REGION,
ANGAU, PINSCHHAFEN.

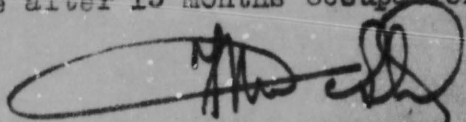
Ref 30/1
District Office,
ANGSU
LAE
30 APR 44

DS 30/5/4

PATROL REPORT ETC. 2/43-44 (PINSCHHAFEN)

As this Region commences to function on 1 May this report is being forwarded to you. Provision has not however been made for extra copy to you.

2. The patrol appears to have been handled well by A/Sgt Foley.
3. This system of rounding up stray Jap tys is a most satisfactory one.
4. Further enquiries are being made in respect to the rewards being paid to the natives who handed over the prisoners.
5. The general situation in this area is much better than one would anticipate after 15 months occupation by the enemy.


Capt
A/District Officer

Copy - ADO PINSCHHAFEN

28

File Ref No 30/2

Sub District Office INGAU
FINSCHHAFFEN 25.4.44

The District Officer,
INGAU, North Markham District.
LAE

Patrol report Finschhafen No 2 KOMBA - SELEPE area

1. Patrol made first contact with natives of these two sub-divisions since our re-occupation and little difficulty was experienced.
2. Sgt. Foley was not in receipt of advice regarding the recruiting of these areas prior to his proceeding on patrol thereto. Advice of DADMS North Markham was received on this aspect and, as a consequence, some natives from the area are being permitted to remain at Finschhafen under adequate prophylactic treatment.
3. Sgt. Foley continued the system inaugurated by Lieut. MacGregor of endeavouring to withdraw Jap strays by means of surrender phanplets and met with some considerable success.
4. No mapping materials were available and the report was submitted from the SIO area. However map of the District of Morobe - 5 miles to 1 inch refers. Capt. Pitt now holds what mapping materials it was possible to send him and amendments of Army sheets will eventually be forthcoming.
5. It is of interest that a number of natives (all ex indentured labourers) from the Sio Komba Selepe areas, have come forward as recruits for N.G.I.B.
6. Sgt. Foley continues to show promise and Lieut. MacGregor has also reported on his good work and ability.

*Extracts to
Personnel file*

(Signed) W. R. Dishon Capt
Assistant District Officer

27 MAR 1944

PATROL REPORT FINSCHHAFEN No.2

REPORT OF PATROL FROM SIO TO HEADWATERS OF BWAMA RIVER AND RETURN
TO WASU.

Acting Sergeant S. M. FOLEY, Patrol Officer.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

1. First contact with KOMBA, SELEPE natives since Allied re-occupation.
2. Recruiting.
3. Commence rehabilitation amongst these natives.

Date left Sio 7th. March 1944 Date arrived Wasu 18th. March 1944

POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Sgt. KAILE	NC. WARMAI
NC. BOEO	NC. KAPUN
NC. BUSO ✓ <i>Lee 419</i>	NC. KASAN
NC. DAUIT <i>Lee 508</i>	NC. KAMBAPE
NC. TALAMAI	NC. GAIWA.
NC. KORLE	

CARRIERS. 30.

DIARY

- 7.3.44 Departed SIO 0900 for LEMBANGGANDO. Insufficient carriers for stores so three police left to guard remainder and come on tomorrow. Road to LEMBANGGANDO fair and about four hours walk.
- 8.4.41 Carriers returned to beach and self inspected old village site and present houses of these people. Work started clearing up numerous Jap. bodies and refuse around old LEMBANGGANDO. Natives addressed.
- 9.4.44 Left LEMBANGGANDO 0900 hours and after one hours walk reached top of range. From there a drop of 2500 feet to PULENG River and long climb out on to kunai hills. About six hours to SAMBORI. Here received three Japanese prisoners from M.T.T. SAMBORI.
- 10.3.44 Village officials and natives arrived from MELANDUNG area. Assembled natives addressed and payment made to M.T.T. of SAMBORI for the Jap prisoners. Day spent sorting out village matters and signing on recruits. It was decided to leave seven police to guard Japs and to collect all signed recruits from this area and bring them to ULAP on the 17th. March.
- 11.3.44 Left SAMBORI 0830 and along top of range for about two hours. Then a drop down into the BUAMA Basin and about one hour to DARASIMBIT. Lined these natives, talk given and twenty two men recruited for work (to go to SAMBORI and join police line from there. Departed 1430 hours and inspected KOPA and WARAN villages en route INDAGEN. Arrived INDAGEN 1700 hours.
- 12.3.44 Natives of INDAGEN Group (INDAGEN, WARAN, MUSSEP) KOMBANG, GATSENG and GERAUN Villages had gathered at INDAGEN. Natives addressed and men recruited for work. Left INDAGEN at 1200 hours and inspected MUSSEP, KOMBANG, GATSENG, GERAUN and GITALA villages en route UWUNU. Arrived UWUNU 1600 hours and again met by large number of natives from surrounding area.
- 13.3.44 Lined the people of the UNUNU Group (GITALA, SIKAM and GUNUM) Address given and recruits marked. Quite a few of the younger men did not appear on the line so village officials told round them up and bring them to GILANG. Left UNUNU 1100 hours and across kunai hills to GUNUM. Inspected GUNUM and moved on across BWAMA River and up to ERINDENGA Village. This is the centre of the GILANG group and natives of SOMBOT, UPAT, OKARUURING and UMBIAMON Villages lined here. Talk given to assembled natives and some recruits signed on.

- 14.3.44 Inspected old GILANG Village. It has been almost totally destroyed. People were told to return to ERINDENGA and leave their hideouts in the kunai. Departed 1100 hours and along good road towards SELEPE. Left main track after one hours walk and turned into INDUM Village. Arrived INDUM 1500 hours. Natives of INDUM and SELEPE gathered at this point as SELEPE Village was partially destroyed and natives are living in temporary place close to INDUM.
- 15.3.44 Left INDUM 0800 hours and after seventy minutes walking over good road reached KABUM. Met the people of GORO, GORANG, KUSING and KONINDA who had lined at KABUM. Talk given and line inspected. Departed 1200 hours and on to WAP. Approaching WAP one climbs out of the kunai BWAMA Basin and on to the heavily timbered country of the coastal range. At WAP the natives gave information of several Japs hiding in the bush near NIMBAKO. The Sgt. and two native constables went off to pick them up. At 1900 hours the four native constables reported from SAMBORI with line of recruits and three Jap prisoners. One had committed suicide at SAMBORI the day after the patrol left but another one was caught on the SAMBORI - NIMBAKO road. Later that night another Jap was caught on the PUNENU River below WAP Village.
- 16.3.44 Sgt. and two native constables reported at 0900 hours with one Jap prisoner. Departed 0920 hours and crossed range over fair track and on down to BELAMBIBI. One Jap prisoner died on the way out leaving our present P. O. W. strength 4. It is approx. 5 hours from WAP to BELAMBIBI. Old village has been deserted by natives so camped in new village about one mile west of the old place.
- 17.3.44 People of the hamlets of MIANDUM, KARAGAN, TAGANOO and WILION lined with the BELAMBIBI natives. Talk given and some recruits taken. Departed 1000 hours and track runs towards the coast for one hour and then turns west and runs parallel to the beach 1 1/2 hours to ULAP. Here again a gathering of hamlets GATO DUVI and WAVIT. Luluai and Tultul of HUNGUNE arrived and reported three Japs on the road above WAVIT. A small party sent off to collect them. Inspected Mission and outhouses. It was a complete wreck and eighteen Jap. bodies were counted in and about the house. Returned to the Mission village.
- 18.3.44 Line of 194 recruits from KOMBA who reported yesterday sent off early this morning to WASU for medical examination by W. C. Beetham, Medical Assistant. More recruits reported this morning. Departed 1200 hours and down good road to WASU - 3 hours. Later party of police reported with three Jap. prisoners from HENGUNE road making P. O. W. total 7. Payment made to natives of HENGUNE.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Almost four years have passed since these people were visited by an administrative patrol. Considering this and the upheaval of the last eighteen months, the patrol was well received. In some cases, particularly by the GILANG group, some difficulty was experienced in lining the natives but this may be possibly due to former Japanese occupation of this village as it was on their overland road to LAE. The areas of both KOMBA and SELEPE have formed themselves into groups possibly for Mission or Administration convenience. This means a large gathering of natives at the larger villages and the opportunity was taken at all times to address these natives mainly on the events of the past two years, the presence of the Government and their share in the efforts to clear the Japs from New Guinea. They were told that since the Japs had gone now was the time to leave their various hideouts in the kunai and single houses on the gardens and return to their old villages, rebuild and reoccupy them. Some village officials spoke of a Jap 'kiap' but when questioned said that he was only concerned with trading and did not interfere with the usual village set up. Some of the Tul tuls handed in Japanese arm bands and said they had received them from the 'Kiap'.

In the final stages of the campaign on the Huon Peninsula all semblance of trading disappeared and the gardens were stripped of all foodstuffs by the retreating troops. There are no atrocity stories from this area and apart from houses and gardens, the natives have no complaints against the Japs/

VILLAGES.

Here one sees the greatest evidence of the Jap occupation. Practically all villages are in a dilapidated condition. The better houses of the village were usually occupied by the Japs and the surrounding ones broken up for firewood. WAP village was burnt to the ground and the natives are at present living in temporary shelters on the banks of the PUNUME River. However, throughout the whole area the majority of the natives have deserted the villages and are living in small groups on their gardens. They were instructed to return to their villages and rebuild them where required. As stated previously the GILANG people suffered particularly as it was consistently occupied by troops staging out from LAE. A few months should see most of these villages in good condition and sufficient houses for all.

GARDENS.

Most gardens in the area have been stripped of available foods. However the people are good agriculturalists and the fertility of the soil enables a quick recovery. Because of the kurai and very little timber the task of planting a new garden is not a difficult one. At present they have sufficient available food and enough to carry them over until they can gather food from the present planting. Nowhere in the area will there be any assistance required. This is not the case of SIO village. They are already in receipt of 3000 native rations issued by Lieut. MacGregor and have some food in present gardens. The position is being watched and further assistance may have to be given later.

HEALTH.

Again apart from SIO village the health of the native in these areas on general standards is fair. There is no apparent sign of any detrimental effect on the natives health by the Japanese occupation. In only one village, SORONG, were yaws seen. The natives of the surrounding village were warned to keep out of this place and not to have contact with infected persons until injections had been given. W. O. Beetham, Medical Assistant, at present in this area has been notified and will visit this village within a short time. The condition of the SIO people has been the subject of other reports and W. O. Beetham has been working there for the past fortnight.

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

Ten Japanese were accounted for by the patrol, 3 dead and 7 prisoners. The prisoners will be handed to Provost Marshal, 5 Aust. Div. whose representative will visit this station within a day or so. Anywhere where a native of a village was concerned with the capture of ~~possibility that there may be one or two stragglers.~~ There is a
a Jap the payment was made before a large attendance of natives. There is a possibility that there may be one or two stragglers on the range around old NIMBAKO village but as these natives already have one prisoner to their credit they can be relied upon to bring any they find to this station. This information has been passed to Lieut. Bishop P. I. B. who is in this area on mopping up operations.

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AT
VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Throughout the KOMBA area they are generally a very poor lot. There are very few 'pidgin' speakers amongst them and no men of real influence. In some of the villages, for instance the INDAGEN, the Luluais are old and have apparently been awaiting the arrival of a patrol in order to relinquish their position. Where possibly the nominee of the people was appointed and instructed in his duties. There is a tendency to bring forward a young man for Luluai but it was explained that he could hardly have the knowledge of tribal laws, custom and land ownership necessary for a Luluai. This they agreed to and after a conference of the older men appointed middle aged married men who would be much more suitable in the position. There is some improvement in the SELEPE UNUYA. Tultul of GORO proved the most useful official met during the patrol. He is an ex indentured labourer and one of the most influential men in the whole BWAMA Basin.

POLICE.

Sgt. KAILE An ex Police boy and a good N. C. O. but is in need of a refresher course. Has been returned to Finschhafen.

N.C. WARAMI One of the newer boys who is keen and does his work well.

N.C. KAMBAPE No.2540. Good worker and reliable.

N.C. KAPUN Work satisfactory.

N.C. DAWIN No.8448. A Sio who did good work in advance of patrol.

N.C. BOEU A very intelligent boy who continued his previous good efforts on this patrol. He shows great promise for his short time in the R. P. C.

N.C. BUSO An ex police boy. A good worker but in need of a refresher course.

N.C. KORLI Raw but keen.

N.C. TALAMAI One of the more experienced ones of the line and a good influence on the newer ones.

N.C. KASAN Does work well and intelligently.

N.C. GAIWA Reported from his village at NAMBARINA. Had 12 months depot experience in Rabaul. This was his first patrol and he did what work was required of him well. Has been returned to Finschhafen for refresher course.

(sgd (S. M. FOLEY Patrol Officer
Acting Sergeant ANGAU WASU.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe (Finschafen) Report No. 3 of 43/44

Patrol Conducted by Sgt. A. J. Leyden

Area Patrolled Kalasa area & part of Kette.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 8/3/1944 to 17/4/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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MIGRATION

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27.3.1944

PATROL REPORT. FINSCHAFEN NO. 3.

AREA PATROLLED: The whole of the KALASA Area and part of KOTTE while returning.

DATE left KELANOA: 8 Mar 44. DATE arrived FINSCHAFEN: 12 Apr 44.

PERSONNEL: P.171. Sgt. Leyden, A.J. Patrol Officer.

R.P.C. L/Cpl. ALGUPU
Const. GEA.
" TUMA.
" LAISONG.
" BAWA.
" MAIKAT.
" BERE.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1. Finalization of Recruiting.
2. Rehabilitation of the area.
3. Census of Population,
4. General Administrative duties.

DIARY.

- 8.3.44. Left KELANOA camp 1010 hrs. for KUMUKIO, and arrived 1530 hrs. Last 1½ hrs. very hard as road very steep and muddy, and in parts is merely a small tunnel through dense bamboo. Camped.
- 9.3.44. Lined natives, gave talk and checked census.
- 10.3.44. Left KUMUKIO 0950 hrs. Pouring rain during afternoon. Arr. KELANOA 1600 hrs.
- 11.3.44. At KELANOA Camp arranging rations etc.
- 12.3.44. At KELANOA Camp.
- 13.3.44. Visited KELANOA refugee village about 40 mins. from camp. Census figures compiled. Retd. to camp.
- 14.3.44. Left KELANOA camp 0930 hrs and arrived SIALUM old coastal village 1245 hrs. Camped.
- 15.3.44. Sent carriers back to KELANOA to bring up more supplies, intending to make a dump here which is more central than KELANOA.
- 16.3.44. Visited SIALUM refugee village about 1 hrs. walk from coast. Lined and checked census and natives told to begin rebuilding their coastal village as most troops have now left area.
- 17.3.44. Large number of SIALUM natives arrived early. A suitable site was selected and all put to work cleaning up under police supervision.
- 18.3.44. Visited KWAMKWAM village in WAID BAY, 1½ hrs. from SIALUM. These natives have come down from the

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MIGRATION

In

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- hills and begun rebuilding on the coast. Told to hurry up and settle down. Visited US RADAR Unit nearby and advised them of return of natives.
- ~~18.3.44.~~ Returned to SIALUM and was advised that a native had blown his right hand off with gelignite which he had obtained from an Engr. Unit camped nearby. Visited OC Engrs. and ascertained that native had been taken by jeep to MDS KELANOA where the hand was amputated.
- 19.3.44. Went to MDS KELANOA to see injured native but was informed that he had been evacuated to FINSCHHAFEN. Retd. SIALUM.
- 20.3.44. Left SIALUM 1000 hrs. Very hot walking through open kunai. Passed through KAUNKIO and arrived KALASA MISSION 1315 hrs. Made camp with AWW personnel stationed here.
- 21.3.44. Visited KAUNKIO village to obtain census particulars. Natives of hamlet ZIKOBA lined with KAUNKIO. Retd to Mission.
- 22.3.44. Left Mission 1000 hrs. Arrived BIUNGEN 1030 hrs. Census figures compiled. Left 1130 hrs. Arr. KIP 1210 hrs. No attempt made by these natives to rebuild and officials did not come near me until I sent police to find them. Decided to stay here for a day or so and supervise work. One constable and carriers sent to bring extra supplies from SIALUM camp to KALASA.
- 23.3.44. Selected old village site for rebuilding. All natives put to work clearing site and cutting timber for new buildings under police supervision.
- 24.3.44. Natives lined, given talk, and as village book had been destroyed, a temporary book was compiled on loose sheets. Numerous small scres, etc. given medical attention. Deptd. KIP 1130 hrs. Arrived Mission 1210 hrs. Signal from ADO FINSCHHAFEN awaiting with instructions to proceed immediately to SANGA RIVER and investigate report of natives contaminating troops' water supply. Left KALASA MISSION 1500 hrs. and reached SIALUM 1645 hrs.
- 25.3.44. Took only 2 constables and bare necessities and walked to WALD BAY. US Unit gave me jeep to take me to SANGA RIVER. Contacted DAQMG 5 Div. Camped NL Compound, KILIGIA.
- 26.3.44. Interviewed DAQMG 5 Div. who wished to have LAKONA village shifted from SANGA RIVER, as a new water point was to be constructed downstream from the village. Examined village and then discussed proposed water point with AE.
- 27.3.44. Revisited LAKONA with an RAE Field Officer. Both returned to DAQMG and suggested building well in river bed which would filter water. Discussed with ADMS who approved. Went per jeep to District Office, FINSCHHAFEN.
- 28.3.44. Left District Office 1030 hrs per jeep. Called at S Div. G and Q. and on to KANZARUA, arriving 1600 hrs. Remainder of police and patrol waiting there. Camped.
- 29.3.44. Lined and checked census and gave instructions for

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MIGATIO

In

- rebuilding of village on old site.
- 30.3.44. Left KANZARUA 0300 hrs. Stiff climb and hot walking to RIRIWO. Arr. 1130 hrs. Camped.
- 31.3.44. Natives of RIRIWO and SAMBE lined here for census check. Very heavy rain during afternoon, so decided to go on tomorrow.
- 1.4.44. Dep. RIRIWO 0645 hrs. and arr. SAMBE 0830 hrs. GA lined at SAMBE and figures for both obtained. Left SAMBE 1110 hrs and arrived KARAKO 1220 hrs. Camped.
- 2.4.44. Census taken of KARAKO natives. Dep. 0915 hrs and arr. GERUP 1010 hrs. Very cold spot and is cloudbound from about 1100 hrs onwards each day. Natives lined between showers.
- 3.4.44. Left GERUP 0745 hrs. for ZAKUBEP. Road in parts good and in other sections is a quagmire of deep mud and slime. Arr. 0835 hrs. Work interrupted by a few heavy showers. Held. to GERUP.
- 4.4.44. Dep. GERUP 0710 hrs. Arr. MEIWA 0810 hrs. Census figures, extracted. Left 0900 hrs, arriving FUNGE 1030 hrs. Dep. 1320 hrs, and arrived RUA 1555 hrs. Lined RUA natives. Camped.
- 5.4.44. Dep. RUA 0700 hrs. Arr. SORWEN 0725 hrs. Inspected village and took census figures. Dep. 0800 hrs. arriving BAKON 0900 hrs. Lined and checked. Dep. BAKON 1010 hrs. and passed through KIP, reaching KALASA MISSION 1320 hrs.
- 6.4.44. Spotters' radio out of order, so gave them carriers to take set to coast. Left Mission 1420 hrs and reached KUKUYA 1500 hrs. Very large village, book destroyed, began compiling temporary book but was not finished by nightfall.
- 7.4.44. Completed village book. Dep. KUKUYA 0910 hrs. and good road to WETNA, would be "jeepable" most of way. Arr. WETNA 0935 hrs. Census, etc. checked. Dep. 1115 hrs, arrived SIKIKIA 1145 hrs. Natives lined, etc. Dep. 1540 hrs. and reached PAUKWANGA 1630 hrs. Camped.
- 8.4.44. PAUKWANGA natives lined and census figures taken. Dep. 0915 hrs. Arr. GITUKIA 0950 hrs. Lined and checked. Census. Dep. 1155 hrs. arriving BWAMBI 1250 hrs. Lunched here and dep. 1420 hrs. Passed through KUMULIA 1530 hrs, reached KINALAKNA 1615 hrs. Camped.
- 9.4.44. Natives of KUMULIA and KINALAKNA lined and census checked. Dep. 1115 hrs. Easy downhill walking to KETANOA Camp, arriving ~~KETANOA~~ 1320 hrs. Took stock of stores, and took out sufficient food for trip back to station. T.T. of KETANOA is looking after the camp and store. A large quantity of wheatmeal here, so some was issued to KETANOA villa.
- 10.4.44. Left KETANOA 0755 hrs. arriving SIANUM 1105 hrs. All natives now living in newly constructed coastal village. Dep. 1315 hrs. arr. KWAMKWAM 1420 hrs. Visited US RADAR and decided to stay there for the night. Rest of patrol went on to NUZEN to camp.

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NEGATIVE

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- 11.4.44. Left WALD BAY 0730 and arrived NUZEN 0825 hrs. Dep. 1000 hrs. arr. NANDA 1100 hrs. Census figures taken. Dep. 1200hrs. Arr. KANOMI 1225 hrs. Lined and checked census, etc. Dep. 1605 hrs, and arrived KANZARUA 1645 hrs. Camped. Very heavy rain during night.
- 12.4.44. Hope to reach KELIGIA tonight, so left KANZARUA 0615 hrs. Arr. AGO 0820 hrs. Lined and checked, etc. Dep. 0930 hrs. Did not call in at WONDAKAI or WALINGAI as these have been visited not long ago. About 1430 hrs. met jeep with Lieut. MacDonald on way to WONDAKAI. Went with him and returned to FINSCHHAFFEN. Carriers and police sent on to KELIGIA for night and will reach KAKAKOG tomorrow.

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COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL VILLAGES.

KUMUKIO:

Natives are at present living in a "hideout" village in a very isolated position. Site is bad, being cloudbound most of the time and ground very sloppy. This village has been short of food and was helped by issue of rations. Instructed to get a move on with their gardens, and when building new ones to have them near their previous village site with a view to reoccupation of old site when they are fully self-supporting. 10 additional recruits obtained here.

WALINGAI:

Natives living in a temporary village on lunal terrace about 30 mins. walk from beach. These natives have received issues of food but should soon be self-supporting. Instructed to move back to the coast when all troops leave the area.

ETALUM:

Having been living about 1 hrs. walk inland but were brought down to old coastal site and put to work under police supervision. On my second visit, houses were found to have been completed and they have settled down to old life again. Gardens are not close to village now but they were instructed to build new ones closer to their new village.

KWANKWAM:

Have settled down again and village good. Two unexploded 500 lb. bombs near village are a potential danger and natives were

warned not to touch them. A memo has since been sent to Engrs. requesting that they be rendered harmless or removed.

KAUMKIO, ZIKOBA and BIUNGEN:

These villages were not damaged by Japanese and consequently it did not need much work to put them in good order again. Gardens suffered in Jap retreat but are now sufficient for their needs.

KIP:

Had a bit of trouble with this village. Officials had been down to the coast 2 or 3 times to hear talks by various Officers and on each occasion were told to begin rebuilding of new village. However on my arrival I found they were still living in lean-tos well in the bush and it was even a bit of a job to locate the Lujuai and Tullai. Decided to make an example of this village, so stayed a couple of days and all natives worked under police supervision. On my second visit some time later, I found a model village and instead of the previous sullen attitude, the natives seemed to be very pleased with their own work and conduct of officials now excellent. 2 new recruits obtained here.

RIRIWO:

A large village untouched by retreating Japs. Housing good and the most elaborate "House Lotu" I've seen, being a very large building of adzed planks, with plank floor, seats and pulpit. 10 recruits obtained.

SAMBE:

Small village lined at RIRIWO. Officials admitted latrines not constructed and were ordered to build them immediately. 8 recruits from here.

SAMFP:and GA:

Fairly close to RIRIWO as the crow flies, but a steep valley in between makes it a bit difficult. These villages have a water problem. They have only a small stream near them and in dry weather it dries up completely, in which case they have to carry water from near GERUP or alternately they eat a lot of sugar cane. Suggested they construct small wells in the small watercourse to retain the water for some time after flow has ceased. 2 more recruits from GA.

KANZARUA:

Very small village and they have now settled down on old site close to the beach and seem quite happy.

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KARAKO:

Fairly large village undamaged by Japs. Some of the houses have original thatch which is now mouldy and even has small plants growing in it. Instructed natives to rethatch all such houses gradually, as kunai is not too close to village. Tultul here very conscientious and helpful and from police and various other natives, I heard that he had done excellent work when our patrols went through his area by giving food, showing roads, etc. Also did good work in bringing back natives of other villages who were afraid to come out of the bush and reoccupy their old villages. 9 new recruits obtained here. A peculiarity worth noting here is the large percentage of male children compared to the females, the figures being:- Males 84, Females 39.

KUWUPKO:

This village now ceases to exist. They were always included in the same book as KARAKO with the one Luluai, Tultul and Med. Tultul, and have now joined with KARAKO to form the one village and everyone seems quite satisfied with this arrangement.

GEFUP:

The highest village in the area. Very cold and cloudbound. Have an abundance of food and some very good European vegetables. Village partly destroyed by Japanese who pulled down some houses and used timber to build themselves shelters and a food store not far from the village. When lined the natives were all very dirty and seemed reluctant to wash. M.T.T. instructed to see that all natives wash regularly and that they would be disciplined if they lined in a similar condition in future.

ZAKUBEP and ZANKOA:

Both these villages have only just returned from living in bush and there were signs of a frantic effort to have the villages in order when they heard I was on my way, as they had heard about KIP in the meantime. Luluai and M.T.T. of ZANKOA both deceased so 2 new officials were selected and put on trial. 7 recruits from here.

MEIWA:

Small village and scrupulously clean. Requested to be allowed to move to a new site which is closer to water and firewood. As their present village is a long way from both, and new site is healthy enough, permission was granted.

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TUNGE:

Have returned to old village and begun rebuilding houses destroyed by Japs. TULTUL questioned re his co-operation with Jap. forces but this will be subject of separate paragraph. 5 additional recruits obtained.

RUA, SCRWIEN and BAKON:

Three small villages who returned from the bush only when they heard I was coming. Villages now completed and are clean. RUA had 8 deaths from dysentery a short time ago and SCRWIEN had 2 deaths. No cases present now.

KUKUYA: and WALEDOKUNO:

The largest village in the area and has just been entirely rebuilt on a site about 5 mins. from old village. When asked reason for not rebuilding on old site, officials stated that due to proximity of bamboo clumps mosquitoes were very bad. 9 recruits obtained. A "monkey" from this village had taken food to trade with spotters at XALASA and had stolen an article of clothing from clothes line. This was recovered and officials warned that children were not to go alone to sell fruit but must be accompanied by an adult who would be held responsible. Hamlet WALEDOKUNO have joined with KUKUYA and are now one village.

WETINA:

Have rebuilt on new site and everything in order.

SIKIKIA:

Rebuilt village on new site on SATORO River. Village book destroyed and new one compiled on loose sheets for the time being.

PAUKWANGA and GITUKIA:

Natives of both villages still in process of rebuilding. A few Jap skeletons still in centre of road ordered to be buried. Yaws and Tropical Ulcers bad and a few infants in a very sad condition.

BWAMBI:

Very small village. Have only just begun to rebuild and are at present living in temporary shelters during the rebuilding operations. Instructions given re sanitation and ordered to get a move on.

KINATAKNA: and KUMOFIA:

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KINALAKNA and KUMULIA:

KINALAKNA natives have built a new village about 10 mins. from old site. They are now situated on an extremely narrow ridge and as a result the houses are very close together in two rows facing in to a central "square" which is only about 8 yds. wide. Old site is far better and when asked why they didn't return to it, officials stated that as Japs had destroyed it and some Japs had died there, they desired to shift. Told them to remain where they are for the time being but would suggest that later on when their gardens are fully producing, ~~then~~ they be made to return to old site. Seabies, grills, yaws and tropical ulcers very bad here. Four cases of dysentery present though not serious cases. These were given treatment. Latrines etc. good. Tultul had arranged with a native for his daughter to marry a young man in the village although she had already been married for an I/L. The I/L happened to be one of my cwn carriers and he complained as both he and the girl in question ~~were~~ desired to marry. The girl was ordered to be given to the I/L and Tultul warned that disciplinary action would be taken if he tried to meddle with wives of boys away at work. Proposed husband No. 2 was a "draft-dodger" and was recruited forthwith. 7 more recruits obtained here. KUMULIA have just begun to rebuild and instructed to hurry it up. The natives lined at KINALAKNA.

NUZEN, NANDA, KANOMI and AGO:

Have all returned to coast and rebuilt new villages. All satisfactory. ZIPO is a small hamlet near NUZEN.

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CENSUS.

Census figures of each village were taken and are listed at the end of this report. Village books were revised and brought up to date, but in a lot of cases, the books had been destroyed and the details were compiled on loose sheets and will later be entered in new books and issued. In accordance with Jirc. Instn. DS 7/3 1 Apr 44. these details will be held until further instructions arrive.

ROADS.

The main road from FINSCHAFEN to KELANOA is suitable for all vehicles, but past KELANOA all bridges have been removed. The road used most by Government officials previously, runs from KELANOA to KINALAKNA thence along the mountains, through KALASA MISSION and through or close to all villages on top. ZANKOA is the final village in the Kalasa Area and road goes from there to ORARAKO and

-9-

Via ZAGAHMI to WARMA. In general this road is in good condition throughout with a few bad patches. On some of the steeper grades it is very slippery after rain. Sections radiating from KALASA Mission are excellent and would be "jeepable" but for the stream crossings, and in most cases are lined with crotons and hibiscus. Tracks from coast directly inland to individual villages are fair, through climbing the open kunai terraces is very hot walking.

HEALTH.

General health of coastal villages and all villages south of KUKUYA, is fair, with a few coughs in the higher parts. KUKUYA and all inland villages north of this are suffering badly from Yaws, Tropical Ulcers, scabies and grille. Some of the smaller infants are in a pitiful condition. Practically all villages had had outbreaks of dysentery a few months ago but all signs have now disappeared, except for a few odd cases which received attention. A medical patrol in the area would do much to raise their morale and bring home to them the fact that the Government is looking after them as before and is not merely concerned with the recruiting of labour.

SANITATION.

During the patrol, special attention was paid to hygiene arrangements. All villages now have latrines and rubbish holes. In some cases latrines were very shallow, but the natives were instructed to build deep ones. Officials were given a simple explanation of the cause of dysentery and M.T.T's. were warned that it was their responsibility to look after the health side of the village, and that in future the Patrol Officers would be paying particular attention to this. Many of the inland natives showed a marked reluctance to washing themselves and their laplaps. They were told that action may be taken if they didn't improve. In a few coastal villages also this was noticed, and here the natives were ordered to wash in the sea before lining, thus assuring them of one bath.

FOOD SITUATION.

Coastal villages were most affected in regard to food. Japanese ravaged their gardens and on top of that Aust. troops settled down in different spots necessitating the removal of villages inland and planting of new gardens. Some villages were helped with ration issues. However most of the coastal villages have sufficient food though not an abundance of it. The higher villages around GERUP are well off for food and were able to supply sufficient food for about 70 police, recruits, etc. while I was passing through. Corn seed was issued to villages that required it, and all were instructed to make their gardens fully producing as soon as possible.

-10-

RECRUITING.

This Area had been recruited during operations but, as recruiting officers kept mainly to the coast, officials of the inland villages had brought down only some of the available recruits. On the patrol I lined every village in the area to compile census figures and was thus able to check on all able-bodied males still in their villages and recruit when necessary. The maximum number of recruits have now been withdrawn, and natives were told that this was to be the final recruiting patrol for this area. A total of 72 new recruits were obtained and recruiting has now been finalised for the KALASA Area.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Natives seem to be glad to see the old government back again but did not feel energetic enough to get on with the work of rehabilitation merely because they were instructed to do so. However, when I personally visited each village and even supervised the work in some cases, they realised that it had to be done immediately and were generally co-operative.

Quite a few "passes" written by Japs. were taken from officials and interpreted at 5 Aust. Div. These were mainly to the effect that Japanese troops should not destroy gardens, but pay for any food taken. Tuluks of TUNGE and BIUNGIN were given passes to take to the Japanese Intelligence at FINSCHAFEN and would presumably have been interrogated. These two natives were brought to FINSCHAFEN for further questioning.

MAPPING.

LAN sheet No. 2034, 4 miles to 1 inch, was used during patrol but it did not show all villages, and some that were shown have now changed their position slightly. Sketch map attached shows approx. positions of all villages in area. Map references for all villages are shown on separate sheet attached hereto.

KALASA MISSION SITUATION.

The two main European-type houses were almost totally demolished by Allied bombings. One small house remains and this is at present occupied by an Air Warning Wireless Coy detachment. Native mission teachers were questioned with regard to present whereabouts of enemy alien missionary, Adolf Wagner, but no further information was found.

POLICE.

PO. POLICE.

- L/Cpl. AIGUPU: Good worker who knows his job as an NCO and keeps his men under control.
- Consts. GEA and TUMA: Did good job supervising, on their own, rehabilitation of villages near to KALASA Mission during my trip to SANGA River.
- Const. LAISONG: A willing worker though he has a very high opinion of himself.
- Const. BAMA: A SEPIK boy who is very keen and capable, but not suitable for mountain work or in cold places as he is inclined to crack up.
- Const. MAIKAT: L/Cpl. pre-War who reported in at KALANOA. Was of great assistance due to his knowledge of the country and the local dialects.
- Const. BERE: Came in with MAIKAT. Was Warden before the War. Very slow and dumb.

GENERAL.

The Australian Ensign was raised in each village and lowered at sundown with due ceremony. Police guard would "Present Arms" and officials and visiting officials would line and salute. Sometimes up to 12 or 15 officials would be present and the other natives would look on in respectful silence.

Some of the old Army camps on coast were left in a filthy condition with refuse scattered about and holes dug everywhere. Would suggest that, when the coastal villages are completely settled down again, a general cleanup be organised, and each village being given a section to do.

3

A. J. Leyden Sgt.
A. J. LEYDEN. P.C.

pulat

MIGRATION

MAP REFERENCES FOR VILLAGES.

KALASA AREA.

MAP: 2034 LAE 4 miles to 1 inch.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REFERENCE.</u>
KELANOA.	(L)N 2918.
KUMUKIO.	" 1814.
SIATUM.	" 3909.
KWAMKWAM.	" 4107.
KALASA.	" 3504.
KAUNKIO.	" 3704.
BIUNGEN.	" 3601.
KIP.	(L)S 3099.
LAKONA.	" 6180.
SANGA RIVER.	" 6180.
KMEIGIA.	" 6479.
KANZARRUA.	" 4993.
RIRIWO.	" 4693.
SAMBE.	" 4692.
GA.	" 4395.
SAMEP.	" 4584.
KARAKO.	" 4596.
GERUP.	" 4196.
ZAKUBEP.	" 4194.
ZANKOA.	" 4193.
MELAWA.	" 4297.
TUNGE.	" 4198.
HUA.	" 3999.
SORWEN.	(L)N 3900.
BAKON.	" 3882.
KUKUYA.	" 3403.
WETNA.	" 3202.
SIKIKIA.	" 3105.
PAUKWANGA.	" 2807.
GITUNIA.	" 2708.
BWAMBI.	" 2109.
KUMULIA.	" 2-09.
KINALAKNA.	" 2310.
NUZEN.	" 4303.
NANDA.	" 4401.
KANOMI.	(L)S 4894.
AGO.	" 5489.

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MIGRATION

In

PARTICULARS OF CENSUS.

KALASA AREA.

MARCH '44.

VILLAGE.	ADULTS EXCL. I/L.		CHILDREN.		I/L.	TOTAL EXCL. I/L.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
KUMUKIO.	39	71	83	66	23	35.5
KFLANOA.	42	64	68	62	25	37
SIALUM.	40	106	81	60	61	60
KWAMKWAM.	25	49	32	23	23	48
KAUNKIO.	23	46	27	35	17	43.5
BIUNGEN.	16	26	10	7	6	23
KIP.	42	53	53	37	15	26
KANZANRUA.	18	27	10	16	8	31
SAMBE.	19	31	27	30	10	34
RIRIWO.	41	61	41	41	14	25
SAMEP.	23	33	22	18	5	18
GA.	15	23	29	27	3	29
KARAKO.	48	79	84	39	25	34
GERUP.	43	52	38	23	9	17
ZAKUBEP.	48	65	56	62	18	27
ZANKOA.	56	69	52	60	7	11
MELAWA.	16	29	24	21	5	24
TUNGE.	25	44	37	19	18	42
RUA.	17	30	19	12	4	19
SORWEN.	9	25	21	15	7	19
BAKON.	11	25	18	9	10	48
KUKUYA.	85	117	123	81	31	27
WENNA.	27	58	34	25	20	43
SIKIKIA.	42	67	66	55	27	37
PAUKWANGA.	21	32	33	23	12	36
GITUKIA.	38	56	53	40	19	33
BWAMBI.	17	33	24	25	4	19
UMULIA.	21	24	25	13	5	19
INALAKNA.	51	68	80	73	17	35
KEBURUM.	11	24	21	15	10	48
NUZEN.	17	20	24	13	7	29
ZEPO.	13	15	17	13	2	13
NANDA.	11	20	16	7	8	27
KANOMI.	9	15	11	12	9	30
AGO.	24	38	48	45	14	34
TOTALS.	1,002	1,595	1,397	1,125	501	333

NUMBER OF VILLAGES: 35.

Checked E.A.

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MIGRATION

In

Reck
MAY 1944

Ref 30/1

DS 30/8/5

District Office,
ANGAU
LAE
30 APR 44

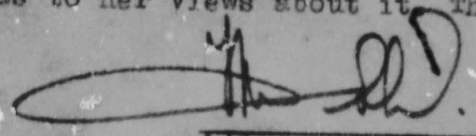
Received - free on DS 18/6.
26/6

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU, FINSCHHAFEN

PATROL REPORT No 3. 43/44- (FINSCHHAFEN)

Forwarded herewith.

2. This is a good report of a well conducted patrol.
3. DIARY ENTRY 18.3.44 - The dynamite accident referred to is the one which was taken up with NCF and resulted in NCF Order A 78/44. The matter is now referred to ADO Finschhafen for recommendation as to compensation to be paid to this native.
4. KWANKWAM The demolition of unexploded bombs in the vicinity of this village will be followed up.
5. KINALAFWA Though there is possibly not such an intention, it would appear from the report regarding the girl who was to marry an I/L that the P.O. issued an order that she must marry him, and would have no say as to her views about it. This will be enquired into.


Capt
A/District Officer

COPY - ADO FINSCHHAFEN

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DS 891
16 MAY 1944

NO Northern Region
ANGAU
FINSCHHAFFEN
11 May 44

DS 29/8

MIGRATIONS

In Ou

DO
HUKA

Patrol Report No 3/43.44 (Finschhafen).

1. Sgt Leyden seems to have carried out a thorough patrol.
2. Follow up the question of the unexploded bombs near KWANKWAM Village. This needs to be quickly taken up before 5 Aust Div Engineers move out of the area.
3. Are plans being made for a follow-up patrol or a check by Native Police to see if the natives are continuing village reconstruction?
4. The percentages of adult males under indenture has been computed for each village and are as follows :-

KURUKIO	35.5%	KELANOA	37%
SEALUM	60	KWANKWAM	41%
KAUNKIO	42.5%	BIUNGEN	23%
KIP	26	KANZANRUA	31%
SAMBE	34	RIRIWO	25%
SAMEP	28	GA	29%
KARAKO	34	GERUP	17%
ZAKUBEP	27	ZANKOA	11%
MEIAWA	24	TUNGE	42%
RUA	19	SORWEN	47%
BAKON	48	KUKUYA	27%
WETNA	45	SIFIKIA	37%
PAUKWANGA	35	GITUKIA	33%
BWAMBI	19	KUMULIA	19%
KIHALAKWA	25	KEBURUM	48%
NUZEN	29	ZKPO	13%
NA'DA	37	KANOBI	30%
AGO	36		
Total % - 331/39			

It will be seen that some of the villages are unduly high and action should be taken immediately to reduce the number of absentees under indenture to the maximum of 30%. The majority of those indentured are employed in the Finschhafen area.

5. What action is being taken to provide for a medical patrol as suggested? This should be expedited if possible, as your last staff return shows five EMAS at Finschhafen. Endeavour to arrange this with A/DADMS, Lae.

[Signature]
Major
H.R. NIALI
AD/NS HQ NORTHERN REGION

NO ANGAU (DS)

Patrol Report and comments are forwarded for your information.

2. A/Sjt Leyden shows promise as a Patrol Officer, and has done remarkably well in what is his first patrol abroad.

[Signature]
Lt Col
K.C. McMULLEN
CORD HQ NORTHERN REGION

[Handwritten notes]
17/5
KWC 7445

ulat

REGISTRATION

In

Ref No 30/2

Sub District Office, ANGAU
FINSCHLAFEN 25.4.

The District Officer,
ANGAU, North Markham District.
LAE

Subject - Patrol Report No 3 KALASA Area

1. Forwarded herewith is report of patrol by Sgt Leyden to the Kalasa Area.
2. This was a follow up of the first contact in the area and main concentration was on the re-establishment of the natives. Census was checked and relevant figures are known, although certain vital statistics have not been collected pending the receipt of instructions from HQ ANGAU re recording of census.
3. Percentage of adult male population absent under indenture is 33 1/3%. The rate is higher in some villages and lower in others. The figures will be the basis for eventual readjustment in the area.
4. It has not been possible to extract from natives any information that might give a definite indication of the fate of Adolf Wagner. Despite intensified search in the area near WAREO where he was reported to have been killed by Japs, no trace of his remains can be found.
5. Certain natives of the KALASA area were used by the enemy to carry towards SATTELBERG during the Finschhafen operation but, on the initial trip, were scattered by an attack by Allied planes, thereafter they hid in the bush and kept well clear of operations.
6. A medical patrol will be despatched to the area at first opportunity.
7. The patrol was well conducted. Sgt. Leyden is about to proceed to the HUBE area to undertake census work there.

(Signed- W. R. Dishon Capt
Assistant District Officer



Territory of Papua and New Guinea

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe (Ainschafen) Report No. 4 of 43/44

Patrol Conducted by Capt. M. J. Pitt & Asst. Sgt. J. M. Foley.

Area Patrolled Tumbe area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 13/4 1944 to 5/5 1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Recd
4761 AM 08

DS 30/5/46

District Office,
ANGAU,
LAE.
27 May 44.

H.Q.
Northern Region,
ANGAU,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHHAFEN No.4.
TAMBE AREA.

Attached are copies of abovementioned patrol report together with covering comments by ADO, FINSCHHAFEN.

NATIVE SITUATION:

Mission influence predominated in this as well as the other areas in the Huon Peninsula, and the effect of the war on such influence and native reaction is clearly illustrated in this report.

ADO FINSCHHAFEN has now an opportunity to substitute a strong Administrative influence whilst the Missions still are no longer operating. A factor which would affect the taking advantage of such opportunity is the sufficiency of staff.

Regular and constant patrolling can assist in the creation of such influence to this and other areas and it is obvious that there is much to be thus done.

ADO FINSCHHAFEN position in regard to staff is acute but other Sub-Districts are in a similar position so I can do nothing to assist him unless there are some further postings of staff to this Sub-District.

LIVESTOCK:

If we are to properly rehabilitate these native peoples who have suffered considerably through the war, one of the factors for which provision must be made is the provision to them of facilities to maintain the necessary proteins in their diet.

It is not known how pigs from the BENA District would stand a change in climate, but it is suggested that the possibility of making some arrangements in regard to thus replacing livestock in devastated areas should not be overlooked.

I concur with Capt. Pitt's remarks regarding the importance of dogs.

HEALTH:

Once again the position here, if anything of a worthwhile effort is made, is dependant on the provision of additional Medical Assistants.

REHABILITATION:

Whilst it is desirable to have community gatherings on certain Administrative visits - not village amalgamation - I also want there to be district village life even though such villages may necessarily not be large.

The advantages of communal gatherings include that of bringing isolated groups out of their isolation to meet and intermingle with their neighbours.

The danger in having communal gatherings is that officers are neglectful in their attentions to village housing, hygiene and sanitation. If communal gatherings are made, the patrolling officer must not use this as an excuse for not visiting actual villages.

The whole matter must be dealt with in proper perspective.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SIANG:

The three natives who were apprehended escaped from custody at SIO and action is being taken in regard to the persons responsible for this occurring, but unfortunately that does not recover the alleged offenders.

As soon as I can I will see what can be done about following up the alleged murder itself.

ALLEGED RAPE BY P.I.B. PERSONNEL:

Due to the elapse of time since the alleged offence was committed and various delays since, it would appear that we have lost the opportunity to take appropriate action to clear up this matter.

ADO FINSCHHAFEN memo to you - reference 18/8 of 20.5.44 - dealt with the matter.

RECRUITING:

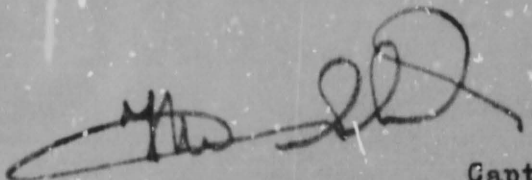
As is illustrated by the census figures, few natives are at present absent from this area. This area is, I believe, non-malarious and in consequence have no intention of doing any additional recruiting here.

CENSUS:

In the villages previously censused there has been a decrease of 240 natives in this area in the past four years. This is a decrease of 2.89%.

MAP:

From map references the villages will be plotted on the new District map now being done here.



Capt
A/District Officer.

File Ref. No. 30/2

Sub District Office Angau
MINSCHHAFEN 22.5.44

The District Officer.
Angau L.A.E.

Subject - Patrol Report Minschhafen No.4

1. Forwarded herewith is report of patrol to TIMBE area by Capt. Pitt.
2. The area has never had any concentrated administration - only annual visits by patrols. Capt. Pitt was recalled and, although this instruction was later cancelled, he was already on the way in, so was permitted to report to this Hq. He has since been instructed to report to Lae. Sgt. Foley was also instructed to report here to proceed on leave and Sgt. Maguire is required as a witness in shooting case so the area is now without a District Services representative.
3. The matters pending in the area require that an experienced officer be sent there, mainly in connection with SUNDE murder report but also to supervise general rehabilitation.
4. Shooting of two natives by Japs has been the subject of a separate memo.
5. Comparison of the total figures for 1940 and 1944 - less the villages of LONGE, MONZIUKHAN and MUMUNGGAN - shows a decrease in total population of 220. The epidemic of 1940/41 referred to is probably the main contributing factor as the birth and death figures generally indicate a fairly static position. The few indentured labourers shown are some who volunteered for work to patrols in either the WAIN or coastal SIO areas.
6. W. O. Beetham of Angau Medical Section is still at ULAP and if possible it will be arranged for him to undertake a patrol of the area.
7. The maintenance of an adequate patrol programme in the area is hindered somewhat by difficulty of communication. Water transport is the only satisfactory means and the ability of Base Sub Area to supply same has been very erratic - mainly due to priorities held by other units. Here again, if an Angau marine section vessel were available for one week per month, the position would be greatly eased. Supply for the ULAP area could then be coordinated with the delivery of rations for refugee natives.

Nik. D. ...
.....Capt.
Assistant District Officer.

Sub District Office Angau

FINSCHAFEN 7th. May 1944

PATROL REPORT - TIMBA Area.

FINSCHAFEN No. 4

PERSONNEL. VI48300 Capt. M. J. PITT.
Q124249 A/Sgt. M. FOLEY.

DURATION OF PATROL. 13th. April 1944 - 5th. May 1944 inc.

NATIVE CONSTABULARY Cpl. WAKEL
Con. KORIS
KAPUN
HIRI
SALAME
BOAU
BUSO
APUL.

OBJECTS.

1. Rehabilitation of natives of the area.
2. Checking census
3. Apprehension of Jap stragglers.
4. Attention to all Native administration matters.

DIARY

Thursday April 13th. Left station at ULAP at 0745 hrs. and arrived at WAVIT 1200 hrs. Attempted lining of natives - many absentees - postponed it until tomorrow.

Friday April 14th. Lined natives and checked census. Addressed Iuluais and Tultuls. Arranged for carriers for crossing range the following day.

Saturday April 15th. Left WAVIT and ascended to top of range thence long rough steep descent to valley. Then followed a long steady climb to a break in the range between Mt. KUMAIYONG and Mt. PORONG thence down to the village of HENGUNE.

Sunday April 16th. Talking with Iuluais and Tultuls etc.

Monday April 17th. Sgt. Foley with four native constables to SONGIN where census checked of SONGIN, HEM and GOLANKE villages. Sgt. returned to HENGUNE at 2230 hrs. Self censused YAKOT, ZANDU, BUSIAN and DERIM Villages.

Tuesday April 18th. Census checked of BOROKE Village. All village books tallied up and figures noted. Rain all day.

Wednesday April 19th. Mail sent by runner to ULAP. Patrol proceeded to CNGAKE. Lined and checked census of MUMUNGGAN and KOK villages. Camped here

11a

DIARY

continued.

Thursday April 20th. Lined and checked census of LONGE, HONZIUKNAN, TUMUM and ONGAKE villages.

Friday April 21st. Patrol left ONGAKE and went via SAMBANGAN (KOK) thence crossing TIMBE and leaving LONGE on our right to HONZIUKNAN. Then ascended leaving MUMUNGGAN on our right and then down to TORO River. Ascended then to the former village site of DAWOT. Made camp here at 1630 hrs.

Saturday April 22nd. Left DAWOT and went on to TIMOWONG, thence to HEMANG. Camp made here. Lulusis of HEMANG, GOMANDA, POBONG, DAWOT, TIMOWONG and GOMBWATC were gathered here and were addressed and spoken to at length on rehabilitation plans. All villages to line tomorrow. Natives arrived with some extra rations from ULAP.

Sunday April 23rd. Natives of HEMANG, POBUNG, GOMANDA, GOMBWATO and TIMOWONG lined and censused. Only a fraction of DAWOT natives appeared - remainder sent for. Camped at HEMANG.

Monday April 24th. Again attempted to line DAWOT natives. About 50% only present. Patrol moved to LEWEMON. Made camp here. Lined and censused natives of LEWEMON and KURUNG.

Thursday April 25th. Sgt. Foley to TAKOP - censused natives and returned to LEWEMON at 1230 hrs. Self lined and censused natives of BILIMANG, DALUGILUM, YUNGGU and DAWOT. All village books written up, tallied etc. Patrol remained here.

Wednesday April 26th. On to ETAITNO. Camp made. Lined and censused natives of ETAITNO, KANDOK and IMOM villages.

Thursday April 27th. Patrol left ETAITNO. Long descent to TALUMET river, crossed and ascended to KOIYAN village. Lined and censused natives of KOIYAN and NANDONG Villages. Camped here.

Friday April 28th. Patrol proceeded to HAMELINGAN village. This part of track particularly difficult. Heard of alleged murder of four HAMELINGAN and eleven SIANG natives by SUNDE natives some months ago. Preliminary investigations made. Camped here.

Saturday April 29th. Lined and censused natives of HAMELINGAN, SIABG and KOMUTU villages. Further investigations and in to alleged murders.

Sunday April 30th. Patrol left HAMELINGAN, descended to river and then ascended to SIANG Village. Continued on with many ascents and descents until an old SIANG garden site was reached. Camped here.

Monday May 1st. Broke camp and proceeded on at 0700 hrs. A stiff ascent and then many ups and downs until a patch of kunai reached overlooking the sea. A descent then to the KELEMEN river which was followed down to its mouth. Natives of SINGOKAI met patrol here. River crossed and camp made.

DIARY
continued.

Tuesday May 2nd. Broke camp and proceeded on to MALASANGA crossing TIMBE en route. Some delay at crossing which was difficult. Camped here.

Wednesday May 3rd. Remained at MALASANGA and with assistance of these natives, arrested three SUNDE natives in connection with alleged murders at SIANG Village. Investigations made into alleged rape of MALASANGA and SIGORKAI natives by native members of P. I. B. about two months ago.

Thursday May 4th. Patrol proceeded to WASU. Pianace arrived at 1830 hrs. with nine members of Signalling unit en route to Madang. Camped at WASU.

Friday May 5th. Patrol left WASU and went in to ULAP.

GENERAL SURVEY OF NATIVE POSITION IN TIMBE.

The patrol through the area showed the disorganisation and total disruption of village life of these natives caused through Jap intrusion, directly and indirectly. The Japs were amongst them for a comparatively short time only i.e. during their exit from the Lae and Salamua area when they crossed the Saruwageds and attempted to reach the coast again at various points from Madang to Sic. It is considered that their present disorganisation is mainly due to the Lutheran Mission exodus - European and native. The area had been fairly intensely missionised and the indigenes deprived of practically all of their initiative. It had been impressed deeply on them that it was to the Mission they must look for guidance and assistance in all things and nothing could be done without Mission sanction. The foreign native missionaries imported into the area as teachers and catechists played their parts ably and faithfully carried out their instructions. They it was who were the real leaders, not the Iuluais and Tultuls. The TIMBE natives were an amenable type and soon learnt to lean heavily and more heavily on the Mission and their imported native advisers. It suited the TIMBE people. However, the Japs came when their European leaders were taken from them and their imported native teachers decided to set off for their home towns. The indigenes were left to fend for themselves but they did poorly. They had no leadership and they had no initiative. The Japs flocked in and the TIMBE people, in small groups, fled hither and thither to spots well off the beaten track. There they hid sneaking in at night to get a little food from their own gardens which the Japs was occupying and making good use of. They planted tiny plots as opportunity occurred and got what wild foodstuffs they could. In these scattered hideouts they still are and it is our job to bring them out and get them settled down on their original village site or on a new site they choose. Again lack of leaders makes this difficult. Early in the Jap intrusion, two natives of SAMBANGAN remonstrated with them for taking all their native foods and without payment. These two were promptly shot and thereafter the Japs were left severely alone. The Japs had the native gardens, their pigs, dogs etc. but they had no carrier assistance. Former native villages are all in a most dilapidated condition through neglect and misuse; many houses, sometimes complete villages, have been burnt to the ground by the Japs. Perhaps they were cold as many houses, it appeared, had been broken up and used as firewood. An aneroid was not available and heights attained by the patrol are unknown but it

was extremely cold at times. One consolation is that the mountains took their toll of these Japanese intruders and many skeletons were passed along the track.

To summarise - The native position, as seen by me, in the TIMBE area is -

1. The natives are scattered in very small groups throughout the area, living in makeshift shelters. Members of the same village, mustered for the census check, were often seen greeting one another feelingly. It was obviously a long time since they had met.
2. The old villages will practically have to be rebuilt to be habitable.
3. The natives are practically leaderless.
4. Vegetable foods, scattered in small plots throughout the area, are sufficient. This large basin is a fertile one. However animal foods, the main source of the very necessary protein, is extremely scarce. Their pigs have been killed by the Japs and eaten but, what is more important perhaps, their dogs too. These lean lank miserable looking wretches with tails between their legs and bared teeth are what the natives relied almost entirely on for hunting - their weapons were a secondary consideration. Can these be replaced? It is suggested it is more important to replace these than their pigs. Give them the dogs and they will replace their own pigs. The introduction of dogs has deprived them of much of their skill with their weapons. They find now they can't hunt successfully without dogs.

HEALTH.

Referenced to ADAMS Di There has never been an Administration medical patrol through the area, apparently, but it is hoped to have an ANSAU medical patrol in the very near future. On the whole, the health seemed surprisingly good. There were the usual ulcers, tropical and framboesial, but not so prevalent as one would expect. In some areas, the natives were much more robust, energetic and full of joie de vivre, than in others, where they were of poor physique, lackadaisical and full only of laissez faire. In the ERAIMO and IMOM area, goitrous like swellings (iodine deficiency?) and pot bellies (hookworm?) were very obvious. However, these matters will all be left to a medical patrol to deal with at length. Apparently a serious epidemic swept through the area in 1940 - 41 affecting some portions much more than others but there was no evidence of any recent epidemic. They seem to have escaped the dysentery left in the Jap trail in many places. No medical patrols have been appointed in the TIMBE Villages.

REHABILITATION.

It is proposed to get these natives back into their former village groups as speedily as possible, not necessarily on the former sites. New sites, in some cases, have already been selected. Amalgamation of villages will be welcomed but not forced on them. Isolated family groups, however, scattered around the countryside must be abolished. Instructions to this effect have been broadcast

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throughout the area and it will be checked up on during a patrol in the near future when a patrol officer will accompany the medical Assistant. Efforts are being made to pick out a chief or chiefs for the area. If the right man were obtained, it would make things much easier. Instructions given have been limited to -

1. Gardens. Plant their normal big gardens as quickly as possible.
2. Get settled on their village sites and make themselves good houses.

Roads, rest houses etc. etc. which now are atrocious, or non existent are to be left until later. Food and housing for themselves are the all important things. From most points of view it is desirable to have the natives grouped in large communities but, with these native agriculturalists, it is not always practicable and indiscriminate compulsory amalgamation of villages must be guarded against. However, it is planned to have an area in a central position, marked out which will be the meeting place for a number of villages. Here will be -

1. Rest houses, barracks etc. for District Service, Public Health, Agricultural officials etc. on their periodic visits.
2. Native school, self supporting, for the area.
3. Dancing and play ground.
4. Picnic type native accommodation.

This will to a large extent overcome present village isolation. There will be large communities gathered here for a few days quite a number of times during the year during the biannual visits of District Service, Public Health and Agricultural officials and at appropriate times, their Amenities Officer (Lulua) will stage their dances etc. The Administration officials will still do a tour of the villages where the aged, decrepit and sick will be seen and it will be got through quickly per horse or perhaps jeep. The native Amenities Officer must arrange for tuition in dancing etc. as the art is rapidly dying owing to Mission prohibition of its practice. It is confident that, with this scheme in full swing, results would quickly be evident in a healthier more virile and much happier and larger native population. The climate is most agreeable and the soil apparently very fertile in this large TIMBE - YALUMET basin and a huge population could be supported without difficulty.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Attached are figures showing births and deaths since the last census in September 1940 and a comparison of population in 1940 with present population. No village books were available for

three villages viz. LONGE, HONENAK and MUMUNGGAN consequently previous figures unknown and also births and deaths since then. D. O.'s memo. of 19.3.44 in which he states that children will be natives under sixteen years of age was received on patrols return only. A child has been considered as a native under fourteen years.

ALLEGED MURDERS AT SIANG.

On the patrol's arrival at HAMELINGAN, something was learned of the alleged murder of six males and five females of SIANG and three males and one female of HAMELINGAN at SIANG Village some months ago, probably about six. Investigations were made and it was found that SUNDE natives were allegedly responsible. SUNDE is situated apparently in the hinterland south of MALASANGA and with the assistance of natives of this latter village three natives of SUNDE were arrested and have been brought to ULAP. Further investigations are being made and it is hoped later to effect further arrests.

ALLEGED RAPE BY P. I. B. PERSONNEL.

This has formed the subject of a separate communication vide my memo. of 7. 5. 44.

Mark D. S.
.....ept.
Assistant District Officer.

Date	Births		Deaths		I/l's 1944	Total excl. I/l's. 1944				Total excl. I/l's. 1940				Total incl. I/l's. 1944	Total Inc. I/l's. 1940	Village.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		Children M.	Children F.	Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children M.	Children F.	Adults. M.	Adults. F.			
17.4.44	31	18	22	25	2	108	86	127	150	100	99	125	156	475	484	YAKOT
	22	30	24	26	2	91	123	163	172	101	127	144	162	551	546	ZANDU
	16	13	22	18	4	72	64	85	38	83	72	79	85	313	324	BUSIAN
	18	16	8	10		59	59	71	85	52	54	64	76	274	246	DERIM
	11	5	7	5	2	36	23	50	42	44	30	36	44	153	154	BOROKE
	14	14	36	28	4	71	58	130	153	99	86	115	151	416	462	GOLANGKE
	7	9	10	20		39	41	59	65	37	44	63	64	204	208	SONGGIN
	8	10	22	22		37	44	71	69	45	51	77	71	221	244	HEM
20.4.44	12	13	15	6	1	61	65	94	100	71	62	78	99	321	311	TUMUN
						74	38	72	77					311		LONGE
	25	17	19	19		91	71	111	128	94	82	96	128	401	403	ONGGAKE
	10	19	13	12	1	66	69	106	114	90	83	88	111	356	387	KAK (SALBANTAN)
						46	33	46	44					174		MONZTUKNAN
						70	60	62	64					3		MUKJINGGAN
23.4.44	17	20	19	20		84	65	158	135	104	98	142	117	462	461	HELANG
	8	5	5	2		24	26	32	38	20	32	33	31	120	116	GOMANDA
	7	9	5	6		47	45	56	65	46	41	61	60	213	208	GOMBWATO
	4	5	9	1		34	26	47	47	41	29	44	50	154	164	TIMOWONG
	11	9	3	8		47	39	82	63	50	37	71	66	231	224	POBUNG
24.4.44	16	21	13	10		71	63	101	114	80	60	102	108	349	352	LEWATON
	8	13	20	15		34	41	52	65	39	37	56	71	192	207	KURUNG
25.4.44	9	6	8	10	2	42	42	78	85	46	47	70	83	249	248	TAKOP
	18	12	17	16		74	53	93	104	76	53	90	109	324	328	BILIMANG
	20	14	16	6	1	71	66	121	95	68	68	126	90	356	353	DALUIGLIMON
	6	9	6	10	1	38	38	71	68	44	42	67	63	216	217	YONGGU
	13	12	12	12		55	59	116	125	67	65	113	130	355	375	DAWOT
26.4.44	7	4	13	15		37	29	55	47	46	31	51	59	168	188	KANDOK
	10	10	9	8		42	39	60	63	44	20	50	58	204	175	IMOM
	14	8	33	33	3	47	48	72	67	52	57	90	82	237	291	ETAITNO
27.4.44	15	11	15	31		49	46	64	71	45	44	66	91	239	243	KOIJAN
	4	6	7	11		35	32	29	34	36	38	32	32	130	138	HANDONG
29.4.44	6	5	10	6		25	31	39	64	26	33	47	65	159	177	HAMELINGAN
			9	7		7	3	13	27	12	7	12	32	59	67	SIANG
	5	3	5	4		13	17	29	28	19	20	23	25	87	87	KOMUTU
TOTALS.	372	348	438	422	23	1797	1721	2615	2756	1777	1655	2311	2569	8912	8391	

Handwritten note:
 2/2/45
 2/2/45

Travelling Times.

Below are listed travelling times between villages:-

ULAP	to	WAVIT	4 hrs.
WAVIT	to	HENGUNE	7 hrs.
HENGUNE	to	SONGGIN	3 hrs.
HENGUNE	to	ONGGAKE	1 hr.
ONGGAKE	to	SAMBANGAN	2½ hrs.
SAMBANGAN	to	LONGE	2 hrs.
LONGE	to	HONZIUKNAN	½ hr.
HONZIUKNAN	to	DAWOT	2½ hrs.
DAWOT	to	TIMOWONG	1 hr.
TIMOWONG	to	HELANG	1 hr.
HELANG	to	DALUGILIMON	1½ hrs.
DALUGILIMON	to	TAKOP	1 hr.
DALUGILIMON	to	LEWEMON	¾ hr.
LEWEMON	to	ETAITNO	2 hrs.
ETAITNO	to	KOIYON	3½ hrs.
KOIYON	to	HAMETINGAN	5½ hrs.
HAMETINGAN	to	SIANG	2½ hrs.
SIANG	to	Camp in Garden	2 hrs.
Garden Camp	to	KELEMEN R. Mouth	5 hrs.
KELEMEN R.	to	MALASANGA	6 hrs.
MALASANGA	to	KIARI	2 hrs.
KIARI	to	WASU	¾ hr.
WASU	to	ULAP	3½ hrs.

MAP REFERENCES.

Below are listed alphabetically place names mentioned in the Report with their map reference as shown in "1 inch provisional series, TIMBE RIVER Sheet". There are errors in this sheet and Sgt Foley has collected all necessary data for the compilation of a corrected map, however there will necessarily be some delay with this owing to the essential protractor requisitioned for being unavailable.

<u>PLACE.</u>	<u>MAP. REF.</u>	<u>PLACE.</u>	<u>MAP REF.</u>
BAROKE	M877031 (app.)	YANDOK	M773039
BUSIAN	M841041	KOIYON	M747112
DALUGILIMON	M804054 (app.)	KOMOTU	M750148
DAWOT	R808949	LEWEMON	M798064
DERIM	M849046 (app.)	LONGE	R835928
ETAITNO	M767084	HAMETINGAN	R808954 (app.)
GOMANDA	M775009 (app.)	ONGGAKE	R861976
GOMBWATC	R768993	SENDONG	M740106
HAMETINGAN	M697149	SAMBANGAN	R846926
HEM	M821088 (app.)	SIANG	M698188
HELANG	M818009	SONGGIN	M835054
HENGUNE	M861021	TAKOP	M809042
HONGO	M943125 (app.)	TIMOWONG	R823987
HONZIUKNAN	R831924 (app.)	TUMUN	R85984
IMON	M777046	ULAP	M958158.

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AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

HTB/MP
In reply please
quote: 67/11/16

Headquarters,
Northern Region,
ANGAU.
13 June 44.

DS 30/5/6

WO11 BEETHAM,
Medical Assistant ANGAU,
Native Hospital,
ULAP.

MEDICAL PATROL - TIMBE AREA

1. Attached hereto is a copy of memo received from ADDS Northern Region ANGAU.
2. In view of the contents of this memo it is considered that, as soon as you have the ULAP hospital functioning, a patrol of the TIMBE area should be undertaken.
3. A splenic index test will be carried out as far as circumstances permit and the results communicated to this HQ on completion of the patrol.
4. It is reminded, for information of all concerned, that the recruiting of natives from above the 2000' level is considered unsafe.

B. H. Perc (MM PERL), CAPT
A/DAEMS HQ NORTHERN REGION ANGAU *90D*
per Hanky.

Copy: ADDS HQ NORTHERN REGION ANGAU

Sytn

*Previous papers re
Probably a Patrol Report
from Huon*

*He thought
ca. 6/6* *7/16*

PA 9/23/6

la



DS
921

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
1 Jun 44
DS 30/5/6.

HQ ANGAU

Patrol Report Finschhafen No 4 of 1943/44.

1. Attached is an informative Patrol Report by Capt M.J. Pitt, ADO.
2. Capt. Pitt has now left the area, but Capt J.P. White, ADO, will shortly be posted to SIO from where he will control that area. From an administrative point of view the area has been sadly neglected in the past, and the Lutheran Mission has been more or less in sole control of the natives. With the absence of Missionaries and with vigorous patrolling this state of affairs will be overcome.
3. One of the first tasks will be to find the leading influential men, have them appointed Luluais and then instructed in their duties as village leaders. Capt White has had sufficient experience to be able to properly group the natives into villages or hamlets, whichever is most suitable, and the time is ripe for the establishment of proper villages, on good sites with suitable housing and sanitation arrangements. The Census shows nearly 9,000 natives who can all be visited in a three weeks patrol and this together with Ulap, Selepet, Komba and Sio areas will fully occupy the time of an ADO and Patrol Officer, whose work will be purely native administration, as all troops have left the area.
4. This is the first area where the natives have lost dogs to the enemy and it is considered that no action should be taken until a further check has been made as to the absence of dogs. In all other areas the dogs have been better fed and stronger than in peace times, due to having eaten dead Japs, and it is felt another patrol will show the same in this area. Due to the disease etc., usually introduced by village dogs, I am not in favour of supplying same to the natives. If the pigs are in the bush the natives will hunt them, dogs or no dogs.
5. With so few natives absent under indenture, rehabilitation should be easy. It is not proposed to recruit any labour from the area until it is learned whether or not these people suffer from malaria.

agree

Lt Col
K.C. McMULLEN
COMD HQ NORTHERN REGION

Copy To :- DO Huxon.

Soemmer 9/6
aa
Law
8/c

9 JUN 44



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Melake (Finschhafen) Report No. 5 of 43/44

Patrol Conducted by Sgt. A. J. Leyden

Area Patrolled Hube area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 4/5/1944 to 8/6/1944

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

		MUGF	
		In	
Females in Child Birth		M	F

PATROL REPORT - HINSCHWAFEN NO. 3.

AREA PATROLLED: HUBE Area.

DATE LEFT STATION: 4 May 44. DATE RETURNED: 8 Jun 44.

PERSONNEL: PATROL OFFICER: SGT. LEYDEN, A. J. SGT. P.171
 R.F.O. # 2485 Sgt. MANTENEBU.
 2502 L/Cpl. B. POLIT.
 2181 Const. MIRONG.
 3781 " SAWIMBA.
 3893 " UGIRIP.
 3884 " ISAMBAP.
 3403 " MELAWASI.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Complete Census of Area.
 to apprehend deserters.
 General administrative duties.

DI.RY.

- 4.5.44. Left District Office KAKAROG 1105 hrs, with 3 Constables, 1 pers. servant, carriers and paramount ritual of HUBE. Passed through KIPILOR, GORUMBO, KUMAU, and arrived MARARUA 1745 hrs. Rained.
- 5.5.44. Heavy rain this morning. Left MARARUA 1210 hrs, passing through BOLINGBANGANG and reached NANUO 1610 hrs.
- 6.5.44. Dep. NANUO 0800 hrs. Good slowly cut road to JUNZAIN which was reached 1300 hrs. Very dull day and cold and wet tonight.
- 7.5.44. Left JUNZAIN 0805 hrs. Sid after firing walk reached JOANGENG, the first village in HUBE AREA. Sent word that local natives were to clean up the KULUNGUTU E.L.G. Next morning. Lunched here and dep. 1300 hrs. Crossed headwaters of HONGI River and then a long climb up to KULUNGUTU. Arrived here 1630 hrs. Was met by two members of ANW DET, and Sgt. MANTENEBU and Const. MIRONG.
- 8.5.44. Rained most of day. Went to E.L.G. after lunch and finding it in good order, signalled AD HINSCHWAFEN, as I was expecting Colonel Murray to come to this Area on an agricultural survey. Answer received tonight to effect that Col. Murray's trip is cancelled due to his illness. A trunk containing a few items of the late Capt. Hursthouse's gear had been recently brought in from the east and these were packed for forwarding to AD HINSCHWAFEN.
- 9.5.44. I had previously sent word that I wanted to see as many officials as possible today and about 50 Iduais, Iduais and med. Iduais lined this morning. Some very ragged caps were exchanged for new ones and particulars

- xx taken of villages whose books had been destroyed. Gave talk outlining my proposed patrol route, what I intended to do, and what I expected them to do, for benefit of healthful I described causes of dysentery, etc., and instructed them re preventative measures.
- Received a few I.O.U.S. given by US Spotters for carrying.
- 10.5.44. Drearly wet day. Got rations ready for patrol.
- 11.5.44. Detained Sgt. and two Const. to remain at station as loaders etc and remainder of patrol departed GUNJUNYU 1000 hrs. Natives of UNGSESE and BERAKWAIYU were waiting at a small landing on road near UNGSESE village. Lined and census figures taken. Went on, passing through BERAKWAIYU village and arr. YAPANG 1540 hrs. Natives of KURUMBA and NENGI were also waiting, at NENGI, KURUMBA was censused. Rest house here not yet completed so I camped in school house.
- 12.5.44. YAPANG and NENGI lined and checked and new book issued to the former. Dep. YAPANG 1200 hrs, passed through NENGI 1540 hrs. and arrived LALANG 1525 hrs. US Spotters previously stationed here were recalled a few weeks ago. Heavy rain during late afternoon and night.
- 13.5.44. LALANG natives lined in drizzling rain and patrol left here 0900 hrs and arrived PAWZORON 1300 hrs. Censused PAWZORON.
- 14.5.44. Left PAWZORON 0850 hrs. 12 hrs. to SIU which was lined and checked, another hour to AVENG-GU which was reached 1300 hrs. Census taken. No rest house here, so instructed to have one built. Camped in old but fairly clean native hut.
- 15.5.44. Dep. AVENG-GU 0800 hrs. Two hours walk to NENGBATI, a very large and clean village. Census taken.
- 16.5.44. Left NENGBATI 0800 hrs and climbed high dividing range. Track is fair and a slight sunny day for a change. Reached NOLANENE 1145 hrs. Lined and censused KEILI and ZANGGUNG. Written type of natives in both these villages and all lying and using their best to deceive me. Some natives of both these places had been working for the Japs under compulsion and had only returned during the last month or so. Have been in KOTTE area meanwhile. Their names were marked in pencil "Jap" in the book and when I called each name the officials would say "he's sick" or "is in WAIN on business." Didn't believe either excuse so sent police to investigate. They soon returned with every one of the defaulters. Present officials were derated and now ones were selected out of a bad lot and put on probation. Defaulters will come with me. I addressed a group of officials from other local villages and warned them not to try the same stunt when I came to their villages. I did not have any more trouble in this respect and all ox Jap carriers lined.

- 17.5.44. SOHAWATE censused. Pop. 1045 hrs. Reached SIBBERG 1200 hrs. where a number of villages had been sold to Japanese. Fined and censused ZHAKATEK, OUSOUBERG and KOR this afternoon. As there were about 1000 natives here I took the opportunity of assembling them and gave them a good talk. A few deserters were mentioned here.
- 18.5.44. Checked NUBOUR, GEDDEBES, QUAR, UDANBERG, ZATIPZANE, MIBI and NABAN. Runner arrived tonight with news and news to advancing to that AMW DELICIOUS were recruited and would be eye KUBUNGUBU today.
- 19.5.44. Censused BEUT and departed SIBBERG to 10 hrs. Cliff climb to GADALAKING mission, then down to GAGUNYING which was reached 1245 hrs. Censused D-PAUBUNG and DANGGELA. heavy rain this morning and didn't leave till 1120 hrs
- 20.5.44. ARR. ARBAGBERG 1200 hrs and censused village, also DOGSOKE. Pop. 1000 hrs and arrived KINDI 1770 hrs.
- 21.5.44. Fined and checked SIBBERG and SAKIBERG. Runner arrived from NIBOTWAL with mail and instructions to adjust percentage of 1/15 to be W 5% of result makes only about at work. Sent word to villages of villages already visited to meet me along road or at KUBUNGUBU when their village books so they desolves could be selected for release from work.
- 22.5.44. KINDI KINDI and dep. 1005 hrs. ARR. UDUNYING 1100 hrs. Best kept village to date. Censused UDUNYING and UTAHAYUNG.
- 23.5.44. Dep. 1000 hrs. Good road to KABANG and on way reached 1000 hrs. natives flood and census checked. Fined and checked ZATIPZAN, WANKKI and ZATIPZAN and got away 1220 hrs. Crossed KUA River and steep rough climb to ZHAKATEK. Continued on to AWEZEMBERG on good road but in the rain.
- 24.5.44. Censused AWEZEMBERG and ZHAKATEK. On to AWEZEMBERG 21 hrs. Mail and food bars. Fined and also SAKANGA. got out 1000 hrs. Mail sent to WIZINGU and it was censused, also FANDU. As usual don't work to FAFU. heavy rain during afternoon.
- 25.5.44. Censused citizens of FAFU and DANING. Old book destroyed so new one compiled and revised. Dep. 1100 hrs. and ARR. ZHAKATEK 1270 hrs. Checked this village and 60 minutes walk down to road to KUBUNGUBU.
- 26.5.44. In response to my instructions, a large number of old order were waiting with field books. More villages were over-looked, percentages were completed and names of natives so as released were selected. Write official mail.
- 27.5.44. Two constables left to collect mail and 4000 bars and other expenses going south to ADU NIBOTWAL. Quantity of food and clothing taken in by runner.
- 28.5.44. 8.15. Arrived KUBUNGUBU 10.00. Censused about 1000 natives and 1000 bars. Fined and also SAKANGA. Mail sent to WIZINGU and it was censused, also FANDU. As usual don't work to FAFU. heavy rain during afternoon.
- 29.5.44. Dep. 1000 hrs. Good road to KABANG and on way reached 1000 hrs. natives flood and census checked. Fined and checked ZATIPZAN, WANKKI and ZATIPZAN and got away 1220 hrs. Crossed KUA River and steep rough climb to ZHAKATEK. Continued on to AWEZEMBERG on good road but in the rain.
- 30.5.44. Censused AWEZEMBERG and ZHAKATEK. On to AWEZEMBERG 21 hrs. Mail and food bars. Fined and also SAKANGA. got out 1000 hrs. Mail sent to WIZINGU and it was censused, also FANDU. As usual don't work to FAFU. heavy rain during afternoon.
- 31.5.44. Censused citizens of FAFU and DANING. Old book destroyed so new one compiled and revised. Dep. 1100 hrs. and ARR. ZHAKATEK 1270 hrs. Checked this village and 60 minutes walk down to road to KUBUNGUBU.
- In response to my instructions, a large number of old order were waiting with field books. More villages were over-looked, percentages were completed and names of natives so as released were selected. Write official mail.

19.5.44. Dep. 1000 hrs. Good road to KABANG and on way reached 1000 hrs. natives flood and census checked. Fined and checked ZATIPZAN, WANKKI and ZATIPZAN and got away 1220 hrs. Crossed KUA River and steep rough climb to ZHAKATEK. Continued on to AWEZEMBERG on good road but in the rain.

20.5.44. Censused AWEZEMBERG and ZHAKATEK. On to AWEZEMBERG 21 hrs. Mail and food bars. Fined and also SAKANGA. got out 1000 hrs. Mail sent to WIZINGU and it was censused, also FANDU. As usual don't work to FAFU. heavy rain during afternoon.

21.5.44. Censused citizens of FAFU and DANING. Old book destroyed so new one compiled and revised. Dep. 1100 hrs. and ARR. ZHAKATEK 1270 hrs. Checked this village and 60 minutes walk down to road to KUBUNGUBU.

22.5.44. In response to my instructions, a large number of old order were waiting with field books. More villages were over-looked, percentages were completed and names of natives so as released were selected. Write official mail.

noticed during the patrol. While in trail, various illnesses were
noted at intervals in trail and in various illnesses were

RESULTS

parts since the last patrol. Sections showed signs of quite a bit of work done on the rougher
roads in general, were good, somewhat excellent. Some

ROADS

Some villages had their roads taken or destroyed by cars and
the bridges of course were not included in the road work.
one or two villages except in case of BERING where the road was
was 1/2 mi. at NARVAL. There were no other villages
located. Whatsoever of some villages and others in the
rough road was not noted to have changed except in a few
villages, due to increase of traffic, especially during the
last date. A slight increase of population was noted in most
of the villages, and other villages were also noted to
be in various stages of this report. Last census patrol of this
complete census was taken at mile 100. BERING

CENSUS

0.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL, KULUVA, and other small villages.
1.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
2.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
3.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
4.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
5.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
6.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
7.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
8.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
9.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
10.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
11.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
12.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
13.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
14.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
15.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
16.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
17.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
18.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
19.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.
20.6.44	Dep. BERING, passed through NARVAL and other small villages.

Popul

and cold, but very little scabies, tropical ulcers or trachoma. However, I think a medical patrol through the MBE area when practicable would be very much appreciated by the natives.

SANITATION.

Villages now seem to have a good idea of what is required with regard to sanitation and hygiene, and whenever natives were addressed, special emphasis was placed on this subject.

GARDENS.

Food situation is good in MBE Area, and a large variety of European fruit and vegetables are grown. English potatoes and cabbage the most plentiful.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

Some portions of the MBE Area had been heavily recruited and others under-recruited compared to number of natives indentured in pre-war days. Acting on instructions received from AD FINSCH, where over 50% of adult male population were indentured, natives were selected for release to bring the percentage down to 25%.

COMMUNICATIONS.

US Spotting parties were withdrawn during April, and NG AWW C/Y DET were recalled to May 44. There is now no means of radio communication in the area. E.Y.G. is still in good order and suitable for Piper Cub planes. However as it is a bit on the short side (about 210 yds) the Cubs have difficulty taking off if they have a load, owing to the altitude. A Cub could land all right with one passenger but could not take off with one without running a bit of a risk.

DESERTERS.

Ten deserters were apprehended in their villages, but six of these were in such a bad state of health that their discs were taken and their C/S will be terminated. The four were sent to AD FINSCHBACH under escort. One deserter had returned to KEILI very ill and died there.

OFFICIALS.

Officials seem to be doing their jobs fairly well, but a few of them need watching especially around the KEILI, ZANGGUNG, NOMANENE section. Paramount Inual accompanied patrol throughout

Popul

MGB

-9-

and was very helpful. This Paramount, DOMUNG, is wide awake, rules his area with a strong hand, and takes pride in his knowledge of "the Law". In pre-war days some officials told him the population figures of various countries including New Guinea and he ever since he's been bewailing the fact that New Guinea is underpopulated. Any person trying to plan "a better deal for New Guinea natives" would find this a very sympathetic listener and may get some helpful suggestions.

GENERAL.

As previous wartime patrols in this area were mainly concerned with special jobs, I encourage officials to bring forward any troubles or queries with the object of clearing up all loose ends. A few cases of alleged rape, stealing, etc. were brought up and where necessary the parties concerned were sent to ADJ WINSOR-HARREN for trial.

One outstanding feature of the KUBE area is the customs as regards wives. Quite a number of the older men have 2 or 3 wives (the record being 4 wives and 12 children) but the Paramount is doing his best to put an end to this. However a lot of strife is caused by the custom of divorcing old wives and marrying younger women. I stopped a few fights between cast off wives and the new favourites and on one occasion an ex-wife attacked her previous husband.

Although this state of affairs is the local custom, it certainly doesn't help keep the domestic peace. Perhaps on some future occasion, when post war plans are being discussed, it may be worth while considering whether such native customs be allowed to continue or whether they should adopt some sort of divorce laws similar to our own with a view to promoting domestic peace.

Another noticeable feature is their "sing sings." I was informed that in Mission days, the Mission was very much against sing sings and were very strict about them. However, since the Mission had gone, the natives seem to be relieved and villages "singsing" practically every night to make up for lost time.

MAP.

KULUNGTIU overlay sheet as corrected by Capt. Boyan was used during the patrol. Copy is attached hereto with route of my patrol marked.

A.P.C.

SGT. MANTENEBE: good, steady, and reliable. NO, but he was recalled during my patrol for transfer to PADANG.

L/CPL. BOPHIT: relieved MANTENEBE. Capable and strict. Conduct excellent.

Const. MIRDANG: has been in NUBE Area since about last October, and knows it well. Conducted himself well during my patrol and stay for the long time that he was stationed here alone. A NUBE native, and was very helpful. Good worker.

ISAMIRAP)
BALAWASI)
mainly used as runners or with spotter. Carried out their duties well and conduct good.

To Rfc
Lec
✓

A. Snyder SGT.
 TRIP... OFFICER. A.M.S.A.U.

PARTICULARS OF CENSUS.

HUBE AREA. MAY 1946.

*checked on to
Bureau Book
Form 4 46*

VILLAGE	BIRTHS	DEATHS	ADULTS EXCL. I/L.		CHILDREN		I/L.	TOTAL INCL. I/L.	% MALE ADULT I/L.
			M.	F.	M.	F.			
SAPRANG.	23	23	41	68	6	49	24	242	36.9
MINDI.	20	13	46	72	54	76	20	247	30.7
TULANG.	29	18	49	128	78	79	42	369	45.5
UNGSEBI, BERUKWAINU.	22	8	55	96	65	62	16	294	22.5
KO KUIBA.	13	9	16	41	36	30	20	143	55.6
EMDENING.	10	9	23	37	31	25	12	126	32.2
HENGI.	11	10	15	34	31	26	13	119	46.4
YAPANG.	15	9	21	30	31	53	13	138	38.8
LALANG.	10	9	43	83	51	64	24	265	55.8
PAWDA R.H.	13	7	29	77	54	60	26	256	47.3
SIU.	13	2	21	44	29	33	23	150	52.2
AVENG-GU.	21	17	41	82	62	56	37	278	47.4
SENGBATI.	26	12	52	108	61	66	41	348	44.1
KEILI.	7	8	34	55	37	27	6	179	15.0
ZANGGUNG.	8	10	23	42	22	29	4	130	17.8
KOLANEM.	21	19	59	92	82	87	16	356	21.3
ZENGAREN, SUNGSUNG.	16	15	61	85	30	80	21	337	35.6
KUMBUT, GEDLING, SUAK.	18	29	31	61	56	53	11	212	26.1
UBARANG, WESA.	15	16	35	61	69	52	11	228	29.3
KO R.	12	4	38	44	38	39	4	166	9.5
ZWIEZAP.	12	6	30	35	46	37	4	152	16.8
DUBI, PARAU.	29	31	68	102	91	82	15	350	18.7
BEUT.	8	11	24	28	26	22	3	106	11.1
LOGANUNG.	6	6	13	30	18	15	11	87	45.8
SENGGETA.	7	9	56	41	21	29	7	144	16.2
TOTALS. (O/F.)	401	308	694	1571	1299	1178	424	5360	792.2

PAGE 2.

GENSUS PARTICULARS. HUBE AREA.

VILLAGE	BIRTHS	DEATHS	ADULTS EXCL. I/I. M.	CHILDREN M. F.	I/I.	TOTAL INCL. I/I.	% RATE ADULT I/I.
BE UCHP BURNARD.	401	308	894	1299	484	5866	792.2
ARAGANANG, KHELA.	27	9	21	46	11	214	26.2
LO-SA.	14	15	18	22	24	151	37.1
SYEVITTE.	9	6	22	31	12	138	34.2
TULAMATONG.	17	13	26	39	18	169	40.9
ZEBANG.	21	22	66	101	26	366	28.2
ZALINGPA.	15	11	27	39	8	143	22.8
WANKI.	20	15	42	44	9	176	20.4
BUTAMARONG.	13	15	30	27	7	142	18.9
ZENGURU.	13	12	38	43	13	193	25.5
KWENZENGZENG, GENATEKI.	15	10	29	29	9	124	23.7
KWENKINDAIGU.	13	19	37	45	16	190	30.2
SANDIGA.	5	3	18	20	2	76	14.0
PIFOU.	9	19	32	31	8	158	30.9
ZAFIU, BARRILU.	6	-	21	33	8	137	21.6
BWANGU.	17	18	26	27	18	169	40.0
LAGHANG.	21	17	40	66	30	264	42.6
GEATENG, BETICEPI.	24	12	58	66	23	285	28.4
KUJONG, GUBU.	15	-	36	40	10	167	31.7
TIKEN.	4	-	23	26	5	99	17.8
BESIBONG, ZINGLINGU.	44	14	113	120	17	499	13.1
SITAMANA, BURONG.	29	12	37	83	29	272	43.9
HULUJING.	8	-	17	26	8	113	32.0
ARONG.	7	-	14	21	8	79	26.3
BUNGGANGKO.	13	-	32	45	11	153	25.5
GAITENG.	16	-	37	44	11	184	22.9
KUJPAU, BENEJU.	13	-	35	40	5	152	12.5
TOTALS.	814	535	1800	2464	770	10186	1514.8

Checked in
to Census Book

Where deaths not shown, it means book destroyed and no accurate check possible.

RECEIVED
26 JUN 1944
Date

District Office,
ANGAU,
AAE

DS 30/10/10

24 JUN 44

HQ NORTHERN REGION,
ANGAU, AAE

PATROL REPORT FINSCHHAFEN NO 5

Attached is the above report covering patrol by Patrol Officer Heyden to KUBE Sub-Division and ADO Finschhafen's covering comments.

2. The following features are noticeable in regard to which correction is necessary, and ADO FINSCHHAFEN has been instructed to inform this and other officers in his command accordingly:-
(a) Instead of visiting several of the villages they assembled before the patrolling officer at a central point. This is most unsatisfactory, especially when done by junior officers. Each village should be visited and natives lined and in this way the village itself receives a visit and an inspection.

(b) Several villages are mentioned in the report which are not shown on the map and others are spelt differently to the way in which they are spelt on the map. The Patrol Officer will be instructed to prepare a new map showing location of all the villages mentioned in his report and to adhere to recognised map spellings unless they are obviously incorrect, in which case both spellings should be shown opposite the villages in question - incorrect spellings in brackets - so that NGP and other maps can be corrected.

DIARY ENTRY 3.5.44

The fact that some of these natives had been carrying for the enemy and that Capt Boyan had previously experienced difficulty with them, necessitated the taking of some disciplinary action.

The dismissal on the spot of several village officials was undoubtedly necessary to straighten out the area. ADO Finschhafen has been instructed to obtain the following particulars:

- Names and village of those dismissed.
- Names of new appointments and their qualifications.

CENSUS

It is obvious that no further labourers can be recruited from this area as it has reached the figure of 30% of adult males absent under indenture.

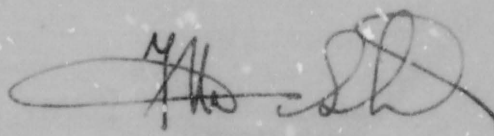
This 30% figure is on the area as a whole and adjustments will have to be made so that there is no more than 30% absent from each village. As stated by the ADO Finschhafen this is in hand and will be followed up.

HEALTH

No specific mention of this is made in the report by the patrolling officer. This omission should not have occurred. ADO Finschhafen however intends to have a medical patrol of the Area made as soon as possible.

GENERAL

Copies of patrol report received are not sufficient to send three copies to Regional HQ. Instructions have been issued to ensure that in future sufficient copies are received.


A/District Officer Capt

ul

MGR

DS 30/5/8

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
LAE
4 Jul 44

DO
ANGAU
LAE

Patrol Report PINSONHAFEN No 5

Receipt of above Report by Sgt A. J. Leyden, forwarded under cover of your memo 30/1 of 24 Jun 44 is acknowledged.

2. Your instructions in regard to proper method of lining natives in their own villages for the purpose of recording census, thus ensuring that an inspection of each village is made at the same time are noted. No mention is made in the report of the condition of housing in villages.
3. Health of the natives in the area would appear to be satisfactory - this can be confirmed by the early visit of a medical patrol.
4. Food position is satisfactory. Supplies of fresh seed for planting purposes are available from A S at Shaggy Dump.
5. The attitude of natives towards authority should improve now that those failing to appear for census have received punishment.
6. A later report on the Patrol Officer's observations relative to marriage and divorce customs in HUBE Sub-Division will be of interest.
7. Two copies of Patrol Reports are sufficient for this HQ at present.

[Signature]
Capt
for ADDS HQ NORTHERN REGION

HQ
ANGAU

Forwarded.

Lt-Col
K. C. McMullen
COMD. HQ NORTHERN REGION

5 Jul 44

[Handwritten initials]

ul

MUGB

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

Ref: 3/2
Sub District Office
ANGAU FINSCHTAFFEN
15 Jun 44

DI ANGAU LAE

Subject: Patrol Report FINSCHTAFFEN No.5.

1. Report of patrol by Patrol Officer LEYDEN to the HUBE sub division is forwarded herewith.
2. Main objects of patrol were to observe the progress made in the re-settlement of the natives and also, by means of a census check, to ascertain the percentage absent under indenture and the position generally in comparison with the last recorded statistics.

CENSUS: Figures show that 30% of the adult males in the area are absent under indenture and particulars have been obtained of those villages where a higher percentage are absent. Action to reduce the number absent in such cases will be taken at first opportunity.

Earlier estimate by W. PAULEY that an increase in the population since the last census had occurred was verified.

HEALTH: This area is next in line for a medical patrol. The medical NCO with "C" Coy PIB gave some limited treatments when he was stationed at KULUNGUFU, but these were by no means comprehensive. MAINS intention is for Sgt SUMMERSCALE to patrol the area on his return from leave.

GARDENS: This area has always been noted for its fertility and the natives should never have any terrific food problems.

COMMUNICATIONS: The E L C at KULUNGUFU can only be used for lightly laden Piper Cubs; the difficulty is in taking off with any weight additional to that of the pilot. The altitude of approx 4000 feet is the deciding factor.

OFFICIALS: Paramount Lulua BOMUG is the outstanding personality and, with proper guidance, is capable of maintaining considerable influence for good over the area. Those officials who have been placed on probation will be observed for necessary future action.

GENERAL: Those natives who failed to attend for census purposes were prosecuted here and each was awarded one month IRT.

Comments in Capt BRYAN's Report - FINSCHTAFFEN No.1 of 18 Mar 44 (Para 3, page 7) give an indication of the slowness with which certain sections responded and those natives of KEILI and ZANGGUNG who were troublesome on this occasion continued to act in a similar manner. A number of these had carried for the Jap from the

Area towards KALASA whilst the operation was in progress.

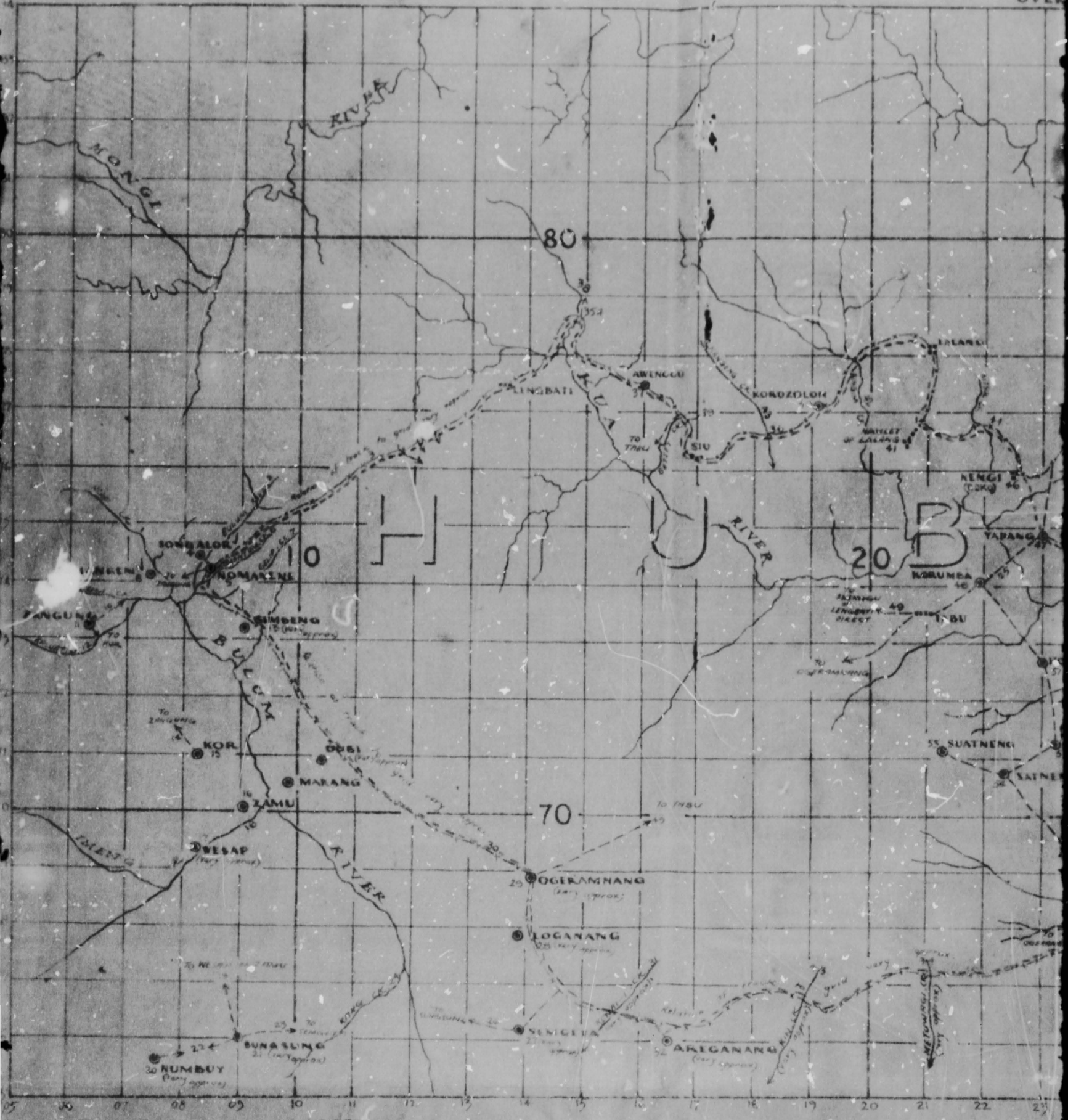
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the FINSCHHAPEN area. There is nothing to indicate that this act was not voluntary, although it may have been with the intention of facilitating the enemy's departure from the area so that no actual operations would eventuate there. At any rate, the natives concerned had guilty consciences and were anxious to keep out of the way of this and preceding patrols. They have now received punishment for their act of failing to obey an instruction to attend for the purpose of census, at any rate.

The comments on the divorce position suggest that that situation is rather complicated in the area. The conduct of the mission has probably had a bearing on this, but the fact that the women are a more virile type than the men probably also has its influences. The state of affairs will bear watching. It may be an intensification due to the removal of mission control on such matters, as also witness the keenness on 'singsings'.

3. Sgt LEYDEN will shortly undertake a patrol of a similar nature amongst the K-TIE people.

W R Dichen
(W R Dichen) Capt
Assistant District Officer.



LEGEND

Rivers and creeks. ~~~~~

Villages: xx provisional sheet, ●

Villages added, ●

Main tracks travelled during patrol. - - - - -

Reported main tracks. - - - - -

Native tracks travelled during patrol. - - - - -

Reported native tracks. - - - - -

PATROL ROUTE. A.S. KEYSER. - - - - -

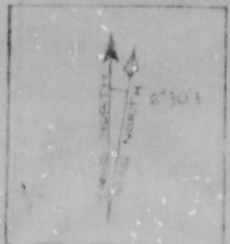
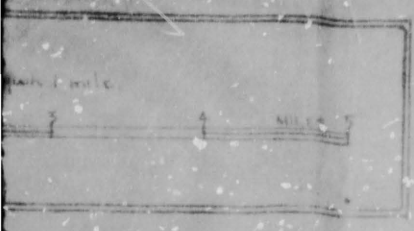
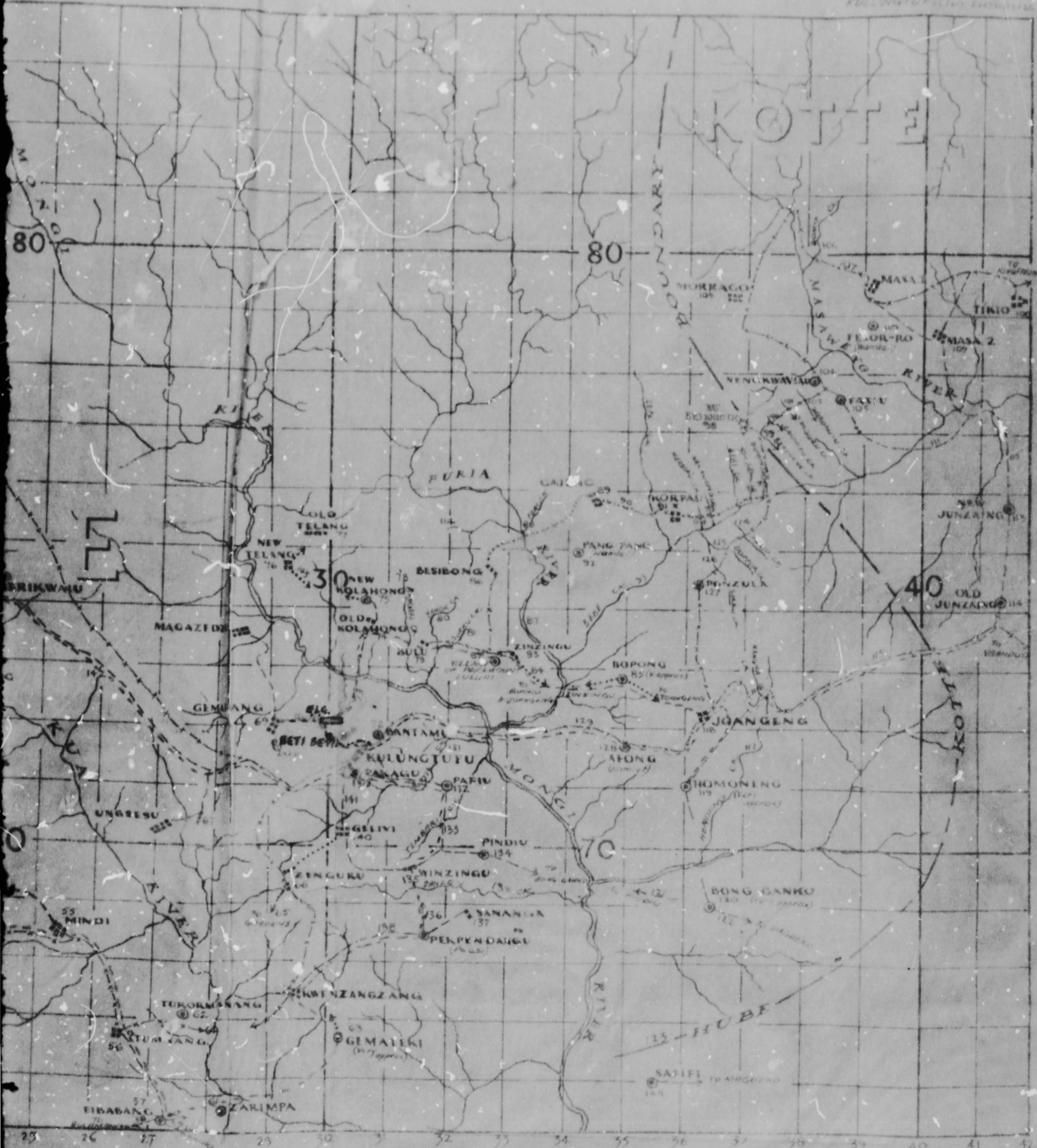
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HHHHH

TUFU

30/10/39

KULUNGTUFU DISTRICT



ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS
 by
 MAJOR BOYD R. R. ADU
 To accompany Patrol Report

PATROL REPORT. FINSCHAFEN
NOBÉ.

(FORMERLY NEW BRITAIN)
DIST.

To: ROOKE ISLAND

By: CAPT. A. R. BLOXHAM

DURATION: 6.2.44 -- 28.3.44

407/H

Report of a patrol by Capt. A.A. Bloxham, A.D.O. to Rooke Island.

Personnel: Capt. A.A. Bloxham and five members of the Royal Papuan Constabulary

Duration: From 6.2.1944 to 28.3.1944

Purpose:

- (1) Assisting U.S. troops in area patrolled
- (2) Restoration of administration control
- (3) Recruiting native labour for Cape Gloucester
- (4) Investigation of landing of allied pilot at Aramot during Japanese occupation of Rooke I.

Last routine patrol made in 1940

Introduction

Operations in the Siassi area were controlled by H.Q. U.S. Alamo Force and I was standing by for two months before action was agreed upon. The final decision was made at a conference held on 5.2.1944 - I was not at this conference through failure to notify me that it was being held. At 1700 hrs on 6.2.1944 I was informed that it had been arranged for me to proceed direct to Rooke I. at 1800 hrs. When it was realised that I had not been invited to the conference it was decided that I should proceed to Cape Gloucester and consult the U.S. Marine detachment which was to operate in the area. Accordingly I proceeded by sea to Cape Gloucester on 7.2.1944 and reported to U.S. Marine H.Q. on 8.2.1944. I was informed that I would proceed to Rooke I. with a Marine party in approximately seven days, but at 1400 hrs this order was countermanded and I was instructed to leave as an advance party at 0600 hrs on 9.2.1944. I drew rations for one month and proceeded by sea to Rooke I. on 9.2.1944 disembarking near ARAMOT I. where I was informed that the Marines would land in seven days time.

However at 1800 hrs on 11.2.1944 I received information that the Marines would land at GISARUM on 12.2.1944. Accordingly I proceeded towards GISARUM, but the Marines had left for AUPWEL before I could contact them, and I therefore proceeded to AUPWEL where I was informed that the original plans had been changed and that the U.S. forces were leaving Rooke I and could take a few recruits only. It was arranged that recruits would be picked up near ARAMOT in five days time and I proceeded with recruits to that area. Once again plans were changed and I travelled to GISARUM where recruits were to be concentrated for shipment on 1.3.1944. On arrival at GISARUM letters dropped by plane advised that I was to remain at GISARUM for transport to FINSCHHAVEN and that there was no transport available for transporting the recruits. I remained at GISARUM awaiting transport for 28 days.

Lack of wireless communication and the continual changes of plans and shipping arrangements made a routine patrol impossible and my movements were governed by the recruiting and feeding recruits for Cape Gloucester.

Noted.
A.A.
7/4.

(2)

DIARY

- 6 .2.44. 1800 hrs embarked APC 12 FINSCHHAVEN.
- 7 .2.44. 1800 hrs disembarked CAPE GLOUCESTER. Proceeded ANGAU.
8. 2.44. Reported US Marine H.Q. Instructed to prepare to leave for ROCKE I with Marine Force in seven days time. 1400 hrs. instructed to proceed ROCKE I. at 0600 hrs on 9.2.1944. Drew rations for one month.
9. 2.44. By barge to Polpol anchorage, near ARAMOT I. Proceeded to YANGLA village and camped. Sent runner to TARAWE to ascertain whereabouts A.I.B. party in order to establish wireless contact with Cape Gloucester.
10. 2.44. Informed assembled local village officials of present war situation, need for recruits, and arranged for maratta roofing sheets to be sewn up for transport to Gloucester. Made preliminary enquiries re pilot who landed at ARAMOT I.
- 11.2.44. Visited ARAMOT and adjacent area to examine ammunition left behind by Japanese troops and other points in connection with landing of allied pilot. 1400 hrs. received radio message via A.I.B that Marines would land at GISARUM on 12.2.44 and not near ARAMOT.
- 12.2.44. Left YANGLA 0700 hrs and travelled by canoe via GIAM ANDOK, ARONAI MOTH and SUMPANAM to Gus anchorage, arriving 1800 hrs. Thence to OPAI village.
- 13.2.44. To TARAWE village where contacted Lieut. Hall and A.I.B party. Assembled local village officials and informed them of future movements of patrol. Message received that Capt. Money and O.C. Marine detachment would visit TARAWE on 14.2.44.
- 14.2.44. Sent natives to recover equipment hidden by Capt. Money. Obtained information from Lieut. Hall. Marine officer did not visit TARAWE.
- 15.2.44. Visited GISARUM to contact Marines but found they had left at 0600 hrs. Returned to TARAWE. Runner brought message 1800 hrs advising that Marines had proceeded to AUPWEL.
- 15 .2.44 Lieut. Hall and party left for FINSCHHAVEN. Visited GOMOLONGAL and OPAI villages, obtained recruits and sent them direct to AUPWEL. Returned to TARAWE.
- 17.2.44. Visited OBONGAI, BARANG, OLOM, GOM, and GASAM, obtaining recruits at each village.
- 18.2.44. Visited OROPOOT, MARARAMU, and AROT. At AROT saw Capt. Money (A.I.B.) who stated that troops were leaving Rocke I on 19.2.44.
- 19.2.44 To U.S. Marine camp at AUPWEL. Informed that 40 natives only could be taken and that no other ships would visit to his anchorage.

(3)

- 20.2.44. Barges left 1100 hrs with 40 recruits only. Arranged that remaining and further recruits would be picked up near ARAMOT.
- 21.2.44. @ RABIB and KUMBALOP.
- 22.2.44. To MARLI.
- 23.2.44. To BIRIK, YANGLA, and ARAMOT (mainland temporary village)
- 24.2.44. Investigating actions of natives concerned with handing over of allied airman to Japanese troops.
- 25.2.44. Investigations continued.
- 26.2.44. Investigations continued.
- 27.2.44. Investigations continued. Runner from GISARUM advised that shipping would be at GISARUM on 1.3.44 to collect recruits and would not come to ARAMOT area.
- 28.2.44. To MANDOK, ARONAI MCTU, and SUMPANAM.
- 29.2.44. To GISARUM where received advice that recruits would be taken on 3.3.44 and not 2.3.44.
- 1.3.44. At GISARUM preparing list of recruits for transport to Gloucester.
- 2.3.44. At GISARUM.
- 3.3.44. At GISARUM
- 4.3.44. 0800 hrs plane dropped message that P.T. craft from Finschhaven would collect Capt. Money and some recruits. Further message that W.O. Burke would relieve me and that I was to proceed to Finschhaven as soon as possible. P.T. craft arrived 1130 hrs and took Capt Money and 3 recruits only. Set letter to A.D.O. Cape Gloucester advising that 170 recruits were concentrated at GISARUM with no rations.
- 5.3.44. At Gisarum
- 6.3.44. At Gisarum
- 7.3.44. Planes dropped 2 bags rice and three bags meat.
- 8.3.44. At Gisarum
- 9.3.44. Planes dropped 2 bags rice and 3 bags meat
- 10.3.44. Self in bed - malaria.
- 11.3.44. Self in bed - malaria. Planes dropped two bags rice - both in sea.
- 12.3.44. Self in bed - malaria.
- 13.3.44. Self in bed - malaria. Planes dropped one bag rice, one bag meat, tea and sugar dropped in sea.

- 14.3.44. A.I.B. craft arrived GISARUM - took rubber boat left at TARAWE by Lieut. Hall and three natives left by Lieut. Money. Also returned ROOKE I. natives taken by Lieut. Hall to Finschhaven.
- 15.3.44. Plane dropped one bag rice and one bag meat, also letter from A.D.O. Cape Gloucester advising that no transport was available for recruits and asking if they could be sent by canoe.
- 16.3.44. Plane dropped three bags meat, one bag rice.
- 17.3.44. In bed with gastric fever.
- 21.3.44
- 22.3.44. A.I.B. craft brought relieving officer W.O. Burke. W.O. Burke arrived with personal kit only, as A.I.B. vessel commander had refused to transport any rations. W.O. Burke stated that there was no transport available for taking recruits to Cape Gloucester. Sent all recruits back to their villages to await instructions re ship as ~~no~~ no foods were available and transport was uncertain. Discussed general situation with W.O. Burke and handed over to him balance of cash (£5.4.0) and small amount of patrol equipment issued at Cape Gloucester.
- 23.3.44. Hired native carpenters and supervised repairs of mission building for use as H.Q. A.N.G.A.U. All walls had been removed by Japanese.
- 26.3.44.
- 27.3.44. Transport arrived from Finschhaven bringing party of U.S. Army personnel and equipment. Arranged for transport of self and certain natives to Finschhaven on 28.3.44.
- 28.3.44. Left GISARUM 0900 hrs. Arrived Finschhaven 1700 hrs.

Recruits

At Cape Gloucester I was informed that recruits were needed urgently and that transport would be available. Every effort was made to obtain and ship recruits in the minimum period of time, but lack of transport owing to operational requirements caused delay and confusion. Thus changing of plans resulted in forwarding forty natives only while one hundred and seventy were kept waiting for over a month awaiting transport. The feeding of these recruits was a problem in itself, and no rice was forwarded for them although it had been promised, and the feeding of a large party of natives on native foods only caused a strain on local resources, already depleted by Japanese demands and seasonal shortages.

When I was advised that there was no hope on transport for these recruits and it was suggested that they be sent by canoe I decided to send them back to their villages. It is not possible to send a large party of natives by canoe from ROOKE I., the weather is not suitable and in any case the large seagoing canoes are not in order.

Native Administration

An A.I.B. party under Lieut. Hall was on Rooke Island upon my arrival. This party had posed as an ANGAU patrol and much confusion had been caused by its activities. Lieut. Hall was known to the natives as a District Officer and his sergeant as a Patrol Officer, while his armed natives were known as native constables. At Lieut. Hall's camp the Australian blue ensign was hoisted and lowered each day while the guard of natives presented arms. Entries had been made in village books, and native officials had been "appointed", and it is obvious that the patrol had adjudicated in native matters. Much dissension had been caused by the proposal to make the luluai of Tarawa a paramount luluai, an office which has never been held in this area. Lieut. Hall also arrested two natives and sent them to Finschhafen for an alleged offence. In short Lieut. ~~XXX~~ Hall interfered in matters which are the province of ANGAU, and not A.I.B. As Lieut. Hall was not a member of civil administration the interference is unwarrantable.

It has been explained that owing to constant change of plans by the Marine Force with which I was expected to co-operate, a normal routine patrol was not possible. I had hoped to concentrate recruits and make a more leisureed visit after they had been shipped, but the instruction to await transport at Gisarum and my transfer from the area precluded this second visit. I was able to visit every village on Rooke Island with the exception of GORU.

At each village it was explained to the natives that the war was progressing favourably and that the former method of administration was once more in force. Many natives had deserted their villages owing to the Japanese occupation and bombing and strafing by Allied planes. The natives had been warned of this patrol by Lieut. Hall, and had cleaned villages and tracks. All natives were instructed to return to their villages and to repair their houses. With the exception of SUMPANAM each village official has his cap, and each village has its village book in good condition. Vacancies have been caused by deaths since the last patrol in 1940; where necessary tultuls have been appointed and recommendations have been made for the appointment of luluais.

Apparently the A.I.B. patrol did not have sufficient trade to pay its carriers, as at several villages there were records of services of carriers with a request for later patrols to effect payment. These debts have been paid with tobacco.

I visited this area in 1930 and was distressed to see the change in this once clean and virile people. Villages which were once well built and decorated are now dilapidated and broken down. Natives who formerly wore with pride clean lavalavas now wear old sacks and pieces of canvas which have drifted ashore. There is a great shortage of knives and axes, and there is a great demand for fish hooks among the coastal people. Health has suffered - this is the subject of a separate report.

Although it is some time since the Rooke Island people have seen Europeans it is obvious that in spite of Japanese occupation the old traditions remained and the belief in the return of the former administration was kept alive. A pamphlet written in Yabim which was dropped to the Finschhafen people some time ago was smuggled via Tuam Island to Rooke Island, and this was passed from village to village during the Japanese occupation.

It is obvious that a few shrewd natives took advantage of the Japanese occupation and made the most of the opportunity to acquire some advantages, but when the Japanese troops evacuated the island the former officials soon reduced these individuals to the former rank in native society. I was not able to gain much information as to the part played by these natives as the patrol was rather hurried, and the natives are still re-adjusting their lives to the former conditions. On the whole I do not consider that the natives in this area have suffered unduly during the Japanese occupations. Demands for food and labour were made (and paid for with Japanese money), but there was no interference with native women. The greatest hardship was the order that no fires were to be made, and the usual method of burning off before planting was not allowed. The threat of beheading ensured obedience to Japanese demands.

A number of police who had returned from New Britain and other areas have been collected for removal from the island, also all non-Siassi natives who had escaped from New Britain and other areas during the early days of Japanese penetration. Some of these were taken by me to Finschhafen on 28.3.44.

Census

Owing to difficulties of transport and changes of plans for shipping time did not permit a thorough check of the census. I estimate that there are very few male natives absent from the island. There are indications that there has been a decline in the population a number of elderly natives have died probably owing to occupation conditions, but the birth rate appeared to be satisfactory.

Rehabilitation

It is certain that the Japanese troops made regular demands for native foods in the areas which they occupied, (specially in the months immediately preceding their ~~evacuation~~ evacuation. It is my opinion that this had not caused a real shortage of food in the area. It has been the custom for the inland people to grow root crops surplus to their own requirements and to trade this surplus with the island people for fish. The Siassi native is an exceedingly shrewd trader and soon began to plant his gardens where the Japanese did not go, thus retaining a reserve of food for the native. The island people were dependent upon the main island of UMBOI for their foods and when MANDOK and ARAMOR abandoned their islands owing to bombings and strafing this caused no real hardship. But the MALAE and TUAM islanders were no longer able to trade with UMBOI as they were afraid to travel in their large canoes. I was unable to visit MALAE and TUAM owing to lack of transport, but the village officials of these islands visited me on UMBOI. They assured me that although they have had a hungry period the resumption of trading with UMBOI will ease the situation. While I was on UMBOI the trading had recommenced and the large ocean-going canoes were being put into commission.

I do not consider that it will be necessary to supply any foodstuffs to these people. I understand that Capt. Harris of AIB visited TUAM and recorded in the village book that the people were short of food.

Maps

The map of the SIASSI area obtained from H.Q. Alamo Force was used on the patrol. Necessary corrections to this map have been made, but as my relieving officer arrived without maps, my map was handed over to him for his use. No mapping materials were available at UMBOI and it was not possible to compile a map to submit with this report.

Trawl times are listed hereunder.

Pusil anchorage ("OPAI" on map) to OPAI		1 hr	
OPAI to GOMOLONGAL		$\frac{1}{2}$ hr	
GOMOLONGAL to TARAWE		$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr	
TARAWE to CBCNGAI		$\frac{1}{2}$ hr	
OBONGAI to BARANG-OMOM		$\frac{3}{4}$ hr	
BARANG to GISARUM Ftn.		$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr	
BARANG to GOM		$\frac{1}{2}$ hr	
GOM to GASAM		$\frac{1}{2}$ hr	
GASAM to OROFORT		$\frac{1}{4}$ hr	
OROFORT to MARARAMU		$2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs	
MARARAMU to AROT		$\frac{1}{2}$ hr	
MARARAMU to PAILON anchorage		$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs	
PAILON to AITALO "		$1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs	
AITALO to KABIB		4 hrs	
KABIB to KAMBALAP		$\frac{1}{2}$ hr	
KAMBALAP to MARLI		4 hrs	
MARLI to BIRIK		$1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs	
BIRIK to YANGLA		1 hr	
YANGLA to ARAMOT		1 hr	(Cancel)
ARAMOT to MANDOK		$1\frac{3}{4}$ hr	"
MANDOK to ARONAI MOTU		1 hr	"
ARONAI MOTU to SAMPANAM		$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr	"
SAMPANAM to BARIM		5 hrs	"
BARIM to GISARUM Ftn		1 hr	"

Alleged handing over of allied pilot to Japanese

This forms a separate report.

A. A. Bloxham
 (A.A. Bloxham) Capt.
 A.D.O.
 WAU
 7.4.1944

To A.D.D.S
 Northern Region
 F in schaven

Report on Native Members of Royal Papuan Constabulary who
accompanied Capt. A.A.Bloxham, A.D.O. on a patrol of UMBOI
6.2.1944 to 28.3.1944

.....

I had no opportunity to select the Native Constables who
accompanied me on the patrol of ROOKE I. They were sent direct
to Finschhafen from Port Moresby.

Reg. No.3416 Const PETERO - keen and intelligent, the only
efficient member of the detail. Used
as N.C.O. on patrol

Reg. No 2048 Const GOMEL - dull but tries hard

Reg. No.2046 Const ALAMBIRA - stupid, lazy and inefficient.

1993 Const TANGORLAME - dirty, careless and lazy.

Reg.No.1994 Const.YAMUNBUR - stupid and inefficient

I have never seen a worse draft of native constables, and
with the exception of Const PETERO none was fit for a patrol of
this nature.

A.A. Bloxham
(A.A.Bloxham) Capt.

Appendix to patrol report - Siassi area - Capt A.A.Bloxham, A.D.O.

A medical patrol is needed badly in this area. It is at least three years since a medical patrol visited the island and numerous cases of framboesia and tropical ulcers need attention.

A quantity of medical stores abandoned by the Japanese is in good condition and is available for use.

A.A. Bloxham
(A.A.Bloxham) Capt. A.D.O.

DS 25/1

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
FINSCHHAFEN
27 May 44

HQ ANGAU

Patrol Report -- UMBGI Island

1. Ref your DS 30/13/1 of 29 May 44
2. Attached is copy of the report submitted by Capt Bloxham, ADO on his return from Siassi.
3. Lt Hall of AIB landed on the Island some weeks prior to the arrival of Capt Bloxham. The natives brought out by Lt Hall have been returned to their homes.
4. The enemy had approximately one company of about 100, stationed at three points on the Island, but they were evacuated prior to the landing of a party of US Marines.

K. C. McMullen
Lt-3ol
K. C. McMullen
COMD HQ NORTHERN REGION

Encl

Free copy
R/S

COPY

DS 30/13/1

HQ ANGAU
20 May 44

HQ
NORTHERN REGION.

PATROL REPORT - UMBOI Island Villages by WOII Burke.

Ref abovementioned Patrol Report forwarded under cover of your memo DS 29/1 of 13 May 44.

2. GOC has minuted the report as follows:-

(i) "Did we receive former report giving details of enemy visits to these islands?"

(ii) "Visits, at least by BMA essential".

3. In regard to note (i) above, no information is held at this HQ and your advice is desired. The report by WOII Burke is the first on UMBOI Island received at this HQ. Capt Bloxham was in charge prior to WOII Burke taking over, but no report by Capt Bloxham has been received at this HQ.

(sgd) S. A. L. Maj.
For DEBS & NA.
(AOD).

PATROL REPORT. FINSCHHAFEN
MOROBE.
(FORMERLY NEW BRITAIN)

To: UMBOI ISLAND VILLAGES

By: No 11 F.L. BURKE P.O.

DURATION: 21.4.44 — 26.4.44.

GIZARUM
27.4.44

Report of Patrol by :- Patrol Officer, WO 11 F.L. Burke.

To :- UMBOI Island villages :- ref - BARANG, OMOM, GOM,
GASAM, OROPOT, AIYAU, MARARAMU and AROT.

Date left station :- 21 Apr 44 Date returned 26 Apr 44.

Purpose :- Census check and general administration.

Patrol accompanied by :- (a) WO 11 F.L. Burke, Patrol Officer
2nd Lieut NAYLOR, US Forces, O/1/c
Inter Comm Unit stationed at
GIZARUM, on recce
(b) RPC :- 4 ACs
(c) Native Carriers :- 20

Map reference :- Map herewith. Map is correct overlay of UMBOI
(ROOKE) Islands B55/7 New Britain, Sheet 1 of
4 sheets

Last patrol to area made by :- (a) District Services Field Staff
during Feb 44
(b) Medical Assistant during
Sep 40.

DIARY

- 21.4.44 Departed GIZARUM 0900 hrs }
Arrived BARANG 1100 hrs } 1 hr 40 mins walking
BARANG census checked and minor disputes settled
Inspected BARANG and OMOM villages and spoke to
assembled natives.
- 22.4.44 OMOM census checked
Departed OMOM 0930 hrs }
Arrived GOM 1000 hrs } 30 mins walking
GOM census checked and minor disputes settled.
Departed GOM 1600 hrs }
Arrived GASAM 1630 hrs } 30 mins walking.
Inspected GOM and GASAM villages and spoke to
assembled natives.
- 23.4.44 GASAM census checked and minor disputes settled
2nd Lieut NAYLOR departed for GIZARUM 0900 hrs.
Departed GASAM 1100 hrs }
Arrived OROPOT 1115 hrs } 15 mins walking
OROPOT census checked and minor disputes settled.
Departed OROPOT 1500 hrs }
Arrived MARARAMU 1700 hrs } 1hr 45 mins walking via AIYAU
Inspected OROPOT Village and spoke to assembled natives
- 24.4.44 MARARAMU and AIYAU census checked and minor disputes
settled. Inspected MARARAMU and AIYAU villages and
spoke to assembled natives
- 25.4.44 Departed MARARAMU 0800 hrs }
Arrived AROT 0830 hrs } 30 mins walking
Inspected AROT village, spoke to assembled natives and
checked census. Returned to MARARAMU where further
native complaints were heard and disputes settled.
- 26.4.44 Departed MARARAMU 0800 hrs
Arrived GIZARUM 1500 hrs via AROPOT, GASAM, GOM and
BARANG.

GENERAL

Evacuation of Villages :- Allied bombing of GIZARUM, BARIM and MAKARAMU frightened the natives of this area and caused them to completely evacuate their villages. Evacuation took place as far as I can ascertain in Aug 43. The natives built rough houses in the bush, took their livestock with them and remained in the bush for about 5 months, returning to their villages in Jan 44.

Agriculture and Food Supply :- During the period of evacuation, the natives lived off their gardens. The enemy told them that when burning off to clear ground for their new gardens, they must be sure that allied aircraft could not see the smoke from fires. This instruction only added to their fears and it appears that in their fears large numbers of natives failed to plant new gardens during their stay in the bush and as a result are now forced to trade for the greater part of their food. Fortunately, the majority of the natives cleared small areas and planted TARO. Supply at the moment is equal to demand. Since returning to their villages, all natives have planted new TARO gardens. There is bound to be a severe shortage of food for a few months, but I do not think a serious shortage will develop. KAU KAU and TAFIOO gardens were denuded of food during the evacuation and have not been replanted to date. Supply of vines and cuttings are procurable at different localities, and the natives have been instructed to secure these and replant. These two foods can be planted any time here and should help considerably. In peace time, this group of villages grew a good deal of corn. Could a supply of corn seed be made available for distribution, please? Enemy purchase of food from this group made little appreciable difference to the food supply.

Native Markets :- Since returning to their villages, this group has re-commenced the practice of 'BUNGS' with the coastal village of BARIM.

Village Pigs :- Supply of village pigs is only slightly less than normal. The most numbers of pigs taken by the enemy from any one village in this area is 5 (from BARANG); prior to evacuation, the largest pigs of each village were killed and eaten. All other pigs were taken into the bush and held. Supply of young pig coming on almost replaces the numbers eaten or sold.

Health :- At all villages, the numbers of natives suffering from bad sores and ulcers was very high. Particularly at GASAM, MARARAMU and AROT. These sores are more prevalent amongst children than adults. At the three villages mentioned, fully 50% of the young children (3 to 5 years) are afflicted with sores on the face and/or legs. Sores in most cases are in a very advanced stage. Incidence of skin disease is relatively low. Apart from sores very few natives were reported ill during this patrol. Number of recent deaths is low. Probably accounted for by the fact that the 1940 pneumonia epidemic killed large numbers of the aged and ailing. No medical aid was dispensed on this patrol.

Village Hygiene :- All villages visited were clean and well kept, but were instructed to extend the clearing behind their houses.

Housing :- Very little work has been done on village housing during the past few years. The houses have suffered accordingly and are badly in need of repair or re-building. In all villages some new houses have been and are being built, whilst many have been repaired. The need to maintain a high standard of house construction was impressed on the natives. Number of houses in each village is shown on appendix "A".

Cemeteries :- All clean and well kept.

Tracks :- All tracks are clean, showing signs of recent work. There is room for improvement at some later date.

*visited
Barim by
E.M.A.
essentially*

Census :- Last census check was made in Sep 40. Census books are in very poor condition and are difficult to work on, having been in use since 1935. Census of each village was checked, vital statistics appear herewith as appendix "A". Number of deaths caused by pneumonia epidemic of 1940 are shown separately; but for the pneumonia epidemic, census figures would show a decided improvement.

Foreign Natives :- There were no foreign natives at any of the villages visited.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks :- Rest houses are sufficient and conveniently located:-

BARANG) One rest house situated between two villages; serves both.
 OMOM) Recently erected, buildings are small and have been hurriedly constructed. Will suffice until more urgent work complete.
 GOM Nil. Not necessary
 GASAM General remarks on BARANG also apply here.
 GROPOT Small rest house recently erected. Will suffice until rehabilitation complete. Police barracks in bad state - ordered to be repaired.
 AIYAU Rest house not necessary, but a small, well build house has recently been erected and is in a good position for resting before proceeding to MARARAMU.
 MARARAMU General remarks on BARANG also apply here.
 AROT Small dirty, and poor construction. Ordered to be cleaned and repaired.

Village Officials :- AIYAU and AROT Luluais will need to improve, otherwise no complaints. All village officials are in possession of their hats of office.

Carriers :- No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers for village to village carrying.

Native Complaints :- Minor complaints were numerous, but were all settled to everyones satisfaction. All disputes were of a matrimonial nature, and settlements were easy to agree on. Divorce is very common amongst these people.

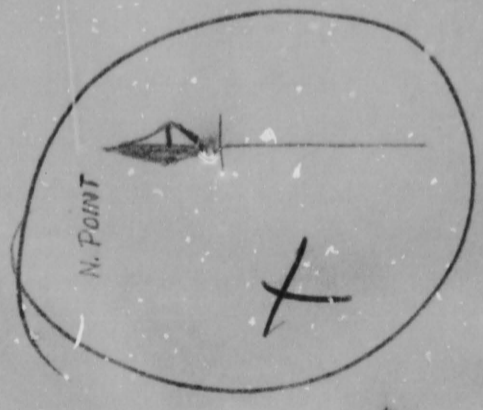
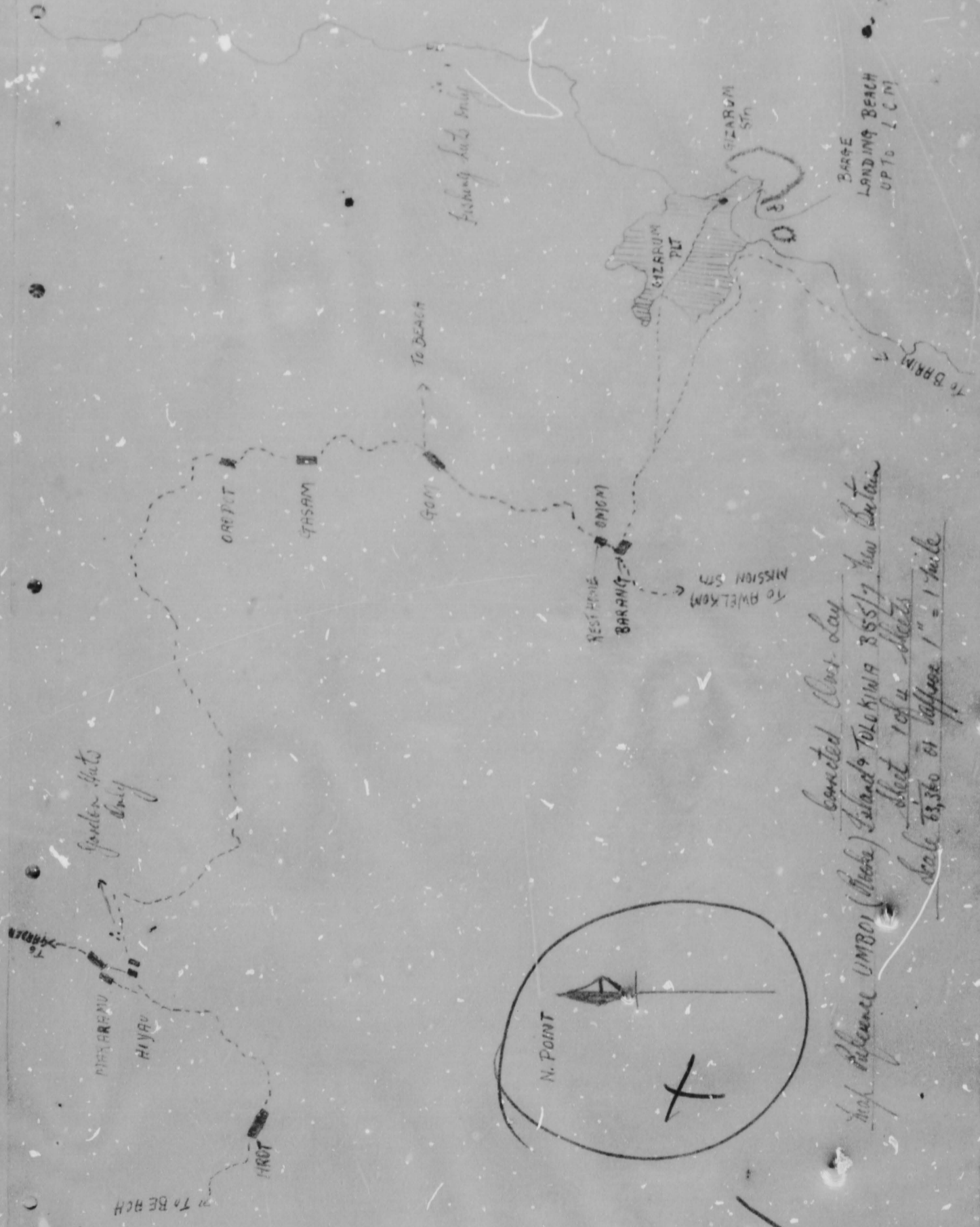
NGIB & RPC Recruits :- Recruits for NGIB and RPC were called for at each village. Response was very poor. I believe, that in order to secure 50 recruits, from this Nat District, for the NGIB, conscription would be necessary.

RPC Detachment on Patrol

No	Rank	Name	Remarks
3416	AC	PETRO	Intelligent and keen
2048	"	GUMEL	Willing and carried out
1993	"	TANGORLAME	allotted duties in a satisfact-
1994	"	AVAGAMERI	ory manner. Not very bright.

Sgd F.L. Burke WOL
 Patrol Officer 27.4.44.

WLB
19/5



corrected Cont. Log
 High Reference UMBOI (Mobe) Islands TOLUKIMA BSS/1 New Britain
 sheet 1 of 4 sheets
 scale 1:33,360 or approx 1" = 1 mile



GIZARUM
27.4.44

5

The ADDS
HQ Northern Region.

Patrol Report - UMBOI Island

1. Herewith patrol report No 1 of 1944.
2. A copy of this report is being forwarded to the CO, ANGAU, CAPE GLOUCESTER.
3. I am endeavouring to work my patrols in with the arrivals of the Inter Comm Unit re-supply. I expect to commence patrol No 2 on 31.4.44

Sgd F.L. Burke WO 11
Patrol Officer.

Distribution :-

OIC ANGAU Det APO 320 1
File 1

File
19/5

Duplicate

Australian Military Forces

8

AR/MP

Recd

District H.Q.
Medical Section
ANGAU LAE

24/15/5

22

DS 30/1/1

18th May 44

AIDS
HQ Northern Region, ANGAU
FINSCHHAFFEN

SIASSI AREA

Receipt is acknowledged of your DS 29/1 of 13 May 44

Fully agree with the text of your letter and regard this as an urgent matter. Will endeavour to allocate E.M.A. from reinforcements expected in about 3 weeks time.

At present cannot alter disposition of Medical Assistants. You are fully aware of the acute shortage E.M.A.s

W. M. Perl
..... Capt
(M.M. Perl) A/DEMS ANGAU LAE

*DS
Note p/o. Seaci
copy to AR/MP*

DS 11

6

30/13/11



21.

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
FINSCHHAFEN
13 May 44

DS 29/1

HQ ANGAU

PATROL REPORT

1. Attached is first Patrol Report received from WO 11 Burke, Patrol Officer, since taking over the Siassi area from Capt Bloxham, ADO.
2. Due mostly to lack of transport the Patrol Officer was confined to his station for some time, but as a regular supply is now organised, and no labour recruits are needed, the Patrol Officer can devote his time to native welfare. There has not been any intensive recruiting, no operations, and very little enemy activity, so the PO's job is purely normal native administration.
3. There are approximately 5,000 natives in the group, the majority of whom can be visited on foot, but a small ship is necessary to visit the outlying Islands. It is hoped that one, such, will be available by the time the main island has been patrolled.
4. Like all areas, which have been neglected for some time, the natives are badly in need of a medical patrol, but there does not seem to be sufficient EMAs available to carry out these most necessary patrols. The matter is being referred to A/DADMS to see if an EMA can be posted to the area.

See 11/19/45

[Signature]
Lt Col
R. C. McMULLEN
COMD HQ NORTHERN REGION

x Did successive former reports give details of enemy visits to other islands? x 11.

NORTHERN REGION.

PATROL REPORT - UMBOI Island Villages - by WO11 Burke.

Ref abovementioned Patrol Report forwarded under cover of your memo DS 29/1 of 13 May 44.

2. GOC has minated the report as follows :-

(i) "Did we receive former report giving details of enemy visits to these islands?"

(ii) "Visits, at least by EMA, essential".

3. In regard to note (i) above, no information is held at this HQ and your advice is desired. The Report by WO11 Burke is the first on Umboi Island received at this HQ. Capt Bloxham was in charge prior to WO11 Burke taking over, but no report by Capt Bloxham has been received at this HQ.

for
action
see
DS 30/13/4

R/S
Maj.,
for DDDS & NA.
(AOD).

R/S 5/6

HQ Northern Region
ANGAL
FINSCHHAFFEN
13 May 44.

DS 29/1

A/DADMS
ANGAL
LAE

SIASSI AREA

1. In the Siassi Islands there is a native population of approx 5,000. At present a patrol officer is stationed there, and in the recent Patrol Report he quoted as follows :-

"Health :- At all villages, the numbers of natives suffering from bad sores and ulcers was very high. Particularly at GAEM, MARARAMU and AROT. These sores are more prevalent amongst children than adults. At the three villages mentioned, fully 50% of the young children (3 to 6 years) are afflicted with sores on the face and/or legs. Sores in most cases are in a very advanced stage. Incidence of skin disease is relatively low. Apart from sores very few natives were reported ill during this patrol. Number of recent deaths is low. Probably accounted for by the fact that the 1940 pneumonia epidemic killed large numbers of the aged and ailing. No medical aid was dispensed on this patrol."

2. It appears that the incidence of framboesia is high and it is requested that an EMA be made available to do a thorough patrol of the area, which could be accomplished in two months.

3. Barges leave here regularly for Siassi and if you could arrange for an EMA to be allotted for that period to the area, he and his supplies could be easily transported from Finschhafen.

4. It must be at least three years since any medical attention was given to these natives, and in civil times it was the custom for a medical assistant to patrol the area twice yearly, and in addition they received a certain amount of treatment from the Lutheran Missionary on Rooke Is.

5. Advice would be appreciated as to whether an EMA will be available for this duty.

R. R. Niell
Major
R. R. NIELL
ADDS HQ NORTHERN REGION

*Reply received from
hereon. 8/5.*

FINSCHHAFEN
PATROL REPORT: MOROBE
(FORMERLY NEW BRITAIN)

To: ROOKE ISLAND VILLAGES

By: NOTT F.L. BURKE P.O.

DURATION: 29.4.44 — 3.5.44

COPY

GIZARUM,
5.5.44

Report of Patrol by :- Patrol Officer, WO 11 F.L. Burke
To :- BARIM, OBONGAI, TAROWI, GOMLONGONG and Opai (ROOKE "Is Villages)
Date left station :- 29.4.44 Date returned 3.5.44
Purpose :- Census check and general administration
Patrol accompanied by :- (a) WO 11 F.L. Burke, Patrol Officer
(b) Native carriers :- 20
(c) RPC - 4 AGs.

Map reference :- Map herewith. Map is corrected over-lay of
UMBOI (ROOKE) Islands B55/7 New Britain.
Sheet 1 and 3 of 4 sheets.

Last patrol to area made by :- (a) District Services Field Staff
during Feb 1944.
(b) Medical Assistant, during Sep 40

DIARY

29.4.44 Departed GIZARUM 1000 hrs)
Arrived BARIM 1130 hrs) 1½ hrs canoe trip
Checked BARIM census, inspected village and spoke to
assembled natives.
Returned to GIZARUM 1700 hrs

30.4.44 Departed GIZARUM 0900 hrs) 2½ hrs walking via BARANG
Arrived OBONGAI 1500 hrs) Village and AWEKON Mission
Station
Checked OBONGAI census, inspected village and spoke to
assembled natives.

Distribution :-
CO ANGAU
CAPE GLOUCESTER 1
File 1
ADDS Northern Region 1

1.5.44 Departed OBONGAI 0830 hrs)
 Arrived TAROWI 0900 hrs) ½ hr walking
 Checked TAROWI census, inspected village and spoke to assembled natives.

2.5.44 Departed TAROWI 0900 hrs)
 Arrived GOMLONGONG 1000 hrs) 45 mins walking
 Checked GOMLONGONG census, inspected village and spoke to assembled natives.

3.5.44 Departed GOMLONGONG 0900 hrs)
 Arrived OPAI 0925 hrs) 25 mins walking
 Checked OPAI census, inspected village and spoke to assembled natives.

Departed OPAI 1300 hrs)
 Arrived GUS 1345 hrs) 45 mins walking
 Departed GUS 1400 hrs) 2½ hrs canoe trip DARIM
 Arrived GIZARUM 1630 hrs) canoes used.

GUS is OPAI village market place.

----- GENERAL

Evacuation of Villages :- Allied offensive aerial activity over UMBOI Island caused the natives of this group to completely evacuate their villages. Evacuation was effected during Aug and Sept 1943. The natives built small houses in the bush and lived in them until Jan 1944, when they returned to their respective villages. All natives in this group have now returned to, and are living in their proper villages.

Native Agriculture :- During the above-mentioned period of evacuation the people of this group (with the exception of TAROWI Village) discontinued work on the village communal gardens. The majority of these people, who were living in small scattered family groups in the bush, planted small family size gardens. Since their return to their villages, however, a considerable amount of work has been done, on communal gardens. Large areas are already planted and are growing well. TAROWI, the 2nd largest village in this group, is the only village whose agricultural programme was not seriously interrupted by evacuation. This village has an abundance of food which is available, by trading, to their less fortunate neighbours. Generally, food supply at present is just sufficient, and I expect it will remain so for a few months, after which food should become really plentiful. These people have been instructed to give a high order of priority to agriculture, and appear keen to do so. They are once again taking an interest in crops such as sugar cane, KAUKAU and TAPIOC, which were completely neglected during their evacuation. If a supply of corn seed could be made available, distribution to this group would be of considerable benefit.

Native Market :- This practice, almost completely abandoned during 1943, has been re-commenced and continues to play an important part in local native life and will be a great help in restoring some sort of balance to the native diet and getting the people back to normal life.

Health :- The general health position of this group, while much better than that of the group covered by my patrol report No 1, is very unsatisfactory. ^{Yaws} "tropical Framboesia" is present in about 20% of the infants and young children, although not as advanced as in those mentioned in my patrol report No 1. Although child mortality rate is not high, the few cases recently reported can probably be put down to this prevalence of "Framboesia".

The percentage of leg ulcers amongst adults is not abnormally high, but in most cases, ulcers are in a very advanced stage.

Approx 10% of the adults in this group are afflicted with skin disease. Percentage of skin disease amongst children is low.

It is regretted that "Framboesia" was not identified as such in my report of 28.4.44 (Patrol Report No 1), but was generally referred to as sores.

Very little sickness, apart from the abovementioned, was noticed on this patrol. The few cases reported being fever or colds (that is as far as I was able to diagnose).

The natives of this group are waiting hopefully for a medical patrol. A patrol dispensing arsenical injections would do a great deal of good. No medical aid was given on this patrol.

Village Hygiene :- All villages in this group were very clean. Houses, although dilapidated, were reasonably clean.

Burial grounds :- All burial grounds were clean and well kept.

Housing :- Years of neglect, have allowed the houses in these villages to become dilapidated. Most houses, being in need of repair or rebuilding. A start has been made at all villages in this respect, and now houses under construction are a prominent feature of each village. The need to maintain a high standard of house construction has been impressed on the natives. The walls of houses in all these villages are made of planks and the cry for nails for new buildings is insistent. The quantity of nails required here is considerable, but if something could be done to satisfy the demand, results would be very satisfactory.

Village Pigs :- When these natives heard that numbers of the enemy would be stationed on ROOKE Island, they realised (having heard tales from New Britain) that a demand would be made for the supply of village pigs. Fearing that no payment would be made in exchange, the natives killed and ate most of the grown pigs. Pigs for breeding purposes were hidden in the bush. Only a small number of pigs were allowed to remain in the villages.

Prior to the native evacuation, the enemy standing patrols (which were located between AWELKON Mission Stn and GOMLONGOM Village) made frequent demands on these natives for village pigs. These demands were met (no payment being made) and in all, this group of villages supplied approximately 40 village pigs to the enemy. This, together with the number accounted for by the natives themselves, has caused an acute shortage of pigs in this group.

Trade with the island people and careful local breeding should bring the pig position back to normal in about 6 months. This is being encouraged.

Roads :- Roads throughout are in good order and are clean.

Village officials :- Village officials throughout have so far proved satisfactory. The TAROWI Luluai, LALA, is the outstanding official in this group and is doing an excellent job.

NGIB & RPC :- Recruits for NGIB and RPC were called for at each village. Response, so far, is very poor.

Census Check :- The last census check was made in Sept 1940. Village books have been in use since 1935 and are very difficult to work on. Family groups are now just a jumble of names and ages. Apart from extracting vital statistics, the present village books in most cases, are not of much further use. If a supply of new village books is made available, a new census will be written up and family groups put in order.

The census of each village has been checked, vital statistics noted and appear herewith as appendix "A".

The practice of adoption is very common in this native district. Are adopted children to be shown with the true parents or with their adopted parents?

The number of births recorded is not very satisfactory, but with the present high incidence of infantile "Ramboesia" this is not to be wondered at.

Deaths caused by the 1940 pneumonia epidemic are shown separately in appendix "A"

RPC absentees include natives last heard of as members of the TNG Nat Constabulary and natives taken by AIB Officers.

I/Ls absentees include all natives last heard of as I/Ls and those at present indentured to ANGAU.

I/Ls ex GOMLONGONG are referred to in my memo, dated 28.4.44.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks :- Rest houses are sufficient and conveniently located. Details as under :-

BARIM :- Small rest house of excellent construction recently built. No police barracks, these will be ordered when more urgent work is completed.

OBONGAI :- Small, hurriedly built rest house, recently erected. No police barracks. New buildings will be ordered when more urgent work completed.

TAROWI :- Rest house and police barracks satisfactory. Buildings are situated first off the Govt road about 150 yds South of the village and command an excellent view of the ocean (a 30° sweep) taking in MANDOK, TUAM, MALAI and ARONAIMUTU Islands.

GOMLONGONG and OPAI) :- Rest house and police barracks recently erected. Small hut well built

Police on Patrol :- See appendix "B" herewith.

Native Complaints :- Numerous, minor disputes settled.

Canoes :- BARIM, the only coastal village in this group is now busily engaged in making and repairing canoes. Very little use was made of canoes during 1943 and a great deal of repair and replacement is necessary.

Map :- Spelling of village names on overlay are as per village books.

Carriers :- No trouble was experienced in securing natives for village to village carrying.

Instructions :- General instructions issued at each village were :-

To concentrate on rehabilitation giving priority to native agriculture, accommodation and village hygiene.

Handwritten signature
29/5

Sgd F.L. BURKE
P/O

Police on Patrol

No	Rank	Name	Remarks
3416	AC	PETERO	Keen and intelligent. The only bright AC in the det.
2048	"	GUMEL	Very willing, but not too bright.
1994	"	AVAGAMERI	Lazy, dull, and inclined to be dirty. X
2046	"	ALAMBIRA	Willing and satisfactory.

Copy sent
to Co R/C

Sgt F.L. Burke P/O 5.5.44

9/6
[Signature]
[Signature]
29/5

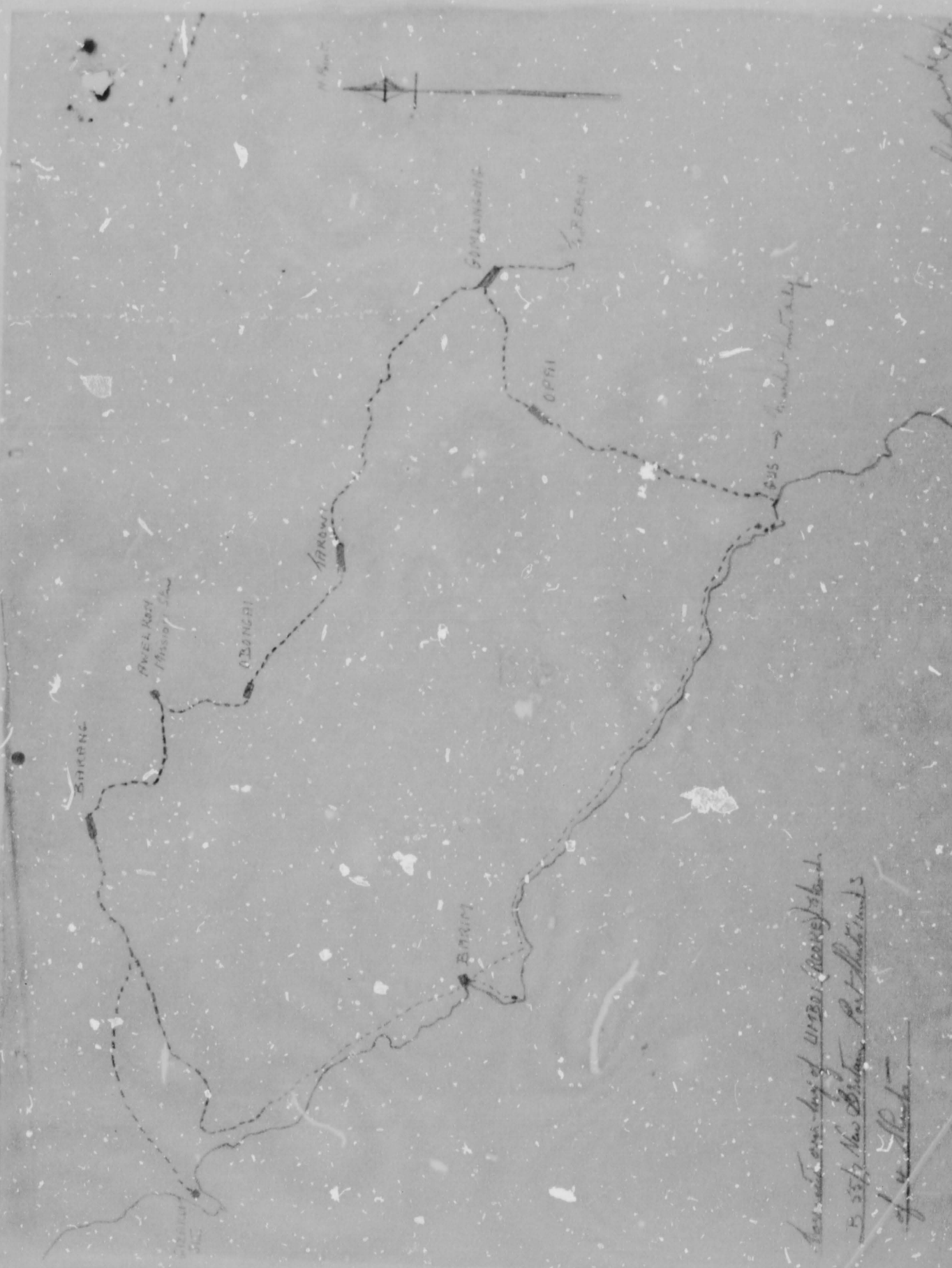
Vital StatisticsUMBOI Island villages as under

666

Village	No of houses	Births	Deaths		Migrations		Absentee Males			Preg	Population		All Inc. Total	
			Normal	1940 Epid- emic.	To	From	PFC (AIB)	I/Ls	Adults		Children			
										Male	Female	Male	Female	
BARIM	34	18	11	12	12	11	2	6	-	52	42	37	26	157
OBONGAI	12	10	4	13	16	21	-	3	2	34	28	22	21	105
TAROWI	43	17	7	22	23	5	5	5	5	100	100	51	35	286
GOMLONGONG	39	26	13	20	12	5	2	34	3	117	207	31	41	296
OPAI	19	10	3	14	7	17	-	4	2	51	49	19	15	134
										354	326	160	138	978

SGD F.L. Burke P/O

5.5.44



Line with one leg of wire (across) the
 B. 53/2 New Britain Port (to the north)
 of the...

Sub...

(Cont)

DS 853
27 MAY 1944

DS ³⁰ 2/2/2

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
FINSCHHAFEN
27 May 44

HQ
ANGAU
PORT MORESBY

Patrol Report -- SIASSI No 2

1. Attached is copy of Patrol Report No 2 by Woll Burke, Patrol Officer.
2. This PO is based at GIZARIM Plantation on Rooke Island, and from there is systematically patrolling all the villages, returning to his base in time to meet ships with supplies.
3. The native markets referred to are a feature of Siassi life whereby the people of the small islands regularly trade fish and coconuts for taro and sweet potato, which helps to insure a better diet for all natives concerned.
4. The A/DADMS has again been requested to allot an EMA for a few months for a patrol of the group, but no reply has yet been received.

Woll-29/5
W.C.

W.S. A/DADMS.
7/6.

K.C. McMullen
LT-Col
K. C. McMullen
COMD HQ NORTHERN REGION

PATROL REPORT:

FINSCHAPFEN,
HOROBE.

(FORMERLY NEW
BRITAIN)

TO: SIASSI AREA.

BY: WOII F.L. BURKE P.O.

DURATION: 21.5.44 — 29.5.44

(Copy)

GIZARUM
1 6.44

7

Report of Patrol by:- Patrol Officer WO11 F.L.Burke
To:- SUMPANAM, ARONAIMUTU, GAURU, AROMOT, MANDOK, YANGLA, BIRIK,
MARLI, KUMPALAP and KABIB.
Date left Station:- 21.5.44 Date returned:- 29.5.44
Purpose:- Census check and general administration.
Patrol accompanied by:- (a) WO11 F.L.Burke, Patrol Officer.
(b) RPC - 4 ACs
Map reference:- Corrected overlay of 2035 sag sag - 4 miles to
1 inch (part only) herewith.
Last patrol to area made by:- (a) District Services Field Staff
during Feb 1944
(b) Medical Assistant during Aug 1940.

DIARY

21.5.44

Departed GIZARUM 0745 hrs)
Arrived HIGGINS point 1145 hrs) 4 hrs canoe trip against SE blow.
Departed HIGGINS Point 1200 hrs)
Arrived SUMPANAM 1300 hrs) 1 hr beach walking.
Checked SUMPANAM census, spoke to assembled natives and
inspected village.

22.5.44

Departed SUMPANAM 0730 hrs)
Arrived ARONAIMUTU 0930 hrs) 2 hrs canoe trip.
Departed ARONAIMUTU 1330 hrs) 1 hrs canoe trip from
Arrived MURU River 1430 hrs, left canoe and) ARONAIMUTU to short
Arrived GAURU 1500 hrs) distance up MURU R.,
thence 30 mins
walking to GAURU.
Departed GAURU 1730 hrs) 30 mins walking to MURU R. landing thence
Arrived MANDOK 1900 hrs) 1 hr canoe trip to MANDOK.
Checked ARONAIMUTU and GAURU census, spoke to assembled natives
and inspected villages.

23.5.44

Departed MANDOK 1030 hrs)
Arrived AROMOT 1220 hrs) 1 hr 50 mins canoe trip.
Checked MANDOK and AROMOT census, spoke to assembled natives
and inspected villages.

24.5.44

Departed AROMOT 0730 hrs) 1 hr canoe trip AROMOT, up TAROBI R.
Arrived YANGLA 0835 hrs) to canoe landing, thence 5 mins
walking to YANGLA.
Departed YANGLA 1230 hrs)
Arrived BIRIK 1330 hrs) 1 hr walking.
Checked YANGLA and BIRIK census, spoke to assembled natives
and inspected villages.

25.5.44

Departed BIRIK 0730 hrs) 1½ hrs walking. Mostly beach walking
Arrived MARLI 0930 hrs) (low tide)
Departed MARLI 1400 hrs) 3 hrs 10 mins beach walking (low tide)
Arrived KUMPALAP 1730 hrs)
Checked MARLI census, spoke to assembled natives and inspected
village.

26.5.44

Departed KUMPALAP	0730 hrs)	
Arrived KABIB	0800 hrs)	30 mins walking.
Departed KABIB	1130 hrs)	
Arrived KUMPALAP	1200 hrs)	

Checked KUMPALAP and KABIB census, spoke to assembled natives and inspected villages.

27.5.44

Departed KUMPALAP	0730 hrs)	3 hrs 15 mins walk to MARLI beach.
Arrived AROMOT	1600 hrs)	thence 2 1/2 hrs canoe trip to AROMOT.

28.5.44

Departed AROMOT	0700 hrs)	
Arrived BARIM	1830 hrs)	9 hrs canoe trip.

29.5.44

Departed BARIM	0900 hrs)	
Arrived GIZAMUM	1000 hrs)	1 hr canoe trip.

GENERAL

Evacuation Evacuation of villages in the area took place during Aug 43 to July 44. Allied bombing and strafing of some of the villages being the reason for evacuation. Period of evacuation varies for each village; but most of these natives were absent from their villages (living in temporary accommodation in the bush) for about 4 months. Natives have now all returned to their villages. The island natives evacuated to UMBOI Is.

Native Agriculture and Food. With the exception of KUMPALAP and KUMPANAM, who have an abundance of food, the group has just sufficient to carry them on for 1 to 2 months, when it is expected that their new gardens will be providing food in plenty. During the evacuation period, gardening work was restricted, owing to the natives fear that burning off (for clearing large areas) would attract Allied aircraft. Since the enemy evacuation of UMBOI Is. however, a considerable amount of gardening work has been done. Large community gardens have been planted and should commence to provide food in 1 to 2 months time. The natives are being encouraged to plant whatever variety of foods their ground is suitable for growing and not to concentrate on one crop. Under present conditions, there is little likelihood of any serious food shortage. Sago is plentiful as an emergency food.

*Estimated
12/14/44*

AROMOT Is natives have no gardens and are entirely dependent on trading for native foods. The UMBOI Is. natives are hungry for fish and at present AROMOT have no difficulty in getting all the native foods they require. These natives have not worked gardens since the 1940 drought. They have practically no suitable gardening land of their own, and prior to 1940, cultivated their gardens on land belonging to the YANGLA natives. This was not a success, as a good crop for AROMOT meant that YANGLA did not get so much fish trade from AROMOT. As a consequence, disputes were numerous and after the 1940 drought the scheme was abandoned and the AROMOT natives decided that they would have to rely entirely on trading for their native foods supply. Permission has now been given in my presence, for the AROMOT natives to cultivate on ground (the property of a TUAM Is native) at the mouth of the SIMPAN River. AROMOT are keen to do this. When times are more settled, purchase of gardening land by the AROMOT natives should, I think, be given consideration.

Native Markets This custom, almost entirely given up during the enemy occupation of UMBOI Is. has recently been commenced. The UMBOI Is people and the island natives are equally enthusiastic about these markets, which are mutually beneficial.

Health The natives encountered on this patrol, for the most part, appear healthy, well fed and clean. On the main island approximately 5% are affected with Framboisia, 5% Ulcers and 12% skin disease. Figures for ARONAIUTU, MANDOK and ANOMOT are about 50% lower than for the main land. 6 cases of Elephantiasis were noted at MARLI. No evidence of this complaint was seen at any other village.

Housing Housing throughout is in a very poor state. In most cases repair or rebuilding is necessary. A start has been made in this respect. Officials have been advised that the high pre-war standard of construction is to be maintained.

Village Hygiene All villages visited were clean and well kept.

Census Check The last census check was made in Aug 1940. The census of each village visited was checked and vital statistics noted. Vital statistics appear herewith as appendix "A". Census books were produced for all villages with the exception of SUTPANAM. Further checking on these books would be very difficult. The census should be re-written when opportunity presents. Many of the deaths reported as 1940 epidemic were no doubt due to the drought and near famine which closely followed the 1940 pneumonia epidemic. Absentee i/L's include those i/L's absent at the outbreak of hostilities, who have not yet returned to SIASSI.

*Estimated
DS 14/14*

Village Officials Village officials throughout are satisfactory and were all in possession of their hats of office.

Foreign Natives There are now no foreign natives living in this area.

Court Matters Very few native complaints were heard on this patrol. They were all of a minor nature and were settled out of court.

Village Pigs With the exception of KUMPAIAP, where pigs are plentiful, the supply of village pigs is very low. Causes being:-
(a) Pigs went wild during evacuation.
(b) Large numbers were eaten by the natives, who expected that they would otherwise be taken by the enemy.
(c) Total taken by enemy about 40.

Each village hid, or otherwise managed to retain a few pigs for breeding purposes and a year of careful breeding and thrift should bring the position back to normal. The natives have been advised that this breeding will be necessary as other native districts are in a much worse plight than themselves and would not be able to trade them pigs.

Canoes The island natives in this area need very little encouragement to repair and rebuild their canoe fleets. Considerable progress in this respect has already been made and is very pleasing. The natives are now moving about in their canoes without fear of being attacked by aircraft. Large and small canoes are being built and/or repaired by every family.

Burial Grounds As far as can be ascertained, regulations covering burial of natives have been observed during the past four years, and burial grounds are clean and well kept.

Roads Very little walking was done on this patrol. What little was done, was mostly beach walking (made possible by very low tides). However the few roads encountered were clean and in reasonable condition. X

Carriers and Transport No difficulty was experienced in securing carriers or canoes for the transport of my stores and equipment.

Police on Patrol See appendix "B" herewith.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks Position at each village is as shown hereunder. At no village are the Rest houses and barracks entirely satisfactory. No repairs or rebuilding were ordered. Officials were told that present accommodation would suffice until their rehabilitation was well under way.

SUMPANAM	Rest house new and small. No barracks.
ARONAIMUTU	" " " " " "
GAURU	Nil. Would only sleep here in an emergency.
MANDOK	Entirely delapidated. Ordered to be pulled down.
YANGLA	Rest house and barracks new and small.
BIRIK	" " " " " "
MARLI	" " " " rebuilt "
KUMPALAP	" " rebuilt. Barracks new.
KABIB	" " and barracks new and small.
AROMCT	" " " " " "

Map Map herewith, is a corrected overlay of part of 2035 SAG SAG - 4 miles to one inch. Garden and market huts, in several cases are shown on printed map as native villages. SIMBAN is a river. There is no village of that name. BUKUM village was evacuated several years ago and amalgamated with SUMPANAM, which is a beach village. There is now no BUKUM village on the island. The only tracks shown on overlay are those covered by this patrol. Positions of MARLI and GAURI villages have been corrected to their approximate positions.

OPAI village is well inland and is shown in its correct position on overlay submitted with my report, dated 5.5.44.

A corrected overlay of the whole SIASSI native district will be submitted after TOLOKIWA, SAKAR, TUAM and MALAI islands have been visited.

Instructions. All villages were instructed to concentrate on rehabilitation giving priority to gardens, housing and village hygiene. Island villages were further instructed to give priority to their canoe building program.

sgd. F.L.Burke WO11
Patrol Officer

VITAL STATISTICS

SIASSI Fativo District Villages, as under

Village	No of Births		DEATHS		MIGRATIONS		ABSENTEE MALES		Prog	POPULATION		CHILDREN		All Incl. No of			
	Normal	Epidemic	Normal	Epidemic	To	From	RPG	1/L's		ADULTS		Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Houses
										Male	Female						
SUMPANAM	2	2	9	7	7	7	1	1	-	15	13	7	4	39	9		
AROMADIMUTU	8	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	15	13	13	16	63	13		
GAURU	18	2	2	5	-	2	2	1	XX 1	23	33	XX 31	17	134	18		
MANDOK	16	7	10	2	3	3	-	4	4	64	64	55	65	286	40		
AROMGT	25	9	11	4	1	1	-	1	1	65	54	42	44	205	22		
BIRIK	12	7	17	-	30	-	-	5	2	40	28	26	27	121	18		
MARLI	10	5	10	1	2	-	-	2	-	34	23	17	20	94	20		
YANGLA	15	9	22	16	5	-	-	1	-	63	47	64	31	263	42		
KUMPALAP	37	27	18	3	7	-	-	6	4	124	89	23	57	331	59		
KABIS	14	7	14	10	5	2	3	-	-	45	32	34	21	142	15		

Sgt. F.L. Burke
PO
1.6.44

POLICE ON PATROL

No.	Rank	Name	Remarks
2048	AC	GUDJEL	Willing and improving
2046	"	ALAMBIRA	" " "
1994	"	AVAGAMERI	Cleaning up and improving with work.
1993	"	TANGORLAME	Satisfactory.

Sgd. F.L. Burke W011
Patrol Officer.

TELETYPE UNIT
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 JAN 11 1954



Corrected overlay of part of 2035 SAG SAG

4 miles to 1 inch

Walking - - -

Canoe - - - -

(Copy)

8

Gizarum
L. 6. 44

The ADIS,
HQ Northern Region.

PATROL REPORT & GENERAL

1. Herewith patrol report covering patrol activities from 21.5.44 to 29.5.44.
2. Copy of this report is being forwarded to the CO, ANGAU, CAPE GLOUCESTER.
3. The only villages in this native district not yet visited are those on the following islands:- TUAM, MAIAI, TOLOKIWI and SAKAR. Uncertain weather makes canoe trips to these islands inadvisable.
4. Lt McDonald's recent recruiting has been most successful in this area. A revised list, showing number of men absent from each native village (including recent recruits) will be forwarded first opportunity.

sgd F.L.Burke WO1
Patrol Officer

Copies to:-
CO, ANGAU, Cape Gloucester 1
File. 1

DS 610

DS 30/1/3

2 AUG 1944

HQ Islands Region
ANGAU Finschhafen

18 Jul 44.

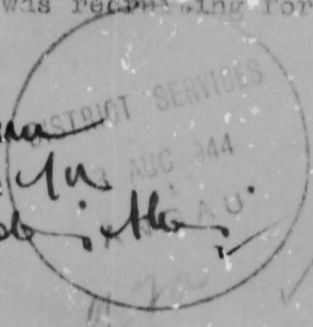
HQ ANGAU (DS)

PATROL REPORT BY WO11 F.L. BURKE, SIASSI

Copy of above Patrol Report, received via HQ Northern Region, is forwarded herewith. Date?

2. This is a good report and gives a clear appreciation of the area. No action on subject matters deemed necessary.
3. GIZABUM Post was closed on 19 Jun 44 and WO11 F.L. Burke recalled to Cape Gloucester.
4. Lieut McDonald was recruiting for NGIB.

*Major
Please refer to
his Region reason for
delay in forward
report. 3/8*



Atkinson
Major
for Comd.
Islands Region.

PATROL REPORT.
FINSCHHAFEN
MOROBE

(FORMERLY NEW BRITAIN)

To: SIASSI AREA

By: LT. K.W. RYALL.

DURATION: MAY 1945.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

COPY.

SIASSI
31 May 45.

DO RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT - SIASSI

Herewith progress report on Patrol's activities.

Routine patrol for Census check has been conducted.

Health of party is retained.

2. A.S.15 sailings and delays in New Guinea ports confined activities of writer to speedy trips throughout inland villages as it was not desired to detain AS15 here any longer than necessary. However the master's log will show that.

3. Patrol visited TOLOKIWA where the natives were just as primitive as the wildmen of KOL. These people were living on AILA seeds, coconuts (AWAR has small and valuable stand of cultivated Sago Palm.) and fish. There was not a stick of TACO nor a square foot of cleared land there. Unfortunately some of the Village books were not in the possession of Village Chiefs however it is known that since the last visit in 1939 by Mr. PITT that the population has dwindled considerably. TOLOKIWA was strafed by probably Allied small craft which resulted in four deaths in the now abandoned BAKON Village.

4. Refugee rations have been issued and an incentive given these unfortunate islanders to get together and restore their village and social life and to help them on their way this patrol made practical plans for the expeditious clearing of bush for plantings. Not one seaworthy canoe was in possession of these people but this patrol requested SIASSI people to divert canoes for the New Britain trade to TOLOKIWA. These people are now in possession of two well constructed canoes which are, as weather permits, to be taken periodically to BAKON Village, SIASSI, for check up on ropes. Trade with Long Island is now practicable with their new fleet and their own flimsy canoes have been dismantled and advice given for construction of additional planking to be built up and the use of nails taboo.

5. Due to lack of canoe building materials on this Island these people have been urged to trade more with SIASSI and thus improve their own low standard of living. Incentive to improve their existence is needed and more regular patrols necessary. These people live by trading normally.

SAKAI ISLAND.

These islanders are confined to one well kept and sanitary village. They are a fine looking people who are industrious, and energetic traders. Their gardens, not inspected by patrol, but visible at sea are impressive. Latrines constructed over the sea were a feature. These people are comparable to TUAM Islanders and their healthy state is a credit only to themselves.

TUAM. These people were among the most enterprising people contacted by the writer. Their pig-free village and sanitary buildings are creditable. Their canoe fleet is excellently cared for. They are on the American Trade route to Cape Gloucester and procure tools that the inner islanders sadly lack.

MAIAI, MANDOK and ARABOT.

Although these islands are in close proximity to URSOI are not an impressive lot. Their dwellings are crammed and diseased pigs and dogs wallow round and share the same facilities as the villagers themselves. It is high time ARABOT Islanders were brought to realize that their wind swept atoll is not a suitable locality for a large community. It is now smaller in area than it was in pre-war years. An inducement to these three island populations to stimulate a lively interest in their own agriculture, housing and trade is being given. They appear as 'stick-in-the-mud' people who prefer to leave their villages to work for Europeans Japanese, Chinese and anybody at all. These people have been issued with refugee rations in order that they will be able to improve their living standards by taking a lively interest in themselves. An incentive to drop their money-mindedness and develop a system of trade is being given. These people have a few well developed arts and crafts that need taking up in a keener light.

BIRIK, TANGLA, MARLI and GABRU.

These natives are probably the most backward on URSOI. Their housing is of a type that the main URSOI people have got away from. BIRIK village was partly re-built under direction of this patrol as incentive to better living conditions of these people.

NATIVE GARDENS. (above four Villages.)

Plantings are poor in this locality and this patrol is endeavouring to show these people on their own soil the advantages to be derived by taking greater steps to exploit their own territory thus enabling them to place more reliance on their own cultivated crops and giving the sak sak and coconuts a chance. These people have been happy as hunters but they have never much bothered to take an active interest in their own agricultural pursuits. Their health was poor and with this rectified they are now able to carry on in their newer ideals.

KAMPALAP via BERANG to GOMANGON.

Only hurried visits have been made to this area which has not been thoroughly inspected.

Complaints of frivolous nature seem to be all the interest these people have: certainly their villages have been left to fall into a state of disrepair and their food crops diminished. Health has not been impressive.

OVER RECRUITING.

In view of the recent unrestricted recruiting by ANGAB and particularly N.G.L.B. village life here cannot be normal. It is noted that that recruiting has been carried out ruthlessly and allegedly in some cases without discretion. In numerous instances every working member of a tribe or clan has been conscripted. At that time it is believed a 30% recruiting maximum was legal and due to improvement of war situation such practice was seemingly unnecessary. There are 5% of the natives, taxable, out on war duties. It is thought that the I/L at Cape Gloucester from SIASSI could be released in order to alleviate the hardships placed on their home folk. It is thought that even with all SIASSI I/L returned it would still work out at over 40% absent. Two natives recently returned to their villages are well past middle age and have been absent since they were very young. One of them, an old man now, was recruited during the German Administration and has just returned.

CONDUCT OF UMBOI WOMEN.

As is apparently usual during patrols here the women have come in for much comment by their men-folk. This patrol has no reason to doubt that the women are purposely causing the low birth rate on UMBOI. Causes are suspected by previous patrols as with this one to be abortions, ways and means of sterility and starving of new-born infants by the mothers. Census figures in the back of the village books register the high infantile mortality, the names in the books of men & wife childless. Illegitimate births are not uncommon but it is strongly suspected that most of these do not survive. This patrol has observed that the women on UMBOI do not want children for the plain reason that they do not wish to be burdened with them. A striking example of this was observed by the writer at COMLONGON and is presented here to stress this theory. All the young women of the village were instructed by the Chief to proceed to the beach for sark sark roofing material. Three of these women still had small infants still under the age of three months. In the three cases the infants were dumped with older women while the mothers spent eleven hours absent.

An observation by the writer finds that the practice of leaving new-born children with aged women in the villages and the exchange of these infants to barren foster mothers is rife. It is plain that the young women, who are nothing more than cargo carriers on UMBOI are burdened with children and are determined not to be. It is clear that if any young mother is required to carry the heavy loads required of her, day in and day out, then she should not be instructed to quit abortions, sterility and starvation of her children. Incentive to correct this has been cheaply given by making available small daily lots of salt for the young women and thus avoiding the unnecessary toil involved in spending a full day in gathering heavy loads of salt water from the beach. Could not a supply of Cod Liver oil be made available for the mothers who are not capable of producing sufficient milk for their children. Could not such small items be put at their disposal under proper supervision.

The natives, if brought to realize these facts would quickly respond to the requests, lectures and advice given them on falling birth rates. Cod Liver Oil has been used by W.O. PALFRAMAN, E.M.A., with striking success.

FLOTSAM & JETSAM ON SIASSI.

Articles of a dangerous nature have drifted ashore at SIASSI. Two only two hundred and fifty pound aerial bombs are ashore near LUTHER ANCHORAGE, high explosive items and articles of war are being removed, exploded & rendered useless and jettisoned safely at sea by this Patrol. Three ORFORT and one MARARAU natives were recently blown to pieces near LUTHER ANCHORAGE by a fused, unexploded bomb. TOLOEIRA has been searched by this Patrol. Drift benzine is still littering UMBOI. A second hand raucour is to hand that another explosion has occurred round at MALPALAP. Enquiries are being made and the patrol is continuing along the foreshores and beaches on foot as canoe travel and capsize are delaying patrol. Small vessels have drifted ashore and been pounded to pieces on the rocks.

AMERICAN TRADERS.

Americans from New Guinea ports are trading gelignite for Gam or Cats eyes with the outer islanders. Natives have been warned and the Americans might as well know that this patrol has now ruined its black market.

CROPS AND AGRICULTURE.

These pursuits have dwindled. The splendid encouragement by Civilian patrol staff has been let drop badly and the writer has spent considerable time in conducting practical demonstrations and has an area of corn now planted with a view to showing the natives just what is desired instead of their own 32 grains-to-the-cob produce.

LIVESTOCK.

An endeavour is being made to stimulate an interest in their own poultry which the natives appreciate only for the tail feathers. Useless diseased and whelping mange dogs have been destroyed by this Patrol only on approval from the owner. An inducement to breed from desirable pigs is being taken up with interest by the natives.

These people appreciate the practical aspect of what is being runned home to them. The instructions to rehabilitate have whiskers. They were given those instructions; they now are able to see what is meant; they are keen to rehabilitate if the example is shown.

Nothing should be put in their way as they are willing to learn but it should not happen that routine instructions are they be issued. These people need new instructions as they are intelligent and happy to learn.

Patrol activities continue. If transport is not provided the patrol will return to H.Q. as soon after the end of June as possible by canoe.

Sgd. K. V. RYALL Lieut.
Patrol Officer.

CENSUS STATISTICS

VILLAGE.	LULUAI	TUL TUL	M.T.T.	CHILDREN		ADULTS.		A.T.B. ANGAU N.S.I.B.	PRE-WAR I/L MIS- SING.	GRAND TOTAL.	TAX MALES.	QUOTA 40 %	STATE OF RECMT.	H.P.C.
				M.	F	M.	F							
BE'ANG.	ATO	ALAIT	WANA	30	21	22	45	10	3	141	6	10	plus 9	6.
OMON	ULAM	TAXO	SANI	22	20	22	37	2	1	109	6	6	" 3	6.
COM	SALAP	APOCO	AKI	25	21	26	45	3	2	126	14	8	- 1.	2.
GA'AM	APUL	KAIN - 1 WARA - 2	SARI	46	29	57	77	10	5	225	20	14	plus 2.	1.
OROPORT	GARONG	TAKALO	GIRING	20	10	28	40	8	2	109	13	9	" 2.	1.
ATYAU	KAISAM	AURI	LAU	36	23	35	41	11	2	148	15	11	" 2.	-
MARARAU	MARIN	ANTIN	LUKAI KISO	52	33	77	108	17	11	306	34	23	" 5.	2.
ARCE	TROE	AJU	MAIS	49	29	49	72	13	6	220	22	18	" 3.	2.
KABI	ADU	ANGAI	AURAH	38	23	31	34	8	2	188	12	10	" 2.	3.
KUPALAI	MARINGA (Tentative)	KAPAKA AISU	KARAKU	86	52	90	100	24	-	355	42	27	- 3.	3.
GOLLONGON	MAKALI	IAMAI-1. NAPU-2.	APUL	28	41	64	96	52		284	30	34	plus 21.	3.
CPAI	SOPOL	HALAKO	ANGO	17	16	40	48	11		133	17	12	"	1.
TAK I	LALA	WAROL - 1. BATILAN - 2.	PAGEI - 1. LANGUT - 2.	49	30	65	103	25	2	282	30	23	"	3.
ORANGAI	BAUSI	BETI I	---	19	19	21	31	14	1	106	6	9	" 6.	-
BAPIN	SEPET	BARAGU	UBU	35	25	34	43	16	1	185	13	13	" 5.	1.
SA'KRIAN	ATANG	AIGULO	---	9	1	10	15	5	2	43	3	5	" 3.	1.
ARONABUTU	---	AIGULO	---	20	12	12	14	3		61	1	2	" 2.	
MANDOK	ANGARA	AIGILO	ANDRA	57	41	43	71	23	2	227	14	17	" 8.	
MAIAI	APOKAE	MAIS	AIGAL	77	66	59	63	23	7	295	29	23	" 7.	
TUAM	LABUNG	NAMANO - 1 SUPUL - 2. KUK	NASI	85	65	66	70	28	1	315	30	24	" 6.	
YANGLA	ATIN	KUK	MAKELI	67	33	47	50	13	1	212	22	14	-	1.
APAI OT	TADUMU	AKORA	SAMON	42	47	48	52	12	1	302	27	13	-	-
MABLI	ANDRI	GEAMAS	TOMONG	17	22	26	23	6	2	96	10	7	" 1.	-
BIRIK	AISAM	AFUN	AISAM	26	27	28	27	6	3	119	13	10	" 4.	3.
GAURU	AISAM	USO	REMULA	32	21	40	35	8	2	141	20	13		3.
<u>TOLIKINA ISLAND.</u>														
BUN	BAGAI	KIAMI	---	11	7	17	14			49	10		No amalgamated as one village called BUN.	
BAROH	DAGIS	---	---	5	6	8	5			24	4			
AWAR	ARRU	---	---	23	10	12	10			50	4			
TUL	LIKOR	AIGAL	---	24	17	28	21			70				
MULAU	BATTAL	BATGA	BAUSI	14	18	28	22			32	14			
KARRWI	---	---	---	5	5	10	7		1	28	6		Missing - since returned.	
<u>SAKAR ISLAND.</u>														
ALAIRO	AVIL	MORIS	PUI	18	19	37	30		2	106	13.			

CAMBODIA - APPENDIX 'A' TO CENSUS STATISTICS.

Total SIASSI POPULATION	-	4867.
" " INSPECTED	-	4108.
" " ABSENT	-	472.
" " TAK. IN VILLAGE	-	444.
" " TAK. RECRUITED.		51 %.
" TOLOEWA POPR.	-	303.
" SAKAR "	-	106.
" TOLOEWA FOR RECRUITMENT	-	Not practicable.
" SAKAR FOR RECRUITMENT.	-	" " "
GOMLANGCH	-	Ruthlessly recruited.

Sgd. K.W. RYALL Lt.
Patrol Officer.

22 JUL 1945

DS

DS 30/1/12

District Office
ANGAU
TALASEA

21 July 45

HQ Northern Region
ANGAU
I. A. E.

PATROL REPORT - SIASSI ISLANDS
Lieut. K. W. RYALL

1. Herewith report on patrol to Siassi by the above officer, in triplicate. This report was received from the District Officer, RABAUL District, for "my action and comment".
2. Lieut. EMERY will be proceeding to Siassi Islands in the near future to attend to routine matters and extract information on matters of War Damage.
3. It would appear from the report that Lieut. RYALL has the capacity to "do" rather than "tell what to do". Lieut. EMERY should be in a position to see and report on what has been accomplished by Lieut. RYALL.
4. It is pointed out that adequate and efficient administration of these islands is impossible, as far as this HQ is concerned, without proper transport facilities.
5. The islands are deplorably over recruited at 51% of the fit males. Arrangements should be made immediately to have some of them repatriated. Presumably many of these boys were among those "ruthlessly" removed from Cape Gloucester to Bougainville some six months ago.
In passing, natives of the Cape Gloucester area have not recovered from the matter yet. A visiting officer does not 'feel' welcome there, and it is quite obvious that those natives who were put aboard the ship for Bougainville, and their weeping relatives, feel, perhaps with some justification, that they were "black-birded".
6. It is recommended that a suitable and reliable officer would be well employed if made available to establish a Sub-Station and work on the spot with these people, regain their confidence and help them back to normal.

R. Chambers
.....Capt.
(R. Chambers)
A/District Officer.

23 JUL 1945

DS

Comd

25 Jul 45

PROGRESS REPORT ON PATROL ACTIVITIES
SIASSI ISLANDS

1. Para 3

Four deaths should be recorded in Casualty Returns. TOKOINA was not visited by early SIASSI patrols in 1944 owing to lack of shipping and bad weather.

2. Para 5

Supplies of canoe adzes are required for all coastal populations. This matter has already been taken up with S... and supplies were to have been obtained in... We need at least 2000 as native tools which have not been lost are about worn out.

Page 3

Flotsam: Unexploded bombs should be removed but would require special visit by Bomb Disposal Unit. Casualties mentioned should be shown in Casualty Return.

4. This officer is taking an intelligent interest in native welfare and rehabilitation. His observations on infant mortality are sound, and it is possible that this aspect of the decline in native population is of more importance than the many herbs and other artificial contraceptives often written up by enthusiastic discoverers.

General figures on completion of the patrol will be studied to effect a balanced recruiting policy in these islands.

6. A station on SIASSI is necessary, if only occupied part time.

NR: It would not be advisable to have Lt EMERY report on activities of Lt RYALL, PO. The latter is equal in any particular to Lt EMERY and the report futile.

Handwritten notes on left margin:
New rain
New water
1943
R...
to HQ
No action
related to
...
...
...
...

Handwritten: Copy 1/26
11/7

Signature:
Maj
A A ROBERTS
ADDS & NA

Handwritten: Reply to HQ in accordance with above 1/26
11/7

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

DS 30/13/36

HQ Northern Region
ANCAU
LAE

28 Jul 45

DO
TALASEA

PATROL REPORT - SIASSI ISLANDS

By Lt K W RYALL - PO

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report forwarded under cover of your DS 30/1/12 of 21 Jul 45.

2. Casualties - Para 3

Particulars of the four natives killed at BAKON should be obtained and forwarded to this HQ for compensation purposes.

3. Concealages - Para 5

These have been on order from UK since early 1943, and date of arrival cannot be anticipated.

4. Flotsam and jetsam - Page 3

HQ First Aust Army has been contacted relative to unexploded bombs located during the patrol, and is prepared to send a party to SIASSI to attend to the demolition of these or any other explosives in the area. A sketch showing the approximate location of any explosives would be of assistance. It should be possible for the Bomb Disposal Party's visit to coincide with Lt EMERY's proposed patrol to SIASSI. Please advise ETD of the patrol.

The casualties mentioned should be shown in Casualty Returns.

5. Census

Census figures on completion of the patrol will be studied to effect a balanced recruiting policy in these islands.

6. A station at SIASSI is necessary, if only occupied part time.

7. Lt RYALL is taking an intelligent interest in native welfare and rehabilitation. His observations on infant mortality are sound, and it is possible that this aspect of the decline in native population is of more importance than the many herbs and other artificial contraceptives often written up by enthusiastic discoverers.

8. It is not advisable to have Lt EMERY report on the activities of Lt RYALL. The latter is equal in any particular to Lt EMERY and the report would be futile.

A. A. Roberts
A. A. ROBERTS
ANCAU & ...

Maj