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PATROL REPORTS

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1965 - 1966

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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50-75

WEST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

A M B U N T I

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 - 1965/1966	R.I. Barclay	Headwaters Leonard Schultz & April Rivers

M A Y R I V E R

1 - 1965/1966	A.C. Plummer	Warumoi language group - Eastern slopes of West Range
2 - 1965/1966	A.C. Plummer	Between Frieda & Sanip rivers & lower Frieda
3 - 1965/1966	A.C. Plummer	Left May River- Awai group
4 - 1965/1966	A.R. Cresswick	Waniabu



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **SEPIK** Report No. **AMBUNTI No 1 1965/66**

Patrol Conducted by **R.I Barclay, Assistant District Officer.**

Area Patrolled **Headwaters Leonard Schultz and April rivers.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **K.J.Taylor, C.P.O.**

Natives **5 R.P.N.G.C. members, 1 A.P.O., 56 carriers.**

Duration—From **15 5 /19 65** to **2 8 /19 65**

Number of Days **80 days.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ~~...../...../19.....~~ **Not previously patrolled.**

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

Map Reference **May River and Ambunti Army 4 Mil Series.**
Map attached.

Objects of Patrol **Initial Contact of area concerned.**

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

67-8-8

5th October, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1965-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of an interesting patrol report by Mr. Barclay covered by your memo 67-3-4/470 of 10th September, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Ryan have been noted. I agree whole-heartedly with the remarks you made in paragraph 5. The principle laid down in Standing Instructions is to be followed unquestioningly.

3. Messrs. Barclay and Taylor are to be congratulated on accomplishing a hard task. We now have first hand information on this hitherto unknown area. The enthusiasm and grit of these two young officers kept the patrol together. It is a pity that the most easterly part of the April River was not penetrated, but we have to accept these things, when our patrols are so dependent on carriers.

4. The Patrol Diary is full of detail and contains much information that will be useful to future patrols. It is quite evident that a Base Camp is needed three quarters of the way up either the April or Schultz Rivers for patrols penetrating these headwater regions.

5. Mr. Barclay must have forgotten to mention how Mr. Taylor reacted to this trip. Anyway, I am sure Mr. Taylor would have gained invaluable experience.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67-1-2/288

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Sub-District Office,
Ambunti,
Sepik District.

1st September, 1965.

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

Ambunti Patrol Report No.1 of 1965/66.

Please find enclosed the above Patrol Report from Mr. Barclay, A.D.O. and camping out allowance claims from him and Mr. Taylor.

This Patrol was the outcome of a helicopter survey of the area carried out in April this year. The expectation that the Patrol would find extremely hard going was fully realized and the delay in airdrops due weather and terrain imposed a far greater burden on the Patrol personnel. Nevertheless the objects of the Patrol were realized in that we now have information on this hitherto unknown area.

It is greatly to be regretted that previous patrols to apprehend reported murders in the WUSUMAI area of the Schultz should have given the people the impression that the Administration are 'natural enemies'. More particularly so as there is every reason to suppose that no clear evidence could ever be deduced to support a murder charge, quite apart from interpretation problems. Mr. Barclay's conclusions on this point are probably correct as it will be noticed that the people were at no time hostile but were timid and shy and did all they could to entice the Patrol from a deep entry into their territory. Had it not been known that population did exist further in the attempts to divert the Patrol would surely have been successful. It is hoped that the first impressions will be countered by more favourable ones but we cannot expect rapid moves in this direction.

The Patrol Diary is very full and contains much information that will be of use in further patrols. Now that this initial patrol has been through the area is obvious that the best method of future patrols will be to split the Patrol into two groups. One, up the April river by work boat canoe and large initial carrier force to establish supplies at a camp on the April at the junction of the higher tributaries. Two Officers would be needed to man this post for a few months. They could draw supplies from a supply placed at the mouth of the Sitipa river which is two carrier days from the main camp. After the main body of carriers had returned the remainder should be relieved at monthly intervals as they are unaccustomed to the terrain and climate. The second Patrol could likewise establish themselves on the Schultz at about the second airdrop site. It would be necessary for this Patrol to have one Piaggio drop to supply them.

It was unfortunate that the Patrol had to return without having penetrated the most Easterly part of the April. However having heard of the carriers condition at this stage I had no option but to request Mr. Barclay to return.

The people seem semi nomadic from the number of derelict houses in overgrown gardens seen. This will not make further consolidation easy and the future prospects for these people do not seem over bright. This being so it is intended to proceed with great deliberation in further contacts so that a

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Department of District Administration
South District

disproportionate amount of sub-district effort and time will not be spent in the area. Early in the next 'dry' it is hoped to man a camp on the April to consolidate the contacts we now have. A great deal of patience will be required.

Although the report does not mention it, Mr. Taylor at all times conducted himself well and this patrol should have been of invaluable experience for him both personally and in his general training.

Mr. Barclay and Mr Taylor should be congratulated on a most trying Patrol that has added a vast area to our knowledge and a not inconsiderable further population. Later work in the area will be easier in that tracks have been cut but infinite patience will be required in the slow consolidation tasks.

Barry A. Ryan.
Assistant District Commissioner.

The report and your comments have been read with interest and the patrol has given a great deal of information on a previously unexplored area.

It is a very commendable patrol and the information obtained is of great value. It is hoped that the information obtained will be used to plan further patrols in the area.

Your comments that it is intended to consolidate the contact made by patrols in the next dry season are noted and it is essential that these patrols take place and be the best possible.

While not wishing to detract from the work and the effort put into the patrol by the two officers concerned, it is so well known that they should be informed that the splitting of the patrol in a previously unexplored area is not a good thing. It is held over by the Departmental Standing Instructions. It is hoped that this will be taken as constructive criticism for the benefit of the officers concerned and for the advice of other patroling parties into similar territory.

Congratulations are tendered to both officers for a job well done.

The Director of District Administration

The Director of District Administration

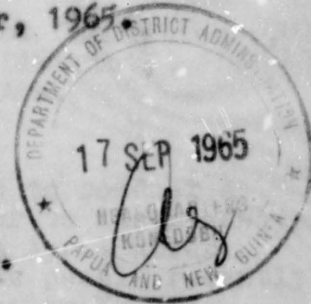
67-8-8 (47) 9

67-3-4/470

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

10th September, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI.



AMBUNTI PATROL No. 1 of 1965/66.

The receipt of the report, and your covering comments of the above numbered Patrol conducted by Mr. R.I. Barclay, Assistant District Officer, is acknowledged with thanks.

The report and your comments have been read with interest and the patrol has given a great deal of information on a previously unknown area.

It is a very commendable effort by the two officers concerned in a most difficult area. It was conducted with determination and achieved its primary object despite many privations.

Your comments that it is intended to consolidate the contact made by patrols in the next dry season are noted and it is essential that these patrols take place and in the two sections as suggested.

While not wishing to detract from the work and the effort put into the patrol by the two officer concerned, it is as well that they should be informed that the splitting of the patrol in a previously uncontacted area is not a good principle and is laid down by the Departmental Standing Instructions. It is hoped that this will be taken as constructive criticism for the benefit of the officers concerned and for the advice of officers conducting future patrols into similar territory.

Congratulations and thanks to both officers for a job well done.

(E.G. HICKS),
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ The Director,
Department District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For your information.

E.G. Hicks
(E.G. HICKS)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference C-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
Ambunti,
Sepik District.

6th May, 1965./iss

Mr. R.I. Barclay,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
Ambunti.

s.c. District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.

Dear Robin,

Please make arrangements as discussed to conduct a Patrol from the mouth of the Leonard Schultz River to its headwaters and if possible across into the headwaters of the April River. The purpose of the Patrol will be to contact those people recently observed from the air during the survey of helicopter VH-UTM.

Mr. K. Taylor will be detached from Pagwi to accompany you. You should arrange to take no less than five members of the Ambunti Police detachment with you and as many more as you feel you will need.

A portable wireless will be obtained for your use and, after testing at Ambunti before your departure, please make contact with Ambunti each afternoon at 1600 hrs. You will find that accurate alignment of your dipole ariel (by compass) at 90 degrees to a line to Ambunti will greatly assist your transmission.

Please remember that while airdrops will be available for this penetration Patrol there may be difficulty in arranging for them in later patrols. Therefore proceed with great deliberation and in terms of contact with local people and in terrain make sure your party is well consolidated. A relatively short penetration into the area based on friendly relations, good camp sites and knowledge of the area will be of more help to later Patrols than a hurried sortie to the furthest point.

I am aware that the furthest contacted group yet on the Schultz are suspected of murder. I do not expect you to delay this patrol in an attempt to investigate these reports again, but on the other hand it will be well for you to spend a few days amongst the lower Schultz river people. Apart from the fact that you may gain information concerning the people you are about to visit you will serve to consolidate what little influence we have in the area.

I am unable to provide motors for your transport. As you know the only Archimedes motor at Ambunti is not in good condition, and it will be necessary to hire motors. It will be a help if you will provide me with details of such hire to enable such hire to be paid at Ambunti from 1964/65 funds.

Please work out a rough timetable so that Wewak may be advised about when they will be called upon to drop your supplies. Actual dates and sites will be best advised by radio.

Your return date should also be advised by radio so that I may have plenty of time to hire and despatch motors to the river head.

If you have any other points you wish to discuss please do so. This patrol should be an interesting one and I hope you enjoy it despite the hard walking you may expect.

Barry A. Ryan
Assistant District Commissioner

Barry

APPENDIX 'B'

ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

Five members initially accompanied the patrol, three of these were sent back in the latter stages, and were replaced by two others sent from Ambunti.

3411 Const/1st Class CELOBOYAN.

Performed his duties well. Has an extensive knowledge of primitive areas. Now getting too old for this type of work.

8405 Const. GITORA.

An outstanding member. Performed excellently. Always enthusiastic and hard working. Definite NCO material. Forced to return due bad legs and sprains.

6440 Const. SAGI

Quiet. An average member. Returned due to illness of wife and child.

9591 Const. KARAMUN.

Not an effective member. Inclined to forget he was in an uncontacted area. Sent back due to long standing illness.

11356 Tr/Const/Bugler PANGAU

A valuable member. In the end the only member still in good health and spirits. Energetic, enthusiastic, and a hard and willing worker. Very reliable.

6672 Const. UFER

Joined the patrol in the latter stages. A good worker.

8397 Const. KOMBORO

Also joined the patrol in the latter stages. A steady worker.

Guards were posted for the duration of the patrol.

APPENDIX

AA

POPULATION ACTUALLY SIGHTED - LEONARD SCHULTZ RIVER

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>		<u>ADULTS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	
<u>TAIWARI: +</u>					
KOLU+	3	2	9	1	15
YHELLAFU+	4	1	14	4	23
AIYUMO+	3	6	15	10	34
LUPENAPI	7	5	10	9	31
TAUWE	5	2	12	4	23
WAPI			11		11
MARKEI			7		7
? (see P.10 Diary)			16	2	19
KUWALI	19	9	13	11	52
Totals	42	25	107	41	215

POPULATION ACTUALLY SIGHTED - APRIL RIVER

WARI			8	5	13
WUWUWA			30		30
SAMABO	3	1	15	2	21
MIFA			45	15	60
Totals	3	1	98	22	124
Grand Total:	45	26	205	63	339

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D I A R Y

MAY 1965

Saturday 15th

Departed AMPUNTI with Cadet Mr. K.J. Taylor in one double canoe and two single canoes at 1000. Arrived YESSAN 1600. Overnight.

Sunday 16th

Departed YESSAN 0745, arrived BIAKA on the mouth of the April River 1800. Single canoe sent up three days previously with Const. GITORA awaiting patrol. Interpreters WAPI and BANI from SIO on the WOGAMUSH River reported for duty. Const. GITORA stated that he was unable to locate interpreter NUA from NAMWOSWORI at the headwaters of the WOGAMUSH. Overnight BIAKA.

Monday 17th

Departed BIAKA 0630 and entered mouth of Leonard Schultz River 1120. Single canoe sent to YAUENIAN to pick up additional interpreter Tultul KARI. Main party continued on to WALIO, arriving 1530. Contacted AMBUNTI on portable radio via AMANAB at 1600. Canoe with Tultul KARI rendezvoused with patrol at 1830. Interpreters questioned regarding their knowledge of dialects further up river. Overnight WALIO.

Tuesday 18th

Departed WALIO 0715. Arrived NAKIAI 1300. One single canoe remained to pick up interpreter NUA previously unlocated and now believed to be at house some three hours distant. Main body of patrol continued on and camped at site where MAF 185 Cessna recovered after forced landing two weeks previously. WOSWORI hamlet half an hour downstream on small tributary deserted. According to informants at NAKIAI the WOSWORIs were now living near PAUPE on the Frieda River. Heavy rain made an uncomfortable night.

Wednesday 19th

Canoe arrived 1000 from NAKIAI with two men from this hamlet but no interpreter NUA. As all men at NAKIAI had previously claimed no knowledge of dialects up river impressed upon them the urgent need of locating NUA and sent them back to NAKIAI with Const. GITORA. Broke camp 1030 and proceeded up river. Progress painfully slow due to swift current. Camp made at 1430 in WUSUMAI territory near abandoned garden site occupied by the WUSUMAI's some seven months previously. No recent signs of group sighted. Continued up river for 20 minutes to limit of navigability. Two old garden sites on banks of river visited but no signs of recent activity seen. Returned to camp. Const. GITORA arrived from NAKIAI with interpreter NUA 1630. Present whereabouts of WUSUMAI's unknown to interpreter NUA. Previous patrols attempting to apprehend culprits of the murder of a NAKIAI man last year appear to have thoroughly frightened these people and they have disappeared from their normal field of operations. It will be some considerable time before the Administration will be able to establish contact with them.

Thursday 20th

Departed camp 0700 and walked inland in a westerly direction. Made a wide circle of the camp area but no footprints seen. Returned to camp 1230. NJA believes they might have gone further up river, but his information cannot be relied upon as he has blood ties with them. Carriers under police escort set to cutting track up river. Patrol stores made ready for departure on the morrow. NUA questioned closely regarding whereabouts of WUSUMAI's. He finally admitted that they had established themselves some-

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Thursday 20th

where near PAUPE on the Frieda River. AMBUNTI contacted with radio via GREEN RIVER at 1600.

Friday 21st

Departed 0825 after returning some gear to the canoes which began the return run to AMBUNTI. Patrol proceeded in southerly direction along the western bank of the river. 1130 stump of tree seen cut within the last few days. Followed native footpads for varying periods but all of these eventually petered out. Extremely slow progress made cutting track through thick undergrowth. Camped in heavy rain 1330.

Saturday 22nd

Broke camp 0715. Continued cutting track along bank of river. At 0930 forded large tributary joining the main from a south westerly direction. At 1030 Mr. Taylor bringing up the rear of the patrol made contact with one native who indicated by sign language that he would bring others of his group to meet the patrol. Made camp on bank of river. A dog belonging to the above native came up to the camp but no sign of the owner. Frequent calls by NUA evinced no response. Circled around the camp area and discovered place where native had stood and spied on the camp. Lost his tracks in swamp country to the west. Returned to camp. Carrier leader NOWI reported sighting tracks of two men in bush near camp heading up stream. Other attempts at contact failed as the natives had seemingly left the area.

Sunday 23rd

Broke camp 0655 continued cutting track along westerly bank of river. At 0920 old garden site and lean-to reached, the latter having been used recently. Well defined native pad began here and was followed by the patrol. At 1030 a small raft was seen tied to the bank with lawyer vine and a crude paddle was found nearby. At 1040 fresh tracks of two men observed, possibly the same two whose footprints were seen yesterday. At 1150 tracks were lost on the banks of a small tributary. This was disappointing as the prints showed that the men were running and that the patrol was close on their heels. Small tributary was crossed and a thorough search of the bank revealed no further trace. Progress continued up river and camp was made at 1420 on abandoned garden site.

Monday 24th

Broke camp 0705 through half mile of pitpit to a small water course cutting a bend in the river and followed recent prints of two men. Trail left water course and followed well defined track on westerly bank. After 75 minutes walking bush opened up to reveal extensively cleared area of river flat with newly planted gardens. 15 minutes later a large house about 15 feet square on stilts about 12 feet high was observed amid gardens. An examination of the house showed that the inhabitants, probably numbering between 15 and 20 had hurriedly departed as most domestic items and weapons were still in the house. Camp was made near the house. Calls by NUA elicited no response. Howls of dogs heard later in the afternoon up river.

Tuesday 25th

Self with Consts. GITORA and SAGI and six carriers left camp and proceeded up river leaving Mr. Taylor in charge. After leaving gardens came across track many recent footprints all heading up river. Continued up river until 0915 when large tributary coming into the main stream was encountered. 400 yards up this tributary and on the opposite bank about three acres of newly planted gardens seen in the middle of which

Tuesday 25th

were three small garden houses and a large communal structure all of which were on stilts. The river was forded and the houses were examined. The larger one proved empty but from the smaller ones a large quantity of bows and arrows were impounded. Continued up the tributary for 1½ hours following the prints of one man, but these were finally lost. The party proceeded further up stream until an old garden site with two recent tobacco gardens was come across. Examination of both banks further up stream showed no footpads or prints. Returned to gardens downstream and discovered track at 1210 leading into hills 3-400 feet high running parallel to the river. Recent prints seen. Track was followed for two hours when it returned to the river. Ten minutes later two houses were sighted further up river about 800 feet up on side of ridge. As these were about four hours walk away returned to garden areas containing the four houses. A man was heard calling out and on approaching the larger house a native dressed in a red laplap was seen. He showed fear but reassurances were given and friendly relations were established. He called out and 11 men who were hiding in the bushes nearby came out, some attired in T-shirts and laplaps. Their attitude was suspicious but after some time five of them were prevailed upon to return to the camp. Interpreter NUA was able to understand some of their dialect and after some salt was issued the men became more confident and elected to spend the night here. Discovered name of this area to be KOLA. Earlier this morning Mr. Taylor with Corporal Celoboyan and four carriers circled around in the vicinity of the camp looking for tracks and returned at 100. He reported no success.

Wednesday 26th

At 0730 three of the TAIWARIs, the name of the group contacted, returned up river to collect the remainder of the group. Day spent in acquiring information from the two other men about groups further up river known to exist as a result of the helicopter survey, but apart from the houses seen yesterday, they pretended to know nothing, stating that they kept strictly to their own area. They confirmed that the WUSUMAIIs had crossed over to the Frieda River. At 1740 33 men, women and children arrived. Their spokesman stated that there were no other members of the group. Most of the male newcomers had shells about two inches in diameter covering the genitals and cassowary spines through each nostril. Long lengths of lawyer cane about ¼ inch in diameter were wound around the waist. Almost all the men had elongated top knots varying in length from 3 to 15 inches in length attached to the head. These were made of bark and in a few instances lengths of cloth. Many of these were decorated with cassowary plumes attached to the front and spread out fan shape. Through the septum were short lengths of lawyer vine, generally carved, this also applied to the ear lobes. Both women and men had these ornaments. The grass skirts of the women were of the traditional Sepik type and covered the body from the waist to the knees. The group had brought taro and bananas to sell to the patrol. The food was purchased with such items as salt, razor blades, fishing lines and hooks, mirrors and small knives. The remainder of the afternoon and early evening was spent in establishing their confidence and reassuring them of the patrols friendly intentions. They became co-operative, and showed little as shown by the fact that the whole group spent the night in the house. The three interpreters also slept in the house in an attempt to get a better understanding of the dialect.

Thursday 27th

People agreeable to being lined and census of KOLU group (at camp site) and YEHELAFU where people first contacted taken (see attached Census Sheet). A slow job due sketchy interpretation. Medical inspection carried out by APO YAMBUNDIMI and apart from some yaws and tropical ulcers people surprisingly healthy. Those that needed injections soon volunteered after seeing a demonstration on one of the carriers. Rest of the day spent in attempting to gather information about the group, but little of value gained due to the peoples' natural reticence and the interpretation. Further foodstuffs purchased. One SAUYA indicated that he wished to accompany the patrol to the April River.

Friday 28th

Departed KOLU 0730 with guide SAUYA for AIYUMO, the most southerly group of the TAIWARIS. Passed through YEHELAFU at 0845 and the native footpad deteriorated past this point, the patrol passing through swamps, steep gullies, forded creeks, and traversed paths covered with tree roots. Arrived at AIYUMO at 1500, and camped on the opposite side of a minor tributary of the river to the house, this being about half a mile from the main river in a westerly direction. As word had already reached the people of our impending arrival, the whole group numbering 34 had turned out and relationships were very cordial. The headman who stated that his name was SAMADE pointed out to us the spot where the helicopter had landed, and the indentations of the machine could still be seen. When I informed him that I had been in the machine he was greatly delighted and could not do enough for us. He also told us that that was the fourth time that a helicopter had landed there and that he no longer had any fear of them. This was certainly borne out by the promptitude he had shown in coming forward when myself and ADC Mr. Ryan landed there last month. Presents were given to the people and food was purchased.

Saturday 29th

Inspected largest house of this group. Proved to be a formidable structure some 30 feet by 20 and 15 feet off the ground. It had the aspect of a fortress. Inside was a large room with seven small cubicles leading off it around the walls. Standing in the centre of the room was a pole 4 inches in diameter going through the floor and imbedded in the ground below. The headman SAMADE informed me that the people danced around it during their singsings, this being when cassowarys or wild pigs were killed or when kin visited from other areas. Entrance to the house was effected via a ladder, through a narrow corridor running the length of the house, and then through a square hole 4 feet by 2 feet half way along the corridor, giving access to the main room. In each corner of the room were fireplaces three feet square sunk into the floor. Over these running the whole length of the room were racks on which firewood, food such as smoked pig and fish, taro, bananas, and bundles of dried tobacco leaves. Hung around the walls were two dozen jawbones of pig and a number of fish skeletons, the largest of these being almost two feet long. SAMADE showed me crude hooks made of bone and shell and fish line made from vines with which these were caught. Three kundus were seen but these proved to be of a plain type with no embellishments. Two large bundles of arrows also showed little decoration, most of these being barbed with line carvings near the arrow head. The opposite side to the entrance showed a similar doorway leading out onto a small verandah. An examination outside showed that the house had been built onto and around a large tree stump. A large number of poles driven into the

Saturday 29th

ground provided additional support. Some distance from the house was a small lean-to in which the women lived during their menstrual phases. A census was then taken of the group at the camp site, and they were medically examined. Some foodstuffs were purchased during the afternoon. The remaining two houses of the group were visited, and proved to be smaller than that already described, but similar in design. When asked about groups further up river SAMADE stated that there was only one that he knew of, NAMERAI, and that a man from the group was currently visiting AIYUMO. Communication with him proved difficult but he indicated his willingness to guide the patrol to his people.

Sunday 30th

Spent morning endeavouring to glean information from the group. Little progress made. Purchased foodstuffs and a pig. Destructive power of .303 rifle demonstrated on the pig. People very impressed. BAFEDO, the native from NAMERAI stated that his group was five days walk away and I informed him that the patrol would be departing AIYUMO tomorrow.

Monday 31st

Departed 0645 returned to main river and continued up stream along western bank through thick bush; made camp 1445. Guide BAFEDO crossed the river and returned an hour later with two men and a woman carrying a child. They were of his group, and had been making sago for the past week. Presents were given, and friendly relations were established. They indicated their willingness to accompany the patrol to their hamlet, and slept overnight at the camp site.

JUNE

Tuesday 1st

Broke camp 0630 continued up western bank of river, cutting track through thick bush and pitpit until 1415. Camp erected on river bank. Guides state that their hamlet is now only one days walk away. Contacted AMOUNTI via GREEN RIVER at 1600 on portable radio.

Wednesday 2nd

Broke camp 0830 delay occasioned by heavy rain. At 0915 arrived on opposite bank to the mouth of a tributary of the main river. River swollen by heavy rain last. half hour spent in locating a suitable place to cross over. Unable to get bulky cargo across due to swiftly running current. A raft 10 feet square was made and the cargo was securely tied down. A 150 foot rope was made from lawyer vine and attached to the raft. The strongest swimmers in the party were delegated to swim the other end to the opposite bank. Four attempts were made but each was unsuccessful due to the weight of the rope and the swift current. Raft finally got across by floating it down river to a bend where a line of carriers was waiting to pull it ashore. The remainder of the cargo was carried across by human chain. Some possessions of a few of the carriers were lost during the operation but no patrol gear. The crossing took a total of 5 1/2 hours, carriers very tired. Camp made 400 yards upstream from mouth of tributary.

Thursday 3rd

Self with Consts. GITORA and SAGI, APO YAMBUNDIMI, 10 carriers and NAMERAI guides departed camp 0800 and followed tributary downstream. Known locally as the YALAMUFE. Route crossed and recrossed the stream. At 0945 and 1030 dilapidated lean-tos sighted. Track passed through swampy country. At 11.40 reached a small house in sago swamp. The party was greeted by 3 men. Three women and 2 children were in the house. Reception from the group was friendly and after an interval departed with them for main house. This reached at 1445, situated on razor back ridge 1800 ASL. Made camp and purchased some taro and bananas. Spent the remainder of the day establishing the peoples' confidence and awaiting the arrival of other members of the group who were out on hunting trips.

Friday 4th

Spent morning examining house. Similar in construction to house at KOLU, and established that its name was LUPENAPI. One YUKUNAU from SAMABO, an unvisited hamlet on the April River was visiting the group and interpretation through WAPI was the best encountered to date. He stated that he had been sent by one MERIAUWE, apparently the most influential man on the April River in an attempt to get the patrol to return with him to SAMABO, one days walk away due east of LUPENAPI. When informed that the patrol was continuing up the Leonard Schultz he tried to convince me that there were no more natives higher up and that the country was too rough for the patrol to enter. I told him that through the helicopter survey I had knowledge of other groups near the headwaters. He pretended that the interpretation was too poor to understand me and continued his efforts to try and convince me to abandon the patrol. A census was then conducted and medical treatment given to the 31 people comprising the group. Those with yaws volunteered promptly for injections as they had already recieved word through the jungle telegraph regarding the rapid recovery of the sufferers from the disease at TAIWARI. Established that at least another 20 members of the group lived over a days walk away on the April River side of the dividing range. Decided to visit these on the patrols' return down that river. Inspected the gardens laid out on very steep slope. Road leading towards these was decorated with a number of pig jawbones tied to a stick that projected out over the path overhead. Staples of the people proved to be taro and bananas, with a small amount of sweet potato. The only European articles seen were some bush knives and tomahawks, obtained from PAUPE. Finally gained admissions from the people that they knew of other groups in the next valley upstream, and they volunteered to guide the patrol to them. They stated that fighting between themselves and surrounding groups had ceased a considerable time ago.

Saturday 5th

Departed LUPENAPI 0630 and returned to main body of the patrol, arriving 1310. Six men accompanied the party, including YUKUNAU who indicated that he would act as an interpreter. All men were loaded down with foodstuffs which were purchased. Mr Taylor reported that on the 3rd he had proceeded up the eastern bank of the Schultz for 4 hours, and had selected an air drop site 1/4 mile downriver from his camp site. He was unable to contact AMBUNTI at 1600 on the same day. On the 4th work began and continued all day on clearing the drop site. Work continued all day today on drop site.

Sunday 6th

Work on drop site finalized. Carriers under escort cut track upstream along the eastern bank. LUPENAPI men remained with the patrol.

Monday 7th

Examined air drop site with Mr. Taylor, arrangements made for signal fires. At 0930 self returned to camp on hearing that there were two natives on the opposite side of the river to the camp site. Signs were made for them to come over to the camp site, but they indicated that they would return later with more members of their group. There was little expectation that they would do this. The six men from LUPENAPI had stated to the Const. in charge of the camp that they would go to the drop site to watch the proceedings. Subsequent investigation showed that they had disappeared although they had given assurances the previous evening and this morning that they would remain for the drop and then accompany the patrol to the next group. At 1130 the Piaggio from WEWAK dropped 12 copra bags containing meat and rice without loss. At 1245 the Piaggio returned after collecting cargo at AMBUNTI and dropped the remainder of the supplies. Total losses of the drop were 13 tins of ration meat, some rice, and three quarters of myself

and Mr. Taylor's tinned supplies due to incorrect packing. The two men contacted this morning on the opposite bank of the river failed to return.

Tuesday 8th

Broke camp 0830 after cessation of early morning rain. Followed cut trail along eastern bank and at 0910 arrived at mouth of tributary on which the LUPENAPIs claimed another group lived. As there were now no guides, I carried out an initial reconnaissance up stream. After one hour came across well defined footpad. The main body of the patrol re-joined the party and continued upstream. After a further half hour walking the stream branched out into two forks and the track was lost. Both streams were followed upstream for about a mile but no sign of any tracks. The surrounding hills were also examined but nothing was found. The patrol made camp half mile up the left hand fork at 1350. Activity halted due heavy rain which continued well into the night.

Wednesday 9th

Heavy rain all day halted any activity.

Thursday 10th

Decided to follow right hand fork of the stream. Broke camp 0655 walked up bed of stream; at two places gorges forced patrol to cut trail up mountain side. At 1100 a garden and lean-to sighted 2000 feet up mountain to the east of the stream. Trail cut up steep slope, and camp erected at garden site. Lean-to examined and found to have been recently occupied. Patrol party including interpreters continued up mountain to top of ridge where a well defined footpad running along the top of the ridge in a southerly direction was discovered. Track followed in southerly direction for half an hour and 200 feet down easterly side of ridge a dilapidated house on stilts was discovered, similar to the one at KOLU. It was situated in two acres of overgrown garden area. It was examined and found to contain nothing apart from two large bundles of arrows. WAPI the interpreter reported sighting a youth at the bottom of the garden spying on the party. After protracted calling out he was prevailed upon to approach and he was given presents. Interpretation proved non-existent, but by sign language he agreed to accompany the party back to the camp site and to guide us to his group on the morrow. At the camp he was given further assurances and became quite friendly and confident. In the evening, however, he disappeared.

Friday 11th

Self with Consts. GITORA and SAGI, 10 carriers and two interpreters WAPI and BANI returned to house visited the previous day. Mr. Taylor instructed to return with the rest of the patrol to the Schultz after proceeding along the ridge in a northerly direction. House found to be deserted. Sighted another house on the Schultz April River divide about 1½ miles away. Scouted around and discovered a track leading off in an easterly direction; after 20 minutes walking discovered another house on stilts, similar to the first. Examination showed that the house had been lived in recently, as most household items still remained. Near the house was a lean-to in which a human skull was found with the jaw bone lying near by, both had been coloured a pinkish shade. Clay had probably been mixed up into a paste and applied. Interpreters called out for some time, but the Hallos elicited no response. Continued on in the direction of the house originally sighted on the divide. Progress very slow due to poor track and steep gullies. After 30 minutes came across overgrown garden area about 3 acres in extent, in the centre of which was a lean-to almost falling down. After a further 40 minutes a second garden area was encountered, about the same size as the first. The garden had been newly planted with taro, and progress through it was extremely slow due to logs strewn around. A house about 8 feet square and 3 feet off the ground was

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situated at the eastern end of the garden. It had a sago palm thatched roof and bark walls. Inside in a central position was a fireplace with the embers still smouldering. Two large bundles of arrows were found propped up against the wall, and various items scattered around indicated that the house had been occupied for some time. Although the inhabitants were known to be nearby, they did not respond to the calls of interpreter WAPI. Party continued on for another 15 minutes which brought us to the house situated on the Schultz-April divide. It proved to be about 16 feet by 10 on stilts 6 feet high with a sago palm thatched roof and bark walls. It was in a very dilapidated condition, and had not been used for some time. It offered a commanding view of the lower Schultz and middle April river. Made camp next to house at 1500. At 1545 three men were observed spying on the camp. After some time they were prevailed upon to approach the camp and small gifts were given to them. After attempts in some lower river dialects, WAPI reported that he was unable to understand them. They remained in the house overnight.

Saturday 12th

One man left the house after indicating that he would return later with others. Another used a garamut which was in the house to summon other members of the group. After an hour answering shouts were heard and a middle aged man and a woman approached from the gardens visited yesterday. He left his bow and arrows on the track and became quite friendly. About 1/2 hour later shouts were heard down the mountain side on the April River side of the divide. A middle aged man and a youth arrived later, the former singing in a loud voice apparently in an attempt to keep his courage up. He was visibly shaking with terror. He was reassured by the other men of our friendly intentions. It was established that he owned the small house that we could just discern across the valley on the April side of the divide. At 1400 the man who had departed that morning returned with 7 men, one of whom was from SAMABO. WAPI was able to understand some of his dialect, and again we were informed that he had been sent by MERIAUWE to get the patrol to return to SAMABO. The house at the camp site was known as TAUWE, and the second large house visited yesterday was called WAPI. The Schultz was known by the group as the MATIFA. A head count was taken of the group, see the Appendix.

Sunday 13th

Returned to WAPI at 0900, an hour after leaving TAUWI 3 men caught up with the party and accompanied us back to the former, unfortunately no interpretation was available, but they indicated that they were of the WAPI group and had run away upon hearing of our impending arrival there. Made camp at WAPI 1230. At about 1400 5 more men arrived, one of them middle aged. He indicated that he was the leader of the group. Interpretation was almost non-existent, that the women and children were too timid to visit the party and that some members of the group were absent at or near SAMABO. A house was seen in a south westerly direction, the headman stated its name to be MARKEI, and that it was two days walk away. After 1700 the men began to drift away from the house one by one, stating that they were going to fetch either water or taro. An hour later they had all disappeared. The house was then examined, and found to contain personal items, doubtless left there to give us the impression that they would return that night. A wooden fighting shield not previously seen was uncovered, being approximately 5 feet 6 inches in length and 2 feet 6 wide in the centre, tapering to an apex either end. It was parabolic in shape through its length and breadth. Its outer side was deeply carved in geometrical shapes, mainly triangular, and these embossed shapes were painted white and red. The inner side had an oblong handle some 9 inches in length carved from the original timber. The shield weighed over 30 lbs. None of the group returned during the night.

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Monday 14th

None of the men had returned by 0800 so party returned to old where these groups were first contacted. After scouting around, track discovered leading off down mountain side in a southerly direction; this was followed and after 4 hours reached headwaters of creek that the whole party had travelled some distance up on the 10th. 400 yards further on in southerly direction a large tributary of the Schultz was encountered, and the trail was lost. Tributary followed upstream for 3 hours but no tracks were discovered. Made camp.

Tuesday 15th

Continued a further two hours upstream, no signs of habitation encountered so trip was abandoned and the party returned downstream to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further down from where we had first arrived at the creek yesterday. Barking of dog was heard up hill side to our south. Party proceeded up hillside with great caution, and after travelling for 500 yards a newly planted garden about 2 acres in extent was arrived at. In its centre was a house some 10 feet square and 15 feet off the ground. As soon as our party was spotted 6 men hurtled out of the house and disappeared into the bush. A seventh who had been slower getting off the mark hesitated on hearing our shouts and after seeing us holding up mirrors and other items of trade he decided to remain where he was although he was obviously very uneasy. We approached cautiously and assured him of our friendly intentions by giving him gifts. Interpreter WAI stated he was unable to understand any of the man's dialect. After some time he was prevailed upon to sing out for the other men, which he did. Camp was erected on the garden. The man informed us by sign language that the house known as MARKSI had been abandoned. Numerous attempts failed to get the name of the garden on which we were camped. None of the other members of the group put in an appearance during the afternoon.

Wednesday 16th

Attempted to convey to the man that we wished him to guide us to where the remainder of the group was living. He appeared to understand and we proceeded downstream for about an hour when one of Mr. Taylor's camp sites was discovered. He was obviously guiding us back to Mr. Taylor's party and we decided to continue as our food supplies were running low. An hour further down the main Schultz was reached. Proceeded upstream for an hour and a half when Mr. Taylor's camp was reached. He reported that he had reached this site on the 13th. The following day he had sent a police party upriver and that they had reported sighting some houses some distance up the mountainside to the west. He also contacted AMBUNTI via IMONDA the same day. On the 15th he reported that he had placed police and carriers on half rations. Contacted AMBUNTI via TELEFOMIN at 1600 to arrange air drop on the following Saturday. Instructed Mr. Taylor to prepare drop site at present camp as he had stated that no further drop sites were available further upstream. The native who had guided us back to Mr. Taylor's camp indicated that he would guide me to the houses further upstream on the morrow.

Thursday 17th

Departed upriver at 1000 after locating drop site with Mr. Taylor. I was accompanied by Consts. GITORA and SAGI and 8 carriers. At 1200 a party of 15 natives were encountered on the river, the fittest and most healthy looking of those encountered to date. They were colourfully rigged out in cassowary plumed headdresses. One of their number turned out to be from SAMABO, and interpreter WAFI was able to understand part of his dialect. He informed us that he had been sent by MERIAWE to attempt to get the patrol to return to SAMABO. I told him that we would do this as soon as we had visited the houses upstream in an effort to make him more co-operative. Previous refusals had resulted in the groups visited

eventually disappearing. The whole party continued upstream and half hour later the SAMABO interpreter pointed out the mouth of the road that led to SAMABO, via WAPI and TAURI. At 1330 river bed left after very tiring trip in which the river was forded innumerable times against the swift current. Followed track up mountainside for an hour when a large garden area about 6 acres in extent was encountered. Spaced through it were 3 houses on stilts 8 feet off the ground. Camp was erected at the first of these. It turned out to be about 10 feet square with a verandah running the length of it at the back. The materials used in the construction were the same as those used at TAUWE. The group's spokesman stated that the remainder of the group would be brought forward on the morrow. A quantity of taro was purchased and some of this was sent back to Mr. Taylor to augment his supplies. Mr. Taylor failed to come up on portable radio at 1600, but heard that a drop had been arranged for the following Tuesday.

Friday 18th

3 men departed to collect the rest of the group. Some more taro was purchased and sent to Mr. Taylor under escort. Examination of the surrounding countryside proved that this river was not the main Schultz, as some 5 miles upstream a ridge about 3500 feet high running east west marked the headwaters of this river. During the afternoon the three men who had departed this morning returned with two men, two women, and a youth. They stated that these made up the whole group. Spent remainder of the day in attempting to gather information regarding any groups to the south west and due east of our position over the Schultz-April divide. They informed me that there were no more people that they knew of, and refused to volunteer any further information. It proved impossible to even get the name of this group. During the evening and night the whole group vanished.

Saturday 19th

Departed camp with one policeman and 5 carriers to explore country to the west of the camp. Cut trail up mountain side to the top of the ridge at 3500 feet. Followed ridge along in a southerly direction, and after half hour came across well defined track. Followed this for a further 40 minutes when track dropped down mountain to the west. Continued on for a further hour and a half, when small garden house come upon in overgrown garden about an acre in extent. Adjacent to this further down the hill a newly planted garden about 1/2 acre in area was observed. On the opposite hill another similar house was seen at the edge of a new garden. Both houses were deserted, although they had been used recently. As it was now after 2PM, decided to return. Returned to top of ridge and followed a track previously observed which led downhill in a south easterly direction. After 20 minutes walking came across largest house seen thus far on the patrol. It proved to be almost 40 feet square and 15 feet off the ground. It was in poor condition and seemed to have been abandoned for some time. Its layout was similar to that described at AIJUMO. The extensive garden area below it was overgrown. Cut a track through this and returned to camp at 1700. Const. SAGI reported that no natives had turned up during the day.

Sunday 20th

Spent day in camp awaiting arrival of natives, none appeared. Sent message to Mr. Taylor to tell him to cut across to the main Schultz and continue upstream after the airdrop. I would arrange to meet him after walking overland. He reported that he was still unable to contact AMBUNTI.

Monday 21st

Explored valley upstream. Came across two overgrown gardens and small lean-tos in a state of decomposition, nothing recent was seen. Returned to camp at 1500. Again Const. SAGI REPORTED that no natives had put in an appearance. It is believed that the whole group may have gone to SAMABO. Mr. Taylor again failed to contact AMBUNTI. Set seems U/S.

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- Tuesday 22nd Nothing heard of the Piaggio during the morning, believe that they may be waiting for a report from the patrol before making the drop. Decided to return to Mr. Taylor's camp as nothing further to be gained by remaining here. Departed 1300, and arrived 1530. Mr. Taylor reported that the drop had in fact been made at 1030 this morning and that the 20 bags dropped had been recovered. In spite of the fact that most had been dropped wide of the drop site from about 600 feet up. Rice in three of the bags had been lost due to the bags being torn open on contact with trees. Another drop had been arranged for the morrow. Const. KARAMUN had gone down with malaria, and was being treated for same. Examined the portable radio, and discovered that the 5050 crystal had somehow come loose. Attempted to contact AMBUNTI at 1630 but they had gone off the air.
- Wednesday 23rd The Piaggio arrived at 1230 and 18 bags were dropped, most of them on the drop site. Two bags broken and rice lost. Cargo sorted and patrol readied for departure on the morrow. 20 carriers under police escort cut trail to main Schultz only 20 minutes away. AMBUNTI contacted 1600, and informed of the success of the drop.
- Thursday 24th Broke camp 0635 and crossed over to main river 20 minutes west of site. No tracks or any sign of habitation seen, continued up river bed until 1030 when the river forked, one branch going off to the south west and the other to the south east. After following both some distance upstream, decided to follow the latter. After 35 minutes further progress impeded by steep narrow gorge. Cut track up mountain side on eastern slope. Reached top of 3000 foot ridge at 1500. Garden areas sighted in a southerly direction on opposite mountain when the party was half way up the slope. Well defined track discovered running in a southerly direction along the top of the ridge. This followed for 10 minutes when camp was made.
- Friday 25th Broke camp 0645, continued along ridge top until 0815 when footprint of native seen which had been made the previous day. He had obviously been keeping our camp under surveillance. Track deteriorated, and progress deathly slow due thick undergrowth. Camp made 1215 at 3700 feet due threatening rain. Heavy rain remainder of the day and well into the night.
- Saturday 26th Camp broken 0705, continued cutting track along ridge top until 0915 when two houses and garden areas observed on opposite side of a small tributary due south of our position. Cut track down mountainside and at 1000 well defined track encountered. This followed and the small stream was forded. At 1115 house in newly cleared garden area was reached. It was similar in construction to those seen on the 17th. Branches were entwined across the entrance to the steps barring any egress to the house. They had obviously been placed there for our benefit. The house contained a large bundle of arrows and some string bags containing tobacco. It had not been used for the past four or five days. Camp was made near the house in light rain. A similar house was observed 400 yards away on a small hill to the south. A large house was seen across the valley half way up a 5000 foot mountain, in the same direction. Some was seen emanating from this in the late afternoon.
- Sunday 27th A number of tracks were followed during the course of the day, and two more houses were seen, one off to the south east about 1000 feet above the camp site, and the other down the mountain side from the house $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the camp. Two men and a youth were met on the road to this and although they were uneasy and obviously afraid of the party, they agreed to return to the camp. Here they were

were given gifts, and assured by signs of our friendly intentions. Interpreter WAPI reported that he was unable to converse with them. During the afternoon they left, after signifying that they would return on the morrow with other members of their group. Country around the camp site area very impressive with precipitous slopes, waterfalls, and limestone cliff faces.

Monday 28th

Patrol remained at camp site. At 1400 the 3 natives who had visited the camp yesterday returned with an additional 4 more men, 10 youths, and 2 women. Friendly relations established and food purchased. Tried to establish if any other people in the valley, but had no success as they appeared reluctant to give us any information, possibly fearing that we visit them. The people returned to their hamlet late afternoon.

Tuesday 29th

Instructed Mr. Taylor to proceed with his party to house seen south east and 1000 feet above camp site. Self with Consts. GITORA and SAGI and 10 carriers proceeded to house sighted across valley on opposite mountain slope. House 400 yards distant from camp site examined, found to be deserted; dropped down 1000 feet and crossed over the main stream in the valley, climbed up 800 feet following a good track. Came upon large newly constructed house in newly planted garden about an acre in extent. House very similar in construction to that seen at AIYUMO. Found to have been lived in recently. Examined garden; discovered two string bags filled with taro and sweet potato hanging on two stumps. They had obviously been left there this morning. Observed smaller house 400 yards off to the east and 100 feet below our position. Made camp adjacent to larger house. At 1215 2 men who had been seen previously arrived, and after some food had been purchased from them they indicated that they would round up the rest of the group and bring them to the camp. In the late afternoon the 2 men returned with 47 others, comprising 10 men, 2 women, 5 of whom were carrying small children, 15 youths and young boys, and 6 girls. Some taro and bananas purchased, the men and youths appeared quite confident, but the women and girls were naturally very timid. There was little variation in dress from those already encountered lower down the Schultz. The whole group elected to remain and sleep in the house. Attempts were made during the evening to obtain some information from them, but to no avail.

Wednesday 30th

Const. GITORA reported that the people were uneasy during the night, few having slept at all. Sometime after 9AM they indicated that ~~that~~ they wished to gather food from gardens further afield, and only 5 men remained after the general exodus. A track was discovered leading uphill to a large dilapidated house, about 1/2 an hours way away. Upon indicating that we wished to follow this, the men showed great reluctance, and so the attempt was abandoned, as it was feared that the group would run off. About a mile across the valley in the direction from which we had come, and some 400 feet below our position a similar house to the one at the camp site could be seen in a newly planted garden area. The doorway had been fastened with sheets of bark, and it had obviously been abandoned since we had entered the valley. Discovered the name of this house to be MAKALAHB, but was unable to ascertain where the inhabitants were. House at camp site known as KALUWI, and the house 1/2 an hours walk away up the mountain side LAUHOMC. The area from which we had come yesterday was known as FUWOLI. Late in the afternoon stated that they were going to collect food, and disappeared for good. None returned during the night.

JULY
Thursday 1st

Departed KUWALI 0700, feeling it pointless to remain especially as there was no interpretation. Re-crossed

river, at this point 1500 feet ASL. Continued uphill in northerly direction to Mr. Taylor's camp 3950 feet ASL, arriving 0850. Only a framework of rotten timber was all that remained of the house adjacent to his camp. He reported that some natives had been sighted in this vicinity on the 29th, but they had disappeared into the bush. Early in the afternoon of the same day an old man was found below the camp. He was given presents and proved quite friendly, and showed great interest in the bugle which was played a number of times to his great delight and satisfaction. He departed during the afternoon, indicating that he would return with others. Decided to remain here today on the chance that he would return. A cave was discovered further up the mountain under a cliff, which showed signs of long occupancy. A fence made of bark sheets, now decomposing, protected the entrance, and scooped out holes in the rock inside still held ashes. Rotting in one corner were some water containers made of bark. The cave contained nothing else of interest. Made contact with AMBUNTI 1600 and arranged for air drop on the 7th. No natives arrived. Felt there was no further benefit to be gained by remaining in valley.

- Friday 2nd Patrol party departed 0645 and followed track to top of ridge 4040 feet ASL; continued down opposite slope in an easterly direction for 1 1/2 hours. Discovered two houses with newly planted garden areas. These were visited by myself on the 19th. Both houses deserted. Crossed small stream and followed track up to top of ridge, and thence to large house also visited on 19th. Made camp. No people seen. Sighted house and garden near top of Schultz-April divide almost due east of our position. Decided to cross divide at or near this position.
- Saturday 3rd 50 minutes to group of three houses where I camped some days beginning the 17th. All 3 deserted. Continued downstream until mouth of track to MERIAWE's encountered. This took the party three quarters of the way up the ridge in a north easterly direction. Camp made at 1450 near small sago patch. Personnel put on half rations due food shortage.
- Sunday 4th Broke camp 0705, abandoned native track and cut road directly up mountainside to top of ridge 3700 feet ASL. Proceeded for 1/2 hour along native footpad when side track discovered leading back into the Schultz valley. This followed, and after two labourous hours crawling and sliding down mountainside came across small garden house in about an acres newly planted land. House had not been lived in for at least a week. Camp made here in the hope that the inhabitants would return when they knew of our arrival, but nothing had eventuated by nightfall.
- Monday 5th Broke camp 0700 and returned to ridge top after leaving some small presents in the house. Continued following track along the top. Progress made difficult by sheer drops and thick moss covered vegetation. Camp made at 1560 adjacent to only air drop site seen all day. Height 4420 ft.
- Tuesday 6th Patrol party engaged in clearing drop site. Progress slow as only two axes available, tomohawks almost useless in cutting down large trees. Contacted AMBUNTI at 1600. Gave details of our position, this being NE of the last drop site and at the highest point of the Schultz April divide. Three drops by Cessna 180 had been arranged for the morrow. Informed AMBUNTI that drops would be appreciated before 9 AM as experience yesterday had shown that the site had clouded over not long after this time. Work completed late afternoon and firewood collected for signal fires.
- Wednesday 7th Awaited drop aircraft. Some carriers had reported sighting a native near the camp area who had run off on being observed. Attempted to contact AMBUNTI 1200; nothing heard.

No sign of drop aircraft. Drop site began to cloud in at 1445. Contacted AMBUNTI at 1600, and they reported that the aircraft had just left. Informed them that conditions were now unsuitable; asked for an early drop the following morning. Plane heard off to the South and to the West. Carriers went to bed hungry.

Thursday 8th Stood by on portable radio until 1100, when AMBUNTI called requesting a weather. Reported that the drop site was already closed in by cloud and requested a drop prior to 9AM on the morrow. Interpreters WAPI and NUA found some sago bound up in leaves near the camp. Apparently this was abandoned when their approach was heard. All Patrol personell now completely out of food.

Friday 9th Passed weather to AMBUNTI 0800, reporting clear conditions. Plane heard circling to SE at 1100, but thick fog rolling up from the valley had completely covered the site 20 minutes earlier. Contacted AMBUNTI and reported that unless aircraft could be over drop site by 9AM the site would be abandoned. Was assured that aircraft would be here about that time on the morrow. All belts tightened another notch as requested by AMBUNTI.

Saturday 10th Passed weather to AMBUNTI 0800. Reported conditions fine and clear. Plane heard at 0915. Circled our position from the SE, thence South, and SW, and West, and finally completed a full circle, but well below our position. After circling for 20 minutes further, the plane left the drop area. Arrangements had been made yesterday for the aircraft to be equipped with a 5050 crystal, but upon contacting AMBUNTI later in the day we were informed that the pilot was unable to hear our calls which were intended to guide him to the drop site. We were informed that a drop would be arranged for first light on the morrow. During the night 8 carriers fell sick due to eating leaves and grass.

Sunday 11th Passed weather at 0630, but no reply heard from AMBUNTI or WEWAK, due to atmospheric conditions at this time of the morning. At 0830 aircraft heard SE of the drop site but well below our position. Plane began circling. Began stating planes position in relation to site, but apparently nothing heard. At 0845 plane heard approaching site from due south, but veered away to the west when almost on top of us. At 0920 site began to close in, at 0930 drop site completely fogged in. Mr. Taylor and bulk of party departed on previously determined route down into the SW headwaters of the April. Self remained standing by on portable radio until 0945 when contact was made with AMBUNTI. Passed on our weather and informed AMBUNTI that we were departing for a new site. Caught up with Mr. Taylor's party at 1030. Continued down eastern slope of divide. At 1250 sighted house seen during previous expeditions from the drop site. Continued down ridge. At 1330 site commanding a view of the lower April was selected and camp established. Party departed for house about 1½ miles away in an attempt to purchase food. Work began on drop site.

Monday 12th Continued work on drop site, very slow due weakness of carriers. 4 men arrived with foodstuffs, one of these previously seen at WAPI, and on that occassion had run away. Elicited information by dint of signs that house known as WARI, and that there were including these 4, 8 men and 5 women. Unable to discover number of children. The rest of the group had gone to a singsing at MERIAUWE's. The house was situated on top of a cliff face with a verandah that jutted out over the edge. The men disappeared during the night.

Tuesday 13th Continued work on drop site. Gave weather conditions to AMBUNTI via WEWAK 0755. Fine and clear. Gave compass bearing on saddle known to AMBUNTI. At 1145 plane seen circling

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5 miles north of our position. Attracted attention by use of mirrors. Plane flew over drop site and began dropping cargo. As patrol on narrow ridge most cargo fell 200-500 ft down mountainside. Two further drops were made during the afternoon, with greater accuracy. Three bags rice lost and kerosene. At 1620 3 men arrived from MERIAUWE. They had singlets acquired from the lower April. They wished us to accompany them back to MERIAUWE. Asked if there were any groups to the east and to the south they replied no. Small gifts presented to them. They remained with the patrol overnight but refused to eat any rice or meat. They ate a small quantity of taro remaining from yesterday. They were confident and displayed no fear of the patrol.

Wednesday 14th

Broke camp 0700. As soon as the men saw that we had no intention of accompanying them, they returned the way they had come, after refusing to guide us, claiming that that they had no knowledge of groups further up the April. Patrol continued down ridge in a southerly direction, and crossed small stream. Continued up opposite slope in a south easterly direction. Camp made $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up at 1420 in heavy rain.

Thursday 15th

Broke camp 0700 and discovered native footpad soon after leaving camp site. Reached ridge top 4700 feet at 0915. Encountered footprints probably made the day previously. Probably the native had spied on the camp site. Followed track down opposite slope. Trail began to peter out and great difficulty experienced in forcing a path through the undergrowth. Camp made at 1450 in overgrown garden site, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way down the ridge. Whilst on ridge top surrounding country examined from tree top site; no signs of habitation seen to East, South, or SW.

Friday 16th

Broke camp 0715 continued NE down mountainside. Came across large number of native paths going in various directions. Decided to camp at 1030 when patrol came to junction of three well defined native tracks. After examining surrounding country downstream, three natives were met who were obviously heading for the patrol. Interpreter WAPI stated he was able to understand a portion of their dialect. They stated that they were from an area called WUWUWA, about a days walk downstream, and had been sent by the omnipresent MERIAUWE to guide the patrol party back. They stated that there were no groups to the south or the east. The three men remained in the camp overnight.

Saturday 17th

Deputation by carriers at 0630 to the effect that over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the carrier line were incapable of carrying further into the mountains due to the physical hardships suffered in carrying up and down the precipitous slopes, and the privations suffered prior to the last airdrop which had sapped their strength. Felt it pointless to carry on especially as I had observed the slow progress of the patrol over the past few days. Decided to proceed down stream with the three men. Past the junction of another stream entering from the south east. Made camp on the eastern bank of the river 2 hours walk down from the junction. The three natives continued downstream and returned in the late afternoon with 25 men and youths from their group, who brought with them taro and bananas which were purchased by the patrol. The whole group returned down river in the evening.

Sunday 18th

Broke camp 0700 and continued down river for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours when camp made on western bank of river, approximately one hours walk from WUWUWA. 10 men visited the camp, 5 of whom had not been met with previously, and further foodstuffs were purchased. Decided to remain in present position the following day to give carriers a chance to recuperate.

Monday 19th

Morning spent sorting patrol gear to be returned with Mr. Taylor. WUWUWA examined, and proved to be one large house and a smaller garden house, built on the lines of those already described. No women or children were seen. House seen directly opposite on other ridge. The spokesman informed us that the inhabitants had gone to MERIAUWZ's for a singing. Contacted AMBUNTI at 1600 and arranged for an additional 10 carriers and 2 police to be sent by canoe to the junction of the SITIPA and the April. Told that they would be departing tomorrow morning. Three police were now no longer any use to the patrol. These were Const. GITORA, whose legs had packed up under the strain; Const. KARAMUN, who had never really recovered from his bout of malaria, and Const. SAGI, who had received lurid reports that his wife and child were near death in WEWAK hospital - this later proved to be unfounded.

Tuesday 20th

Broke camp 0730, the whole party proceeded downstream, self searching for suitable airdrop site. At 1200 patrol party split up: 38 carriers and the three police and interpreters continued downstream with Mr. Taylor. Self remained with the two police and the remainder of the carriers. Unable to find any more suitable site than that below WUWUWA. Made camp on river bank.

Wednesday 21st

Returned upstream to WUWUWA, arriving at previous camp site on the bank of the river at 1330. Selected drop site. Work began immediately, and continued all afternoon. Contacted AMBUNTI via portable, and was informed that drop had been arranged for Friday. No people seen at WUWUWA. Believe they have gone down river following a track along the top of the ridge to the west.

Thursday 22nd

Work completed on drop site late in the afternoon.

Friday 23rd

Awaited arrival of drop aircraft. At 1015 Cessna circled around the site at a height of about 400 - 500 feet, and then flew upstream. Returned some 10 minutes later, and then set bearing for AMBUNTI. Contacted WEWAK at 1330, informed by them that drop site too dangerous. Contacted AMBUNTI at 1550 and was told that the patrol would have to return downriver some 6 to 8 miles to a suitable site. No food for police or carriers today. Drop arranged for Sunday.

Saturday 24th

Departed camp early morning, and proceeded downstream. At 2PM arrived at large tributary junction, after fording river which varied from knee to chest high some 42 times. Continued downstream to pre selected drop site, arriving 1540, taking advantage of raft built by Mr. Taylor at point where river too deep to ford. Contacted AMBUNTI at 1700, informed that drop had now been arranged for Monday. Details of settling up patrol arranged. Informed AMBUNTI that I would continue down river, as there was now no point in attempting to carry on with the patrol, especially as there were no drop sites up the April headwaters. Police and carriers went to bed hungry.

Sunday 25th

Continued downstream following track cut by Mr. Taylor. At 1220 sighted native garden and lean to on opposite bank. Forded river but place found to be deserted. Continued on downriver. At 1330 small range about 600 ft high of the western bank of the river climbed, and the patrol proceeded downstream along its top. At 1400 native footpad sighted going off into the hills to the west. Track well defined and much used recently. At 1430 track returned to river, and the party followed the track along the western bank. At 1500 followed track through level swamp country in thick forest. 10 minutes later saw imprints of Mr. Taylor's shoes. He was returning upriver,

and the prints indicated that he had passed this way early in the morning. He had obviously obtained a native guide and had taken the track that we had observed going off to the west on top of the range earlier. Dispatched Const. PANGAU and 2 carriers post haste to fetch him back - these being the only fit members still left capable of making the journey. Camped 1/2 hour further downstream after selecting a drop site. Work began on clearing site.

Monday 26th

Work completed on drop site during morning. Mr. Taylor returned with 10 carriers and 2 police, Consts. UFA and KOMBORO. Const. PANGAU and the two carriers brought up the rear looking very much the worse for wear. Mr. Taylor informed me that his trip down river was uneventful. He had managed to engage the services of MERIAUWE as guide on his return upriver, and had camp last night at a hamlet called MIFA where a singsing had just been completed. He counted 55 men and 15 women, 10 of the men he had seen previously. The party had been greeted with enthusiasm. MERIAUWE and a youth arrived in camp later, and remained to witness the two airdrops that were carried out by Cessna during the afternoon. MERIAUWE departed late afternoon for his house, stating that he would return the following day with some members of his group.

Tuesday 27th

Patrol recuperated. MERIAUWE did not put in an appearance.

Wednesday 28th

Self with Corporal CELOBOYAN, Const. UFA and 4 carriers departed 0800 for SAMABO. After an hours searching the bush down river, track discovered leading to his house, which was situated 1500 feet up the range to the west, and three hours from the camp site. MERIAUWE with 8 men and three youths, had foodstuffs which they were about to carry down to the camp. Examined house which proved to be in a dilapidated condition, and appeared to be only a stop over point. Two old women and a young girl were in the house. Continued uphill with MERIAUWE and examined newly planted gardens about 1/2 hours walk away. He informed me that the place at which he normally resided was a days walk away inland. Returned to camp site after purchasing some foodstuffs.

Thursday 29th

Broke camp and continued downstream, passed through BUKABUKEY, previously visited by Mr. J. Hunter. Later lost track in heavy bush and camped some distance away from the river.

Friday 30th

Heavy rain during the morning. Spent afternoon in locating track. Overnight same camp site as yesterday.

Saturday 31st

Followed track downriver until 1200, when junction of SITIPA reached. Camp made on river bank. At 1330 double canoe from AMBUNTI arrived.

AUGUST

Sunday 1st

Patrol gear loaded on canoes. Party departed 0730. Trip down river hazardous due extreme low water with its attendant sandbars, and submerged logs. Arrived BIAKA 1500 and boarded the workboat OPAL, continued down the SEPIK and stayed overnight SWAGUP.

Monday 2nd

Arrived AMBUNTI 1400.

End of Patrol

----- oOo -----

(A2)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PATROL

1. Previous knowledge of Area:

Only contact with the upper Schultz people was made by Mr. W. Heathcote CPO when he contacted 3 men from the TAIWARI group upriver from WUSUMAI when he was attempting to apprehend murderers from the latter group. In the April River, Mr. J. Hunter PO had consolidated as far as BUKABUKEY in 1963. survey

Until the helicopter/nothing was known of the upper Schultz, or if indeed there was any population there. In the April River, Mr. Hunter had heard of groups in the headwaters, but was unable to make contact with them.

2. Interpretation:

This was known to be a stumbling block, and the worst fears in this regard were realized. It would probably have been better to have obtained interpreters from the middle April, but these people are known from previous experience to be unreliable. Interpreters WAPI and NUA were known to me personally, and could be relied upon to see the Patrol out.

Poor interpretation, and in some instances the lack of it, seriously hampered the Patrol's attempts to contact all the people. Thus lack of guides, arising out of this problem, delayed the patrol greatly in that it had to do its own exploration. A large party suddenly arriving on their back doorstep did little to engender confidence amongst those people contacted.

It would seem that the previous attempts to apprehend the WUSUMAI murderers did little to improve the patrol's standing; the people clearly had no desire to see the Patrol Officer in their area as was shown by the frequent attempts to get the patrol to turn back. Had the helicopter survey not been made, we would certainly have turned back fairly early, such was the vehemence of the denials of any further population upstream.

I am inclined to think that interpretation was not as poor as was made out, some of this was certainly due to the natural reluctance of the people to impart any information.

3. Population.

In the Schultz it is believed that only AIYUMO and LUPENAPI provided accurate figures of the population. Judging by the number of houses seen it is estimated that the total population of the upper Schultz including the WUSUMAIS, none of whom were contacted, would be around 800.

In the April only the SW area was visited, and population here would be around 400. In the headwaters to the south and south east population would be at least 1000, none of whom were contacted due to the patrols premature return.

4. Cohesion between groups.

Although the dialects varied somewhat from place to place, there was generally one or more from each group who could understand the language of groups farther afield than their immediate neighbours. Two men from KUWALI indicated that they could understand the dialect of the PAUPE natives, situated on the Frieda river. They gave me to understand that the few knives and tomohawks seen were obtained from this source.

None stated that they had enemies, the most detailed account was gleaned from LUPENAPI where it was stated that all fighting had ceased in recent times. The last killings were said to be when men from BIKALU, known as the SIWES, had killed three men from LUPENAPI. The latter had retaliated by killing two of the SIWES. We were unable to discover during the

course of the patrol the whereabouts of these people, or if they existed at all. Little opportunity was gained to see the degree of friendliness between the groups due to the lack of guides, but Mr. Taylor reported seeing men from AIYUMO and LUPENAPI at MIFA, and relationships between groups lower down the rivers certainly appears quite good.

5. Meriauwe.

By far the most influential man in the area patrolled. He sought at every turn to get the patrol to abandon the expedition. Mr. Taylor reported his reception at MIFA to be equal to or better than his own. He is a middle aged man unprepossessing in appearance who has travelled widely in his youth, as far down river as JIO on the WOGAMUS river. He is a man that future patrols will need to cultivate. He was given gifts of knives and tomohawks.

6. Airdrops.

Quite apart from the expense involved, there was a time wastage of over two weeks in preparing drop sites and awaiting aircraft. In the Schultz, drops went off smoothly enough due to the relatively open nature of the valleys. The moment we left the river however, the pilots had great difficulty in locating the patrol.

In the April river we were told that there were no drop sites, and we were instructed to proceed in the opposite direction to which we had intended travelling, to build a drop site. This sounded the death knell of the patrol which was no longer in a position to dictate where it would go.

7. Carriers.

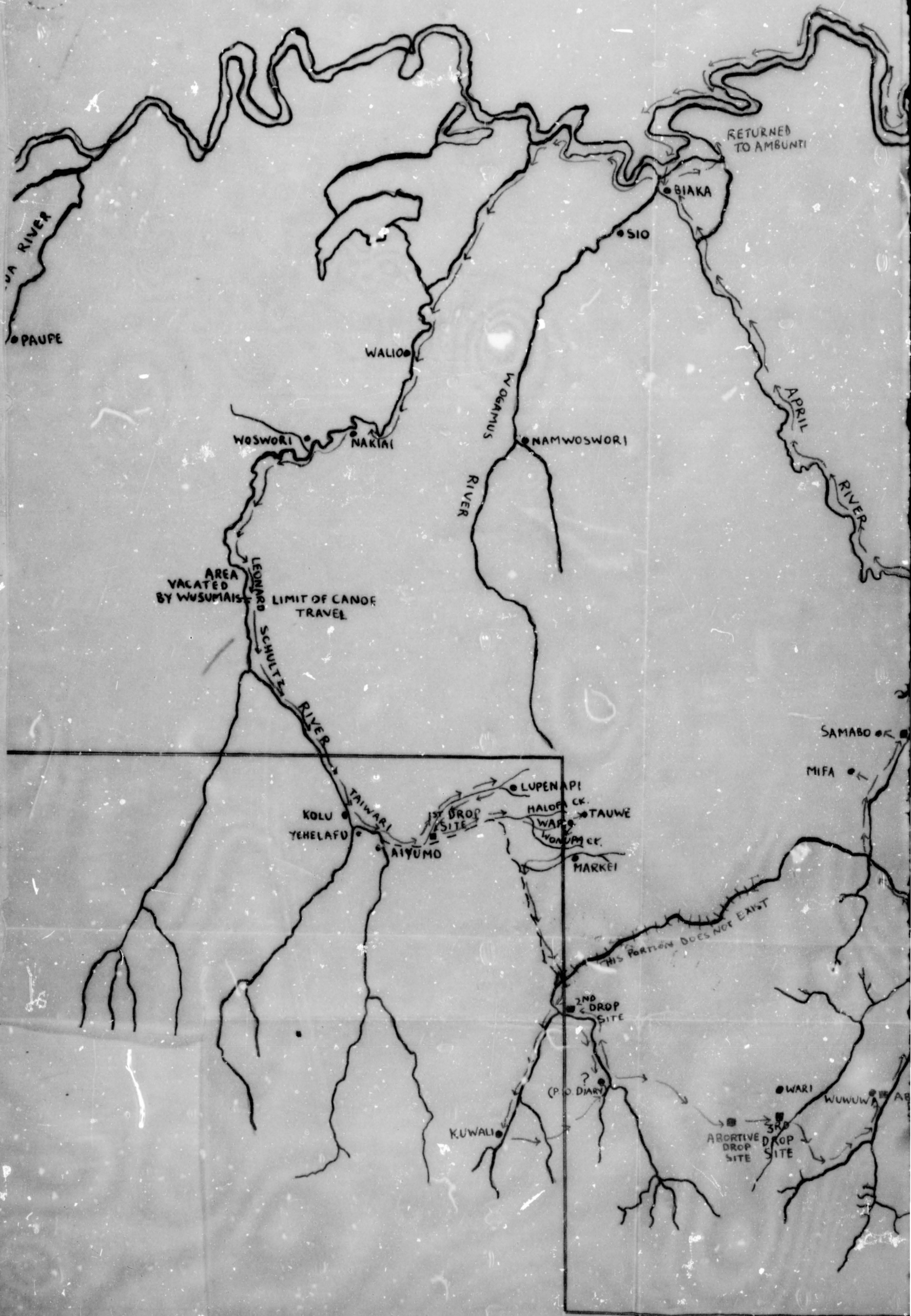
The carriers were recruited from the WASKUK Hills and were headed by one NOWI. They have the reputation of being the best carriers in the Ambunti Sub-District, and performed excellently. In the end, lack of food or the shortage of it, coupled with the rugged mountains to which they were unaccustomed brought about a rapid deterioration in their carrying capacity.

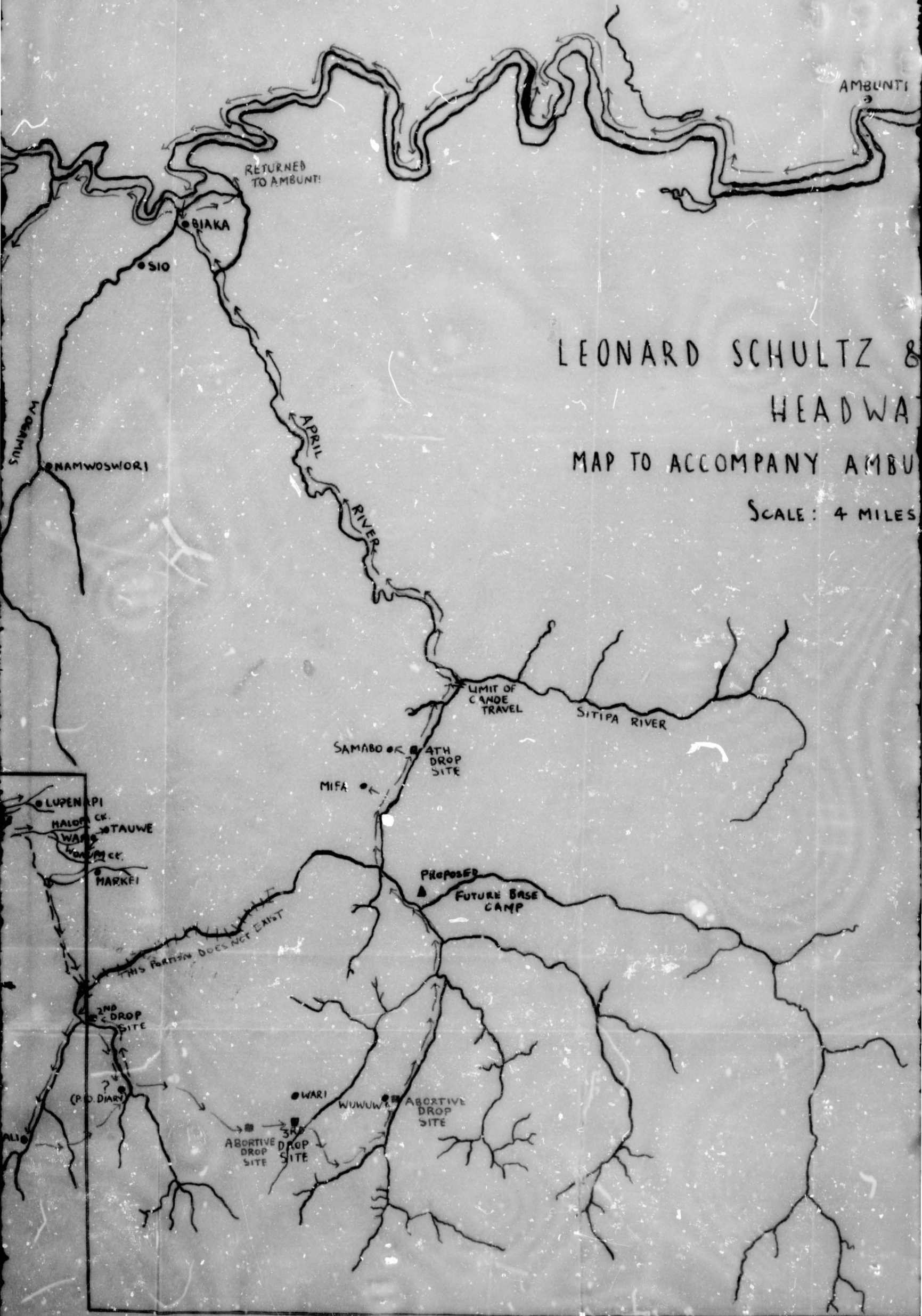
8. Conclusion.

It will probably be possible to dispense with air drops altogether in future patrols except perhaps for one in the upper headwaters of the Schultz. Tracks have been cut to all groups, and progress will therefore be much swifter. The area patrolled could be regarded as one patrol, and the Southern and South Eastern headwaters of the April as another. The only way to tackle the latter would be by an advanced base camp with a small line of carriers. The country here is extremely rugged and patrol gear would have to be reduced to a bare minimum.

R.I. Barclay
(R.I. Barclay)
Assistant District Officer

11/7/19
Paholawest
Commandable effort
on the part of all
concerned.

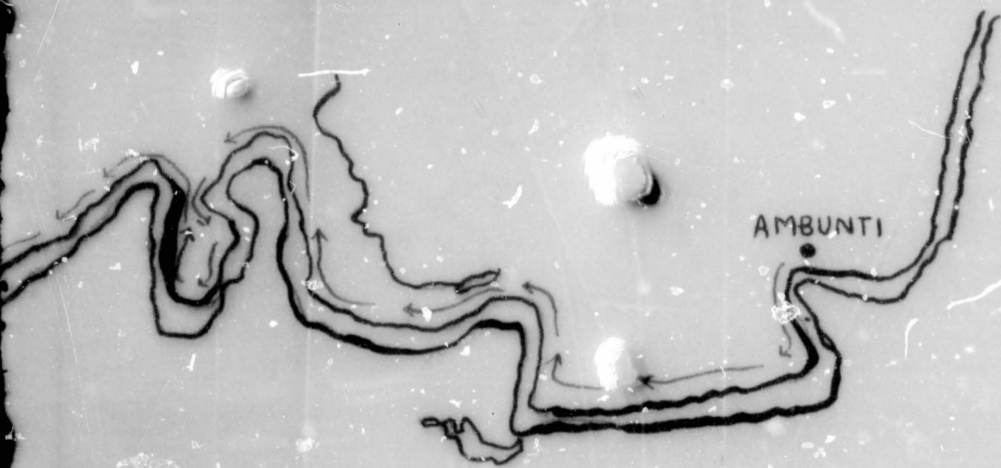




LEONARD SCHULTZ &
HEADWA

MAP TO ACCOMPANY AMBU

SCALE: 4 MILES



LEONARD SCHULTZ & APRIL RIVER
HEADWATERS

MAP TO ACCOMPANY AMBUNTI P/R N°1 65/66

SCALE: 4 MILES = 1 INCH





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK.....Report No.....MAY RIVER No. 1. 1965/66.

Patrol Conducted by.....A.C. PLUMMER, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....WARUMOI language group - Eastern slopes of West Range.

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

Natives.....5 members R.P. & N.G.C., 1 A.P.C.

Duration—From.....30.6./1965.....to.....25./7./1965.....

Number of Days.....26 days.....

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

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

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

Map Reference.....May River Army Series, 4 miles : 1 inch.....

Objects of Patrol.....Initial contact of group called the Warumoi.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23.8/1966


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 £.....

ge Pop

Over 13			Females in Child Birth
F	M	F	

67-8-2

27th September, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
 Sepik District,
WERAK

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1965/66

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a most
 interesting patrol report by Mr. Plummer covered by
 memorandum 2-3-16/305 of 24th August, 1965.

- The comments of Mr. Ryan and yourself are
 noted.
- It is evident that Mr. Plummer carefully
 planned this patrol and carried it out in a thorough
 fashion. He has presented a full and interesting
 report and should be congratulated on the effort.
- In future May patrol going to the Awai area
 can carry on a bit further and visit these Warumoi
 people. Mr. Plummer might be right in his assumption
 that no uncontacted people remain in the area to the
 west of May River.
- The anthropological notes submitted show how
 interested this young Officer is in his work.
- I would advise him to continue with the
 high standard of work depicted in this patrol.

(T. G. Aitchison)
a/DIRECTOR

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67.8.2

67-3-16/305

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

24th August, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
AMBUNTI,

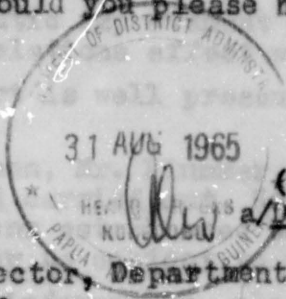
MAY RIVER PATROL NO. 1 65/66

Thank you for your report of the above numbered patrol conducted by Mr. Plummer, Patrol Officer, into the uncontacted area of Warumoi on the Eastern slopes of the West Range.

Your comments on this patrol are noted and I agree with them. Mr. Plummer has conducted a good patrol and has submitted a very interesting report. It is a very good effort on his part and he is to be congratulated for the way it was planned and carried out.

This report together with that of the patrol conducted by Mr. Barclay should now present a full picture of the population of the Ambunti Subdistrict.

Mr. Plummer did not submit a claim for camping allowance, would you please have him do so.



E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director, Department of District Administration,
Konedobu.

*Press release
made 2/9*

Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-4/271

Sub District Office,
Ambunti.

18th August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Wewak.

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1965/66

Please find enclosed the above Patrol Report from Mr. Plummer, Patrol Officer.

The Patrol, together with one to the April and Schultze rivers now largely completes the initial contact of all known people in the sub district. Both are as a result of helicopter surveys and I will be most surprised to find any further unknown groups.

At first it was envisaged that an airdrop for supply would be necessary. I am particularly pleased that Mr. Plummer could stage himself and airdrops were not necessary. Apart from expense these people are now found to be in a position where we can readily patrol among them. Contact from air supplied patrols is apt to be of a transient nature.

That this group is isolated is evident from the lack of steel. This is strange as usually local trade supplies some implements at least well before Administration contact. The good reception of the patrol is pleasing as is the contact between their erstwhile enemies of the Waniabu. This contact was one of the valuable achievements of the patrol.

The dramatic improvement of yaws under treatment should have a good public relations effect with these people.

The report is well presented and the anthropological notes are of interest.

In all then, Mr. Plummer should be congratulated on a patrol well planned and carried out. Not only have the people been contacted and good relations established but another unknown sector of the Territory can now be subject to regular patrolling.

For your information, please.

Barry A. Ryan
(Barry A. Ryan)

Assistant District Commissioner

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

MAY RIVER PATROL

67-1-1

Patrol Post,
Ambunti Sub District,
May River.

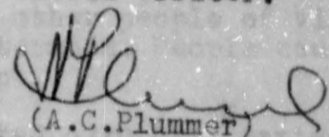
2nd August, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
Ambunti.

MAY RIVER PATROL No. 1 of 1965/66

Please find enclosed the original and two copies of a
Patrol Report covering the May River Patrol No.1 of 1965/66.

- AREA PATROLLED Warumoi - Eastern slopes of West Range.
- DATES OF PATROL 30/6/65 to 25/7/65
- No. OF DAYS ON PATROL 26 days.
- PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING 5 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.
1 A.P.O.
- MAP REFERENCE May River Army Series.
4 miles - 1 inch.
Map attached.
- OBJECTS OF PATROL Initial contact of group known as the
Warumoi.
- OFFICER CONDUCTING A.C.Plummer, Patrol Officer.


(A.C.Plummer)
Officer in Charge

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1965/66.

PATROL DIARY.

- Wednesday, 30/6/65 - 0830 hrs first canoe load of supplies and carriers to Waniap. 2nd load departed 1330 hrs.
- Thursday, 1/7/65 - Last load with self departed 0800 hrs. Arrived Waniap 0925 hrs. Canoes departed up river to camp further up. Self slept at Waniap.
- Friday, 2/7/65 - Self with rest of supplies departed upriver in canoes. Arrived camp approx. 5 hours later. Slept.
- Saturday, 3/7/65 - Shuttle service of supplies carried out to the village of Boroba. Camped.
- Sunday, 4/7/65 - Shuttle service of supplies to Kabia with the aid of the men from Boroba and Kabia. Camped.
- Monday, 5/7/65 - At Kabia. Discussions with people re whereabouts of uncontacted settlements, and existence of tracks. Slept.
- Tuesday, 6/7/65 - Word sent to native of Blessiki who apparently knows the track to a place called Anunari. Slept.
- Wednesday, 7/7/65 - Broke camp and departed Kabia at 0810 hrs. Followed river to its headwaters, crossed the divide at 1200 hrs. Followed river known as Anunari and camped on edge at 1600 hrs. Guard posted.
- Thursday, 8/7/65 - Broke camp and departed 0830 hrs. Crossed river and met 3 natives from Anunari out hunting. Reached village of Anunari at 0945 hrs. Word sent to other people of village. Discussions in afternoon. People counted. Guard posted. Slept.
- Friday, 9/7/65 - Broke camp. Departed 0730 hrs. Arrived Kabia 1515 hrs. Iwo of Anunari brought with Patrol to act as interpreter. Camped.
- Saturday, 10/7/65 - Prepared supplies for take off next day to rest of Warumoi area.
- Sunday, 11/7/65 - Broke camp. Departed 0745 hrs. Arrived village Ianawei (4 houses) at 1245 hrs. Camped. People not present. Few people arrived at last. Guard posted.
- Monday, 12/7/65 - Word sent to other people at gardens. Native foods purchased. Guard posted.

DIARY CTD.

- Tuesday, 13/7/65 - All people now present. Counted. Talks with people. Radio contact with Ambunti made. More food purchased. Guard posted.
- Wednesday, 14/7/65 - Broke camp. Departed 0745 hrs. Arrived village Pau at 1230 hrs. Track bad. All people present as word had arrived before of Patrol's intended visit. Counted. Talks with people. Food purchased. Guard posted.
- Thursday, 15/7/65 - Broke camp, departing 0750 hrs. Crossed two small mountains, followed river and then climbed ridge to about 2000ft. Crossed ridge and came to village of Wanarisin at 1450 hrs. Deserted. 2 men arrived later and immediately sent to tell other people. Camped. Guard posted.
- Friday, 16/7/65 - Food purchased. All people finally arrived. Several cases of Yaws treated. People counted. Talks with people well into night. Guard posted.
- Saturday, 17/7/65 - Broke camp. Departed 0715 hrs. Back down ridge previously climbed. Followed small creek to its source, climbed mountain at its head. Descended on other side and made camp at large river at 1630 hrs. Two men seen on other side of river ran off. Three others arrived campsite. After small talk 3 sent to main village to tell of Patrol's approach and calm the people. Guard posted.
- Sunday, 18/7/65 - Broke camp. Departed 0800 hrs following river. Climbed small hill on left side to arrive at village of Itelina at 0945 hrs. Camped. Word sent to other people. Several cases of Yaws treated. Food purchased. Guard posted.
- Monday, 19/7/65 - Pig purchased ^{from} people and shared amongst the carriers and the people of the village. People started Sing Sing to celebrate the arrival of the Patrol. Presents made. Guard posted.
- Tuesday, 20/7/65 - Food purchased. People counted. Talks with people. Guard posted.
- Wednesday, 21/7/65 - Broke camp. Departed 0655 hrs. Arrived Pau 1515 hrs. Camped. Guard posted.
- Thursday, 22/7/65 - Broke camp. Departed 0730 hrs arriving Kabia at 1500 hrs. Camped.

DIARY CTE

- Friday, 23/7/65 - Carriers from Kabia and Blessiki paid off. Cargo readied for return trip to Waniap.
- Saturday, 24/7/65 - Broke camp and departed at 0800 hrs. Arrived river junction and waited for canoes from Waniap. Canoes arrived 1530 hrs. Arrived Waniap 1830 hrs. Camped.
- Sunday, 25/7/65 - Station canoe arrived Waniap. Shuttle service of supplies and personnel carried out with the last load arriving Patrol Post at 1500 hrs.

END OF PATROL

As a result of this helicopter survey it was decided to mount a patrol, which would proceed up the Waniap creek, establish a base camp at the previously contacted Kishu village, Kabia, and proceed in a south westerly direction through the Marumol area.

It was decided to recruit 20 carriers from the local villages near the Patrol Post and recruit further carriers as required from Marumol villages.

It was not known how long the Patrol would be out and supplies were taken for 2 weeks. As it turned out supplies for only 1 week were needed and the rest were thrown back.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The area lies on the eastern side of the West Hagen divide running in a northerly direction from the headwaters of the Waniap creek to the headwaters of the northern main branch of the High Way river, directly east of the two groups called the Marumol and Kishu.

The Patrol visited 5 villages of the Marumol - Anapoi, Inapoi, Kishu, Marumol and Kishu. Anapoi is the northernmost village on the eastern side of the divide and presumably is the closest to the Patrol Post.

Although in this report they are referred to as villages, they are actually groups of huts. Anapoi is the largest village and contains 15 huts. Inapoi contains 10 huts. Kishu contains 10 huts. Marumol contains 10 huts. Kishu contains 10 huts. The huts are built on stilts and are made of bamboo and mud. The huts are arranged in a circle around a central area. The huts are built on stilts and are made of bamboo and mud. The huts are arranged in a circle around a central area.

The huts are built on stilts and are made of bamboo and mud. The huts are arranged in a circle around a central area. The huts are built on stilts and are made of bamboo and mud. The huts are arranged in a circle around a central area.

INTRODUCTION.

The main object of this patrol was to establish contact with a previously uncontacted group known as the Warumoi, who live in the hills of the West Range directly west of the Waniabu and Awai peoples.

First reports of this group came in 1964 when the people of Naukwi and Amasu (part of the Awai group) had reportedly killed a woman from Amiufa. Amiufa had not been heard of before and was subsequently found by investigation to be a part of a large group called the Warumoi.

In April of this year a helicopter survey was undertaken with a view to establishing the approximate location of these villages. Houses were seen at the headwaters of the Waniap creek (Waniabu), Left May river (Awai) and the extreme northerly branch of the Right May river (Abei). Further south there was no evidence of any inhabitants.

As a result of this helicopter survey it was decided to mount a patrol, which would proceed up the Waniap creek, establish a base camp at the previously contacted Waniabu village Kabia, and proceed in a south westerly direction through the Warumoi area.

It was decided to recruit 20 carriers from the Iwam villages near the Patrol Post and recruit further carriers as required from Waniabu villages.

It was not known how long the Patrol would be out and supplies were taken for about 7 weeks. As it turned out supplies for only 4 weeks were needed and the rest were brought back.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.

The area lies on the eastern side of the West Range Divide running in a south westerly direction from the headwaters of the Waniap creek to the headwaters of the northern most branch of the Right May river, directly west of the two groups called the Waniabu and Awai.

The Patrol visited 5 villages of the Warumoi - Anunari, Ianawei, Pau, Wanarisin and Itelinu. Anunari unlike the other 4 is on the western side of the Divide and presumably is in the area administered from Green River Patrol Post.

Although in this report they are referred to as villages, this is not strictly accurate. In common with the people of the Waniabu and Awai a village consists of one or two large fortified houses with small garden houses scattered throughout the hills. In practice two or three families only may be present at any one time at this 'central' village whilst the others travel around the garden houses. Only at times of special occasion would all the people be gathered at this 'central' village.

Tracks, although present, are overgrown and hard to follow. At times the Patrol was noticeably slowed down as 2 or 3 men were needed to clear the track sufficiently to allow the carriers through.

Although an altimeter was not taken with the Patrol it was estimated that the highest point reached would have been in the vicinity of 2500 feet. However the highest village, Wanarisin, would have only been at about 1000 feet, but some of the garden houses extend to 4000 feet.
are found at

DESCRIPTION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Warumoi are light skinned and, although smaller in stature than the Iwam, appear to be larger in stature than the Waniabu and Awai peoples.

The women wear a grass skirt similar though smaller than those of the Iwam, with pieces of bamboo about 6 inches long through both ears.

The men have the septums of their noses pierced and also have their noses pierced from the top into the nostrils in which they place short pieces of cassowary quill. The penis gourd is thin, long and usually curved like those of the Waniabu.

The Warumoi have been the traditional enemies of the Waniabu and Awai and very few relationships exist between them. Several men of the Waniabu acted as carriers throughout the Patrol and it was evident that they did not view the idea with relish. However, the patrol's good reception and contact between the two groups helped to dispel this view. It is hoped that this meeting will have a good effect upon the two groups and that it will help to establish cordial relations.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Patrol was extremely well received and although guards were posted each night no troubles occurred. The patrol was received cautiously at first but after the initial shock was over relations improved quickly.

Much food was bought with trade and in the case of those peoples who had no food to offer trade was given freely. Salt was the item in most demand and future patrols should be sure to take large quantities. Steel implements were seen at the villages of Anunari, Iawwei and Pau. This was due to a few of the men from these villages having served time on plantations in the past. It was one of these ex plantation labourers Imo of Anunari who served as interpreter for the patrol.

Discussions were had with each group on the existence of other groups but it is fairly certain that these 5 villages comprise the whole of the Warumoi group and no others are in existence. The people of Itelinu told of another group, who they call the Soboina, approx. 4 days travel down the Right May river (Abei), which they call Aruwi, in a south easterly direction. From the description given of these people it is fairly certain that this group they call the Soboina are Mianmin and probably are the Kusalirin who are known to live in the vicinity of the south branch of the Right May river.

Discussions on the aims of the Administration were had at all villages and these talks appeared to be received quite favourably.

VILLAGES.

Anunari - This village is approximately 8 hours walk from Kabia. It is on the western side of the West Range near a small river called, by them, Anunari, which flows into the Sepik.

A total of 15 were counted being comprised of 12 adult males, 2 adult females and one young girl of about 9 years. The people informed the patrol that sickness over the last few years had depleted their numbers drastically and that they intended to migrate to the other side of the Range amongst their compatriots.

The village is only one house built on a small hill, two other garden houses are some distance away.

Two men had worked as plantation labourers and one of these, Imo, served as interpreter for the rest of the patrol.

Ianawei - This village is approximately 4 hours walk from Kabia. It is a village of 4 houses, 2 large, situated on a hill overlooking a creek called the Aru which in turn flows to join the Waniap creek.

A total of 56 were counted being comprised of 19 adult males, 15 adult females, 13 male children and 9 female children. Approximately 10 other houses are scattered throughout their garden sites.

Six men had worked as plantation labourers.

Pau. - This village is approximately 4 hours walk from Ianawei. One large house situated in a swamp comprises the main village with some 7 other garden houses scattered in the hills to the west. The people were told to move to a nearby hill where previously their house had been situated. The present site is completely unsatisfactory and the people assured the patrol that they would move back to the old site.

A total of 47 were counted being comprised of 15 adult males, 13 adult females, 10 male children and 9 female children.

Two men had previously worked as plantation labourers.

Wanarisin - This village is approximately 7 hours walk from Pau. It comprises 3 houses, two of which are large, situated half way up a ridge at about 1000 feet. Some 14 garden houses are scattered throughout the surrounding hills at garden sites.

Total population counted was 46 made up of 19 adult males, 11 adult females, 9 male children and 7 female children.

This village is situated at a particularly good site and there appears to be an abundant supply of food. Taro, sweet potatoes and bananas supply the bulk of the diet with native sago only a supplementary addition.

No men with plantation experience.

Itelinu - This village is approximately 8 hours walk from Wanarisin. It comprises 3 large houses, one of which is for Sing sings only. Some 15-20 garden houses are scattered throughout the hills at garden sites.

The track to this village is a particularly arduous one comprising plenty of climbing over slippery rocks and overgrown tracks.

A total of 82 were counted comprising 33 adult males, 24 adult females, 12 male children and 13 female children.

No men with plantation experience.

(20)

HEALTH.

Due no doubt to the better diet the peoples of the Warumoi enjoy much better health than the peoples inhabiting the flats and swamps. A diet where native sago is not the staple item is bound to have an effect.

However, a large number of cases of Yaws were seen, 32 in all, and treated.

One particularly bad case of Yaws was seen where a man of about 30 years was suffering from Yaws on the scrotum, thereby incapacitating him. It is hoped that his improvement will have the desired effect upon the people in that cases of sickness will in future be brought to the Patrol Post for treatment.

A young boy of about 8 years was seen at Wanarisin suffering from an extremely large extended abdomen. He is only able to walk about very slowly and suffers considerable pain. He was brought back to the Patrol Post and will be forwarded via the next transport to the hospital at Ambunti.

PORTABLE RADIO

An A510 portable transceiver was supplied for use on the patrol. The set worked well and contact was made with Ambunti at the prescribed times.

I feel it unnecessary for future patrols into this area to carry a portable radio with them.

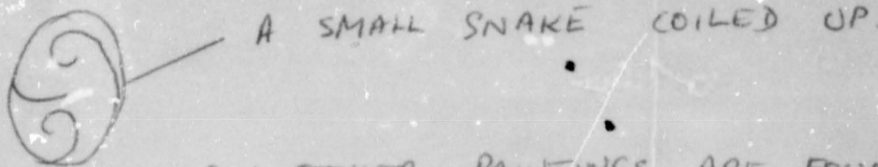
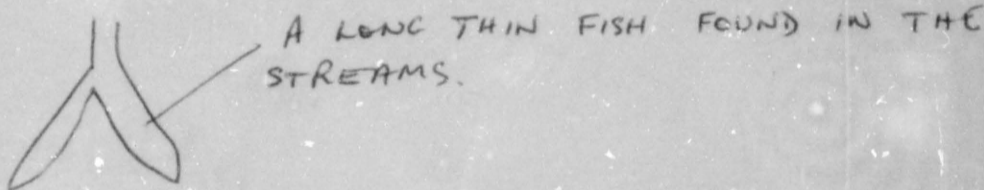
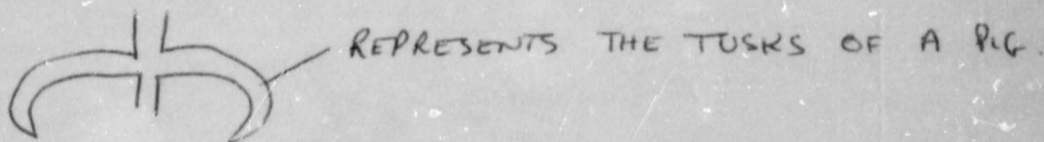
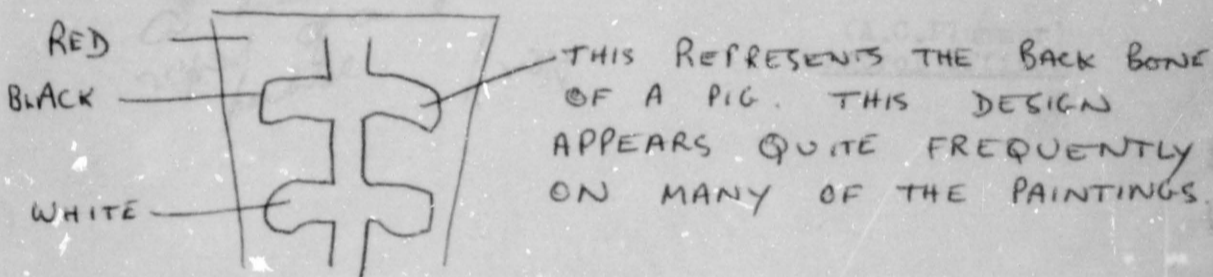
ANTHROPOLOGY.

Of particular note was a ceremonial house at the village of Itelinu. It was the only one seen on the patrol and it is fairly certain the only one in the area. It was a circular building going from the ground where its diameter was about 40 feet rising to a point about 20 feet from the ground. A single large centre post provided the main support. Two small entrances afforded entry to the inside. The ceiling was entirely made up of bark paintings at a height of 6 feet from the floor, which was just bare ground. It is estimated that there were over 100 of these paintings tied to the ceiling.

Two of these paintings are forwarded under separate cover to the Principal Anthropologist, Department of District Administration. They are marked 1 and 2. No. 1 depicts sunrise. No. 2 is a combination drawing with the various marks explained below.

The only colours used are black (the blood of pigs), red (ordinary ground from the area mixed with water) and white (soil from the bottom of the creeks mixed with water).

The people claim that they have ceased painting, and this seems to have been proved by the fact that no paintings were seen which could possibly have been done recently. The people were hard put to remember what the paintings symbolised and it would appear that the primary purpose of the paintings now is a decorative purpose only.



ON OTHER PAINTINGS ARE FOUND VARIOUS DESIGNS DEPICTING VARIOUS TYPES OF FISH, BIRDS AND SNAKES.

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APPENDIX 'A'

A report on members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanying the patrol.

No. 7845 Sgt 3/c AUGWI - As usual Sgt. Augwi performed his duties excellently. Not one fault can be found with this ~~XXXXXXXX~~ policeman.

No. 7435 Const. WANIKAWA - An average policeman. Conduct good.

No. 7872 Const. MEGOBAIN - A reliable policeman who can be depended upon.

No. 9102 Const. FORBAIUK - A potential N.C.O. who is an asset to any patrol. Conduct good.

No. 0445 Const. WANDU - Inclined to be lazy. Conduct fair.

(A.C.Plummer)
Patrol Officer

