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STATION: GREEN RIVER

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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masoff

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepid Report No. Green River No. 1/56-57.
 Patrol Conducted by Mr. R. A. Calcutt Patrol Officer.
 Area Patrolled Juni Sub-division Green River.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.
 Natives Forty five.
 Duration—From 11/6/1956 to 31/9/1956.
 Number of Days Twenty two.
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? P.N.M.O.
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/11/1954.
 Medical ... 1/19
 Map Reference 4 miles to the incl Army Street Series Aitape Sect.
 Objects of Patrol 1. Census. 2. General Administration.
3. Apprehension of three alleged murderers.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

B 18/1956.

Edward Smith
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 £

111

REGISTRATION
P M

NA. 90-11-95

20th December, 1956.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
HEMAK.

Patrol Report G.R.1/56-57
IRMI Sub-division, GREEN RIVER.

This is a new and primitive group, but good advancement can be anticipated if you continue to obtain workers from it for Administration Departments in various parts of the Territory.

I do not favour your recommendation (para. 4 of your covering memo). Firstly, it is counter to recently expressed policy on these matters and secondly it deprives these people of one of the best educative factors available to primitive people. Certainly we do not want to lag in areas adjacent to the international boundary.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

12/A. 11/1/57

20/12/56

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

20th December, 1956.

The Director,
Public Health Department,
PORT MORESBY.

Extract from Patrol Report IURI SUB-DIVISION

The attached is forwarded for your information,
please.

A. H. Roberts
(A. H. Roberts.)

DIRECTOR

[Signature]

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.
20th December, 1956.

The Director,
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.

P/R. IURI DIVISION- GREEN RIVER AREA.

The attached is forwarded for your information,
please.

(A.A. Roberts.)

DIRECTOR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/11/56 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote



No.
P.R. Green River 1/56-57/1307

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

9th August, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER NO. 1/56-57

This patrol was implemented with a view to familiarising the local people with Administration working methods, to contact, in their villages, people who visit the Green River Patrol Post, to gain information of the areas adjoining Dutch Territory, and to apprehend known and suspected offenders against our laws.

2. The first three objectives were achieved but the fourth was not fulfilled. However, there is nothing to be gained in rushing these timid people; they will no doubt tire of the discomforts of moving from their home at the approach of a patrol and, I expect, will bring the offenders to the Patrol Post in due course. I have no doubt that, with constant patrols being conducted, the people will gain confidence and appear before the patrolling officers for census taking. That these people have had little contact with the outside world is obvious from their intense desire to possess cowrie shell and steel.

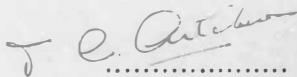
3. I concur that the recruitment of natives from the area to work for the Administration in other districts is good, but, in view of the stage of general advancement of natives in the area I am opposed to allowing others than administration personnel to recruit in the area.

4. In view of the fact that the area patrolled has recently been excluded from the provisions governing Restricted Area, I request that the area bounded, commencing at a point where latitude 4 degrees intersects longitude 141°10' thence in a northerly direction along longitude 141°10' until it is intersected by parallel latitude 3°40' thence in a westerly direction following parallel 3°40' until it intersected longitude 141° thence following a Southerly direction along 141° of longitude until it intersects 4°0' latitude thence in an easterly direction to the datum point; be closed to other than Administration recruiting.

Let them
out to work
to please

Don't
have on
Moresby
by the
over the
T.G. post

The geographic information gained by the patrol will be of value in the forthcoming border patrol from Green River to Vanimo following as closely as possible the Dutch Border.



.....
T. C. AITCHISON
District Officer.

Minute to:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

13th August, 1956.

I concur with the recommendation made by the District Officer in his paragraph 4.



(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/56-57.

Officer conducting: Mr. R. A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: IURI Sub-division, Green River.

Duration of patrol: From 11/6/56 to 31/7/56.

Number of days: Twenty two.

Personnel of patrol: Mr. R. A. Calcutt.
10 members of the RFG NGC.
1 P/MSO.
32 carriers.
2 personal servants.

Objects of patrol: (1) Census.
(2) General Administration.
(3) Apprehension of three alleged
murderers.

Last patrol to area: By DNA - November, 1954.
By PHD - Never.

Map Reference: 4 miles to the inch Army Strat Series,
"Aitape" Sheet.

PATROL DIARY.

- Monday 11/6/56. Left Green River station 0830 and walked for two hours along fair track towards Samanai. Then we met some Samanai natives who informed us that the various hamlets of Samanai village were deserted, the people preparing sago along the banks of the nearby Duwo Creek. Accordingly, decided not to go further but went instead to this creek and camped on its banks. Many natives in during the day with native foods for sale.
- Tuesday 12/6/56. Census of Samanai natives held near camp. Majority of natives present including some whose names not recorded previously. Remained in camp all day. Women left after census, but men and boys stayed near camp. S2 present for census. Plenty of native food bought.
- Wednesday 13/6/56. Left camp at 0700 and walked up Duwo Creek till 0600. Then generally northerly over steep ridge till descent made to Mambur Creek; lunched. Followed bed of this stream for about 20 minutes and then along bush track up and down over steep ridges till 1330 when camp was made on the banks of the Sirdiar Creek. Four natives came to camp with food for sale. Carriers very weary after heavy day.
- Thursday 14/6/56. Left camp at 0755 and climbed steep ridge till 0945 when house of Luluai of Iuri reached. Carriers' legs - mine too - almost all bleeding from leech bites. Camp set up. Some fifty or sixty natives in with food for sale. Good view of country in arc from NW to E obtained from this hamlet. Natives friendly. Luluai sent runners to other hamlets to warn of census on the morrow.
- Friday 15/6/56. More food brought in by natives of No. 1 Iuri. Census check held at 1200. About 130 natives present of total of 235 - about 55%. Natives of No. 2 Iuri did not arrive - out hunting.
- Saturday 16/6/56. Remained in camp waiting to see if natives from No. 2 Iuri would turn up - they did not.
- Sunday 17/6/56. Left Iuri at 0730 and walked SE along slopes of Mt. Irai (3050') and then over top of main ridge and down Southern slope to Aulia village. Went to Luluai's hamlet but no natives present. Runners sent to No. 2 Aulia and to place where Luluai was believed to be washing sago. Some 15 or 20 natives, including Luluai, arrived in late afternoon with food.
- Monday 18/6/56. Station bearing 129 degs. magnetic from Aulia and crest of Mt. Iuri bearing 27 degs. Census held at 1600 - 63 natives present. More food bought. Runner sent to station with mail. Case of suspected adultery brought up but complainant hadn't even vestige of a case. Obviously trying us.
- Tuesday 19/6/56. At Aulia. More food bought and a few natives in who had not attended census. Saw two plane land on Green River strip. Runner returned from station 1630 with mail.

(3).

Wednesday 20/6/56.

Left Aulia 0835 and walked Sw down steep spurs to small creek which was followed for some 1 1/2 time. Then left it and overland to another tributary of Green River which was followed down to its confluence with parent stream. Followed Green River downstream for half an hour till campsite was reached at 1200. Camp made; now in Terauwi village area. No natives seen all day although passed close to several of their hamlets and they must have known we were about.

Thursday 21/6/56.

Camp broken at 0730. Crossed Green River, followed its Eastern bank for half-an hour then in SE direction through bush to kumai plain on which station is situated. Headed East across kumai till station was reached at 1130.

Saturday 21/7/56.

Left station at 0730 and retraced our steps of 21/6/56, making camp in same place. Near campsite met four natives from Iuri with food. Told us that more Iuris had waited further upstream for several days but had now dispersed. Women left, but men stayed in camp, probably to watch our movements.

Sunday 22/7/56.

Observed. Remained in camp. No natives came to camp. Learnt that all Terauwi natives had fled into mountains on hearing of patrol's approach.

Monday 23/7/56.

Left camp at 0900 and walked through to Terauwi hamlet of Bailef which was deserted and then back down to Green River where camp was made at 1200. Now in centre of Terauwi area. One sick Constable and one carrier sent back to station before starting out. No natives seen till 1630 when about 30 or 40 natives, mostly Iuris but a few from Kambriap, brought food for sale.

Tuesday 24/7/56.

Left camp at 0900 and followed Liwo Creek for 1/2 mile then through bush past Karami hamlet till bank of Green River reached again at Andigamafi hamlet (of No. 3 Iuri) then through bush again and then back to Green River which was crossed and then followed up Yumumor Creek past hamlet of same name on confluence of creek and river. Left creek and through bush till bank of Green River was reached and crossed and camp made opposite Paugiribinik hamlet. Last two hamlets belonged to Kambriap people, and therefore number more scattered round in bush. Many natives in with large quantities of food. Sores, TU's and yaws of natives treated by P/SMO.

Wednesday 25/7/56.

Remained in camp. Many natives in with food. Natives pathetically eager to trade and stock of trade items running low. Census held at 1230. Learnt that Panang-gan village was a day's walk further up the Green river.

Thursday 26/7/56.

Stayed in camp so that natives would become better acquainted with patrol, and also to see whether more Kambriaps would come in. Heard that two natives of No. 2 Tegiraha, father and son, had said patrol should not go further into mountains and would be attacked if it did. Some thirty Panang-gan natives in with food. These very enthusiastic about patrol visiting them, and said they would guide us. Three Kambriap natives want to accompany us.

(4).

accompany patrol to station and then go out to work; agreed.

Friday 27/7/56.

Left Kambrap 0630 and followed narrowing Green River upstream for 2 hours 10 minutes at times wading hundreds of yards and at others scrambling over rock-strewn banks. Rested for 20 minutes and then followed steep ridge up to Panang-gan village for 50 minutes. Set up camp about 200 yards past the 2 house hamlet. Mountains almost surrounding Panang-ga very steep limestone outcrops with some vertical stone faces. About thirty men and youths to camp with plenty of food for sale. No women or children seen - too frightened to come in.

Saturday 28/7/56.

Waited for more natives to come in. Held census at 1630 with 92 natives being registered. Fair number believed to be still in bush, including majority of women. Bought more food, using up almost all available trade goods.

Sunday 29/7/56.

Observed. Remained in camp. Natives asked to see what rifles could do and a fire-arms demonstration was put on for their benefit, using an empty biscuit tin at fifty yards. Natives deeply impressed with results, but not I think, frightened.

Monday 30/7/56.

Left Panang-gan 0700 and followed very steep country for 1 1/2 hours. Then followed ridge top - easier walking - for another three hours until hamlet known as No. 3 Iuri reached. Rested here from 1200 to 1240, then left for No. 1 Iuri which was reached at 1440, most of the last 1 1/2 hours in pouring rain. Camped, near Iulua's house.

Tuesday 31/7/56.

Departed Iuri 0745 and followed track around NE face of Mt. Iuri and then down steep spur on SE face for 3 hours 10 minutes. Rested for 20 minutes. Then over slowly falling country till U Creek was reached, and followed to Wusari village - 1300. Kept going for another hour to banks of Digrus River. Rested 35 minutes. Then through bush for 10 minutes to Kunal flat and thence returned to Patrol Post at 1515.

Green River Patrol Report No. 1/56-57.Introduction.

This patrol visited the IURI Sub-division of the Green River Patrol Area. This Sub-division is to the NE of the station and is bounded on the west by the Dutch border. In the general topography, the area is dominated by a central ridge of the Southern Border Mountains, of which Mt. Iuri (3050') is the highest point, and by steep spurs descending on both sides of this main ridge to the Faringi and Green Rivers.

The patrol was carried out in two parts; from 14/6/56 to 21/6/56 and from 21/7/56 to 31/7/56, a total of twenty two days. The area covered in the first section included the villages of Semanai, Iuri and Aulia, which had all been previously censused, and in the second phase, the village areas of Terawui, Kambriap and Panang-gan were traversed. These last three villages had never been patrolled before. Unfortunately the people of Terawui could not be contacted, although the patrol spent four days in their area and passed through a number of their garden hamlets. More will be said of this in the section dealing with "Native Affairs", but suffice it to say here that the villages of Kambriap and Panang-gan were censused.

The people of this area are among the more primitive of those in the Green River area, and it is felt that the visit of this patrol has benefited the natives in giving them a clearer understanding of our aims and methods.

As this patrol passed through areas close to the Dutch border, much information has been gleaned which will be of assistance in a forthcoming patrol along the border to link up with a patrol proceeding South from the Coast near Vanimo.

The patrol had as one of its objects the apprehension of three alleged murderers of the native woman Putang-gai of Terawui. However these three, with the remainder of the Terawuis, were not contacted, and hence this object of the patrol was not attained.

the patrol However, it can be said that in general was well and favourably received. Two natives are reported to have threatened that the patrol would be attacked if it proceeded North from Kambriap, but while precautions were taken, the threat was not taken too seriously, and, in fact, no attack eventuated. On the contrary the reception accorded the patrol at the village North of Kambriap, namely Panang-gan, was most friendly.

The natives met on the patrol were all mountain people, and they were strong and sturdily built. The men wear no clothing although some wear the penis gourd, but the women wear a short, grass skirt.

Native Affairs.

One thing that helped this patrol make good contact with the natives is the fact that the natives in all hamlets visited were pathetically eager to trade with the patrol in native-grown food, for which they wanted girigiri shell, salt, razor blades, matches, mirrors, beads, face paint, and bangles, in that order. Most of the natives seen had been into the Patrol Post at Green River, but this patrol was the first seen by a number of them at their own hamlets. I refer, in particular, to the natives of Kambriap, Panang-gan, and quite a number of Iuris. The women of Panang-gan were mostly too frightened to approach but this is understandable when it is considered that this was an initial patrol to their area, and the women of Panang-gan had never visited the station.

Native Affairs (Cont.).

One thing which, I think, will be a helpful factor in the native administration of this area, lies in the scheme of recruitment whereby natives from various areas are sent out to various Government stations for a year's casual labour, after which they return to their villages. The first of the Iuris recruited for this work have now returned from work at such stations as Rebaal, Kavieng, Kerevat, and Wau, where they have had an opportunity to see what the Administration can do, and is doing, in areas which have been developed to a much greater extent than their own. They have been employed by the Departments of Native Affairs, Public Health and Forests, and the Commonwealth Department of Works and will thus have an opportunity to compare and comment on among themselves the work of three widely diverse, in their tasks, branches of the Administration, of which they only see a small section in operation at Green River. This scheme of re-employment also provides them with a chance of getting to their villages a supply of such items as axes, lamps, blankets, and other items of European manufacture, which they have little chance of obtaining if they remain at Green River, as the only means of income they have in their own sub-district is the sale of native foodstuffs to the Government station or to the Mission here.

As was mentioned earlier, the Terauwi natives could not be contacted, although a total of four days was spent in their area. This was due to their desire to avoid the patrol, and they had ample opportunity to do this in the tangled foothills to the South of the Border Mountains, through which run a maze of tracks, some little more than pig or cassowary trails. Their avoidance of the patrol was due to a number of factors, which I will deal with in turn:-

- (1) Three natives were wanted for questioning re the murder of a native woman of Terauwi, and these three, no doubt with their families and friends had taken to the bush on hearing of the patrol's approach.
- (2) Two natives from this village had escaped from the Green River Gaol after being convicted of theft from several natives on the Administration staff at Green River. This pair, of course, had every reason to keep out of the patrol's way.
- (3) A large party of Terauwis, of whom the names of thirteen are known had broken into the store at the Mission and had got away with quite a large amount of trade goods. Although some of the loot has been recovered, the majority is still in the natives' possession, and it is certain that the culprits assumed the patrol to be on their tracks for this.

It was felt that should the patrol subordinate the other objects of the patrol to the arrest of the three natives mentioned above, no good end would have been served, and the people would have taken years to settle down, after the resultant disturbance and uncertainty which must have taken place in this primitive area, and so, the activities of the patrol in this direction were confined to waiting for the people to come up of their own accord. This did not eventuate, as only three of the Terauwis were seen, and they were all women.

One item of interest which may be mentioned here is that the natives of Panang-gan asked to see what rifles could do. A biscuit tin was set on a stump at a distance of about fifty yards and several of the natives were invited to take shots at it with their bows and arrows. After a number of attempts, one native did hit the tin, but the others could not. Then some of the police firing singly had a number of shots and the natives were then led forward to see the results. The arrow had, of course, made no impression, but the bullets had pierced the tin and had lodged in the stump on which it was resting. The natives were most voluble as they pointed out to each other the bullet holes in the tin and the mutilation of the stump on the far side, and were astonished still when the track of one bullet, which had passed right through tin and stump and had lodged in a tree some fifty yards further back, was

Native Affairs (Cont.).

pointed out to them.

These natives visited, whom we loosely term the ~~KRAMBIAP~~ Iuri, are part of a group which spreads West from Kambriap and Panang-gan across the Dutch Border. Apparently the the one language is spoken by these natives on the Dutch side although there are dialect differences, even between the natives of Iuri village and Panang-gan. The Samanai natives, however speak a different language and are "onetalks" of those to their North and North East, described by Mr. P.O. McCabe in his Patrol Report No. 2/52-53. The area to the North North West of No. 1. Iuri, which is described ~~as~~ on the Strat Map as being a "Deeply dissected mountain mass with much limestone country probably uninhabited", is reported by the natives of Iuri and Panang-gan as being uninhabited but the description of its topography would be more accurately applied to the country around Panang-gan, as mentioned in the Diary. North of here the land seems to develop into a series of lower hills, which could hardly be termed "a deeply dissected mountain mass". The natives of Kambriap and Panang-gan have quite a deal of contact with the natives on the Dutch side, the group most often mentioned being that of Auing-galif, which they apparently visit now and then for purposes of trade and for singings. The Dutch influence on these Australian villages has been, again confined to the trading of small items of clothing of Dutch and of such other items as matches.

Villages and Housing.

Villages in the usual sense do not exist, the natives living in garden hamlets of one or at the most two houses. These are usually on a crest or ridge with the garden surrounding, but the tendency now seems to be for the aggregation of these ~~VILLAGES~~ individual houses into villages. This is being done at Auia and is being started at No. 1. Iuri.

The houses seen are walled with the sago midrif and roofed with sago thatch, and set on poles about six feet from the ground. For defensive purposes the walls of the houses are extended to the ground thus forming a second room under the main one. This is not used for living purposes but apparently for the storing of firewood. The houses have a close fitting door which is securely fastened at night when the natives retire and is not opened again till the morning. Inside the houses are fireplaces used for cooking and heating purposes, and at about ceiling height are hung wooden platforms on which are placed weapons, firewood, and trophies of the chase. These houses would measure about forty feet by about thirty, and usually accommodate about thirty men, women and children. As there is only the small door at each end, ventilation is not at all good, and the interiors of the houses are very stuffy, smoky and dirty.

Roads and Bridges.

With the exceptions of the roads leading from the station to Samanai, Wusari, and West across the kumai flat, the roads followed are all native pads. These take advantage of stream beds wherever possible and quite a considerable amount of walking was done by wading up or down stretches of the various creeks or rivers encountered. The best stretch of road seen on the whole patrol is around Wusari where a well cleared and level track was cut some years ago and which has since been well maintained. A summary of the tracks followed by the patrol is given below:-

Green River to Samanai. This is a level and fairly good track through medium forest. Camp made on Duwo Creek.

Walking time: 2 hours 15 minutes.

Samanai to No. 1. Iuri: Track follows bed and bank of Duwo

Roads and Bridges (Cont.).

Bridges do not exist. All rivers and streams have to be forded, but as this patrol was carried out in the dry season, no difficulty was encountered in this direction. However, if a subsequent patrol visits this area in the wet season, it may strike trouble with the Green River and some of the larger streams, since not only have the rivers and creeks to be forded a number of times, but in a number of cases, the track follows the bed of the stream itself.

Census.

Before this patrol, the only villages to have been censused were those of Samanal, Iuri and Aua. On this patrol, the villages of Kambrisp and Panang-gan were added, and now there remains only the village of Terawai, and possibly another in Tegirabu, which is reported to be NW of Iuri and near or on the Dutch Border.

Of the five villages for which census figures are attached, there still remain some natives who have never yet presented themselves for a census patrol. Some of those remaining in the villages of Samanal, Iuri and Aua, were included in this year's figures, and these new names make up the bulk of the migrations into these villages. The new villages of Kambrisp and Panang-gan almost certainly have numbers of natives unrecorded, but no doubt, these will present themselves in time.

The figures for the villages previously censused show an excess of births over deaths of two, and this is a good sign.

Health and Hygiene.

~~XXXX~~ The health of the natives seen was surprisingly good. There were of course a number of untreated sores and ulcers as well as a number of cases of yaws, but the majority of natives seen impressed me with their health and physique, even after taking into account the number of those absent from the census check because of illness of one form or another.

This is all the more amazing when considered in face of the facts that they never wash and so are always filthy, and that they have not yet sufficient faith in our therapeutic methods to visit the Native Hospital at Green River. Some of the babies seen had layers of dirt all over their heads and bodies.

Hygiene, as we know it, is something which does not exist in the Iuri villages as yet. Their houses are dirty and ill-ventilated, and the patrol spoke at length on the advisability of changing this. Even the rules of elementary personal hygiene, re cleanliness and disposal of human excreta, are not followed, but in time, by example and advice from visiting patrols they will see the advantages of proper hygiene.

With two native orderlies stationed at the Aid Post, it was possible for one of them to accompany the patrol all the time, and he did good work in treating various sores and wounds and giving injections in the various hamlets and camps where the patrol stayed overnight.

The patrol personnel sustained the usual number of small cuts and scratches on the legs, and these were treated as they developed as were the large number of leech bites which worried the carriers and Police, and myself, too.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The staple item in the diet of these natives is the banana, backed up by plenty of taro, leaf vegetables, and sago. Some very large gardens were seen, almost all of them being on the slopes of the mountains although several very large ones were passed on the banks of the Green River. Even though this was the ~~end~~ of the dry season, the patrol was swamped with native food and so much was offered that the patrol's stocks were used up much more quickly than anticipated and the Police and carriers probably ate much more than was good for them.

The methods used were very primitive and in some cases the gardens were not even fenced. The ground is not cleared of fallen timber after burning-off, and the various crops are planted about between the tree stumps and fallen logs, but these methods will change as more axes and knives become available.

No European fruits or vegetables are grown but a quantity of seeds are ready at the station for distribution to the natives, who will be instructed in their planting and cultivation.

Domestic livestock is not kept; the natives apparently feel it easier to hunt pigs, cassowaries, rats and possums than to go to the trouble of raising their own livestock. Game is very plentiful.

Law and Order.

Only one case was brought to the notice of the patrol. In a District like New Britain or Morobe, this would probably mean that the law was being maintained to a good extent, but in such an area as this it merely means that the natives have not sufficient knowledge of, and trust in, our methods to bring their complaints forward. The case brought forward was of a man who complained that another native had committed adultery with his wife. He had not even the vestige of a case to back up what were merely his unfounded suspicions, and it seems that he was put up to lay the complaint so the natives could see how the patrol would react.

Missions:

The Christian Mission of Many Lands has been at Green River station for about three years now, but so far its activities have not touched the Iuri people evangelically, their sole contact with it being when they bring food for sale and this is purchased for use by the schoolboys at the Mission.

Alienation of Land, Plantations, Trade Stores.

No land has been alienated within the sub-division, and there are therefore no plantations or trade stores on which to comment.

Education.

As will be seen from the census figures no children from the villages visited attend the Mission school at Green River or any other school. Their only means of acquiring knowledge of our world is from visiting the station, from patrols, and by going out of the area to work.

(11).

Conclusion.

To sum up, it can be said that this patrol penetrated into some country which had not previously been patrolled, and also augmented the work of previous patrols in the villages visited earlier. In general, the reception accorded the patrol was favourable, and it is hoped that this patrol will help to improve the level of native administration among the Iuri people.

R. A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt), P.O..
O.I.C., GREEN RIVER,

Appendix "A".

Report on Police accompanying Green River Patrol No. 1/56-57.

Reg. No. 2192 L/Cpl. Simun. A reliable and efficient NCO who carried out his own duties well, and effectively supervised the work of the other Police.

Reg. No. 5096B L/Cpl. MANK Umi. Experienced member but not very forceful, and no disciplinarian.

Reg. No. 7383 Constable Palitak. Efficient and capable, bearing good, and conduct fair.

Reg. No. 6760 Constable Tiwot. Carried out his duties well, bearing fair, conduct good.

Reg. No. 9412 Constable Siauk. Recruit on first patrol, but very keen and learnt well, bearing good, and conduct excellent.

Reg. No. 9414 Constable Niring. Also recruit, same remarks as for Siauk.

Reg. No. 9-13 Constable Mafuwarum. As for Siauk and Niring.

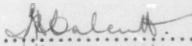
Reg. No. 7922 Constable Taragum. Reliable member with long experience, bearing very good and conduct excellent.

KAKIKAY The above members were with the patrol for the full twenty two days.

Reg. No. 7942 Constable Tuga. First eleven days, efficient and useful, bearing good, and conduct very good. Illness prevented him accompanying patrol on second part of patrol.

Reg. No. 8425 Constable Vekori. Replaced Tuga, neat and effective in his work, bearing good and conduct good.

Reg. No. 4038 Constable Kupu. Became sick after twelve days and was sent back, did good job, bearing good and conduct very good.


.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Officer of Police.

Appendix "B".

Report on Village Officials seen during Green River Patrol No. 1/56-57

<u>Village</u>	<u>Lulusi</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Samanai	Noan	Davio	LL: Helpful, but not much idea of his job. TT: Young man, who may turn out to be good official.
Iuri	Nunguinan	-----	LL: Recently appointed, very helpful and trying his best.
Auia	Muragabino	-----	LL: Old, former leader, but now does nothing, needs replacing.
Kembriap	-----	-----	-----
Fanang-gan	-----	-----	-----

R. A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt), P.O.
O.I.C., GREEN RIVER.

Appendix "C".

Report on Probationary/ Native Medical Orderly Marin/Raku.

The native Marin accompanied the patrol during its fall twenty two days and was of great assistance both in treating the sick and injured natives in the villages, but also in helping those patrol personnel who needed medical attention. He has not had much experience, and will no doubt improve with length of service.

B. A. Calcutt
.....
(B.A. Calcutt), P.O.
O.I.C., GREEN RIVER.

DUTCH BORDER.

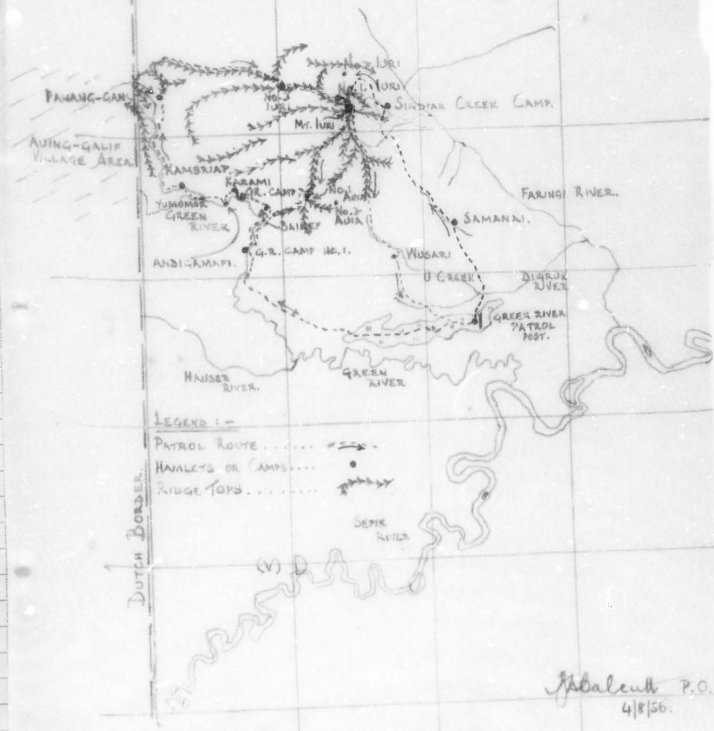
(Q) Y
(V) D

MAP TO ACCOMPANY GREEN RIVER PATROL
REPORT NO. 1/56-57.

TRACING FROM ARMY STRAT SERIES "AYATK"

SCALE: - 4 MILES TO THE INCH.

• TEGIRADU (APPROX)



DUTCH BORDER.

LEGEND: -
PATROL ROUTE
HALETS OR CAMPS
RIDGE TOPS

DEPIK RIVER

Jabalent P.O.
4/8/56.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1956-57

LURI SUB-DIVISION, GREEN RIVER

Govt. Print—4391/56.23

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ASSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absent)				GRAND TOTAL					
																				AT WORK			STUDENTS			Males	Female	Pregnant	Average Size of Family	Child		Adult							
																				Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission							M	F	M	F		M	F			
																				M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M
SAMANA	12.6.56	7	4						2	1																													109
LURI	15.6.56	10	8																																				235
AUIA	18.6.56	3	2																																				95
KAMBRIAP	25.7.56																																						74
PANANG-GAN	28.7.56																																						92
TOTALS	80	19			1		8	1			8	12	18	41	39	6	13	6	18							59	171	35	119	9	105	19	147	103	191	149	608		

1161



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....Sepik..... Report No.....GREEN RIVER No. 2/1956-57.

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

Area Patrolled.....Dutch Border, from Green River to Vanimo.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....Fifty three.....

Duration—From.....17/8/1956.....to.....9/9/1956.....

Number of Days.....Twenty four.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....P/NMO ONLY.....

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

Medical19.....

Map Reference.....Army Strat Series - Aitape and Vanimo Sheets.....

Objects of Patrol.....(1) To ascertain, as far as practicable, the villages on the Australian side of the border, and (2) Obtain geographical and other data.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/10/1956

Charles Smith
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 £.....

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

bula

MIGRATION	
In	
M	F

N.A. 30-11-40

Department of Native Affairs
PORT MORESBY.

15th May, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged
with thanks. Mr. Calcutt is to be congratulated on a good job
well done. Mr. Aitchison has provided all the comments
necessary.

W. C. R.
PC (A.A. Roberts),
Director.

PTA
16/5.

bula

20/11/40 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

NEW P. R. No. 2/56-57
Green River/1619

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

1st October, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT - GREEN RIVER No. 2/1956-57

The object of this patrol was to -

1. Ascertain, so far as practicable, the situation of Border Villages in the vicinity of Dutch Territory and Trust Territory;
2. Contact the native peoples living in these villages;
3. Obtain and record information of terrain traversed;
4. General Administration;
5. Locate a suitable pass through Bewani mountains from the Sepik fall to the coast.

Patrols from Vanimo and Green River Patrol Posts were organized and carried out by those officers who were best equipped in experience and local knowledge in the job. The time chosen was the most suitable part of the year for such a patrol so far as climatic conditions were concerned.

The search for a pass through the Bewani Mountains will have to be further investigated. It appears, from a low flying aircraft, that there may be a suitable pass some ten miles inside Trust Territory from the Dutch Border.

The Patrols chief objective, that of ascertaining the position of Border Villages, and contacting the peoples inhabiting them, was highly successful. Intensive administration will have to be carried out, Wallis people (see page 7 Patrol Report).

The notes on Dutch penetration are of value and should be most useful on later patrols.

The outward display of adopted cultures in the wearing of European style clothing by the people in Dutch Territory is most interesting. The wearing of clothing has apparently not been discouraged by the Dutch as it has been in the Trust Territory.

The description of the terrain is most useful and will be of assistance to future patrols.

It is unfortunate that the air-ground liason failed after the first successful contact with the patrol from Vanimo, which was contacted when it was at the surveyors monument on the Border of the two Territories: Unfortunately, I was engaged in duties concerning the Sepik-Yellow River murders, and could not partake in the two latter flights.

The remarks under the heading 'Native Affairs' on page 9 indicate necessity for protracted and intensive patrolling of the people between Green River and Vanimo.

Descriptions of villages in the Border Mountains area indicate that there must be little fighting in the area owing to the fact that people live in Garden Hamlets rather than in organized communities.

Dutch influence in the type of house and the setting out of villages is of interest. It shows the natives are prepared to accept new ways.

From the remarks in Paragraph 3 on Page 10 it appears there must be Tribal fighting in progress, as the villages are obviously fortified.

The accompanying map, carefully compiled and drafted, is most useful and it will be possible to make corrections to the Sepik District "Master" map.

A very well performed Patrol and well presented Patrol Report. The Officer concerned is to be congratulated.

T. G. Aitchison
(T. G. AITCHISON),
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MEM. 1-2-9/1123.
MEM. 1-2-3.

COPY.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

17th July, 1956.

Officer-in-Charge,
GREEN RIVER.

Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

Attached is a copy of a memorandum to the Assistant District Officer, Aitape for your information, please.

Will you please arrange for Mr. Calcutt to prepare and proceed along the Border from the Green River Post to Vanimo early in August, firm dates will be later established.

Mr. Calcutt will be then transferred to Newak from Green River, his relief being Mr. Allwood.

Sgd. T.G. AITCHISON
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RADIOGRAM.

COPY

4 WENAK 16/14 13TH 2-28P

DISTROFF

GREEN RIVER

NEW709 PROPOSE PERFORMING FIRST FLIGHT OVER YOUR BORDER
PATROL TWENTIETH OR TWENTY FIRST

DISTROFF

POSTGRAM

COPY.

1-2-9.

URGENT
DISTROFF
GREEN RIVER

WEM717 PLEASE LIGHT FIRES 9.30 REPEAT 9.30 DAILY DURING FIRST
WEEK LATER 10.30

DISTROFF
16/8/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

COPY.

WEN. 1-2-9/1201.

District Headquarters,
Sopik District,
NEWAI.

7th August, 1956.

Officer-in-Charge,
GREEN RIVER.

DUTCH BORDER PATROL.

Please arrange to leave Green River Patrol Post on the 16th August, 1956 and proceed along the Dutch Border in the direction of the Patrol Post of Vanimo.

The object of the patrol is to establish so far as practicable the villages which are in Australian Territory.

There is no reason why you should not enter Dutch Territory during the progress of the patrol as the Dutch authorities have been contacted in the matter of Border Establishment.

At 10.30 each day arrange to have fairly large fires lit, as it is hoped that it will be possible to fly over these fires from time to time. The aircraft used will attempt to indicate to you the position of the Dutch Border after having observed your fire. The Patrol must not be hurried and it is expected that you will meet up with a Patrol proceeding inland along the Dutch Border from Vanimo Patrol Post.

Sgd. T.G. AITCHISON
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

COPY.

WEM. 29-6-1/1420

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

5th September, 1956.

The Officer-in-Charge,
GREEN RIVER.

BORDER VILLAGES PATROL.

Follow native pads between villages along 141st parallel so far as practicable, mapping as you go.

Keep bearing towards the coast.

Should pads fade out leave the 141st parallel and continue over known tracks to Vanimo. Should such tracks not be discernable return to Green River.

You should remember there is a 6 degree variation between true and magnetic bearings. Lance Corporal PAMBE is to be returned to Green River with a short account of the progress of your patrol.

To date aircraft have not sighted your fires but I believe houses have been erected and roads cleared outwards from Green River towards Vanimo. This work has, I expect, been carried out under your direction. Assistant District Officer Brown has been unable to cross the coast range following the border but is now trying to make the crossing 10 miles inside Australian Territory.

If and when patrols meet they will both proceed to Vanimo.

Yd. T.C. AITCHISON
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT.

Patrol Report Number: Green River No. 2/1956-57.

Officer Conducting: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Dutch Border, from Green River to Vanimo.

Duration of Patrol: 17/8/56 to 9/9/56.

Number of days: Twenty four:

Patrol Personnel: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, P.O.
10 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.
1 P/NMC
1 personal servant.
41 carriers.

Objects of Patrol: (1) To ascertain, as far as practicable, the villages on the Australian side of the Border; and
(2) Obtain geographical and other data.

Last Patrol to Area: Border area never patrolled before.

Map Reference: 4 miles to the inch Army Strat Series - "Aitape" and "Vanimo" Sheets.

PATROL DIARY

Friday 17/8/56:

Left Green River station 0910 and walked West across kunai plain for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Then NW through bush for further $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the Green River. Followed bank of river upstream for 1 hr, when it was crossed and camp made on West bank 10 mins later at 1400.

Saturday 18/8/56:

Left camp at 0730 and crossed Green River soon, to follow small creek for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Then followed track through gently rising bush for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. till came out again on East bank of River opposite Paugiribimik hamlet of Kambriap village at 1215. Camp set up. Natives from Kambriap brought food for sale.

Sunday 19/8/56.

Left camp at 0730 and followed banks or bed of Green River upstream for 5 hrs. Lunch 1.15 to 2.15. Then ascended very steep spur for 1 hr to hamlet of Auing-galif where camp was made. Natives (only men and youths) brought food.

Monday 20/8/56

Cleared area around camp and collected fire-wood in preparation for plane expected overhead at 0930. Did not appear. Country around this hamlet very steep limestone ridges about 2500' high. Land slides have scarred their face with white streaks. Natives friendly but obviously have regarded visit of patrol with some reservation as no women or children seen. Dutch Catholic Mission station (believed named AMGOTRO) reported 3 days walk away to NW.

Tuesday 21/8/56:

Again lit fire at 0930 and waited for plane. Did not arrive and left Auing-galif at 1100 Followed rising spur to North and then down to creek, followed this for 20 mins. then up and over another ridge to 2nd creek, which was also followed for about 20 mins., then followed steep spur up for 1 hr. to arrive at Fong-gwina hamlet of Tegirabu village. Decided to camp here. Brought food from natives, who were not at all co-operative.

Wednesday 22/8/56.

Lit fires and again waited for plane which did not appear. Left village 1030 and climbed N along face of steep limestone ridge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Then up and over steep ridge and then down into valley. Followed this to NE then followed break between two stone cliffs for 1 hr. only to come up against dead end. Retraced steps and then struck off along faint track following edge of cliff face to SE till 1600. Set up camp.

Thursday 23/8/56.

Again lit fires. Still no plane. Left camp at 1045 and followed cliff in E direction till climbed very steep face. Reached top 1230 hrs. Carriers in great difficulty. Even Police and self had lots of trouble to get up unencumbered. Down into valley and then up and over ridge into another valley. Then began long steep climb up stony cliff. Reached top at head of party at 1445. Last carrier got there at 1615. From summit of this ridge could see Sepik Plain, Mt. Iuri, and to N. the Bewakis. Went down steep spur for 1 hr. making camp at 1700 by small creek rising from base of stone cliff, which have been features of last 2 days travel. Carriers very weary at end of day.

(3)

Friday 24/8/56

Left camp at 1000 and climbed up and down over steep ridges till Northern edge of limestone mass reached. Began descent at 1200 in generally ENE direction. Heavy rain nearly all way down. At 1500 and 1530 passed through 2 hamlets of Tegirabu village but kept going and camped about 1/2 hr. further down ridge. Brought food from natives.

Saturday 25/8/56

Left camp at 0845, followed ridge down to creek and walked upstream for 1/2 hr. Then up and over several small ridges - summits 6-700' above base level - until arrived at hamlet of Worugara village. Kept going and 1 hr. later passed through smaller hamlet of same village. Continued over low ridge country till arrived at large creek at 1430. Camp being made on N bank. Natives followed patrol from Worugara with food.

Sunday 26/8/56

Observed. Patrol rested.

Monday 27/8/56

Cleared area adjacent to camp and lit fire at 1030 as instructed. Waited one hour but no plane left camp at 1130 and followed track to NW. 15 minutes from camp party met by two Dutch appointed native officials. One hour out arrived at Fong-gwa where met Dutch native Mission teacher. Natives brought large quantity of food which was bought. Set up camp on ridge over-looking village and mission area.

Tuesday 28/8/56

Left Fong-gwa at 0830 and headed generally NW for 2 hrs. then arrived at 2 adjacent villages, Weiga and Mong-gau, both flying flags and with Dutch appointed officials. Then NE for 1 hr. and then swinging round to NW to Mamburu which was reached at 1530. Continued down ridge past village and camped on N bank of large creek flowing West. Four natives brought food to camp and this was bought.

Wednesday 29/8/56

Left camp 0800 and took course slightly S of E for 2 1/2 hrs. to Divu village which was deserted. Lunched here and a few natives arrived as we were leaving. Headed N from here and 1 hr. later reached Asung, which was also deserted. Waited some time and then followed track round edge of ridge for 2 1/2 hrs. then reached Ivera, where a 'singaing' was in progress and many natives present. No flag seen but Dutch appointed official guided us further E for one hr. and then camp was set up just E of small village, Kumol.

Thursday 30/8/56

Left camp 0830 and 1 hr. 40 mins. later after walking in generally E direction reached Kumak village. No people present. After waiting some time to see whether natives would come to guide us further; none came. Left Village and got sidetracked by a maze of pads just N of village; halted party and sent 3 PB's forward to find maintrack. They returned at 1000 and guided party N for 1 hr. to track. Camp set up at 1600. Country almost flat. No natives seen all day.

(4)

Friday 31/8/56

About 12 natives came to camp 0700. Camp left at 0830. 6 natives guided us to Prufam village which was reached at 1030. Spent 2 hrs. trying to persuade some of the natives to guide us further but they would not do so. Left Prufam at 1230 and walked along branching tracks till reached creek at 1400. Track ended here. Searched for track to Simog where there is a luluai, but no luck. Set up camp. Sent 3 PB's to N to try and pick up main track again.

Saturday 1/9/56

PB's returned to camp at 0930. Their trip in vain. Left camp at 1015 and followed creek for 3½ hrs. in NE and later NW direction. Left creek at 1445 when it became apparent that it was veering more towards West, and so away from Simog. Cut track in NE direction for 1 hr. through flat bush. Made camp near small creek at 1545. Larger creek about 1 mile further East. No natives seen all day, although saw evidence of their presence in burnt-out fires, lean-tos etc..

Sunday 2/9/56

Left camp at 0800 and in ¼ hr. reached small river mentioned above. Lost ¼ hr. getting saksak spins out of PB's foot. Crossed river and followed various native pads for ½ hr. till came out again on river bank. River here flowing fairly swiftly between broad banks. Found very recent footprints and followed them upstream till found some Simog natives at 1130. These guided us further up river, meeting more natives as we went including the Luluai. Eventually left river which had been flowing NW-SE at 1330 and followed fair track for 1½ hrs. to Simog, arriving there at 1515. Camped in rest house.

Monday 3/9/56.

Party rested.

Tuesday 4/9/56.

Left Simog at 0930 and followed good track in generally E direction for 1 hr. before reaching the Sukara (Yesi) River which was followed for ½ hr. to its confluence with Kwo Creek where Watapi village is situated. 'Haus klap' and 'haus Polis' here but natives have built only temporary houses for themselves on this new site. Natives sold us saksak but no other food available. At 1215 heard Norseman aircraft flying South some miles West of Watapi.

Wednesday 5/9/56

Left Watapi at 0730, followed Sukara a d various of its and the Yenabu's tributaries until the village of Kilifas on the Yenabu was reached at 1405 after 5½ hrs. walking. For majority of trip road follows the various stream beds, but where it does go overland it has been well maintained by the natives.

Thursday 6/9/56

Left Kilifas at 0800, and followed the Yenabu and its tributary the Pak Creek for 2 hrs. 35 mins. Then 40 mins. climb to crest of ridge and so down the other side to where a creek was reached. This followed until its confluence with another creek formed the Buof river. This followed for further 1½ hrs. then 15 mins through bush to Sumunini. Camped here and bought food from the natives.

(5)

Friday 7/9/56

Left Sumumini at 0800 and followed good track through flat country for 4 hrs. 10 mins. until reached Imbrinis. Lunched. Left at 1320 for Imbio No. 2 which was reached 1 hr. 25 mins. later then 50 mins. more to Imbio No. 1 20 mins. rain during afternoon's walking turned part of the latter stage of the track into a sea of soupy clay. Camped overnight at Imbio

Saturday 8/9/56

Left Imbio at 0805 and walked along good track for 4½ hrs. till mouth of Pual River was reached. Spent 1¼ hrs. ferrying cargo and carriers across river and then walked for ½ hr. along beach to Ningera where party camped for night.

Sunday 9/9/56.

Left Ningera at 0740 and followed sandy track on edge of beach for 3½ hrs. till reached Vanimo Petrol Post at 1140, with ½ hr. rest along the way.

END OF DIARY.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 2/1956-57INTRODUCTION

This patrol had as its main object the task of determining the villages on the Australian side of the Border between Green River and Vanimo. It was hoped to link up with a South bound patrol from Vanimo led by Assistant District Officer W.T. Brown of Aitape and Patrol Officer B.A. Ryan of Vanimo. However the limestone faces of the Bewani Mountains near the Dutch Border proved impassable to both parties and this patrol negotiated an easier passage over the Bewanis some 26 miles East of the Border, and met up with the other patrol only at Vanimo, where it had returned.

The same type of limestone country, characterized by vertical stone cliffs, narrow valleys, and heaps of stone sent down by landslides was also met with when the patrol was passing through the Border Mountains. After a number of attempts at climbing the vertical faces of the numerous ridges the patrol had to make a considerable diversion to the East to get to the lower country. It developed into a question of getting the laden carriers out of this area rather than of holding to the original intention of keeping to an approximate Northerly course along the Border.

One of the main difficulties confronting the patrol, apart from the terrain, was in estimating the position of the line parallel after following for several days the tortuous, narrowing Green River almost up to its source. In the case of the other patrol, five cement pegs marking the Border extended inland from the coastal village of Wutung, and this must have been of great assistance in helping the patrol line up for its Southerly course. In the Green River situation, too, the position was further complicated by the fact that the site of Green River Patrol Post as shown on the Strat Map does not agree with either of the two astronomical fixes which have been taken there and is in fact several miles from either, which meant that instead of starting from a point accurately determined, as in the case of the Vanimo patrol, we could only count on being somewhere in a circle of about two miles in diameter.

The Aitape Sheet of the strat Map which was used during the major part of the patrol is noticeably lacking in the area between the Border and the Bewani Mountains in such features as rivers and peaks, which if accurately positioned, would have been most useful as a check on the patrol's progress.

A prismatic compass was the only instrumental aid used in checking the course, with allowance being made for 6 degree variation between the True North and Magnetic North. Unfortunately, ground-air liaison was not as good as it might have been. Only one plane was seen by the patrol, on 4th September, but as this was at the stage, when the patrol had left the Border and was moving East to attempt the crossing of the Bewanis between Killifas and Sumumini villages its value as a check on the patrol's position relative to the Border was very limited. It is believed that one plane sighted a fire lit by the patrol at the village of Auing-galif, but as this was some time after the arranged hour, the patrol had moved into the deep gorge and cliff country near Fong-gwinam, and neither saw or heard the plane. However, the pilot's estimate of the fire's position agrees with that of the writer, and so this may be taken as a partial check on the patrol's position.

Another difficulty encountered was that of interpretation. As far as Auing-galif, the station interpreter was in his own area but after that as far as Mamburu, a different language was found. This had a few words in common with the language spoken by the natives of Samanai and Mongo to the immediate North of Green River station, and although unsatisfactory for getting over all but the simplest ideas, it was possible to communicate

to a certain extent. From Fong-gwa to Ivera, a little Malay spoken by two of the carriers was used to augment the sign language and the scraps of native dialect. From Ivera and until Simog was reached, the only method of communication was by signs as another unknown language was encountered and the natives knew no Malay. From Simog onwards, Pidgin or the Bembé dialect of some of the other carriers was sufficient. It is suggested that any subsequent patrol moving near the Border attempt to get a good Malay speaker from the Vanimo Sub-district, where it is reported that a number of the natives have learnt the language.

The reception accorded the patrol in the various villages ranged the gamut from enthusiasm to indifference. The only hint of hostility in an area never previously patrolled by an Australian officer was received at Fong-gwa, where the catechist warned the patrol against proceeding Northwards into an area inhabited by natives known as 'Walis', who were reported to be very savage, and to have inflicted casualties on a Dutch patrol passing through their area some years previously. As the patrol was then moving North West back towards the Border, their area was not entered. From Simog onwards, the patrol was in an area patrolled as recently as April, 1956 by the Officer-in-Charge, Vanimo, where the natives are relatively sophisticated.

To sum up, it is felt that within a circle of two miles diameter, the villages as shown on the patrol map are fairly correctly positioned. It is realized that this is not as accurate as may have been desired, but it was the best that could be done under the circumstances.

DUTCH PENETRATION.

Briefly, it can be stated that the villages of Mong-gorovei, Fong-gwa, Divu, Auung, Ivera, Kumol, Wamu, Kumak, Yauwula, Weiga and Mong-gau, which are all believed to be in Australian New Guinea, are under the control of the Netherlands Administration, by virtue of their having uniformed village officials, and by their flying of the Dutch flag. The villages of Oguk, Worugara, and Tegirabu are not under the same degree of Dutch control but it is reported that they have unofficial village officials, who have not been issued with uniforms or flags for their village, as in the case of those in the first list.

In addition to the flags flying over the villages mentioned above, it was noticed that both at Fong-gwa and at Weiga, there was a Dutch flag flying near the house of the resident native catechist. Whether this means that the catechists have any function it was not possible to determine for certain, because of language difficulties, but this is believed to be the case.

It was possible to obtain information regarding only one Dutch patrol, and unfortunately that was very sketchy. It would seem that some years ago, a Dutch patrol, with a European Officer and native Police penetrated as far into Australian territory as Worugara, appointing village officials and carrying out routine administration as it went. This apparently was the patrol reported attacked by the Walis natives, mentioned previously.

The villages of Auung-galif, Kambriap, Panang-gan, Fong-gwinam, Prufam and Iantibi are believed to have not been visited by Dutch officers, nor has Dutch control been extended to them indirectly. Oguk, Worugara and Tegirabu have unofficial V.O.'s who have been appointed when natives from these villages went to the Dutch station at Waris to trade, and they have apparently been appointed from the desk of the Dutch officer.

Of the villages mentioned in this paragraph, only Auing-galif is believed to be in Dutch New Guinea. Kambriap and Panang-gan were initially patrolled by the writer in July, 1956, when a census was carried out. (See Green River Patrol Report No. 1/1956-57).

From conversations, since the patrol has been completed, with some of the people who flew along the Border on 4/9/56, it would appear that there is a small Dutch station on the Southern edge of the Bewani North West of Simog. They reported seeing a neatly laid out settlement with central clearing, believed to be a parade ground, and a Dutch flag. The writer's reply to this is that he spent 2 days at Simog, in which time he closely questioned the natives re the surrounding country, and they were emphatic in the assertion that the nearest Dutch station was at Waris. In this case, there was no chance of mistaken meaning, as there were a number of Pidgin speakers in the village. In addition, too, the writer's observation of Dutch controlled villages, such as Fong-gwa, Weiga and Wong-gau, leads him to the belief that what was seen from the air was merely a neatly laid out Dutch controlled village, flying the Dutch flag, which, as has been stated, is customarily issued to such villages. The observers also reported seeing what they believed to be a Dutch indigene Administrative officer. Here, my observation, from the ground, and not from an aeroplane several thousand feet up and flying at 100 knots an hour, has been that the native in Dutch villages are generally better dressed than even the sophisticated natives in places like Rabaul, Kavieng and Lae. What could have been mistakenly taken for a Dutch official was, in my opinion, probably a well dressed Mission catechist. Especially at Fong-gwa, where the patrol was camped overnight, the patrol personnel were amazed by the fact that in a village quite some distance from the nearest Dutch station, and a long way from the coast, apparently every male native was wearing shirt, or singlet, and trousers. It is stressed that despite their apparent sophistication, these natives are only in the first stages of contact, which makes the fact of their abundance of their clothing seem even more remarkable. Some natives, to put on a good show, were even wearing two pairs of shorts. The women wore long sarongs, fastened below the arms.

GEOGRAPHY

It is intended under this heading to deal only with the country between Green River and Simog, as the Simog to Vanimo stretch has been adequately described and mapped by Mr. Patrol Officer Ryan in his Vanimo Patrol Report No. 3/1955-56.

Broadly, the topography is dominated by the steep stony ridges of the Border Mountains and the Bewani Range. The patrol followed the Green River well up into the foothills of Border Mountains meeting the limestone country just North of Kambriap, where a distinctive sugarloaf-shaped limestone peak should be readily visible from the air. In this vicinity and as far as Fong-gwinam, the valleys are fairly wide and the ridges though steep are quite passable, but between Fong-gwinam and Tegirabu the country is almost impassable. The natives only go in there on birds' egg-hunting expeditions and for this purpose had constructed a number of flimsy ladders for scaling the vertical faces. These were not strong enough for laden carriers and each ladder had to be rebuilt. The country was difficult enough to penetrate unencumbered, but the carriers were in terrific trouble. In some subsequent patrol should wish to pass along the Border, it is suggested that this limestone be bypassed and a track followed West of the Border.

The patrol descended a long spur to get to Tegirabu, and from there to Mamburu the route was over undulating

country, the hills being about 6-700' above base level. Outcrops of limestone are occasionally met especially near Fong-gwa and Kong-gau, but these are easily traversed. From Mamburu the country becomes flatter, until the plains of the Bapi and the Sukara are reached south of Simog.

On the east bank of the Bapi River was encountered a dead tree swamp, which shown on the Strat Map as being much further to the South. Fortunately the patrol was able to walk along the bed and banks of the river and so avoided the swamp. From here to Watapi the country is almost completely flat and where the track follows the land is excellent walking.

The highest point encountered by the Patrol as far as Simog was in the Border Mountains where the limestone ridges would be about 2700' high.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives met between Green River and Simog are in the first stages of contact with European civilization, although those in the Fong-gwa/Weiga/Mamburu region have reached a somewhat higher level of sophistication than most of the others encountered. As has been stated, however, no hostility was directed towards the patrol, although this may have been influenced by the fact that, with 10 Police, the patrol was quite strong.

In those villages where Dutch influence is strongest the natives gave the patrol every assistance. They brought food and firewood (both of which were paid for) and water, and provided guides to the next village. Some of the more primitive villages, however, left the patrol to find its way through the maze of inter-village tracks, and would not provide guides, despite the promise of good pay. As has been stated, the natives from Simog to Vanimo are comparatively advanced and assisted the patrol where they could.

An estimate of the population of the villages passed through between Green River and Simog would not be accurate, as the patrol neither saw all the natives, nor did it visit all the hamlets of each village, but it is thought that there would be at least 1500 people, probably more, in that area. Then again, there are, no doubt, a number of so far uncontacted natives living to the East of the route taken by the patrol, some of whom would be related to those visited by Mr. B.A. McCabe, P.O., during Green River Patrol Nos. 1 and 2 of 1952/53.

The only village officials encountered between Green River and Simog are those appointed by the Dutch Administration. These natives wear jacket and trousers of khaki drill, the lower sleeves of the jacket being embroidered with two white rings. The Dutch equivalent of our luluai, the 'korano', also wears on his left breast a badge about 4 inches by 3, striped red, white and blue diagonally, and overprinted with a large 'j'. The tultul, or 'ilipasa', wears a small gilt crown on the left breast. There were in addition to the two main officials, what seemed to be four other village officials dressed in the khaki drill, but with no badges, who apparently carry out the functions of village councillors.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

In the Border Mountains, villages as such do not exist, the natives living in garden hamlets or one, or at the most, two houses. These houses are fairly large community dwellings into which about thirty people of all ages secure themselves at night to remain there until the morning.

A second type of village seen was in those villages where the Dutch influence has been the strongest, namely Fong-gwa, Weiga and Mo-g-gau, where the type of village found on the coast in the more advanced areas is seen. The houses, raised some three feet from the ground on posts, are arranged in the form of a square, thus presenting a general appearance of order.

Then thirdly, there are villages of the type described by Mr. P. O. McCabe in his Green River Patrol Report No. 1 of 1952-53. These are sited on a ridge or knoll, and the houses are set in a circle on the edge of the ridge or knoll, their doors facing outwards over falling country, and their blank rear walls, loopholed for arrow shooting facing inwards. Such villages comprise the bulk of those visited, and include Worugara 1 and 2, Mamburu, Divu, Asung, Ivera, Kumol, Kumak, and Prufarn.

North of Terirabu, the villages were all fairly clean and well-tended, although a little grass cutting would have been an improvement. Auing-galif, Fong-gwinam and Tegirabu were very dirty the people having made no attempt to burn or otherwise dispose of their refuse, whose distance from the house of its origin apparently varied directly as the strength of the houseowner's throwing arm.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The only road the patrol saw was most of the track between Fong-gwa and Weiga, where the natives had done an excellent job of clearing the track to a width of about fifteen feet and of levelling its surface. For the rest of the patrol as far as Simgo, where native pads were used, some were quite good, others fair and some were atrocious. A good deal of walking was done simply by following the beds of streams.

Except for the Fong-gwa/Weiga section mentioned above where the natives had built log bridges over most of the streams, bridges were non-existent until the Vanimo coastal plain was reached.

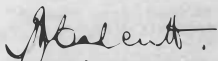
From	To	Time	
		hours	minutes
Green River Patrol Post	Camp on G. River	4	-
Camp	Kambriap	4	-
Kambriap	Auing-galif	6	-
Auing-galif	Fong-gwinam	2	30
Fong-gwinam	Limestone Camp 1.	5	-
L. Camp 1	L. Camp #	5	-
L. Camp 2	Terirabu	5	-
Tegirabu	Worugara 1.	1	30
Worugara 1.	Worugara 2.	1	-
Worugara 2.	Faringi River Camp	1	-
River Camp	Fong-gwa	1	-
Fong-gwa	Weiga/Mong-gau	2	-
Mong-gau	Mamburu	3	30
Mamburu	Camp	1	30
Camp	Divu	2	30

(II)

From	To	Time	
		hours	minutes
Divu	Asung	1	-
Asung	Ivera	2	30
Ivera	Kumol	1	-
Kumol	Kumak	1	40
Kumak	Bush camp	1	40
Camp	Prufarn	1	30
Prufarn	Camp	1	30
Camp	Bapi River Camp	4	45
Bapi River Camp	Simog	5	45
Simog	Watapi	2	-
Watapi	Kilifas	5	-
Kilifas	Sumumini	6	30
Sumumini	Imbrinis	4	10
Imbrinis	Imbio No.2	1	25
Imbio No.2	Imbio No.1	-	50
Imbio No.1	Ningera	5	20
Ningera	Var. o Patrol Post	3	30

TRADE

Two main items of trade were used during the patrol. They were 'gigi' - small cowrie shells - and salt. The former was popular from Green River right up to Simog, but from there on salt was the main trade item used until the Vanimo coastal plain was reached. Other popular trade items are beads, bangles, matches, knives, tomahawks, face paint and razor blades. In the relatively sophisticated Dutch villages around Weiga, it was amusing to notice that the well dressed natives of these places would trade their singlets, shirts, shorts, or coloured handkerchiefs for a small handful of 'gigi', and the stimulus to the trade in fact when these people saw this shell was amazing.


(R.A. Calcutt,) Patrol Officer
O.I.C. GREEN RIVER.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING GREEN RIVER PATROL

No. 2/1956-57

Reg. No. 5096B Lance Corporal UMI Bearing fair, conduct good, is not a good NCO in that he lacks a power to command.

Reg. No. 6979 Constable Waii Bearing good, conduct good, very able and efficient member who was of great use to the patrol.

Reg. No. 7922 Constable Tararum/Tamger Conduct good, bearing good, carried out his duties capably, efficiently and cheerfully.

Reg. No. 8122 Constable Aibok/Yaromi Conduct good, bearing fair, is not a particularly good patrol policeman.

Reg. No. 4825 Constable Vakeri/Kaumu Conduct good, bearing good, did good job throughout patrol.

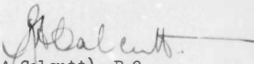
Reg. No. 9482 Constable Basu Conduct good, bearing fair, new member lacking in both experience and intelligence.

Reg. No. 9412 Constable Siauk Conduct good, bearing good, very keen and attentive to his duties.

Reg. No. 9414 Constable Niring Conduct good, bearing good, should prove an excellent patrol policeman with more experience.

Reg. No. 9506 Constable Waitain Conduct good, bearing good, keen and tries hard, but his difficulty in receiving even the most elementary ideas would seem to indicate a certain solidity between the ears.

Reg. No. 5178 Constable/Bugler Umabu Conduct good, bearing good, is good, smart type with only one fault - he can't play the bugle.


(R. A. Calcutt), P.O.
O. I. C. GREEN RIVER

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS OF MEXICAN GREEN RIVER TYPICAL VILLAGES NO. 2/115-57

The natives seen South of the villages of Sincig and Matlapal seem to be primarily agriculturalists. From Sincig on into Tuxtlaco, with a number of gardens were seen, the staple of the natives' diet seemed to be maize. While this is eaten quite a lot in the more Southern villages, it would appear that beans, corn and "habichol" are every bit as important as maize. These gardens are usually found on slopes near the villages or higher sites, with the food planted between fallen trees and rocks. Usually these gardens are fenced to keep out ascending pigs but in some cases they were not. Judging from the fact that some villages with no advance warning of the general's approach could still supply the market with plenty of food, it would appear that the food production in the time of the general's passage is more than adequate. The agricultural methods employed are, as may be imagined, still quite primitive, though the use of steel axes and knives for clearing has made things much easier than when stone axes had to be placed on stone axes or flint.

Native livestock is almost entirely confined to the raising of pigs, although a number of villages apparently regard such husbandry as a waste of time. Indeed the folk near their villages swarm with pigs, chickens, turkeys, guinea fow, and smaller animals, as well as pigeons and doves and other birds. From Sincig, Wedge and Acapulco as well as the villages from Sincig to Tuxtlaco had a few fowls to supplement their pigs. At Imble and Singora, some chickens which had been caught when young and raised by the natives, were seen.

R. A. Calcutt
(R. A. Calcutt) P.O.
O. I. C. GREEN RIVER

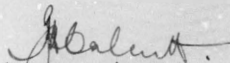
APPENDIX "C"

REPORT ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE TO ACCOMPANY GREEN RIVER
PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1956-57

For such an area as the patrol traversed the health of the natives appeared remarkably good, and I was impressed with the natives' physique and bearing. Very few sores and tropical ulcers were seen.

The patrol personnel suffered considerably with cuts and sores on the legs and feet, mostly caused in the limestone country and in the stony beds of rivers and creeks. The P/NMO attached to the patrol did good work in treating these injuries and also in helping those with malaria and other illnesses.

Village hygiene, as is usual in the case of primitive peoples, left a lot to be desired. As best as could be done with our limited communications between the natives and the patrol they were advised to keep themselves and their surroundings as clean as possible, and the patrol, by example, tried to show the value of cleanliness, both as regards the persons and the environs of the various camps.


(R.A. Calcutt) P.O.
O.I.C. GREEN RIVER



YZ
DE

11278

To DUTCH GENT. STATION INERA.
AT WARIS
ASUNG.
MAMBUK.
CAMP.
DIVV.
KUMBL KUPIAK
X X X X X
BARI RIVER

To DUTCH R. C. MISSION
← AMGOTRO.
HIGHER COUNTRY.
WICHA
MONG-CALI.
WALIS VILLAGE AREA (APPROX)

(c) Y FONG-GWA
(v) D CAMP
WORUGARA I
WORUGARA II
DQIK
TIGINABU HAMLETS
CAMP
CAMP

LIMESTONE COUNTRY
BUT VALLEYS ARE
WIDER THAN THOSE
FURTHER EAST.

FONG-GWINAM.
KUNINGCALIP.
DEEPLY DISSECTED
LIMESTONE COUNTRY.
BORDER MOUNTAINS.

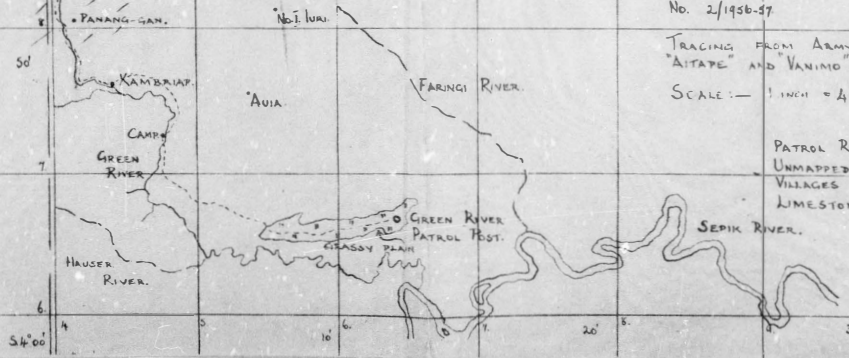
NETHERLANDS
NEW GUINEA

MAP TO ACCOMPANY GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT
No. 2/1956-57

TRACING FROM ARMY STRAT SERIES —
"AITAPE" AND "VANIMO" SHEETS.

SCALE: — 1 INCH = 4 MILES

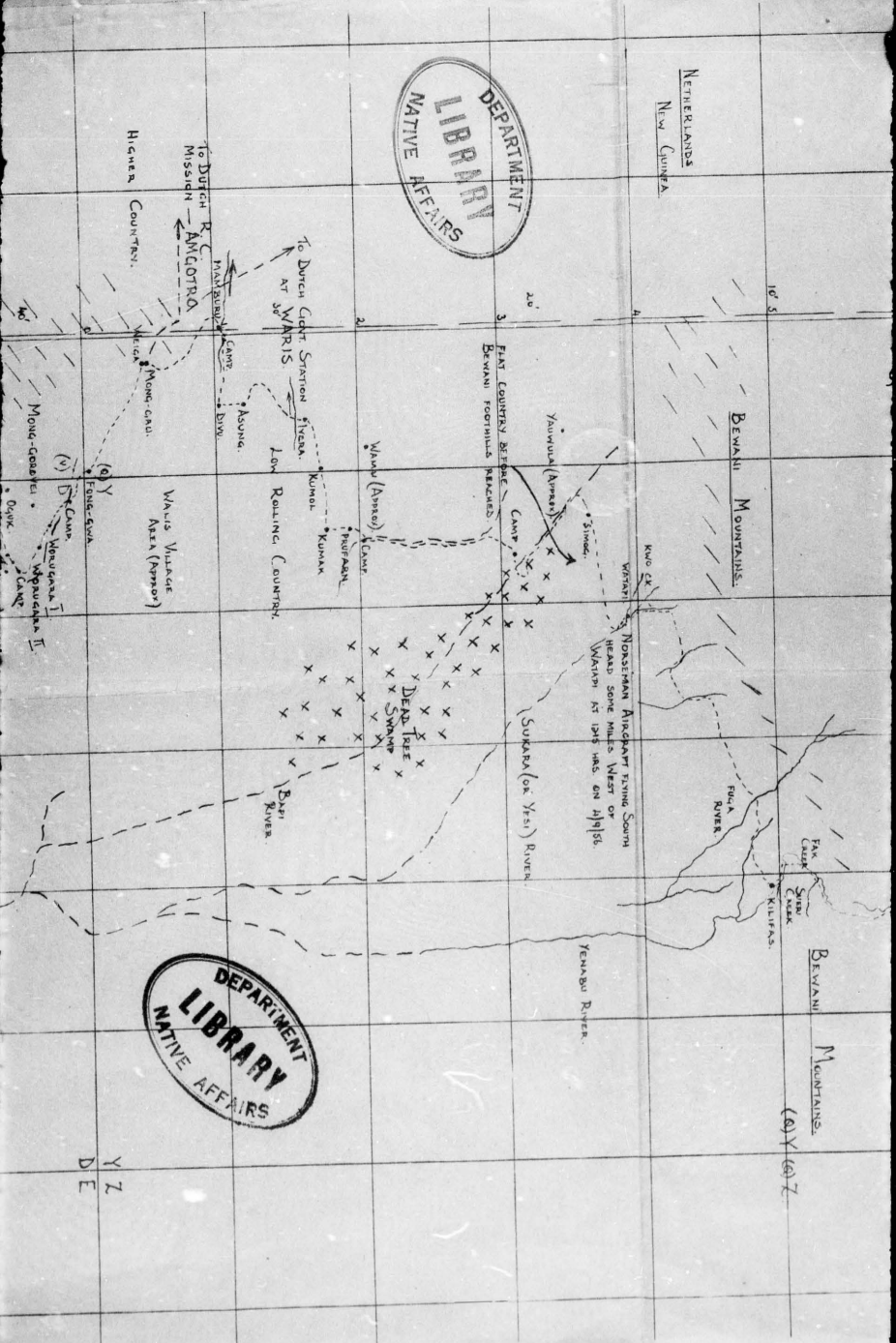
PATROL ROUTE
UNMAPPED RIVERS
VILLAGES & PATROL CAMPS.
LIMESTONE



R. A. CALCUTT, P. O.
18/9/56.



NETHERLANDS
New Guinea

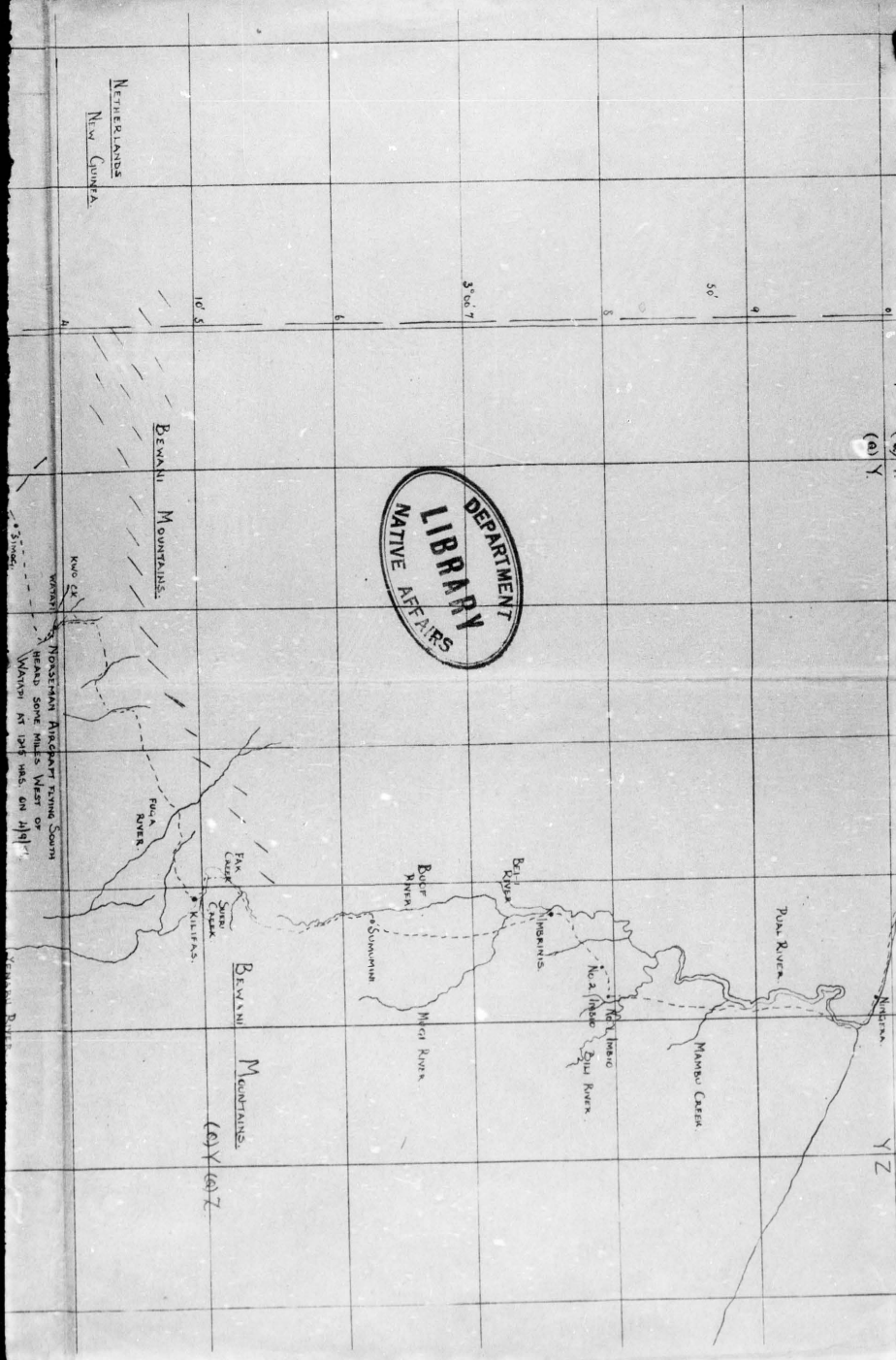


Y 7
D E

(6) Y (6) Z

(6) Y

YZ



3 miles
Kulu Cr.
Mossman Airstrip
Some
heads some miles West of
Mossman at 1945 was on 1/11/11

(6) Y (6) Z

3' 00" 7

50'

40'



(9) T
(10) Y

Pacific Ocean

Vanimo

Nubra

Tolu River

Mambu Creek

Mt. Inbau

No. Inbau
Dila River

MSPINIS

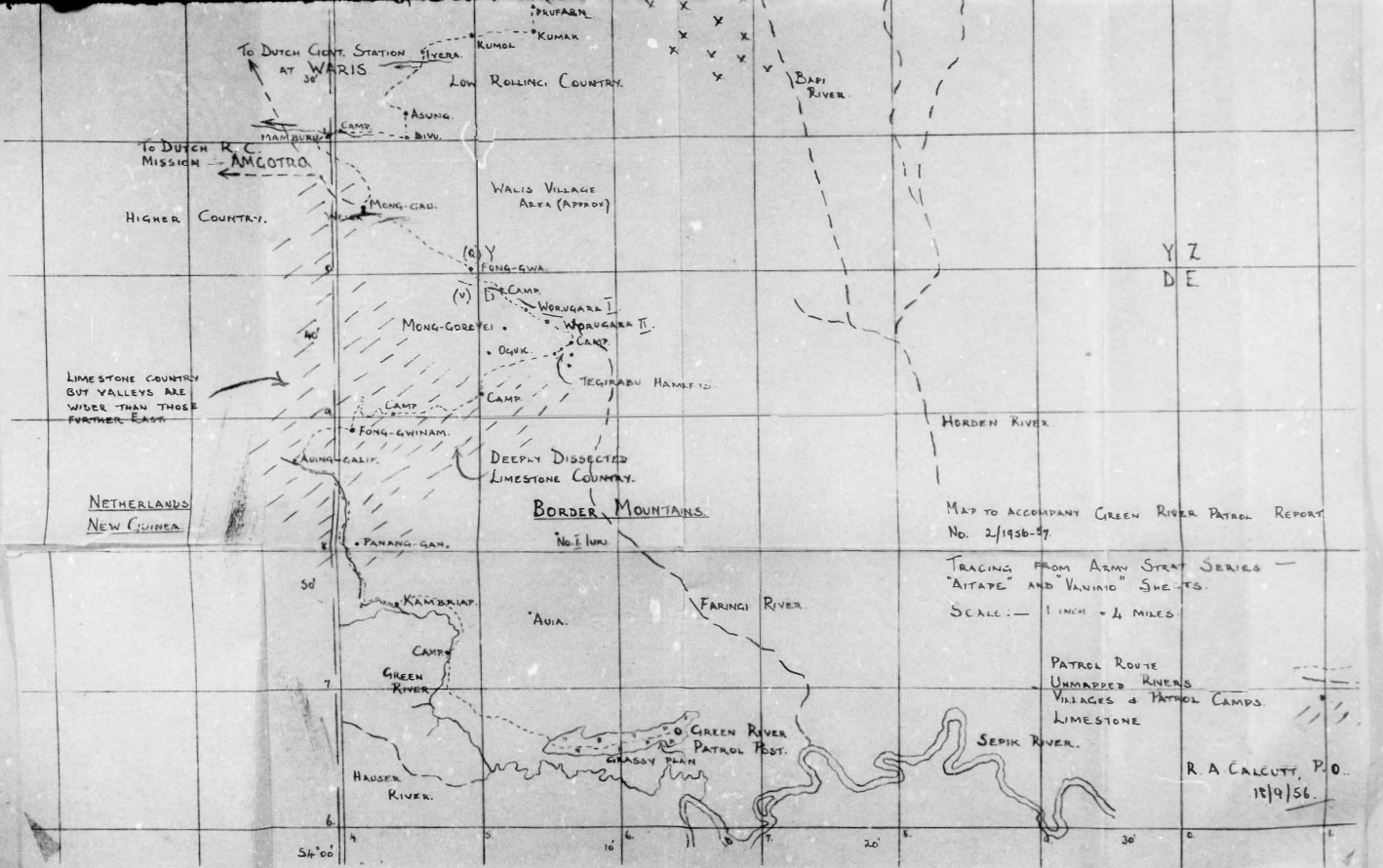
Bulu River

Buer River

Mera River

T U
Y Z

1 2



To Dutch CIENT. STATION RIVER AT WARIS

To Dutch R.C. MISSION - AMCOTRO

HIGHER COUNTRY.

WALIS VILLAGE AREA (APPROX)

LIMESTONE COUNTRY BUT VALLEYS ARE WIDER THAN THOSE FURTHER EAST

NETHERLANDS
NEW GUINEA

BORDER MOUNTAINS.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 2/1956-57.

TRACING FROM ARMY STRAT SERIES - "AITAPE" AND "VANIMO" SHEETS.

SCALE: - 1 INCH = 4 MILES.

PATROL ROUTE
UNMAPPED RIVERS
VILLAGES & PATROL CAMPS
LIMESTONE

R. A. CALCUTT, P.O.
10/9/56.

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54°00'

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7

6

54°00'

5

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6

11

12

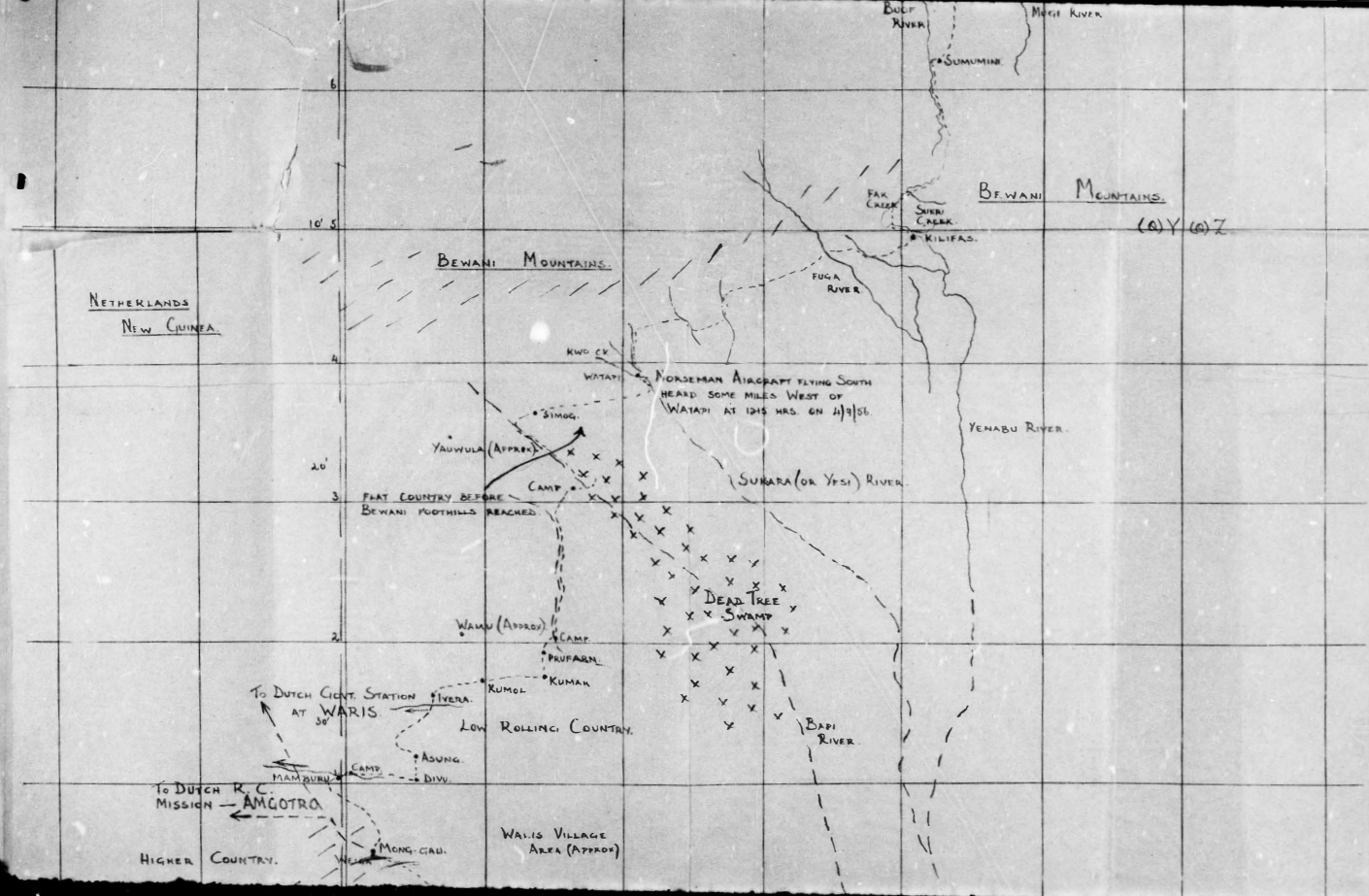
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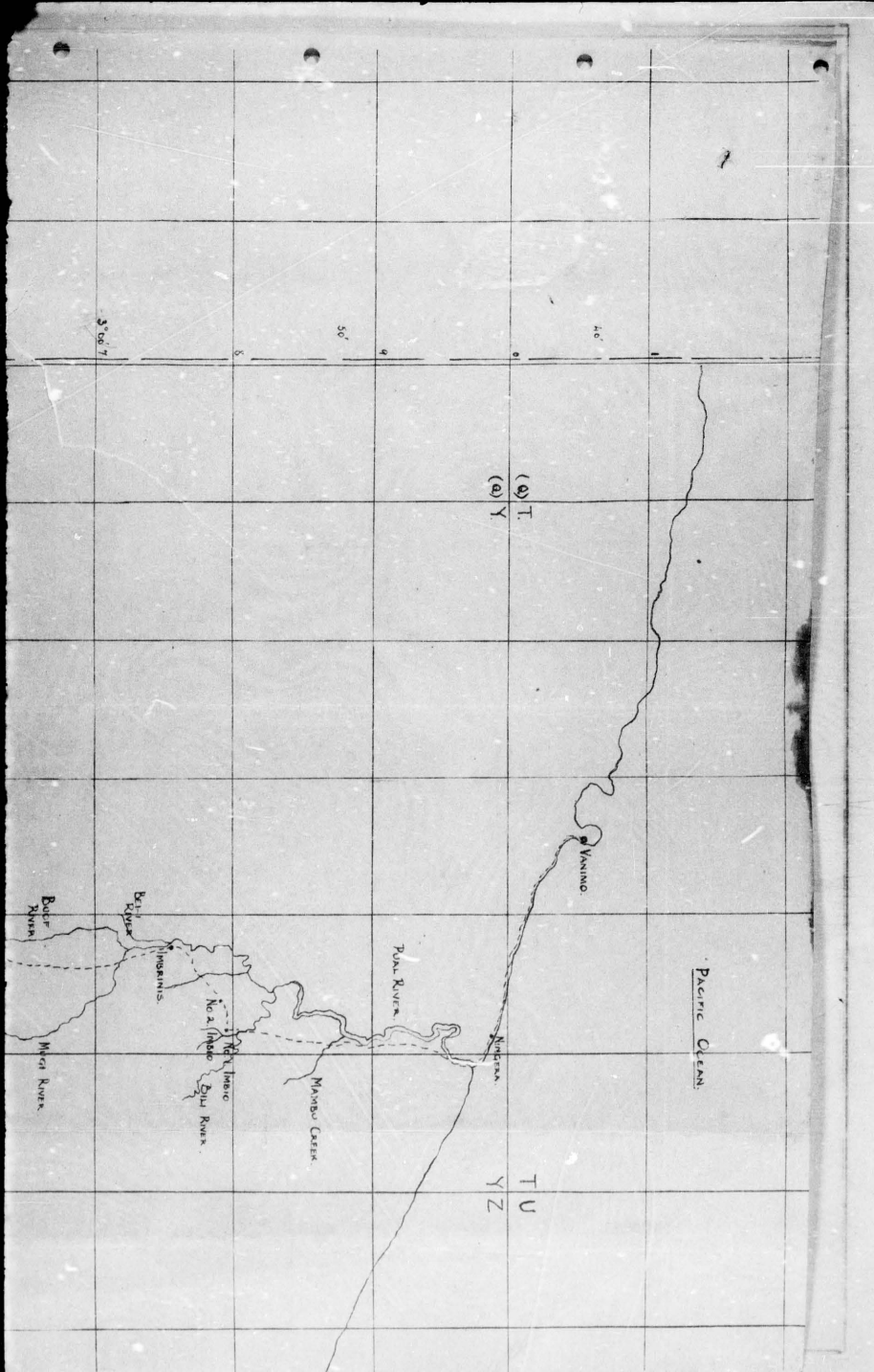
6

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1





PACIFIC OCEAN

VANIMO

(Q) T
(O) Y

T U
Y Z

NATURA

PAPA RIVER

MAMBU CREEK

MIRAPINS

BULL RIVER

BULL RIVER

MIRA RIVER

No. 1 (above)
No. 2 (below)
PAPA RIVER

3 08 7

50

40

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9

10

11

HEADQUARTERS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of GREEN RIVER (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by Maxwell B. Allwood Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Kwomtari and Interior Border Mountains.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

R.P.&N. G. C.8
Natives1
Health1
Carriers28

Duration—From 21/11/1956 to 9/12/1956

Number of Days Nineteen (19)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.
Kwomtari Nov. 1955

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov 1952

Medical Nil / 19

Map Reference Army 4 miles 1 inch - Aitape (v) D

Objects of Patrol (i) Consolidation of Administration Influence. (ii)

Revision and Compilation of Census figures. (iii) Extension of Administration Influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/1/1957

Stuart-Smith

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 £.....

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

Year 1956/57

Village Popu

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Males	Females	Total					
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
<i>KONKATAI CENSUS DIVISION</i>																							
WOTERAI	26.11.56																	<i>Initial Census</i>	<i>See</i>				
KONKATAI	27.11.56		4														3	3	7				
BORIBOI	27.11.56	2	5		1												1	1	15				
PICAI	28.11.56		1			1												1	1	6			
UTAI	29.11.56		2									1							1	6			
MUSARE	1.12.56																	<i>Initial Census</i>	<i>See</i>				
YEDDISI	30.11.56																	<i>Initial Census</i>	<i>See</i>				
Chilo		7	2		1	1						1						8	8	34			
<i>NAI (KASHUA BANDHA KONKATAI CENSUS DIVISION)</i>																							
MAINI-BOSAI	21.11.56	2	3															1	6	5			
BIKA	22.11.56		3															1	1	1	6		
KASHI #1	22.11.56																	<i>Initial Census</i>	<i>See</i>				
KASHI #2	22.11.56																	<i>Initial Census</i>	<i>See</i>				
NAI	23.11.56	2	3															3			29		
Julalo		4	9															1	1	1	6	6	49

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL			
In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		(Excluding Absentee)		M + F					
M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45	Number of Family	Average Size of Family		M		F	M	F
<i>Sample</i>				6								8	28	2	10	-	10	2	12	7	21	14	60
7				1		7						3	21	2	22	1	24	2	13	13	17	27	77
15						2						3	17	-	21	1	26	16	17	14	23	22	80
6												7	18	5	10	-	11	2	15	7	23	14	59
6				8		6						9	33	3	18	18	32	18	13	32	23	92	
<i>Sample</i>				4								1	20	3	17	2	18	14	13	7	19	21	64
<i>Sample</i>												5	19	6	14	15	19	18	13	20	22	93	
34				90		1		25				36	151	21	112	4	116		166	94	157	143	505
10				2		4						16	15	1	20	1	20	2	14	5	29	26	74
10						1						6	15	-	12	-	11	2	10	6	17	14	50
<i>Sample</i>												4	9	-	6	-	6	2	4	4	11	6	25
<i>Sample</i>												1	7	1	2	-	2	15	3	4	7	2	16
29				36		1		10				5	14	4	20	2	20	2	17	13	16	27	83
49				38		2		6				32	60	6	60	3	59		50	32	80	98	248

OU 3

MIGRAT
in
M
N
F
7
15
6
6
34
6
6
100
29
49

N.A.30-11-52

18th February, 1957.

The District Officer,
Senik District,
W.F.W.A.K.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1956/57.

It is true that at this stage, work in the area is unspectacular and offers little reward. The changes brought about by operating from a post here will at first be slight but will become perceptible and encouraging in retrospect as time passes.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

30/1/57 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

16th January, 1957.

The Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER NO.3 OF 1956-57.

For your information, please.

The Report covers a routine patrol engaged in consolidating and extending our influence. Despite the publicity given to other more dramatic patrols, it is ones such as these which bear the greater burden of our work and which are responsible for most of our successes.

After the success we had in the Eastern Highlands with orientation courses for newly contacted youths and, having heard of the results MA'ANG is achieving from a similar course, I believe you will agree that they are well worth the little money spent on them. I am making special allowances for such courses in next year's estimates.

Yours faithfully

(F.P. Kusa)
District Officer.

Do Sepik
Green River PR 1030/1956/57
30-11-57
It is true that at this stage, work in the area is unspectacular and gives little reward. The change from a post about 100 miles to a post 200 miles will at first be slight but a post there appears perceptible and encouraging in retrospect on true terms.
OK

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

W.M. ORG. P. R. 2/56-57/38

District Headquarters,
Serik District,
WAWAK.

10th January, 1957.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
GREEN RIVER.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1956/57:

I acknowledge receipt of this Report, which covers very well an arduous and what most at times have seemed to be a most unrewarding task.


I should say that the difference between the plains people and those of the mountains is primarily a matter of the presence or absence of malaria. The second paragraph under "Medical and Health" on page 11 is fairly illuminating on this point, as when speaking of the Mountain area, you say "The climate in itself is much better and the Mountain region is free from mosquitoes."

I have had personal experience of the difficulties involved, but you should make every effort to bring in people from the newly contacted areas for "orientation" courses at the Station. In particular cases, it may be possible to bring one or two trainees into WAWAK but this will depend on the availability of funds. In this respect, you should ensure that your estimates under 6-3-7, native officials and witnesses, include an allowance for feeding an average of, say, 10 trainees.

I have already told you, under separate cover, that the District Medical Officer holds out no hope of an E.M.A. for GREEN RIVER, at least during this year. However, it may be possible to obtain such an officer on loan for the duration of one patrol. This would enable the Department to get first hand knowledge of the medical problems in the area and, at the same time, help our relations with these people.

Census, particularly the initial census of new and wary groups, is an exacting task which normally extends over several years before it is completed. You cannot expect any better result than these you have achieved.

You appear to have carried out the objectives of the patrol in a most suitable manner and I expect you to keep to this standard or better.


.....
(F.P. Knaa)

✓ District Officer.

c.c. Director Native Affairs.
c.c. A.D.O., AUBONTI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT.

No. 3 of 1956/57

CONDUCTED BY: Maxwell B. Allwood, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Kwomtari and Interior Border Mountains.

PATROL PERSONNEL:

Europeans:

Maxwell B. Allwood. P.O.

Natives:

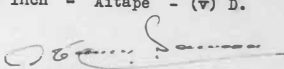
R.P.&.N.G.C.....8
Health.....1
Carriers.....28

DURATION: 21st November, 1956 to 9th December, 1956
19 days.

OBJECTS: (i) Consolidation of Administration Influence.
(ii) Revision and Compilation of Census stats.
(iii) Extension of Administration Influence.

ATTACHED: Appendix "A" - Census and Statistics.
Appendix "B" - Anthropological Data.
Appendix "C" - Report on Police personnel.

MAP REFERENCE: Army 4miles:1 inch - Aitape - (v) D.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
18th December, 1956.

INTRODUCTION:

The last Administration patrol (also the first) to the interior of the Border Mountains was in November, 1952. It was decided to conduct a somewhat belated 'follow-up' patrol to that area and also to try and push a little further west, if possible. The patrol was to move north from the station over the lowland plains until the SUKARA River was reached, from whence an effort would be made to move as far west as possible - the Dutch International Border being the limit.

A census revision was to be conducted at those villages where this was possible and the patrol was also to try and compile the initial census of as many villages as possible. The patrol was not very successful in this aim, mainly because of lack of guides and interpreters. Because of this the patrol was not able to advise the peoples of its imminent arrival at their village.

It had been anticipated that this patrol would be able to cover the Eastern Border Mountains area as well. However the party neither had the time nor the food to accomplish this.

The patrol is considered to have been satisfactory in that friendly relations were established with all villages visited. Another consolidatory patrol to this area within the next six months would be of great benefit.

DIARY.Wednesday, 21st November, 1956

No.1

Timetable:

Dep. Station	0750	
At Faringi Rv.	0945	- 1015
Arr. AMINI	1125.	

An easy days walk, for the most part over a good wide track. The village almost deserted on arrival. As no census revision had taken place here since 1951, it was decided to stay and try and contact the people. They straggled in during the day and later a successful attempt was made to revise the census.

Enough food purchased for the patrol's immediate needs.

Walking Time: 3 hrs 05 mins.

Thursday, 22nd November, 1956.

No.2

Timetable:

Dep. AMINI	0700
Rest	0830 - 0850
Arr. BIAKA	1030

Another easy days walk along a reasonable track. Once again the village appeared to be deserted. After approximately thirty minutes two men appeared and told us that the villagers would be in later. Word was sent to ~~NAME~~ IGASI as well, to try and coax them in.

(3)

During the afternoon about 40 people arrived in from both BIAKA and IGASI Villages. Talks were held and a little food purchased, but this had to be supplemented with Rive.

Walking Time: 3 hrs 10 mins.

Friday, 23rd November, 1956

No. 3

Timetable:

Dep. BIAKA	0710
Rest.	0920 - 1000
Arr. NAI	1150

A short days walk but over a very rough, and in some places ill defined track. The carriers began to lag badly towards the end. On arrival at NAI, a rather large village, the patrol was welcomed by repatriated labourers from RABAUL and KAVIENG, who proved of great assistance. The languages changes here.

Towards the evening most of the populace seemed to have assembled, so the opportunity was taken to revise the census. A great number of new names were added.

Some food was purchased but was insufficient for our needs.

Walking Time: 4 hrs.

Saturday, 24th November, 1956.

No. 4

Timetable:

Dep NAI	0655
At WOMAMATI	0910 - 1230
Arrive MOURI	1415

After breaking camp this morning, the patrol moved in a general northerly direction for about an hour thence changing direction to the North west to arrive at the village of WOMAMATI. The patrol spent some time here waiting to see if any people would come in. Self and two police visited nearby gardens and found two men and one old woman. They volunteered the information that most of the populace were out in their distant gardens. On arrival back at the village two more men were found to have come in. One of these was a repatriated labourer from RABAUL. He offered to guide us on to MOURI. Waited another hour but no one else came in so patrol moved on to MOURI. Village deserted on arrival. Later a few men and women came in but insufficient to attempt to compile a census. The language changes again.

Walking Time: 4 hrs.

Sunday, 25th November, 1956

No. 5

Timetable.

Dep. MOURI	0710
At BABI Rv. Cross.	0840 - 0900
At SUKARA Rv.	1210 - 1320
Arr. WOVERAI.	1625.

Decided to move on to KWOMTARI today, however fate

decided otherwise. The walk to the BABI River was uneventful, but after crossing this stream our guide decided that he didn't know the way after all. Pushed on regardless. The tracks petered out every now and then and several major halts had to be called to re-locate them. Ran into a dead end at the SUKARA River. Cut through the bush until a suitable crossing place was found. Then followed the stream down until a faint track was found. Finally arrived at WOVERAI at 1625 hrs.

Quite a few people were found to be in residence and a little food was purchased.

Walking Time. 6 hrs 20 mins.

Monday, 26th November, 1956.

No. 5

Timetable:

Dep. WOVERAI	0830
Arr. KWONTARI	0940

Before departing this morning the village was assembled and the initial census compiled. On arrival at KWONTARI the village was found to be deserted. Self and two police left to see if anyone could be located. Returned to village at 1310 hrs having had no success. The Corporal and Constable PALITAK with two WOVERAI guides were then dispatched to search further afield. They arrived back at 1850 hrs with quite a number of villagers, who had been in far distant gardens.

Walking Time. 1 hr 10 mins.

Tuesday 27th November, 1956.

No. 7

Timetable.

Dep. KWONTARI	0800
at SUKARA Cross.	1025 - 1100
Arr. BAIBAI	1200

Before breaking camp the villagers were assembled and the census revised. Then, leaving KWONTARI travelled North West to reach the banks of the SUKARA River, which was followed for two hours before crossing to the western bank. Another hours walk brought the patrol out at the village of BAIBAI. Most of the villagers were present when the patrol arrived. The census was revised in the afternoon and talk held. Plenty of food purchased - a pleasant change!

Walking time. 3 hrs 25 mins.

Wednesday 28th November, 1956.

No. 8

Timetable:

Dep. BAIBAI	0730
Arr. PIEMI	1015.

Upon breaking camp the patrol followed the banks of the SUKARA River until the village of PIEMI was reached. Parts of the road were in fair condition, but a great deal of the time was spent walking over the river bed. Carriers spent the afternoon cleaning the road. Villagers assembled in the afternoon and the census was revised. Plenty of food available again. Mostly purchased with salt and beads.

Walking time. 2 hrs 45 mins.

Thursday, 29th November, 1956

No.9

Timetable:

Dep. PIEMI	0900
Arr. UTAI	1005

Had intended to spell the carriers today and go up to UTAI myself this morning, returning this afternoon. However the Luluai and Tul Tul of UTAI made representations re our staying the night at UTAI. It was decided to oblige. A very cordial reception was given the patrol by the villagers who assembled in the afternoon whilst the census was revised. Plenty of food once again.

Walking time. 1 hr 05 mine.

Friday, 30th November, 1956.

No.10

Timetable:

Dep. UTAI	0730
At PIEMI	0835 - 0905
Arr. YEBDIBI	1210

Upon breaking camp followed the SUKARA River down to PIEMI. Thence proceeding in a general West South Westerly direction, through Sago swamps and light bush until the PUARA Creek was reached. This was followed for about 15 minutes. A twenty minute walk in a South Westerly direction then brought the patrol out at the village of YEBDIBI on the banks of the IESI Creek. The road from PIEMI was in a very poor state and the patrol was forced to cut its way through in many places. Apparently this is the first time any European has been in the village and the welcome accorded the party was effusive. An initial census was easily compiled in the afternoon.

Walking Time. 4 hrs 10 mine.

Saturday, 1st December, 1956.

No.11

Timetable:

Dep. YEBDIBI	0710
At BABI Rv. Cross.	0920 - 0940
Cross FINIMBI	1010
Arr. IABERE	1125.

Broke camp and followed a westerly course until the BABI River was reached and crossed. South South Westerly then, crossing the FINIMBI Creek and coming to the seemingly deserted village of IABERE. The guides were sent out to try and find the locals, a few of whom arrived about an hour later. Self and two police investigated two fair sized tracks leading west. However one ran into a dead end in a Sago swamp and the other in a large garden.

Quite a few people had assembled towards the evening and the compilation of an initial census was undertaken. This proved a difficult task because of the lack of a good interpreter. The language again changes here. A little food purchased.

Walking Time. 3 hrs 55 mine.

Sunday, 2nd December, 1956.

No. 12

Timetable:

Dep. IABERE	0810	
At YUMORO	1000	- 1040
At SAUNU	1210	- 1245
Arr. FUNUMUNA	1515	

(AWARIGENA)

Waited this morning until the heavy rain had eased somewhat, then proceeded in a Southerly direction coming to the small hamlet of YUMORO. Only one man in residence here and he volunteered the information that the villagers were away hunting. Moved on coming to the deserted hamlet of SAUNU. The track to here had been quite reasonable, although the country was rising into the Border Mountains. Leaving here the patrol climbed for almost an hour, then followed along the tops of ridges, descending eventually to the large village of AWARIGENA (13 houses). Only a few people here. Very little food purchased.

Walking time. 5 hrs 50 mins.

Monday 3rd December, 1956.

No.13.

Decided to spell the carriers today and wait to see if any more of the villagers would come in. Several police were sent out to various parts of the bush, but met with limited success. During the afternoon a dozen or so men arrived in bringing food. Among them, joy of all joys, one who could interpret. Some information was then gathered about the country to the west. He offered to accompany the patrol tomorrow. A little food purchased-best trade being beads.

Tuesday, 4th December, 1956.

No. 14.

Timetable:

Dep. AWARIGENA	0800	
At IVIEG	1020	- 1200
Arr. IVARAMINEG	1315.	

Heavy rain again delayed departure. Breaking camp followed generally westerly course along narrow ridge. The country is becoming much rougher. Arrived at IVIEG Village (15 houses), which, except for 3 old men, was deserted. Waited for an hour and three quarters before proceeding a little north of west to IVARAMINEG Village (12 houses), where camp was pitched. The village was deserted on our arrival, but during the afternoon twenty odd men and women arrived in with a little food. Talks were held with these people and some information garnered as to the country to the north and west. The names of six villages to the north were noted.

Walking Time. 3 hrs 35 mins.

(7)

Wednesday, 5th December, 1956

No. 15.

Timetable:

Dep. IVARAMINEG	0710	
At WAINERI	0900	- 1100
Arr NAINERI	1215	

After breaking camp the patrol moved in a WNW direction until the village of WAINERI (13 houses) was reached. The village was deserted, so a halt was called for two hours whilst two police and myself searched the surrounding area (in vain) to try and locate some people. Moved on then due west until the village of NAINERI was reached. Found about 25 men, women and children in residence and they accorded the party quite a welcome. This village contains two hamlets about 500 yards apart: one of 4 houses and one of 14 houses. Decided to camp here as there seemed every chance of being able to contact a great number of people - it was also raining heavily, as it has been for the last three days.

During the afternoon upwards of one hundred people arrived in at camp from the surrounding gardens. Talks were held with them regarding the aims of the Government. Plenty of food was purchased, the best trade being Cowrie shell.

Walking Time. 3 hrs 05 mins.

Thursday, 6th December, 1956.

No. 16.

Timetable:

Dep. NAINERI	0715	
At MAMURI	0950	- 1100
Arr. HUGUMUN	1240	

The lad who had been our interpreter ran away last night. Tried to encourage the local people to guide us further west but this they refused to do, but by signs showed us they were willing to lead us south. As it would have been impossible for the patrol to have proceeded west without guides - previous experience had shown what a maze of tracks there are between villages - it was decided to move south. Food is also running short. After walking for two and a half hours arrived at MAMURI village (9 houses). Stayed here for a little over two hours during which time many of the villagers arrived in. A pig was presented to the patrol and bought for an axe. This was carried on to HUGUMUN Village (8 houses) where camp was made.

Walking Time. 4 hrs 15 mins.

Friday, 7th December, 1956.

No. 17.

Timetable:

Dep. HUGUMUN	0720	
At ORUVUNUGAP	0905	- 0930
At UMENGO	1110	- 1230
At URIBIENGO	1340	- 1400
Arr. Camp	1610	

Upon breaking camp moved in a southerly direction passing through the deserted hamlets of ORUVUNUGAP and UMENGO to arrive at the village of URIBIENGO at 1400 hrs. Very few people here too, so decided to try and move on to SAKANAI No. 2. Just after crossing the EARINGI River

(8)

our guides ran away. Followed track over one range and down to a small creek, where it petered out. Decided to camp here. Sent police out to try and find the track again. Heavy rain commenced shortly after they left and they did not return tonight.

Walking time. 6 hrs 45 mins

Saturday, 8th December, 1956.

No.18

Timetable:

Dep. Camp	1105
Rest.	1240 - 1330
Arr. SAMANAI No.2	1520

Decided to wait in camp until something was heard from the police who had been sent out. At 1030 Const. PALITAK arrived back and reported that they had found the track, although they hadn't followed it all the way. Broke camp and moved off in a South easterly direction until the party came across the rest of the police who were resting near a small stream. A halt called to allow them to cook some food for themselves. Moved on to the small hamlet called SAMANAI No. 2. Camp was made.

Walking Time. 3 hrs 25 mins.

Sunday, 9th December, 1956.

No. 19

Timetable:

Dep. SAMANAI No. 2	0720
Arr. ABAU turn off	0950
At DUWO	1040
Arr, Station	1220

As food has almost run out, medical supplies and trade goods in almost the same position it was decided to return to the station today. After two and a half hours walk across broken country the ABAU turn off was reached. Proceeded on then to the deserted kunai hamlet of DUWO. From here on a good wide road back to the station. The patrol was stood down.

Walking time. 6 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

SUMMARY1. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

To discuss the Native Affairs position in the area visited, the patrol must be split into two sections. Firstly those villages visited on the fringe of the Border Mountains to the north of the station as far as UPAI and secondly those villages visited in the interior of the Border Mountains.

The first group have had contact with the Government for a number of years. Before the Green River Patrol Post was established patrols from LUMI had visited the area and in point of fact several village officials had been appointed from that station. Furthermore quite a number of the young men have been out to work on the coast - in such places as LAE, RABAUL and KAVIENG. Their return has meant that consolidation of Government influence in the area has taken place rather more quickly than could have otherwise been anticipated. Inter and Intra Village fighting seems to have disappeared entirely, the people accepting the arbitration of the Government in most matters. At the time of writing approximately 150 people from this area have arrived at this station to take part in the Christmas festivities.

For all that may be said regarding the pro Government attitude of these people the fact still remains that they are a lazy arrogant group, steeped in superstition. It must be said that sorcery plays a major part in all their lives and it is felt that some difficulty will be met when aggressive steps are taken to wipe it out.

The second group visited have had very little contact with the Administration at any time. The only Government patrol to have ever visited the area did so in November, 1952 four years ago. Inter and Intra Village fighting is still rife in the area and many more patrol will have to visit them before any headway will be made in this direction. The peoples were warned of the Governments attitude towards fighting but nevertheless these words of wisdom made no apparent impression whatsoever, upon the primitive mind.

In most villages, as was to be expected, the people ran away into the bush when they sighted the patrol. It took in most instances a great deal of coaxing to bring them back again.

For some obscure reason these people differ entirely from the first group. They are energetic, relatively clean, and show initiative in the way they organise their lives. Here, too, the fear of sorcery has a very real grip on all their minds and to a certain extent their activities are controlled by it.

It had been hoped to try & get a few lads to accompany the patrol back to the station for a grounding in pidgin English and for a general schooling in the ways of the Administration. Although a few volunteered they ran away as soon as the patrol passed into the country of people unfriendly to their own village.

TOPOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The first area crossed by the patrol was a lowland plain, heavily forested and in parts swampy. Leaving BIAKA and travelling towards the village of NAI, the country rises into the Border Mountains. The terrain is flat again from WOVERAL to UTAL. From UTAL the patrol moved up into the Border Mountains. Although the country was very hilly, no actual difficult walking confronted the patrol until it left HUGUMUN Village. As the upper FARINGI River was approached the country became very broken and much rougher. It is believed that the further south one goes the rougher the country becomes.

The tracks on the whole, were shocking and this was one of the most difficult features of the patrol. Where villages are separated by long distances the tracks either tend to fade out completely or fan out into a multiplicity of hunting paths - making guides most essential.

A good view of the country to the west is had from both NAINERI AND HUGUMUN Villages. The area seems to consist of low undulating hills.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

The people of the plains do not seem to worry unduly about building gardens. Their staple is sago, which is plentiful. The gardens seen were small and appeared to have been neglected ever since the crops were planted.

The Hills people on the other hand tend large gardens and although sago is still plentiful, it does not appear to be the staple, being replaced by bananas, yam, Tapioca and Taro. The gardens are communal to the extent that everyone in the village helps in the initial clearing and burning off. The plots are then apportioned out and from then on each plot is cared for by an individual of a family. Throughout the whole years the gardens are kept clean and tidy, very few weeds being allowed to grow. The produce is of a very high quality, much better than anything seen on the plains.

A mixture of crops is usually sown. These consist of Bananas, Taro (not Kaog Kong), Yam, Pit Pit, Tapioca and Sugar Cane. Very little sweet potatoe is grown.

There are usually quite a number of food trees planted near the village. Of these the main are Coconuts, Bread Fruit, Pandanus, Paw paw, and Betel Nut.

A lot of tobacco is planted in the gardens and this is always tended with the utmost care. The leaf produced is rather large and is to be compared with that seen in the Highland regions.

The only stock in the area is the pig and of these very little was seen, probably because they thought the patrol might appropriate them.

Hunting seems to be one of the major pastimes of the villagers. The forest abounds with game of all kinds, including wild pig and cassowary.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of the people in the plains is not good, although only 33 deaths were recorded out of a total censused population of 575. The people seem to suffer mainly with Yaws and Tropical Ulcers of which countless cases were treated by this patrol. Malaria is another common illness among the people and a few cases of Filariasis were noted.

The people of the Hills seem to be less affected with these common ailments. Although it is more than possible that the sick were hiding in the bush at the time of our visit. There is every reason why these people should be healthy of course. The climate in itself is much better and the Mountain region is free from mosquitoes.

The villages on the plains are anything but clean whereas the villages in the mountains are just the opposite. In both areas latrines are absent.

Even this area which is probably one of the healthiest in the whole of the district controlled from Green River Patrol Post, would benefit from a Medical Patrol, which would doubtless help greatly in the consolidation of Administration influence in the area.

Native Medical Orderly MARIN, even though his knowledge of medicines and their application is almost nil, did a good job on this patrol. He has the patience needed to deal with these primitive people.

VILLAGES.

The villages of the plains people are small, sometimes consisting of two or more hamlets. The houses which are of medium size are built up off the ground - this seems to be a new idea, introduced by repatriated labourers no doubt. There is no obvious planning in the construction of a village, houses being built in any spot depending more or less on the whim of the builder. No attempt seems to be made to keep the village clean or the grass cut. It was very noticeable in some places that the village had been specially cleaned for the benefit of the patrol. In other villages apparently the people just didn't care.

The villages of the Mountain people differ vastly from those of the lowlanders. The houses are built either on the outskirts of a circle or a square and are so close together that the eaves touch. The square or circle around which the houses are built serves as a dancing ground and as such is always kept clean and free of weeds. The villages are almost invariably built on the top of a high ridge, the houses being constructed so that the front

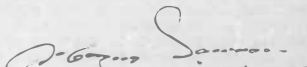
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verandah overlooks the surrounding countryside.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most of the villages in the plains area have a Luluai and/or a Tul Tul. It is believed though that most of these are unofficial appointments. It is believed that AMINI, BOSAKI and BIAKA officials were appointed from this office; KWOMTARI and WOVERAI from LUMI; PIEMI and UTAI from VANIMO. All the officials seem to have a reasonable idea of what their position entails.

There are no officials at all in the Interior Border Mountains region nor are any recommendations made as yet.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
18th December, 1956.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Green River Patrol Report.

No. 3 of 1956/57

APPENDIX " A "

Census and Statistics.

Previous to this patrol the census of some villages had been attempted but in all cases the statistics compiled were incomplete. The patrol was able to check the census in seven villages and compiled an initial census in another five villages. Had the time (and food) been available it is quite possible that a census could have been compiled in most villages. This would have meant staying in each village four and couple of days to contact the people, who are still very nervous and somewhat wary of Government patrols.

In all villages visited an estimate of the population was made from facts gleaned through conversation with those people present, the size of the gardens and the number of houses. The estimated figures are as follows:

WONAMATI	40	MOURI	45
TUMORO	30	SAUNU	30
AWARIGEMA	110	IVIEG	120
IVARAMINAG	90	WAINERI	120
NAIHERI	150	MAMURI	90
HUGUMUN	120	ORUVUHUGAP	60
UMENGO	75	URIBIENGO	90

TOTAL 1170

Those villages not visited by this patrol, but which have been visited previously are:

KAMAR, OUWENI, KAMBRIABI, FIFIA, KWARAMUN,
MAKAO, MEREWI, AKRANI, UNIWABI, SENAGIABI
BIBHARI, WAMIABI, BARIBARI.

Those villages of whose location the patrol was advised but did not visit and which have not been visited previously are:

North of IVARAMINAG: IBARAGUM, BEBAN, WAMURU, IABA,
BARAGEI.

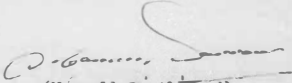
West of IVARAMINAG: SIRAMINAG, KWARIFINO, AKINARI,
KUNPAPA, AMSINARI, WIHAMBIRI.

Taking a conservative average of 60 per village this gives a total of 1560 for those villages not visited. A reasonable estimate of then of what can be called the BORDER MOUNTAINS Census Division excluding KWOMTARI and the plains villages would be 3,000. The whole of the area should probably, be split into three Census Division, namely: KWOMTARI (could be split further); NAI (Eastern Border Mountains) and INTERIOR BORDER MOUNTAINS.

(ii)

APPENDIX "A" (cont.)

Admittedly this is not a large population, but it is probably the largest concentration of people in the Green River area. It may be that later one of the Missions will become interested enough to establish a station.


(Maxwell B. Atwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.

18th December, 1956.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Green River Patrol Report

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APPENDIX "B"

Anthropological Data.

Various aspects of the culture of the plains people have been described before. From the descriptions given nothing seems to have changed, with the exception that there is now a great deal of steel etc in the area and that most people wear the lava lava - these were probably donned for the patrols benefit. Any further remarks about the culture of these people would be superfluous.

The Hills people are of a contrasting physical appearance to their eastern neighbours. They have a somewhat paler complexion, high cheek bones, are of medium height and slim build. The clothing and artefacts of both groups are very similar. The main difference between these two groups are

- (i) The Hills people are primarily gardeners and
- (ii) They have permanent villages.

Very little steel has yet reached this area and as a matter of fact there were only four or five axes seen in the whole of the villages visited in the interior. The same can be said regarding clothing - rarely was a calico lava lava seen. The men still retain the gourd covering the penis whilst the women wear a small string skirt.

Stangely enough these people do not wear many ornaments. Slivers of bone and cane are stuck through the nose whilst pieces of dried intestine are hung from the pierced ears. Armlets and garters of plaited cane are also common. Sometimes necklaces of pigs teeth or cowrie shell are worn. It was noticeable that there was very little cowrie shell in the area and consequently it was found to be very good trade, together with seed beads. Salt was not very much favoured.

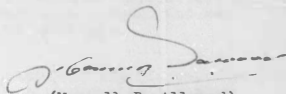
Very little was seen of the ceremonial life of the native. In the plains the ceremonial life is ventred around a Tamberan house which from outward appearance is no different to any other house in the village. Inside are kept all the sacred objects, head dresses, etc. The Mountain people do not use a house but have a small enclosure at one end of the village, inside of which are several lean to type shacks. The headresses of the lowlanders is very imposing, being about 12 feet high. It is made from Sago palm spathes, various leaves, flowers and cassowary feathers. As to whether there are any of these headresses in the Border Mountains area it is not known. However no sign of them was seen, if they do exist. Many Bird-of-Paradise plumes were seen in the hills and it is probable that for a dance the people bedeck themselves with these. The drums seen were quite large and reasonably well decorated. Several of the 'fish-mouth' type were noticed.

(ii)

APPENDIX "B" (cont)

The people seem to follow the usual three pursuits: hunting; food-collecting; and dancing. Even though the villages in the mountains are permanent it is very rarely that all the villagers are in residence at the one time. They have their small garden and Hunting houses.

It was appear that as yet there has been very little inter marriage among the groups.



(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
18th December, 1956.

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA

Green River Patrol Report.

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APPENDIX "C"

Report on Members of R.P.&. N. G. Constabulary.

No. 2198 L/Cpl. SIMON. A very capable N.C.O., and an excellent bushman. Has a very good command and was invaluable to this patrol in many ways.

No. 4038 Const. KUPU. Has plenty of experience, initiative and intelligence. However he is not a good bushman.

No. 7383 Const. PALITAK. An excellent bushman. Capable and intelligent. Will make a good N.C.O.

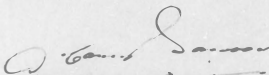
No. 7942. Const. TEGA. Conduct and bearing good. Did a good job.

No. 8132 Const. KORO. Lazy, arrogant and lacking in patrol experience. Is not a patrol policeman and never will be.

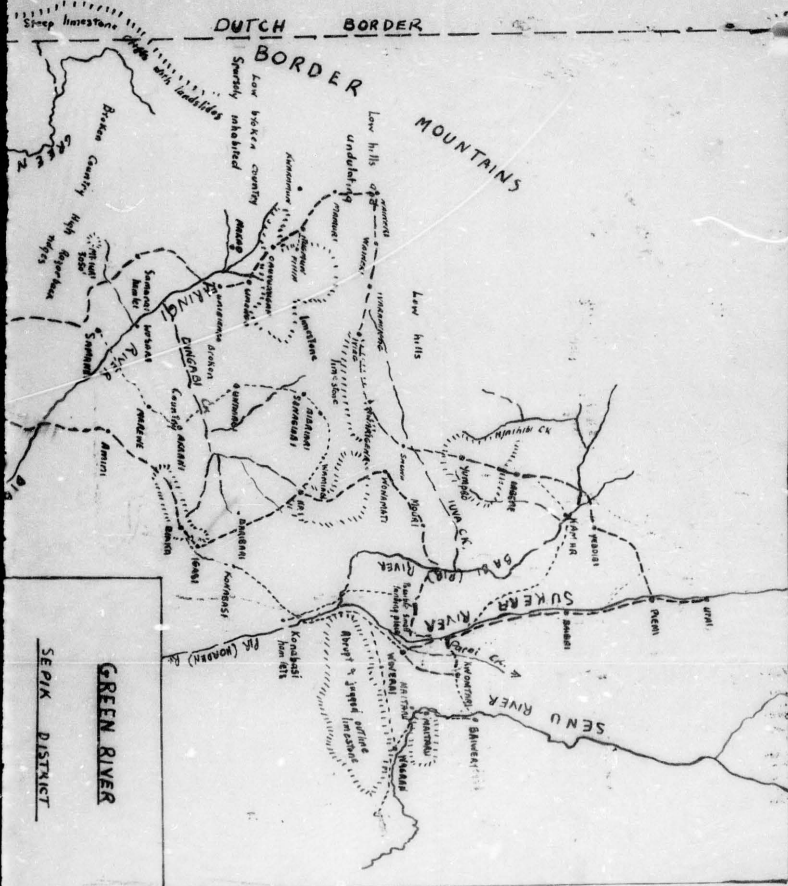
No. 9412. Const. SIAUK. Conduct and bearing excellent. With a little more experience will make a good patrol policeman.

9413. Const. NAFUWARAM. Not noticed. A retiring type.

No. 9414. Const. WIRING. Conduct and bearing good. Has not sufficient patience with primitive peoples. Is of a cheerful disposition. Will improve.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
18th December, 1956.



GREEN RIVER
SEPIK DISTRICT

30/11/53



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SPECIAL PATROL

PATROL REPORT

District of GREEN RIVER (SEPIK) Report No. 4 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by Maxwell B. Allwood Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled AKRANI - MEREWE.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

RP&NGC	10
Natives	Health 1 (MMO MARIE)
Carriers	25

Duration—From 26./12/1956 to 4./1/1957

Number of Days TEN (10)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August./1952

Medical Nil /19.....

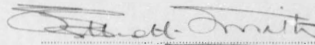
Map Reference ATTY. strat. Aitape. (V) D

Objects of Patrol To establish friendly relation with the AKRANI People.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/1/1957


District Commissioner

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

Amount Paid from Trust Fund £.....

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

(Copy)

NLB:33/27-682

17th April, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEW IRELAND.



DEATHS OF EMPLOYEES - ARIGUA PLANTATION

Your memorandum WSW:37-1/98 dated 17th January, 1957, refers. An earlier reply has not been given owing to the need for thorough investigation of the circumstances which lead to the deaths of three recruits upon their arrival at Arigua Plantation.

2. These investigations have been completed, and have failed to pin-down specific blame or neglect to any individual or organisation concerned with the recruitment and transport of the recruits to Arigua, although there is an obvious collective responsibility.

3. Action to terminate the agreements of the present employees remaining at Arigua and their early repatriation would result in these unfortunates returning home empty-handed with a consequent loss of prestige to themselves, to the Administration, and to the employment system.

4. While appreciating the special Native Administration situation, which does not arise from the recruitment of these natives, I am still unable to see the justification for recommending an ex-gratia payment by the Administration. At the same time I consider that any patrol re-entering the area should be equipped with adequate trade items of a useful nature, thereby enabling the officer concerned to meet any situation which may arise.

(A. A. ROBERTS)
Director of Native Affairs

*Security Mr. Chapman
8/4 BWS*

Copy for NA: 30/11/55 ← Mr. Seayard

pul

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M P

NA. 30.11.48


30th April, 1957

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

Green River P/E. No. 4 of 56/51.

The above mentioned is acknowledged with thanks.

A decision regarding the repatriation of the recruits
will be made as soon as reports are received from Rabaul
and Lita.

(A.A.Roberts) 
Director.

Note

Re enclosed Patrol Report No. Green River 9 of 5/27/57

Action is in hand on file N.B. 33/27 to obtain reports from Rahml and Kretz on the circumstances surrounding the movement of these recruits, when a decision will be made concerning the repatriation of the surviving recruits. Copies of correspondence will be made available for this file.

The action as above follows from discussions between C of D, Gant and Director.

~~For Amalgam~~ 23/1
a/EO (4)



Requires
copy of
reports
in action
this memo. (10)4

pul

30/1/48

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



NEW P.R. GHE. 4/56-57/90

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
MORABE

16th January, 1957

CONFIDENTIAL

Officer-in-Charge,
GREEN RIVER

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER NO. 4/56-57

Although your patrol was not successful in its main objective, I believe that you did all that was possible under the circumstances and I should like to congratulate you on your investigation and analysis of the situation there and on the recommendations which you have made for bringing the area back to normal.

I have made arrangements to send the woman ANAMI to Green River next week. You should adjust the matter of the payment of marriage wealth so that both the AMIMI and AKRAI people are satisfied, if necessary using Administration trade goods.

The Director has been requested to arrange the repatriation of the AKRAI and MEREMT men as soon as possible - I anticipate that in view of the situation, you will have them before you leave on patrol.

I agree entirely that compensation must be paid for the deaths of the three recruits and I will advise you later what form this will take.

F.P. KA'D
(F.P. KA'D)
a/District Officer.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER NO. 4/56-57

For your information I enclose original one of this Report, together with a copy of my comments to the Officer-in-Charge, Green River.

Under separate cover, W/M 31-3-1/91, I am writing you further on this matter and I should greatly appreciate your support in arranging the return of the recruits to Green River.

F.P. KA'D
(F.P. KA'D)
a/District Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MEM P.A. GRG. 4/26-27/90

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WENAK

16th January, 1957

CONFIDENTIAL

Officer-in-Charge,
GREEN RIVER

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER No. 4/26-27

Although your patrol was not successful in its main objective, I believe that you did all that was possible under the circumstances and I should like to congratulate you on your investigation and analysis of the situation there and on the recommendations which you have made for bringing the area back to normal.

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The Director has been requested to arrange the repatriation of the AKRANI and MEREKE men as soon as possible - I anticipate that in view of the situation, you will have them before you leave on patrol.

I agree entirely that compensation must be paid for the deaths of the three recruits and I will advise you later what form this will take.

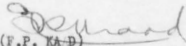
(F.P. HAD)
s/District Officer.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER NO. 4/26-27

For your information I enclose original one of this Report, together with a copy of my comments to the Officer-in-Charge, Green River.

Under separate cover, W# 31-3-1/91, I am writing you further on this matter and I should greatly appreciate your support in arranging the return of the recruits to Green River.


(F.P. HAD)
s/District Officer.

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20/1/48 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

WNEW 31-3-1/91



CONFIDENTIAL

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WELAK

16th January, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

AKRANI INCIDENT - GREEN RIVER

I forward herewith a copy of GRE 11-5-2/45 of 17th December, WEW 31-1/2053 of 19th December, 1956 unnumbered letter from Green River of 19th December and Patrol Report Green River No. 4 of 1956-57.

This correspondence was the result of an investigation which was commenced upon receipt of information that three recruits from the AKRANI area had died upon arrival at their place of employment and that the remaining twenty-five (25) of the group had been admitted to hospital.

I understand that Mr. Adrian Gale was at Green River when the earlier incidents occurred. He has now left the Administration and I do not think much will be gained by raking over these events, either in respect of Mr. Gale or the police concerned. I am much more interested in the present situation and restoring it to normal as soon as possible.

Mr. Allwood's first attempt to make new contact with the AKRANI has been unsuccessful and I doubt if similar attempts based on the same plan will have any other effect than to put more policemen in hospital with feet pierced by bamboo splinters.

It is essential to make contact in some other way and I propose to do this with the woman AWAMI who will be sent into Green River next week.

However, if we are not extremely careful any good which this will do will be cancelled when the people learn of the deaths of the three recruits. I believe that we can best maintain and strengthen our contact by bringing back the recruits mentioned by Mr. Allwood, allowing them to break the news of the deaths and then paying compensation in trade to the relatives of the deceased.

I therefore strongly recommend that you arrange for the District Commissioner, Sohanc to terminate the agreements of the following men now employed at ANIGUA Plantation and to repatriate them as a matter of urgency i.e. if they are still alive.

- ANGABINI of AKRANI VILLAGE
- SABAI " " "
- URAWI " " "
- MORABU " " "
- NOGABI " " "
- ABARENI " " "
- ABDWA " " "

any men of MEREWE Village (I regret that I am unable to give you the names of the latter, as they have been attested under different village names).

I understand that £15 month of trade would cover the compensation for death normally paid in the area and I ask that an ex gratia grant of £45 be made available for this purpose.

I am dealing with the subject of responsibility for the deaths under separate correspondence. I think that that is a matter which can be settled in due course - which is certainly not the case in regard to the native situation.

I should be glad of your further urgent advice in this matter, please.

F.P. Kaad

(F.P. KAAD)
District Officer.

cc. Officer-in-Charge, Green River.

File. A.3

Department of the Administrator,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

17th January, 1951.

Minute to:

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

I have read Mr. Kaad's recommendation contained in this memorandum addressed to you. The proposals are extremely well balanced and have my complete concurrence. I feel that if the recommendations are accepted, it will go a long way to settling this unfortunate matter.

S. Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA



ref: G.E 30-1/54

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

6th January, 1957.

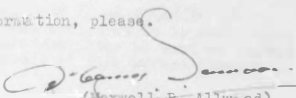
The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report - Green River 4 of 1956/57.

Please find enclosed three (3) copies of the above patrol report, also claim for camping allowance submitted by myself covering the period of the patrol.

It would be appreciated if one (1) copy of the Report could be forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, AMBUKTI together with any comments that you think relevant.

For your information, please.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Officer in Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref:

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

19th December, 1956.

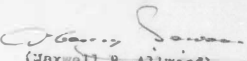
The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AKRANI INCIDENT.

Your confidential letter 31-1/2053 of
even date is acknowledged with thanks.

I have not been able to find out any of
the names of the recruits in question. However it is
considered that if some of these could be sent back direct
to this station, the task of informing the villagers of the
deaths reported would be much simpler. However I do not
intend mentioning this matter whilst in the area. I will
endeavour to obtain the names of the most influential of the
recruits and it would be appreciated if these could be
returned to this station to arrive here before the end of
January when it anticipated that a routine patrol of the
eastern Border Mountains area will be made.

It would also be appreciated if you
could advise the recruiters in LUMI that it is considered
common courtesy when a native recruiter is sent to recruit
labour from this area, he report at this office first.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Officer in Charge.

Copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref 31-1/2053

CONFIDENTIAL

District Office,
WENAK

19th December, 1956.

The Officer-in-Charge,
GREEN RIVER.

AKRANI INCIDENT

I would like to thank you for your very comprehensive confidential letter on this subject.

For your information, in early October, 28 natives were attested at LUMI for work in BOUGAINVILLE. When they arrived 14 days later, two of them died and the remaining 26 were admitted to hospital with broncho-pneumonia. A third died soon after. Several of the recruits were from the AKRANI area and, although I have not been able to find out the names of the deceased, it is possible that they are from the village itself.

In view of the previous history you have outlined, it is essential that we make friendly contact and win the people's confidence before information of the recent deaths reaches the area. The question of telling them the unfortunate news will be delayed. I have in mind trying to get back some or all of the recruits. Your views on this, more especially the names of any particular men you may require, are urgently requested. You could send a runner with a message to the Mission to pass it on.

Having established friendly relations, I would like you to endeavour to reconcile the AMINI and AKRANI - you may be able to arrange for some compensation to be paid for the killings and the matter settled in that way.

You will thoroughly investigate the extraordinary allegations contained in the rumours you have heard, and make a full report including, if the allegations are true, what steps you consider we should take to rehabilitate ourselves in the eyes of these people, not only in the way of compensation but in any other way.

At all costs, remember that peaceful contact with a view to a final just settlement and permanent restoration of friendly relations is our objective.

To assist you in this work I am sending out SGT. MANOWAMBI upon whom you can place full reliance.

Sgd. (F.P. K&D)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. GRE 11-5-2/45

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District,

17th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AKRANI INCIDENT.

Whilst I was absent from the station on patrol it is believed that you had a conversation with Mr. M. Wood, in which you stated that 15 indentured labour from AKRANI village had died and asked Mr. Wood to investigate the matter if possible and report whether any villagers had died within the last few months. This was done, two Police constables being sent to AKRANI. Unfortunately, or as it later turned out, fortunately they went via SAMANAI and MEREWI villages and were consequently guided to an old and deserted hamlet of AKRANI. Not finding anyone in the village, and being somewhat inexperienced in such matters, they returned immediately to the station, first inquiring though from the villagers of MEREWI whether there had been any sickness at AKRANI during the past few months. They were told that 5 men, 5 women and 1 female child had died within the last six months and they were also told that the AKRANI people believed these deaths to have resulted from sorcery which the village of ANIWAEI is supposed to have made against them.

WEW 1068 of 10th December, 1956 refers.

It was requested in the above that some AKRANI people be present on the station for examination and questioning by the District Medical Officer who was to visit this station some time during this week. Accordingly 3 police under Cpl. PASU were sent to AKRANI - this time via ANINI village. The Police were not told of the death of the recruits although they knew that they were to try and bring in some of the villagers for medical examination. On arrival at ANINI the villagers told them that they would lead them to the new village of AKRANI - the old site had been abandoned because of the deaths of 11 people through alleged sorcery.

As the party was nearing the village several warning arrows were fired. The Corporal, through an interpreter, told them that he was going to the village and would talk to them there. The party then entered the village itself, which was surrounded by this time. A lot more arrows were loosed but no-one was injured, which leads me to the belief that the people of AKRANI were only trying to frighten the party away. They told the Corporal that if he did not leave he and the rest of his party would be killed. The villagers were told that the only reason that they (the police) had come up was to take some of them back to the station for a medical check. This they refused to believe saying that the Government would gaoil them when they arrived on the station just as they had done before. The Corporal was also told that


if the Patrol Officer came up his party too would be attacked. As the villagers would not relent in their aggressive attitude the Corporal decided to beat a retreat, leaving in the precincts of the village some few small gifts.

This trouble has been brewing for a long time. As far as can be ascertained it all started back in 1952. The story, gleaned from numerous conversations with the police and local villagers is as follows:-

In 1952 a man and woman committed adultery. The man belonged to AMINI village whilst the woman belonged to AKKANI. The husband enlisted the help of some of his friends and killed the male offender, which started trouble between the two groups. The Patrol Officer left the station and tried to straighten the trouble out. He was forced to make 5 or 6 arrests. However shortly after this the patrol officer left the station and went to Wewak. The prisoners all escaped (even though they were handcuffed). The police on the station frightened at the thought of the wrath of the Officer when he returned to the station decided to try and recapture the prisoners. An expedition set out for AKKANI. The villagers, of course, were not there when the police arrived, having heard apparently of the impending visit. Later that day the village was surrounded and the police told to get out, several warning arrows being fired. The police retaliated with rifle fire killing at least 3 natives. The police once again afraid of the consequences of their actions decided not to say anything about the incident to the Officer on his return. No patrol has been to this area since.

One of the men that Corporal PAGU saw had a withered hand caused, so he shouted to the Cpl, by handcuffs which had tightened on his hand whilst he was trying to get them off. It had taken weeks to do so and his hand having suffered much during these weeks just withered up. For this, apparently, he does not intend forgiving the Government.

With your approval, I intend proceeding to the area as soon as possible and staying for about two weeks or more if at the end of that time it is considered advisable. No attempt will be made at first to enter the village or contact the natives. A base camp will be established ~~and~~ at a nearby village, gradual contact will then be established and a complete investigation made concerning the apparent unrest. It is not intended to make any arrests.


(Maxwell E. Allwood)
Officer in Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT -

No. 4 - 56/57

SPECIAL PATROL

Area Patrolled: AKRANI - MERAWE area.

Duration: 26th December, 1956 to 4th January, 1957
- 10 days.

Personnel: Europeans: Maxwell B. Allwood, Patrol Officer.

Natives:

RP&NGC.....	10
Health.....	1
Carriers.....	25

Objects of Patrol: To try and establish a friendly relationship between the people and the Administration.

Appendices: "A" Report on Police Personnel.

Maxwell B. Allwood
(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer

Green River Patrol Post.
5th January, 1957.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was undertaken after a police patrol had been attacked by the AKRANI people in the vicinity of their village. The attack took place on the 10th December, 1956.

Word had been received from the District Office, Wewak that 3 recruits from the AKRANI area had died shortly after being signed on. The cause of the deaths was apparently Broncho-pneumonia. It was requested that several police be sent up to the village to see whether any deaths had occurred there within the preceding few months. Accordingly three police were despatched immediately. On their return they reported that the village was deserted and from appearances had not been inhabited for some time. They questioned the MEREWI villagers who reported that seven deaths had occurred within the last six months.

Advice was then received that the District Medical Officer intended visiting this station and would appreciate it if some of the AKRANI people could be brought in for examination and questioning. Accordingly Corporal PAGU and two police constables were despatched to try and contact the people and induce some of them to come into the station. He was instructed to go via AMINI village rather than via SAMANAI, which road the previous squad of police had taken. The Amini people led the police on to the new village that the Akrani people were building. It was here that they were attacked. No injuries were sustained by either side. The police returned immediately to the station. The reason given to Pagu by the Villagers for the attack is contained in the body of this report.

This patrol met with very limited success, as will be shown later. The patrol was forced to withdraw because of lack of food and serious injuries to the feet of two of the police.

DIARY.

Wednesday, 26th December, 1956.

No.1

Departing the station at 0900 hrs the patrol moved over a very wet track to the PARINGI River. Almost four hours were spent here making rafts to ferry the cargo across the river was running a banker. Moved on then to AMINI Village, arriving at 1615 hrs. The road for most of the way was from ankle to knee deep in water.

Most of the villagers were present but the patrol was unable to gain any further information regarding AKRANI.

Thursday, 27th December, 1956.

No. 2.

Broke camp at 0900 hrs moving over a slushy track to arrive at BIAKA village at 1145 hrs.

The village was deserted on arrival, but later on quite a few of the villagers arrived in. Talks were held, especially with the wife of the headman who is an AKRANI woman. Unable to gain very much further information.

Friday, 28th December, 1956.

No.3

Departed BIAKA 0830 hrs and returned to AMINI where all the people that had gone to AKRANI with Corporal PAGU previously were rounded up and their stories checked.

Decided to move on to MEREWE Village tomorrow, rather than try and contact the AKRANI people from here, as there seems to be a certain amount of hostility between the two groups.

Saturday, 29th December, 1956.

No.4

Broke camp at AMINI at 0800 hrs and walked over rising country until the village of MEREWE was reached at 1045 hrs. The village was deserted on our arrival. From the smoldering embers still in the fires and the small pieces of freshly cooked food that had been dropped, we presumed that ~~and~~ they had run away on hearing of our approach.

Sent three police out to see if they could find any trace of the villagers, then pitched camp. Police returned in the late afternoon without having had any success.

Sunday, 30th December, 1956.

No.5

Decided to stay here today to try and contact the MEREWE peoples who are known to be friendly toward the AKRANI's. Sent out four police under Corporal PAGU to see if they could find any trace of the villagers. Returned late afternoon and reported that they had found a spot where it appeared that a group of people slept last night. They followed their tracks until they petered out and then returned to camp. It appears that this group was heading for the headwaters of the FARLINGI River. No Government patrol had yet had success in contacting this group.

Monday, 31st December, 1956.

No.6

Breaking camp at 0800 hrs the patrol moved over hilly country to arrive at the old deserted village of AKRANI at 1010 hrs. 1130 hrs moved on to the new AKRANI village arriving at 1235 hrs. Found this village to be deserted too - from appearances it would seem that the populace moved out a couple of days ago! Decided to camp in the village to try and contact the people.

Sergeant MANAWAMBI's foot was badly injured today when he stepped onto some bamboo splinters which had been concealed in the ground.

Tuesday, 1st January, 1957 and
Wednesday 2nd January, 1957.

Nos.7-8

Police squads sent out both days to try and contact the people. Today they came upon a group of 5 men and 4 women who, except for 2 of the women, ran away upon sighting them. The two women were brought back to camp for questioning. They gave us some enlightening information. Constable WAITAIP suffered the same fate as MANAWAMBI gashing his foot badly.

Thursday, 3rd January, 1956.

No.9

Having taken everything into consideration, it was decided to return to the station. The first leg to AMINI being completed today. Progress was slow as Constable WAITAIP's leg was in such a condition that he had to be carried. The track was very bad and ill defined. Arrived at AMINI at 1455 hrs having left AKRANI at 0800 hrs. Both women mentioned yesterday were given goodwill presents and told to explain to the others our peaceful intentions.

Friday, 4th January, 1956.

No.10

Delayed somewhat this morning because of heavy rain. Departed AMINI at 0845 hrs to arrive back at the station at 1445 hrs. Quite some time had to be spent at the FARINGI River again, which was well over its banks. The whole of the track from the FARINGI River to the kumai of the station was covered in water which in some places was 5 feet deep.

The patrol was stood down.

S U M M A R Y

1. The reason given Corporal PAGU for the attack (the facts being obtained from both AMINI and AKRANI people) was as follows:

In late 1952 a man from AKRANI killed a man from AMINI over the latter's wife who was an AKRANI woman. The reason for this murder is somewhat obscure to say the least. However the AMINI people came into the station and complained to the Officer then here, who went up to AKRANI and apprehended five or six men, bring them back to the gaol at the station. When the Officer was absent these prisoners escaped and fled back to their village. The police fearing the wrath of the Officer when he returned and found the prisoners gone decided to try and recapture them. The villagers heard that the police were coming and fled into the bush. The police followed, finally tracking some of them down. The villagers frightened of what would happen to them fired several arrows at the police who retaliated by firing upon them, killing 3 people (this fact was later proved incorrect by this patrol). Nothing further seems to have been done and since then no Government patrols have been to the area.

2. It was hoped that this patrol would be able to find one village friendly with the AKRANI people and use it as a base camp to contact these people. However none of the four villages around AKRANI are friendly with them. This village had been in league with MEREWI village until several months ago when a group of men from AKRANI descended on the MEREWI gardens killing one woman. The facts about this killing are very vague and investigation of same will have to wait until friendly relations are established with both groups.

The patrol was forced to move into the village of AKRANI itself and operate from there. It would appear from the state of the gardens, houses etc that the old village has been deserted for about 9-12 months, whilst the building of the new village, in which the patrol camped, could only have been begun about 3 months ago. The number of small houses about the bush would seem to account for this delay.

3. Nothing was seen of these people until the afternoon of the 2nd January, despite the fact that the police had been combing the area. A detachment of police under Corporal PAGU came across 5 men and 4 women in a small clearing in the bush. As soon as they heard the police they attempted to run away. Fortunately 2 of the women were caught and brought back to camp where they were closely questioned.

It seems as though the story told to PAGU in the first instance is essentially correct, except that no one was killed by the police in the fighting. Three people had fallen to the ground when the firing began but these apparently had been feigning death. The people had attacked the police because they thought that they were going to be arrested again.

An interesting sidelight on this is that when the prisoners escaped they still had their handcuffs on. One of the men in trying to get his off had tightened it to such a degree that the circulation of blood was cut off to his hand, which has since withered and is completely useless.

4. The people are also very angry about what happened to the woman whose AMINI husband was killed. Apparently she was taken to the station as a witness against the men who were arrested. She later married one of the police on the station, a Constable WAREK, who is at present believed to be in the MADANG gaol.

No payment was received by the AKRANI people when she married. Apparently though the generous-hearted WAREK sent two axes to Green River station when he was transferred to Wewak, as payment of the bride price. These were given to the Lulua of AMINI who kept them because the AKRANI people had not refunded any part of the original bride price (2 strings of dogs' teeth and 1 string of bangles) on the death of the husband. However the AKRANI people maintain that the woman was stolen by the Government, something, which, apparently, they are not prepared to forget.

5. I should say that the deaths of the recruits had nothing whatsoever to do with the village of AKRANI itself. There have been no deaths apparently for some months now, and the seven which were reported before must have taken place before the old village site was deserted, for the village was deserted because of these deaths. The village to be in the state that it now is, must have been deserted some nine months ago at least. The AKRANI people attribute these deaths to sorcery.

No mention was made of the deaths of the three recruits. It is maintained that first we must establish a basis of friendly relationship between the Administration and the AKRANI people. Furthermore it is not known for certain whether the deceased actually came from the village in ~~question~~ question.

The names of the AKRANI men who were recruited are: ANGABINI, SABAN, URAWI, MORABU, NOGABI, ABARENI and ABIMA.

6. The following recommendations are made:

(a) That the woman, AWAMI, wife of Constable WAREK, who is at present living with her husband's relations at TEREBU be returned to her village for a stay of one or two months.

(b) That some, or preferably all, of the recruits from this village and any that there may be from MEREWE Village be returned immediately to this station.

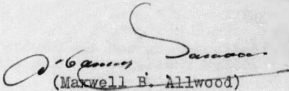
(c) That some form of compensation be paid for the deaths of the three recruits irrespective of whether the responsibility lies with the recruiter, employer, Administration or not.

(d) That at least two patrols be made to this area every year. There have been no patrols into the area since August, 1952.

Conclusion.

This patrol was not a success. It was successful only to the extent that it was able to gather together most of the facts concerning the unrest in the area. However, it did not establish friendly relations with the people. This will take time but I have no doubt that it will be eventually accomplished.

It is the intention of this officer to conduct a patrol to the Eastern Border Mountains area, including this village, commencing during the first week of February. For this reason it would be appreciated if the recruits in question could be returned to this station before then.


(Maxwell E. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
6th January, 1956.

TERRITORY OF PAKUA AND NEW GULFIA.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 4 of 1956/57

APPENDIX " A "

Report on Police Personnel.

No. 5200 Sgt. MANAWAMBI. An excellent N.C.O. Was a great help to this patrol.

No. 4137 Cpl. PAGU. Conduct and Bearing good. Is too excitable. Not an inspiring N.C.O.

No. 5178 Const/Bug. UMAEU. Conduct and bearing very good. Is a much better patrol policeman than he is a bugler.

No. 6780 Const. TIWOT. Conduct and bearing good. Another good policeman, who is always willing and energetic.

No. 6979 Const. WAJI. Conduct and bearing good. Displays ability and initiative.

No. 8122 Const. AIBCK. Conduct and bearing fair. Not particularly noticeable.

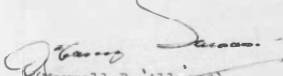
No. 8425 Const. VAKORI. Conduct and bearing excellent. An impressive bushman who will make an excellent N.C.O. later.

No. 8477 Const. MODZIP. Conduct and bearing good. Reasonable.

No. 9412. Const. SIAUK. Conduct and bearing very good. One of the younger members who is developing into a good patrol policeman.

No. 9506 Const. WAITAP. Conduct and bearing fair. Lacks intelligence.

No. 9482. Const. BASU. Conduct and bearing good. Young and inexperienced. Out of his depth. May improve.


(Maxwell B. All-cod)
PATROL OFFICER.

Green River Patrol Post.
6th January, 1957.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. GREEN RIVER No 501956-57

Patrol Conducted by Maxwell B. Allwood, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled IURI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 8
Medical 1 Carriers 30

Duration—From 18/1/1957 to 4/2/1957

Number of Days Eighteen (18)

Did Medical Assistant accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 31/7/1956

Medical NIL/18

Map Reference Sketch Map attached

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census revision 2. Extension of Administration influence 3. Consolidation of Administration influence

Director of 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 ...
.....
.....

Village Popul

Year... 1954-57.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												In		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				M
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
<u>LURI CENSUS DURING</u>																		
SANANAI	19.1.57	1	2					1							1		1	5
LURI	20.1.57	1			1								1		3	1	11	13
AJIA	22.1.57	1					1			1				2	1		1	1
TERAUWI	24.1.57									District Census Incomplete								
KAMBRIAP	26.1.57	1				1		1		1					3		33	47
PANANG-GAM	28.1.57	1	1														4	5
PONG-GW INAM	29.1.57									District Census Incomplete								
TEGIRABU	30.1.57									District Census Incomplete.								
<u>TOTALS.</u>		5	3			1	1	2	1	2	1			7	5		50	68

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....1UR1.....

Birth	MIGRANTS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
	In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number In Family	Average Age 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
														10	39	7	24	-	21	1.8	22	17	46	27	110
	1	5												22	58	24	49	2	46	2.4	49	59	63	71	261
	1	1												12	25	7	21	-	19	2.0	24	20	22	23	96
														6	11	1	7	-	7	1.4	8	4	12	8	32
	33	47												15	43	6	34	3	30	1.7	40	18	48	40	149
	4	5												8	33	1	21	1	21	1.5	28	14	33	23	102
														2	12	2	12	-	13	1.7	4	10	16	16	47
														6	24	2	24	1	21	2.0	23	18	28	27	97
	50	68			3	2	23							81	245	50	192	7	112	-	198	160	268	235	886

ala

MIGRAT

In

F

5

13

1

47

5

68

30/11/62

25th June, 1957.

District Officer,
Sepik District.

Green River Patrol Report No. 5 - 56/57

The patrol has been performed in a highly satisfactory manner and is in line with policy in continuous consolidation patrols being performed in such areas.

I observe that the young men returning from work are of great influence for good amongst these primitives.

The general attitude of these people appears to be satisfactory, even those who have in the past, been somewhat antagonistic towards the Administration.

The notes concerning the Dutch border have been brought before the notice of His Honour the Administrator, who will take such action as may be necessary. No action will be taken by you in this matter until instructions are received from Headquarters.

The people should be encouraged to live on their garden land holdings and should not be pressed to construct large formal, amalgamated villages.

What action is being taken to introduce new varieties of banana to these people?

Has the notice of the Department of Health been drawn to the latent malaria in Native Medical Orderly MARIN?

The patrol has been satisfactorily performed.

Have matters affecting Departments of Health and Agriculture been taken up at District level. If so, will you please indicate in your covering memoranda accompanying patrol reports.

PA
20/6

G.A.R.
P.C. (A.A. Roberts)
Director

DRAFT.

Secretary,

Administrator's note of June 13th, 1957,
on Green River P/B No. 5 - 16/57

With reference to the second paragraph of His Honour's memorandum on the abovementioned report I shall be grateful if you can bring to the notice of His Honour :

- (i) The file was not intended for presentation to His Honour at this stage;
- (ii) It was taken personally to the Executive Officer (International Affairs) with a view to inquiring of him if the penetration of Dutch patrols into Trust Territory might be of interest to His Honour.
- (iii) If it was considered the Report would be of interest to His Honour, and the Department of the Administrator generally, it would then be correctly presented under cover of memorandum and properly "flagged".
- (iv) The Executive Officer (International Affairs) was engaged in an interview at the time the report was taken to his office. The file was passed to him for perusal. The whereabouts of the file was duly recorded at Department of Native Affairs.
- (v) It is hoped this information will provide adequate reasons for the file reaching His Honour and the Department of the Administrator in an unsatisfactory and unprepared condition.

A. A. ROBERTS
(Director).

*Director of
opinion that
this memo. was
unnecessary. memo.
to file.
A. 24
1/2
57*

a

GRAV.

F

Star

Mr Archison dropped
this report in pm yesterday
It refers to a Dutch
patrol crossing the international
border. (5 1/2 miles inside the
demarcated N/S line). Nothing
significant.

Has been brought to attention
of 2 journals

Dr 14/6

- A.P.
1. I do not attach much significance to this Dutch penetration - however I will take it up with the Governor. I have taken the necessary extracts.
 2. I do not like the way this report is just handed about from person to person in a most unofficial way. There is a correct procedure for bringing matters before the Dept of P and myself, as it appears at the moment the Director has not yet seen this although there is a minute on it to him.

136

c. 4/6 Dutch penetration is not
 unusual within the border
 correctly defined. This instance
 does not disclose any additional
 penetration, and is not significant
 of any increased activity. P.D.N.A.

30/11/62 ✓

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P.R. GR. 5/56-57/
551

District Office,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

25th April, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTY.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1956-57.

Mr. Allwood again appears to have done a very good job, particularly in linking up with his previous patrol route, and completing our knowledge of another large area adjacent to the international border.

The matter of Dutch penetration is being taken up with Headquarters, and you will be advised further.

I hope to arrange with the District Agricultural Officer for the supply of further vegetable seeds, improved varieties of cooking and eating bananas, corn seed and sweet potatoes.

The Medical Officer is being requested to give further training to Native Medical Orderly, Marin, and to supply a good experienced Orderly in his place.

Mr. Allwood seems to worry somewhat overmuch about the absence of latrines and general village cleanliness. These are things which we must naturally encourage, but we cannot expect any marked change in customary practice for some long time to come.



JOR
(F.P. KAAD)
District Officer.

C.C. Department of Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

Original report and Camping Allowance claims are forwarded for action please.

Your attention is especially drawn to the section "Dutch Penetration" on Page 9. Would you please advise what action, if any, you desire to be taken in the case of the Native Missionary at KAMBERATORO.

I think that there will eventually be much more contact with Malay speaking people along our borders, and it is requested that six copies of some Malay language book be sent here for distribution. I have in mind something like the booklet issued by the American forces in the last war.

Edward
(F.P. KAAD)
District Officer.

*Records
your comments
Kambertoro
penetration
missionary
language book
H.C.*

District Office,
Sepik District,
WESWAL.

25th April, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1956-57.

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The matter of Dutch penetration is being taken up with Headquarters, and you will be advised further.

I hope to arrange with the District Agricultural Officer for the supply of further vegetable seeds, improved varieties of cooking and eating bananas, corn seed and sweet potatoe.

The Medical Officer is being requested to give further training to Native Medical Orderly, Marin, and to supply a good experienced Orderly in his place.

Mr. Allwood seems to worry somewhat overmuch about the absence of latrines and general village cleanliness. These are things which we must naturally encourage, but we cannot expect any marked change in customary practice for some long time to come.

(F.P. KAAD)
s/District Officer.

C.C. Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

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F. P. Kaad
(F.P. KAAD)
s/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

GREEN RIVER No. 5 of 1956/57.

Conducted By: Maxwell B. Allwood, Patrol Officer.

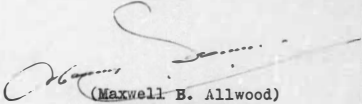
Area Patrolled: IUKI Census Division

Duration: 18th January, 1957 to 4th February, 1957.
- 18 days.

Personnel Accompanying: Europeans: Nil
Natives: EP&NG Const.....8
NMO1
Interpreter.....1
Carriers.....30

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

Appendices: "A" Dutch Map (copy).
"B" Report on Police Personnel.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
SEPIK District.

6th February, 1957.

INTRODUCTION:

The main purpose of this patrol was to follow up work done in the IURI and DUTCH BORDER areas by Green River Patrols Nos. 1 and 2 of 1956/57. The IURI Census Division is, in fact, the Southern Border Mountains. The area on the whole is very rugged and consists mainly of limestone ridges of which the most dominant is Mt. IURI (3050').

The villages of SAMANAI, IURI and AUIA have been visited fairly regularly. The villages of KAMBRIAP and TERAUWI have received two visits from Government patrols whilst for the rest this was either the first or second patrol that they had seen. It might be mentioned here that the Border Mountains is the most populace and yet the most primitive area in the region controlled from the Green River Patrol Post.

The patrol was also to try and link up with the route of Patrol No. 3 of 1956/57 which was conducted by myself. That patrol tried unsuccessfully to reach the border and it was thought that if this patrol proceeded north along the border and then swung east it would be able to link up with the route of that patrol and thus enclose the traverse. This objective was successfully achieved.

It was also hoped to obtain some young men from the more primitive villages to be sent out to the coast to work. This was achieved and it is felt that on their return the administration of the area will become much more simple than it is at present.

It can be said that the patrol, on the whole, was successful in that it achieved all its major objectives with no untoward incident. In fact the patrol was particularly well received in all areas.

PATROL DIARY:

Friday, 18th January, 1957.

No.1

GREEN RIVER STATION to SAMANAI.

After departing the station this morning at 0900 hrs the patrol proceeded along the flat lightly forested country to the north of the station for approximately two hours. Then it commenced climbing to the village of Samanai, a most decrepit place of four houses. Most of the villagers live in garden houses dotted around the countryside.

Quite a few of the villagers came in during the course of the afternoon. Decided to leave the census check until tomorrow. A little food purchased.

Walking Time: 3 hrs 15 mins.

Saturday, 19th January, 1957.

No. 2

SAMANAI to IURI No. 1

Revised the census this morning before leaving SAMANAI at 0800 hrs. Climbing up the northern face of Mt. IURI most of the day. The ascent was gradual but the continual climbing up and down steep ridges made the going anything but easy. This was combined with the fact that the track the patrol followed was nothing more than a hunting path. This track, although much more tortuous, is shorter than the main track cutting almost two hours off the walking time. The leeches are particularly bad in this area.

There were a hundred odd natives awaiting our arrival with posts already cut for the camp. Plenty of food purchased.

Walking time: 5hrs 50 mins.

Sunday, 20th January, 1957.

No. 3

AT IURI.

Observed. Stayed at IURI today. Some people in from No. 2 and No. 3 IURI hamlets during the morning. The census was revised at midday. Approximately 80 per cent attendance - much better than last time. The villagers were warned what would happen to census evaders in future. It has been raining almost continually since the patrol left the station.

Sufficient food purchased for the patrols needs.

Monday, 21st January, 1957.

No. 4

IURI to AUIA No. 1

Broke camp at 0730 hrs and climbed to the top of the main ridge of Mt. IURI, then gradually descending across the southern face to arrive at a small hamlet of AUIA (KAMAVI).

Despite the fact that they had been warned of the patrols approach, the villagers were not in residence on the arrival of the patrol. Runners were sent out to the gardens to tell them to assemble. A number arrived during the afternoon. Sufficient food purchased for our needs.

Walking time: 3 hrs 20 mins.

Tuesday, 22nd January, 1957.

No. 5

AT AUIA

Decided to stay here today to try and contact all the villagers. Sent off 3 runners to the station for supplies which are needed. Constable MODZIP who is very ill was sent back for treatment. The census was revisited at midday, - approximately 80 per cent attendance. In afternoon self visited nearby gardens. Little more food purchased.

From here a clear view of the station is obtained. Station bearing 130 deg., Mt. IURI bearing 28 deg. Magnetic.

Wednesday, 23rd January, 1957.

No. 6

AUIA - TERAUWI CAMP No. 1

Broke camp this morning at 0720 hrs. Following a general west-south-westerly course, made a gradual descent down the ridge on which the village of AUIA is situated. Lost the track once and some time was spent re-locating it. Eventually arrived at the Camp site on the LIWO creek at 1110 hrs. Police were sent off to try and locate the villagers, who in the past have been somewhat antagonistic towards the Government. Three men came in during the late afternoon.

Walking time: 3hrs 10 mins.

Thursday, 24th January, 1957.

No. 7

AT TERAUWI CAMP.

A few more people dwindled in during the morning. By late afternoon there were enough men and women present to attempt an initial census. 32 names were recorded. It was most surprising and most heartening to find that these people did come in, for in the past they would have nothing whatsoever to do with Government patrols. A little food was purchased.

The runners who had been sent off to the station arrived in this morning accompanied by Constable SIAUK who is to replace Constable MODZIP.

Friday, 25th January, 1957

No. 8

TERAUWI to KAMBRIAP.

After leaving camp at 0800 hrs this morning the patrol walked over a reasonable track to the banks of the Green River. Camp was made opposite the hamlet of PAUGIRIBIMIK. A number of natives came in during the afternoon with plenty of food. Sent runners out to tell all the people of the census to be held tomorrow.

The patrol was informed of the alleged murder of one NABOBINI (a female) by WEIGAM of this village. Sent police out to try and find him and his assistants. Unfortunately they had no success.

Walking Time: 2 hrs 10 mins.

Saturday, 26th January, 1957.

No. 9

AT KAMBRIAP.

Sent more police out to search for WEIGAM. They returned late pm without having had any success.

The census revision was held at midday. 75 new names were added making the total recorded to date for this village 149. There are probably still a lot of villagers whose names have yet to be recorded.

The people of this village have been most co-operative and helpful.

Sunday, 27th January, 1957.

No. 10

KAMBRIAP to PANANG-GAN.

Departed KAMBRIAP at 0720 hrs and followed the bank and bed of the GREEN RIVER for two and a half hours. This was made difficult by the fact that the river was running high. A forty five minute climb then brought the party out at one of the hamlets of PANANG-GAN. There were only two old men at home and they volunteered the information that everyone was out in their gardens. Made camp 200 yds north of the village. A few more people arrived in during the afternoon. No. food purchased.

Walking Time: 3 hrs 15 mins.

Monday, 28th January, 1957.

No. 11

AT PANANG-GAN.

The villagers began arriving in this morning and by noon most of them had assembled so that I was able to effect a census revision.

From what was heard it seems as though a Dutch patrol visited this village less than three months ago. The villagers say that the patrol consisted of 4 European Officers, 8 police and a number of carriers. They came from the direction of AUING-GALIP (in Dutch Territory) and headed towards FONG-GWINAM.

Plenty of food purchased this afternoon.

Tuesday, 29th January, 1957.

No. 12

PANANG-GAN to FONG-GWINAM

After leaving camp at 0720 hrs the patrol climbed for 1½ hrs to the top of the ridge. Then followed along ridge tops in a North to North-East direction until a rest was called at 0915. We were supposed to have met a man from FONG-GWINAM here who was to guide the party on, but unfortunately he did not arrive. Continued following tracks leading generally North-east, halting every now and again to re-locate tracks. Finally arrived at a small hamlet of FONG-GWINAM (IVINIRIMBU) at 1445 hrs. The road followed is particularly rough, traversing, as it does, rugged limestone country. Furthermore the leeches were particularly bad.

A group of people had assembled by 1700hrs. After purchasing what food they had for sale the initial census was compiled, 47 names being recorded. This group was very co-operative.

Walking Time: 6 hrs 10 mins.

Wednesday, 30th January, 1957.

"o.13.

FONG-GWINAM to TEGIRABU

After breaking camp this morning at 0715 hrs, moved through broken limestone country in a generally North-north-easterly direction until the village of TEGIRABU was reached at 1210 hrs. The party had passed through the small hamlet of TOBARIMBU approximately 1 hour previously. There were very few people present on our arrival, but by 1700 hrs most of the villagers had arrived in and the initial census was compiled at that time, 97 names being recorded. A little food was purchased but this had to be supplemented with rice.

Walking time: 4 hrs 10 mins.

Thursday, 31st January, 1957.

No. 14.

TEGIRABU to KAMBERATORO. (FONG-GWA)

Rain delayed departure this morning until 0750hrs. Moving generally north the patrol came to the main hamlet of WORUGARA at 0940 hrs. On then to WORUGARA No. 2 (1110hrs) and WORUGARA No. 3 (1120 hrs). Thence on to the FARINGI River which was crossed at 1240 hrs. The party moved on then to the village of KAMBERATORO (FONG-GWA) where we were met by a Dutch native missionary who has established a station here. The terrain crossed was much easier than yesterday but is still quite rugged.

A sign in the form of a map drawn on a piece of calico 18" by 15" has been erected by the Dutch Government on the FARINGI River crossing (see appendix "A"). The longitudinal position of KAMBERATORO as shown on this map agrees with my own traverse.

There is a distinct change of language here and consequently interpretation is somewhat difficult. Had some success using a cross between the SAMANAI and IURI languages. A little food purchased but again this had to be supplemented with rice.

Walking time: 4 hrs. 50 mins. ✓

Friday, 1st February, 1957.

No.15.

KAMBERATORO to AVEROGO

Broke camp at 1730 hrs and moved in a south-easterly direction to arrive at the village of AVEROGO at 1210 hrs. As this seemed to be a fairly populated area it was decided to camp here. The country traversed today was much easier but the track followed was very overgrown. The main village of AVEROGO has been deserted and a new village is under construction about a mile from it. Patrol camped 200 yds from the new village site.

Quite a number of men and boys came in during the afternoon. They seem very friendly but there were noticeably no women present. We tried to encourage some of the young men to accompany us back to the station, two of whom promised to do so.

Plenty of food purchased. Walking time: 4 hrs 20 mins

Saturday, 2nd February, 1957.

No. 16.

AVEROGO to URIBIENGO.

Departed camp at 0740 hrs and proceeded over ridgy terrain until the village of HUGUMHN was reached at 0945 hrs. Proceeded south then over the same route as that followed by Patrol No. 3 of 1956/57 to the village of URIBIENGO which was reached at 1310 hrs. The ~~patrol~~ patrol passed through the village of OVURUNUGAP on the way. From this village, which is situated on top of a high ridge, an excellent view of the country to the South - West and West is obtained. There were only a few people in residence on our arrival but a number came in during the afternoon. Again no women in evidence.

Walking time: 4 hrs 15 mins.

Sunday, 3rd February, 1957.

No. 17.

URIBIENGO to SAMANAI No. 2

Broke camp at 0730 hrs and followed ridge down to the FARINGI River which was crossed at 0800 hrs. Thereafter the patrol moved through very broken country for 4½ hrs to arrive at the No. 2 hamlet of SAMANAI Village.

The villagers here have commenced the erection of a new village on a even higher crest than the present one. Quite a few people in during the afternoon but very little food purchased.

Walking time: 4 hrs 55 mins.

Monday, 4th February, 1957.

No. 18.

SAMANAI No. 2 to GREEN RIVER STATION.

Broke camp at 0720 hrs and moved down a ridge to a small creek, then up and over a very steep ridge to the DUWO creek. Followed the road back to the station arriving at 1325 hrs.

The patrol was stood down.

Walking time: 5 hrs 20 mins.

END OF DIARY.

S U M M A R Y

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native affairs situation in the area visited is at present very satisfactory and no reason is seen why it should not remain so. It is considered that inter village fighting, which is so rife in other areas, is practically unknown in the IURI Census Division. In fact the natives are very friendly towards one another and mix freely. This friendliness extends to the Administration as well, although a few of the more distant groups are still a little apprehensive. Another good feature is that more and more of these people are visiting the station of their own accord. A couple of days before this patrol left this station a group of men and women (about 30 in all) from the village of PANENG-GAN came into the station with food to sell. As this village is a good two days walk away from the Green River Post, this visit was particularly heartening. These people are however notoriously 'light-fingered' and have to be watched all the time. On one occasion some twelve months ago a group of IURIs came in with food to sell. This was duly purchased and it was not until later that it was discovered that the food had been filched from the Government garden.

Summit work

It was decided to completely ignore the fact that a group of TERAUWIS had some time ago raided the mission store. This was done in an effort to try and establish contact with this group. This 'diplomatic' move met with only limited success as the villagers were apparently still uncertain of our intentions. However a group of them did venture into our camp and they formed the nucleus of the initial census which was compiled. It is considered that the treatment received by this small group will encourage more of the villagers to present themselves to the next patrol.

The murder of a KAMBRIAP woman, MABOBINI, by one TANIO of KAMBRIAP was reported to the patrol. TANIO was apparently assisted by four other men, namely; TUBWO; TEGOP; KORAI and KOBINI. Although the police combed the area for the alledged offenders, no trace was found of them. Further action will be taken in the near future.

Another factor which should help considerably in the administration of this area is that a number of recruits have now been returned to their villages (IURI, AUIA and SAMANAI) from work on the coast. To date their return had had no visible effect upon the villagers or villages, but it is considered that as more and more of these lads return the ideas that they have gathered will be assimilated in their own minds and passed on to their friends and relatives. It is hoped with the help of these young men to encourage the people to build permanent villages. At present they live in scattered garden settlements and it is most difficult to assemble them at any one hamlet for census or any other purpose.

7. ||

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

The villages of IURI, AUIA and SAMANAI have had a fair amount of contact within the last few years and are responding well. However the remainder of the villages are in the first stages of contact and frequent patrolling will be required in order that the work already done will not have been in vain. Several youths from the villages of KAMBRIAP, PANANG-GAN, FONGGWINAM and TEGIRABU accompanied the patrol back to the station and are to be sent out to work at LAE.

What for want of a better term is called the IURI language extends from the village of IURI west over the border, south to the GREEN RIVER and north to the village of TEGIRABU. The SAMANAI people speak an entirely different language, whilst the villages north of TEGIRABU speak a language which has certain similarities with both aforementioned languages.

2. DUTCH PENETRATION.

This patrol was advised that a Dutch patrol had visited the villages of PANANG-GAN, WORUGARA and KAMBERATORO a couple of months ago. The date that it visited the latter was confirmed as the 20th October, 1956 by the native missionary stationed there and also by a map that had been drawn on a piece of calico 18" by 15" and posted at the FARINGI River crossing. From what was heard it seems that this patrol consisted of four European Officers, eight Native Police and numerous carriers. A copy of the map is appended for information.

The longitudinal position of KAMBERATORO as plotted by the Dutch officials agrees almost exactly with my own traverse. This map also shows the position of TAPI a Dutch Government station and AMGOTRO a Dutch Mission station. KAMBERATORO is positioned as being 5 1/4 miles east of the international Boundary.

3. TOPOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The country in what is called the IURI area of the Border Mountains (Southern Border Mountains) is very rugged. The dominant feature of the area is Mt. IURI itself which rises to a height of 3050 feet. Limestone is encountered after leaving KAMBRIAP and persists right through to KAMBERATORO. There is no flat country whatsoever, so that garuens and villages are all built on either the tops or the slopes of ridges.

Roads, with the exception of that from the station to SAMANAI, are non-existent. For the most part the tracks are in a shocking condition and this is one of the most difficult features of the area. All the villages were instructed to commence on the improvement of their roads at once. It is quite certain that no major motor road could ever be constructed in this area.

TOPOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS (cont)

One good feature of the area from the patrols point of view is that from the top of a good many ridges a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside can be obtained, which makes mapping a much more simple task than in other regions.

4. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

The IURI people are primarily agriculturists, by that I mean that they do not rely on Sago as their staple diet. The gardens are dotted all around the countryside and it is not at all unusual for a man from one village to have gardens in the area of another village. For instance quite a number of IURI and AUIA men have gardens near KAMBERIAP village on the GREEN RIVER, whilst some of the others have their gardens in the TEKAUWI area.

The main crop and the staple food of the people is bananas, whilst other crops include Taro, Yam, Pit-pit, Tapioca and Sugar-Cane (only very little). No sweet-potato was seen at all and it is doubtful whether any is grown.

Rotation of crops is not practised. An area is cleared and is used for from 2 to 3 years. It is then deserted and another area cleared for use. It is usual for the whole community to join together in the initial clearing after which the area is tended by one or maybe two families. In most of the gardens a certain number of food trees are planted. These include PAW-PAW, COCONUTS, BREAD-FRUIT, PANDANUS and BETEL-NUT. Quite a lot of tobacco is planted too, but the tobacco 'gardens' are always near the residence of the owner, where he can provide the necessary care for the crop.

The quality of the produce seen was not impressive. The bananas on the whole are small, whilst the same may be said for the Taro, Yams and Tapioca. It may be that in time we will be able to introduce a better type of banana etc. into the area.

Very few pigs were seen and it is doubtful whether many are kept domestically, for the forest abounds in game and the people themselves appear to be inveterate hunters.

5. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of the people is generally good. As almost 80 per cent of the villagers presented themselves for the census check it is doubtful whether among the absentees there is much illness. Quite a number of Tropical Ulcers were treated whilst several cases of Yaws received penicillin injections.

The area itself is a healthy one, taking into consideration the mild climate and the absence of mosquitoes (and consequently malaria). Tinia imbricatis is prevalent but, of course, this patrol was not in a position to treat the sufferers.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont)

The villages (hamlets) themselves leave much to be desired, the houses are absolutely filthy whilst rubbish is allowed to collect underneath and at the back of the houses. In several instances the patrol observed the putrefying remains of dead children hanging in baskets under the eaves of the houses. Latrines are noticeably absent.

Native Medical Orderly MARIN again did a good job. It is unfortunate that this lad has little (if any) medical knowledge for he exhibits the patience and understanding so necessary in his position.

6. VILLAGES.

As such, villages do not exist. The people live in small garden settlements of one or two ~~houses~~ houses which are occupied by a couple of families. It is not until one leaves the IURI language area that one encounters actual villages. WORUGARA was the first actual village that the patrol came across and this in design is the same as those described in my Green River Patrol Report 3 of 1956/57.

As has been stated no attempt is made to keep the village clean or the grass cut around the houses. The fact was stressed upon these people that future patrols would expect to see the houses and environs spick and span.

The patrol spent much time trying to convince the people that the building of permanent villages would benefit them, but it is doubtful whether any impression was made.

7. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are at present very few officials in the area, several probationary appointments were made but the fact that they are probationary was stressed upon the people.

8. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Previous to this patrol the census of five villages had been compiled. These figures were revised by this patrol and the initial census for three more villages compiled. The figures obtained for these three groups are very incomplete, but at least a start has been made in the right direction. The only village not now censused in the IURI Census Division is the 2nd hamlet of WONG-GWINAM.

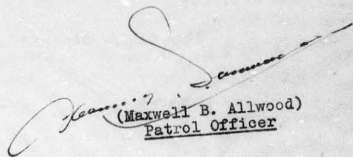
The total population now recorded for the Division is 886. It is estimated that there are still approximately 250 people whose names have not been recorded. This will bring the total up to about 1100.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS (cont).

In the six months that have elapsed since the last census check there have been twenty deaths as opposed to eight births. There are two men employed inside the district (Green River Station), whilst there are twenty-three at present working outside the District. All of these are employed by the Administrative departments.

9. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it may be said that the patrol was a success in that it achieved all its major objectives. Furthermore it was well received by all the villages visited. It is hoped that in future it will be possible to visit this area every six months.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

7th February, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 5 of 1956/57

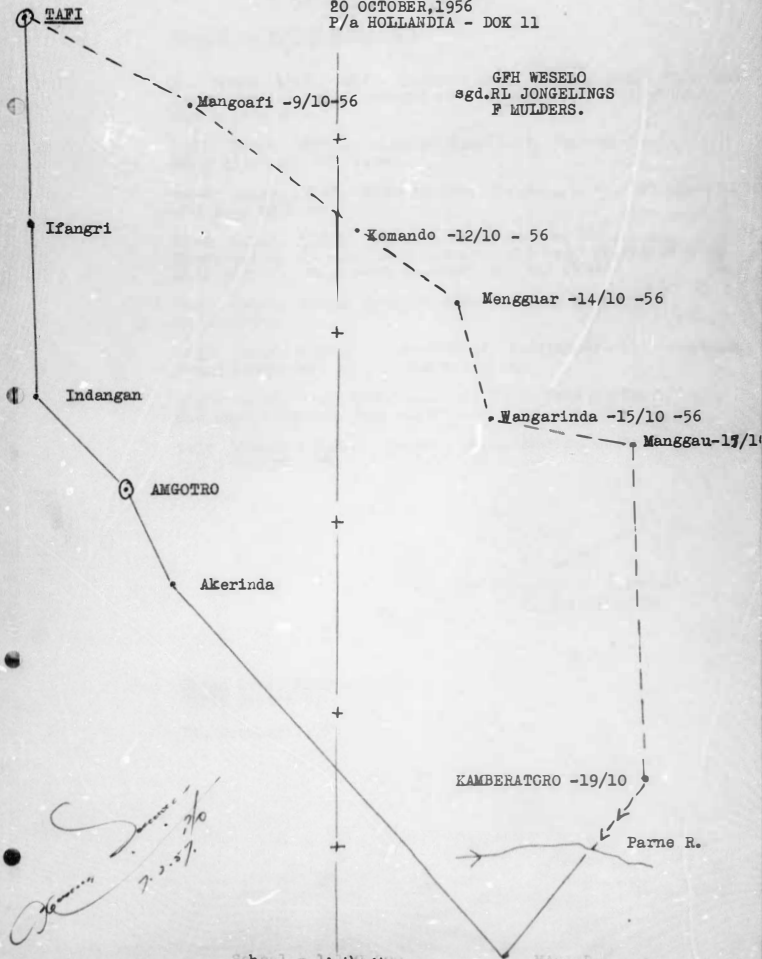
APPENDIX "A"

COPY OF DUTCH MAP

Waris

KADASTER & KARTERING
APP BIZONDERE OPNAME
20 OCTOBER, 1956
P/a HOLLANDIA - DOK 11

GPH WESELO
sgd. RL JONGELINGS
F MULDER.



Handwritten signature and date:
7.2.57

Schaal - 1:100,000

MA A B

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 5 of 1956/57

A P P E N D I X " B "

REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL

No. 5096F L/CPL UMI: Conduct Good, Bearing Fair. This man lacks the power of command and is neither a good bushman nor a good NCO.

5178 Const. UMAEU: Conduct Excellent, Bearing Good. Very quiet and efficient.

4038 Const. KUPU: Conduct Good, Bearing Good. An experienced and able policeman.


6780 Const. TIWOT: Conduct Good, Bearing Excellent. Experienced. An excellent bushman. The best policeman on this patrol. Will make an excellent NCO later.

8122 Const. AIBOK: Conduct Fair, Bearing Fair. Not noticeable.

9412 Const. SIAUK: Conduct Good. Bearing Good. An excellent young member and is rapidly improving.

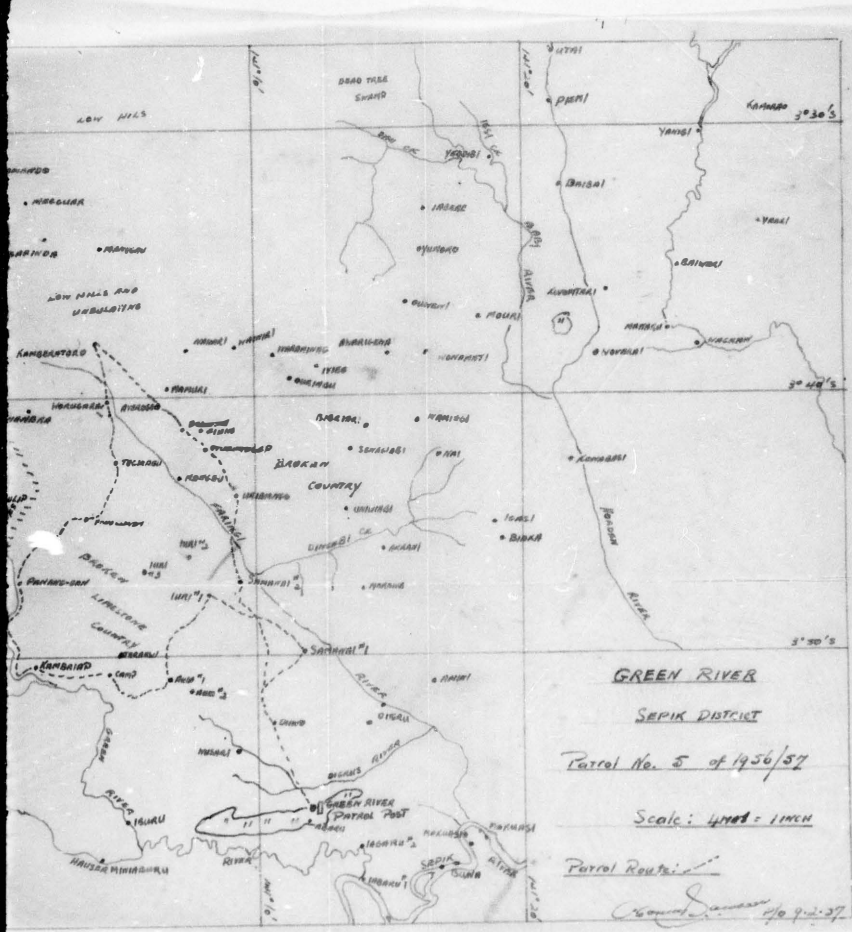
9413 Const. NAFUWARUM: Conduct Good. Bearing Fair. Young and inexperienced. May improve.

9414 Const. NIRING. Conduct Good. Bearing Good. A cheerful and tireless worker.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

7th February, 1957.



GREEN RIVER

SEPIK DISTRICT

Patrol No. 5 of 1956/57

Scale: 4mm = 1 inch

Patrol Route:

Gordon Jackson 1/10 9.1.57



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SEPIK Report No. GREEN RIVER No. 67 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by... Maxwell B. Ashwood, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled... Eastern Border Mountains Kilias

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Ni Kerabu River

Natives	{	<u>R.D.M.G.C.</u>	<u>9</u>
		<u>Health</u>	<u>.1</u>
		<u>Others</u>	<u>.29</u>

Duration—From... 20/2/1957 to... 18/3/1957

Number of Days... Twenty-seven (27)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No
(i) August 1952

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services (i) August 1956
(ii) November 1950

Medical ... Ni /18

Map Reference... Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol I. Completion of Census statistics. II. Establishment of friendly relations with Akauki. III. Consolidation of Administration reference. D. Extension of Administration of Moresby. V. Search for potential mining sites.

Director of 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

Village Population

Year... 1957

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Males In	Females In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M
<u>NAI CENSUS</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>																	
MEREWE	22.2.57																	
AK RANI	23.2.57																	
SENAQIABI	25.2.57																	
BIBRIARI	26.2.57																	
WAMU ABI	26.2.57																	
MOURI	15.3.57																	
BARI BARI	17.3.57	2														3	13	15
<u>TOTALS.</u>																3	13	15

Initial Census

ulation Register

Area Patrolled: Laikipia Border Mountains

MIGRANTS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Head of Family	Average Size 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		
												1	14	-	7	-	7	2	13	2	15	7	37	
						7						5	20	-	3	-	3	2.0	7	2	14	4	34	
						6						3	22	4	14	-	13	2.6	13	8	17	16	66	
						8						12	29	3	28	-	25	2.1	33	10	28	27	106	
						11						6	29	3	16	2	15	1.5	18	9	21	18	77	
						1						3	19	1	21	2	22	1.6	15	7	23	26	72	
3	15					4						7	14	5	16	-	17	1.8	14	8	14	19	59	
3	15					37						37	147	16	100	4	102		113	51	132	117	450	

N.A. 30-11-63

9th May, 1957.

The District Officer,
W. W. A. K.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 56/57.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Allwood has done a very good patrol. It seems incredible that so little contact has been made with the Akrani people since the establishment of Green River Patrol Post and also the fact that these people are only eight hours walking distance from the Station. Possibly the cause has been the continual changes in staff.

Mr. Allwood appears to be a capable officer and it is hoped that he will remain there for some time.

In spite of your remarks, I still consider that natives going away to work has a civilising influence.

Please let this Headquarters know in due course your recommendations re the establishment of any airstrips in the area.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director. 16

PA
13/5

30/4/63 ✓



P/R G.R.No.6/56
57/555

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th April, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1956/57.

I attach your copy of this Report, which is an informative account of a successful patrol.

On page 11 it is reported that the people of the KILIFAS area desire to be administered from Green River. Although I am inclined to consider it favourably nothing should be done to change the status quo at the moment.

I shall discuss the matter of airstrips with you and the Officer-in-charge of Green River when you are in Wewak next week, but I am very interested in the possibilities of YIPIERI especially the smaller site which could easily be cleared, and which would be sufficient for our present purposes. From a different ^{viewpoint} viewpoint, and in case of aircraft trouble, I also think that a strip at KILIFAS would be worthwhile.

The Akrani incident seems to have been overcome, and we can look forward to greater contact and co-operation in that area. It is essential that we establish our friendly state before news of the deaths of the three Akrani labourers on Arigua estate filters back to these people, and Mr. Allwood's main efforts must be in this direction in the immediate future.

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

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Original Report and Camping Allowance Claim are attached.

My main concern in the Green River area has been the Akranis, but this Patrol seems to have won them over. Whether this apparent friendliness will remain when they hear of the deaths of three of their men on Arigua Plantation is a moot point. It must be remembered that newly contacted people such as these hold the Government responsible for the actions of all Europeans, and for whatever may befall their men when at work. It is useless at this stage to say that it is not our fault - in many ways it is our responsibility.

Although sending men away to work is extolled as a wonderful civilising influence, I have always doubted its efficacy in this regard. The May River episode is a

case in point, reinforced by the remarks headed "Wednesday 27th February." on Page 5 of this Report.

Certainly, work on a few selected plantations and for some Administration Departments would be beneficial, but indiscriminate recruiting which we cannot prevent under present legislation, is an entirely different question, despite the second paragraph, under Medical and Health on Page 13.

We are lucky to have an officer like Mr. Allwood at Green River. The usual practice has been to change officers after six months at this station, but I do not intend to do this as Mr. Allwood is keen on staying and the isolation can be overcome by more frequent trips to Wewak probably in conjunction with Supreme Court Sittings at which he could interpret or defend.

Gerard

(P.F. KAAD)
A/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref. GRE 30-1/77

Green River Patrol Post.
SEPIK District.

24th March, 1957.

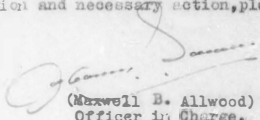
The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

Patrol Report No. 6 -56/57 - Green River.

Please find enclosed three copies of the above report covering a patrol of the Eastern Border Mountains. Also find enclosed claim for Camping Allowance (in triplicate) submitted by myself in respect of this patrol.

It would be appreciated if you would forward one copy of the report to the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti with any comments that you may feel appropriate.

For your information and necessary action, please.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Officer in Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT.

No. 6 of 1956/57.

Conducted by: Maxwell B. Allwood, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Eastern Border Mountains, Kilifas and Yenabu River.

Patrol Personnel: Europeans;

Maxwell B. Allwood. P.O.

Natives;

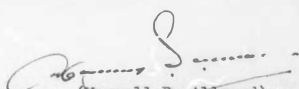
R.P.&.N.G.C..... 9
Health 1
Carriers.....29

Duration: 20th February, 1957 to 18th March, 1957.
27 days.

Objects:
(i) Compilation of Census statistics.
(ii) Establish Friendly relations - Akrani.
(iii) Consolidation of Administration influence.
(iv) Extension of Administration influence
(v) Inspection potential airstrip sites.

Attached: Appendix "A" - Airstrip Potential.
Appendix "B" - Akrani incident.
Appendix "C" - Census & Statistics
Appendix "D" - Report on Police Personnel.

Map Reference: Sketch map attached.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
21st March, 1957.

INTRODUCTION:

The major objective of this patrol was to visit all villages in the Eastern Border Mountains area i.e. those known villages in the Border Mountains not previously visited by either Patrol No.3 or 5 of 1956/57. It was also hoped to compile an initial census in each of these villages. Of course it was not possible to compile census statistics in all of the villages because the people are, as yet, still timid, and wary, not fully comprehending our intentions. Be this as it may, it is considered that the results obtained are satisfactory and will, at least, be a basis on which to work in the future.

During the previous patrol to the Border Mountains region it was ascertained that there were a number of villages to the north of IVARAMINAG village, but, unfortunately, at that time, due to the reluctance of the local people to guide us and the lack of food, the patrol had to turn back. This patrol, after reaching the aforementioned village, proceeded north visiting eight previously uncontacted groups. The patrol proceeded as far north as KILIFAS village in the VANIMO Sub-District.

The District Officer, WEWAK had also requested that this patrol ascertain what possibilities there existed for the construction of an airstrip in the UTAI (ITOMI) area. It was thought that if a suitable site could be found it would serve as a base for patrolling the southern, western and northern areas of the VANIMO, LUMI, and GREEN RIVER Sub-Districts respectively. (see Appendix "A").

Another important aim of the patrol was to try and contact the people of AKRAHI Village and establish friendly relations with them (see Patrol Report No.4 -56/57). The patrol met with some degree of success here, as explained more fully in Appendix "B".

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

PATROL DIARY:

Wednesday, 20th February, 1957

No.1

G.R. Station - AMINI.

Departed the station this morning at 0900hrs and proceeded over a flooded road to the FARINGI River, which was crossed this time without much difficulty. On then to the village of AMINI where camp was made. 6 carriers and 1 Constable were sent off immediately after our arrival to the Village of BLAKA with 5 loads of rice and 1 of meat which are to be left there for our future needs.

Nearly all the villagers in residence and plenty of food was purchased.

Walking Time: 3 hrs 05 mins.

Thursday, 21st February, 1957

No.2

AMINI - MEREWE.

Broke camp at 0800hrs and moved over a reasonable track and rising country to the village of MEREWE. The villagers ran away as soon as they heard our approach. Erected camp and sent police out in pursuit. Two villagers came in of their own accord during the afternoon and the police brought another four men in. Previously I had been unable to contact these people at all.

Walking Time: 2 hrs 45 mins.

Friday, 22nd February, 1957

No.3

MEREWE - AKRANI.

A few more people came in during the night, so compiled an initial census before leaving this morning. Only 37 names recorded but it is a start. Broke Camp at 0830 hrs and followed the tops of ridges along to the old AKRANI village site. Moved on then to the new village. A few of the villagers in residence on our arrival and they told us that the remainder were in their gardens and would be in later. The people are obviously very nervous. Intend staying here tomorrow and longer, if necessary, to establish firm friendly relations.

The woman AWAMI, who was sent in from WEWAK to try and arrange contact between these people and ourselves seems to have done a better job than had been anticipated.

Walking Time: 2 hrs 15 mins.

Saturday, 23rd February, 1957

No.4

AT AKRANI

All the villagers assembled about midday and an initial census was compiled, only 29 names were recorded however. There is a noticeable absence of woman. Compensation was paid to NABUEI whose arm was withered by a handcut (see P/R 4-56/57) and the marriage payments concerning AWAMI were also settled. Several talks were held with the people during the day regarding the aims of the Administration. The people availed themselves of the medical treatment offered and furthermore stated that they would commence the construction of a rest house in the near future.

No food purchased as the villagers are themselves short.

Sunday, 24th February, 1957

No.5

AKRAWI - UNIWABI

Persuaded several of the AKRAWI people to guide us this morning. Leaving camp at 0720 hrs walked in a general north westerly direction along the tops of ridges, dropping down to, and crossing, the DINGABI creek at 0920 hrs. After a short rest continued North Westerly to arrive at the village of UNIWABI at 1055 hrs. Heavy rain set in just before our arrival so it was decided to pitch camp here. A few villagers in residence on our arrival and they seemed very friendly. Unfortunately no more villagers came in during the day nor did the rain cease. Very little food purchased.

Walking time: 3 hrs.

Monday, 25th February, 1957.

No.6

UNIWABI - SENAGIABI - BIBRIARI

Decided not to attempt compilation of Census for UNIWABI village as there were insufficient people present. Broke camp at 0730 hrs and moved over hilly terrain to arrive at SENAGIABI village (11 houses) at 0930 hrs. Some people present on arrival, waited until 1030 hrs then sent the patrol on ahead to BIBRIARI to make camp. Self and 4 Constables remained. By 1200 hrs sufficient villagers present to attempt census - 65 names recorded, although there are probably very many more.

Departed SENAGIABI at 1320 hrs and moved on to BIBRIARI (30 houses) which was reached at 1405 hrs. Camp had been erected and quite a number of people had come in. At 1700 hrs compiled initial census recording 106 names, although, here again, there are probably double that number of villagers - a very large village. Plenty of food available.

Walking time: 2 hrs 45 mins.

Tuesday 26th February, 1957

No.7

BIBRIARI - WAMUABI - OWENIAK.

Broke camp at 0720 hrs and, moving in a general east-north-easterly direction across hilly terrain, arrived at the village of WAMUABI (17 houses) at 0840 hrs. By 1000 hrs enough people present to compile census - 77 names being recorded, which is probably about 70 per cent of the actual population. Departed at 1110 hrs walking in a north-north-westerly direction to arrive at a small deserted hamlet of MASINAINGU, where a spell was called. On again at 1400 hrs, a very steep descent followed by a long stiff climb brought the patrol out at the village of OWENIAK (13 houses) at 1515 hrs. Quite a few people in but decided to leave census until tomorrow. Sufficient food purchased.

Walking time: 5 hrs 10 mins.

Wednesday 27th February, 1957

No. 8

AR OSENIAK.

Had intended to move on today but as it was raining hard this morning it was decided to stay - fortunately, as rain continued all day. An attempt was made to compile an initial census today but interpretation proved much to difficult and the attempt had to be abandoned. There are 2 "repats" here but their pidgin English seems limited to the words 'yes' and 'no'. Will be able to do little with this area until a good interpreter is found. Plenty of people about and sufficient food again purchased.

Thursday, 28th February, 1957.

No.9

OWENIAK - IVIEG - IVARAMINAG - CAMP No.1

Broke camp at 0730 and moved in a westerly direction over hilly terrain to the village of IVIEG (15 houses) arriving at 0945 hrs. A number of natives came in before the patrol moved off again at 1100, the village of IVARAMINAG being reach at 1215. Waited here for 1½ hours before moving north-north-east to a large kunai patch, where camp was made 1450 hrs.

Many natives from IVIEG, IVARAMINAG and FEINAUNERI villages came in just before dark with food to sell. Walking time: 4 hrs 35 mins.

Friday, 1st March, 1957.

No.10

AT CAMP No. 1

Self with several police made a very thorough inspection of the 'kunai' and environs this morning. There appear to be two possible airstrip sites here, although one of them would need a lot of draining.

In afternoon self with three police examined tracks in the vicinity of the camp, following one in a north-easterly direction for almost an hour. Almost 200 men and boys into camp during the day. Food sufficient for two days purchased.

Saturday, 2nd March, 1957

No.11

AT CAMP No. 1

During the morning self made a rough survey of possible airstrip sites, whilst the afternoon was spent visiting the small hamlets of FEINAUNERI and YIPIKRI which are adjacent to the 'kunai'. Two police sent out this morning to try and find a road north. They reported back this afternoon having visited the villages of AHERI and IBARGUM.

Sunday, 3rd March, 1957.

No. 12

CAMP No. 1 - WOKINERI

Broke camp at 0730 hrs and proceeded in a general north-north-westerly direction to arrive at the new village of AHERI (4 houses) at 0900 hrs. After a short spell myself and 3 police visited the village of MINAHINAI (11 houses) - 15 minutes walk away from AHERI. Quite a number of people came in and they were given a talk on the aims of the Administration before the patrol left at 1100 hrs. Proceeded north-east for 50 minutes to the village of IBARGUM (17 houses). Waited here for a little over an hour but only 6 men and several boys came in. Had some trouble persuading them to guide us farther north. The interpreter (so-called) would definitely not go any farther. Eventually two men guided us over a shocking track north-north-west to the village of WOKINERI (15 houses) which was reached at 1500 hrs.

Later about 25 men came in with food to sell.
Walking time: 5 hrs 15 mins.

Monday, 4th March, 1957

No.13

WOKINERI - EINOKNERI - BIPAN

Broke camp at 0730 hrs and proceeded a little south of west for 65 minutes to the village of EINOKNERI (18 houses). A few men in residence, but by the time the patrol decided to move on 35 men and boys had gathered. Sign language the only means of conversing with the people. North for 1½ hours and east for 1 hour brought the patrol out at BIPAN Village (14 houses) at 1230 hrs. Camped in the hope of contact. 30 odd men and boys in towards evening with a little food to sell.
Walking time: 3 hrs 35 mins.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1957.

No.14

Could not persuade people to lead us north-west as apparently this is enemy territory. However 3 men by means of signs showed us that they would guide us north. The patrol moved thus: 2 hrs NNE; 1½ hrs N; 2¼ hrs NW to SUKARA (BABI) River; ¾ hr NW; 1½ hrs slightly west of north. Arrived at the Village of SIMOG at 1605 hrs. Party very weary after a long day. Luluai and quite a few villagers in residence but very little food purchased. Decided to visit WATAPE and KILIFAS whilst in the area so runners sent to both places to advise the people.
Walking time: 8 hrs.

Wednesday, 6th March, 1957

No.15

SIMOG - WATAPE.

Broke camp at 0810 hrs and moved generally east-north-east to WATAPE Village, arriving at 1015 hrs. Decided to camp here as it is believed that KILIFAS is another 6 hrs distant. A great number of people present but only a little food (sago) purchased. Sent the police out in the afternoon to try and get some meat for the party. They shot two large wild pigs - a welcome addition to everyone's diet.

Thursday, 7th March, 1957.

No.16.

WATAPE - KILIFAS.

Broke camp at 0720 and moved on to KILIFAS (No1 FAS) arriving at 1310 hrs. The track followed, for the main part, the beds of the SUKARA and POBO Rivers. The village itself is situated on the YENABU River. As the people were aware of our imminent arrival most of them had gathered at the village. Food was presented to the patrol although again it was insufficient for our needs.

Walking time: 5 hrs 10 mins.

Friday, 8th March, 1957.

No. 17

KILIFAS - FUGUMUI

An hours walk today downstream brought the patrol out at the village of FUGUMUI where camp was made.

Many people in the village but a great number are believed to be in their bush houses. The Iuluai and TuTuI state that people very rarely come to village. In April, 1956 Mr. Ryan was unable to revise the census because the people would not come to their village and could not be found.

A little food presented to the patrol.
Walking time: 1 hr.

Saturday, 9th March, 1957.

No.18

FUGUMUI - UTAI (ITOMI)

Departed camp at 0715 hrs and moved downstream to UTAI Village. The road followed the course of the YENABU River for the entire distance, and in many places the river bed was the track.

As news had been sent on ahead of our approach, most of the people were in residence when we arrived. Talks were held during the afternoon.
Walking Time: 5 hrs 50 mins.

Sunday, 10th March, 1957.

No.19

Very heavy rain persisted right throughout last night with the result that the river was running a 'banker' this morning. Spent the morning examining the surrounding country for an airstrip site (see Appendix 'A'). By 1500 hrs the river had gone down sufficiently for the patrol to cross. Cut our way over an old neglected track to PIEMI Village. Once again most of the people present and we had no trouble buying sufficient food.

2 Constables and 6 carriers were sent off to BIAKA to collect the food that we had left there. They are to return to KWOMTARI.
Walking time: 1 hrs 10 mins.

Monday, 11th March, 1957.

No. 20

PIEMI - BAIBAI

Held discussion with local people this morning before breaking camp at 0930 and moving on to BAIBAI Village which was reached at 1205 hrs. All the villagers in residence on our arrival. They are, at present, in the throes of a 'sing-sing'. Many people from UTAI and PIEMI accompanied the patrol down to take part. Spent afternoon examining the local countryside. Plenty of food purchased.

Walking time: 2 hrs 35 mins.

Tuesday, 12th March, 1957.

No. 21

BAIBAI - KWOMTARI

Very heavy rain early this morning which continued on until 1000 hrs. Camp broken at 1015 hrs and the ~~mm~~ patrol moved on to the village of KWOMTARI, arriving at 1325. Most of the people at home but, as one of the elder men had died last night, they confined themselves to their houses and very little was seen of them. Very little food purchased.

Walking time: 3 hrs 10 mins.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1957.

No. 22

Sent police out early this morning to get some meat for the party. They arrived back in the middle of the morning with a large pig which was immediately cooked. The party then moved on, over a good track, to WOVERAI where camp was made. Police and carriers arrived back from BLAKA tonight at 1810 hrs with much need supplies. A little food purchased.

Walking time: 1 hrs 10 mins.

Thursday, 14th March, 1957.

No. 23

WOVERAI - CAMP No. 2

Broke camp in rain at 0700 and moved on to the SUKARA (YENABU) River where the party spent two hours making rafts to ferry all the cargo across. The river is well over its banks. Then on to the BABI River which, because of ~~and~~ its width and the strength of the current, is a much more formidable barrier than the SUKARA. Decided to camp and ~~make~~ several solid rafts in order to try and cross. Rain has been pouring down all day so that there is little hope of the water level receding.

Walking time: 3 hrs 20 mins.

Friday, 15th March, 1957.

No. 24.

CAMP No. 2 - MOURI

Finished making the rafts this morning. In the attempt to cross several of the rafts all but capsized but finally managed to land. Everything wet but fortunately only one item was lost - a Tilley lamp. By 1015 hrs everyone had assembled on the opposite bank and the patrol moved on to MOURI Village arriving at 1220 hrs. During the afternoon quite a lot of villagers assembled and the initial census was compiled.

Walking time: 2 hrs 5 mins.

Saturday, 16th March, 1957.

No. 25

MCURIX - NAI - BARIBARI

Broke camp at 0715 hrs and moved over increasingly more rugged terrain to a hamlet of No.2 Nai. After a short spell proceeded over broken limestone country to the main village of NAI arriving at 1100 hrs. After talks with the local people moved on again at 1230 arriving at the village of BARIBARI at 1415 hrs. Decided to leave the census revision until tomorrow as there were insufficient people present.

Walking time: 5 hrs 10 mins.

Sunday, 17th March, 1957.

No. 26

BARIBARI - BIAKA - AMINI

Before leaving camp this morning revised the census figures. Moved on at 0830 hrs to arrive at BIAKA at 1120 hrs. Stayed here at little over an hour, then moved on to AMINI arriving at 1520 hrs. Camp pitched.

Some food purchased, but insufficient.

Walking time: 5 hrs 40 mins.

Monday, 18th March, 1957.

No. 27

AMINI - GREEN RIVER P.P.

Departed camp at 0715 hrs. Several hours were spent at the PARINGI River making rafts to cross. The road from the river to the Station was in a shocking condition, being covered with water to a depth of from 6 inches to 4 feet for most of the way. Arrived at the station at 1540 hrs. Patrol Stood down.

Walking time: 3 hrs 20 mins.

END OF DIARY.

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Little need be said of the Plains people i.e. those people from the villages between UTAL and WOVERAI. The position in this area was discussed at some length in Patrol Report No. 3 of 1956/57. That patrol was effective to the extent that in some of the villages Rest Houses and Police Barracks have been built, where before they did not exist and in other villages the environs have been cleaned and the houses repaired to some extent. Furthermore the roads in the area have been cleaned and widened. On the whole the aspect was very pleasing. Since that patrol many more people have been visiting the station, from time to time, from this area seeking medical aid and advice.

The Eastern Border Mountains was last visited in August, 1952, when initial contact with the people was made. The people on the whole were friendly and tried to cooperate to the best of their ability, evidenced by the fact that the patrol was able to compile initial census statistics for six of the villages. However they are still very timid and somewhat wary of us, not fully comprehending our peaceful intentions. There is no language difficulty as far north as the BABI River and SAMAWAI Interpreters can be used, even though there is a slight change of dialect.

From IVARAMINAG Village north, the patrol was, for most of the time, without an interpreter, sign language being the only means of conversing with the people. Inter-village fighting in this area, as in the Border Mountains, is still rife and, because of this, it is very difficult to obtain guides from one village to another. Indeed, one of our greatest difficulties was coaxing the people to come into their villages whilst the patrol was in the vicinity. It is considered that the greatest asset to peaceful penetration in this area is cowrie shell, for which the people are 'hungry' and of which, fortunately, the patrol had ample stocks. As is usual in a new area very few women were seen. With intensive patrolling there is no reason why this particular area should not be brought under control very quickly. With this in mind, it may be advisable to establish a temporary base camp in the area later, from which to work initially.

The AKRANI affair of which already too much has been written was amicably settled by this patrol (see Appendix 'B').

The possibilities for airstrips in certain areas has been discussed in Appendix 'A'. However I would like to discuss them individually, from the Native Affairs angle, here.

(a) YIFIERI

This site is right in the centre of the largest population in the Green River area. It is estimated that within a radius of one days walk there would be 1500 people - a larger concentration than that around the present Green River Patrol Post. From it the whole of the Border Mountains, the area north to the foothills of the BEWANI Ranges, and the area west to KWOMTARI would all be readily accessible.

Decidedly an airstrip here would be a wonderful asset to this area and would be an invaluable aid to bringing under control these newly contacted peoples. However the site would be of doubtful value to the VANIMO Patrol Post being so far south and would be of no use at all to LUMI.

(b) KILIFAS.

If it is desired to build a strip for use by both VANIMO and GREEN RIVER then this site would be the logical choice, although here again I feel that it would be of little use to LUMI. From Kilifas Officers from this station could patrol the northern section of the Border Mountains, the area between the Border Mountains and the BEWANI Ranges and also the SEMU - NORTH River area.

(c) UTAI (ITOMI)

Much the same remarks apply here as to KILIFAS, but as will be detailed later in appendix 'A' it is very doubtful whether an airstrip could be built here.

(d) KWOMTARI

This is the only site which could be used by all three stations. It is felt that an airstrip here (small planes have landed before apparently) would be very valuable to GREEN RIVER Patrol Post, but not to the same extent as would one at YIFIERI. It could be used as a starting point for patrols to most areas north of the Sepik River. However the population in the immediate vicinity is very small.

The people of KILIFAS - KILIFAS, FUGUWUI, WATAPE and SIMOG Villages - made representations to this patrol to be included in the Green River Administrative area. They claim that every time they wish to visit VANIMO they have the heartbreaking task of crossing the BEWANI Ranges. However it is considered that for the present the area should remain under VANIMO. It is doubtful whether the people, if they came under the control of this post, would ever visit same unless forced to do so, because of the distance to be travelled (5 days walk) It may be that later a meeting could be arranged at KILIFAS between the two Officers concerned and the matter thrashed out. Furthermore it is considered that the Green River area is at present much too large to be effectively patrolled by one Officer, without adding to the burden.

Most of the Border Mountains and the area between them and the BEWANI Ranges has now been patrolled. However there still remains one blank area on the map - the north western extremity of the Green River Sub-District. It is hoped that within six months a patrol will be able to leave this station to explore same.

2. TOPOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS

From the station to AMINI the patrol crossed a flat forested plain which was partly flooded. From there on to BIPAN Village the tracks traversed broken country along, for the most part, hog-backed ridges. A very bright clay soil was observed between UNIWIABI and IVAKAMINAG Village. This is formed, apparently, from the rapid decomposition of permanently sodden mudstone or shale. From BIPAN to KWOMTARI a flat plain is traversed, the tracks, for the part, following the course of the YENABU River and in many places the bed of the river itself serves as the track, a fact which makes progress very difficult after heavy rain. From KWOMTARI to BARIBARI, the easternmost portion of the Border Mountains is traversed. A little limestone is encountered around NAI. Whole area is covered by medium heavy forest.

One of the most difficult features of the area is the absence of good tracks. The only reasonable track is that from KILIPAS to KWOMTARI (where the road does not follow the river bed). It can only be hoped that, as more and more knives and axes are introduced into the area, the road will improve. The Mountain people, as evidenced by their well set-out and well kept villages, take a pride in, and are not averse to, good work. Consequently it should not be difficult later on to encourage them to build and maintain roads.

Several of the rivers followed, and crossed, will in wet weather give trouble. They are unfortunately subject to snap flooding. They are the YENABU (SUKARA), BABI and FARINGI Rivers.

There are no airstrips between GREEN RIVER and VASIMO or between the former and LUMI. It is hoped however that this situation will be remedied before too long. This particular question has been discussed under 'NATIVE AFFAIRS' and also in 'Appendix 'A'.

3. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK

It is very pleasing to note that the Border Mountains people are very keen agriculturists in contrast to their Plains neighbours whose staple diet is Sago. On my previous visit to the Plains Villages I had lectured the people to some extent on the advisability of building gardens rather than relying on Sago, even though the supply may seem inexhaustible. This advice seems to have been taken seriously by the BAIBAI and KWOMTARI groups who are now clearing large areas near their villages for gardens.

The people of the mountains (as far north as BIPAN) tend very large communal gardens. They are communal to the extent that the initial clearing is done by the whole or portion of the villagers. As soon as the clearing has been completed however, lots are apportioned out to families or individuals. As soon as the crops of this particular garden are harvested it is abandoned and another slope cleared in the same way. Rotation of crops is not practised. In some instances, after several years have passed, the group may replant the original garden.

The staple food of the people is bananas. The other crops sown include Taro (several varieties - not Kong-Kong), Yam, Tapioca, Sugar Cane, 'Aibeka', 'Aupa' and Pit. A great quantity of tobacco is planted and is carefully tended, producing a very good leaf.

In close proximity to the village Coconut, Betel-nut, and Breadfruit palms are planted. Pandanas (long red fruit), Galip-nut and Paw-Paw trees are usually found growing in old garden sites.

Very few domestic pigs were seen, although it is more than likely that they were kept out of sight whilst the patrol was in the area. The only other domestic animal is the dog.

The forest abounds in game. Hunting is usually rewarded with small marsupials, snakes, iguanas, wild pig, cassowary and various kinds of birds. Narrow pits 4 feet deep are dug alongside tracks to trap marsupials. In several instances small houses built in the tops of trees were observed, these act apparently as a look-out for birds.

4. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of the people throughout the whole of the area visited is generally good. The hills people, though, are much more energetic and lively than their lowland neighbours. This is very noticeable when passing from one region to the next, and in all probability is due to the absence of malaria (if it is absent) in the mountain region. Cases of Tropical Ulcers and Yaws are common and quite a number were treated by this patrol. Some cases of filariasis were also noted. About fifty per cent of the people suffer from tinea imbricatis.

There are probably several contributing factors accounting for the difference in health between the two groups. One would be the naturally cleaner environment of the hills. Another would be the fact that the hills people enjoy a much more balanced diet than do the plains people - Yam, tapioca, Bananas, etc as against Sago. It is noticeable though, that as more and more men come back from work on the coast that bigger and bigger gardens are being built and a greater variety of crops sown, which is indeed most encouraging.

The Plains villages are, for the most part, dirty and the houses in need of repair, although it was pleasant to note that some attempt had been made to clean up most of the villages since I last visited the area. It is hoped that before long all these villages will be spick and span. The highland hamlet, in contrast, is kept very clean. It was noticed though, that in many cases the rubbish swept from around the houses was dumped just off the village clearing, the people not doubt valuing the wisdom of the old saying 'out of sight, out of mind'.

Native Medical Orderly MARKIN accompanied this patrol and did his usual good job. The patience of this lad is absolutely incredible.

5. VILLAGES.

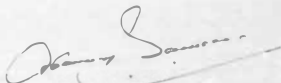
The two types of villages visited are the same as those described in Patrol Report No. 3 of 1956/57. Nothing further is added here.

The villages from IVARAMINAG to BIPAN and from MEREWI to WAMUABI are of the same type as the former.

6. VILLAGE OFFICIALS

No Village Officials were met by this patrol after leaving AMINI until it arrived at SIMOG. From there on each village had a Luluai and/or Tal Tul. None of these officials are outstanding but they are apparently trying to carry out their duties to the best of their limited abilities.

There are, as yet, no Village Officials in the Border Mountains region nor are any recommendations for appointment made.



(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
21st March, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 6 of 1956/57

APPENDIX " A "

POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITES:

One aim of this patrol was to try and find a possible Airstrip site in the UTAI (ITOMI) area. The following sites were seen although a detailed inspection of them was not made since time did not permit. If it is decided to build a strip on one of the sites, it will be no trouble for the officer to proceed from this station and carry out a detailed ground survey and could be done immediately advice is received as to such a decision having been made. It would be preferable, though, to carry out an aerial survey first.

(1) YIFIERI

This is a large 'kuna' patch situated approximately Latitude 3 degrees 37 minutes South, Longitude 141 degrees 13 minutes east. There are two possible sites here - one at the southern end of the 'kuna' and one at the eastern end. The former has a length of approximately 1,400 yards but unfortunately the ground is boggy. The topsoil is a sandy loam, almost 12 inches in depth whilst the sub-soil is a yellow-grey clay of high plasticity which when dried in the sun becomes moderately hard and brittle. The main works that would have to be carried out to build a strip here are (a) removal of all topsoil and (b) the construction of very large drains) probably lateral drains would also be required. This particular site, it is felt, would make an excellent landing ground but the cost of construction and the time involved would probably be prohibitive.

The second site runs along a ridge and is approximately 700 yards long (400 yards grass, 300 yards forest). Here the construction would merely entail the clearing of the bush and a little grading. All the topsoil has been washed away leaving a very hard yellowish clay. No drainage would be required. The altitude here would probably be about 1200 ft A.S.L. and consequently I do not think that the length would meet with Department of Civil Aviation requirements for Norseman aircraft.

(11) KILIPAS.

This site runs through the village itself and is right on the banks of the YEMADU River. The length was not measured but, at the least, there would be 1,200 yards. Removal of the medium forest coverage would not be

difficult, nor would the slight amount of grading involved. The strip would only have one approach, as the other is blocked by large hills. The soil is a grey sandy clay which in places where it has been exposed to the sun and weather has become very hard - almost rocklike. Draining would only be necessary on the northern side and with lateral drains ever 300 yards any excess water would be drained into the YENABU River.

The local people here are very keen to have an airstrip and of their own volition said that they would move the village to another site north of the present one, were it decided to build the landing ground. They also stated that they would be willing to undertake the work involved.

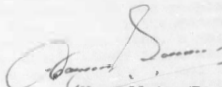
(iii) UTAI (IPOMI)

There are several sites here, all with plenty of length, although actual figures are not available, for they were not measured. However the topsoil is a sandy loam to a depth of about 15 inches overlaid on gravel 'wash'. It is very doubtful whether this would be solid enough for an aerodrome.

(iv) KWOMTARI.

Mr. ex Patrol Officer Geyle, when Officer in Charge at Green River, undertook a detailed inspection of this site. His observations and remarks are included in Green River Patrol Report No. 1 of 1954/55. I concur with all his remarks.

This site would be the most central were the strip to be used by all three posts, namely: VANIMO; LUMI; and GREEN RIVER.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
23rd March, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 6 of 1956/57.

APPENDIX " B "

AKRANI INCIDENT.

The history and facts regarding what has, for want of a better term, been called the 'Akran Incident' have been given in full in previous correspondence to the District Officer, Wewak and in my Patrol Report No. 4 of 1956/57. To save of needless superfluity these will not be recounted here.

The woman AWAMI, over whom this unfortunate affair started, arrived at Green River Patrol Post from her husband's village in the TEREBU area on the 13th February, 1957 and was sent off to AKRANI the next day. She had instructions to advise the people of the friendly intentions of the Government and generally to spread propaganda. She was to try and arrange for the people to assemble in their village and await this patrol. It was thought (and still is) that the mere fact that we were able to bring this woman back to her village for all her kinsmen to see, would in itself be inductive to the establishment of friendly relations.

On arrival at the village several people were found to be in residence, but during the afternoon quite a few more came in voluntarily. Unfortunately only two women came in which shows that the people still do not trust us. The men said that all the women with the exception of these two and one other had died, a very feeble excuse which was denied by Awami. Many talks were held with the villagers during the two days the patrol spent in the area, the various aims of the Government being pointed out to them.

Compensation was paid to NABUEI for the loss of use of his hand, which had been withered by a handcuff after he had escaped from gaol at Green River some time ago. The following articles were paid to him:

2	Tomahawks,	4 lb Gowrie Shell
3 x 10"	Knives	2 only 8x6 mirrors

This payment is considered satisfactory and is rather large when one takes into account the economic value of such articles in the area. To the recipient, who had not expected any payment at all, this came as a pleasant surprise, and his attitude towards us became distinctly more friendly. It was pointed out to him that the payment was made not because the Administration felt liable for the damage that had been done to his arm, but because it felt a certain sympathy for him.

After many talks with the people the Bride-price for the woman AWAMI was finally agreed on, to the satisfaction of all parties and the following paid:

(ii)

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Axe	2 Tomahawks
3 x 10" Knives	4 lbs Cowrie Shell
2 8x6 Mirrors	2 6x4 Mirrors.

Some difficulties were met in agreeing on the price because the area is one in which sister exchange is almost exclusively practised. Where a sister is not available the payment is made in strings of dogs teeth and bows and arrows.

Several of the men said that they would visit the station on my return from this patrol and that they would commence the construction of a rest-house. If these promises are not broken (as I feel sure they will be) then a great deal will have been accomplished. It is now to be hoped that when they learn of the deaths of the recruits that this work will not be undone.



(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
23rd March 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

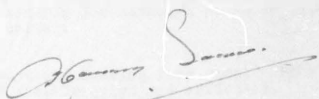
No. 6 of 1956/57

A P P E N D I X " C "

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

This patrol was in the first stages to concentrate on compiling a census of the villages in the Eastern Border Mountains from AMIWI to NAI. It was fully realised at the outset that to hope for anything more would be unreasonable taking into account the difficulty of interpretation. To summarise then, an initial census was compiled in 6 villages and the figures for BARIBAKI (which was missed by Patrol No. 3) revised. The figures obtained for these 6 villages are by no means complete and in some cases I would venture to say that they represent no more than sixty per cent of the actual population. Even so, it does give us a basis on which to work in the future.

Having completed this patrol I feel no reason to alter my previous opinion as to the Border Mountains population (excluding the IURI Census Division) The estimate given before was 3,000. It is hoped that within twelve months the initial census for all villages will have been compiled.



(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
23rd March, 1957.

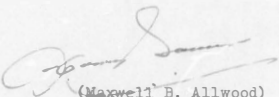
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER

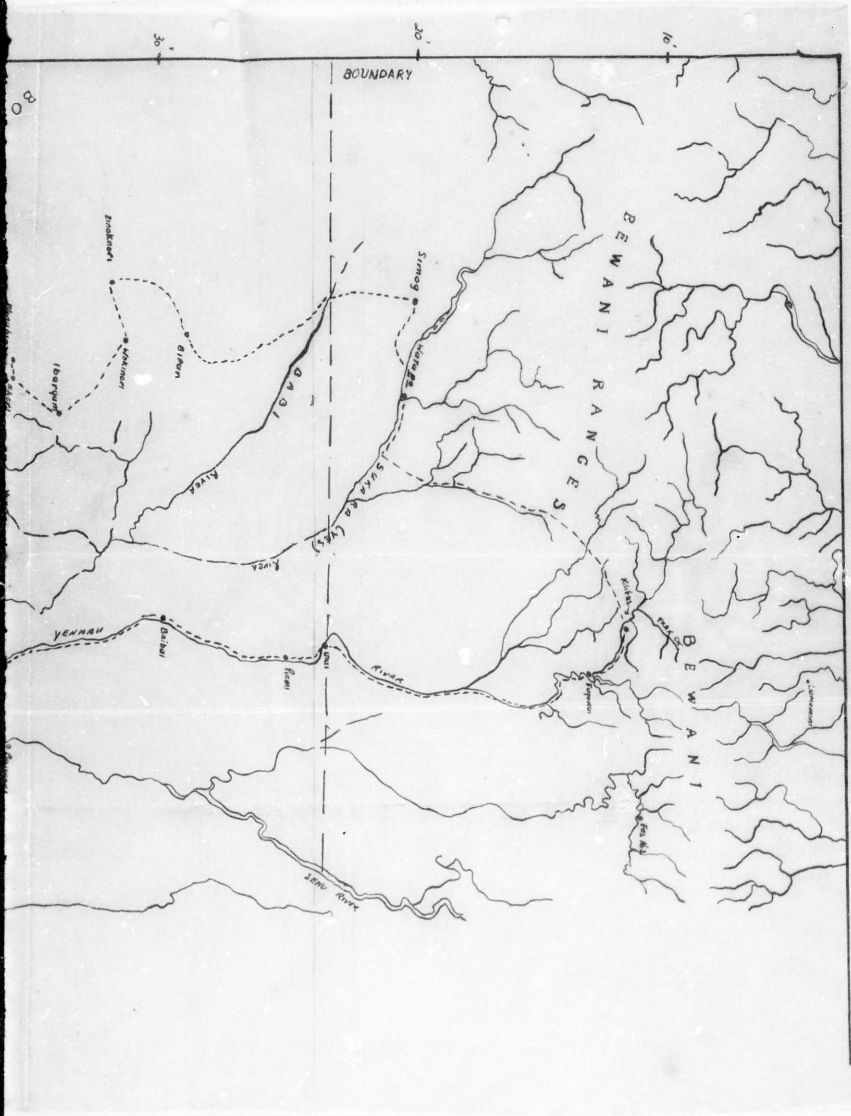
No. 6 of 1956/57

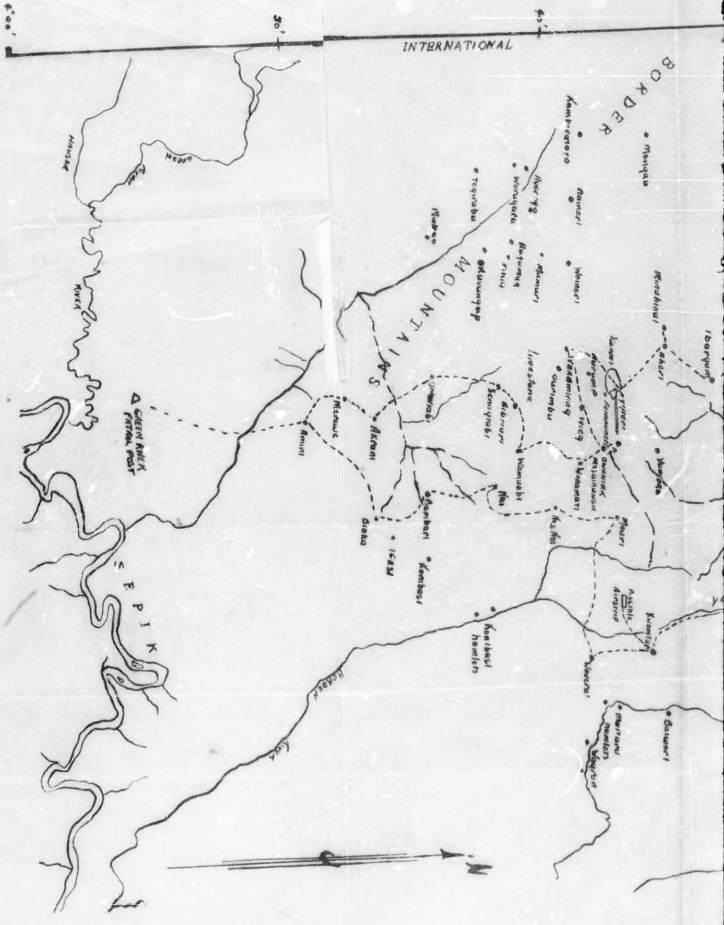
REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL

- 4137 Cpl. PAGU: Did a reasonable job although certainly does not inspire respect from his juniors. Too old for patrol work.
- 6780 Const. TIWOT Conduct and bearing very good. Did an excellent job. Most reliable and always willing to undertake any task.
- 7979 Const. WAJI Conduct and bearing good. An experienced and able policeman.
- 8122 Const. AIBOK Conduct and bearing fair. Needs to be watched constantly. Is lazy and has a tendency towards arrogance.
- 8425 Const. VAKORI Conduct fair. Bearing good. Did a reasonable job although he is capable of better.
- 8477 Const. MODZIP Conduct and bearing very good. Did a very good job. Is quiet and efficient.
- 9412 Const. SIAUK Conduct and bearing good. Does very good work for such a junior member, but is too easily influenced by more senior police.
- 9413 Const. HAPUWARUM A young member who badly lacks experience. Conduct and bearing fair.
- 9414 Const. WIRING Conduct and bearing very good. Has a cheerful disposition and will develop into a good patrol policeman.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post.
23rd March, 1957.





GREEN RIVER PATROL

REPORT NO 6-1206/1957

Scale 4 miles 1 inch

Track Shows Villages • Main

Subsector Boundary ———

James H. ...
...

142



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GREEN RIVER (SEPIK) Report No. 7 - 56/57

Patrol Conducted by Maxwell B. Allwood - Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled WOMRASI WEST CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Health 1

Carriers 19

Duration - From 1 / 4 / 1957 to 14 / 4 / 1957

Number of Days FOURTEEN (14)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services / 7 / 1953

Medical ... NIL / 19

Map Reference Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision. Consolidation of Administration influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

/ 19

District Comm. Station

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ _____

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

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

Village Popul

Year.....1956/57.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS																MIGR	
		BIRTHS		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Female in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
USARI	1.4.57	3	3						2							1	7	8	
ABARU	"	5	4								2				1	2	9	16	
DIERU	2.4.57	3	1		1	2				5m	5m				3	1	1	3	
OGRU	3.4.57	4	2	1											2	1	21	16	
IBURU	4.4.57	5	10		1				1	1					1	2	2	7	
MINIABURU	5.4.57	15	7			1			1		1				3	2	1	3	
SUGUMORO	8.4.57	4	1												1	2	11	13	
MAKUASI	9.4.57	4	5			1			1		2	1			7	5	5	5	
BUNA	"	3	3				1								2	2	3	4	
IABARU	10.4.57	11	13			1		1	1						2	3	1	7	
MABIARU	11.4.57	2	2								1				8	2	22	26	
MAHA	12.4.57	1	4												1	3	16	6	
BIAKE	"	2	1												1	5	16	21	
TOTALS		71	58	2	1	4	3	1	6	1	10	4	3	37	32	132	14		

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....**WOMBASI WEST**.....

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Nursing Infants	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
7	8	L	1	1		2					1		3	12	4	13	2	13	2.1	10	11	9	14	48
9	16		1	1		2		3		8		12	18	4	19	2	19	2.2	12	13	17	22	78	
1	3		1			6		1		3		6	25	12	32	3	28	2.5	21	18	27	38	114	
21	16			1		4				2		10	41	5	31	1	30	2	30	2	44	40	142	
2	7		3			12		3		3		8	41	10	30	2	29	2	21	29	32	35	135	
1	3	2	6			7						7	36	11	33	1	34	2	30	25	35	46	143	
11	13		1			5						4	13	3	10	1	11	1.8	9	7	14	14	49	
5	5					17						11	44	6	32	1	32	1	29	16	34	38	134	
4	3		1			5						5	15	2	12	1	13	1.7	12	7	11	14	49	
17	22		3			20		2		3		28	76	18	72	1	73	2.4	63	51	63	83	285	
22	26		3			15						7	44	4	43	-	44	1.7	17	9	37	48	126	
16	6					1						6	29	6	20	-	20	2	11	14	33	22	81	
16	21					5						6	38	9	30	-	30	1.9	13	21	38	35	112	
132	141	4	20	3		101		9		20		113	432	94	376	15	377		278	242	394	449	1496	

pulat

MIGRATION		
in		
M	F	M
7	8	L
9	16	
1	3	
21	16	
2	7	
1	3	2
11	13	
5	5	
4	3	
17	22	
22	26	
16	6	
16	21	
132	14	

NA.30-11-74

4th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
WEMAK.

Green River Patrol Report No.7-56/57.

What is the Administration giving these people to make them enthuse?

Their onerous attendances was good. The repatriates will no doubt influence the people and ensure a more enthusiastic reception to patrols in the future.

The economic potential of the area is poor but efforts must be made to ensure each man owns at least ten coconut palms as a first step in establishing an economy.

Encourage the people to visit villages on the Middle Sepik; see if they can emulate the housing of the mid Sepik villages.

People should not be encouraged to form large villages; hamlets, excepting administratively, are a more satisfactory form of communal set up for native people.

Can something be done about providing the Post with an out-board motor, please.

87A
1/6

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

1lat

30/1/74 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TCW. P.R. Green Rv. 7/56/57-623



Department of Native Affairs
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

21st May, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Green River Patrol Report No. 7-56/57.

The above report is forwarded please. Mr. Allwood appears to be a very keen officer. Doubtless on page 5 of the report he uses the word "force" in the meaning of "persuasion".

Green River is a very difficult area in that it has a small backward population, and has very little economic potential. People who live in sago country are notoriously backward and such land generally is not suitable to an expanding form of agriculture.

There is no doubt that the two outboard motors would be of great assistance in the area, especially as the canoes are built already.

I cannot agree that a Higher Elementary School is warranted in such an area; there is nothing to be said in its favour. If such a thing is possible, economic development must come first, together with a strong medical programme.

Mr. Allwood has the interest of his area at heart.

J.R. White
.....
(J.R. White)
District Officer

c.c. C.I.C. Green River.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 7 of 1958/57

AREA PATROLLED: ABARU LOCAL, FARINGIAND GREEN RIVERS
(Wombasi West Census Division)

DURATION: 1st April, 1957 to 14th April, 1957.
(14 days)

PERSONNEL: Europeans: Maxwell B. Allwood Patrol Officer

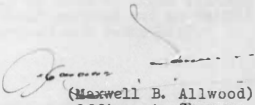
Natives:

RPENGC.....	6
Carriers	10
Medical	1
Interpreter	1

OBJECTS: (i) Revision of Census.
(ii) Consolidation of Administration Influence.

APPENDICES: "A" Report on Police Personnel
"B" Census and Statistics.
"C" Medical and Health.

MAP: Sketch map attached.


(Maxwell B. Allwood) P.O.
Officer in Charge.

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

15th April, 1957.

PATROL DIARY:

Monday, 1st April, 1957.

No. 1

Left the station this morning at 0800 hrs and walked over a good track to USARI Village arriving at 0940. The census was revised and talks held with the local people before we returned to ABARU Village - just opposite the station - where the census was revised. Returned to the Station at 1540 hrs.

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1957.

No. 2

Departed the station this morning at 0800 hrs and walked over a good road to DIERU Village arriving at 0930 hrs. Census revised and talks held before leaving at 1230 hrs. Arrived at FADING River at 1230 hrs. Some time was spent here as the party had to wait for the canoes to be brought down. Moved on then over a flooded, swampy track to OGRU Village arriving at 1625 hrs. Most of the people in residence but decided to leave the census check until tomorrow. Plenty of food purchased.

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1957.

No. 3

Revised census this morning. Moved off at 1000 hrs returning to the station at 1550 hrs.

Thursday, 4th April, 1957.

No. 4

Departed Station at 0905 hrs and walked across the 'kunai' arriving at the western end at 1135 hrs, where a short spell was called. On then to IBURU Village arriving at 1230 hrs. People in their gardens but assembled during the afternoon. Census revised and talks held.

Friday, 5th April, 1957.

No. 5

Moved over to MINIABURU Village today - an hours walk. Crossed both the GREEN and HAUSER Rivers. A very good attendance at census and a number of new names were recorded.

Saturday, 6th April, 1957.

No. 6

Returned to the Station.

Sunday, 7th April, 1957.

No. 7

Rested.

Monday, 8th April, 1957

No. 8

Departed Station at 0900 hrs arriving at DIERU Village at Lo20 and FARINGI River at 1050 hrs. Cargo loaded into the two new Government canoes and the patrol moved down to SUGUORO Village where the census was revised (group formerly included with MAKUASI). Moved on to mouth of FARINGI hence upstream to the village of MAKUASI arriving at 1910 hrs. A little food purchased.

Tuesday, 9th April, 1957.

No. 9

Census revised in the morning after the rain had eased. Patrol moved off at 1030 hrs and proceeded upstream to BUNA Village where census was revised. Proceeded on then to IABARJ Village arriving at 1650 hrs.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1957.

No 10

Census for IABARU revised this morning before the patrol departed at 1100 hrs. Paddled upstream to the village of MABARU which was reached at 1750 hrs. Plenty of food purchased.

Thursday, 11th April, 1957.

No. 11

Rain this morning again held up proceedings. Census was revised and the patrol moved on to the mouth of the August River. Raining very heavily for most of the trip so decided to camp in the deserted Enterprise of New Guinea Base Camp.

Friday, 12th April, 1957.

No. 12

Departed camp at 0730 hrs and moved up to the village of MAHA where the census was revised and talks held with the local peoples. On then to the village of BIAKE arriving at 1530 hrs. Census revised in late afternoon.

Saturday, 13th April, 1957.

No. 13

Moved off after the rain eased and paddled downstream to the village of IABARU, arriving at 1545 hrs.

Sunday, 14th April, 1957.

No. 14

Returned to Station via the GREEN RIVER. Arrived at 1410 hrs. Patrol Stood down.

1. INTRODUCTION:

This was a routine patrol of the local census Division - WOMBASI WEST. A census revision in all villages in this area had been long overdue - the last census check having been in July, 1953. However most of the villages have been visited several times since then both by myself and other officers from this station and AMBUNTI.

This patrol had been left until April so as to avoid the wet season. However it was found that although the SEPIK River was not over its banks, the floods had receded but little since January. This fact made the visiting of inland hamlets nigh on impossible.

It had also been hoped to visit all villages and hamlets on the IDAM River. Unfortunately the writer developed a large Tropical Ulcer on his ankle which necessitated an early return to the station and made walking sheer torture. These villages will be checked when the WOMBASI EAST Census Division is patrolled next month.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Although the villages in this area have only had two (in some cases) three) census patrols since the Station at GREEN RIVER was opened in 1950, the people have had a fair amount of contact but as will be pointed out later they do not seem to have responded as well as could have been expected.

Many of the young men have been out to work on the coast - both with Administration Departments and with private enterprise. In fact there are at present, 101 men employed outside this District. Quite a number of youths are attending mission school at GREEN RIVER whilst several are attending Government Education centres at both MAPRIK and WAWAK, (see EDUCATION). Further many have been employed on the Government Station here and also by the Enterprise of New Guinea Company which has for the past three years been working on the SEPIK and AUGUST Rivers.

Despite all this the people still exhibit a disinterestedness 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. The only time any spark of interest was shown (or is shown) is when they thought that they could get something for nothing - beg, borrow or steal. Nevertheless, it must be admitted in their favour, that the attendance at census, taking into account the time lapse since the last check, was excellent, approximately 90 per cent. No attempt was made to apprehend wilful evaders this time, but a warning was issued that in future the provisions of the Native Administration Regulation would be rigidly enforced.

However it is hoped that by ~~encouraging~~ ^{encouraging} these people; (i) to build better houses, latrines and gardens; (ii) to keep their villages clean; (iii) to bring their sick to the station for treatment; (iv) to seek the arbitration of the Administration in inter and intra village disputes that in time they will come to realise the benefits that the Government can bring to them and in so doing become a much more co-operative and helpful group.

No attempt was made by this patrol to collect further anthropological data, although same would be very useful indeed. I have nothing further to add to that very lucid account given by Mr. McCabe in Green River Patrol Report No. 6 of 1951/52.

3. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

The people of the area are not agriculturists and it is doubtful whether they will ever take a lively interest in gardening. This is due to the super abundance of the Sago which is naturally enough the staple. Here and there along the river there are areas which are not subject to continual flooding and which would, I feel, make excellent gardens. The soil is a grey sandy loam which varies in depth, whilst the sub soil is a reddish clay of a non-absorbent type. The only village where gardening would be difficult is that opposite the station - ABARU which is unfortunately afflicted (in the same way as the station) with the most barren soil it has ever been my lot to see - pure white quartz sand and clay.

Among the crops that are grown are Bananas, Yam, Taro & pumpkins. Sweet potato and tapioca are non-existent. A great many breadfruit trees were seen. Other collected foods include Galap, coconuts and wild fig. Many vegetable seeds have been distributed from the station but very little produce has ever been harvested, probably due to the lack of attention given the plants.

The most important pursuit of the peoples apart from food collecting is hunting and fishing. Wild pig, cassowary, opossum, snakes, crocodiles, lizards and water-rats are quite common game. Fishing is done by small nets or by the erection of barrier traps across small streams or on the banks of the Sepik. Hand fishing is now quite common. Many pigs are caught during the wet season when they are trapped by the floods on the higher land. Crocodiles are caught by the use of a long limbon spear used in much the same way as a harpoon. The people are expert hunters and fishermen.

Domestic pigs are quite common and are looked after very well as are the dogs without whose aid the hunter would be lost.

4. COMMUNICATIONS:

Roads as such are non-existent in the area and because of the natural swampy terrain would be next to impossible to construct. Tracks for the most part are only used for hunting except for those villages inland where they are used as the only means of inter village communication.

The most common means of communication on the River is of course ~~in~~ the canoe - a small dugout canoe, propelled by long oars wielded in a standing position.

The station is equipped at present with three new 50 foot canoes. These are excellently made and serve (or would serve well) the job for which they were made. However as the only means of propulsion at present in the paddle their use is limited. It is hoped to obtain two outboard motors in the near future and this, among other things, will mean that much more work will be able to be carried out among the people of the Rivers.

5. VILLAGES:

Except for the few villages around the station the rest could not acutally be called villages as they consist of a single, or perhaps a group of two or three, houses in a loose cluster, forming a social group. Most of the people live in small bush or swamp houses and only visit their main village on ceremonial occasions. The people of the Sepik take no pride whatsoever in their village and in all instances these settlements were found to be in a shocking state, the houses dilapidated and the surrounding filthy. In two cases the bodies of deceased men and women were found to be hanging in bark from the rafters of the main communal house. European rest houses are indeed a rarity.

*6 villages
Tul Tul
Luluai
Pobung*

6. EDUCATION:

There is only one school in the area at present that run by the Mission. This caters for about 25 or at the most 30 pupils. For the most part the students consist of the children of Native staff on the Government station. It is believed that there are approximately 5 students attending the MAPRIK school whilst another 3 or 4 are at the Medical School at WEWAK.

It is my opinion that the Educational facilities at this station is inadequate. It is believed that if a Village Higher school were to be started here - and I see no reason why it shouldn't - at least 50 pupils would attend.

7. MISSIONS

The only mission in the area is the Christian Mission in Many Lands (business name E Stewards and Co of Bath England). This establishment is staffed by Mr. R. Austin and his wife. The main object of this mission seems to be in attending to the wants of the Government native staff (both spiritual and ~~material~~ material wants).

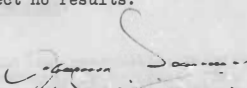
8. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Most of the villages now have a Luluai and/or Tul Tul. It is not known though whether their appointments have ever been made official - certainly no record of their appointment can be found at this station. Most of these gentlement have no idea whatsoever of what their position entails. The one exception is the Luluai of BIAKE who is a man of exceptional authority throughout the whole area

As soon it is learned whether these appointments are indeed official or not several recommendation will be made for dismissal.

9. CONCLUSION:

As will be seen from the foregoing this area is in dire need of frequent patrolling. It is hoped with the acquisition of outboards to be able to visit each village at least once every three months in the future. If 4 or 5 years is to elapse between every patrol then we can certainly expect no results.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

16th April, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

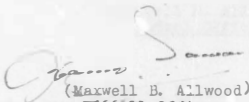
GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 7 of 1956/57

A P P E N D I X " A "

Report on Police Personnel:

- 5096B L/Cpl UMI: Conduct reasonable; Bearing poor. Lacks command. Is arrogant. Has a habit of twisting orders to suit himself. Generally is downright lazy and incompetent.
- 5178 Const.UMABU Conduct - excellent; Bearing - good. Is very quiet but an efficient member.
- 6780 " TIWOT Conduct - excellent; Bearing - excellent; At present the best policeman at this station (including Nco's). An excellent patrol policeman and is definite NCO material.
- 7942 " TUGA Conduct - good; Bearing - fair; Not noticed.
- 8425 " VAKORI Conduct - good; Bearing - good. Is the makings of a good policeman. Excellent for canoe work. A little too important for his own good.
- 9414 " NIRING Conduct - excellent; Bearing - good; A junior member but does a very good job. Is always cheerful and reliable. Has a better understanding of primitive peoples than most.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

17th April, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 7 of 1956/57.

A P P E N D I X " B "

Census and Statistics.

A census check was conducted in 13 Villages - a total population of 1476 was recorded. This, however, is not the total for the Census Division as all the villages on the IDAM River have yet to be checked. Taking the last census figures for the villages missed - 485 - this brings the total for the Division to 1961.

129 Births were recorded whilst only 104 deaths were noted. To see that there is an increase of births over deaths is indeed pleasing.

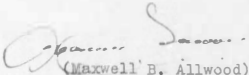
Other figures which may be of interest are as follows:

101 men employed outside the District;
3 men employed within the District;
9 students attending Government Schools;
20 students attending Mission Schools.

It is interesting to note too that of the 104 deaths 69 were 13 years of age or over. It is my opinion though that there were probably many more children born during the period since the last patrol and who died during that period and of whom the patrol was not advised.

Migrations in amounted to 281 whilst migrations out totalled only 24. The difference is due to the many new names which were recorded.

The Adult male labour potential of the area visited now stands at 432.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

17th April, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT

No. 7 of 1956/57

A P P E N D I X " C "

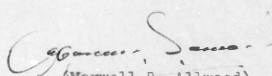
Medical and Health.

The area visited is on the whole a most unhealthy one. Contributing factors are the large swamps throughout the area - the breeding grounds for literally millions of mosquitoes; the prevalence of floods; the dirty and insanitary villages; and the absolute lack of an adequate diet.

Malaria is rife, whilst many cases of advanced filaria were seen. Yaws and tropical ulcers are also more than common.

Many patients were treated by this patrol, but this treatment will prove very inadequate if the people do not come into the station aid-post for further treatment. Many people were ordered into the hospital but up to date only a few of these have arrived. The only way to get these people to come into the hospital is to force the issue. The people from the villages near the station - ABARU, USARI, & DIERU - come in daily for treatment. But patients from the other villages are rarely seen.

N.M.O. SALUTIN accompanied this patrol and did an excellent job.


(Maxwell B. Allwood)
Patrol Officer.

Green River Patrol Post,
SEPIK District.

17th April, 1957.

