

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: GREEN RIVER

VOLUME No: 3

ISBN: 9980-911 - 11 - 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1957 - 1958

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1995

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIVE AFFAIRS  
HEADQUARTERS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..(GREEN..RIVER)..... Report No.....1-57/58.....

Patrol Conducted by.....Maxwell B. Allwood.....Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled...Border Mountains, Dutch International Border, Vanimo.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

RP&NGC..... 11. Health.....1(A.P.O)  
Natives.....38. Interpreter..1 (Malay)

Duration—From..7.../..8/19..57 to 5.../..10/19...57

Number of Days.....SIXTY (60).....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

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

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

Map Reference.....Sketch map attached.....

Objects of Patrol (i) Consolidation of Admin. Influence. (ii) Extension of Admin. Influence. (iii) Exploration - Dutch Border. (iv) Link up routes of Green River and Aitape Patrols Nos. 2 - 58/57.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/14/1957

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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RECEIVED  
STATEMENT OF  
31

27/11/57 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MINUTE

File No.....

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1957/58 GREEN RIVER.

31st December, 1957.

Thank you for the opportunity of perusing the attached Report. The patrol was important both for what it accomplished and for its contribution to the knowledge of the area patrolled.

There are a number of points arising out of the Report on which I offer the following:-

- (a) Suggested Transfer of the Patrol Post from Green River to Amanab.

A decision whether or not to transfer the post will rest ultimately on your recommendations to the Administrator. The recommendations would need to be related to a fully considered plan concerning which all the Departments involved have previously been consulted and the associated expenditure has been calculated in the appropriate stages (vide memo A.A. 2/55 of 22nd June 1955 - Administrative procedures - Section A.)

- (b) Border Delineation. Negotiations are proceeding at an inter - Government level between the Netherlands and Australia for an Agreement for photographing the Border area and the subsequent delineation of the border on the ground. As yet there is no finality on this matter.

The Netherlands authorities have also proposed that when the Border has been marked out that a Joint Commissioner should be established to administer the resulting problems. So far as I am aware there are no commitments yet on this point.

I now refer you to the agreement made in March 1956 between the Governor of PNG and His Honour the Administrator incorporated in the "Report of the Administrator of Papua and New Guinea on his visit to Dutch New Guinea 1st to 11th March, 1956" as follows:-

- (a) that because of racial affinities and the general intercourse which has taken place over the years there is bound to be a movement (of population) both ways which no legislation or direction can adequately control.
- (b) that however there should be mutual reciprocity in governing that movement in the interests of both Territories;
- (c) and that to that end there should be complete liaison, exchange of visits and information between our respective District Commissioners re those based at Hollandia and Wewak for the north and those at Merauke and Daru for the South".

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(2)

This agreement also supplements that one made in 1954 specifically to deal with matters at Ingenbit (Your D.S.I -3-12).

The principles implicit in items (a) and (b) of the agreement above are those which are to guide officers in dealing with border matters until some other specific arrangements are made.

Some months ago this Department received from His Lordship Bishop Doggett O.F.M. a valuable contribution to the thinking on future border administration. I attach a copy for your information. The points made by His Lordship are:-

- (1) the welfare of the border population must be taken into account in all the arrangements.
- ✓ (ii) administration rigidly based on termination of rights at the border, would not be satisfactory.
- (iii) the re-settlement of native groups and compensatory adjustments of land and other rights, from one Territory to the other, has merit but may result in injustices and grievances and
- (iv) administration of the "status quo" with the aid of an international agreement, is the preferable solution.

It appears indisputable that widespread trans-border rights are involved in the whole of the border area. Assuming there will not be any radical changes, in the immediate future, affecting the present relationships between the three Territories, it would seem that ultimately a solution of border administration will lie between items (ii) and (iv) of Bishop Doggett's views. However it is necessary to bear in mind possible developments as to the political future of Papua and New Guinea and Netherlands New Guinea (including the point that they could have a common future) and international interest in the subject involving also the Trusteeship Council.

It is recalled that some time ago I either discussed with you, or wrote to you, concerning a systematic ascertainment and recording of the true facts on border population land ownership and investment of rights in the various population groups. I assume you have been working towards the publication of correlated information on this subject.

for  ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.

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## CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOLUTION OF THE BORDER PROBLEM

According to the decisions of May 16th, 1895 and September 13th 1937, 141 E.L. is to be accepted as the borderline between Netherlands and Australian New-Guinea, with the exception of that part which is bordered by The Fly-River.

Now that this borderline is being further determined and will have to be respected in the future in every respect, the question rises: What consequences will result from these measures for the native population round about this borderline.

In order to be able to judge the situation, the present situation will be sketched in the first part of this report. In the second part, some criteria towards a justified solution will be exhibited. Finally, possible solutions of the problem will be illustrated and judged.

### PART - THE PRESENT SITUATION

The present situation of the borderline will be given-if it is known-for the district to which the reporter's offices are extended. For clarity's sake, the border district is being divided into six districts, extending as far as the Sepik River District.

#### DISTRICT 1. The Tobatti District.

The reporter is not very well acquainted with this district. On an expedition to Vanimo, however, he came to know, that close to the border on the coast there is a village in Australian territory, and that on the other side of the border, in the Netherlands territory the three Skow villages are situated. The reporter is not acquainted with the village borderlines and the situation of the village-grounds. The frontier between the Netherlands and the Australian territories has been long since known, and has never led to any difficulties. No trouble is to be expected, as there is only a scanty population.

#### DISTRICT 11. The Wembi District.

Within Dutch territory are doubtlessly the villages: Arso, Wor, Kwane, Wambes, Kibai, Wembi, Uskwar, Mejer, Kombjetti, Jetti. The villages Jorom, Krissie and about five villages round an airstrip are beyond doubt situated within Australian territory. Whether the villages: Skoffro, Kriko, Sangke, Skotaho and Nigra are Australian or Dutch cannot be, with certainty, determined; only c. 250 people are concerned.

As regards the villages in the Wembi district, the following statement can be made. The landed possessions of Arso, Wor and Kwane are certainly within Dutch territory. The Wambes, Wembi, Uskwar, Mejer, Kombjetti and Kibai villages have their grounds, for the greater part, within Dutch territory. It is fairly certain, that the other villages have the majority of their grounds in Australian New-Guinea.

Anyhow, the whole of the Wembi district, the villages and their grounds included, have been subject to Dutch administration and has been worked by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions from about 1936.

#### DISTRICT 111. The Waris District.

It is pretty well certain, that the Meren and Ampas villages are part of the Dutch territory. There can be little doubt that the rest of the Waris villages are situated within Australian territory.

The landed property, however, of the Waris villages lie for the greater part, within Dutch territory; in particular, those of Meren, Ampas, Waris, Kik, Pendessi, Swah, Senk, Mink, Pulboa, Manua, Chm and Eppinoza. The rest of the villages have their grounds, for the greater

part, in the Australian part of New Guinea.

But also for this district holds good what has been said above: the 2,500 population have been subject to Dutch administration and the Catholic Mission has been working here from Netherlands New-Guinea. The first contacts date as far back as 1936-1937.

N.B. South East of Pulboa the population of Waina, Suanda, Umeda and Punda have been intensively contacted by the Administration of Netherlands New-Guinea, although they live within Australian territory

DISTRICT IV. The Jaffi District.

All villages West of the line Monggoafi, Amgotro, Akarinda and Beneboe are doubtlessly within Dutch Territory, and all villages East of this line lie within Australian Territory. The same is the case with landed property: the villages West of the line have the greater part of their grounds within Dutch territory, the others within Australian territory.

The c. 3,000 population is divided into three tribes of which the Dera tribe lives close to the line on the East side, whereas the two other tribes live West of it.

The whole of the Jaffi district is also effectively governed by the Dutch; the first contacts date from 1940. The Catholic and Protestant Missions have been working here from 1947.

DISTRICT V. Territory not yet under effective Administration.

The Administration of Netherlands New Guinea have not yet penetrated into the region from Jimbroe on the Dutch side of the frontier to c. 15 kms. past October River. The reporter has noticed during an exploration in 1953 and 1954, that the Dutch side of the border is unpopulated, whereas on the Australian side there are a few villages close to the border near the October River.

DISTRICT VI. Territory not yet under effective Administration.

As is shown by maps the border continues on a distance of c.20 kms. coinciding with the Sepik River.

Summing Up.

The Status Quo means therefore:

1. That the exact situation of the E.L. borderline, which has been officially accepted as the 141 E.L., is at several places uncertain;
2. that the Waris and Dera tribes, in particular, live partly within Netherlands territory, partly within Australian territory;
3. that Dutch villages have their property on Australian ground and Australian villages have their land on Dutch ground;
4. that not only Protestant and Catholic Missions are working from Netherlands New-Guinea, but also the Administration of Netherlands New-Guinea have been working for many years among tribes and territories, which beyond doubt, belong to the Australian part of New Guinea.

PART 11. - CRITERIA TOWARDS A JUSTIFIABLE SOLUTION

'De jure' 141 E.L. serves as the boundary between Netherlands and Australian New Guinea. 'De facto' other boundaries serve in the Waris and Jaffi district and probably in the Wembi district. From the point of view of legal security such a situation cannot be retained, and the removal of this tension between the situation 'de facto' and 'de jure' will only be in the interest of both the native population and the Administrations concerned.

A justifiable solution can, however, only be obtained, if certain rules are obeyed and certain data are respected. It will naturally be pre-supposed, that both the Netherlands and the Australian Administrations will be led by general principles of the welfare of the native population and will take into account-if possible-clear data and historical facts.

Momentous if not decisive considerations with regard to the determination of the frontier are in our opinion:

1. The welfare of the population. The proposed arrangements will have to take this as a consideration of the first order. If 141 E.L. should constitute a threat to the existence and the welfare of the population, this borderline will have to be changed. Both Administrations are responsible for the welfare of the people near the borderline and for the very reason that a decision cannot be made by the people itself, this responsibility is to be considered as a heavy one.
2. The wish of the population. Though the members of the Waris and Dera tribes must be looked upon as politically underdeveloped, they may have a definite opinion about problems that concern the survival and the welfare of their tribes. It should therefore be highly appreciated that the Dutch Administration have asked the opinion of the population through district officer Paleama. Both Mr. Paleama and the reporter have been able to notice that in those questions there is a pronounced wish of the populations themselves. Wherever this is the case, it will constitute a weighty consideration, unless it could be proved that such a wish runs counter to the welfare of the population, and the population should be protected against itself.

Not decisive but also important with regard to the settling of the border problem are the following factors:

1. The time-honoured situation. A 'status quo' never is an untouchable thing, but it always may be called an involved thing, that cannot be neglected. Even if it should be regretted that the Administration of Netherlands New-Guinea has extended its offices far beyond the 141 E.L., then the facts remain that the Waris and Jafi tribes have been for years and years subject to the Dutch Administration, and under this Administration have taken in the first steps on the road to civilisation. This fact will at least have to be taken into account, because this is not in the first place, a question concerning historic rights, that could be renounced by a generous Administration, but concerning historic responsibilities from which it might be impossible to withdraw.
2. Possibilities of effective control for the two Administrations

It must be considered to be reasonable for the two Administrations to hope for an arrangement that makes it possible for them to control their territories. Very little is in this respect to be expected from an arrangement that divides one primitive tribe into two parts

one of which is part of Australian territory, the other subject to Dutch administration. Moreover, the geographical situation may also be taken into account. An arrangement that from the point of view of the geographical situation warrants a greater possibility of effective control, might or should be preferred, if there is no objection of a higher order.

#### Summing Up.

The proposed arrangement of the situation round the frontier will be justified, if in the first place the welfare of the border population is taken into account, if it answers to the wishes of the people, and also, if possible, considers the 'status quo' and a reasonable possibility of effective control.

#### PART III - THREE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

By dint of the criteria mentioned above, several possibilities of solving the tension between the situations 'de jure' and 'de facto' can be judged, accepted or rejected.

In our opinion, three possibilities have to be considered:-

1. Retaining and consistently carrying through 141 E.L. as a borderline.
2. Transfer of the Waris and Dera tribes and their landed properties to Australian New-Guinea.
3. Final acknowledgement of the 'status quo', in other words, admission of the Waris and Dera tribes in their entirety with their landed property into Dutch territory.

#### ad 1. Retaining and Consistent Observance of 141 E.L.

It is beyond doubt that an arrangement, formerly planned, cannot be rejected if it has been accepted and has proved to be useful, on the other hand, the situation in the regions for which this arrangement was designed, might have been altered. Then it may not be superfluous to ask if the consistency in retaining and observing the 141 E.L. has not changed its usefulness for the tribes concerned, and for the two Administrations, and what it will be in the future.

As far as the districts 1, 5 and 6 are concerned, it may be safely accepted that the observance of the 141 E.L. borderline will not present any difficulties, as in these regions population are few and far between.

As regards district 2, it will seem to be justified to suppose that difficulties will arise, possibly minor difficulties only. A small group of c. 250 people are concerned, of whom part live live on Australian ground, part on Dutch ground.

Neither district 3 seems superficially to present any special difficulties, when the 141 E.L. borderline is accepted. Apart from Ampas and Meren, all villages of the Waris tribe are situated East of the 141 E.L. 'De jure', therefore, nearly all Waris people are Australian subjects. It is, however, not only a question of people, but also of land. About eleven villages, with a total population of 1,200 have all but the whole of their landed property on the West side of the 141 E.L. These lands are, therefore, Dutch territory. These lands are decidedly necessary for the people to keep them, so that 1,200 people may have the first necessities to live from. This consideration is the more urgent as they cannot appeal to their tribesmen under Australian control. This withdrawal of land from the people constitutes a very heavy set-back, even if the wishes of the people themselves remain unconsidered. In order

to meet these difficulties, the population might be allowed to cross the frontier and to stay within Dutch territory if necessary for their upkeep. This will mean that these 1,200 Australian subjects, more or less, permanently work and live on Dutch ground. Only by means of certain rules containing the rights of the Australian administrative officials on their subjects within the territory of Netherlands New-Guinea, and the rights of the Dutch administrative officials on Australian subjects within the Australian and Dutch territory, the difficulties rising from the created situation can be met. These rules will have to be rather intricate for the mental capacities of this population. It is almost beyond any doubt, that thus the Waris tribe will become uncontrollable.

Another possibility might be considered. The owners of the grounds within Dutch territory might be given an opportunity to settle West of 141 E.L. before a final arrangement is made. Thus, they will become 'de jure' subjects of Dutch ground. There will be little doubt whether the population of the eleven villages above mentioned, will accept this proposal. But in doing this, the difficulties for the natives, as well as for the Administration, will be increased; for it would not only mean dividing one tribe into several parts, but in the future the tribal unity will be affected in various respects. A superficial consideration of what is implied suggests the practical impossibility of this plan. One part of the tribe would be taken up into the process of civilisation led by the Australian, the other part would follow a different process led by the Dutch. This involves the more troubles as such an arrangement could only be made and effected by force. If one realises how tribal unity has come into existence and how it works in everyday life, it will also be clear that a breach of the tribal unity could only be brought about after surmounting heavy opposition. In such a way the interest of the Waris tribe cannot be served. And this solution requires an additional number of regulations to control the crossings of the frontier and to state the rights and liabilities of the Governments concerned.

In the fourth district, the observance of the 141 E.L. means that a third part of the Dera tribe, the majority of their grounds included, will remain in the same situation 'de jure'. They remain Dutch subjects and their lands, Dutch territory. For two thirds of the population - those living East of 141 E.L. - it involves the withdrawal of an administration of long standing and a transfer to Australian supervision. In the long run, the tribal unity will here be affected as well, as the various parts will be subject to different administrations. On the smaller scale the same difficulties will arise as in the case of the Waris tribe. The population, moreover, have told the reporter that the retaining and carrying through of the 141 E.L. borderline will be unacceptable to them.

Resulting from this solution the Australian Government will not have an easy task. They will have to decide between taking over the administration of the Waris tribe at once or leaving them to fall back upon a period without effectual administration. The first decision would be hard on account of geographically eccentric situation of the district. The alternative, on the other hand, would not be in the interest of the natives.

If the Administration of Netherlands New-Guinea should think that the transfer of the district to Australia would lighten their task in Hollandia Hutani, it should be born in mind that fresh regulations will have to be drawn up, which will require constant and considerable attention. Here the question remains unconsidered whether it would be possible for the Administration to withdraw from a territory for which at the moment, they bear the responsibility.

Summing up, one may say that retaining the 141 E.L.

borderline does not serve the interest of the tribes in question. The wishes of the population, as pronounced by their chiefs, runs counter to it. The present situation is being critically altered, and the consequences resulting from this solution are hardly acceptable to both Administrations.

ad2. Transfer of the Waris and Dera Tribes and their Grounds to Australian New-Guinea.

As the proposed arrangement is supposed to be a definite and final one and not a temporary solution, it is hard to see from now what will be the consequences of such a solution for the population. It will, however, be profitable, if the process of civilisation that they are to follow will be led by one administration and will concern one undivided tribe.

If this arrangement should be made, it will be clear that the results of much work of the Dutch Government will be annihilated. It is also certain that the Waris and Dera tribes will have a very hard time, as they have to change to a different language and a different type of administration. They will be obliged to change over to a new orientation. All this in the supposition that the Government in Australian New-Guinea will be able to devote the same care to these people as the Dutch Government without loss of time. If this could not be done, it would mean that these tribes would fall back into the same situation from which they were drawn by the Dutch work for pacification and civilisation.

It should be noted that, when this solution was proposed to the tribal chiefs, they expressed a rejection of it, so that from the part of the people little collaboration is to be expected. Moreover, when carrying through this arrangement, one removes situations that have grown in years. The Dutch Administration must realise that this transfer involves the transfer of 4,000 of the best people in Hollandia Hutani. Possible assets of this transfer, consisting of some officials and some capital, are not to be considered of such importance, as no other great project can be set up with it or carried on.

It should also make a peculiar impression, as it was long since known that this territory, in fact, belonged to the Australians and still was drawn into the pacification process and increasingly has received attention from the side of the Government after the war, which, in rough outline, also is the case with the Dera tribe.

Summing up, it may be stated that this possibility has a considerable point of advantage; the conservation of tribal unity and unity of control. But its disadvantages are: The rejection of the present situation, the rejection of this solution by the population, the difficult position in which the Australian will find itself, the comparative scantiness of the advantages for the administration of Netherlands New-Guinea.

ad 3. Acknowledgement of the 'status quo'

With the acceptance of this solution, various advantages are connected, whereas also disadvantages resulting from the other two solutions are removed. Tribal unity is respected. The tribes are not divided into two parts belonging to different territories. Difficult transition periods for the populations are being avoided. Fresh regulations controlling the crossing of the border are made superfluous, as the Waris tribe is hostile to people from the North, the East and the South, and has entertained very little contact with its neighbours. Almost the same holds good for the Dera tribe. A simple prohibition issued to prevent crossings will be sufficiently efficient.

The realisation of this possibility is also in accordance with the wishes of the tribes. Many times the representatives of the Waris tribe have expressed their wish to remain under Dutch administration. This they have done before the district official and the reporter. If the district should have had an opportunity to visit the Dera tribe, he could have heard the same from their chiefs. It can be admitted, that among the motives irrational factors play an important part, such as irrational fear for the future under Australian administration. But more rational motives were not absent in the forming of this opinion, such as: real appreciation for what has been done by the Dutch Government for the welfare of the natives, a considerable amount of attachment to traditional situations and confidence in the Dutch.

Summing up we conclude: that retaining the 141 E.L. is acceptable in every respect, that transfer of tribes and grounds in question to Australian New-Guinea is not altogether to be rejected, but cannot be sufficiently motivated, and that the official acknowledgment of the 'status quo' is certainly to be preferred.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

23rd December, 1957.

THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.

File No. NA.30-11-101

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—516/8.52

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1957/58.

SUBJECT

Your attention is invited to pages 2, 4 and 5 of this Patrol Report.

*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director  
Department of Native Affairs.

*JL*

*h. 21.*

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 17th December, 1957.

The Director, Department of Native Affairs.

MINUTE

File No. NA30-11-101.

Govt. Print.—275,957.

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No.1. 1957/58 - Green River.

I suggest that the Assistant Administrator or Mr. Sheekey might be interested in the contents of this Patrol Report.

*T. G. Aitchison*

(T.G.Aitchison)  
Chief of Division.

NA, 30-11-101

23rd December, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEIAK.

MEDICAL FACILITIES - GREEN RIVER.

I have been advised by the Director of Public Health that provision has been made to man Green River with a Medical Assistant during April, 1958.

In the meantime he is taking action to have funds made available to the Aid Post to provide food for patients.

*J.K.M.*  
*pcj*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

30-11-101.

17th December, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Patrol Report No.1. 1957/58 - Green River.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the Report are adequately covered in your comments to the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti and those addressed to myself. I concur in your remarks concerning the performance of this Patrol.

Will you kindly pass my appreciation to Mr. Allwood for his painstaking garnering of information and the manner in which he has presented it. It is heartening to see an officer display such determination in attempting to obtain detailed information of a little or unknown country, and perform that essential consolidation work.

I am pleased that provision is being made at Amanab for future development.

*J. K. M*  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

30/11/57 ✓



FPK/HOM.

W.A.N.P./R. GREEN RIVER No.1-57/58- 1220.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

7th December, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,  
AMBUNTI.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1957/58.

This patrol was the climax of Mr. Allwood's term at Green River and he is to be congratulated upon successfully completing what was not only a very arduous task but also a most important one. Except for the WANYAS WANDA, the whole of the Green River area can now be said to have been contacted and under at least partial control. The long looked for route - if such it may be called - over the Bewani's near the Dutch border between Green River and Vanimo has been discovered and our knowledge of the border area has been vastly improved. We have consolidated our position with the natives along the border and have had friendly contact with the Dutch controlled people in the same area.

The establishment at Green River allows for two interpreters and the O.I.C. will have to liaise with O.I.C. Vanimo and A.D.O. Aitape to obtain a Malay speaker. There are plenty of them along the Coast West from Aitape, if ANUPO is not available.

Representatives of the Christian Missions in Many Lands are already at AMANAB and the strip should be ready for light aircraft (Pacer) within a fortnight, when the Mission will concentrate their activities in that comparatively heavily populated area.

It is unfortunate that we already have permanent buildings at Green River as experience has shown that it is not the optimum site and AMANAB seems to be much preferable in every way. It is certainly much more central to the major population groups and closer to the Border. I should say that eventually the Post will be moved to this strip and the O.I.C. should take steps to see that a suitable site is reserved for our future use there.

I can promise you no monies for the construction of Norseman standard strip at AMANAB unless and until the station is eventually shifted. Mr. Allwood has already done a great deal to help this project forward and doubtless he will be able to give similar further aid. However, a strip in that area may have enough strategic value to warrant special funds. I shall advise you in due course.

In view of the heavy population and its proximity to the Border, this Division MUST receive priority in patrolling. This is to be brought to the notice of the officer relieving Mr. Allwood. The Wanyaswanda people are to be investigated as part of our consolidation work; possibly through contacts made by Father Blokoafe. When this is to be done will depend upon the quality of the next officer but unless the Wanyaswanda attack some of our friends I see no reason for undue haste - probably this second patrol to the area would be preferable.

7th December, 1957.

The section on Dutch penetration is very interesting - but no more than could be expected. I believe that arrangements for mapping the Border are now being made and I shall let you know any developments. In the meantime nothing will be done to upset the status quo - except to try and consolidate our side as much as the Dutch have theirs.

The District Agricultural Officer will be sending you some better varieties of taro, banana, kong kong taro and sweet potato to plant in the area adjacent to the station and larger quantities will be sent in when the next patrol to the Division is ready - by that time we may be able to land them directly at AMANAB.

The covering letter to the Report shows the present Health position. Green River is to be operated as an Aid Post only at present. Another Aid Post Orderly will be sent out at the end of this year's training course.

(F.P. Kaad)  
a/District Officer.

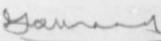
c.c. The Director, D.M.A., Port Moresby.

I believe you will agree that Mr. Allwood deserves commendation for the excellent way in which he carried out and reported this Patrol.

2.1 The logical centre for the Green River Post population is at AMANAB and I feel that eventually the Post will be moved to that area. We should ensure now that a suitable site will be available when that time comes. Although I can put forward no good case for funds for the airstrip there until this move is imminent, it may be that say £1,000 could be spent on improving the strip to Norseman standard as a defence move.

I should be pleased to receive advice as to the present position with arrangements for mapping and fixing the international border. My instructions concerning consolidation of the area were made with a view not only to the native situation but also to ensuring that Mr. Allwood's relief gains a clear picture of the area in the minimum time, in case firsthand knowledge of the Border area is required. (You will remember that Mr. Allwood will be at A.S.O.P.A. over the next 12 months).

Please find Camping Allowance claim attached.

  
(F.P. Kaad)  
a/District Officer.

FPK/HOM.

NEW P/R. GREEN RIVER No.1-  
57/58- 1220.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Sepik District,  
NEWAK.

7th December, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,  
AMENZI.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1957/58.

This patrol was the climax of Mr. Allwood's term at Green River and he is to be congratulated upon successfully completing what was not only a very arduous task but also a most important one. Except for the WANIAS WANDA, the whole of the Green River area can now be said to have been contacted and under at least partial control. The long looked for route - if such it may be called - over the Dewani's near the Dutch border between Green River and Vanimo has been discovered and our knowledge of the border area has been vastly improved. We have consolidated our position with the natives along the border and have had friendly contact with the Dutch controlled people in the same area.

The establishment at Green River allows for two interpreters and the O.I.C. will have to liaise with O.I.C. Vanimo and A.D.O. Aitape to obtain a Malay speaker. There are plenty of them along the Coast West from Aitape, if ANUPO is not available.

Representatives of the Christian Missions in Many Lands are already at AMANAB and the strip should be ready for light aircraft (Pacer) within a fortnight, when the Mission will concentrate their activities in that comparatively heavily populated area.

It is unfortunate that we already have permanent buildings at Green River as experience has shown that it is not the optimum site and AMANAB seems to be much preferable in every way. It is certainly much more central to the major population groups and closer to the Border. I should say that eventually the Post will be moved to this strip and the O.I.C. should take steps to see that a suitable site is reserved for our future use there.

I can promise you no monies for the construction of Norseman standard strip at AMANAB unless and until the station is eventually shifted. Mr. Allwood has already done a great deal to help this project forward and doubtless he will be able to give similar further aid. However, a strip in that area may have enough strategic value to warrant special funds. I shall advise you in due course.

In view of the heavy population and its proximity to the Border, this Division ~~MUST~~ receive priority in patrolling. This is to be brought to the notice of the officer relieving Mr. Allwood. The Wanyaswanda people are to be investigated as part of our consolidation work; possibly through contacts made by Father Elokeafe. When this is to be done will depend upon the quality of the next officer but unless the Wanyaswanda attack some of our friends I see no reason for undue haste - probably his second patrol to the area would be preferable.

7th December, 1957.

The section on Dutch penetration is very interesting - but no more than could be expected. I believe that arrangements for mapping the Border are now being made and I shall let you know any developments. In the meantime nothing will be done to upset the status quo - except to try and consolidate our side as much as the Dutch have theirs.

The District Agricultural Officer will be sending you some better varieties of taro, banana, kong kong taro and sweet potato to plant in the area adjacent to the station and larger quantities will be sent in when the next patrol to the Division is ready - by that time we may be able to land them directly at AMANAB.

The covering letter to the Report shows the present Health position. Green River is to be operated as an Aid Post only at present. Another Aid Post Orderly will be sent out at the end of this year's training course.

(F.P. Kaad)

a/District Officer.

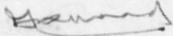
c.c. The Director, D.N.A., Port Moresby.

I believe you will agree that Mr. Allwood deserves commendation for the excellent way in which he carried out and reported this Patrol.

The logical centre for the Green River Post population is at AMANAB and I feel that eventually the Post will be moved to that area. We should ensure that a suitable site will be available when that time comes. Although I can put forward no good case for funds for the airstrip there until this move is imminent, it may be that say £1,000 could be spent on improving the strip to Morseman standard as a defence move.

I should be pleased to receive advice as to the present position with arrangements for mapping and fixing the international border. My instructions concerning consolidation of the area were made with a view not only to the native situation but also to ensuring that Mr. Allwood's relief gains a clear picture of the area in the minimum time, in case firsthand knowledge of the Border area is required. (You will remember that Mr. Allwood will be at A.S.O.P.A. over the next 12 months).

Please find Camping Allowance claim attached.


  
(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 30 - 1/111

Green River Patrol Post,  
SEPIK District.

7th November, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Green River Patrol Report - No. 1 of 1957/58.

Please find enclosed four (4) copies of the above patrol report. It would be appreciated if a copy could be sent to both the Assistant District Officer, AMBUNTI and to the Officer in Charge, VANIMO, with any comments that you may feel relevant.

Claim for camping allowance is attached hereto.

The sketch map has not yet been completed but will be forwarded to you as soon as possible. ✓

There are two relevant matters which have come to my notice since this report was written. Firstly, the Christian Missions in Many Lands are at present proceeding with the construction of the AMANAB airstrip. It is anticipated that it will be ready for use by Piper Pacer aircraft by the middle of December, 1957. However, it is quite obvious that finance is a problem to them and it is very doubtful whether they will be able to proceed with the extension to Norseman aircraft standards. With this in mind, it would be appreciated if you could make representations to the relevant authorities to have funds made available for the construction of the strip. It is fully realised what a hopeless position our funds are in at the present time. However if anything is to be done in the Border Mountains, an airstrip must be constructed.

Secondly, as regards the Health position. Two Native Medical Orderlies have been posted to this station now. The European Medical Assistant, Ambunti, is to visit the station at the end of this month for a stay of one month, and I have a letter from the District Medical Officer, which stated that he hopes to post a Medical Assistant here before the end of the year. However I still have no funds to feed resident patients and until some are forthcoming the intake of patients will, of necessity, have to be decreased.

For your information, please.

  
(Maxwell B. Allwood)  
Officer in Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 30 - 1/111

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SEPIK District.

7th November, 1957.

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For your information, please.

  
(Maxwell B. Allwood)  
Officer in Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 1 of 1957/58.

Conducted by: Maxwell B. Allwood, Patrol Officer.  
Area Patrolled: Border Mountains, Dutch Border, Vanimo.

Patrol Personnel: Europeans:  
Maxwell B. Allwood, P.O.

Natives:

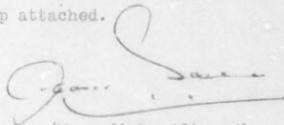
R.P. & H.G.C.	11
Health	1
Interpreter	1
Carriers	38

Duration: 7th August, 1957 to 5th October, 1957.  
60 days.

Objects: (i) Consolidation of Administration Influence.  
(ii) Extension of Administration Influence.  
(iii) Exploration Dutch International Border.  
(iv) Link up routes of Green River Patrol  
No. 2 - 56/57 and Aitape Patrol  
No. 2 - 56/57.

Attached: Appendix "A" - Medical and Health.  
Appendix "B" - Agriculture and Stock.  
Appendix "C" - Census and Statistics.  
Appendix "D" - Report on Police Personnel.

Map Reference: Sketch map attached.



(Maxwell B. Allwood)  
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.

30th October, 1957.

INTRODUCTION:

The major aims of this patrol were as follows:-

- (a) To consolidate the work done by previous patrols in the Border Mountains area;
- (b) further limited exploration in that area;
- (c) To link up the routes of GREEN RIVER patrol No.2 - 56/57 and AITAPE patrol No.2 - 56/57 and to contact as many villages as possible near the Dutch International border.
- (d) To gather as much information about the terrain and population as possible in the North Western and South Western areas of the GREEN RIVER and VANIMO sub-districts respectively.
- (e) To attempt to find a route over the BEWANI Ranges in the vicinity of the International border.

Before the commencement of this patrol the writer had an opportunity of conducting an aerial survey of the area South of the BEWANI's that was to be traversed by the patrol. The information gathered on this flight was of great assistance.

The major difficulty facing the patrol was that of obtaining sufficient food. Fortunately the stocks of rice did not run out until the patrol had crossed the BEWANI's and we were able to buy enough food from the local people to see us through to Vanimo Patrol Post where the patrol was re-supplied.

The Dutch Government station at WARIS was also visited (see "Dutch Penetration") but only one night was spent there. Much information was gathered here as to the surrounding country. Both the Dutch Catholic Missionary and the Indonesian official in residence there gave every assistance possible to the patrol and I would like here to express my gratitude to them.

A pidgin English-Malay interpreter was especially employed for this patrol. He is ANUPO of WATIPE village in the Vanimo sub-district. He was of great assistance to the patrol and made the journey along the Border so very much easier. It is considered imperative that if a patrol is to visit villages along the Border a Malayan interpreter be found. There are no natives in these villages who can speak 'pidgin' whereas there are always one or two who are conversant with Malay.

The patrol is considered to have been satisfactory in accomplishing all its major objectives with no untoward incidents.

PATROL DIARY.Wednesday, 7th August, 1957

No.1

Departed Green River station at 0910 hours. Proceeded along a reasonable track to the FARINGI River where a spell was called. On then to AMINI where a halt was called for lunch. Pushed on to BIAKA. Party weary.

About 20 people in residence but little food purchased. Had dumped 30 loads of stores here before, so will have to ferry from now until Base Camp is reached.  
Walking Time @ 6 hours.

Thursday, 8th August, 1957.

No.2

Broke camp at 0800 hrs and moved over hilly country to the BINGABI Creek where some time was spent bridging same. After crossing the patrol moved on to BARIBARI arriving at 1230 hrs.

Thirty of the carriers with four Police sent back to BIAKA to pick up the remainder of the cargo. Two police sent to try and round up some carriers for tomorrow to save ferrying.

Walking time: 2 hours 50 mins.

Friday 9th August.

No. 3

Carriers arrived back from BIAKA at 1100 hrs this morning with the remainder of the cargo. Had, in the meantime, recruited sufficient carriers from NAI and BARIBARI to save ferrying today. Broke camp at 1130 hrs and moved over a shocking track through limestone country to WAMU (WAMJABI) Village which was reached at 1430 hrs. Carriers very heavily laden so progress slow. About 50 people came in during the afternoon and enough food purchased for our immediate needs.

Walking time; 2 hrs 35 mins.

Saturday, 10th August.

No.4

Broke camp at 0730 hrs and proceeded over reasonable terrain following along ridges for the main part, until the village of IVIEG was reached at 0940 hrs. Proceeded on then to a large kauri patch belonging to FEINAUNERI Village, where camp was made. This camp is to act as base Camp throughout the length of this patrol.

Walking time: 3 hrs 10 mins.

Sunday, 11th August to Tuesday 20th August.

Nos. 5-14

Ten days spent at Base Camp during which time a semi-permanent camp was established both for present and future use. The airstrip site here was surveyed and cleared of all forest. Self and several police visited all the local villages on various days. Many people came in every day with food to sell and to have a look around, some helped with the work in the camp and on the proposed airstrip site. Three police were sent back to the station with twelve carriers to obtain more food and trade. People

here seem to be friendly enough, even though they are yet a little timid. ✓

Wednesday 21st August.

No.15.

Departed Base Camp at 0900 hrs and proceeded on to IVIEG Village arriving at 1030 hrs & a somewhat round about route to say the least. Compiled initial census. Moved on to KAMBIRINAP arriving 1300 hrs. Waited for a little over an hour but no one came in - place utterly deserted. On their to IVARAMINAG arriving 1515 hrs. Very few people about. One old man volunteered the information that everyone had assembled this morning but had since gone back to their gardens and bush houses. Camp pitched. A few more people came in toward evening and a little food was purchased.

Walking time: 3 hrs 05 mins.

Thursday 22nd August.

No.16

Compiled an initial census this morning before leaving at 0830 hrs. Moved generally westerly to arrive at the village of WAINERI at 1000 hrs. Waited here for 2 1/2 hours but only 15 odd men came in. Continued westerly to village of NAINERI arriving at 1400 hrs. Many people came in during the afternoon and the initial census for the village was compiled. Plenty of food available. ✓

Walking time: 3 hrs.

Friday 23rd August,

No.17

Broke camp at 0715 hrs and moved in a general westerly direction for 45 minutes to the village of KWOFINAU (14 houses), north-west then for 2hrs 15 mins. to KABAINERI (10 houses). Sometime spent in each of these villages, quite a few people came in and talks were held. Proceeded on then generally north-east across increasingly rugged limestone country to the village of PETAINERI (23 houses) which was reached at 1410 hrs. During the afternoon about 70 odd people came into camp. The three villages visited today have not been contacted previously. ✓

Walking time: 4 hrs 15 mins.

Saturday, 24th August.

No.18

Broke camp at 0705 hrs and for 1 1/2 hours traversed some shocking limestone country, thence across undulating hills for a further 1 hr 10 mins. generally north east to the Village of MUWAINERI (16 houses). A further 2 hours generally north-north-east to the village of EINOKNERI (18 houses) and thence east for 1 hour to the village of WOKINERI (15 houses) where camp was made. The village deserted on arrival but during the afternoon quite a few people came in. A little food purchased.

The village of MUWAINERI had not been previously contacted whilst the villages of EINOKNERI and WOKINERI had been visited for the first time by myself on patrol 6-19/6/57.

Walking time: 5 hrs 50 mins.

Sunday, 25th August.

No. 189

Departed WOKINERI at 0720 hrs and proceeded SSE over a terrible track for approximately 2 hours to the village of IBARGUM (17 houses). Spent about one hour here but very few people came in. 55 minutes south west to AHERI, 10 minutes to MINAHINAI and south south east for 95 minutes to Base Camp which was reached at 1410 hrs. Heavy rain has been falling all day. ✓

Walking time 4 hrs 40 mins.

Monday 26th August.

No. 20

Remained at Base Camp.

Tuesday 27th August.

No. 21

Departed Base Camp at 0900 hrs. Arrived IVIEG at 1030 hrs. Then on to OWENIAK arriving at 1350 hrs. Had hoped to compile an initial census here but insufficient villagers came into camp. Purchased enough food for our needs.

Walking time. 3 hrs 45 mins.

Wednesday, 28th August.

No. 22

Broke camp at 0710 hrs and crossed mountainous terrain for 1 1/2 hours to the small deserted hamlet of MASINAINGU. Continued on traversing increasingly easier terrain to the village of WAMU arriving at 1135 hrs. Departed at 1300 and proceeded on to the village of BIBIARI which was reached at 1420 hrs. Another 45 minutes easy walking brought the patrol out at the village of SENAGIABI where camp was pitched. Quite a number of people into camp and plenty of food purchased. ✓

Walking time: 5 hrs 55 mins.

Thursday, 29th August.

No. 23

Returned to Base Camp via the villages of EIBIARI, WAMU, IVIEG, IVARAMINAG arriving at 1635 hrs.

Walking time: 6 hrs 05 mins.

Friday, 30th August & Saturday, 31st August.

Nos. 24-25

Remained at Base Camp.

Sunday, 1st September.

No. 26

Departed Base Camp at 0810 hrs and moved to IVARAMINAG Village arriving at 0930. Thence on to WAINERI arriving 1130 hrs. On to NAINERI 1340 hrs and KWOFJNAU 1510 hrs where camp was made. Quite a number of locals in during the afternoon. Talks held. Plenty of food purchased.

Walking time: 4 hrs 50 mins.

10n. Made camp at a small creek at 1745 hrs. CAMP NO. 4.

Monday 2nd September,

No. 27

Broke camp 0710 hrs. Walked over a reasonable track through hilly country W.S.W. for 1½ hours until patrol arrived at the first of the AKIMARI gardens. Generally W.S.W. - W. for another 45 minutes to the village proper. Spent some time here trying to get information about the surrounding country - difficult because of the lack of an interpreter. Language changes abruptly here. Eventually a lad who understood a little Malay came into the village. Proceeded a little north of west then for 1½ hours to the small village of SUMBURI which was reached at 1310 hours. Lunched here and then moved on, still following the same bearing, for another hour when the two adjacent villages of MONGGAU and WEIGA were reached. Plenty of Malay speakers here. Camp made. All villages visited today are Dutch controlled, all have unformed Village Officials.

Walking time: 4hrs 45 minutes.

Tuesday, 3rd September.

No. 28

Broke camp at 0720 hrs. North west over a wide well cleared track to WAGARINDA Village 0805 hrs. W.N.W. along a similar track to MENGGAU Village 0930 hrs, thence W to W.N.W. to KOMANDO Village which was reached at 1115 hrs.

Locals stated that no tracks existed to the north west or to the north. Compass marched due north for 4 hours making camp on a small ridge at 1630 hrs.

KOMANDO estimated to be a little inside Australian territory.

Walking time to KOMANDO: 2 hrs 30 mins. CAMP No. 2

Wednesday, 4th September,

No. 29

Broke camp at 0650 hrs and out through bush on compass for 7 hours when a small native pad was reached. This was followed for 20 minutes in a general north westerly direction until a river which appeared to be flowing in a N.N.W. direction was reached. Camp established on banks of river. Two policemen sent out to follow the track further. They reported back at 1830 hours stating that the pad had faded out further down the river which it had followed.

CAMP No. 3

Thursday, 5th September.

No. 30

Broke camp at 0645 hrs and commenced cutting due north again through dense rain forest. Came to a large track at 0830 hrs which seemed to lead north east, but gradually it veered more to the east and eventually after following it for 1½ hours the patrol found itself heading E.S.E. Commenced cutting north again and sent two police off to investigate the track. They returned to camp at 1730 hrs and reported that the road had veered further south but they had not seen any sign of habitation. Made camp at a small creek at 1945 hrs. CAMP No. 4.

Friday, 6th September.

No. 31

Again broke camp at 0645 hrs and continued cutting due north the country is still of an undulating nature. Followed two faint pads today but after a short time they veered to the south west. The patrol resumed cutting. Camped at 1600 hrs after a very wearying day.

CAMP No. 5.

Saturday, 7th September, 1957.

No. 32

After breaking camp at 0650 hrs followed up creek, on banks of which camp had been made, N.N.E. for 1 hour. Commenced cutting due north again. No trace at all seen today of native pads. Made camp near a very small creek at 1545 hours. Country traversed today still very hilly.

CAMP No. 6

Sunday, 8th September.

No. 33

Continued cutting north for approximately 1 hour until a large garden was reached at 0800 hrs. Sent police to try and find villages. They reported back at 0940 hrs with many well dressed villagers. Patrol then proceeded down to village of MING where camp was made to try and gather information regarding surrounding country. Also it was raining heavily.

At 1700 hrs a Dutch (Indonesian) Police Officer arrived at camp from WARIS Government station. He stayed about an hour and invited the patrol to visit WARIS tomorrow.

CAMP No. 7.

Monday, 9th September.

No. 34

Broke camp at 0720 hrs and after following a track north west for 20 minutes, came to the village of SAG where we were met again by the Police officer who had slept here. Continued on then a little North of west for 1 1/2 hours to the Government station at WARIS, which is situated on the crest of a very steep hill and next to the village of WARIS.

Self, carriers and police provided with accommodation. Later in morning the Rev. Fathers BLOKOF and MONHEFFER of the Roman Catholic Mission visited us, and stayed for about 3 hours.

Both the Police officer and the two missionaries spoke reasonable English, so no difficulties arose in this respect.

Walking time: 2 hrs 10 mins.

Tuesday, 10th September.

No. 35

Departed station at 0830 hrs and walked down to the airstrip and to the Catholic Mission establishment both of which were about 1 hour away. Stayed here for 2 1/2 hours at the request of the mission fathers who showed me around the premises.

Departed at 1215 hrs and proceeded up the KEEBOM River for 45 minutes, then a stiff 45 minute climb brought the patrol out at the village of SWAGGE. North east then for 1 hour 10 minutes to the village of POPAN and thence N.N.E. for 40 minutes to ZLASA village where camp was made at 1630 hrs. A little food purchased from the local people.

Walking time: 4 hrs. 30 mins.

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Wednesday, 11th September.

No. 36

Broke camp at 0710 hrs and climbed for 1 hour north east to the village of IUTWETSILA. Left here at 0830 hrs and after descending slightly climbed for a little over 5 hours to the crest of the range. In some places the track led up the almost sheer face of the mountain and along very narrow tracks. The last hour was spent climbing through moss forest.

Having reached the crest the patrol descended precipitously for 1 hour to the MEI River which was followed down for a short distance until a camp site was found. Camped at 1710 hrs.

Walking time: 7 hrs 20 mins. CAMP No. 8

Thursday, 12th September.

No. 37

Broke camp at 0710 hrs and followed the MEI River downstream for a short distance. A short climb and a long descent brought the patrol out at the YAU River. Walking for most part here is along very narrow ridges - very difficult and dangerous for carriers. Followed YAU River down to its confluence with the MEI and downstream for some considerable distance, to a large casuarina flat where camp was made at 1500 hours. Self very ill with malaria.

Walking time: 5 hrs. 45 mins. CAMP No. 9

Friday, 13th September.

No. 38

Self still very ill but as wished to reach AINBAI decided to move on. Broke camp at 0830 hrs and followed down the MEI River for 30 minutes. 1 1/2 hours spent skirting the main ranges brought the patrol out at the BUI River which was followed upstream for 15 minutes to the village of AINBAI. Lulual and Tul Tul in during the afternoon - also the Lulual and Tul Tul of ELLIS. A little food purchased.

Walking time: 2 hrs. 15 mins.

Saturday, 14th September.

No. 39

Broke camp at 0800 hrs. Followed BUI River to its confluence with the Mei River - 30 mins. 1 hr. 15 mins. climbing through limestone crags and escarpments to avoid the main MEI River gorge, arrived at old village site of WOMA (AINBAI). Travelled for 2 hrs. 35 mins. over a well cleared track to PAGI Villages which were reached at 1300 hrs. Camped here. Plenty

was made. Walking time 6 hrs, 30 mins.

Quantity of food available. However our trade items are becoming very short.

Walking time: 4 hrs 10 mins.

Sunday, 15th September.

No. 40

Broke camp at 0720 hrs. Proceeded on to OSOL Village passing through the villages of ISI, ILLOP, KILIPAU, KILWIS en route. Camp made at 1600 hrs. ✓

Walking time: 5 hrs. 15 mins.

Monday, 16th September,

No. 41

Left OSOL at 0710 hrs and proceeded to VANIMO Patrol post via the villages of AWO and SAUSI. The track from SAUSI to TPD station was in poor condition compared with the rest of the road from AINBAL.

Walking time: 7 hrs. 20 mins.

Tuesday, 17th September to  
Monday, 23rd September.

Nos. 42-48

AT VANIMO.

Tuesday, 24th September,

No. 49

Had anticipated departing station yesterday but work received that the District Officer, Wewak intended visiting station today, so delayed departure. However word received this morning that the visit had been deferred.

Sent carriers off to NINGERA at 1000 hrs. Self and 2 police departed station at 1400 hrs arriving at NINGERA at 1720 hrs.

Walking time - 3 hrs. 20 mins.

Wednesday, 25th September.

No. 50

Broke camp at 0700 hrs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk brought the patrol out at the mouth of the PUAL River. A little over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours spent ferrying everything across. On then, over a well cleared track through flat country to the village of IMBTO No.1 where camp was made at 1445 hrs. A little difficulty was experienced in crossing the BILLIA River which was almost over its banks. Some food was purchased from the local peoples.

Walking time: 5 hrs. 20 mins.

Thursday, 26th September.

No. 51

Broke camp at 0650 hrs and proceeded on to IMBRINIS over a very well cleared track - 2 hrs 15 mins. A rest called here, then the patrol moved over flat country for 4 hrs 20 mins to arrive at the village of SUMUMINI at 1510 hrs., where camp was made. Walking time 6 hrs, 35 mins.

Friday, 27th September.

No. 52

Departed SUMUMINI at 0655 hrs. Followed along the bed of the BUOF River and one of its small tributaries for just over 2½ hours. A short climb then to the top of the ridge and so down the other side to the PAK Creek. Followed this and the YENABU River for 2½ hours to the village of KILIFAS where camp was made at 1430 hours. Most of the people present in the village and some food was purchased.

Walking time: 6 hrs. 20 mins.

Saturday, 28th September.

No. 53

Camp broken at 0700 hrs and the patrol moved downstream to FUGUMUI Village - 1 hour. After a short spell the patrol continued on, following the YENABU River, in many places actually walking along the bed of the river, to the village of IPOMI where camp was made, at 1500 hrs.

The village deserted. It is believed that all the people are down attending a 'sing-sing' at BAIWERI.

Walking time: 6 hrs 45 mins.

Sunday, 29th September.

No. 54

Departed ITOMI at 0700 hrs and proceeded down to PI:MI Village - 0800 hrs. On then through BAIBAI Village - 1100 hrs - to arrive at KWONTARI Village at 1440 hrs. where camp was made. They too have apparently gone to the dance.

Walking time: 6 hrs 20 mins.

Monday 30th September.

No. 55

Away this morning at 0655 hrs. Proceeded on to the SUKARA River which was crossed without incident. On then to the BABI River Crossing, arriving at 1020 hrs. Rested here until 1100 hrs and then climbed steadily for 1 hr 35 mins. to the village of MOURI. The village deserted on arrival but later some of the people came in from the outlying gardens.

The track followed today was much better and far shorter than that from WOVURAI which was followed on a previous occasion.

Walking time: 5 hrs.

Tuesday, 1st October.

No. 56

Departed MOURI at 0705 hrs. Up and over ridges for 2½ hours to the village of OWENIAK, where a short spell was called. Climbed steadily then for 1 hr 20 mins to the village of WHOFNERI. Then following along the tops of ridges arrived at BASE CAMP at 1315 hrs.

Walking time: 4 hrs 50 mins.

Wednesday, 2nd October to  
Thursday, 3rd October.

No. 57-58

AT BASE CAMP.

Friday, 4th October.

No. 59

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Broke camp at 0650 hrs and moved back to the village  
of BIAKA via WAMU and BARIBARI. Camp pitched at 1530 hrs.

Walking time: 7 hrs 05 mins.

Saturday, 5th October, 1957

No. 60

Returned to the station via the village of AMINI.  
Station reached at 1430 hrs. Patrol stood down.

Walking time: 6 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

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1. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Native Affairs situation in the whole of the area visited is good even though the peoples in the Border Mountain are in the first stages of contact. The peoples along the Border have had much more contact (by the Dutch) as evidenced in the coastal type village being constructed, the wearing of clothes, the ability to speak Malay, etc.

The most important aim of this patrol was to consolidate work already done in the Border Mountains. Exploration and extension of Administration influence was only of secondary importance. To this end a base camp was established at a large KUMAI patch, AMANAB, in the centre of the Border Mountain a little over 20 miles north of the GREEN RIVER station. Throughout the whole duration of this patrol this camp was manned by at least 4 police and various carriers. Our aim was to try and encourage the people to come in and visit us. It has only been possible when proceeding through the area previously to stay at the most one day in each village and consequently we were unable to contact many people, they being timid and somewhat wary of our intentions. However, after the first few days of uncertainty the people, curious to see what we were doing probably, began to come in. It was explained to them that if they had any surplus food we would willingly buy it. Thereafter 50-100 people came in every day, some with food to sell - others just to have a look. Many women too came in showing that the people had begun to trust us.

As stated before, there were at all times throughout the patrol at least 4 police and up to 20 carriers at Base Camp all the time. These were given the task of establishing a basis for an airstrip in the KUMAI. Up to the time the patrol left the area, 640 yds. had been entirely cleared of grass and forest, level drains had been put in for 200 yds. and 20 yds. had been graded. This strip site is the one mentioned in Green River Patrol Report 6 - 56/57. It is hoped that permission will be given later to build this airstrip and that funds will be forthcoming. It is known that the Christian Missions in Many Lands is more than interested in establishing themselves here in the near future and I feel that everything should be done to encourage them as a means of bringing the people under control. It is quite obvious that the Administration cannot establish a post in this area which is so close, and yet so far, from the Green River station. The most that we could do I feel is to man the Base Camp as a permanent Police Post and patrol the area as frequently as possible. Even this, however, presents difficulties since only one officer is stationed at Green River and his patrolling commitments in the area controlled by that post would not allow of frequent patrolling. It is estimated that if £1500 were made available this airstrip could be constructed within 3 months. The mere fact of bringing the local people in to work on the project would be of great benefit to the Administration of the area.

In the past very little attention has been paid to the Border Mountains (excluding the South Border Mountains - ITRI. Census Division). Two short patrols were carried out in the Eastern Border Mountains and none whatsoever in the central or Northern portion up until November, 1956. Since the most of the patrolling has been concentrated in this area, each patrol covering more and more ground until at last I feel that we know the area adequately to begin consolidatory work. If the area is left untouched for a year or two then surely we will lose the benefit of the work carried out in the last 12 months.

Quite a number of previously uncontrolled villages were visited. The people seemed friendly enough but as was to be expected they were timid and wary. The number of women seen was a definite sign of mistrust. It was found that the best way to bring these people into camp was through trading. The people are 'hungry' for trade goods, especially steel and cowrie shell.

The WANYASWANDA people present a problem. (See section Dutch penetration). The sooner a patrol sets out for, and thoroughly inspects this area, the better. I am sure that there are only two means of gaining access to the area. One is by cutting through the bush on compass from either BIPAN and EINOKNERI villages or by proceeding through From some point near the Dutch Station at WARIS. Apparently the WANYASWANDA people are a very warlike crowd and are definite enemies of the people to the east, BIPAN, EINOKNERI, WOKINERI, etc. for these people refused to guide the patrol into the area saying that there were no people living there. At the time the patrol was trying to enter the area it was not known for sure whether it was inhabited or not and truly we did not discover it was until that information was relayed to us at WARIS. This is the last significant area north of the Sepik River in the Green River Sub-District not yet contacted and the sooner it is the better.

The carriers for this patrol were recruited locally from Green River and on the whole did an excellent job. They were operating in an area strange to them, they were away from their homes for 2 months and at some stages had insufficient food, but few complaints were heard and they carried out their jobs cheerfully. I have nothing but praise for these lads, whose physique for such a task leaves much to be desired.

2. DUTCH PENETRATION.

One of the major aims of this patrol was to link up the routes of GREEN RIVER Patrol No.2 - 56/57 and AITAPE Patrol No.2 - 56/57. Both patrols set out to travel along the Border in order to ascertain what villages were actually inside Australian territory. The former patrol reached MAMBURN VILLAGE AND APPARENTLY BECAUSE TRACKS leading North ran out they turned East and proceeded to VANIMO via a pass through the BEWANI at KILIPAS, 26 miles inside the Border. The Aitape patrol proceeding from Vanimo patrol post proceeded for a certain distance up the MEI River but found the BEWANI Ranges to be impassable.

This patrol proceeded as far North at KOMANDO Village (see Sketch map) along quite well defined tracks. However, the natives refused to guide us further North saying that there were no tracks leading in that direction and this seemed to be the case. We then cut our way North through medium rain forest for 6 days until reaching the village of MING which I have positioned as being on the Border. Here we were met by an Indonesian Police Officer who invited us to visit the Dutch Government Station at WARIS which was only 2 hours walking time distant. The patrol, because of food shortage, stayed here only one day and night. Leaving this station the patrol proceeded NE to a village IUMETSILA positioned 2 miles inside Australian Territory. From here the patrol proceeded almost East across the BEWANI Ranges North along the MEI, YAU and BUI Rivers to AINBAI village, thus linking up the routes of the two patrols.

It may broadly be stated that all villages within an area 6 miles inside Australian Territory are at present controlled by the Dutch Administration from the Government stations at both TAPI and WARIS. They are controlled to the extent that they have unformed officials, fly the Dutch

flag, trade with and work on the Dutch stations and are patrolled regularly by either Indonesian or indigenous officials. It was quite obvious that most of the people had no idea where the International Boundary was, and they cared less.

In all Dutch controlled villages visited, the patrol was given a very warm welcome and it was obvious that the people were at pains to do everything possible to help us. Food and firewood was brought in for sale and the people showed themselves most co-operative in guiding us and giving information about tracks, etc.

In talks with the two Dutch Catholic priests at WARIS, Fathers Blokoafe and Minheffer and with the Indonesian Police Officer, I was able to gather quite an amount of information regarding the surrounding country. Father Blokoafe, who has walked around most of the area in which he has been resident for almost 7 years, is an authority on this part of the country. He helped me considerably in the compilation of the attached sketch map and the positioning of most of the villages North from KOMANDO to the BEWANI Ranges was due to his assistance. He also explained to me the following:

(a) That some 2 years ago Dutch European officials had carried out a patrol in the WARIS-TAPI area trying to persuade as many villages as possible to shift further West across the border. Those villages apparently which had land rights West of the border apparently did so but the others stayed put.

(b) That in 1951 or 1952 a large Dutch patrol had entered the WANYASWANDA area (see sketch map) and had been attacked by the local peoples. Casualties apparently were inflicted on both sides. It is not known though whether any deaths resulted. Father Blokoafe entered this area himself in 1954 and found everything to be quiet. He estimated the population to be at least 2,000.

(c) That in the WARIS area there are 7 schools run by the Catholic Mission, 2 of which are inside Australian Territory and that in the TAPI area there are 5 schools, again 2 of which are inside Australian Territory.

Nothing, of course, can be done in this area until a full scale survey has been carried out and the Border position definitely fixed. This could be done quite simply by making astronomical fixes, say every 8 to 10 miles. This would then be sufficient to give a ground check on the Border.

3. TOPOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS.

From the GREEN RIVER station to BIAKA the flat forested plain of the FARINGI River is traversed. From there to the AMANAB Base Camp the country rises into the Border Mountains, the Base Camp being approx. 1400' ASL. Between BARIBARI and WAMU an area of lower tertiary limestone is traversed.

Broadly the area North from BARIBARI to BIPAN and West from MAURI to KOMANDO consists of undulating hills 7 to 800' above base level. Some limestone country is traversed especially between MAINERI and MUWAINERI where, in parts, the country is almost impassable. The deeply dissected limestone country which typifies the Southern Border Mountains does not extend this far North.

Between the Border Mountains and the BEWANI Ranges the area consists of low undulating hills. The country itself is very low and the highest point reached by the patrol would be no more than 1000' ASL. Very little limestone was met with in this area.

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From KLASA the patrol climbed through a pass in the BEWANI Ranges. It is estimated that the top of the pass is between 4000-4500', ASL. The BEWANI Ranges rise abruptly from the plain floor and their profile and limestone nature make them almost impassable. The track the patrol followed could only be described as hair-raising, and is very dangerous for laden carriers. For the last 5-600' the Ranges are covered in thick moss forest and the track climbs almost vertically up a razor backed ridge. After descending, the route follows along the beds of the MEI and YAU Rivers to the villages of AINBAI. The patrol followed a faint track over steep limestone ridges rather than proceed through the MEI River gorge. It is considered that any patrol entering this gorge, which is about 2 miles long with sheer limestone faces, is asking for trouble.

From AINBAI to Vanimo the flat coastal plain was traversed.

The whole of the area through which the patrol moved is covered with medium heavy rain forest. An exception is the top of the BEWANI Ranges where some moss forest is found.

In the Border Mountains skeletal and lateritic red and yellow soils are found whilst in the BEWANI the soils are purely skeletal. In the main the soils right throughout the area are poor agriculturally.

The only roads in the area are to be found near the International Border adjacent to the Dutch Government stations of TAPI and MARIS and on the Vanimo coastal plain. These 'roads' are wide cleared tracks which in some places have been graded. For the remainder, the tracks followed were nothing more than native pads, some of which were so faint as to be virtually non-existent.

Similarly bridges have been constructed in conjunction with the clearing of the roads near the Border and on the Vanimo Coastal plain. In other areas they did not exist.

4. VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The types of villages visited have been previously described in full in my GREEN RIVER Patrol Reports nos. 3 and 5 of 1956/57. Nothing further need be added here.

The villages right along the Border which are under Dutch control are of the same type as those found in the Vanimo and KWONTARI areas.

5. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Very few village officials have as yet been appointed in the area patrolled. Those villages visited which have officials are AMINI, BLAKA, KWONTARI, BAIBAI, PIEMI and ITOMI. These, of course, exclude those in the Vanimo area where every village has its officials. These men seem to have some understanding, vague though it might be, of what their duties entail and are carrying them out to the best of their ability.

No appointments have as yet been made in the Border Mountains area nor are any recommendations for appointment made. It is suggested that the next patrol to the area try to encourage some of the elders to return to GREEN RIVER for an orientation course with a view to recommending appointments. This would, of course, be very difficult because the people are still very wary of our intentions and are somewhat reticent of proceeding outside their own area. It is believed that the appointment of Lulusai's and Tul-tuls in the area will help greatly in finally bringing this area under complete control.

  
(Maxwell S. Allwood)  
Patrol Officer.  
30th October, 1957.  
Green River Patrol Post.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 1 of 1957/58.

APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

This aspect of the area was also covered comprehensively in Patrol Report 6-56/57 and there is very little more to be added.

It is most unfortunate that the Department of Public Health insist on ignoring the existence of the Green River Sub-District. With an area of 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 11,000-12,000 surely it warrants a little attention. Yet all I can boast of is 1 Aid Post staffed by 2 inexperienced local aid post orderlies. No medical patrols have even been undertaken in the area since the Green River post was established and no European member of the Department has visited the station for at least 18 months. The Department has now refused to allocate the Station any funds to feed resident patients which will mean that only local people will attend the station for treatment.

As you no doubt well realise the healing of the sick is one of the greatest aids we have in native administration and is one of the most important contributing factors to bringing an area under control. It is fully realised that the expenditure of funds has been restricted in all Departments but surely they have not been restricted to the extent that £20. odd could not be allocated to this station per month to buy food - a mere £240 a year which could mean much in the sphere of Native administration.

The health of the carriers was, on the whole, good. Of course, many abrasions and minor illnesses had to be treated but there were no serious cases.

Aid Post Orderly UO accompanied the patrol and although inexperienced carried out his duties to the best of his ability.

*James*  
James B. Allwood  
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.

30th October, 1957.

*promise made  
to man this  
post with  
Med. Ass. April 4/58  
Director Health  
taking up promise  
of funds in interim.*

*P.H.D.  
Taking  
action*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 1 of 1957/58.

APPENDIX " B "

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

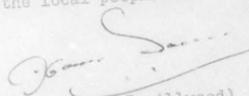
This aspect of the Border Mountains was covered very fully in GREEN RIVER Patrol Report No. 6 - 56/57 and I have very little to add.

It was interesting to note that the staple food of the people in the vicinity of WARIS is tapioca supplemented in the main with Sago.

With the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture it may be possible later to introduce into the Border Mountains better varieties of banana and taro which are two of the main foods of the people. Kong kong taro is not grown at all and could possibly be introduced. Very little sweet potato is grown and the production of this crop too, could be fostered. As the people are very keen agriculturists I feel that this sphere of their culture should be fostered by introduction both of new methods of crop production and new varieties of food such as maize, etc.

With the advent of steel to the area it is hoped now to see digger and better gardens.

It is estimated that during the time members of the patrol staffed the base camp at AMANAB some 6,000 lbs. of fresh food was purchased from the local people.

  
(Maxwell B. Allwood)  
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.  
30th October, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 1 of 1957/58.

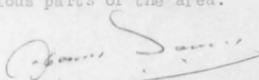
APPENDIX " C "

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

complete

This patrol was to try, where practicable, to complete initial census statistics. It was fully realised at the outset that little could be hoped for in this direction taking into account the timid and wary nature of the people. The figures for only three villages were compiled. It will be necessary for a patrol to remain in each village for a number of days coaxing the people in before any real success will be met with in this sphere. This patrol did not have the available time.

My previous estimate of 3,000 for the Border Mountains still stands. That, of course, excludes the Southern Border Mountains. It is estimated that between the Border Mountains and the BABI River there is a further population of 2,000. It is estimated that the total population in the area enclosed by following boundaries: 141°21'E, 3°52'S, 141°00'E, 3°25'S, would be 6,000. This estimate has been arrived at after personal observations made by myself on 5 separate patrols to various parts of the area.

  
(Maxwell B. Allwood)  
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.  
30th October, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER

APPENDIX "D"

No. 1 of 1957/58.

REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL.

- 2198 Cpl. SIMUN : Conduct and bearing excellent. A better than average N.C.O. who can be relied on at all times. Leaves no doubt in his police's minds as to who is in command. He has a real understanding of the primitive people and is respected by them.
- 2455 L/Cpl. ROIU : Conduct and bearing excellent. A very good N.C.O. who revels in bush work. Has a good command.
- 6780 Const. TIWOT : Conduct and bearing fair. Is a tireless worker but becoming a little arrogant of late. Feels he has had to do too much bush work.
- 7383 Const. PALITAK : Conduct and bearing excellent. Does a very good job at all times. Will recommend this member attends an N.C.O. school in the near future.
- 8477 Const. MODZIP : Conduct and bearing fair. Does a reasonable job but is in no way exceptional. Somewhat lazy and needs reminding of his duties every now and then.
- 8425 Const. VAKORI : Conduct and bearing fair. Somewhat arrogant. Noticeably sick when any work/to be done. Could become a good member if he tried hard.
- 9414 Const. NIRING : Conduct and bearing excellent. Has a cheerful disposition and is a tireless worker. The best of the junior members.
- 9483 Const. BASU : Conduct and bearing fair. Not particularly noticed.
- 9413 Const. NAFUWARUM : Conduct and bearing fair. Another member who is very quiet but nevertheless carries out his duties well.
- 9412 Const. SIAUK : Conduct and bearing good. Is a very good worker and will, in time, develop into a very useful member.
- 9506 Const. WAITAIP : Conduct and bearing fair. Would be no loss if he left the force. Is dull and stupid in the extreme. I.Q. no more than 40.

  
(Maxwell B. Allwood)  
Patrol Officer.

30th October, 1957.  
Green River Patrol Por

Port Moresby.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. GRE 2/1957-58.  
 Patrol Conducted by Mr. R. A. Balcutt - Patrol Officer  
 Area Patrolled Eastern and South Eastern Border Mts.  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil  
 Duration - From 24/2/58 Natives forty four to 27/3/58 and  
23/5/1958 to 10/6/1958  
 Number of Days 51 (Fifty one)  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.  
 Last Patrol to Area by - District Services Various.  
 Medical ... 7/19  
 Map Reference Army Strat Series - Bitape Sheet.  
 Objects of Patrol Land Investigation - AMANAB. Consolidation of  
Admin. influence: revision of census and initial census.

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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30-11-128

15th August, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WENAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 2, 1957/58 - GREEN RIVER.

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am particularly gratified to note that on Tuesday the 13th March, 1958, internal boundaries of areas were traversed. Such information will be invaluable in the future.

Limited funds have been made available for the purchase of land at Amanah. One can expect Amanah to develop into a Sub-District Headquarters, replacing Green River in the future.

The attitude of the people appears particularly satisfactory.

Mr. Calcutt continues to carry out his first-class work. I feel, however, that he should not be kept too long in these areas as he has already had a lengthy period in the same area prior to his attendance at A.S.C.P.A.

*Camping  
allowance  
claim  
for 25.11.58*  
25/11/58

J. K. McCarthy  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



P/R 2/57-58/840

DISTRICT OFFICE  
SEPIK DISTRICT  
WENAK

4th August, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

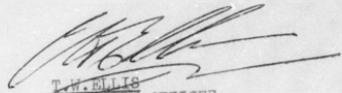
PATROL REPORT - GREEN RIVER No. 2/57-58

Mr. Calcutt has carried out his patrol in a highly satisfactory manner, - the patrol being unhurried and without incident.

Consolidation patrols are generally unspectacular and offers little reward but it is encouraging to see that these people are coming forward for census and are commencing to construct intervillage roads.

The problem of over recruitment is subject to a separate memorandum.

Matters concerning other Departments have been brought to their attention.

  
T. W. ELLIS  
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P/R 2/57-58/840

DISTRICT OFFICE  
SEPIK DISTRICT  
MEWAK

4th August, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - GREEN RIVER No. 2/57-58

Mr. Calcutt has carried out his patrol in a highly satisfactory manner, - the patrol being unhurried and without incident.

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T.W. ELLIS  
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GRE 30-1/63.

Green River Patrol Post,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

14th. June, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
NEW A.K.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 2

OF 1957/58.

Herewith please find 3 copies of the above report, one for Headquarters, Port Moresby, one for yourself, and one for the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti.

DNA Circular Instruction 267 has not yet been received here, but it was thought better to forward this report by first mail - the end of the year being close at hand - rather than wait to incorporate any changes which the CI may institute.

Please find attached also 4 copies each of contingencies for Camping and Boat Allowance.

For your information, and necessary action, please.

*A. A. Calcutt*  
.....  
(A. A. Calcutt)  
O.I.C., GREEN RIVER.

Att. 11.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

NO. 2 OF 1957/58.

Conducted by ..... Mr. R.A.Calcutt, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled..... Eastern and South Eastern Border Mts..

Patrol Personnel: European.. Mr. R.A.Calcutt, P.O..

Native.. R.P. & N.G.C..... 6

Health..... 1

Carriers.....37

Duration..... From 24/2/58 to 27/3/58 and from  
23/5/58 to 10/6/58.

Number of days..... 51.

Objects..... See Cover.

Attached..... Appendix "A" - Census and statistics.  
Appendix "B" - Report on Police Personnel.  
Appendix "C" - Medical and Health.  
Appendix "D" - Sketch Map.

-----  
*R.A. Calcutt*  
.....  
(R.A. Calcutt)  
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.  
11th. June, 1958.

(1)

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

NO. 2 OF 1957-58.

PATROL DIARY.

No. 1.

Monday 24/2/58

Departed station 0900. To Faringi River. Strong current but everyone across by 1145. Arrived Amini 1245. Rested till 1330. Then proceeded along track for 1 1/2 hrs. Made camp 1440.

Walking time. 4 1/2 hrs.

No. 2.

Tuesday 25/2/58.

Broke camp 0745. Reached Biaka 1000. Rested carriers till 1030 then walked to Baribari arriving 1330. Made camp. Some food purchased. Rain during day.

Walking time 4 1/2 hrs.

No. 3.

Wednesday 26/2/58.

Broke camp 0800 and proceeded to Wamu over very broken country arriving 1100. Left 1200, then West to base of prominent limestone outcrop, and then generally North to Amanab Base Camp. Arrived 1700, after delays with weary carriers and heavy rain.

Walking time 6 hrs.

No. 4.

Thursday 27/2/58

At base camp. Purchased food from natives of Iviraminag, Whofneri, Ivieg, Fainauneri and Yifeigeri. Explained patrol's aim of land investigation and asked all to return on Saturday for discussions re ownership, availability, etc.. Carriers rested

No. 5.

Friday 28/2/58

Carriers cleaning up round camp, building latrines etc. Few natives in, and some food purchased. Mr. R. Austin of the Christian Mission to Many Lands arrived from Green River 1700.

No. 6.

Saturday 1/3/58

Carriers working on airstrip. Self walking about proposed station site. Purchased large quantity of food from surrounding villages. Assembled men of Aurump, Yifeigeri, Fainauneri, Whofneri, and Ivieg, and spoke to them re the Administration's intentions in the area. Collected data re residence, kinship, inheritance, descent, and land ownership.

No. 7.

Sunday 2/3/58

Observed. Number of natives in from Yumoro.

No. 8.

Monday 3/3/58.

Self followed stream down steep gully to North of airstrip. At 1100, commenced chain and compass traverse of proposed site, accompanied by natives of Fainauneri, Whofneri and Yifeigeri. Completed 28 chains before rain stopped progress. Carriers working on strip. Number of Itomi (Utai) natives, including Lulual, visited camp.

No. 9.

Tuesday 4/3/58.

(111).

(11).

No. 19.

Tuesday 4/3/58.

No. 9.

Sent Constable Niring and 8 carriers back to Green River for more rations and trade items. Began traverse at 1030 after early delay because of rain. Completed 38 chns. Carriers working on strip and camp buildings.

Wednesday 5/3/58.

No. 10.

Continued traverse. Completed 58 chns. Carriers as yesterday.

Thursday 6/3/58.

No. 11.

Little food purchased. Continued traverse. Carriers as above. Now working along fourth side of area to be purchased.

Friday 7/3/58.

No. 12.

Continued traverse, making a number of detours to avoid native gardens. Carriers as above. Number of natives in from the Kambrinag group of villages with food.

Saturday 8/3/58.

No. 13.

Continued traverse and completed outer boundary. Now have to split area into portions owned by four different groups. Carriers working on airstrip. Const. Niring and party returned from Green River.

Sunday 9/3/58.

No. 14.

Observed. Forty natives from Naineri in, brought little food for Mission. We have no native food.

Monday 10/3/58.

No. 15.

Cutting and setting in position hardwood posts (kwila) and digging trenches to mark corners of land to be acquired. No locals in so could not proceed with internal traverse. Carriers working on strip. About a dozen natives in from Porumon with a little food. Consts. Siauk and Pigl to Fainauneri and Yifeigeri to tell natives to come in tomorrow to show me village boundaries.

Tuesday 11/3/58.

No. 16.

Traversed internal boundaries of Yifeigeri/Fainauneri, Yifeigeri/Aurump, Aurump/Fainauneri land. Carriers as above. Number of natives in from above with food. Continued work on planting corner posts. Collected more data re inheritance patterns.

Wednesday 12/3/58.

No. 17.

Natives had a singsing at Fainauneri till dawn, so did not front till 1000. Traversed boundary between Whofneri and Fainauneri land and sent police with Aurump natives to check their boundary. This land will have to be done again. Natives too tired by 1400 to do any more so went home to sleep. End of traversing for the day. No native food held and stocks of meat and rice going down fast.

Thursday 13/3/58.

No. 18.

Const. Pigl and 3 carriers to Green River for stores for self and to get some salt and girigiri not in stock last trip. Locals did not appear except LL of Fainauneri who reported people sick, sleeping or making new gardens. Planted more boundary posts. Mr. Austin left for Green River 1240.

Friday 14/3/58.

No. 19.

A few Aurump natives deigned to come to the camp at 0930, so work on re-traversing their land was completed. Waded through sago swamps counting sago palms. Completed details of inheritance and succession in respect Aurump land.

Saturday 15/3/58.

No. 20.

With Fainauneri natives, completed counting of sago palms except for a few owned by Whofneri who had been asked to come in but neglected to do so. Fainauneri warned to be ready for census on Monday. APO Yuo and Const. Niring to Whofneri to treat Tultul's brother ill with malaria. Whofneri also warned of census on Monday.

Sunday 16/3/58.

No. 21.

Observed. Yuo and Niring again to Whofneri. Number of natives in from Aheri and Seraminag with food. No pidgin speakers. Const. Pigi and party returned from Green River. Heavy rain most of day and night.

Monday 17/3/58.

No. 22. Self-and

Self and 2 Police left camp 0900 for Fainauneri, arrived 0925. Conducted initial census, then departed 1200 for Whofneri arriving 1240. Conducted initial census using same village book, and addressed natives. Returned Fainauneri with an interpreter (of sorts), addressed natives, returned Amanab.

Walking Time 2.10 hrs.

Tuesday 18/3/58.

No. 23.

Self and 2 Police left 0850 for Yifeigeri arriving 0912. Conducted initial census, addressed natives, returned camp 1430. Carriers still working on strip.

Walking Time 0.44 hrs.

Wednesday 19/3/58.

No. 24.

Party left Amanab 0835 for Aheri, arrived 0947. Assembled natives, compiled initial census, and spoke to people. Left 1340 for Ibagum arrived at 1455. Procedure as at Aheri. Left 1600 for Amanab arriving at 1735. Rain most of the afternoon.

Walking Time 4.05 hrs.

Thursday 20/3/58.

No. 25.

Left 0825 with 2 Police for Aurump. Arrived 0925 to find deserted village. One old man came in soon, and he and 1 Const. sent to find others. Returned 1500 with another 42 men, women and children. Census compiled. Left for Amanab, arrived 1735.

Walking Time 2.00 hrs.

Friday 21/3/58.

No. 26.

Patrol departed Amanab 0748 and arrived Ivieg 0910. Village deserted. Set up camp. Called out and signalled but to no avail. 4 Police out in 2 directions to find natives. Eventually 2 natives in at 1600. Between then and 1900, another 25 men, women and children in. No food. Rain most of the afternoon and night.

Walking Time 1.22 hrs.

Saturday 22/3/58.

No. 27.

A few more natives in during morning. Some food purchased but not enough for patrol. 2 Police and 2 finished time labourers sent to find more and get them in. Enough

1630, in heavy rain. Rested for 25 minutes then walked to

(iv)

natives in by 1500 to compile initial census. 2 natives sent to Iviraminag to warn natives of patrol's approach on the morrow. More food purchased.

Sunday 23/3/58.

No. 2<sub>a</sub>

Left Iviag 0727 and walked generally Westerly for an hour to Iviraminag, arriving 0830. Nearly all the natives present. Initial census compiled and an address given. Word sent to Seraminag and Waineri warning of patrol's movements. Some food purchased. Left 1140 for Seraminag, arriving 1200. Cramped 7-house village in large garden. One native present. Sent him out to find others, he returned 1500 with 25 men, women and children. Initial census compiled as these are said to be all there are. Made camp on bank of Yuf Creek just below village.

Walking Time 1.23 hrs.

Monday 24/3/58.

No. 29.

Broke camp 0730 and walked WNW for 45 minutes before arriving at small village of Siriaminag. 39 men, women and children present. Initial census compiled. Small amount of food purchased. Left 1025 for Waineri arriving 1050. Interpreter and guides deserted en route. Village deserted, obviously so for a long time. One old man came in response to calling, and he and 2 Police sent to look for more. Returned 1400 with a few people whose names and particular were taken. There should be about 100 people here. Camp made in village.

Walking Time 1.10 hrs.

Tuesday 25/3/58.

No. 30.

Waited till 1030 but no more natives in. Decided to return to Green River as rice and trade items very short. Lack of an interpreter makes census and administration virtually impossible. Walked generally West for 70 minutes to largest hamlet of Waineri. Stayed till 1335 but only a few natives appeared. Proceeded South for 1hr. 40. mins. to Pigia. Rested here for 35 mins. then pushed on South at 1450. Pigia and Waineri people would not guide us, and this had the inevitable result of our losing the way a couple of times. However, Hugumun (8 houses) reached at 1635. No-one at home, but one venerable old gentleman, clad only in some red clay, and obviously senile arrived at 1800. About 12 men and boys in by 1900 with some food. Camped in centre of village.

Walking Time 4.35 hrs.

Wednesday 26/3/58.

No. 31.

Heavy rain during night and morning, delayed patrol's departure until 0810. Again no guides, again lost the track, but found it later. Walked till 1040, rested till 1110. Passed through Porumon (Uribiengo ?) 1200. Crossed Faringi River without trouble 1250. Rested till 1345, then continued till 1550, when camp made on bank of small creek. Terrain much rougher than yesterday.

Walking Time 6.15 hrs.

Thursday 27/3/58.

No. 32.

Broke camp 0810 in heavy rain. Walked up and down over 2 steep ridges till hamlet known as No. 2 Samanai reached at 1050. Rested. Left 1130 and pushed on in SSE direction. Reached top of last ridge 1250. Rested. Left 1330 and descended till 1430 then followed banks and bed of Luho Creek until 1520. Reached Green River/Samanai track 1540, walked until 1630, in heavy rain. Rested for 25 minutes then walked to

(v)

flooded Digrus River, arriving 1740. Crossed upstream of track across felled tree, reached station 1810. Very wet and weary. Patrol stood down.

Walking Time 8.25 hrs.

Friday 23/5/58.

No. 33.

Left station 1005. Walked ENE for 3 hrs. and reached Amini 1327 with 30 minutes rest at Faringi River. Village inspected and census revised. Some food purchased.

Walking Time 3.00 hrs.

Saturday 24/5/58.

No. 34.

Left Amini 0800 and walked NE for 3 hrs. to Biaka. Inspected main hamlet and revised census. Late in afternoon, Igasi natives all arrived (although I had sent word to them to await me on the morrow), so revised census for them as well. Enough food for patrol purchased.

Walking Time 3.00 hrs.

Sunday 25/5/58.

No. 35.

Observed; patrol rested.

Monday 26/5/58.

No. 36.

Left Biaka 0740 for Baribari. Arrived 1015 after 30 minute rest on way. Made camp on site of old village just below new one. Sent locals out in search of those missing, and by 1500 enough present to re-lease the census. A small amount of food bought. A queer and rather backward lot. No repatriated labourers.

Walking Time 2.05 hrs.

Tuesday 27/5/58.

No. 37.

Left Baribari 0720 and walked to main hamlet of Nai (15 houses) arriving 0900. A few natives present and these sent to find others. Camp made in central village "street". Natives returned 1400 with some others and the census then revised. Plenty of food purchased including coconuts with which this village is liberally supplied. About 54 natives present for census: 67%.

Walking Time 1.40 hrs.

Wednesday 28/5/58.

No. 38.

Broke camp 0810 and walked to No. 2 Nai arriving at 1000. A few natives present. These accompanied patrol to new village site 30 mins. away. Forty one people so initial census compiled. A number of names of absent natives also recorded. Left 1300 for Mouri arriving 1410. Hardly anyone at home. Eventually 51 natives in and the census was revised.

Walking Time 3.30.

Thursday 29/5/58.

No. 39.

Broke camp 0740 and followed track used yesterday before diverging WNW to Oweniak which was reached at 1140 with 30 mins. rest. Track passed just North of No. 2 Nai and crossed Yuf Creek 45 mins. from Oweniak. A number of natives present and these sent to collect others. Some sickness and sores treated. Census initially compiled with 56 natives present but there are probably 30 or so more. Some food bought but natives are themselves short.

Walking Time 2.30 hrs.

(vi)

Friday 30/5/58.

No. 40.

Consts. Siauk and Tiwot with 17 carriers and bulk cargo direct to Amanab via Whofneri. Broke camp at 0800 and walked to No. 1 Yumoro (Ifiaminag) arriving at 0950. Rested until 1030 then headed generally ENE to Akraminag with 2 guides (?). After much circuitous walking mostly over indistinct tracks finally arrived at new village site at 1515 with 20 mins. rest on way. Word sent out to natives to assemble and eventually initial census (for Akraminag hamlet of Yumoro village) compiled at 1930 with 59 people present. For two miles walked over broad well-cleared track which the natives are building between the Bapi River and the No. 2 Yumoro boundary. No. food available. Camped in village. OIC, Vanimo, reported to have been here 3 months ago.

Walking Time 6.15 hrs.

Saturday 31/5/58.

No. 41.

Broke camp at 0830 and left for No. 1 Yumoro with Akraminag guides arriving at 1130. Rain delated start. Different guides cut yesterday's journey between the same places from 4 1/2 hrs. to 3 hrs. Compiled initial census for No. 1 Yumoro. Left 1320 and proceeded SW for 1hr. 40 mins. to Amanab Base Camp arriving 1500. Crossed Yasi Creek 45 mins. from Amanab.

Walking Time 4.40 hrs.

Sunday 1/6/58.

No. 42.

Observed; patrol rested. Number of carriers and Police suffering from very heavy colds and several other ailments. Bought plenty of food.

Monday 2/6/58.

No. 43.

Remained in camp to allow sick natives chance to recuperate. Consts. Niring and Pigi to Wamuabi to warn of patrol's approach on the morrow, and to assemble people for census revision. Wrote up diary and worked on census details. Native food sufficient for patrol held.

Tuesday 3/6/58.

No. 44.

Left Amanab 0750 and walked SSE until 1010. Rested until 1030, then proceeded to Wamu, arriving 1110. Village inspected and census revised, with a number of new names contributing largely to the increase in population from 77 to 96. Food bought. Treated number of sores and TU's with injections and dressings.

Walking Time 3 hrs.

Wednesday 4/6/58.

No. 45.

Broke camp at 0730 and walked generally SW to Bibriari arriving at 0850. Natives had been warned of our approach and had assembled in large numbers. Largest village so far. Village inspected and census revised. Increase from 106 to 162. Plenty of food available.

Walking Time 1.20 hrs.

Thursday 5/6/58.

No. 46.

Left Bibriari at 0720 and moved in a generally

(vii)

WEEKLY PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1958/59

Southerly direction for 1.15 hrs. to Senagiabi (pronounced locally as Senagi). Natives had assembled and census revised. 90% attendance. Guides took patrol over different route used previously and trip took 30 minutes longer than expected. Some food purchased, with coconuts predominating.

Walking Time 1.15 hrs.

Friday 6/6/58. Investigation for a station site No. 47, was

Patrol left Senagiabi at 0755 and after walking for 1 1/2 hrs. over hilly terrain arrived at Uniwabi (5 houses) at 0940. Initial census compiled but only 32 names recorded. Natives say there are no more but as in this total are included 18 adult males, it would seem quite a few more, mostly females are still in the bush. About 8 natives from Gwarip present; first time I have ever heard of it. Camp made in village.

Walking Time 1.45 hrs.

Saturday 7/6/58. Will be able to determine this. No. 48.

Broke camp at 0750 and moved over hilly terrain to within 5 minutes of Akrani, arriving at 1045. Guides deserted half way there. Rested till 1130 then pressed on into new village of Akrani, surprising natives, who were prevented from running away. Census revised immediately as 90% of the people present. Talk then given on the aims of the Administration. Left village 1300 and made camp on banks of small creek midway between the old and new village sites. Natives (men, women and children) came down later with plenty of food for sale, and for medical treatment. Relations generally very cordial.

Walking Time 3hrs. 15 mins.

Sunday 8/6/58. Large area was covered, and a day

Observed; patrol remained in camp to sustain and regularize contact with these people. More food bought.

Monday 9/6/58. No. 50.

Broke camp at 0715 and climbed Akrani Peak and then descended via the ridge tops to Merewe arriving 0900. Word had been sent ahead by Akranis. Most of natives present and the census revised. This, a remarkable improvement as previously these people had to be hunted out of the bush. Camped in village.

Walking Time 1.45 hrs.

Tuesday 10/6/58. No. 51.

Left Merewe at 0710 and walked to Amini in 2 hrs. Rested for an hour and then walked SW to Green River arriving at 1310. Patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1957/48.INTRODUCTION.

This patrol had three main objectives, and it is felt that all were attained to the best of expectations. The first, a Land Investigation for a station site at Amanab, was achieved in the first half of the patrol, and the Land Investigation Report, together with a covering memo, was forwarded to the District Officer, Wewak, in April, so no more need be said about it here. The second, consolidation of Administration influence, proceeded smoothly and apparently successfully. Future patrols will be able to determine this. The third, revision of census in some villages, and the initial compilation in others, was also carried out. This will be discussed in detail under a topic heading - "Census".

The patrol, because of station commitments and difficulties of supply, was carried out in two parts, one of 32 days, the other of 7 1/2 days. In this way, and using the same personnel, a large area was covered, and a day was spent in all of the villages, except for a few of the smallest. No attempt was made to hurry the patrol, as evidenced by the fact that a total of four days was spent in the villages of Uniwabi, Akrani and Merewe, which have a combined, censused population of 113.

No difficulty was experienced in revising the census at Akrani, about which so much has been written, see Confidential File - "Akrani Incident" - and Green River P/R Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of 1956-57. In this regard, I would like to pay tribute to the patient work of my predecessor, Mr. M.B. Allwood, P.O., to whom this success is due. Akrani will be discussed further under "Native Affairs".

Nowhere was any hostility directed at the patrol; on the contrary the rule was a cordial and effusive welcome. If, as yet, our aims and objectives in native administration

are only slightly realized, our importance as a mobile purveyor of trade goods is most appreciated.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The situation in this regard can be described in general terms as very good. No indication was found of any inter-village fighting, which Mr. Allwood described in P/R No. 6 of 1956/57 as being still "rife". I have no doubt that the odd sneak killing of a lone man or woman is still occurring, but at this stage, particularly in the Amanab and Akrani areas, no more can be expected. The patrol made known the Administration's disapproval of this form of homicide, and in particular of retaliation in kind for old scores. The people themselves appreciate the new tranquility and are apparently venturing further from their home villages than ever before. Bows and arrows are not now regarded as indispensable in inter-village journeys.

Akrani and Merewe, two villages which have given much trouble in the past, seemed most peaceful, although our Uniwabi guides were too frightened to take us more than half way to the former village. The patrol achieved complete surprise in its approach to Akrani, and was in and around it before the people could think of running away. The danger of generating excitement and causing a hastily fired arrow is realized, but it was felt that had warning been given, our reward once again would have been a deserted village. The census was conducted immediately as nearly all the people were present, and an address given. As the village area was small, it was decided to set camp by the nearest stream, some 10 minutes away. Almost the entire village, men, women and children, later visited our camp with food for sale, and a number availed themselves of medical treatment. They stayed by the camp till nearly dark, and police, carriers and myself chatted with them in small groups. This process was repeated the next day, and relations in general were very cordial. The inevitability of Administration contact, the advantages accruing therefrom, and the peace prevailing in

the surrounding villages, were stressed. The village site is a new one, the move having been made because of further deaths, those of three adult males at least are known. A rest house for the Patrol Officer and one for the Police were built last year, following patrol No. 6, which shows the good intentions of the people. They are miserable affairs, and the "haus kiap" was uninhabitable, as they themselves pointed out, because of rotten thatch, but that doesn't matter. What is important is that a voluntary effort was made, and Akrani is now one of the few villages in the Nai Division which has a rest house. The Akranis warned Merewe of our coming, and I half expected an empty village, but all the people - well, 34 out of a possible 39 - were present and had food ready for sale. As the patrol was to stay only one day, camp was made in the village, and here again cordiality prevailed. I repeat past work has been excellent.

Recruitment in some villages has reached a dangerous level, and in others is approaching the arbitrary limit of one third of the fit adult males. The position is as set out in the table below:-

Overrecruited villages.

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. recruited</u>	<u>Fit adult males</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Nai	8	24	33.3
Senagiabi	11	25	44.0
Uniwabi	9	17	52.9
Akrani	7	18	38.9
Aheri	6	15	40.0

Approaching arbitrary limit.

Igasi	5	20	25.0
Baribari	6	19	31.6
Wamuabi	10	31	32.3
Iviraminag	7	23	30.4

In regard to Uniwabi and Aheri, the position may not be as bad as it seems, since this was an initial census, and

is almost certainly incomplete. In regard to Akram, 3 of the recruited labourers have since died, and this reduces the percentage, but the fact still remains that too many were recruited in the first place. Certain recommendations re this situation will be forwarded to the District Officer under separate cover.

A pleasing feature noticed in some of the villages for the first time, according to the Police, was that efforts had been made to clear <sup>tracks</sup> and village surroundings, prior to the patrol's approach. It is emphasized that this process is still in its rudimentary stages, but it is heartening to see that some attention is taken to the instructions of previous patrols.

Interpretation is a problem in the Amanab Division. Reliance has to be placed on finished time labourers, whose knowledge of pidgin in most cases seems to be confined to the vernacular of the plantation, and very little else. This incapacity is in no way realized by the gentlemen concerned, who profess themselves supremely confident to translate all advice and instructions. In the Nai Division, Samanal interpreters can be used for all villages, except Amini, Biaka and Igasi.

The Baribaris are a queer lot. They were censused as far back as 1951 (admittedly only three times since) but they are still very timid and somewhat cantankerous. Besides the patrols of 1951 and 1952 by Messrs Terrell and McCabe respectively, <sup>10</sup> there have been a number of other visits, since the village is on the track from Green River to Amanab. Each time I have come there, one or two natives, when they become aware of our approach, wave bows and arrows, and generally make warlike noises and gesticulations. The Police say this has happened almost every time they have passed through. After this display of defiance has been ignored, they quieten down, and come to visit the camp site. Once they followed some Mission carriers, who were on their way to Amanab, brandishing their bows and arrows and yelling threats and abuse. There are as yet no repatriated

labourers, although some natives are now away at work. There are signs that the people are settling down. They came in fairly well for census, and later asked if we would take a young lad back with us to Green River. This was readily agreed to, as he can be trained as an interpreter, and general spreader of Administration propaganda. One of the older men promised to make and sell me a suit of lawyer cane armour which these, and other Green River natives, used in their fighting. This was after I had examined with interest an old broken one.

To conclude, the situation is promising in both divisions, but patrolling will have to be maintained lest it deteriorate.

#### CENSUS.

As will be noticed from Appendix "A", census sheets are attached for two divisions, Nai and Amanab. All of the 11 villages in the former have been censused before with the exception of Uniwabi, but never simultaneously. Amanab is a completely new division with the exception of Mouri, which was formerly included with the Nai villages and has been censused once before. The division has only the one language, but this was not the only consideration in defining the boundaries since the area forms a geographical entity - see map. As will be seen from the table below, the census, in relation either to the total number of villages or to the population, is by no means complete, and an estimated population is shown as 1,827:-

Village	Censused total	Additional names recorded	Addnl.names estimated	Grand total
Mouri	78	-	10	88
Whofneri and Fainauneri	61	26	15	102
Yifeigeri	37	-	5	42
Aheri	57	13	20	90
Ibagun	63	46	25	134
Aurump	43	66	25	134
Ivieg	77	-	25	102
Iviraminag	63	5	10	78
Seraminag	26	3	5	34
Siriamag	39	-	10	49
No. 2 Nai	41	38	10	89

## 6.

Oweniak	56	12	15	83
Yumoro	108	24	50	182
Waineri	-	24	76	100
Naineri	-	-	140	140
Bipan	-	-	80	80
Wokineri	-	-	60	60
Einokneri	-	-	60	60
Kabaineri	-	-	60	60
Muwaineri	-	-	60	60
Petaineri	-	-	60	60
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>	749	257	821	1827.

Further study of the sheets shows that the male/female ratio in the 10-16 age group is in both divisions approximately 3:1. This is apparently a measure of the people's timidity and wariness in that they are still hiding the young, marriageable girls, thus producing this disproportionate figure, whereas the adult male/female ratio is approximately one.

There are still a number of villages West of a line from Bibriari to Merewe, on both sides of the Faringi, which still remain uncensused. These are No. 2 Samanai, Monggo, Hugumun, Porumun, Pigia, Wosera, Gwarip and Kwaramun, of which the last three have yet to be visited by patrols, and possibly a few other small hamlets. I intend to include them, together with No. 1 Samanai, (now in the Iuri Division) in a separate division to be known as "Faringi", rather than incorporate them in the existing Nai Division.

One very pleasing feature shown, by this, the first comprehensive census survey of the latter area, is that births outnumber deaths by 33 to 17, and that 14 of the deaths are those of adults. It is of course realized that infant deaths are probably unreported, but even so the figures are heartening.

In those villages where the census had been compiled ~~compiled~~ previously attendance for revision was very good. In the majority of villages in the Amanab area, however, much patience was needed in waiting and coaxing the people, particularly the women and children, to assemble. At Waineri, after a day and ~~an~~ half, only 24 of an estimated 100 had come in, and this was the only village where failure to revise or compile the census had to be conceded.

To sum up, then, the patrol conducted a census in 24 villages, of which 13 were for the first time, and recorded the names of 1,543 people, 749 in the Amanab Division, and 794 in the Nai Division.

#### Roads and Bridges.

Four decent stretches of track were covered by this patrol. One, a few miles out from Green River towards Amini, part of which is however subject to flooding; two, a couple of miles built by Akraminag hamlet of Yumoro village; three, about two miles of the track between Ivieg and Amanab; and four, about 200 yards to the North of Uniwabi. The remainder of the tracks were unimproved native pads, some of which were almost completely overgrown, and which in the wet season become twisting ribbons of mud, intersected by myriads of tree roots. However, the improvements that have already been made, such as they are, the increasing number of knives and tomahawks in the villages, and the exhortations of this and earlier patrols, raise hopes that things may be on the improve.

Logs felled across a few of the streams serve as bridges; but there is not a bridge worthy of the name in either of the two divisions.

Walking times, for laden carriers, are given below:-

From	To	Time hrs.	From	To	Time hrs.
Green River	Amini	2.45	Naineri	Pigia	1.40
Amini	Biaka	3.00	Pigia	Hugumun	1.45
Biaka	Baribari	2.05	Hugumun	Porumon	3.20
Baribari	Wamu	3.00	Porumon	No. 2 Samanai	5.35
Wamu	Amanab	3.00	No. 2 Samanai	G.R.	5.35
Amanab	Fainauneri	0.25	Baribari	Nai	1.40
Fainauneri	Whofneri	0.40	Nai	No. 2 Nai	2.20
Amanab	Yifeigeri	0.22	No. 2 Nai	Mouri	1.10
Amanab	Aheri	1.12	Mouri	Oweniak	2.30
Aheri	Ibagum	1.15	Oweniak	Ifiaminag	1.50
Ibagum	Amanab	1.35	Ifiaminag	Akraminag	3.00
Amanab	Aurump	1.00	Ifiaminag	Amanab	1.40
Amanab	Ivieg	1.22	Wamuabi	Bibriari	1.20
Ivieg	Iviraminag	1.03	Bibriari	Senagiabi	1.15
Iviraminag	Seraminag	0.20	Senagiabi	Uniwabi	1.45
Seraminag	Siriaminag	0.45	Uniwabi	Akrani	3.00
Siriaminag	Waineri	0.25	Akrani	Merewe	1.45
Waineri	Naineri	1.10	Merewe	Amini	2.00

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

I have nothing to add to Mr. Allwood's coverage of this subject in P/R 6 of 1956-57.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The only officials in the area, all of whose appointments are believed to be probationary, are luluais at Amini, Biaka, Bosari and Fainauneri; and tultuls at Amini and Whofneri. I have no recommendations to make re further appointments, but will probably do so after my next patrol to the area.

AIRSTRIPS.

The only strip in the area is at Amanab, and it is now open for non-commercial flights by Cessns and Pacer aircraft. Mr. Allwood measured the strip to what he believed its maximum attainable length as 1,920 feet. DCA officials who inspected it told me it would not make a Norseman strip, but they are later reported to have said that 1,950 feet would be acceptable for Norseman landings. If this is true, it is possible an extra 30 feet can be found to meet this requirement.

The surface is red clay on which grass is beginning to grow, and its width is about 100 feet.

MISSIONS.

The Christian Mission to Many Lands have recently (April) opened a station at Amanab. Their activities at the moment are limited to a little medical work, gaining the natives' confidence, and building. They have no immediate plans for a school but, no doubt, will begin one in time.

There are no other Missions in the area.

TRADE STORES.

No trade stores operate.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

None foreseeable, because of communications difficulties. At present, the people's only saleable commodities are their labour, and small quantities of food to the Mission and to patrols.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Nil, and likely to remain so for a considerable time.

The villages in the Western part of the Amanab Division are adjacent to a number, inside Australian Territory, which are administered by the Dutch, to the extent of having uniformed native officials and flying the Dutch flag, see P/R Nos. 2 of 1956-57 and 1 of 1957-58. The only Dutch influence within the division, however, seems to be a tiny trickle of trade goods which filters across to such villages as Naineri, Bipan and Aheri. A native catechist, appointed by the RCM Father stationed at Amgotro across the Border, is resident at Fongwa, a few hours walk WSW from Naineri.

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GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

NO. 2 OF 1957/58.

APPENDIX "B".

FROM Green River  
TO Eastern and South Eastern Border Mountains.  
Number of days. 51.

-----  
Reg. No. 2198 Corporal SIMUN.

Conduct excellent, bearing good. Again did an excellent job, and proved a most effective and reliable 2 i.c. of the patrol.

Reg. No. 6780 Constable TIWOT.

Conduct very good, bearing good. A capable patrol policeman who performed his duties cheerfully and well.

Reg. No. 8132 Constable KORO.

Conduct good bearing fair. Did a fair job, but has to be reminded of his duties now and then.

Reg. No. 8992 Constable PIGI.

Conduct excellent, bearing excellent. This member made a very good impression all round, in this, his first patrol in the Green River area.

Reg. No. 9412 Constable SIAUK.

Conduct very good, bearing very good. A cheerful and tireless worker, whom experience is making an excellent patrol policeman.

Reg. No. 9414 Constable NIRING.

Conduct very good, bearing very good. Again performed creditably, and was an asset to the patrol.

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.....  
(R.A. Calcutt)  
Officer, R.F. & N.G.C.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

NO. 2 OF 1957/58.

APPENDIX "C".

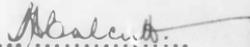
MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The area patrolled must be one of the healthiest in the Green River Patrol Post area. With the exception of Amini and Igasi, and possible Biaka, all the villages seem to be free of malarial mosquitoes, and certainly the only malaria seen was amongst a few members of the patrol personnel. No information is available, of course, on the incidence of hookworm infestation, but there was little outward evidence of its prevalence. The most frequent complaint, apart from tinea imbricata, seemed to be yaws, of which a number of cases were treated by the patrol. Intramuscular injections of 2 c.c.s of procaine penicillin (600000 units) seemed to produce excellent results. There were also a number of tropical ulcers and lesser sores, which received attention, but as in most cases, only one dressing could be given, it is doubtful whether much effective work was done in this regard.

The diet of the people seems to be quite good. They are keen gardeners, planting up large plots on the slopes, and there seems to be a much more balanced diet here, than on the plains of the Sepik or the Bapi/Sukara/Yenabu Rivers, where overmuch reliance is placed on sago. The staple crops are of bananas, followed in order of importance by the root crops - yam, taro and mami - sago, leaf greens, coconuts, tapioc, and edible fruits and nuts. The forest, as well as game of various kinds.

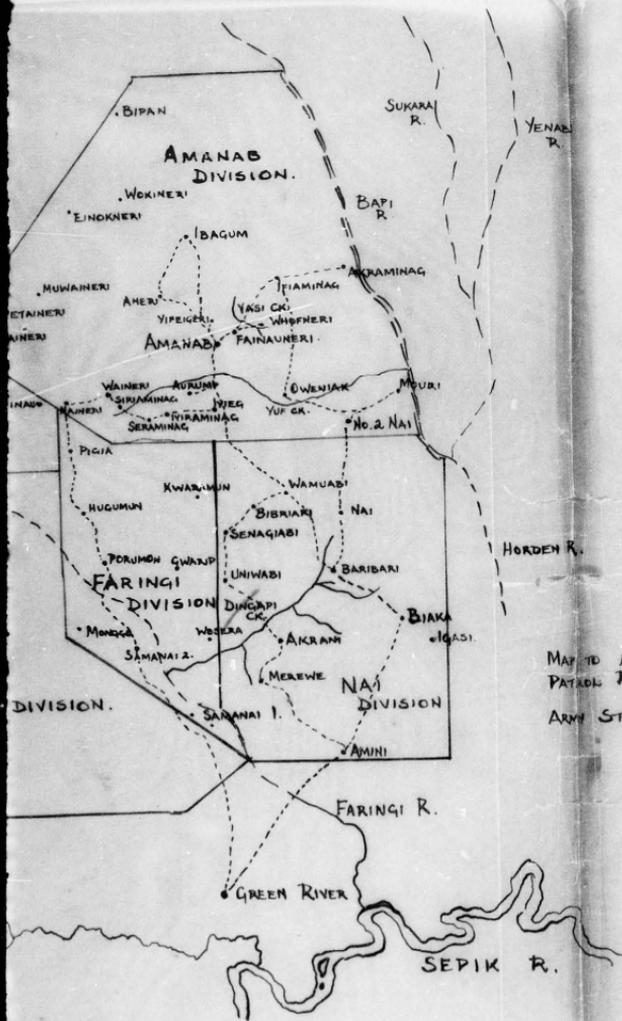
Hygiene and sanitation are virtually non-existent, either personally or communally. Except for some natives of Amini and Biaka, and some of the repatriated labourers, the people never wash. Most of the villages, while giving a prima facie impression of cleanliness, in that the central village 'square' is kept brushed, are filthy. Underneath the houses and down the slopes onto which they face, is deposited excreta, food leavings, betel nut skins and other rubbish, and the bush is cleared back only so far as to prevent the houses being overgrown. Frequently, it was seen that houses which had collapsed were left to rot and be covered by the encroaching undergrowth. It is a wonder that dysentery and other enteric complaints are not much more rife than they seem to be, although possibly a people whose staple is green bananas may be more immune than most.

Aid Post Orderly YUO accompanied the patrol and did a very good job. He treated a great deal of sores, and some sickness, and supervised the patrol's sanitary arrangements.

.....  
  
.....  
(A. A. Calcutt)  
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.  
12th. June, 1958.





MAP TO ACCOMPANY CIREN RIVER  
PATROL REPORT NO. 2157-58.  
ARMY STRAT SERIES - "AITAPE".

SCALE: 1 INCH = 4 MILES

R. A. CALCUTT, P.O.  
13/4/58.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: GREEN RIVER

VOLUME No: 4

ISBN: 9980-911 - 11 - 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 19 58 - 1959

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1945

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (GREEN RIVER) Report No. 1 OF 1958-59

Patrol Conducted by MR. R. A. CALCUTT PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled WOMBASI EAST AND WOMBASI WEST CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives TWENTY TWO

Duration—From 21/7/1958 to 17/8/1958

Number of Days TWENTY EIGHT

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services VARIOUS/19

Medical ... 11/1958 (PART ONLY)

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS ; CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION  
INFLUENCE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

1 /19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

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

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

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

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



30-11-135

23rd September, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
NEWAY.

Patrol Report No.1. 1958/59-Green River.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

In your remarks to me I thoroughly concur and support you in your statement that Mr. Calcott should not be disheartened at this stage. His work in the area is unspectacular and offers little reward.

I agree that Mr. Calcott requires a spell in a more advanced area at an early date.

a.a.R.  
PB- (A.A. Roberts.)  
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3/11/58 ✓



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. Green River No.1  
1958/59-18  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
SEPIK DISTRICT  
HEMAK

11th September, 1958

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

GREEN RIVER PATROL No.1 of 1958-59

Enclosed is the above mentioned patrol report submitted by Mr. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Calcutt should not be disheartened as at this stage work in the area is unspectacular and offers little reward. The changes brought about by operating from a post at Green River will at first be slight but will become perceptible and encouraging in retrospect as time passes.

Mr. Calcutt has been advised to introduce the one-third honour system to control over recruitment. This system is operating successfully in most other parts of the Sepik District.

Mr. Calcutt continues to carry out his good work and it is hoped to move him to a more settled area early in the new year when a relief should be available.

(T. Willis)

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

AG. DNA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

GREEN RIVER NO. 1 OF 1958-59.

AREA PATROLLED: Wombasi East and Wombasi West  
Census Divisions.

DURATION: From 21.7.58 to 17.8.58.

NO. OF DAYS: 28.

PERSONNEL: European: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.

Natives: 7 Police  
1 interpreter  
1 N.M.O.  
13 carriers.

OBJECTS OF PATROL  
1. Revision of census  
2. Consolidation of Administration Influences.

APPENDICES:  
A. Report on Police Personnel.  
B. Medical and Health.  
C. Census Statistics.  
D. Sketch Map.

*R.A. Calcutt*  
.....  
R.A. CALCUTT.  
Patrol Officer.

Wewak. 23rd August, 1958.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 21/7/58.

No. 1.

Left Station 0930 and walked Usari, arriving 1100. Village inspected, Census revised and people addressed. Returned Station 1400. To Abaru 1600. Census revised, returned Station 1745. Station and local carriers sent to Faringi River to bring station canoes to Biake on October River.

Tuesday 22/7/58.

No. 2.

Left Station 0910, and walked to Dieru, arriving 1025. Inspected village and revised Census. Returned station 1430.

Wednesday 23/7/58.

No. 3

Departed Green River 1000 for Iburu with Station and local carriers. Arrived Iburu 1245 after 25 mins rest. Village inspected and census revised. Word sent to Miniabaru re patrol. Talks held with locals. Camped in rest house. Some native food purchased.

Thursday 24/7/58.

No. 4.

Left Iburu 0805 and walked to Miniabaru, arriving 0900, crossing both Green and Hauser Rivers on way. Inspected village. Natives assembled and census revised. Plenty of native food available.

Friday 25/7/58.

No. 5.

Left Miniabaru at 0840 and walked across flat and swampy country which would be almost impassable in the wet season. Initial delay in obtaining carriers. Rest 1030-1055. Rest 1310-1350. Arrived small camp No. 2 Biake on October River 1445. Last hours walking in heavy rain which continued till after dark. Made wet and swampy camp. Natives of No. 2. Biake assembled as word had been sent ahead from Miniabaru. No food available.

Saturday 26/7/58.

No. 6.

Eight station carriers sent back to Green River; they are to collect more meat and rice there and take it to Iabaru. Compiled initial census for Biake No. 2. Then per native canoe down flooded October River to its junction with the Sepik at No. 1 Biake. Left 0930 arrived 1420. Station canoes met us there. Made camp on right bank of Sepik near the Luluai's house. Some food purchased.

Sunday 27/7/58.

No. 7.

Revised census Biake No. 1, then left per canoe for Enterprise of N.G. Base camp at Sepik/August Junction. Arrived drill rig 1040 and there met Enterprise party and proceeded to base camp in their power canoe. Word sent to Maha to await census on morrow.

2.

Monday 28/7/58.

No. 8.

Left camp per Enterprise power canoe and proceeded Maha. Inspected house, which was 90' x 40'. Thirty natives present of total of 53 last census. Eventually revised census, returned August camp.

Tuesday 29/7/58.

No. 9.

Proceeded up August River in river canoe for 23 miles and inspected mouths of Bowye Annabranche and Gwin River. On return trip visited all three hamlets seen. Some natives present.

Wednesday 30/7/58

No. 10.

Proceeded same as yesterday, this time compiling initial census for all hamlets, combined in one book under name YAPSI, native name for August River. Main body of patrol moved off in station canoes and prepared camp at Mabiaru.

Thursday 31/7/58

No. 11.

Departed Enterprise Base camp and proceeded per power canoe to Mabiaru. Village inspected, census revised and people addressed. Marked out places for rest house and village cemetery.

Friday 1/8/58.

No. 12

Left Mabiaru 0810 and paddled downstream to Iabaru arriving 1100. Inspected village and Aid Post, and then revised census. Purchased large pig with one tomahawk and one knife.

Saturday 2/8/58.

No. 13.

Bulk stores for party sent Buna to await patrol there. Group of natives with bad sores collected from Biaka, Yapi and Maha. Sent to Green River under police guidance, as they are unfamiliar with and afraid of this area and its people. Main party left Iabaru 0845 and paddled downstream to Idam Creek, which was followed upstream to Seneriam (Iabaru-Idam) arriving at 1305. Assembled natives then revised census, departed 1500 and paddled upstream to deserted hamlet of Isapsupe, where camp was made at 1600.

Sunday 3/8/58.

No. 14.

Left camp 0745, paddling and dragging canoes upstream until reached mouth of Nifiab Creek and hamlet of Nifiabibi, where Luluai lives. Hamlet of Paninau passed on way. Census revised for these two hamlets and also for Anai-efiam and Seneriam. Purchased quantity of food.

Monday 4/8/58.

No. 15

Broke camp 0740. Stream very low. Paddled and dragged canoes against current over rapids and sand banks until 0915, then further canoe progress became impossible. Cargo loaded, canoes left, and walked along bank for about 20 mins to Samakiam, passing Sopamsupiam on way. Natives of these 2 hamlets assembled and census revised. Camp made on bank opposite Samakiam. Ample food purchased.

3.

Tuesday 5/8/58

No. 16.

Remained in camp. L/CPL BOIU, three constables, interpreter, and Luluai sent to find and assemble people of Sariogum (Idam River 3) said to be roaming bush. Samakiam people brought plenty of food to camp. Police returned with most of Sariogum people at 1400. Census revised and natives addressed.

Wednesday 6/8/58

No. 17.

Broke camp 0740, walked to where canoes had been left, loaded personnel and cargo and paddled downstream to Nifiabtibi, arriving 0905. Left 0920 and walked to new hamlet of Isapsupe. Only ten people present, eventually further 25 rounded up and hamlet census revised. Returned Idam River, embarked 1430. Arrived Old Isapsupe hamlet 1645. Made camp.

Thursday 7/8/58

No. 18.

Departed camp 0740 and paddled to Sereniam arriving 0845. River at lowest ebb and navigation most difficult. Took greater time to go downstream than upstream against 2-3 knot current. Left canoes and walked generally N.E. for 1 hour 45mins to Have (Bosiabaru) hamlet. Inspected and census revised. Left 1130 and returned to Sereniam. Re-embarked on canoes 1330 and paddled to mouth of Idam, then down ~~mouth of~~ Sepik to Buna, arriving 1720. Camp made. Paid off labaru paddlers and canoes.

Friday 8/8/58

No. 19.

Inspected village and revised census. Marked out sites for cemetery and latrine. Five natives convicted C.N.A. each two months I.H.L. Green River - failing to obey lawful order of Luluai. Const. TARAGUM and prisoners with one labaru-Idam and one Buna native to Green river, latter to await plane for Wewak hospital. Left Buna 1445 and paddled downstream to Makuasi arriving 1440.

Saturday 9/8/58/

No. 20.

Inspected village, revised census and addressed people. Marked sites for village cemetery and latrines. Two constables followed Samaie Creek upstream to arrest a native for census evasion. Later sentenced in C.N.A. to 2 months I.H.L.

Sunday 10/8/58

No. 21.

Observed; remained at Makuasi. Const. TARAGUM returned from Green River.

Monday 11/8/58.

No. 22

Left Makuasi 0740 and paddled down Sepik. Mahani 0935. Met Mr. G. Swift, crocodile shooter, 1150. Left him 1230. Maha 1330. Waburu 1410. Baio 1445. Disembarked and made camp. Marked out site for cemetery.

Tuesday 12/8/58.

No. 23.

Inspected village, revised census. Discussed village affairs. Left Baio 1100 and paddled upstream to Waburu (Baiwalo) arriving 1235. Disembarked. Made camp. Inspected village and revised census. Marked out cemetery site. Arranged for eight natives and their guardians to go to hospital.



INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited that area of the Green River Patrol area known as the Wombasi E. and W. Census Divisions, Wombasi being the general name for the language spoken by the people living on the banks and tributaries of the Upper Sepik between the mouths of the West and Hordeyn Rivers, and the villages within walk of the main river - see sketch map for an indication of the area covered.

This is the first patrol of the area as a whole since Mr. B.A. McCabe P.O. visited Wombasi in 1952. Some of the villages were revisited in 1953, and most of them in April or November 1957. It will be seen from the attached Census Sheets that two villages were censused initially. These comprised peoples living in hamlets on the middle October, and August, Rivers.

The natives range in sophistication from the most advanced in the Green River area, in villages such as Abaru, Dieru, and Iabaru, to fairly primitive peoples such as those of Biake, Biake 2 and Yapsi (August River). The patrol, a routine one, was everywhere received cordially and there were no untoward incidents. The presence, in almost all villages, of repatriated labourers has done much to spread an awareness of Administration aims and intentions, and relieve initial suspicion and ignorance.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As has been remarked in earlier reports, notably that of Mr. P.O. Alwood, No. 7 of 1956/57, the people have displayed an apathy in face of official instructions and propaganda, ".....the people still exhibit a disinterestness in the Administration which is little short of appalling. Their whole attitude is one of apathy and resignation mingled I feel, with fear and resentment." There seems to be a certain improvement in this situation and I believe the reason lies in the fact that considerable numbers of the men up to the age of 35 or so, having been recruited through Government offices at Lumi and Green River, are identified with the Administration and identifying themselves as Administration spokesmen. They have seen and experienced the importance of law and order, hygiene and sanitation, and are becoming increasingly vocal in their support of measures to achieve these aims. The mass of the people remain relatively unmoved, as yet, however, and they clean villages, erect better houses, clear tracks and build latrines, not because of an acquired belief in their value but because it is necessary to do so in the face of provisions in the Native Administration Regulations, which it has been considered expedient to enforce, in relation to such villages as Abaru, Dieru, Usari, Iabaru, Buna, Makuasi, Ogru Sugamoru and Miniabaru. Certain of the more distant villages are allowed greater latitude, but on the understanding that a year or so will see improvements. Whereas in the Highlands and other recently developed areas, there appears to be an enthusiastic response to suggestions and instructions from the Administration, we must hope that their intrinsic value will be realised, and the reasons understood.

However, granted that we can fairly readily get the people in these divisions to report offences, bring the sick to hospital, clean the villages and improve the housing to a satisfactory standard, what next? There still remains the question of economic and political development. The potential in both is poor, but with large numbers of the men visiting centres such as Rabaul and Kavieng, even from the seclusion of compounds and plantation labour lines a comparison between the more fortunate areas and their own backward and isolated communities is readily available. The logic of the situation, that Rabaul has been able to develop because of factors involving communications, topography etc. whereas the lack of these deprives Green River of much hope, is largely irrelevant in attempting to assess the situation.

7.

Native mentality being what it is we must be prepared for, and have developed methods to meet, the likely conclusion that the reason for lack of opportunities is the disinclination of the Administration to assist.

One thing which could be done is to gradually and carefully list the difficulties facing the economic development in an attempt to forestall such future disillusionment, but this of course has the drawback that it might increase existing apathy to achieve this. A further measure would be to attempt to find some local product which could be marketed at competitive prices. One possible avenue could lie through the sale of crocodile skins, which are in demand and seem fairly plentiful on the main river, its tributaries, lagoons and backwaters. Their price at the moment is such that the cost of transport up and down the Sepik for an average 500 miles is not prohibitive, whereas Agricultural Crops such as sago, sopra, or timber are not valuable enough in relation to their weight and volume to warrant large scale exploitation. The planting of coconuts is being constantly encouraged, but primarily to augment food supplies. A European concern, Messrs. Bromley & Swift, shooting for Mr. A. Saave of Angoran are using two rigs powered by outboard motors in the area between the May and October Rivers. They each employ a fleet of attendant paddle canoes, manned by native shooters who do all the killing with harpoons. The procedures of shooting crocodiles and curing the skins will have to be taught and this will probably involve as many difficulties as teaching the proper drying of copra. However as the one feasible alternative to nothing in the way of economic development, I feel the subject worthy of study and attention.

Recruiting has reached a fairly high level in some villages with a total of 231 employed outside the district in respect of the two divisions. A number of villages will be found below listing the men away at work outside the district and the number of fit adult males.

VILLAGE.	EMP. OUTSIDE DISTRICT	FIT ADULT MALES	%
BAIO	10	26	38.4
WABURU	13	22	59.1
MAHA(BIVRO)	21	42	50.0
BUNA	9	16	56.3
IABARU	26	65	40.0
IDAM RIVER 3	5	10	50.0
MAHA	13	18	72.2

This will be discussed further in a separate memo to the District Officer, Wewak.

There is rumoured to be a significant population in the foothills of the mountains between the Sepik villages and the Mianmins to the south, and also in the swamp and grassland country east of Ogru. Both these areas are so far unpatrolled and are liable to remain so for some time, as the patrol programme is complete for the next six months at least.

Part of the patrol was through restricted area. Its boundary from the International Border follows the right bank of the October River to its junction with the Sepik, and then down the right bank of that stream into Ambunti area. The following villages, Biake, Maha, Yapsi, Idam R. 1, 2, 3, Iabaru-Idam, Makuasi, Mahani, Maha (Bivro) Waburu and Baio are in restricted territory.

The boundary, because of increased contact over the last few years, could conceivably be shifted further south but this would raise problems of finding some suitable natural barrier which can be readily identified on the ground.

#### MISSIONS.

The Christian Mission to Many Lands staffed by Mr. & Mrs. K. Liddle is the only mission operating in the area. They operate a school, and Mrs. Liddle does a little Infant Welfare work for the women on the station and in the village of Abaru. Mr. Liddle occasionally visits some of the nearer villages for Evangelical purposes.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Good foot-tracks exist between the Green River Station and the villages of Iburu, Miniabaru, Dieru, Ogru, Sugamaru and Usari, and the mouth of the Faringi River. Quite a bit of work has been put in on these tracks and the natives are to be commended. Because this was the dry season, these tracks were in good state but I have not yet seen the effects of a wet season on them. I believe a light vehicle road can be built between the Faringi/Sepik River Junction and the station, and this would prove most useful if launch-loads of stores could be shipped from Wewak via Ambunti, the rebuy saving money on the staggering air-freight bill.

On the Sepik and its tributaries, paddle canoes are the only means of transportation for both the natives and patrols. As will be seen by the diary, this meant that, like all earlier patrols, much time and patience was spent in moving between villages. Outboard motors for this station have not eventuated, and a certain lessening in prestige was felt when a crocodile shooter twice sailed past in a canoe powered by two Archimedes engines. The ideal motor to my mind is the 35HP Johnson Seahorse which, while using a fair amount of benzine, has the power to enable loaded canoes to cover a substantial distance in a given time, whereas less powerful engines take so much time pushing loads against the current, that their petrol consumption to cover the same distance is almost as high. The use of engines would allow more time to be spent on the river and would perhaps ensure that visits to some villages are not separated by up to six-year intervals. The Johnson engines are made in America, and their purchase requires an import licence, because of currency restrictions, but if the Enterprise of New Guinea Co. can obtain them, surely the Administration can do so.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

I have nothing to add to the information contained in previous reports.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.

I have nothing to add to what has been written about this area by Mr. McCabe in 1952. No anthropological specimens were obtained.

#### VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

In this regard, the area shows a marked and gratifying improvement over conditions noted on the last patrol. The majority of villages show an orderly array of neat, one-family houses in a clean village site.

Most have rest houses and Police Barracks. The Rest-house at Mahani is excellent and would do credit to any long settled coastal village.

Village cemeteries were marked out for most villages and the NAR provisions relating thereto were explained to the people. The returned labourers have succeeded in germinating the beginnings of village pride in cleanliness and order, and the planting of ornamental shrubs.

The community houses where 40 or 50 men, women, children, dogs and pigs live are still in evidence in places like Biake, Yapsi, Maha, (Asio) and the Idam River Villages. These are filthy, flimsy and poorly-made, and are a relic of the days when the people had no steel tools with which to cut adequate sized timber. The tendency is to forsake these in favour of the smaller "Haus veranda". As much time is spent in small bush houses near gardens or sago stands, as is spent in the village or community house.

CONDUCT: BLAKE Conduct good, bearing good. Notwithstanding his relative inexperience the best patrol policeman on the station. Always alert, cheerful and efficient.

#### EDUCATION.

The Christian Mission To Many Lands operate a small school at Green River. At the time of the patrol this had a total of 34 pupils, of whom seven are girls, but the term average had been 40. It is rated as an "Exempt Village School". Subjects taught include religious instruction, arithmetic, writing, spelling, handwork. Instruction is carried out in pidgin.

A few children from the area attend schools, both mission and Administration, at Lumi and Maprik.

There is no doubt that were the facilities available 80 or 90 children of various ages would attend school. More interest in education is developing, and expulsion from the mission school for disciplinary reasons is coming to mean something.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Nearly all villages have a Lulua and a Tuitul. Most are equipped with little real understanding of their duties, but it is hoped there will be some improvement as a result of this patrol. It is believed none has been officially appointed but I propose making recommendations for the appointment of various officials throughout the Green River area in the near future,

#### CENSUS.

Census sheets for the two divisions are attached as Appendix B. The census for all villages was revised with the exception of one formerly known as Sowara, which had been visited once, by Mr. McCabe in 1952. The total was 34. The natives of the villages on each side, Baio and Waburu, had no knowledge of the name and it would appear that the people have been absorbed in these two villages. Two new villages were added in the Wombasi West division, Blake No. 2, which is five hours by canoe from the mouth of the October R., or five hours across the swamp from Miniaburu, and Yapsi, comprised of the people from three hamlets on the August River, up to 14 miles from the mouth. The total population of the two divisions is now 2,578.

*R. A. Calcutt*  
R. A. CALCUTT.  
Officer-in-charge.



Medical and Health.

General health appears reasonably good. There are in the area two Aid Posts, at Green River and Iabaru, catering for the less serious cases of sickness and sores which are brought forward. More serious cases are flown to Wewak Hospital.

The incidence of malaria must be high. There are large areas of swamps and further areas which are periodically flooded after rainy weather, which afford many square miles of breeding ground for mosquitoes. The natives appear to develop some form of partial immunity, probably because of the continual exposure since infancy.

The Iabaru Aid Post treats quite a few patients who come in for treatment for sores and minor illness. The Aid Post Orderly is a Green River native who has received a grounding in applying dressings and making simple diagnoses, but he has so far not visited the villages in the adjacent area.

Despite intensive propaganda through the years there were still discovered numbers of deep sores and ulcers of long standing. The previous patrol had ordered such cases to hospital but this had not been faithfully obeyed, and this time it was thought best to provide police guides lest the patients get lost or be deterred by passing through land owned by formerly hostile people.

N.M.O. Gr. 2 SUWAI accompanied the patrol and did an excellent job. He treated many sores and ulcers and gave treatments for minor illnesses.

The vital statistics are given below:

	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	DEATHS IF CHILDREN BELOW THE AGE OF ONE YEAR PER EVERY 1000 DEATHS.
Wombasi E.	84	58	51.7
Wombasi W.	104	107	158.8

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958-59

WOMBASI EAST

GREEN RIVER

Govt. Print-7839/752

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS												DEATHS				MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES	FEMALES	Child	Adults		M + F										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F														
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
BAIO	2.8.58	7	10									1				3	2											4	26	5	17	1	16	1.6	14	18	18	29	89				
		NO LONGER EXISTS AS SEPARATE ENTITY.																																									
SOWARA																13	10	8	5											13	22	3	19	0	14	2.5	30	17	14	24	98		
WABURU	2.8.58	9	6					1	1			4	2			13	10	8	5											13	22	3	19	0	14	2.5	30	17	14	24	98		
MAHA (BIVRO)	13.8.58	10	6									1	1			16	19	5	8											2	4	13	40	1	28	1.7	36	24	24	45	150		
MAHANI	14.8.58	6	6									1	1			7	15	4	6											8	25	14	34	1	25	1.8	22	26	24	40	120		
MAKUSI UPPER																																											
MAKUSI LOWER	9.8.58	1										1				6	7	11	5											5	40	7	34	1	24	1.7	27	15	43	38	128		
DIERU	22.7.58	3	5													4	4	2	5	2										7	31	10	30	4	21	2.0	25	22	25	38	121		
ABARU	21.7.58	1	5													2	4	1	3											8	14	15	2	2	1	1.5	17	16	14	27	88		
OCRU	16.8.58	5	1													5	2	7	2	4										3	12	34	4	26	1	1.6	32	19	42	42	142		
SOGAMORU	15.8.58	1	2													4	7	2	4											1	3	16	5	10	0	1.7	9	10	15	14	50		
TOTALS		43	41													60	70	39	36	10										10	104	25	63	23	10	1.68	212	167	219	297	986		



ADO, Ambunti.

The ADO  
Ambunti.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of GREEN RIVER (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 1958-59.

Patrol Conducted by MR. R. A. CALCUTT PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled IURI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives THIRTY EIGHT

Duration - From 19/11/1958 to 3/12/1958

Number of Days FIFTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 1/2/1957

Medical ... 1/12/1957

Map Reference ARMY STRAT SERIES - AITAPE SHEET

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

3. CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE

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 ... .. £ .....

30-11-50

27th January, 1959

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
NEWAEK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 58/59 - GREEN RIVER.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I am gratified to note that the friendly reception everywhere tendered to the patrol is the best index of the native affairs situation in the area and that there is a general improvement in the housing and general living conditions.
3. Fragmentary population is always difficult to control but I am opposed to the gathering of people into large formal villages - they are much better off living on their own piece of land and congregating at a central point when required.
4. I am most gratified to note that Mr. Calcutt is achieving satisfactory results, - a just reward for his long and patient administration in the area.

A. A. R.  
JCR (A. A. Roberts)  
Director.

c.c.  
Assistant District Officer,  
Ambunit,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

38/11/50 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

DISTRICT OFFICE  
SEPIK DISTRICT  
WEWAK

6th January, 1959

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 2-58/59

This report indicates that Mr. Calcutt is continuing his excellent work in the Green River area.

2. Mr. Calcutt is to be congratulated for the results achieved during this patrol

3. The Native Affairs position is most satisfactory as is the advancement made in census recording. There being 339 names recorded in 1951 - there now being 1042.

4. For your information, Mr. Calcutt has been called to Wewak for a fortnight's special duties and it is hoped to be able to post him to a more sophisticated area when we receive our allocation of Patrol Officers from A.S.C.P.A.

Matters of interest to other Departments have been brought to their attention.

*John Limer*  
(J. G. Limer)

Acting District Officer.

DISTRICT OFFICE  
SEPIK DISTRICT  
WEWAK

6th January, 1959

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

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*G. G. Littler*  
(G. G. Littler)  
Acting District Officer.

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MIG  
In  
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

NO. 2 OF 1958/59.

Conducted by ..... Mr. R.A. Calcutt

Area Patrolled ..... Iuri Division

Patrol Personnel ..... Mr. R.A. Calcutt P.O.  
R.P. & N.G.C. .... 5  
Health ..... 1  
Carriers ..... 30

Duration ..... From 19/11/58 to 3/12/58

Number of days ..... Fifteen

Objects ..... Census Revision.  
Consolidation of Administration  
Influence.

Attached..... Appendix "A" - Census Statistics  
Appendix "B" - Report on Police  
Appendix "C" - Medical and Health.

.....

*R.A. Calcutt*

(R. A. Calcutt)  
Patrol Officer.

Wewak.  
2nd January, 1959.

## GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT.

NO. 2 OF 1958/59.

## PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 19/11/58:

No. 1

Left station 0905. Walked to Green River crossing, arriving 1300 with 15 min. rest on way. Green River in flood. Impossible to get carriers across and too broad to bridge. Made camp. River level dropping in afternoon but slowly.

Thursday 20/11/58:

No. 2.

Heavy rain 0400 - 0530. River again in flood. Took much longer alternative route arriving TERAUWI 1130 after leaving camp 0745. 35 mins rest. Five-house village, rest house and Police Barracks. Sent some natives to assemble people. Census held 1700, and plenty of food bought.

Friday 21/11/58:

No. 3.

Left TERAUWI 0720, and walked to KAMBRIAF, arriving 9015. Route follows bed and bank of LINO Creek for twenty mins. Village abandoned. Police interpreter and some TERAUWIS sent to find natives. About 80 natives with plenty of food arrived by 1500. No village book so census postponed until morrow. Heavy rain 1300 - 1430. River rose swiftly. Would now be impossible to proceed to PAMANGGAN as route is along river bed. Ample food purchased.

Saturday 22/11/58:

No. 4.

No rain in night. River level down. Reassembled natives. N.M.O. SUMO gave many treatments for yaws and T.U. 5. Census revised and people addressed at 1400.

Sunday 23/11/58:

No. 5.

Observed; patrol remained in camp. Violent electrical and rainstorm in night. River in flood, but subsided by noon. Issued little rice to augment last of native foods.

Monday 24/11/58:

No. 6.

River fairly low. Broke camp 0650 and walked along banks and bed of Green River until 0850. Rested 35 mins, then climbed ridge, arriving PAMANGGAN main hamlet 1010. Few natives present including Lulual. Made camp on old camp site north of village. Two parties of Police out in two directions with guides to round up natives. One party returned 1420 with about 20 and the other in with 30 more at 1630. Census revised and people addressed. Food purchased in ample quantity.

Tuesday 25/11/58:

No. 7.

Left PAMANGGAN 0745 and walked to FONGGWINAN, arriving 1405 with rests 0930-0950 and 1325-1400. Steep country with limestone and swarming with leeches. Sent runners to assemble natives. Most had arrived by evening but too late for census. Plenty of food available.

Wednesday 26/11/58:

No. 8.

Census revised and people addressed. Left FONGGWINAN 0910 and arrived at new garden hamlet of TEGIRANU (FUMUMBU) at 1500. Rest 1140 - 1200. Passed through two-house hamlet of GIAUWI at 1315. Camped in bush near FUMUMBU.

About 40 natives visited camp late afternoon but only small amount of food purchased. Road to-day over rugged terrain with much broken limestone. Leeches everywhere.

Thursday 27/11/58:

No. 9.

Sufficient natives in by 1100 for census revision. Large amount of native food purchased. Remained in camp. Number of natives treated for sores and T.U.s, as well as most carriers and police with feet lacerated by limestone.

Friday 28/11/58:

No. 10.

Departed camp 0740 and headed first south-east then in south direction to No. 2 IURI, arriving 1240 with rest 1030-1045. Track follows ridge-top after dropping into creek near TEGIRANU. Left No. 2 IURI 1340 and descended via steep spur to WOBROM Creek then climbed steeply to No. 1 IURI arriving 1550. Four native houses and rest house. Made camp in village. Plenty of food.

Saturday 29/11/58:

No. 11.

Runners sent to various garden hamlets advising of census. Eventually 145 natives in by 1600 and census revised. More native food bought.

Sunday 30/11/58:

No. 12.

Observed; party remained at IURI, with exception of Const. MODZIF who went to AUIA to advise people to assemble. Compiled new village book for IURI and worked on census figures.

Monday 1/12/58:

No. 13.

Left IURI 0715 in heavy rain climbing to top of main ridge then down south-east face of Mt. IURI to AUIA Hamlet of BINIMBENUM arriving 1045. Hamlet deserted as people from here living on U Creek near USARI. Waited until 1350 for son of dead Lulual, who has been living on the far side of Green River, to bring the village book. Decided to camp overnight at USARI and to line AUIA in the morning as book cannot arrive until too late. Arrived USARI 1540. Camped in rest house. Const. TIWOT to Green River to warn SAMANAI natives of census on Wednesday.

Tuesday 2/12/58:

No. 14.

Census for AUIA revised and people addressed. Departed for Green River 1140 arriving 1310. Patrol stood down.

Wednesday 3/12/58:

No. 15.

Self, Const. AUIAU and two carriers left station 0910 for SAMANAI arriving 1110. Census revised and people addressed. Returned station 1830.

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END OF DIARY.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled, the IURI division, is in the southern border mountains which rise about 3,000' above the adjacent Sepik plain. The mountains extend beyond the division in an arc from the east-N.E. round to the west, but the IURI division contains the highest country. The division is bounded on the west by the Dutch border.

The villages in the division have received a varied amount of patrolling. The three southern most, SAMATAI AUIA and IURI, have been visited regularly since 1951; while the others were first visited in 1956 and their initial census was conducted in 1956 and 1957. The division probably contains the most concentrated population in the sparsely inhabited Green River area. The censused population for the eight villages is now over 1,000, and there are almost certainly 300-400 more people who have not yet presented themselves for census.

The aims of the patrol, namely census revision, general administration and consolidation of administration influence were, it is felt, successfully achieved. The patrol averaged two days at each village including walking time, and was well received wherever it went. There were no untoward incidents of any kind, the patrol on the contrary being greeted everywhere in a cordial and friendly manner.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The friendly reception everywhere tended to the patrol is the best index of the native affairs situation in the area. Even at such villages as FONGWINAM and TIGIRABU, which had only been visited twice previously, the people welcomed the arrival of the patrol and were quick to produce large quantities of native food for the police and carriers. This was purchased in all cases, the most popular trade items being giri-giri and salt - by the far the most in demand - then beads, matches, mirrors, small knives and trade bangles.

Every village now had at least a few finished time labourers whose influence for the assimilation of ideas re co-operation with the Administration, improvements in housing and hamlets generally, and the encouragement of law and order, is becoming increasingly more apparent. They have also brought to the villages more steel, and this is probably the reason for the gardens being larger, or so they appear, than I remember them from my last patrol of the area in 1956. Lap-laps, which were very few and far between then, are now worn by almost every native, male and female alike.

One factor militating against more concentrated administration is the wide dispersal of the people in dozens of widely-scattered and temporary one- or two-family garden hamlets. These are quite often two or three hours - sometimes more - away from the central hamlets, where the natives assemble for census and other purposes. Although they themselves recognise various village affinities, and identify themselves as "IURIs" "KAMTRIAPs" and so on, there is no village cohesion or co-operation in the normal sense. There are a few cases, such as No. 1 IURI, AUIA and TERAUMI where aggregates of four or five houses exist, but these account for only a small percentage of the population. The nature of the terrain, steep ridges and numerous deep and narrow valleys, and areas of fragmented limestone, also contrives to accentuate this problem of village disintegration. However despite this, we are faced with this system of small garden hamlets and no steps were taken to discourage the practice. While the people choose to live in this manner, gardening on individual

family land holdings, it is thought best to let them remain so, despite the difficulties it entails in regard to administration.

European influence on the division, with one exception, has been entirely from the Australian side, although the area is contiguous with the Dutch border. The exception is the visit by a Dutch patrol of four Europeans and eight police to the northern villages in the area in October 1956. The visit of this patrol has been previously reported. By trading with natives to their north and north-west, the people in villages like PANANGGAN, PONGGWINAM and TEGIRABU have managed to acquire small quantities of trade goods of Dutch origin. There has been no Dutch, or for that matter Australian, mission influence in the area.

The general tenor of one of native life is one of peace; the area has settled down and there is no inter-village fighting. Natives from different villages visit their friends and in-laws, and travel unarmed over quite long distances. A further example of this inter-village friendship is the fact that quite a few natives have gardens in village areas other than their own.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Except for the stretch between AIUA and the station, the patrol followed unimproved native pads which varied between poor and appalling, except where there was a handy river or creek running in the general direction required in which case the banks or bed of the stream became track. The tracks were at their worst, and most damaging to the feet of police and carriers, between PANANGGAN and TEGIRABU, where much broken limestone was encountered. Leeches were also a problem.

Occasionally a fallen tree spanning a creek or gully could be used as a bridge, but there is no bridge worthy of the name in the entire division.

The terrain, being very steep and broken, affords no chance of a major road system ever being developed, even should there subsequently be some economic reason for attempting this.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The natives practise their system of shifting cultivation on the steep ridges with which the area abounds. There is no crop rotation; each garden, once planted, bears until the various crops are expended, and then it is abandoned to be reclaimed by the jungle. The methods employed are most simple. The trees and undergrowth are cut down, left to dry and then burnt. Stumps and tree trunks are not removed, but left as they are and the various crops are planted around them, with no attempt being made to separate the crops; bananas, taro, yams and sugar cane may all be found growing in a confused mass. As a rule the gardens are not fenced.

The staple food is green bananas, then following in a proximate order of importance sago, leaf greens, pumpkin, taro, yam, pitpit, pawpaw and tapioc. Pumpkin has been introduced only recently, but it is already of considerable importance as a food, and is the only European vegetable grown.

As an experiment, I distributed about 20 lbs of seed potatoes to various IURI natives early this year and advised them on planting. However the move failed; the seeds struck and the plants grew for a month or so, then all died.

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As an experiment, I distributed about 20 lbs of seed potatoes to various IURI natives early this year and advised them on planting. However the move failed; the seeds struck and the plants grew for a month or so, then all died.

A few pigs are kept but not in any significant numbers so far as is known. No other livestock is kept. Game is abundant and this probably accounts for the lack of domestic livestock.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A few villages have officials who have been appointed on probation. No appointments were made by this patrol, nor are any of the probationary appointments recommended as yet for confirmation.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The census was revised for all eight villages in the division. As was expected, some of the villages which had been patrolled only once or twice showed substantial increases as more people came forward to have their names recorded.

The total population for the division is now recorded as 1042. It is estimated there are an additional 300-400 people still to be listed, but these will come forward in time. The annual census totals listed below show the progress made in contacting the people.

1951	1953	1956	1957	1958
339	377	608	886	1042

Births exceeded deaths by 36 - 28; this is an encouraging sign as in the previous census the corresponding figures were births 8, deaths 20.

Census Reconciliation.

Previous census total		886
Births	36	
Deaths	28	
Excess		8
Migrations in	178	
Migrations out	30	
Excess		148
Expected present total		1042
Actual present total		1042

ALIENATED LAND.

No land has been alienated within the division, and there is no European economic activity.

NATIVE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

As the people are among the most primitive in the Green River area, there is no question yet of any movement towards local Government Councils or Co-Operatives. There seems to be no economic potential in the area, being as it is, so isolated, and its people so backward.



APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON POLICE.

Reg. No. 1855	L/Cpl BOIU.	Carried out his duties efficiently and well. This member has proved a decided acquisition to the Green River Detachment.
Reg. No. 6345	Const. AJIAU	A quiet steady and cheerful member who proved reliable and efficient.
Reg. No. 6780	Const. TIMOT	An excellent bushman who gave very good service to the patrol.
Reg. No. 8305	Const. KALYO	Very inexperienced but tried hard. Tends to be officious and overbearing among primitive natives.
Reg. No. 8477	Const. MODZIP	Not at all outstanding, but did what was asked of him.

*B. A. Calcutt*  
.....

(B. A. Calcutt)  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Because the people are primarily gardeners, who do not use sago as a staple, their diet is consequently more balanced and the people more healthy than those of the Sepik basin. Malaria seems to be non-existent in this region of the Border Mountains, and this has an effect in contributing to extra health and vigor.

Large gardens are planted on hillsides and the people in the main occupy small garden hamlets. Crops include bananas, taro, yam, mani, numpkin pitpit, abika and other native greens. Some sago is also eaten.

The main complaints treated during the patrol were sores, ulcers and yaws. N.M.C. Gr. 2. SUWO accompanied the patrol examining all natives who presented themselves for service carrying out various treatments as indicated. He was also invaluable in treating cuts and scratches on the feet and legs of the police and carriers caused by the broken limestone over which the patrol passed. Leech bites were also most numerous and required treatment. SUWO carried out his duties cheerfully and efficiently.



(R. A. Calcutt)  
Patrol Officer.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1958-59

JURI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—47/9.38.—10,000

* VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES (incl. ditig absentee)	GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Persons in Charge of Family	Child		Adults		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F	M	F
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		
SAMANAI	3-12-58	2	4			2		1				6	1			6	11	2			10						7	39	5	30	3	26	13	20	22	37	34	123	
JURI	29-11-58	4	6									2				8	12	4	7			12						23	64	24	64	0	50	20	53	63	62	78	268
AJIA	2-12-58	3	5					1				2	3			2	5	5	7			9						8	27	7	22	0	20	16	18	20	22	24	93
TERAJWI	20-11-58	1	3									3	1			7	1	1			5						5	17	0	9	1	9	10	9	2	13	10	39	
KAMBRIAP	22-11-58	1	3			1						3	1			14	13				5						17	48	15	42	0	37	17	46	26	50	48	175	
PANANGGAN	24-11-58	2	3			1	2									11	14				4						15	39	3	29	3	24	16	32	19	41	33	129	
FONGGWINAM	26-11-58	1										1				19	13	1	2			5						5	22	4	20	1	19	12	12	22	25	76	
TEGIRABIJ	27-11-58	1	1									1				24	18	1			7						9	34	3	33	1	23	20	36	27	34	35	139	
TOTALS:		14	22			4	2	2				15	5			91	87	10	20			57						87	290	56	249	9	208	226	191	281	287	1042	

HA.25-2-59

Postmaster

26th February, 1959.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WENAK.

PATROL NO. 3 - 1958-1959 - GREEN RIVER  
PATROL NO. 3 - 1958-59 - AIGAPB  
PATROL NO. 12 - 1958-1959 - AMBURI

Memoranda of patrol covering the above are acknowledged with thanks.

It is noted that all necessary administrative action has been, or is being, taken on matters arising out of these patrols, and that correspondence, indicated by a tick on Memorandum of Patrol, Green River, has been forwarded to Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

*R.A.A.R.*  
R.A.A. Roberts)  
DIRECTOR.

CC. Assistant District Officer,  
AMBURI

48, D.M.A.

30/1/59 ✓  
Appendix A  
J

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 3/58-59 Sub-District Green River District Sepik

Officer Conducting Patrol Mr. S. A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer

Census Division Patrolled Parts of Aenab, Mai and proposed Border Divisions.

Objects of Patrol (1) Report and assist EMA to investigate scope of  
diphtheria outbreak border area.  
(2) Land purchase station site - Aenab.  
(3) Consolidation of Administration influence.

Date Patrol Commenced 8th. December, 1958 Date Completed 20th. December, 1958.

Duration—days Thirteen.

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

Land Purchase Aenab- GRN 34-1/159 of 21st. January, 1959. ✓

*S. A. Calcutt*  
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondences above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

*G. W. Little*  
District Officer.