

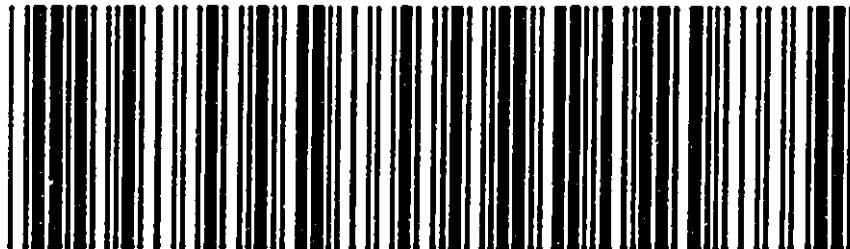
AWM52

Australian Military Forces, Army headquarters,
formation and unit diaries, 1939-1945

1/10/1 HEADQUARTERS

Australian New Guinea
Administrative Unit

1944, part 3, Australian New
Guinea Administrative Unit
(ANGAU) report



1/10/1-025/

CONTENTS.

APPENDIX A.

ACTIVITIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS.

	Page
Papuan Districts indirectly affected	2
Papuan Districts affected by operations	3
Moresby	3
Milne Bay	3
Trobriands	4
Manbara	5
TNG Districts affected by operations	7
Morobe and Huon	7
Madang	8
Boma	9
Sepik	10
Manus	11
New Britain	12
New Ireland	13
Bougainville	14

APPENDIX B.

PART I - NATIVE LABOUR SERVICE.

Recruitment	17
The Contract	17
Wages	17
Functions of Native Labour Service	17
Organisation	18
Training School for NLC's	18
Clothing and equipment	19
Housing	19
Sanitation and Hygiene	19
Ration Scale	19
Native Gardens	20
Feeding	20
Amenities	21
Demands for Native Labour	21
Progressive Native Labour Strengths	21
Repatriation of Native Labour	21

PART II - NATIVE LABOUR IN OPERATIONS.

25

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ANGAU IN
RESPECT OF NATIVE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND THE
MANDATED TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.
FEBRUARY 1942-SEPTEMBER 1944

APPENDIX A.

BEING A REVIEW IN GENERAL TERMS OF THE RELIEF
AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES OF THE DISTRICT
SERVICES FIELD STAFF IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICT.

1. The military situation in April 1942 in the Territory of New Guinea was that the Japanese forces had occupied the Islands of Manus, New Ireland, New Britain, Bougainville and the major portion of the Districts now known as Morobe and Huon.
2. The Territory of Papua was free of the enemy and only subject to sporadic air raids, except for portion of the Mambare District.

PAPUAN DISTRICTS INDIRECTLY AFFECTED.

3. The areas in Papua in which operations did not take place or in which military requirements did not necessitate evacuation of native population are,

Fly River District,

Purari District,

Lakokamu District (excluding the Bulldog L of C)

Samab District (excluding the Milne Bay Area)

Southern portion of Fergusson Is and Normanby Is of the Trobriands Group

Tufi District.

4. These comparatively 'unaffected' areas may therefore be taken together for the purpose of this survey as at no time within them, since the outbreak of war with Japan, has other than ordinary native administration, Medical attention and hospitalisation, and maintenance of law and order been required.
5. The necessary Allied military installations in these areas and the forces stationed therein were of the barest minimum, principally consisting of emergency airdromes and coast and air-watching organisations. The main problem was the obtaining and transportation of essential items of supply.
6. Within the Lakokamu District the construction and maintenance of the L of C from Bulldog to Wau did not directly dislocate native communities or drive them from their lands, and in this and the other 'unaffected' Districts, except to the extent that the communities were deprived of the presence of numbers of able bodied men who were recruited for service with the Army, the native population were not subjected to any hardship and at no time was there a shortage of native foodstuffs. The number of natives remaining in the villages was sufficient to ensure that a requisite quantity of foodstuffs were produced.
7. The operational demands on these Districts are therefore expressed in terms of natives recruited for work with the Army.
8. The extent of the relief and rehabilitation carried out within is summarised follows:-
 - (a) Medical attention, hospitalisation and hygiene works.
 - (b) Retention and extension of simple educational facilities through the agency of the missions.
 - (c) Provision of wealth in the form of wages earned by the population.
 - (d) Provision of Trade Stores wherein to expend portion of such wealth in return for axes, knives, lava lava, tobacco, etc.

PAPUAN DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY OPERATIONS.

9. The Port Moresby Area, Milne Bay Area, Goodenough, Kiriwina and Woodlark Islands and Nambare District are dealt with separately hereunder.

MORESBY DISTRICT - PORT MORESBY AREA.

10. The expanding Allied Forces in the SWPA, particularly in the vicinity of Port Moresby, required barracks areas, artillery ranges, airfields and naval and shipping bases, etc., necessitating the issue of an order by GOC NGF, in Apr 42, to evacuate all natives in the area bounded by a line running north from Tupusdoi to Hombrom Bluff, thence West to the foreshore between Boora and Papa, and thence eastwards by the coast-line to Tupusdoi. All the natives from Hanuabada and adjacent villages and all villages between Port Moresby and Galley Reach were thereby involved.
11. It was decided that the major portion of these people should be re-settled along the beach West of Galley Reach from Manu Manu to Hiclu Point, and the remainder in the Rigo area.
12. Evacuation commenced on 12 Apr 42 and was effected by small ships and canoes in easy stages. In all, the evacuation originally affected some 6,000 men, women and children.
13. The resulting problem of feeding so many people scattered along the coast was no easy one. Local natives made land available behind the new settlements and a start was made, soon after the arrival of the evacuees, to clear land for development of native gardens.
14. Corn and pumpkin seed was supplied and planted out to supplement other native crops. Rations issued consisted of rice, wheatmeal, sago, meat, sugar, salt and tobacco.
15. It soon became apparent that the Manu Manu site was unsatisfactory, being deficient in good water, adequate gardening land and fishing facilities, but it was not until early in 1944 that it became possible to move the evacuees to another area. In the meantime they were given every assistance, including essential rations.
16. In May 44 the natives of Roka, Koderika, Boora and Porebada were allowed to return to their old village sites and the natives from Hanuabada area were moved to Malara.
17. The Malara movement was completed in Jun 44 and by the end of 1944, with the present gardening projects, it should be possible to reduce the quantity of rations at present being supplied.
18. The military installations of the Moresby area are still extensive and undoubtedly some will remain permanently. It is doubtful that the Hanuabada people will ever be fully rehabilitated in the sense that their former possessions will be returned to them completely.
19. The questions of compensation for any lands which may thus be compulsorily resumed and the eventual rehabilitation will be further considered by the Committee which has been appointed to examine the whole question of native compensation.

SAMARAI DISTRICT - MILNE BAY AREA.

20. The Milne Bay area was subject to ANGAU control prior to the Japanese landing in Aug 42, and cannot be said to have been liberated in the full sense - the operation was the repulsion of an enemy attack.
21. Prior to the attack, the conditions relating to the native population within the District were normal, but immediately prior to and subsequent to the landing, in Milne Bay, military

control for defence purposes, and the decision to create a large base, and training and staging areas, with shipping facilities necessitated:-

- (a) the evacuation of native population from the general area of Milne Bay.
 - (b) the establishment of evacuation camps at Modawa, Naura, Kilai and Daun Daus, with an ultimate population of approx 2500. The taking over of the areas in question by the military authorities involved the destruction of numbers of native food trees, and the abandonment of native gardens already planted;
 - (c) the heavy recruiting for Army, Naval and Air Force purposes.
22. These decisions entailed on ANGAU the erection of suitable village camps in the areas mentioned above, extra medical attention and hygiene advice, supply of rations and the supervision of the construction of gardens with a view to the communities supplementing ration issues and ultimately becoming self-supporting.
 23. Maize, corn and pumpkin seed was made available and where possible and required, local sage was procured.
 24. In May 1944, the evacuee gardens were damaged by floods and the self supporting target date was set back several months.
 25. At the present time approximately 2400 evacuees are being supplied with rations and this will continue for some time to come in view of the set-back mentioned in para 24.
 26. It is to be anticipated that return of the evacuees to their own lands will be possible at an early date, when their rehabilitation will commence.

PROBRIANDS DISTRICT.

27. The position in regard to administration of this District, prior to Aug 42, was the same as that which applied to the Samarai District, viz., it was under administrative control, self sufficient in the matter of food and was provided with medical facilities adequate to the time and personnel competent to administer same.
28. Enemy penetration occurred in Aug 42, but lasted little more than one month. In the Kilaia area, gardens were looted and houses destroyed, but the extent of the damage done was not great. Order was quickly restored, rations provided by the local operational Commands, buildings were erected and new gardens planted out.
29. Subsequent to this action the construction of large Allied bases was undertaken on Goodenough, Kiriwina and Woodlark Islands, and in Sep 43, it became necessary to evacuate numbers of natives from Goodenough Is., and a camp was made at Daba on the NW end of Fergusson Is. In the first instance the number of evacuees was approximately 4000 but with the extension of Service activities, construction of air dromes entailing acquisition of further land, the number increased to approx 7500 in Feb 44. Medical facilities and hygiene works were provided.
30. Considerable difficulty was experienced with this evacuation, owing to the inability of the Task forces to provide shipping and the limited facilities available at ANGAU's disposal.
31. Army scale rations were supplied to these people, supplemented by native foods as the gardens made in the vicinity of the camp came into bearing. In due course the gardens were extended, the crops grown mainly being sweet potatoes, yams and corn.

32. At Milne Bay Woodlark it was not necessary to evacuate the native populations, but rations were supplied for four months. On Milne Bay, the Task Force cut down all available building material and the scarcity of timber has become apparent. In the eventual complete rehabilitation of the Kiriwinas, a lack of native housing material will be noticeable, as well as shortage of timber for garden fencing against damage to crops by pigs and lack of logs for canoe making.
33. To a small extent this lack will be rectified by the amount of salvage timber available after departure of the Forces.
34. In May/June 44, numbers of the evacuees at Deba were allowed to return to Milolo (Goodenough Is.) to harvest crops of seed yams which had been planted just before their enforced evacuation. This fresh lot has been shipped on small vessels to Deba.
35. Again in Sep 44, approval was given, by the Base Comd., to the commencement of the rehabilitation of those natives whose villages were north of Wataluma (Goodenough Is.) and other villages will be repatriated after departure of the Forces. Natives have already commenced preliminary work on their villages in that area.
36. The average number of evacuees now being fed per month is 2500.

MAMLAKE DISTRICT.

37. The majority of the European members of the Papuan Civil Administration, together with the greater number of the civilians, were evacuated from the Mamlake District early in Feb 42.
38. The several officials who remained in the area, with some civilians, carried on with their duties at their respective stations, but the general conditions existing as a result of the war atmosphere and "impending events", restricted movements mainly to the vicinity of their posts. The native situation, at this time, was perfectly normal.
39. In Mar 42, an Acting District Officer, accompanied by several other personnel, of varying degrees of local experience, arrived at Buna Bay by sea from Port Moresby. HQ was established at Awala and personnel of the newly created District Services Staff of ALMS were posted to Buna Bay, Ioma and Kokoda. A European medical assistant was also posted to Sairape.
40. Patrolling of villages was resumed and considerable success was achieved by the DO in maintenance of native administration in its widest sense. The appearance of Japanese planes and occasional bombing of stations tended to make this a difficult task.
41. After a period of four months the climax was reached when the Japanese landed at Buna on 23 Jul 44, and the District Staff was forced to withdraw.
42. The Japanese advance on Kokoda was made with great rapidity and from there over the Owen Stanley ranges, on the tracks leading down into the Moresby District. The enemy was engaged by Allied forces and gradually pushed back, to be routed in the Buna-Sananda area.
43. The military situation was such, especially in the matter of supplies and transport of sick and wounded, that every available able bodied native was called upon for assistance and worked long, grueling hours at his duties. At that early stage, it was nearly impossible to obtain adequate supplies of food or medicines - every item had either to be carried by human portage or by the small number of cargo carrying aircraft then available. Natives were called upon to work in all sorts of weather and the casualties became large with the progress of the campaign, until the areas around Awala were approached.

Every native who worked with the Army was issued with sufficient rations, but enough was not available up to that time, for distribution to refugee natives.

44. However, the axis of the enemy retreat followed the road from Kokoda, Aropa, Dondetta, Samuanda, Buna and actual physical damage to native property, destruction of villages and gardens, food trees, fowls and pigs, was limited to the areas in the immediate vicinity of the retreat. Additionally, the coastal villages around Buna Bay had been evacuated by the Japanese, and the people proceeded to other areas, where they were fed by local natives. It was amongst this group of natives that the only signs of malnutrition in the District were found.
45. All natives had been advised, prior to the occupation, to plant small gardens well in the bush and as this advice had been followed to a large degree, coupled with the comparatively short period of occupation of five months, it saved the population which was not working for the Army, from starvation, though of course a complete sufficiency of food was not available at all times.
46. That portion of the District between Sangara and Kokoda suffered most - all villages had been destroyed, gardens looted and livestock taken. One contributing cause to this was the refusal of the natives to co-operate with the Japanese.
47. The position which confronted ANGAU in the progressive stages of re-occupation was the necessity to supply rations where required, set out on a garden planting programme, provide a great deal of medical attention (particularly for dysentery, sores and rumps), and generally get the natives rehabilitated.
48. At intervals, numbers of natives were repatriated from the carrier lines and these helped the communal gardening projects which were encouraged by the Field Staff and were regularly and rigidly inspected, to ensure that the desired results were being obtained. Large quantities of seed corn and pumpkin seed were supplied and planted along with normal native root crops.
49. In a short time it was necessary only to issue part rations to the villagers and at the expiration of six months that issue generally was not required. The natives in return for this ration, re-constructed their villages and gardens and for 2 - 3 days a week worked at making Diri.
50. The status of the natives in the Oro Bay - Buna Bay areas, was different - at a later date it became necessary to remove 35 villages to make way for Army installations - these natives at present are at Inonda and Emo evacuation camps - and total approximately 1400. At this date all are receiving full rations. In the period of over 12 months which has elapsed since their transfer, gardens have failed on two occasions. Other areas have been planted out, but it is not expected that these people will be self-supporting for some months to come. When their lands are no longer required for military purposes, it will be essential on re-occupation to supply them with Army rations until such time as they are self supporting.
51. The remainder of the District is now in a flourishing condition, with the population on the road to full rehabilitation.
52. To relieve the shortage of pigs, approximately 100 boars and sows were imported from the Turi District and distributed in depleted areas. Wild pig hunts were also encouraged and it is anticipated the present lack of quantities of fresh meat will be rectified within a short space of time.

THE DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY OPERATIONS.

53. After the fall of Rabaul and the subsequent advance of the enemy, native administration in the Territory of New Guinea ceased, except in the Wau area and the Bona and Sepik Districts.
54. As areas were re-occupied, native administration recommenced.

MOROBE AND HUON DISTRICTS.

55. Before the Japanese occupation of Salamaua and Lae in Mar 1942, the District of Morobe comprised generally what is now the Districts of Morobe and Huon. These two Districts are grouped for the purpose of this survey, and are referred to as the District.
56. Part of the District to the south and south-west of Wau was not under complete pre-war administrative control. The bulk of the native population was concentrated in the Huon Peninsular, Markham Valley, Salamaua and hinterland and Waria Valley.
57. At 30th Jun 1941, the enumerated native population of the Morobe District was 150,000 approximately. There were 11,724 indentured labourers employed in Morobe District and by far the greater proportion of these were engaged in connection with the gold-mining industry.
58. After the initial Japanese landings in the District, the areas in the vicinity of Salamaua and Lae quickly came under the domination of the Japanese. The extension of the influence of the enemy, however, was only gradual until he effected further landings at Hiding and Finschhafen and was able to establish Ls of C between his bases. Up to the time the Japanese moved inland from Salamaua towards Wau, various degrees of contact were maintained by ARGAU patrols (assisted in the early stages by members of the NGR) operating from Wau and forward posts. These patrols penetrated as far as the outskirts of Salamaua, and across the Markham River to the areas behind Lae, beyond Kaiapit and deep into the Huon Peninsula. The position changed with the repulse of the Japanese at Wau and his gradual retreat to the coast.
59. Experiencing difficulty in obtaining supplies, the enemy adopted a policy of systematically denuding all gardens, taking for his use all domestic animals he could obtain for food, and destroying or damaging villages. This policy of devastation, coupled to his own unclean and hygienic habits, had a demoralising effect upon the native population, mainly through the resulting spread of disease and semi-malnutrition. The position was accentuated by the operations of our own forces (both on land and in the air) which forced many of the natives to seek shelter and hide in remote localities.
60. This state of affairs occurred in areas adjacent to all the lines of the enemy's retreat throughout the District and it was found generally that the elderly people and children were in a pitiful state because of the lack of food and medical care and the mental strain they had undergone.
61. ARGAU patrols gathered these people from their scattered hiding places, establishing them in areas free from military operations. Food, clothing and medical attention were supplied. The able-bodied men, as soon as they were fit for work, were recruited for the various tasks required by operational necessity.
62. At the end of 1943 when the District had been cleared of the enemy troops (except for isolated pockets of resistance) and large Allied bases were being established at Lae and Finschhafen, ARGAU was reconstituted and proceeded with the tasks of providing food and medical attention to the natives in the devastated areas and the commencement of rehabilitation. Plans in this direction however, have been subject to the demands of the Allied forces for native labour.

63. The extent of these tasks became clearer, early in 1944, as the cumulative effects of the military campaigns became apparent. It was found necessary to supply rations to all the natives in the Wau-Salamau area, most of the Markham Valley and adjacent villages and the coastal areas of the Huon Peninsular. These conditions prevailed for periods extending from four months, up to the present time, dependent upon the rapidity with which it was possible to re-establish native gardens. Some of these have failed through drought and other local causes.

MADANG DISTRICT.

Saidor Area.

64. The first portion of the Madang District to be released from the enemy was the Saidor area. On 2 Jan 44, a US Task Force landed on three beaches extending from the village of Saioi, south approximately three quarters of a mile. An ANGAU detachment under command of an ADO, comprising members of the District Services Field Staff, Native Labour Overseers, Medical and Stores and Supply personnel accompanied this Force.
65. Beachheads were established in the face of slight enemy opposition and within a short time, the Force was in control of the area bounded by the Finnisterre Range and the Yupna and Guabe Rivers. Members of the detachment soon contacted the local natives who proved to be friendly and rendered all possible assistance.
66. As a result of operations along the coast in the preceding twelve months, practically all coastal villages were destroyed. Those that had escaped bombing or strafing had been abandoned for months and at the time of the landing at Saidor, were in a very dilapidated condition. Temporary villages had been established in the foothills, but a number of these had to be evacuated during the Allied advances.
67. At the end of Jan 44, 500 evacuees were being housed and rationed at the Biding compound. This number was reduced to 200 in April when the areas east of Saidor became sufficiently settled to allow the natives to return to their temporary villages in the foothills, where they had established gardens.
68. Towards the middle of Jan 44, Japanese movements to the west resulted in further fighting and an additional 500 evacuees were cared for in a camp established for that purpose. Two months later the number was reduced to 200 following upon the more settled conditions prevailing. In Mar 44, it was considered desirable to evacuate 120 natives from the area east of Cape Rigney to a compound at Kulilau. On the completion of operations these natives were also permitted to return to their temporary villages.
69. As the situation became more settled, action was taken to rehabilitate the native society. The principal problems were housing, food supply and sanitation. Very little damage was done by the Japanese until they were forced to retreat, when they adopted their usual tactics of despoiling gardens and taking away livestock. The natives were immediately instructed to repair gardens and commence the planting out of new areas, and arrangements were made for rations to be issued until such time as their natural food supplies were sufficient. Consistent and patient patrolling is required to bring these natives back to the standard prevailing pre-war.

Madang - Hanco Bay Area.

70. In May 1944, the enemy had retreated further west along the coast beyond Madang and an ANGAU HQ was established at Madang on 28 May 44.
71. It was quickly found that the natives were in need of assistance and a refugee camp was established to accommodate the natives who

had been forced from their villages and were in urgent need of medical attention. The bombing of villages had compelled the inhabitants to take refuge in the bush, and they became too frightened to prepare gardens, in case the cleared areas would be noticed and bombed. This affected inland natives, who deserted their villages, with consequent harmful effects on their food supplies.

72. The coastal areas from Madang to Hansa Bay (the present westerly limit of progress) and the islands of Kar Kar, Lagabag and Manam were found to be in the same deplorable condition, and strenuous efforts have and are being made to alleviate the position. This has entailed the distribution of large quantities of rations, constant patrolling to check up on the condition of the people, to ensure the hospitalisation of the sick, and to give advice and assistance in the re-building of villages and planting up of new gardens.

BENA DISTRICT.

73. For the first 12 months after the invasion of Rabaul the natives of this District (population 200,000) were, except in a very minor degree, unaffected by the war and normal administration continued.
74. In December 1942, the Japanese landed at Wewak and Madang, advanced as far as Bogadjim and operated patrols along the Markham plain between Madang and Iao.
75. At this time several ANGAU patrols operated from the Bena Highlands to the low levels of the Sepik-Ramu-Markham Rivers. Natives from the highlands (Bena District) were employed as carriers, or special constables. Most of them became infected with Malaria and the death rate was high. Since then the employment of highland natives in malarious areas is prohibited.
76. In May 1943, a formation known as Bena Force was posted to the area. Five thousand natives were employed to assist this force in its operations.
77. The enemy advanced only to the outskirts of the District and except for the Faita area in the Ramu valley and Arora near the south eastern boundary of the District, there was no enemy occupation, but in June and July of 1943, the District was subject to much bombing and strafing by Japanese aircraft. Native casualties were few and no villages were damaged.
78. For some time difficulty was experienced in feeding the 5,000 native employees, but from Jan 44, ANGAU was able to obtain full rations on the Army scale for every native employed. This supply continued until the end of August last, when the labour strength was reduced considerably and by supplementing the Army ration with native foods, every native employed received an adequate diet.
79. The natives at Faita and Arora returned and rebuilt their villages with the aid of officers of ANGAU. At Faita the native food supply was augmented by rations issued by ANGAU. At Arora this was unnecessary as the people had taken the precaution of preparing gardens in the more or less remote parts of the forests.
80. The only ill effect of the war on the natives of the District, excluding Faita and Arora, was the introduction of disease. A major epidemic of bacillary dysentery was begun by the arrival, in the area, of a US Unit from Port Moresby, on 1st August 1943, with two of its members suffering from the disease.
81. The epidemic spread rapidly and to date about 10,000 cases have been treated by the ANGAU Staff, assisted by a number of European Medical Orderlies temporarily attached to ANGAU by New Guinea Force.

- 82. More than one million tablets of Sulphaguanadine have been used in the treatment of natives in the District.
- 83. Apart from assisting the operational troops in the area, the energies of almost the entire ANGAU Staff were directed to the suppression of the epidemic.
- 84. Though the number of cases has been reduced appreciably it is unfortunate that the campaign against the epidemic has not been, by any means, completely successful. Cases continue to occur at the principal centres of population and sporadic outbreaks beyond the frontiers of European influence are reported from time to time.

SEPIK DISTRICT.

- 85. The administration of this District was maintained until the Japanese invasion of the Wewak-Aitape coast in December 1942. After that date ANGAU operated in the hinterland and on the Sepik rivers until the complete enemy occupation of the District in August 1943.
- 86. The European civil populations, excluding missionaries who desired to remain, and the Chinese residents, excluding one, were evacuated to Australia, some by sea, others overland to Port Moresby.
- 87. Since the Japanese occupation and until the recent landing at Aitape by Allied Forces on 22 Apr 44, the District has been, but for operational patrols, under enemy control, and with the exception of a comparatively small area in the vicinity of Aitape, still is.
- 88. During 1942 and prior to the invasion, the native people, except for a disturbance caused by mutinous police, lived peacefully and went about their normal tasks in an orderly manner.
- 89. How much the inhabitants have suffered since the invasion is not yet fully known, but it may be expected that with the large number of Japanese troops at present occupying the District and the extent of the operations that will be necessary to overcome them, villages and gardens will be destroyed, sago plantations seriously damaged and live stock killed, resulting in a major rehabilitation problem when the District is re-occupied.
- 90. The operations which commenced against the enemy at Aitape in Apr 44, have been principally concerned with the breaking up of the 18th Japanese army in the Aitape-Wewak area - the enemy still remains in large numbers in the areas east of Aitape to the mouth of the Sepik River, and his patrols range over the country south of the Torricelli Mts.
- 91. An ANGAU detachment consisting of District Services Field Staff, NL and Medical personnel, landed with a Task Force, in the vicinity of Aitape on the 22 and 23 Apr 44, and immediately were engaged in their operational functions. Combat patrols in every instance were accompanied by ANGAU personnel - and where possible areas were also patrolled from an administrative point of view - natives settled back in their villages or evacuated as a whole to one of the evacuee camps.
- 92. The native situation on the Aitape coast was found to be fairly good. A month or six weeks prior to the landing, local natives had left their villages and pushed back towards the foothills of the Torricelli Range, to escape the constant bombing and strafing. A large amount of damage has been done by the enemy. Some 3,000 evacuees are being cared for and reserves of rations have been built up to cope with future estimated demands.
- 93. The military situation in the comparatively small area under control does not permit, as yet, the return of these evacuees to the village sites.

94. A percentage of the adult male population contacted has been recruited for native labour.
95. The Field Staff is mainly occupied with harassing operations. If further offensives are begun, ANGAU will be able to expand and enlarge control over the inland natives. Until then, all it is possible to do is keep those in contact loyal to the Allied cause, and encourage planting of sufficient foods to minimize the eventual disruption of their District.

MANUS DISTRICT - ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

96. The operations which resulted in the Admiralty Is. Group being cleared of the enemy were carried out by a US Task Force, to which was attached an ANGAU team, consisting initially of a District Officer and Patrol Officers. All personnel had considerable experience of New Guinea conditions. The remainder of the detachment comprising Native Labour, Medical and Stores and Supply personnel, followed at a later date.
97. The landing was effected on 29 Feb 44, and the ANGAU troops proceeded to carry out their first duties in the campaign - viz., operational. The Task Force relied to a great extent on ANGAU as an intelligence service and its members as leaders of patrols.
98. There is a native population in the Admiralty Is. of approximately 14,000 and with the advancement of the campaign these people came under the care of ANGAU. Administration commenced with the evacuation of the native population from the areas of Los Negros, Manus, Pak and other Islands; at first to save the population from the results of our impending attacks and secondly, to cope with required military installations. This involved the removal, housing and rationing of some 9,000 people. On completion of operations it was not possible to repatriate all the natives in the evacuated areas. Los Negros was occupied by military and naval installations, and the greater part of Mokmerang was occupied by the Allied Forces. A large strip of land, comprising some 60 square miles, on Manus, was also required for naval purposes and the many villages which formerly existed in this area, could not be rebuilt. To find new homes for 5,000 natives was no easy matter - the system of land tenure in the group being a very detailed one, and homeless population could not be placed on other people's lands, as such clashes with native custom.
99. By 20 Mar 44, the evacuation of the villages at the eastern end of Manus had begun and by means of pamphlets in 'pidgin' English, which were dropped by aircraft, the people were instructed that they must go to the camps on Norora Is. (South coast of Manus Island) and to Bowat, Bundralis and Inrim on the North coast of Manus. The natives in the Kawaliap and Mt. Dromsdel areas were also instructed to do likewise.
100. On 24 Mar 44, Norora Is. was occupied as an ANG Adm. Post and evacuation centre, and by 26 Mar 2,000 evacuees were at Norora. The other evacuation centres quartered and fed up to 5,000 native evacuees during the operations against the enemy.
101. 1 Apr 44, saw the evacuation scheme in full swing. There were 3,000 natives at Norora camp and 2,000 at Bowat, with a further 1,000 at Polisu.
102. On 18 May 44, the campaign ended officially - though remnants of enemy stragglers, on Manus Island, are still being pursued by ANGAU.
103. Medical attention was urgently needed by the natives. In this, ANGAU was greatly assisted by the US Army Medical Corps and the RAAF also assisted by making aircraft available for the delivery of medical stores and the evacuation of patients.
104. With the exception of several specific instances, it was found that the enemy had inflicted no general ill-treatment on the

population, but the natives were ill-nourished. Huge stores of meat, rice and other foodstuffs were found by our forces, but the natives had received none of these from the Japanese, even when working for the enemy.

105. The supply organization was satisfactory, and 180,000 rations every month have been re-supplied in consequence of the mass evacuation of the natives from the operational areas.
106. The rehabilitation of the natives in the distressed areas is progressing and it is considered by the end of the year, 25% of the evacuated rations issued to the natives may cease; at this juncture some 7,000 natives are receiving assistance. Trading between the natives is encouraged and the native markets are coming into being. Native crops planted since the natives returned to their villages are progressing and the first harvests should be gathered in Dec 44.

NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

The South Coast.

107. The Island New Britain was completely occupied by the Japanese until 1944 and apart from landings on the island by special parties for intelligence and reconnaissance purposes, (parties which included several ANGAU personnel detached for special duty) it was not until the Allied landings at Arawa and Cape Gloucester were made in Dec 43 and Jan 44, that any areas of the Island came under ANGAU's Administrative Control.
108. On 15 Dec 43, a successful landing was made by US assault troops at Arawa. These assault troops were accompanied by an ANGAU detachment - the personnel of which had local knowledge, experience of native administration and operations with a Task Force.
109. The detachment's work in this area at first was of an unusual nature mainly owing to the disposition of the enemy forces and the action taken to deny the enemy the use of natives in the vicinity of the operations by concentrating them in lines behind the Allied perimeter.
110. The operation did not permit of any administrative work for some time, the tactical plan at that time being to secure a beachhead. In due course the enemy was forced to withdraw from the western south-coast area across to Tulacea and thence up the north coast towards the old Kolopo Sub-District of the Gazelle peninsula. Small numbers proceeded eastwards along the south-coast.
111. It was found on arrival that the native position was good and about half the Arawa Island group were still on the islands. The mainline villages in the vicinity of the landing were contacted and brought in; food and clothing was distributed and medical attention rendered.
112. Complete control was gained over the population of the Itne River and intervening areas. With the abatement of aerial activity and visits by many of these natives to HQ, they returned gradually from hiding. A great deal of medical work was performed by members of the detachment.
113. Extensive patrols carried out eastward along the coast and into the hinterland found that the natives were short of food due to the following causes:-
 - (i) evacuation from garden areas to avoid the Japanese and strafing and bombing;
 - (ii) supply of native foods to the enemy.

Adequate rations were issued where required.

- 114. By June 1944, the enemy had retreated along the coast leaving small parties only in the vicinity of Arai. These were attacked, and at this stage the duties of an operational nature of the Arawa detachment may be said to have been completed. From the Itne River to Montague Harbour, every village has been visited by the Patrol Staff and the influence of the Japanese domination is becoming less apparent.
- 115. As elsewhere, it was found on the western South Coast areas of New Britain that the most important immediate tasks were the removal of natives from dangerous areas, recruiting of sufficient natives to assist the Task Force, provision of rations and clothing to those who required such and attending to the great medical needs of the natives.
- 116. By Aug 44 conditions throughout the area under control had practically returned to normal, the supply of supplementary rations was no longer necessary and regular routine patrols were being carried out.

The North Coast.

- 117. An ANGAU detachment landed with the US Task Force at Cape Gloucester on 26th Dec 43.
- 118. Initially the task of the detachment was operational, contacting natives, providing intelligence information, obtaining recruits and the care of refugees.
- 119. By the end of Jan 44, 700 natives had been contacted and brought into the perimeter, where the fit adult males were employed as labourers and the unfit adult males, women and children settled in a native encampment under the care of ANGAU.
- 120. The natives in the Cape Gloucester Area had fared reasonably well under the Japanese rule and native property, generally, was left alone.
- 121. By April the enemy had been driven from Western New Britain and the sphere of control extended along the coast beyond Talasea. An ANGAU post was established at Talasea on 2 Apr 44. The native situation was found to be satisfactory in this area, and food was fairly plentiful in all villages with one or two exceptions, and livestock had not been depleted to any great extent.
- 122. Administrative patrols were commenced in the Cape Gloucester and Talasea areas as soon as circumstances permitted.
- 123. Every village in the Cape Gloucester area was visited and natives requiring medical treatment were attended to. A few villages were assisted with food. Marketing arrangements were instituted between the beach and hill peoples.
- 124. Native administration throughout that section of the District under control, is considered satisfactory. All the coastal regions had been patrolled as far as Bangula Bay; beyond that point the patrols are of an operational nature.
- 125. Rehabilitation was commenced throughout the areas patrolled and as at no time did the gardens or livestock suffer to any great extent, the situation is rapidly approaching normal.

NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

- 126. The New Ireland District of the Territory of New Guinea comprises a group of islands - New Ireland, New Hanover, Djaul, Tabar, Tanga, Feni and the St Matthias and Lahir Groups.
- 127. The total native population of the District is approximately 40,000 of which it is estimated 20,000 are on New Ireland.

- 128. The first Japanese landings were effected in Jan 42 and, after overcoming initial resistance, the whole of the District was quickly invested.
- 129. Early in 1944 a US Task Force was established in Emirau Is., in the St Matthias Group and representations were made to the US authorities that ANGAU personnel should be attached to this Force. The negotiations culminated in a decision to provide a detachment consisting of District Services, Native Labour and Medical personnel and, in May and Jun 44, this staff arrived at Emirau.
- 130. With the exception of the main island, New Ireland, to which the enemy has withdrawn, the District is now under Allied influence.
- 131. The principal work of ANGAU has been the patrolling of the islands, restoring normal native administration, obtaining the amount of labour required by the Task Force and the care of a small number of evacuees.
- 132. The full extent to which the population of the whole of the District suffered under the Japanese has not yet been ascertained but it is known that the natives were called upon to provide large quantities of foodstuffs and labour. The lack of medical attention is very noticeable.
- 133. The inhabitants of the island groups are settling down to a normal existence. There is no apparent shortage of foodstuffs, but nevertheless a policy of enlarging the garden areas is being carried out.

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT.

- 134. The District of Bougainville, which comprises the islands of Bougainville, Buka, Nissan, Mortlocke, Carterets and Tasman, with a population of approximately 53,000 was occupied by the enemy at the beginning of 1942.
- 135. As part of the general plan to force the Japanese from these islands, an Allied landing was made at Empress Augusta Bay late in 1943. A perimeter was established in the Torokina area, from which aircraft and land forces could operate against the enemy lines of communications, in addition to harassing activities.
- 136. Two officers of ANGAU were drafted to accompany the Task Force on this mission, viz., a District Officer and an Assistant District Officer - both with considerable knowledge of the District.
- 137. It was intended that these two officers would be re-inforced as soon as a beachhead was established, but for various reasons this could not be accomplished, and, in fact, this restriction on additional staff, plus the limited nature of the operations and the small numbers of natives who could be contacted, restrained ANGAU activities for some time.
- 138. The area in which the landing was made has a very small population. The natives were found to be living in the bush, existing on whatever roots and edible leaves they could find. Arrangements were made to feed such as could be contacted and a compound where they could be concentrated away from the danger areas was selected.
- 139. The able-bodied men have provided a nucleus labour force whilst those of the remainder who have been able to do so, have assisted in the gardens established by the US Bureau of Economic Warfare. In this manner the people have been kept occupied, required good food, housing and medical attention. The last was initially supplied by the US authorities.
- 140. The military position has remained fairly static but in Apr 44 it was possible to increase the ANGAU staff with additional District Services, Native Labour and Medical personnel and the detachment was placed in a position to undertake its usual functions.

141. It has not been possible to obtain full particulars of the extent to which the natives of Bougainville and Buin islands have suffered by reason of the enemy occupation but ANGAU operational patrols have ascertained that the physical condition of the people is very poor - their food supplies have been depleted over a long period by the demands of the large Japanese garrisons and medical assistance has been denied them completely.

EVACUEES. - NISSAN IS.

142. The US Military authorities decided in Feb 44 to evacuate the population of Nissan (Green) Is. as, in the impending operations, there was a likelihood of casualties and shipping could not be spared to bring forward the large quantities of rations required to feed them on the island. Additionally, Medical Officers considered they were unable to cope with the medical situation on the spot.
143. It was necessary to evacuate the people to Guadalcanar because of the smallness of the beach-head at Sorokina and the tactical situation generally.
144. The evacuation of approximately 1,200 men, women and children was accomplished in Mar 44. An ANGAU officer accompanied the people on their journey and installed them in a camp under arrangements made through the Resident Commissioner of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. A European medical assistant was stationed in the camp.
145. Full scale rations were supplied, together with clothing and blanket issues. Large garden areas were planted out with quick growing crops of corn, sweet potatoes and beans to supplement the rations. A hospital was established and a native school set up.
146. It is a fact however, that the change of environment and enforced separation of the Nissan Islanders from their lands caused them to become depressed. As a consequence they were disinclined to fight their ailments and a number of deaths occurred - the mortality for the most part being amongst the very old and the young infants. Contributing factors to the deaths amongst the latter were the poor physical condition of the women before birth of the child and the harrowing times through which the people had passed.
147. In Sep 44, the Military authorities signified their approval to repatriation which was accomplished during the month. ANGAU officers are now supervising the rehabilitation of Nissan and the progress made to date is considered satisfactory.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ANGAU IN
RESPECT OF NATIVE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND THE
MANDATED TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.
FEBRUARY 1942-SEPTEMBER 1944.

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B.BEING A REVIEW OF THE NATIVE LABOUR SERVICE
AND THE NATIVE LABOUR POSITION GENERALLYPART I - NATIVE LABOUR SERVICE.

1. ANGAU is responsible for the control and recruiting of all native labour in the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and the administrative control of native labour is the function of the Native Labour Service.

RECRUITMENT.

2. Natives are engaged by the District Officer or his deputy for terms of service up to three years.
3. Natives are medically examined prior to engagement and are classified as:

Class A - Fit for any type of general labour or carrying, or

Class B - Temporarily unfit for hard labour or carrying or because of some physical defect not up to Class A.

THE CONTRACT.

4. After medical classification is completed the District Officer or his deputy makes out a contract of employment. This contract records the occupation, place of employment, date and term of contract and rate of wages per month.
5. The contract is made out in quadruplicate and is distributed as follows:
 - (a) the original accompanies the native wherever he goes;
 - (b) the duplicate is filed at the District Office of engagement;
 - (c) the triplicate is sent to the appropriate Regional HQ;
 - (d) the quadruplicate is filed at HQ ANGAU where the basic records of each native are maintained.

WAGES.

6. The minimum monthly rate is 10/- for general labourers, with the provision that trained tradesmen and specialists such as clerks, storemen, engineers, carpenters, etc. may be paid up to 25 per month, subject to authorisation by HQ ANGAU. Natives may obtain advances against wages earned on application to District Officers and Assistant District Officers. It is the practice of District Service personnel to visit native labour compounds at regular intervals for the purpose of paying labourers who wish to draw cash.

FUNCTIONS OF NATIVE LABOUR SERVICE.

7. As soon as the Contract is signed the native is moved to the Native Labour Camp in the locality where he is to work, and from then on he comes under the control of the Native Labour Service. During the period of his employment a native is subject to the overriding jurisdiction of the District Services as the Service responsible for native welfare generally.
8. The Native Labour Service is responsible for
 - (a) issue of necessary clothing and equipment

- (b) accommodation and feeding
- (c) hygiene of camps
- (d) control of labour on allotted tasks
- (e) movement of labour
- (f) hospitalisation
- (g) recording all contracts and wages earned
- (h) leave, discharge and, in conjunction with District Services, repatriation.

ORGANISATION.

9. Apart from administrative officers on the various Headquarters, the officers actually in charge of native labour and the native labour overseers are based on the following scale:

- (a) Officers in Charge native labour - not to exceed one per 400 natives employed.
- (b) Native Labour Overseers -
 - (i) Warrant Officers - not to exceed one per 120 natives employed
 - (ii) Sgts or Cpls - not to exceed one per 60 natives employed.

10. The staff of one officer and 4 ORs in Feb 1942 has grown to 57 Officers and 598 ORs as at 30 Sep 44 controlling a native labour force of 36956 at that date.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NLO's.

11. The expansion of the labour force was so rapid that it soon became evident that there would not be sufficient experienced officers in ANGAU to control it. Recruits considered suitable for handling natives were constantly being taken in from field and base formations and were sent out to the field to gain experience with native labour. It was realised, however, that if experience was to be gained the hard way (in the field) it would take too long to get efficient results from the new material. Campaigns would not wait and men taking part in them as labour overseers had to be efficient if waste of labour was to be avoided. The only way was to give these men basic training in labour matters at a school, where in six weeks they could learn more of the MOTU and PIDGIN English than they would learn in twelve months in the field. The school was started and some 130 pupils passed through it. It was a marked success and the field results fully justified the course. The curriculum covered:

- (1) Police Motu and Pidgin English;
- (2) Camp Routine;
- (3) Track Routine;
- (4) Native psychology;
- (5) US Army organisation;
- (6) Aust Army organisation;
- (7) Hut construction;
- (8) Malarial control;
- (9) First aid, etc;
- (10) Sanitation;
- (11) Practical working of labour.

Unfortunately the urgent demands for more and more overseers and the acute shortage of personnel available, made it impossible to have 30 personnel at any time away from field duty for six weeks, so that the school was closed.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

12. Upon engagement each native receives issues in accordance with the following approved scale:-

ITEM	ALTITUDE		
	LOW	Medium over 2500 ft.	High over 5000 ft.
Blankets	1	2	3
Pullovers Woollen	-	1	2
Spoons	1	1	1
Moss Tins			
(heavy duty)	1	1	1
Pannikins	1	1	1
Hats, Khaki Fur			
(Reconditioned)	1 (a)	1 (a)	1 (a)
Haversack	20% of total issue	(a)	
Pack Canvas, w/ straps	20% of total issue	(a)	
Shoots Ground	50% of total issue	(a)	
Tents Mosquito	1 (a)	1 (a)	
	(b)	(b)	
	(c)	(c)	
	(d)	(d)	

- (a) Subject to approval of District Officer.
 (b) On recommendation of ADMS ANGAU or by an officer if authorised in writing by ADMS ANGAU, in mosquito infested areas.
 (c) Only to be supplied providing AMF requirements are fully met in area.
 (d) To be issued to native labour while under indenture only. Upon completion of indenture tents mosquito will be returned to unit store.

13. When the native is repatriated at the termination of his contract he is permitted to retain the above issues as his personal property.

HOUSING.

14. Native labourers are accommodated in special compounds away from areas occupied by troops. This is insisted upon as a malaria control measure. Houses are well constructed of native material and furnished with sleeping platforms. The standard size hut is 60' x 20' which provides accommodation for 40 natives.

SANITATION.

15. In all labour camps permanent gangs are engaged under supervision of Native Labour Overseers on sanitation and hygiene measures, the Medical Service being responsible for technical advice and control.

RATION SCALE.

16. In view of the nature of the work which the native is called upon to do a ration scale has been built up on the advice and with the assistance of Medical and Nutritional experts.

17. The scale now in force is as follows:

NATIVE RATION SCALE.

COMMODITY.		PER NATIVE PER DAY.
(1) Biscuits	...	6 OZS.
(2) Rice, unpolished	...	16 OZS.
(3) Wheatmeal	...	6 6/7 OZS.
(4) Salt (fortified with calcium carbonate)	...	1 OZ.
(5) Meat, preserved or fish	...	6 6/7 OZS.
(6) Edible Animal Fat (Fortified)	...	2 3/7 OZS.
(7) Sugar	...	2 2/7 OZS.
(8) Tomato Juice	...	2 FL. OZS.
(9) Soap, common	...	2/7 OZS.
(10) Matches, Safety	...	1/7 box.
(11) Tobacco, B.T.	...	2/7 stick.

In lieu of items 10 and 11, members of the Royal Papuan Constabulary, P.I. Bn., N.G. I. Bn., and Native Medical Orderlies will be issued with the following:-

Tobacco, Bnu Twist, for Private, Constable or Native Medical Orderly	3/7 stick.
Tobacco, Bnu Twist, for NCO	5/7 stick.
Matches, Safety	1/7 box
Tea	2/7 ozs.

ALTERNATIVES.

The following alternative issues may be made subject to the conditions set out hereunder:-

- (a) Ripe Paw Paw, 8 ozs. will be substituted for item 8 whenever possible. No Native shall work for a period longer than one month without the inclusion of Paw Paw (or an alternative to be approved by HQ NGEF which will be issued in addition to item 8) in the Ration Scale.
- (b) Kau Kau (Sweet Potato) may replace items, 1, 2 or 3 in part or wholly, on the basis of 1 lb of Kau Kau to 4 ozs of Rice, Biscuit or Wheatmeal. Where the amount of Kau Kau issued exceeds half of items 1, 2, or 3 it will not be issued for more than two days in any week.
- (c) Taro, Breadfruit or Yam, 5 lbs net per day, or Bananas, 7 lbs per day, may be substituted for items 1, 2 and 3, for not more than two days in any week.
- (d) Sac Sac (Sago Flour) dry, 2 lbs. or tapioca (Manioc) dry, 2 lbs. may be issued in lieu of item 2 for not more than 2 days per week.
- (e) Rice, 6-6/7 ozs., may be issued in lieu of Wheatmeal, 6-6/7 ozs.
- (f) Edible Animal Fat, 2-2/7 ozs and Oil Vitaminatum (Shark Liver Oil) 1/7 ozs., may be issued in lieu of Edible Animal Fat (fortified) 2-3/7 ozs.

In occupations where the above Ration is found to be excessive item 2 may be reduced by an amount not greater than one-third or item 1 may be deleted.

When in the opinion of the SMO, an insufficient quantity of fruit and/or vegetable is available, then 2 x 25 milligramme Ascorbic Acid Tablets will be issued daily to each native.

NATIVE GARDENS.

18. After the conclusion of operations in any area and when native labour compounds are established in static areas, gardens for the production of native vegetables and fruits such as Kau Kau (sweet potato), corn, yam, taro, paw paws, bananas, pineapples and beans are established to supplement Army scale of rations. These foods - to which the native is accustomed in village life - assist in maintaining his health.

FEEDING.

19. In all labour camps community kitchens are in use and are staffed with permanent cooks and general labourers. The adoption of a central cooking point overcomes individual or tribal group cooking and provides for better control and hygiene, and ensures that the worker's meal is ready for him upon completion of the day's work.

AMENITIES.

20. In all labour camps particular attention is given to native welfare, and sporting gear, including some supplied by various organisations in Australia, is provided. Picture shows and radio talks in Motu and "Pidgin English" are also arranged from time to time. Where circumstances permitted native labourers attended the 1943 Xmas sing sings (feasts) which were held at all Govt Stations and main labour camps.

DEMANDS FOR NATIVE LABOUR.

21. Except where approval has been given by the HQ of the senior military formation for natives to be employed on other duties they will only be employed on the following tasks:

Plantation Work (under A.N.G.P.C.B.)
 Engineer Works
 Hut Construction
 Carrying
 Clearing
 Malaria Control
 Crews for small water craft
 Docks Operating
 General Labouring (Dumps, unloading ships)

PROGRESSIVE NATIVE LABOUR STRENGTHS.

22. The number of native labour required was, and is, governed by the military situation from time to time.

	1942	1943	1944
Jan	38	17884	28909
Feb	260	18932	31058
Mar	686	20622	32632
Apr	1346	22489	37130
May	1478	23646	37879
Jun	2033	25468	35958
Jul	3354	25815	37158
Aug	4947	27169	37074
Sep	7417	27671	36956
Oct	11104	28163	
Nov	13870	28173	
Dec	16563	27522	

REPATRIATION OF NATIVE LABOUR.

23. The policy of repatriation has been set out in Part V paras 57 to 59.
24. The following table shows the total number of natives repatriated as at 30 Sep 44, as against the peak recruitment in each administrative District.

DISTRICT.	PEAK RECRUITMENT	REPATRIATED
<u>Papua.</u>		
Fly	2445	320
Purari	3215	630
Lakelamu	4734	2300
Moresby	2748	761
Samurai	4274	1480
Trobriands	4104	2460
Tudii	2810	680
Manbaro	2738	550
TOTAL PAPUA	27065	9181
<u>TNG.</u>		
Morobe	1491	198
Ruon	6845	1363
Madang	3136	16
Bona	1193	
Sopik	2559	
Manus	350	
New Britain	1858	
New Ireland	359	
Bougainville	547	
TOTAL TNG.	18138	1577
TOTAL BOTH TERRITORIES	45203	10758

PART II - NATIVE LABOUR IN OPERATIONS.

25. In addition to native labour requirements in the base areas native labour was required for the following operations:-

- (i) Moresby-Kokoda-Buna
- (ii) Milne Bay
- (iii) D'Entrecasteaux and Trobriands
- (iv) Bulldog Wau Road
- (v) Wau-Salamaua-Lae
- (vi) Finschhafen-Saidor-Madang
- (vii) Buna
- (viii) Manus
- (ix) Bougainville
- (x) New Britain
- (xi) Aitape

MORESEBY-KOKODA-BUNA.

26. The Japanese landing at BUNA in July 42 with its threat to KOKODA made it imperative to put every available native on the KOKODA Road, so that a motley army of native cooks, houseboys, boatmen, rubber tappers, copra boys, carpenters, clerks, medical assistants and others from the Moresby area were rushed to the road to carry supplies to the troops and to evacuate the wounded.
27. Native labourers and their overseers performed magnificently in this the first and possibly most arduous jungle campaign. They in fact formed a living supply line without which the campaign could never have been brought to a successful conclusion as expeditiously as was the case. The sick wastage on the track rose to 30% at the height of the campaign, foot troubles and sores accounting for a big percentage of the casualties. Although at this stage troops were relieved and sent to back areas for a spell or even to Australia to re-fit, there was no let up whatever on ANGAIU personnel or on the native carriers. For four months there was not one rest day for any of them. It had to be done and was done willingly, but the strain was terrific. Troops could be replaced and relieved because there were reinforcements in reserve, but there never came a time in the whole campaign when there were sufficient labourers or ANGAIU personnel. Therefore systematic recruiting in all districts East and West of PORT MORESEBY was undertaken by the District Services in those areas, and a steady flow of recruits resulted.
28. By October 1942 there were 1,250 units on KOKODA L of C and another 1,000 with the Americans on the RIGO-TUPI-BUNA L of C. These two carrier forces finally merged in the BUNA area in December 1942 and with local natives from liberated areas in MILNE district, plus TNG natives released from the Japs with the fall of BUNA and SANANANDA, increased to a force of some 6,000 odd.
29. With the close of the campaign early in 1943, as many labourers as possible were repatriated to their home districts, but because of transport difficulties, this took some considerable time. With the virtual close of the campaign, however, the labour demand, in PORT MORESEBY, BUNA and MILNE BAY, did not decrease to the extent anticipated since developments were taking place in these areas.
30. Co-incident with the expansion of Army works, rubber production was stepped up to meet the national shortage and many labourers had to be diverted to this essential industry.
31. For the KOKODA campaign, Bulldog Road, rubber and copra production, for general works and for seamen to man small craft, all areas from ABIAU to DARU were drawn on very heavily. The figures at 31 Dec 43 showed that 14,795 recruits had been supplied from these areas and table below sets out number from each District:

Indentured labourers supplied from Districts and Sub-Districts between DARU and ABAU, as at 31 December 1943.

1. Fly River District	2,445
2. Purari District	3,215
3. Koroma Sub-District	2,722
4. Kairuku "	2,014
5. Port Moresby	805
6. Rigo	1,855
7. Abau	1,551
	<u>14,795</u>

32. In the six months ending 30 Sep 44, the following natives had either been repatriated or were in transit to the above districts:

Fly River	320
Purari	630
Kairuku and Koroma	2500
Port Moresby	360
Rigo	401
Abau	190
	<u>4,191</u>

During the next three months 1257 labourers are due for repatriation.

MILNE BAY.

33. Since one campaign is very much like another it is not proposed to treat each operation in detail but merely to refer to the native labour situation arising as the result of each.
34. There was no difficult L of C in the area and the district was able to obtain labour necessary from SAMARAI and TROBRIANDS Districts and in a lesser degree from TUFU. The division of labour between American and ANZ forces gave the Americans all the labour potential of the D'Entrecasteaux group to draw on, while ANZ forces used all other labour available. After the Jap landing at MILNE BAY had been repulsed, labour was mainly employed on base operations, such as camp construction, road building, malarial control, docks operating, stores maintenance, grass cutting, etc., while at the same time crew were supplied for all coastal craft.
35. With the gradual reduction of the military commitment in Milne Bay repatriation has gone forward steadily and at present there is only 37% of fit male population working.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX AND TROBRIANDS.

36. There was no serious enemy action in these areas and all labour demands, which were primarily for base installations, were met within the district.
37. At the peak of activities some 4,000 labourers from the group were employed.
38. Here again with the reduction of the military commitment repatriation has gone ahead very satisfactorily. Of the 4,000 natives mentioned above only 1,600 are now working, the remainder having been returned to their villages.

BULLDOG-WAU ROAD.

39. The Jap occupation of LAE and SALAMUA effectively cut off supplies by sea to isolated troops in the MARKHAM VALLEY and an L of C was established from Terapo to Wau. A road capable of carrying heavy vehicular traffic was constructed over part of this route, and what started as a thin carrier line of a few hundred natives, developed into a road building and carrier force some 3,200 strong.

40. In the early stages the Labour Force was split into PAPUAN and TNG groups and each worked more or less within its own territorial boundaries, i.e. PAPUAN labour carried and worked from the TERAPO to KUDJIRU and TNG labour from KUDJIRU to WAU and beyond. The TNG natives mostly had been indentured labourers working in the MARKHAM VALLEY for civil employers.

41. The Papuan labour came from the LAKEHAMU District, with the exception of some 300 from KIKORI and DARU. When activities on the road ceased early in 1944, 1,500 of these PAPUANS were transferred to WAU-WAMPIT Road. However, repatriation of these natives to their home districts was completed in June 44, and within the last six months 2,300 have been returned to the KITEMA and KAIRUTU Sub-Districts.

WAU-SALAMAU-LAE. WAU OPERATIONS.

42. WAU was the focal point for operation in TNG until the final capture of LAE and SALAMAU gave sea access. Thus, apart from the BUTTERBE Road activities on the one side, there were numerous L's of C to be maintained to forward posts. Later when LAE fell the WAU-WAMPIT Road was constructed and absorbed all surplus labour.

43. The nucleus of the labour force for the Wau operations came from natives who were cut off from their home districts, but these were reinforced by the transfer of 750 labourers who deserted from the Japanese during the Buna campaign plus local recruits from the Markham Valley and Waria River Area. The WARIA area was extensively recruited for the operation. The local MARKHAM labour was employed, as far as possible, casually in the initial stages, and at times whole villages were employed for short periods then sent home to make gardens. The scheme worked well and there was as little disturbance of village life as possible.

LAE-SALAMAU.

44. These operations were bound up with the WAU and MILBARE action and the approach to the Ports was made from several directions. From the MILBARE and natives were sent to MORORE, and overseers and native labourers were included in the ALWAM detachment which accompanied the American Task Force which landed at KASSAU BAY. Later, in the approach to LAE from the West, 1,000 labourers and 23 JMWG control personnel were despatched from TSILI-TSILI and SUNSHINE and arrived at MADANG shortly after the paratroop landing. They finally went on to LAE to form the nucleus of the labour force there. Meanwhile recruiting was carried out in the Buna Valley and a labour line of some 2,000 was supplied to 7 Aust Div for their requirements in that area.

FINSCHEFEN-SALOR-MADANG.

FINSCHEFEN.

45. Native labour played its usual role when operation began in this area in the latter part of 1943 and in Dec 43, 1,500 natives were attached to 9 Aust Div. By Feb 44 the total ME strength in the Finschhafen area was 2,800 and increased to 3,551 by April 44, then transfers and repatriation reduced the number to 1,849 by Sep 44.

GUSAP.

46. When 7 Aust Div moved forward towards DUMPU, 274 natives were left with US 3 AF. These natives were engaged upon 'drone maintenance, carriers for AMW, plane unloading and general labouring. This line was subsequently increased to 503, but during July 44 when Gusap ceased to be an area of operations a number were repatriated and the remainder transferred to other areas in July 1944.

MADANG.

47. As operations progressed into the MILING area, 1260 natives accompanied the forces to BOGADJIN and thence to MADANG. These natives have now been repatriated.

SAIDOR.

48. In Jan 1944, when ANGAU detachment accompanied Task Force which was to seize SAIDOR area, NLO personnel proceeded for the purpose of labour control. To ensure immediate availability of native labourers for general duties, 200 class A natives had been selected and concentrated with overseers at CAPE CRETIN.
49. Recruiting of local natives, as areas came under control, proceeded and by mid February the total NL Force was 1448 which increased to 1187 by April.
50. As operations progressed satisfactorily, the labour position was reviewed, the number employed in this area was gradually reduced until only 253 were employed by the 30 Sep 44.

BENA.

51. From a NL angle BENA District has not presented any difficulty. Being upland people in non-malarious areas, the employment of these people was restricted entirely to local projects.

MANUS.

52. At the end of Feb 44 an ANGAU Detachment, including NL personnel accompanied a US Task Force to the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS. In the initial stages the recruiting of a labour force was not possible owing to operations, but by mid April 800 labourers had been obtained and were employed by various Army units at LOS NEGROS and MANUS.
53. Due to changed plans a reduction of the labour line to 350 was possible by the end of Sep 44.

BOUGAINVILLE.

54. Native Labour personnel proceeded to BOUGAINVILLE early in 1944 where the labour line has grown from 441 in March 1944 to 1235 in Sep 44.

NEW BRITAIN.ARAVE.

55. Native Labour Overseers were included with the ANGAU detachments which proceeded with the US Task Forces to ARAVE and Cape Gloucester. 493 native labourers are at present employed in the ARAVE Area and 1030 at Cape Gloucester and Talasea and are carrying on other general duties.
56. The labour was mainly engaged in establishing Base and carrying for ANGAU patrols. As things became static the need for labour became less and from a peak figure of 579 labour is now reduced to 493.

CAPE GLOUCESTER - T.I. 894.

57. This again was a "perimeter" operation and long lines of communication were not necessary. Most of the NL required were recruited locally. They attended to Base works and supplied carriers for ANGAU patrols.

AITAPE.

58. NL officer and overseers were included in ANGAU detachment which accompanied the American Task Force which landed at Aitape during Apr 44. 1,848 natives are employed in this area.