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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: GREEN RIVER

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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GREEN RIVER

WEST JEPK

PATROL REPORT

1964-65

Report No: 3 of 1964-1965

✓ 9 of 1964-1965



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of North Solik Report No. Green River No. 3-64/5

Patrol Conducted by L.W. Bragge, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Nth Sect. Landslip Range

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 4

Duration—From 19/09/1964 to 12/10/1964

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference FORMIL MAY RIVER

Objects of Patrol Establish a helicopter landing pad for Army mapping team on a Mt top selected by the Army.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

26/11/1964

L. D. Cole
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

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

67-8-29

22nd February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEW A K

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1964/65 - GREEN RIVER

Receipt of the above mentioned report
together with covering memorandum is acknowledged
with thanks.

Mr. Bragge is to be congratulated for
the efficient manner in which he carried out
a most difficult task.



(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67 8 27

(8)

COMMENTS ON PATROL REPORT OF MR. B. H. MULCAHY

Mr. Mulcahy does not make any comments contrary to my report on this patrol - he would have been in possession of my report before submitting his, I think. I am in agreement with his opinion that there is a definite possibility that primogenital infanticide still occurs and similarly agree that there seems to be no cheap and immediate way of effecting a cessation of the practice. The secret nature of the practice makes the possibility of gaining a conviction slim, although I am sure if one could be obtained it would act as an effective deterrent.

On the other hand, I think forcing the hospitalization of women in their first pregnancy could have an adverse effect on the total native attitude towards the Administration in general and medical treatment in particular. The people do appear to be too apathetic to care one way or the other about the Government, but, considering their proximity to the border, it might be unwise to risk establishing a pocket of anti-Administration feeling. We do not know the incidence of the practice and it could well mean that the work of past patrols is lost for what may only be a few extra live births. Consolidating an attitude of trust in hospitals in the existing population seems to me to be more realistic.

I understand that many of these villages will soon become part of Local Government Councils, and this should result in bringing them more completely under Administration influence in traditional matters such as this, which may have an emotional rather than practical basis. The Councils, coupled with longer and more frequent patrols, could be quite an effective substitute for an intensive educational campaign which is at present impracticable.

In conclusion, I am sure there are at stake in this area, issues more important than primogenital infanticide.

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1/12

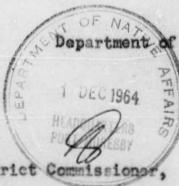
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Rosemary Oxe

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Records
10 Green River
P.R. Blue
12 G

67.8.29 (7)

JEW/bd

67-3-11/223



Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
NEW GUINEA

26th November, 1964

The Assistant District Commissioner,
APARAP

GREEN RIVER PATROL NO. 3

I refer to your letter 67-1-10 of 7th
November, 1964, which covers Mr. Bragge's Patrol Report
No. 3 Green River.

I think it might be as well at this stage
to endeavour to sort out the designation of some officers.
As far as I know there is no acting District Officer at
Green River Patrol Post. The officer-in-charge of that
station is designated in the Staff Postings as an
Assistant District Officer and I feel that until such
time as we are advised to the contrary by Headquarters,
it will be better to keep to the Staff Postings list.

Despite the fact that, as you say, the
report is sloppily written, which just isn't like Mr.
Bragge's usual efforts, it made interesting reading
and I do feel that we should congratulate the officer
on the work he did and expect a better report from him
next time.

R. R. Cole
(ROBT. R. COLE)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

(6)

67-1-10

Sub-District Office,
Amanab,
Sepik District.

7th November 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

GREEN RIVER PATROL NUMBER 3 - 1964/5.

Report, Diary and map of the above specified patrol are submitted herewith. The patrol hurriedly undertaken by Mr. patrol Officer Bragge from Amanab at the request of the Army Survey Corps detachment who wished to locate a survey camp on a mountain peak in the Landslip Range approximately midway between Telefomin and Green river. As the was rough, hitherto unexplored country this work had to be undertaken by our department. The pad was successfully constructed and Mr. Bragge carried out an extremely difficult piece of bush work in a most creditable manner. It is a pity that the accompanying report is sloppily presented and Mr. Bragge's attention has been drawn to this fact.

The camp was located at an altitude of 6,800 feet and great supply difficulties were encountered due to continuous fogs and winds which prevented the helicopter from landing for days at a time.

The value of the patrol was that it permitted a close glimpse of the country lying between the Landslip and West Ranges and our sub-District border with Telefomin. The camp itself was perhaps only twenty-five miles as the crow flies from Telefomin. An initial penetration patrol to the area will be mounted in April 1965 from Green River and will be resupplied by helicopter. It is estimated that there are perhaps 300 to 500 people living in the area. The patrol will follow the August River to the extremities of its headwaters and thence move in a south-easterly direction to the IDAM River headwaters and downstream to the Sepik. The A/District Officer, Green River, has been requested to prepare all relevant data as a preliminary to this patrol and you will be advised when planning is complete.

For your action, please.

Shankar
.....
D.B. Moorhouse,
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5

Trigram

Telephone

Our Reference... 67-1-12

If calling ask for

Mr

Sub District Office
 AMANAB
 North Sepik District

6th November 1964

a/Assistant District Commissioner
 AMANAB

GREEN RIVER PATROL No 3 - 1964/5

There is little to report on the above mentioned patrol. As no native people were directly contacted it is not possible to write a report following the proforma in the Standing Instructions.

Information that may be of use to future penetration patrols into this area is laid out below. The attached map cannot be regarded as accurate as it has been drawn up from -

- (a) Formil of May River
- (b) Scaled down aerial photographs
- (c) Enterprise of N.G. Oil Survey Map and the

Idam and Simaia rivers have been dotted in from memory of what was seen from the helicopter. The map should however give a rough idea of the area.

The only signs of population seen were in the headwaters of the August, Sepik and Simaia rivers and their tributaries. The heaviest concentration appeared to be in the area roughly 141.10E - 141.20E - 4.35S - 4.40S. Within this area there are gardens and houses sufficient to indicate a population of up to 500. The country is broken and is dissected by four large rivers, three of which appear to run into the August.

On the Army Border sheet maps the village of Sernion is shown in the headwaters of the Simaia river. This village has not been censused (or contacted?). The village was seen from the air. The population is probably only 30 or 40. The village is located approximately three hours walk south east of Amto village. Sernion is on the Simaia river.

Gardens and houses were seen from the air on the May river fall of the West Range in the general area of the headwaters of the east branch of the Idam river, the headwaters of the Simaia and the headwaters of the Right May. The gardens indicate a village of about 100 people approx. These people appear to live at an altitude of 2,500 - 3,000 feet.

When Mr Cavanagh patrolled into the August headwaters in 1962 three small groups were concealed by the Imaei people. A boy from one of these groups reported a fight to the Wauru people who subsequently brought him to Green River where he was questioned re uncontacted groups.

The groups are AUKWESA, TINDISA, ILACA. These groups are located in the headwaters of the BOME and TAI rivers (also possibly the GWIN)

A penetration patrol could possibly contact these people from Ileis on the August river then follow the TAI river down to IMAEI where he could resupply his patrol to contact the people in the August headwaters. It is estimated that two airdrops (or possibly three) would be sufficient to complete the patrol of this area. *upper August*

During the election patrol information of groups living in the West range roughly between Idam and Wagu (and further east of this line) was obtained and recorded in

(4)

the O.I.C. Green River's 67-3-2 of 17th March 1964.

As indicated on the attached map the Idam river flows well down into the Landslip range. This valley was seen from the helicopter, to have no permanent houses in it. A small group of BIRMO people roams nomadically in this area (The main BIRMO group has settled on the Idam river near the Idam airstrip under the name of BIRNELL). When the patrol moved through this area a couple of rock shelters were found to show signs of habitation, and two rough bush houses were seen. A group of people called to the patrol from a valley on the May river side of the Helicopter pad but no one was seen.

The population of the ranges (West and Landslip) and the surrounding country seems to fall into three groups

- (a) Sepik and August headwaters
- (b) Inland from Iles and Innai
- (c) The area from the headwaters of the east branch

of the Idam river through to Wagu on the Sepik near Yellow river. This area needs more investigation.

When the patrol does do in I feel that it would be wise to take Cpl INGIGA of the Green River detachment, as he has accompanied nearly every patrol in this area, and has a good idea of the area.

For your information

L.W. Bragge
Patrol Officer.

① ②

PATROL DIARY - Green River Patrol 3/64-5

- 17/9/64 Proceeded to Green River per Catholic Mission (Aitape) Cassna with Anthropologist Miss Oxer. Slept Green River.
- 18/9/64 At Green River. Slept Green River.
- 19/9/64 Attempted reconnaissance of West Range (Rocky Peak) by helicopter failed due to cloud. Proceeded to May river, Freida river (lunch with P.C. Barclay and E.M.A. Neville at Freida river), south Lumi area thence back to Green River. Slept Green River.
- 20/9/64 Tested A51C portable radio. Packed for patrol. Slept Green River.
- 21/9/64 At Green River. Slept Green River.
- 22/9/64 P.O. Mulcahy and Anthropologist left for patrol, E.M.A. Peters returned Nagu patrol. Reconnaissance of West Range and Landslip range. Noted signs of population in August river headwaters. Mountain top in Landslip range (Nth sect.) chosen as site for army mapping team. Returned Green River. Checked patrol gear. Slept Green River.
- 23/9/64 0920 departed Green River per helicopter landed in creek bed five miles north of Mt 0950. Four of five loads arrived during day. Checked a house down from landing area and found it deserted. Made camp and waited for last load. Slept Idam river headwaters camp.
- 24/9/64 Waited for helicopter to bring last load. Sent police to locate track to Mt. Radio contact with Green River. Slept Idam camp.
- 25/9/64 Waited for helicopter. Radio contact with Amanab. Advised to climb Mt and receive resupply there rather than waiting for helicopter to bring second half of rations in last load to creek bed. Second scouting party sent out earlier in morning. Slept Idam camp.
- 26/9/64 Broke camp, commenced walking 0713 with all members of patrol carrying own packs (9 persons). Followed Idam headwaters up stream to junction, then followed right branch for two hours. left creek and climbed ridge (walking south) on rough native pad. Pad soon ended, cut own way up ridge until 1600 then made camp. Slept ridge camp.
- 27/9/64 Broke camp and commenced walking 0920. Much broken loose stone and dense moss forest encountered on the main ridge which became progressively steeper. Going was very slow due to rain, and having to cut every step taken. Arrived Mt top 1530 in heavy rain. Made camp slept Mt top.
- 28/9/64 Made clearing and constructed a small landing pad. Radio contact with Amanab and Green River. Requested helicopter to reation patrol. Late afternoon heavy rain. Slept Mt top.
- 29/9/64 Cleared forest and waited for helicopter which arrived 1650 with a weeks rations. Army indicated area required for mapping team. Slept Mt top.
- 30/9/64 Commenced clearing highest point for Mapping team. Commenced constructing large landing pad. Late in AM some people called to us from the valley floor to the east, indicating that they knew of our presence. Asked people to visit patrol but received no reply. Rain most of day. Slept Mt top.
- 1/10/64 Construction of pad continued, clearing extended. Radio contact with Amanab. Slept Mt top.

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- 2/10/64 Landing pad completed. Clearing extended. Amanab and Green River now unable to receive my radio transmission due to flat batteries. Slept Mt top.
- 3/10/64 Extended clearing, listened to noon and 1600 scheds. Slept Mt top.
- 4/10/64 " " " " " " " "
- 5/10/64 " " " " " " " "
- 6/10/64 " " " " " " " "
- 7/10/64 Waited for helicopter which was due yesterday, extended clearing and listened to noon and 1600 radio scheds. Slept Mt top.
- 8/10/64 As yesterday. Slept Mt top.
- 9/10/64 As yesterday. Helicopter has been held up by cloud since Tuesday. Helicopter landed 1745 and left supplies. Slept Mt top.
- 10/10/64 Clearing completed. Radio contact with Amanab and Green River, (new batteries from helicopter visit) waited for helicopter to move party out. Slept Mt top.
- 11/10/64 Helicopter heard through heavy mist early am, had to turn back. Observed. Slept Mt top.
- 12/10/64 Helicopters arrived 1625, one landed at each pad. Returned to Green River. Slept Green River.
- 13/10/64 Returned to Amanab per M.A.L. Cessna.

end of patrol diary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. GRE 9,196/65

Patrol Conducted by D. H. MURPHY, District Officer

Area Patrolled WEST and LAHSLIP RANGES, Leadwaters AUGUST, SEPIK and MAGARABE Rivers.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil P.O. in training GELA DON
Native 7 members R.P. & N.G.C. from 24-5-65 to 8-6-65
36 CARRIERS.

Duration—From 24-5-65/19 to 27-7-1965

Number of Days SIXTY TWO (62) days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/1963 (Part only)

Medical Nil / / 19

Map Reference BORDER SPECIAL Sheets 2, 3, and 4.

Objects of Patrol (1) Exploration and initial contact.

(2) Consolidation of Administration influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 _____
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....
.....

67-1-0/67-8-17


17th June, 1969.

Officer-in-Charge,
Green River Patrol Post,
WEST SEPIK DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORTS.

Attached please find copy of Green River
Patrol Report 9-64/65 covering a patrol conducted
by Mr. B.H. Mulcahy to West and Landlip Ranges and
the headwaters of the August, Sepik and Wagarabe
Rivers.

Same is forwarded for your reference and
records.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

..../Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams _____

Our Reference... 67-1-9

If calling ask for _____

Mr. _____

Department of District Administration,

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

4th November, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEBOBU.

PATROL REPORT GREEN RIVER 9. 64-65
WEST AND LANDSLIP RANGES.

Attached please find a copy of Green River Patrol
Report No. 9 for your records.

Before the report was commenced Mr. B. Mulcahy
was taken ill and hospitalised, he then proceeded on leave.
He has since been transferred to the Southern Highlands
District.

E. J. Clancy
E. J. Clancy,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Enc.

DIARY.

40

24th May, 1965.

Final packing of patrol gear carried out. Departed GREEN RIVER 0900 for IABURU arriving 1300. Found outboard broken beyond repair. Decided to proceed to IDAM instead of WAURU by pull canoe. Departed 1410 for BISIABURU (SBERERIAN) arriving 1845. Overnight.

25th May, 1965.

Departed BISIABURU 0800 and proceeded upstream. River very low and patrol forced to go ashore at 1100 and proceed by road. Arrived IDAM No.2 at 12N. Talked with V.O.'s and did a quick inspection of the aidpost. Proceeded to IDAM No.1 arriving 1400. Rechecked final requirements of carriers and checked and repacked gear into rucksacks so that only two loads will be carried on poles. Questioned V.O.'s and others about uncontacted villages and from information received decided to proceed straight into the West Range and leave the August River headwaters until later in the patrol.

26th May, 1965.

Departed IDAM 0800 and followed the river upstream until "MADIE" creek reached at 0930. Followed creek in a westerly direction before leaving it and continuing westwards until the WAU creek was reached at 1300. Followed the WAU creek upstream and reached a small leanboat 1430. Some 15 people belonging to the BIRIMO group were camped at the house and more were reported to be nearby. Sent man to get rest of group and made camp. The rest arrived late PM and included one man who has worked at Green River for over a year and speaks some pidgin. He reported that he had collected this group from several settlements in the West Range and that they planned to settle near the present site. Others from this group live with the WAURU and IDAM people and have been censused at those villages. People reported that the remainder of group refused to leave the West Range and agreed to guide the patrol.

27th May, 1965.

Recorded names of group for reference and made further enquiries about uncontacted villages but people claim there are only two. Departed 1000 and followed WAU creek upstream. Faint tracks existed in places along the edge of the creek and these were followed where possible. Progress very slow. Made camp on edge of creek at 1500 approx. 8 miles south of WAURU. The climb over the West Range had commenced at 1300 and camp well up the lower slopes. Overnight.

28th May, 1965.

Two men from the village of AUKWESA in the West Range arrived at camp at 0700 and agreed to act as guides. Departed camp 0800 and followed WAU creek to its headwaters and over the range. Going difficult as no tracks, and creek bed followed. Descended to a small creek which should be a tributary of GWIN river. Followed this downstream for 1 hour before following a faint track over a mountain and descending to the GWIN river at 1400. Made camp near a house in a small taro garden belong to AUKWESA group. Some paintings in red of designs seen on shields were near camp on a large overhanging rock but area too dark to take photo. Guides sent to bring in people and several arrived late PM. Overnight.

29th May, 1965.

A few people from AUKWESA arrived early am and stated that all the others were on the way. Departed camp with police escort at 0900 and arrived at groups main village site at 1000. The "village" consisted of one house in a taro garden and people state that this is all they ever build and names used are those of creeks or sections of creeks close to the area. Returned to camp 12N. All people present and names recorded for

29th May, 1965 (Cont.) reference. Medical treatment for yaws given - people had heard of injections and were keen to receive them. Group numbered 12 in all and people state that all the remainder had moved to either close to WAURU OR IDAM. They stated that they would also follow when present gardens finished. People claim that a man from this village was murdered by LEIS group last year. The writer had heard of this and will investigate later. The only steel possessed was one axe and one knife. Recruited guides to take patrol to BEITA reported to be on BOWYE creek. Overnight.

30th May, 1965. Light rain overnight delayed departure. Departed 0815 and commenced to follow GWIN river downstream. Track of sorts existed in places but mainly followed river except to cut corners over mountains when a track existed. Direction hard to gauge but mainly NW to W. Only sign of habitation seen all day was a small shelter and sleeping place under large limestone overhang. Made camp 1500. Good progress made but bad track and stony nature of river with slippery stones makes it impossible to travel at any speed. GWIN started to flood at 1700 and was impossible to cross by dark. Overnight.

31st May, 1965. River dropped overnight. Departed camp 0750 and continued to follow GWIN River downstream for two hours. River now devoid of stones and not as rapid as upstream. Left river and travelled SW for two hours and arrived at BEITA creek a tributary of the BOWYE. Followed creek upstream for 1 hour and made camp as light rain began falling. Guides continued on to village to find people. Portable wireless set up but found to be defective as both transmitter and receiver failed to work. Overnight.

1st June, 1965. Guides returned with BEITA people at 0800. Village situated on ridge top some two hours away. People numbered 20 in all and traded a small amount of food only. Guides reported house adorned with human skulls and bones and people freely admitted to being cannibals. Medical treatment for yaws given and fire arms demonstration carried out. Decided not to visit village as group too small. Departed 1115 with BEITA guides for YIMNAI. Followed creek downstream for 1 hour before leaving creek and travelling W through bush and over small mountain to a YIMNAI sago patch. Made camp at 1500 near some houses belonging to YIMNAI group.

2nd June, 1965. Departed camp 0800 after being delayed by rain. Travelled through sago swamp for 1 1/2 hours and then through bush for 1/2 hour and arrived at YIMNAI settlement known as BIBIYUN at 1000. Stores sent from Green River before patrol found to be intact. Gear unpacked, dried and repacked for departure tomorrow. IDAM carriers paid off and some from YIMNAI to act as guides taken on. Tried to hoar sked on own wireless and portable but failed. Overnight.

3rd June, 1965. Heavy rain overnight and August River flooded. Mail sent to station to report failure of portable wireless which was ~~sent~~ left at BIBIYUN. Cargo ferried across August by only two canoes available and was completed by 1100. Followed track upstream on W bank of August. Progress very slow as all creeks were flooded and trees had to be fallen across them or cargo carried across by strong swimmers. Made camp at 1700 at edge of August anabranoh.

4th June, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and continued upstream arriving at a point opposite the mouth of the WAGARABE river at 1300. One carrier had a bad fall during the walk and can hardly walk so camp made near some YIMNAI houses. Overnight.

5th June, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 after sending back injured carrier with three other YIMNAI men who carried surplus food to this camp. Continued to follow AUGUST River upstream. Found footprints of hunting party from an uncontacted group made two days ago and located their camp at 1500 near LABIM airdrop site. Made camp at LABIM at 1500 as river too deep and fast to cross. Footprints continued upstream but decided not to follow as guides reported that the people have no houses or gardens on the AUGUST River in this area. Overnight.

6th June, 1965.

Heavy rain overnight and river in flood. Rafts built and gear and personnel ferried across. Painfully slow but all across by 1500. Followed route of patrol led by P.O. Cavanagh two years ago in an easterly direction for 1 hour and made camp.

7th June, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and continued to follow last patrol's route. Going slow as there was no road and route followed only by finding old knife cuts on trees. At 0930 heard some shouting some distance away in bush. Interpreter called out and after a long shouted conversation an old man armed with bow and arrows appeared. He was very frightened but left bow some distance away and advanced and after receiving some gifts agreed to guide patrol to village. Patrol then continued E through a swamp and climbed a large mountain and arrived at a taro garden with two houses at 1400. About 15 women and children present. Camp set up and guide sent to contact remainder of the group. Three police from GREEN RIVER arrived at 1430 with mail and instructions that PO in training GELA DOM was to return. Late PM a party of some 20 males arrived. Some taro purchased. A few of this group were seen by the last patrol but the majority had not been contacted. Reception friendly but people cautious. Overnight.

7th June, 1965.

Recorded all names of people for reference and medical treatment for yaws given. Medical treatment again popular. PO GELA DOM departed with police escort for GREEN RIVER at 0800. Talked with group re other uncontacted villages and they admitted that several existed and agreed to guide patrol. Departed 1000 and climbed over mountain range and descended in a SE direction through several old gardens to another taro garden arriving 1400. Three houses containing some 80 people made up the hamlet. Large quantity of food mainly taro and bananas purchased. Carriers located two children in bush close to camp in pitiful state and YIMHAI carriers who speak a few words of language evidently tried to adopt them and people showed strong disapproval. Strong warnings issued against repetition and situation quickly returned to normal. Reception very friendly as most of this group were seen by last patrol. Names recorded and medical treatment given to at least 40% of village who had active yaws. Further enquiries re uncontacted groups made. Overnight.

9th June, 1965.

Very heavy rain overnight and group keen for patrol to remain to trade further food. Departed 0800 and most of group accompanied carrying food. Descended mountain in a southerly direction and reached August River just above the junction of the two branches at 1130. River in flood and impossible to cross although a cane bridge existed which could have been repaired. Located suitable drop site on island in the river and made camp near a taro garden containing one house. About 50 people visited camp during afternoon from nearby hamlets. Carriers set to work clearing drop site. Overnight.

10th June, 1965.

Drop site finished by carriers. Recorded names of group and treatment given for yaws although very few cases compared with yesterday. Plenty of food purchased but this group will not trade salt - beads only trade really wanted except of course for steel items. Attempted to get information re other groups but people will not give out anything. Interpreter although he speaks the language fluently is not very good due to his age and an attempt to find out customs etc yielded nothing. Overnight.

11th June, 1965.

Collected firewood for fires to mark drop site and lit three fires at 0900. Two drops carried out by 1300. Recovery only about 80% as several bags hit large heap of drift wood. Rations sorted and packed and made ready for departure tomorrow. A little more information about other hamlets received and guides obtained. People claim that no other hamlets are located W or S of here except those belonging to BUBRIARI group as they call themselves. Plenty of food again purchased. Overnight.

12th June, 1965.

Departed camp 0900 after being delayed by rain and followed AUGUST River (northern branch) upstream in an easterly direction before leaving it and climbing over several small hills and descending to a large tributary of August. Followed this upstream for 1/2 hour and arrived at a garden hamlet containing one house at 1230. Guides appeared to be frightened of the 20 odd people present and it was later found out that they are reputed to be sorcerers. Paid guides off at their request and they left immediately. New group again friendly and plenty of food again purchased. Recorded names and gave medical treatment for yaws. Leader of this group states that there are plenty of people living in area and agreed to guide patrol if it remained over night. As there was not much option made camp. About 50lb fish hooked in a couple of hours. Overnight.

13th June, 1965.

Guides failed to turn up. Located them in garden and they made numerous excuses that the next hamlet was too far etc. After some pressure and presents they agreed to come and patrol departed at 0900 accompanied by the entire group carrying food. Travelled in an easterly direction over a large mountain and descended to the northern branch of the AUGUST River again. Road would be impossible to find with out guides as has been the case for most of the patrol. Arrived at a garden hamlet at 1300 and made camp. About 45 people present. Reception good, names recorded and medical treatment given. Plenty of food purchased. Guides obtained to take patrol to next hamlet. Overnight. None of this group were seen by last patrol and patrol now in an area that has not been visited in the past.

14th June, 1965.

Again guides made all sorts of excuses for not proceeding across the AUGUST and S from here. After some persuasion they agreed to come. Departed 0900 and followed AUGUST River upstream for two hours before leaving it and climbing over a large mountain and descending in an NNE direction to a tributary of the AUGUST. This was followed upstream for 1/2 hour before leaving it and climbing a large mountain and arriving at a garden hamlet at 1430. Camp erected. About 30 people present. Names recorded, medical treatment given and a large amount of food purchased. This is only group seen to date who were frightened of injections but people of other hamlets who accompanied patrol persuaded them to receive them. Several gardens and houses visible from camp on ridges to NW, N, AND NE but people claim that all inhabitants were seen by patrol. Guides claimed that this was the last hamlet in the group and wanted to take patrol to HAGARABE River. After some time they admitted that there was another hamlet E of here but claimed the road was too rough. When told that patrol would proceed with out a guide they agreed to come. Overnight.

15th June, 1965.

Guides still insist that there are no hamlets E of here across the August. Departed 0900 after being delayed by rain. Climbed to peak of mountain and then descended cutting track to a tributary of the AUGUST River. Going very rough. Creek followed downstream in a SW direction until main AUGUST River reached which was in slight flood. Made camp at 1300 and guides left to locate people in a hamlet nearby. About 25 people turned up late PM and names recorded, medical treatment given and a large amount of food purchased. This group admit that there are other hamlets upstream but claim that the road is too rough for patrol. When pressed they agreed to guide patrol and stated that there is a cane bridge upstream where the patrol can cross the August. Overnight.

16th June, 1965.

About 40 more people arrived early am. This group very friendly and two old men agreed to guide patrol across the August. Very heavy rain over night and river a raging torrent. Departed 0915 and as it was impossible to follow river out track along the edge of gorge. Progress almost impossible with sheer drops of several hundred feet from ledges along the gorge.

16th June, 1965 (Cont.)

After very slow progress depended to a cane bridge across the AUGUST arriving 12N. Bridge repaired with new cane and patrol crossed safely although all carriers and a number of police terrified. Climbed a sheer cliff out of AUGUST River gorge and climbed gradually in a SW direction arriving at a garden hamlet at 1530. A few people present and remainder reported to be living further up the mountain. Set up camp as heavy rain began to fall. A few more people arrived late PM with food for sale. Overnight.

17th June, 1965.

Climbed mountain to main hamlet. About 40 people present and names recorded and medical treatment given. Departed 0930 and climbed over mountain and depended to southern branch of AUGUST river. River very swift and cane bridge again used to cross. Crossing took over two hours as carriers again terrified and some had to be almost carried across. Guides state that this is not the southern branch of the AUGUST but as it was not crossed again later it cannot be anything else. Climbed out of gorge up a steep slope and arrived at a huge taro garden and large singang house at 1600. About 30 people present and guides claim that the remainder were seen by patrol at other hamlet s. Names recorded and medical treatment given. Plenty of food purchased and group turned on a singang for patrol. Overnight.

18th June, 1965.

Again delayed by rain. Departed with guides at 0930 and climbed to head of mountain to reach the highest point this patrol. A plane taking off at TELEFOMIN was clearly heard by patrol when resting at the top of mountain. View marred by trees but no gardens or houses could be seen. Depended mountain and passed through old garden with houses belonging to this group. Continued to depend mountain to reach small creek. This was followed downstream until it joined a larger creek. Going difficult as creek joined by many others and stones very slippery. Continued following creek downstream and joined another which flowed into the northern branch of the SEPIK River several hundred yards downstream. Hard to gauge position as border maps do not show rivers in this area. Located deserted house on edge of SEPIK and made camp. Overnight.

17th June, 1965.

Guides located a few people early am but as others still to come decided to rest patrol for day. About 50 people turned up during the day and names recorded and medical treatment given. This group were contacted by a patrol from TELEFOMIN some time ago when they crossed the Sepik and visited the patrol at a hamlet SE of camp site. A few of the group appear to be bi-lingual as patrols interpreter could not understand them at one stage. Attempts to clearly establish if they spoke two languages were unsuccessful. People definite that this is the last hamlet of the BURLARI group and state that people living on the other side of the SEPIK belong to TELEFOMIN groups and have been contacted from there. Quite a lot of trade items seen and people state that these were received from TELEFOMIN area. Pumpkins seen growing in gardens. Large amount of food and two pigs purchased with axes. Overnight.

20th June, 1965.

People of this group refused to guide patrol but two men who have accompanied the patrol the whole way from drop site state that they know route. Departed camp 0800 and followed SEPIK River down stream. Junction with main branch of SEPIK passed when patrol left river bank and climbed over small ridge, ~~the~~ was not seen. Junction probably about 2 hours from camp site. Continued to follow SEPIK downstream and made camp at 1550. No signs of habitation seen all day although the remains of a very old cane bridge across the SEPIK seen near camp site. Overnight.

21st June, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and continued to follow SEPIK River downstream. Reached new garden site B belonging to hamlet at drop site at 1000. Guides refused to continue down the SEPIK and stated that there was is no population in this area. Garden is situated just below the junction of KEXE SEPIK and BRIDONS (BRUKEN) Rivers. Departed garden 1030 and left SEPIK River and travelled in a northerly direction up a small creek and over a low range of mountains. Depended to AUGUST River and made camp just below the junction of the two branches at 1600. A few people not seen by patrol visited camp together with many that the patrol had seen at the drop site. Overnight.

22nd June, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and followed AUGUST River upstream. Arrived at river junction and drop site at 0930 and made camp. Guides from this area refused to accompany patrol any further but as they have been with patrol for 10 days they were not pressed. Guides paid off and two were recruited. A few people not seen previously came to camp during the day - most were yaws cases wanting treatment. Patrol gear dried and repacked.

23rd June, 1965.

Guides did not turn up and other people in camp refused to accompany patrol. Departed 0800 and followed same route as previously. Left main branch of AUGUST and arrived at camp of 12/6/65 at 1100. Hamlet deserted but a few people turned up after 20 minutes. Found a guide used earlier who agreed to accompany patrol to WAGARABE River if the patrol remained overnight. Made camp. A few more new people seen and a small amount of food purchased. Overnight.

24th June, 1965.

Departed camp 0730 and followed AUGUST tributary upstream for 1 hour before leaving it and following a smaller creek in a northerly direction. Left creek at 1300 and climbed to head of large mountain. Guide became frightened at this point and refused to go on but stated that WAGARABE River would be found by descending mountain and following a creek downstream. Paid off guide and descended mountain. Faint pad lost and patrol cut way down to small creek which was followed downstream. Going difficult due to large boulders. Made camp on edge of creek at 1630 on very poor site but the only one available. Overnight.

25th June, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 after being delayed by rain. Followed creek downstream cutting track. Found several hunting houses at 1000 and arrived at WAGARABE River at 1120. Located houses close to mouth of creek but no gardens. Found footprints made earlier in the day heading downstream and followed these for 1 hour without seeing any sign of life. Sent police party with interpreter who comes from this area downstream to try and find people. Shortly after they left a man arrived and guided patrol to a garden hamlet upstream where camp made. Scouting party arrived back late PM after a fruitless search. Overnight.

26th June, 1965.

Some 20 people turned up overnight. The brother of the patrol's interpreter having taken a large party of males to the mouth of the WAGARABE to await patrol. Word sent for them to return. Scouted around and found fair drop site and carriers set to work clearing. Men from this hamlet arrived back from river mouth late pm and others from hamlets upstream also arrived during the day. Overnight.

27th June, 1965.

Very heavy rain overnight and WAGARABE in full flood which nearly washed away camp although situated on reasonably high ground. Camp resited and carriers sent to finish off drop site. YIMMAT carriers deserted overnight but luckily only 3 from that village taken. Recorded names of all people and injection given for yaws. Made enquiries about uncontacted group in area but people claim that all people living in WAGARABE valley were seen today. Enquiries about the village of MISINO reported to be 8 of IDAM brought to light that there is a road from here to the village although it has not been used for years. Overnight.

28th June, 1965.

Drop site completed early am and drop carried out successfully early pm with 100% recovery. On checking drop it appears that two drops were made instead of one and food appears too much to carry particularly with the carriers who have deserted. Cargo sorted and repacked and what was left over packed into bags used for the drop. Overnight.

29th June, 1965.

Carriers loaded to capacity and still some cargo left. Local natives with promises of extra pay agreed to carry for a couple of days. Patrol very much overloaded departed 1000 and followed WAGARABE River upstream. Going rough as no road and either river followed or track cut along the edge. Made camp at 1330 and sent police and carriers off to cut road for tomorrow. Camp made on old village site that people report belonged to a group who have all died. Overnight.

30th June, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and continued up the WAGARABE river. Going getting much rougher as local people only follow river beds which are too dangerous for loaded carriers due to slippery stones. Cut road for most of the day and very little progress made. Camp erected at 1500 and carriers again sent off to cut road for tomorrow. Once again old village sites seen belonging to groups who have died out.

1st July, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and continued up the WAGARABE River. Going now fearful as river full of boulders and impossible to follow and sides of gorge sheer. Patrol inched its way along the edge of gorge and guides admit that they rarely if ever visit this area nowadays. Camp made at 1500 on old village site near a small sago stand. Guides again report that this group have died out and this seems likely as only sign of habitation are the sago and a few arung trees. Again very little progress made. The branch of WAGARABE river passed during the day but at this rate of progress it will be impossible to reach IDAM with food being carried. Overnight.

2nd July, 1965.

Departed 0700 and continued upstream but going even worse today and patrol spent most of day waiting for ~~xxxxx~~ road to be cut or ladders to be built over boulders in the river. Crossed river at 1700 and made camp after having made very little progress. Local carriers refused to proceed so they were paid off. Two men who wish to return with the patrol to GRANI RIVER to work retained as guides but it appears that none of this group have been to MISINO for at least 20 years and they are of little help. Overnight.

3rd July, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and continued upstream. Going again difficult but an improvement on yesterday. Crossed and recrossed river several times during the day and made camp at 1700 on the edge of the river. No signs of life, either now or years ago, seen all day. Overnight.

4th July, 1965.

Departed camp 0730 and continued upstream. Going now much improved and much more progress made. Guides advised at 1000 that route now left river and patrol climbed out of WAGARABE gorge and began climbing up mountain range. After 2 hours guide claimed he had made a mistake and route was further up WAGARABE River. Decided to continue up and over the range to try and establish exact position. Travelled up range in an easterly direction hoping to pick up guide's route. No roads but progress reasonable as timber not heavy and little cutting required. Made camp at 1500 at foot of mountain range and sent police and carriers off to find route over the range. They returned late pm and reported that huge stone cliffs blocked route and it would be necessary

4th July, 1965. (Cont.)

to depend to WAGARABE River again and try and find route further upstream. Questioned guides carefully and they now admit that they have not visited MISONO since they were children - at least 20 years ago. As it seems unlikely at present progress that patrol will reach IDAM before food supplies are finished decided to return and proceed to MISONO via IDAM. Overnight.

5th July, 1965.

Departed camp 0930 after having been delayed by rain. Proceeded back over previous route. Going much faster now route known and track cleared. Passed through two previous camps and made camp at edge of river at 1600. Overnight.

6th July, 1965.

Patrol again delayed by heavy rain early am. Departed 0930 and followed old route downstream passing through one camp and making camp at the next at 1600. No sign of any people seen all day.

7th July, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and continued downstream arriving at garden hamlet and drop site at 1000. A few people not seen before present. Decided to remain the day and dry out gear. Very little food purchased as before but two pigs purchased with axes and issued to line. Overnight.

8th July, 1965.

Departed camp 0700 and followed WAGARABE River downstream arriving at junction with AUGUST River at 1300. No houses or garden seen during the walk. Crossed AUGUST River with considerable difficulty as river at the junction is joined by two creeks and breaks into a number of snatches and requires 5 crossings to be able to proceed. One carrier almost lost when he slipped off a log chopped down over the river. Only prompt action saved his rucksack pulled him under. Continued down western side of the AUGUST River and made camp at old site just below the mouth of WAGARABE River.

9th July, 1965.

Departed camp 0830 after being delayed by rain and continued down the AUGUST and arrived BIBIYUN (YIMHAI) at 1600. Overnight.

10th July, 1965.

At BIBIYUN investigating alleged murder of a WAGARABE woman by a native of YIMHAI. Report proved to be groundless. A number of carriers suffering from cut and infected feet so decided to raft to ILEIS as no real road exists. Carriers built rafts during day and completed late pm. Overnight.

11th July, 1965.

Departed YINGMAI 0800 by raft. River had dropped overnight so valuable cargo and all poor swimmers sent off by road to cut track to ILKIS. Rafting on this river provides a thrill a minute and is very dangerous. Ordered all rafts ashore and cargo carried by road. Three rafts that had taken a different anabranch left writer behind. On arrival at ILKIS it was found that two had made the journey safely but the other had broken into pieces and all gear lost. All carriers and gear arrived by road at ILKIS at 1630 and check on gear revealed that little of value was lost except writer's patrol boots and eating utensils. On arrival at ILKIS found a murder suspect in village but he escaped after dark. Overnight.

12th July, 1965.

Checked cargo lost and sent policeman to GREEN RIVER to obtain replacements. Departed 0730 for WAURU. Route left AUGUST River and travelled overland over an excellent route and WAURU reached at 1600. Creeks and river crossed en route should not be impassible even during the wet season. Plenty of food purchased and enquiries made re uncontacted village S of village. Overnight.

13th July, 1965.

Departed WAURU 0800 for IDAM arriving 1100. Plenty of food purchased and patrol rested for remainder of day. Overnight.

14th July, 1965.

At IDAM. Minor complaints settled from village of IDAM and also AMTO. Further enquiries made re uncontacted villages S of here. Overnight.

15th July, 1965.

At IDAM. Further enquiries re uncontacted villages. Gear from GREEN RIVER turned up pm and this was packed ready for departure tomorrow. Overnight.

16th July, 1965.

Departed IDAM 0730 and proceeded up the IDAM river. Followed the middle branch to its headwaters and over a low range of mountains. Depended to a small creek, a tributary of the NORTH MAY River, and followed this a short distance downstream and made camp. Two men from BIRIMAO village contacted earlier by patrol met en route and taken along as extra guides. Going quite easy but very hard on carriers feet as river followed almost entire journey. A few hunting houses seen during walk but all belong to groups already seen by patrol. Overnight.

17th July, 1965.

Departed camp 0730 and continued to follow creek downstream. Creek joined by numerous others and is building up in size. Going again reasonable but river stones very hard on carriers' feet. Arrived at junction with another fair sized creek at 1030 and guide indicated ~~at~~ that MISINO village had had gardens at head of it in past. No sign of tracks so continued downstream and reached the junction with another large creek at 1230. Found no tracks but proceeded upstream for 1 hour to reach an old garden and house deserted about two years ago. Guides advise that this is only hamlet of group they have visited but that they have heard the group have moved further downstream. Returned to junction of creeks and located tracks leading downstream which were followed but soon lost. Continued following creek downstream but branched off and cut road along the edge as stones playing havoc with carriers' feet. Found faint track leading away from creek and followed until it petered out. Returned again to creek and made camp at 1630.

18th July, 1965.

Departed camp 0730 and followed another faint trail in a westerly direction for 1 hour before it too petered out. Cut track through bush and walked through small sago stand. Located faint signs of sago being worked years ago but no recent signs of life. Continued on and reached small creek at 1030 which was followed down until main branch reached. Continued on downstream and located a newly cut garden at 1115 with little food yet planted. Scouted around garden for 1 hour in circles trying to find some sort of road without success and its obvious these people use a different route each time they visit garden. Located house on ridge above garden containing artifacts but tracks indicate people absent for several weeks. Continued up ridge and located garden now being extended with small amount of food ready to be eaten. Followed track up ridge but it petered out. Returned to river again and continued downstream and reached junction with another large creek. After junction of two creeks water over 6 feet deep and 50 yards wide. Old gardens from some years ago located but no recent signs seen. Split police, self and guides into three parties and left gear under guard at river. The three parties searched upstream, downstream and up a number of creeks without success. Made camp at 1730.

19th July, 1965.

Returned upstream to a sago patch and carriers put to work washing one palm as food short. Made up two parties under police guard and continued search. Parties returned at 1700 after searching upstream and a number of tributaries without success. Another garden and house located but tracks indicate that population had left at least a week ago before patrols arrival in the area. Continued upstream to previous camp site and made camp at 1815. Over night.

20th July, 1965.

Decided that further search was useless as population too small and patrol could search for weeks without locating them. Departed 0730 retracing steps keeping a look out for tracks but none seen. Climbed over mountain range and descended to IDAM river which was followed down stream. Made camp at a small settlement of IDAM at 1730. A number of police and carriers suffering badly from and bruised feet from constant walking in river beds. Overnight.

21st July, 1965.

Departed 0800 and continued downstream passing through IDAM No. 1 and arriving IDAM No. 2 at 1030. Talked with Mr. R. Eden of C.M.M.L. Mission who was at village for some time re the recent purchase of the mission lease in the village. Departed at 1200 for AMTO and made camp on road at 1530 as a number of carriers and police were having difficulty in walking.

22nd July, 1965.

Departed camp 0800 and arrived AMTO at 1100. On arrival found that police constable from Green River had proceeded to village of KOBORU S of AMTO. Sent word for him to return and commenced making enquiries re uncontacted groups in the area. Two police, domestic and several carriers can hardly walk because of infected feet. Overnight.

23rd July, 1965.

Continued enquiries re uncontacted villages. Police Constable arrived back late PM and from information received from him there appears to be only four uncontacted groups S of village, about a days walk to the first. Total population however appears to be no more than sixty. As a number of carriers and police now unable to continue because of cut feet decided to return to station. Remaining uncontacted villages can be contacted in future as patrol would not be long or hard. Overnight.

24th July, 1965.

Departed AMTO 0830 and walked to MUKUASI arriving 1100. Continued on to FARINUI River mouth by pull canoe and then walked to station arriving 1530. Sent tractor down to DIERU to pick up gear and carriers who arrived at station at 1700.

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INTRODUCTION:

For an area that is reasonably fertile the West and Landslip ranges make up one of the most sparsely populated areas in the Territory. Because of this and the consequent lack of roads and tracks the ranges have formed a natural barrier that has isolated the people living at the headwaters of the August river. The ranges themselves are not terribly high or rugged, but because of the lack of roads and population patrols are forced to virtually hack their way through bush or follow river beds blindly trying to locate the small population. This has made patrolling more difficult than in other rougher but more populous areas.

The August river, which runs roughly parallel with the border, to the east of the West and Landslip ranges before turning due east to flow between the Landslip and Thrould Ranges, may appear on the map to offer access to the area. It is however an extremely hazardous and unpredictable river, and has been until recently an ever greater barrier to patrols. The river can rise as much as twenty feet over night and the numerous rapids and anabranches make only the first few miles really safe for travel by powered canoe. The Sepik river also floods over into the August river at times giving rise to snap floods even when there is little rain in the August river basin itself.

and
In recent years, with the contact regular patrolling of Sepik river natives living inland from the Sepik and on its tributaries the IDAM, AUGUST and the WAURU creek, much more knowledge has been gained of routes into the west and Landslip ranges. More information as to the best route into the area will be included later in the report but an indication of the difficulties encountered in earlier years is that it took Mr. M. Brightwell ADO some fifty days in 1954 to reach a point on the August river reached by this patrol in only five days.

The area is populated by mountain people living in small scattered garden hamlets several days walk away from each other. They are linguistically and physically different from the river people of the Sepik and its tributaries administered from Green River, and have had no contact with these groups until recent years. A linguistic questionnaire filled out by a patrol to the area a few years ago and forwarded to the Summer Institute of Linguistics showed that the language appears to be related to those at Telefomin but little else is known. Telefomin interpreters were taken to the area by a patrol several years ago but they were unable to converse with the people.

Administration contact with this area in the past has been slight, limited to only three patrols, all of which did not travel right through the area. The first two were led by Mr. M. Brightwell ADO in 1954 and 1955 and were of 109 and 126 days respectively. Both these patrols were primarily concerned with assisting and escorting an oil exploration survey party and little was learnt of the people. At this time the Sepik river villages had only just been contacted and information gained from them with regard to the people of the August River headwaters was scanty. The patrol however did meet hunting parties from the area and this appears to be the first contact that area had with the Administration.

No further patrols visited the area until January, 1963 when Mr. M.J. Cavanagh P.O. led a patrol to the headwaters of the August river and contacted a number of previously uncontacted groups. The patrol however was brief, but information gained was very useful to this patrol although inaccurate on some points. This patrol visited all groups contacted by Mr. Cavanagh and continued on into new country and located further uncontacted groups for the first time. An orphan belonging to this area who had been adopted by the river village of YIMNAI was brought back to the station by Mr. Cavanagh and now attends the Technical School at Amanab. He accompanied this patrol as interpreter being the only native who speaks the language used and pidgin.

With a great increase in the number of patrols to river villages south of the Sepik recently, and the influence of numbers of labourers who have returned from working on the coast, information about uncontacted groups in the west and landlip ranges has been much more readily forthcoming from river villages such as ILIIS, YIMNAI, WAURU AND IDAM. I am convinced however that they still know of further groups and are concealing this information. The likely reason for this is that since Administration contact it appears likely that a number of murders have been carried out by Sepik River natives on people from uncontacted groups without the knowledge of the Administration. They have also in recent years ranged further and further into the area hunting and trading pigs for axes, and in an effort to keep this cheap trading are concealing the location of some groups.

During the patrol a native of ILIIS was arrested for the murder of a man from the uncontacted group of BELTA. He has since been sentenced to a number of years jail. It is hoped that this will stop further killings in the area but until the area is under control, killing may continue, if river natives contact hostile groups during their trading trips.

This patrol was greatly handicapped by the lack of a two way radio. More will be said in the report on this point but it is essential that patrols to this area be properly equipped in all respects.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE:

The area visited by the patrol was so varied that it is difficult to describe it accurately. Generally the area visited consists of the WEST, LANDSLIP and HEROLD ranges which run roughly west to east. Numerous creeks abound, all unmapped, and the MAY, AUGUST and SEPIK river drain the area. The former commences as a tiny creek at the Southern end of the west range and flows southeast to eventually form the North May, and thence south in its lower reaches to join the Sepik River. The August River runs in a westerly direction until it nears its border before turning south to drain into the Sepik. The three rivers are joined to numerous creeks all along their routes and eventually all water from the area enters the Sepik.

The ranges vary in height between three and six thousand feet and probably higher in places. It is doubtful if this patrol climbed higher than six thousand feet. The ranges are rugged but nothing in comparison with the Telefomin area further south, and are covered with medium to fairly heavy forest in a few places. Soil varies but appears to be reasonably fertile in places, especially along river banks. Some areas are very stoney making cultivation difficult. Top soil investigated varied from an inch or so on mountain slopes to over a foot in some river flats. As the writer has only limited knowledge of soils and rocks, no attempt was made to gain a lot of information on these points. Some details of these points may be available in the Oil Companies Survey report of the August River if this is available to the Administration.

During the patrol a number of creeks were panned at various points for traces of gold. No colours at all were located but again the writer is somewhat limited in his knowledge on this subject and there could well be gold in the area.

Creeks and rivers in the area are very stoney and swift flowing and in places run through sheer sided gorges. Movement through the area is difficult but, in most areas of population, tracks could be made reasonable which suggests that suitable tracks could be located in the area once local knowledge has been gained.

Rainfall for the area is hard to estimate but I would say at least 100 inches a year and probably more. Some rain fell almost every night during the patrol but on no day during the patrol did rain fall during the hours of nine and three. Information gained from local natives, although sketchy, indicated that the patrol was carried out for the major part during a comparatively dry spell. If this is the case then patrolling in the area during a wet spell would be painfully slow or impossible if the route followed by this patrol could not be improved on.

There are good timber stands throughout the area

but the size and extent of these was not investigated due to the complete isolation of the area and the fact that they are unlikely to be utilized at least for some time.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Access to the Upper August river in the past has been by way of the river itself, but after this patrol I am of the opinion that this is not the best route, for the following reasons. Several powered canoes are necessary to carry a patrol of any size to this area and unless the August is in full flood it is impossible to get to ILEIS village. This means that there is no rest house or village where supplies of food or carriers can be obtained after KOBARARU is passed. In low water it is necessary to make camp on the edge of the August river and send inland two hours to WAURU for carriers or food. It is extremely difficult to canoe up the river to ILEIS and canoes must also be obtained from either KOBARARU or river villages. Walking to ILEIS means travelling to WAURU over a poor swampy road first.

A much better route used by this patrol is IABURU, BISIABURU, IDAM, WAURU to ILEIS. The advantages of this route are that IABURU, a large village, can easily supply pull canoes to go to BISIABURU if there is insufficient water for a power canoe to travel to that village or IDAM. The road from the canoe landing point ~~is~~ above BISIABURU to IDAM is quite good and always passable. IDAM, once reached, has a plentiful supply of food and carriers and the road to WAURU, a comfortable five hours walk or less, is quite good and passable even in very wet conditions. WAURU and nearby villages also have ample food and carriers, and although a guide is needed for the walk to ILEIS, and the road not maintained, it is quite good except for two short swampy sections and can be done in about six hours. This route should be quite passable, although a little more ~~difficult~~ difficult, during the wet.

If everything went without hitch, it may be possible to reach ILEIS by way of the AUGUST river in a much shorter time than the above route, but it is hazardous, and little assistance can be obtained if necessary, due to the lack of population. It seems preferable to take the safer if slightly longer route via IDAM.

Once ILEIS is reached the difficulties arise. There is a track of sorts to YIMNAI which is relatively easy in the dry but difficult during the wet season. It is possible to take a power canoe from ILEIS to YIMNAI in very high water but snags and rapids are plentiful and the current runs at over ten knots in places. A broken shear pin leaving the canoe in the control of the current is very dangerous and although possible it is not recommended to take power canoes even as far as ILEIS. The western anabranch below ILEIS is not

passable to powered canoes at any time, as are many other anabranches upstream. It is therefore essential to take a guide if travelling by canoe upstream otherwise it is possible to proceed a considerable distance up an anabranch only to find it impassible. It should be possible to walk from ILEIS to YIMNAI in a day in dry weather. As the writer has not been over the track during a wet spell it is impossible to say how long it would take but it should be possible with rafting even in high water in two days.

Only one canoe was available at YIMNAI during this patrol, and as the road upstream commences on the opposite bank from the village, considerable time was wasted ferrying cargo across. If possible, it is advisable to send canoes to YIMNAI before a patrol departs.

The above route mentioned was not followed by this patrol on its journey into the area, as AUKWESA and BALTA hamlets were visited first from IDAM, and the patrol proceeded direct to YIMNAI without visiting ILEIS or WAURU until the return journey. It has been included as the best route in, but future patrols following the present patrol's route should have no difficulty except during a very wet spell. As both the hamlets mentioned are small and show signs of migrating closer to river villages it may not be necessary for future patrols to follow this patrol's route again.

The route from YIMNAI upstream is reasonable, delays occurring during wet spells due to the necessity to cut trees to bridge flooded creeks. The trip to a point opposite the WAGARABE river could take from one to three days, depending on the weather. In dry weather it is possible but difficult to cross the August river at the WAGARABE mouth as the river breaks into many branches and five crossings are necessary. Unless it is very low water it is preferable to proceed further upstream to cross and visit the WAGARABE group on the return trip. It is in good weather a further day to LABIN drop site but could be longer during the wet. Crossing the river at LABIN is possible, although risky, by wading during the dry or by rafting during the wet. Providing care is taken rafting is not too difficult.

LABIN, although quite a good drop site, is not of much use to patrols as there is no population on the western side of the river in this area. Cargo dropped here would have to immediately be rafted across the river. As there are plenty of suitable drop sites in this ~~region~~ region it is suggested that future patrols would be better advised to find another drop site on the eastern side of the river except in an emergency. LABIN does have the advantage of being a sand bar requiring little clearing.

Once over the river at LABIN there are no roads. This patrol followed cuts on trees made by the last patrol until a small hamlet some three hours' walk away was located. Once there, guides took the patrol for most of the remainder of the ~~trip~~ trip. Future patrols will probably have to locate hamlets in this area to obtain guides before they can proceed past this point. However, as there are a number of groups reasonably close to this area, this should not be too difficult. This patrol left quite a good trail to the first hamlet visited and tree cuts should be visible for a number of years.

Roads between the groups in the headwaters of the August River are fair only, but in many places creek and river beds are followed. They could be improved but heavy rain might hold a patrol up for days if a suitable crossing could not be located. Cane bridges exist in places but repairs are often necessary before a patrol can safely cross. With guides alternative routes could possibly be found. With guides no difficulty should be encountered crossing from the August valley to the Sepik valley or from the August valley to the WAGARABE valley.

This patrol did not cross the Sepik as this area appears well in the Telefomin sub-district. The remains of an old cane bridge was seen just above the BRIDGES river and others may exist, although guides with the patrol said there were none. If there are no bridges crossing would appear to be very difficult even with rafts.

Roads in other areas visited by the patrol virtually did not exist. Faint pads were noticeable in places but mainly the small population follow creeks and river beds and game trails. Without guides travel is extremely hard and a patrol could search for weeks without finding any population. This patrol attempted to proceed to the headwaters of the WAGARABE river and thence over the west range to IDAM but turned back at the headwaters of the WAGARABE. This was due to the likelihood of food shortage and the inability to arrange airdrops if necessary due to the failure of the transmitter receiver. This route is rugged and an indication is that it took ~~at~~ six days to reach the point where the patrol turned back, and less than two days to return once the road had been cleared. Unless a real reason exists, I do not suggest that this be tried by future patrols as indications are of little or no population and a track would have to be cut for most of the journey. With airrops however I consider it would be possible as it is not really hazardous but very slow and time consuming.

The patrol failed to make contact with any people in the headwaters of the May river behind IDAM. New gardens and obviously consistently occupied houses were located. These were blundered upon, as none had tracks either

in or out, and it was obvious that the people were so cautious that they never use the same route in or out of their gardens or houses twice. Only faint paths easily lost existed in this area and it is not hard to imagine that locating population under these conditions is a matter of luck.

Summing up, the best route to the upper August river would appear to be via IDAM. Access to the isolated groups in the upper MAY river and west range is also via this village. Once into all these unpatrolled areas guides are essential if patrols are not to blunder around in circles, as even where reasonable tracks exist in the upper AUGUST they all follow river beds in places and can easily be lost.

HEALTH.

The health of the people seen was fair, but better than other areas seen on a first visit in the Sepik. Yaws was by far the most common disease seen but was noticeably patchy in places. In one hamlet visited almost 75% of the men, women and children seen had the disease while another, less than a day's walk away, had only two cases. Treatment with penicillin was given to all cases seen but until an anti yaws campaign is undertaken the disease will no doubt still continue. It is noticeable that yaws is still seen in river villages in this area despite two antiyaws campaigns. This has probably come about with contact with these groups, so it is likely that until an antiyaws campaign is carried out the disease will crop up from time to time in river villages as well as amongst these isolated groups.

Most hamlets visited had heard about injections and showed no fear and were keen to receive them. They stated that the knowledge had been passed on by groups contacted by patrols from GREEN RIVER and TELEFOMIN. Only one hamlet showed fear but were persuaded by other groups to receive injections. When groups contacted earlier in the patrol were revisited, a number of cases previously missed were brought forward as those who had earlier received injections were almost cured.

A surprising factor noticed during the patrol was the almost complete lack of tropical ulcers. One chronic and several small ones were ~~not~~ seen but that was all. This may have been due to altitude, but a number of groups were not located at a great altitude and I have seen numbers of TU's in similar areas south of May River.

The only other noticeable complaint seen during the patrol was, what appeared to be, chronic arthritis. Approximately 25 cases were seen during the patrol, that is, over 3% of the people sighted. The sufferers ranged in age from 8 years to old people, and all were either unable to walk or barely hobble. A number of cases were men in their mid-twenties who

were good physical specimens except for slightly, but by no means completely, wasted legs. All cases seen were in the legs and the sufferers appeared to have control of their muscles, had slightly swollen knee joints, and complained of pain and lack of strength in their legs. I have seen a few cases similar to this in other areas but not nearly as many as this, and it may point to a diet deficiency.

With the exception of orphans, few malnutrition cases were seen, but some may have been left in garden houses not visited by the patrol. Almost all the orphans seen were malnutrition cases and were in a pitiful condition. I could not establish the custom of the area with regard to orphans but it appears that a child is doomed on the loss of its parents if it is too young to fend for itself. A number of orphans seen were living under the house occupied by the group and were covered in sores and sores and living like animals. When asked, some one usually claimed to be looking after them but, in cases where the guardian was married, his own children were well looked after. Most of the cases seen were six to eight years old and appeared likely to die in the near future.

The patrol treated many minor sores and infections and most sick people came forward for treatment. Future patrols should have no difficulty giving medical treatment in the area. The people were keen to receive treatment and it proved a great asset in making contact with some groups and should continue to be so for future patrols.

Just after the completion of the patrol the writer came down with German measles (Rubella). As I am unsure of the incubation period for measles and the disease was not identified for some months after the patrol, it is impossible to say whether the disease was picked up in this area or one of the river villages. This has been included in case it is of interest to the Department of Public Health as I have been informed that German measles is not usually found among primitive people. Identification of the disease was made from blood samples forwarded to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories so there is no doubt of the correct identification of the disease.

AGRICULTURE.

The staple diet of all these groups was taro which is grown and eaten in huge quantities. The taro seen was quite good in size and quality but not outstanding. Other crops consisted of bananas, mostly the coarse cooking variety, pitpit, sugarcane and native greens. A few sago palms were seen that had been planted in the lower areas and most people said they knew how to prepare it but ate it only rarely when food was short. Good quality pumpkins were seen in one garden on the upper Sepik and the people stated that seeds had been obtained from Telefomin people. This was the only introduced crop seen.

Gardens were situated both on hilly slopes and in flat areas ¹⁶ along the edges of rivers and creeks. Although a few steel implements were seen during the patrol most work was still done with stone axes, and gardens were therefore well shaded as numbers of large trees were left standing. Burning off is not practiced, as the people stated, when asked about this, that crops did not grow well if the garden was previously burnt off. It could not be established if this was a fact or just a belief in the area.

It was noticed that taro grown in the lower gardens on the edge of rivers and creeks was prone to attack by some type of large pest which ate holes in the bulb half an inch in diameter leading to rotting. A sample of the pest could not be obtained but the people stated that most taro grown on higher hilly slopes was not attacked by the pest. The people also stated that the pest had never been known to ruin an entire crop.

Despite the presence of large quantities of trees, tulip leaves, a staple green in river villages was not eaten by any group visited. The patrol ate this green in large quantities and it proved a welcome addition to the diet. No coconuts were seen in any area visited by the patrol despite the fact that they would grow quite well in the lower areas. This is slightly surprising as good stands of coconuts exist at YIMNAL village and most of its hamlets which are situated quite close to a number of the groups visited.

Gardens seen varied in size from a few acres to one huge one of about 25 acres. All were communal and the soil appeared quite fertile. With the huge tracts of land available the people do not plant a garden on the same piece of land twice in a lifetime. Generally nothing outstanding was seen in the agricultural line but gardens seemed adequate and no shortage of food was evident. Food consumption per person seemed higher than I have seen in other areas and this may contribute to the food shortages mentioned by some people when old gardens are finished and new ones not fully bearing. Another contributing factor to food shortages would probably be the custom of most of the groups seen of planting new gardens miles away from old ones. A number of new gardens seen during the patrol were over a days walk away from where the people were living. Fear of attack by prolonged residence in the same area was no doubt the reason for this.

Game is plentiful in the area and pigs were kept by all groups. All seen were in good condition but were the usual type of wild pig caught and tamed by all the people in the Sepik. The only other animals kept were a few dogs which also were in good condition and were used for hunting. Dogs were not eaten by any of the groups visited. All groups seemed to hunt with considerable success. Pigs were the main animal caught as they are numerous, as were cassowaries, possums, goura pigeons, wild duck and other birds. Mainly goura pigeons and other birds were seen in the lower areas.

Fish is plentiful in all rivers and creeks but is only eaten on occasions when it can be shot with bows and arrows. Twice when the patrol was resting over 50lbs of fish was caught on lines in about four hours. These were mainly catfish but numerous other small varieties were seen. Some deris root was found growing wild in the upper May River and was used with considerable success on one occasion when the patrol was short of food. As no groups could be contacted in this area it is not known if it is used. No deris root was seen in the upper August area and it is not used by the groups living there. The patrol traded large numbers of fish hooks to all groups visited and fish may become a more regular part of their diet if they can continue to catch them after the present supply of hooks is exhausted.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I think that this patrol can be described as having been reasonably successful. Over 800 new people were contacted, a very small number for the length of the patrol, but nevertheless probably the majority of the people left uncontacted in the Upper August river area. Although the patrol failed to cross the West range to IDAM, as was hoped, and also to establish contact with the group in the upper May River, evidence seen during the patrol, and also on the helicopter survey, prior to the patrol, showed that virtually no population lives in the vast majority of this area. It is doubtful if the expense involved would make it worthwhile to establish contact with these scattered groups as, in time, they will probably either die out or migrate closer and become absorbed by larger groups.

The patrol was hampered by two factors. The greatest was the failure of the A510 transmitter receiver to function. This was known to be defective before the departure of the patrol but another could not be obtained. This meant that airdrops had to be pre-arranged in areas yet to be visited and limited the patrol's movements and wasted considerable time. It would have been possible to cross the West Range if airdrops could have been arranged, but with evidence of little population, the writer was not prepared to attempt the trip with the food carried at the time. I consider it essential that any future patrol to the area has an adequate transmitter as the small population in the area can only supply a limited amount of food to any patrol and a long delay caused by flooded rivers could place the patrol in a serious position.

The second handicap was the lack of a good interpreter. The patrol took a 13 year old boy from the WAGARABS river area who attends the AMANAB Technical School. The boy, an orphan, had been adopted by the river village of YIMNAI and was brought back to the station by the last patrol being a malnutrition case, and he has remained there ever since. He is the only native who speaks the language and pidgin, and although fully conversant with both,

his age and lack of initiative were limiting factors. All attempts to find out customs, beliefs, relationships etc. proved futile, and very little information about the people themselves came to hand. He was also of little use in getting to the bottom of obvious lies told at times by the people about the location of uncontacted groups. Mostly during the patrol he merely translated from one language to the other and seemed at a loss to understand the motive behind any queries made. He was however of considerable use and definitely found the patrol arduous and was keen to get back. This no doubt limited his desire to establish the location of more groups but I am satisfied that he did not fail to pass on all information. He will improve as he matures and although a few men from this area have come to work on Green River station since the patrol, he is likely to be the only interpreter available for a number of years.

The people seen during the patrol were different in stature from the Sepik River natives and others in the Green River area. Most were similar to the Telefomin people but some were much bigger than others, suggesting that some marriages may have taken place with river natives at an earlier date. At least five natives seen during the patrol were similar in height and build to river natives but no evidence that they were related could be established.

Men wore a straight gourd about six inches long attached with string and several rings of thin cane used for lighting fires around their waist. The women wore grass skirts similar to the Telefomin people but not quite so brief. Women in groups living nearer the Sepik wore bigger and more adequate grass skirts than those in the upper August. The hair of both men and woman was cut to leave a small area in the middle to grow. When long enough this was covered in a net to form a cone shaped bun standing straight up from the scalp and was decorated with feathers and beads traded in from the Telefomin area. Holes were cut by many of the groups in either side of the nostrils and inch long thorns inserted so they protruded from the nose. Girit girit shells were seen and were used by all groups for decoration but were not highly valued as they showed little interest in trading food for them.

Most men had pigs penis' attached to their forearms and also, with tails, attached to their string bags as a sign of hunting prowess. Many men and women also wore a miniature finely woven string bag approximately two inches square attached to a ~~small~~ woven string around their neck. Small objects which may have been used as charms were kept in these, but their exact significance could not be established. Feathers of birds shot were worn by most men in small quantities but few bird of paradise were seen although a few were offered for sale to the patrol and they are highly prized. Despite being plentiful in the area few seem to be

shot. The use of ornaments attached to the hair as a form of decoration as seen in a number of areas of Telefozla is not practiced by these groups.

Weapons seen consisted only of bows and arrows. These were of good quality but differed little from those used by all the natives in the May and Green River areas. No spears or shields were seen although the latter are used. The people claim that they rarely used these now days and claimed that they either had none or had left them in other areas when asked to show some to the patrol.

The marriage customs of the area could not clearly be established. Women do not marry as young as in other areas of Green River and a number of single girls over sixteen were seen. This is somewhat surprising considering the number of single men seen and the small population in the area. The people stated that young girls are free to remain with their parents if they wish, and many do for some years if they wish to remain single. How true this is could not be established. Bride price exists and is paid in pigs but the size of payment could not be found out. Sister exchange does not seem to be practiced.

Sorcery is practiced by all groups but its extent is not known. The only mention of sorcery came when the patrol enquired about a leading man met by the previous patrol and the people of his group claimed that he had been killed by another group and refused to accompany the patrol to his area.

Only one group admitted to being cannibals and skulls were seen in the houses of this group only. This particular group stated that they had not eaten people recently. It is likely that most of the groups visited were previously cannibals at some stage or another.

Houses seen during the patrol were all located in gardens and were fairly crude. They were built on stilts off the ground and were communal having usually three or four fires for the different married women to cook with. There were no partitions in any of the houses seen and the height off the ground varied from about a foot to over 10 feet with no clear indication of a standard. Construction was of small saplings with walls of timber and tree bark and a roof of leaves and different types of palm fronds. Sago thatch was not used. As many as 50 people were seen in one small garden house and conditions were very crowded.

One house built specially for singings was seen in a huge garden near the top of the range above the Sepik. This was quite impressive being some 80 feet long and over 50 wide. The house was built on the slope of a hill with one end at ground level and the other on stumps some 12 feet off the ground. Entrance was by means of a wide ramp at the front. Inside, three sides were raised three feet above the level of the centre gut

portion to provide sleeping and cooking space. The lowered centre section was covered with large pieces of thick bark and this was used for slings. This is the first house of this type I have seen but I understand that they are found in a number of places in the Telefomin sub-District.

The patrol received a friendly welcome in all areas visited although many people were very wary. Weapons were carried by all men, but in all areas, these were left in the bush just outside the camp when they approached. Only one small incident occurred and this will be gone into later. All groups were not on the whole anxious to lead the patrol to the gardens and houses of other groups despite the fact that, in most cases, they were on friendly terms with them. This may have been due in part to the fact that all groups wanted the patrol to stay in their area until such time as they had traded food for all the items they wished to obtain. Several times the patrol departed without guides only to be joined a short time later by a few men who guided the patrol to the next group. The Upper August River groups flatly refused to cross the Sepik claiming there were no people there and they also refused to accompany the patrol to the WAGARABE valley. The patrol did not try to cross the Sepik and made its own way without guides to the WAGARABE.

The groups seen can be divided into several areas as, although they speak the same language, there is no contact between the different areas. This has probably come about because of the small population and isolation and although they are vaguely aware of each others existence they regard each other as enemies.

The first and main area consists of the groups found on both branches of the Upper August River and those living on the upper Sepik. These groups have regular contact with each other and although there was some evidence of slight animosity between some of the different groups open clashes do not seem to occur. The animosity mentioned is presumed because of one group's claim that another had killed their leader by sorcery and their subsequent refusal to accompany the patrol to that area. They denied, when asked, that they ever fought with each other. I estimate the total population of all these groups to be approximately 1000 to 1200 of which some 600 to 700 were sighted during this patrol. Except for the two hamlets living on or near the Sepik, some of whom are bi-lingual and have contact with Telefomin people, the remaining groups appear to have no outside contact and live in complete isolation. They appear to be well established and in no danger of dying out and the population should increase if the area comes under Administration control. Once tracks are established it should be possible to patrol all these groups during the dry season from Green River in four weeks.

The second area consists of the groups of AUKWESA and BAITA. Neither of these groups are large enough to warrant such attention and I feel that they will eventually move closer to villages at present under administration control. AUKWESA already have a small settlement on the WAU creek above WAURU and over half the people either live there or have been absorbed into WAURU or IDAM. I feel that the remainder should be encouraged to move to here where they can easily be patrolled from IDAM or WAURU. Indications seen during the patrol suggest that AUKWESA is now the only group living in this area. BAITA group have contacts with some of the YIMNAI people and may in the future move closer to that village. They are a very isolated group having some contact with AUKWESA and I feel that more people than were seen during the patrol live in the area. At present they live some two days walk from YIMNAI and could be visited during a routine patrol to that village if camping gear is carried.

The third area consists of groups living at the headwaters of the right MAY river and south of AMES village. No contact was made with any of these groups during this patrol. There are very few people in this area and they are very timid. No tracks exist what-so-ever, and although the patrol blundered on some gardens and houses no people were sighted. No tracks could be found in and out of gardens or houses indicating that the people are so frightened of attack that they never use the same route twice. All gardens seen had been used regularly and recently, as were the houses, and it seems likely that the population fled when the patrol was sighted. If contact can be made at a later date with these people they should be easily patrolled from IDAM as most groups are not situated a great distance from that village and walking is quite easy despite the lack of tracks.

The only other group not mentioned is the one situated on the WAGARABE river. This group have no contact with other people over the range at the headwaters of the AUGUST river and only isolated contact with YIMNAI village. There are very few of them and probably they will establish contact with the August River groups or YIMNAI in time if the area comes under administration control.

During the patrol evidence was seen of a much larger population in the entire West Range in past years as many very old village sites were found. The groups located by the patrol stated that these people had died out or had been killed off in tribal warfare over the years. There may be a few isolated groups left but I think that this is probably true, as no sign of other groups was seen, either during the patrol, or on the helicopter survey prior to the patrol.

During the patrol the names of most of the people sighted were recorded as a record of the number of people seen.

These may not be of much use but they have been included in appendix B for the information and possible use of future patrols. The names recorded do not appear to be in any way similar to MIAMIN or TELEFOMIN names heard by the writer in areas south of MAY river but the Assistant District Commissioner at Telefomin could possibly confirm that they are not Telefomin names if it is of interest.

No evidence of any real leader amongst any of the groups visited came to light during the patrol and it is doubtful if one exists. A few old men seemed to have some influence in their own area but little amongst outside groups.

The names and location of all groups visited is listed as accurately as possible in appendix C. I doubt however that this will be of much use to future patrols as group names are merely the name of the ground on which the present garden is planted. Attempts to establish names for the actual groups themselves proved futile. As most new gardens seen during the patrol were up to a days walk away from the gardens being harvested there seems little use in accurately pinpointing the location of groups as it is sure to be different by the next patrol. However it should act as a guide and, in the August River area at least, no trouble should be experienced in locating the population even if garden sites have been moved.

The only incident that occurred during the patrol was when some carriers from YIMHAI village attempted to adopt a sick female child found in the first hamlet visited in the upper August River. This was done without the writer's consent ~~knowledge~~ and was possible because the carriers had a slight knowledge of the language gained from children adopted into their village from the WAGARABE river area. About twenty males who were present at the time became very agitated and started shouting and slapping their thighs. A number ran off into the bush but the matter was quickly settled when they were assured that the patrol had no intention of taking the child. All returned a short time later and no further trouble was experienced. Future patrol should, however, exercise caution in any attempts to persuade sick people or labour to leave the area as the people seemed to be very against this.

Most of the carriers taken by the patrol proved excellent with the exception of those from YIMHAI village. The best came from the large river villages close to the station such as LABURU and from the IMBI and WAGURU villages. The carriers from ^{YIMHAI} ~~IMBI~~, I consider, only accompanied the patrol to try and gain new contacts for trading, and they deserted as soon as the patrol was close to their village in the WAGARABE village area. They had little local knowledge of the area and although one is needed to guide a patrol from their village upstream, I suggest that no more than one carrier is taken from

this village by future patrols. It is essential that all carriers taken to this area be good swimmers, as several were nearly lost during this patrol when they slipped off logs cut down to cross flooded rivers.

Considering the size of the population a considerable amount of food was purchased by the patrol but no group was able to supply the patrol with sufficient food for a prolonged period. Trading is carried out the same way as many areas in Telefomin, one piece of tarc at a time, which becomes very wearing. Very small beads proved to be by far the best trade, and matches, razor blades and handkerchiefs also proved popular. With the exception of one group living on the upper Sepik no interest was shown in trading salt. Small amounts were given away but it may be some time before it becomes a popular trade item. All steel goods were naturally keenly sought after and fish hooks became popular once the people were shown how to use them. These should be a good trade item for future patrols. Most areas visited had a few steel axes and knives traded in from nearby groups mainly in the Telefomin area. A number of these were Dutch axes which had come from West Irian but all had been traded from natives in the Telefomin sub-district and there was no evidence of any of these groups crossing the border. This patrol traded a number of axes and knives for pigs, and all groups should now have at least a few steel items.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol was undertaken during what was reported to be a rather dry spell. If this was in fact the case then future patrols could be seriously handicapped by very wet weather. Never -the-less once the area at the headwaters of the August River becomes more familiar, a patrol to the area during the dry season, should not prove really difficult. This area appears to be the only one seen during the patrol with sufficient population to warrant future Administration patrols.

This patrol proved to be a reasonable success but with a good transmitter receiver it could have been much more extensive and a great deal more might have been achieved.

B. B. Mulcahy.
s/District Officer.

LIST OF NAMES OF PEOPLE ACTUALLY SIGHTED AND HARVEST RAISED.AUKWESA AND ABEYABI GROUPS. LOCATION HEADWATERS WAU CREEK.

KWIAPEMS M 1920	NANARIME F 1933	KARABU F 1957
		BEDEBE F 1963.
AUMING F 1925 widow.		
TAMAHAREPE M 1925	WEREWESYEME F 1945	KORANTRESYEME M 1956.
TORIPAPE M 1938	MEMKINABE F 1949	ANTIME F 1930.
MAETEMO M 1934		SRIKABREBE M 1948.
NOBINOFUFE F 1959.		
KABUTEK/ILLIABE M A		
DEMBLEBE/ILLIABE M 1930	NOWAIYEME/TOMOMISA F 1933	
SESEYEME/DEMBLEBE M 1957.	BEBE/SEI SYEME F 1962.	
YAMVIFRABE/YELELABE M 1928		
AKRMS/LABELFUFU M 1946	AKU/KARENTUPUDE M 1943	
SOLEFUFU/WATAHUU M 1947	WILAKAYEME/ELLILABE M 1940.	
METSEKABABE/MAHALSEBE M 1949	BENDENABE/BAKINASA M 1945.	
WOBWOKABE/KIKROBE M 1930	HITSYEME/SELENDALE F 1930.	
TINEHE/WOBWOKABE M 1959.	AMSIKABE/WOBOKABE F 1959.	
SUITUMABE/HOKORIME M 1936	MARQEME/KOMOBE F 1939.	
YIBUNOSA/SUITUMABE M 1963	DOSIEBE/KOMOBE M 1958.	
WABTAB/BAKIDAKABE M 1934	KAIJEME/KORIME F 1935.	
SAMU KOKBIME F 1957.		
YIWUNAITEME/ANUBE M 1938	TUMBI/WATUBE F 1944.	
WABABE/ANUBE M 1940	ANALABYEME/KALEMTUPUPE F	
YUINUMABE/MIMADRE M 1935		
KIUREBE/KOKRIME M 1954.		

BEITA GROUP.

PARTOBEHINDRE M 1925.	SEBELOGRE F 1938
LOWIMAPE F 1957	NOWASA M 1964.
VEKILAIYEME M 1944.	OLIWUBE M 1920.
TIPOKAI M 1956.	DEKABIN F 1950.
TOSINABE M 1922.	IFANIUPLA F 1934.
KALINKENABE M 1953.	HABYBE F 1957.
LEIKRKYEME F 1964.	KOMKABE M 1949.
SEIKEMATUBE F 1952.	NERTOMYEME M 1944.
TETARJBE 1942.	ANTEMABE M 1953.

NOKOMAMUM AND WINDETUBA GROUPS.

DEILILILABE M 1920	WAIKSIWUVE F 1940.
NOKOSILALAVE M 1964	DUBULAVE M 1959.
WAISA M A.	TAKU-UBE F
AITUWENEM M	TORIYEME F
DRONTENBISA M 1920	LEDRAIYEMA F A
MELYSILINISA M 1954	AISAFUFE F 1946.
MEMBIABE F A	TIMSTRAIYEME M 1947.

HOKOMAMUN AND WINDSTUBE GROUPS (Continued.)

7

DAUHIALABE F 1954
BEITELUBE M 1956.
IDABEKREBE M 1936.
AUBINI M 1959.
BOBONIM M 1933
SOGA F 1955.
SOGANI M 1965.
DOTRENERBE M 1935
TOBORARUBE F 1964.
NAKWIABE M A
TOWILABE M 1936.
WEMUSULLELUME: M 1959
WOBIA M 1938
YANULABE F 1963.
KALISAIYEME F 1946
MAKAFUFE F 1942
TERRELETUBE M 1934.
KITARUBE M 1930
ARALUBE F 1956
FKIRABE M 1928
IKRATAMA F 1953
AKIKISABE F 1951
LEBETABUBE M 1951
NEKULABE M 1952
FOKAIYEME F 1953.
KOTRAKREBE M 1954.
SOLBINABE F 1950
KERIBI F 1958.
AMISABE M 1956.
MAGOTRIBE M 1952.
HURIASABE M 1949.
MELEPABE M 1956.
HANTAIYEME M 1933
MIANTRE F
NAIVELAVELAE M 1940
TORNILABE F 1964
ANOWATUVE M 1944
ATELUBE M 1956
DAVIYABE M 1936
BUSIMAM M 1935.
HULIM M 1937
DEGE F 1954
FETMA M 1920
BOSAIYEMA F 1959.
NEFAMA F 1952.
SINAP M 1932
EBRAMAPMA M A
HOKUQI M 1956
SINAP M 1930
WIAKINABE F 1957.
ALEISITERUBE M 1956.
ONKIDABE F 1960.
TABAKABE M 1928.
MAINYAMA M 1936.
TUMBI F 1944.
ANARUM M 1930.
TOMINSEBE F 1939
TOYANU M 1940
WEINOMI F
ABAU F 1944.
PHONGA F 1964.
BIBASIVE F 1944
DUM M 1952.
WOLOBIN F 1964.
WONTARABE M 1964.
XIBEK ATATERUBE F 1940
MAU F 1939.
WOROBISA M 1963.
MAKAKREVE F 1936.
WAKIABE M 1955.
~~XIBEK~~
DOKOTOWUBE F 1954
NENUGA F 1950.
HARIMABI M 1959.
SOWONIMIN F 1932.
WOLUBI F 1964.
ISAWAWA M 1953.
WONAGWA F 1951.
MIBUBE M 1949.
KAISENA F
BUKINWIPTEBE F 1942
YIFU M 1948
NETAIYEMA F 1943.
KWOMONABA M 1954.
WENGOYRBE F 1938.
FENO F 1964.
SERIM F 1928.
YIBRINABE F 1955.
WIRABE F 1936
KINDIDABE M 1955.
NESPARAP M 1938
TRUNDI M 1938

NOKOMANUM AND WINDTUBA GROUPS (Continued.)

(6)

TOROMINI M 1949.
DOSIBE M 1937
WANAKARAIYUMA F 1947.
UKAJUM M F 1940.
SERALAIYUMA F
WAKRAIYEMA F.

HARUTUBA F 1942.
KUITRU M 1935.
LOKIBA F

KALAPI GROUP.

FUKAIYEMA M A
KINOTE M 1955.
TOYONU M 1936.
KAMAKAPANA M 1964.
SIGUNA M 1930.
KATETABU M 1964.
YANSI M 1932.
AIFLAME M 1956.
MISAKE M 1937.
KALEKIMA M 1964.
DEKA M 1938.
NETUBU F 1956.
MARIKEN M 1946
ATENG M 1950.
HAKANO M 1935.
DOMI F 1950.

SUKAMINA F 1970.
SAROTEK M 1953.
WATRAIYEMA F 1943.
KELFEMBI F 1940.
WARAIYEMA F 1941
ANI F 1946
TOROMO F 1943.
KADONANAFE M 1949.
MAITHON M 1939.
SIEIANG M 1951.
WULIKAIYEMA F 1951.

TAIWAPI GROUP.

TAIFU M 1930
DIMIERI F 1954.
LEBAM M 1942
AMBE M 1930.
BEITEM M 1964.
DABALPI F 1936.
WENTIGA F 1936
DAHRNG M 1960.
KOITA M 1934
AIYA F 1937
MOPU M 1936.
OLE F 1938.
KAIFA M 1934.
WEREMA F 1939.
TOROMA M 1940.
UMBE M 1936.
DUKBARA F A
MIAN F 1965.
MAGLAMA M A.
PURA M 1949.
MURI M 1950.
OBEI M 1957.
LEMETAKA M 1958.

DOMIA F 1952.
HLETERI F
YENGE F 1940.
SEGWO F 1964.
DOMINA F 1938.
DOIOTUBU F 1935.
KINAPE M 1963.
HAUITA F 1955.
OLOLBA M 1964.
DELALAUHI F 1963.
BOTARE F 1949.
KURANA F 1940.
KRITE F 1950.
YAUSIMI F 1951.
OMBITRA F 1950.
KOIYA F 1955.
KURUSAP F 1936
NETAIFU M 1956.
WESIVIA M 1959.

BEITUMBI GROUP.

(5)

MINOBE M 1925
KAM M 1952
NEYARTEIE F
KAMINA M 1925
BITERABE M 1920
DOBI M 1962.
SOKA F 1958
DUNDORA M 1956.
MENISE F 1963.
HOMA M 1940.
BEIRUMA F 1964.
DARTU M 1960.
DHERSTUBA M 1920
MUKRI M 1950.
DEIKERA M 1952.
KLOISA F 1953.
DIBURI. M

WENKAIYEMA F
NEBANI M
SENTRENA M
KAIYAMA M 1958.
TERIMAPE F 1930.

NEBIYONA M 1955
SAIYETAMA F 1930.
KAWARUMA F 1954.
ORTRI F 1942.
SUGA F 1930.
DARTUNE F 1964.
NARA F
TORAIYEMA M 1951.
FENGE F 1957.
KINTOMA F

MAIYETAMA GROUP.

BAGINA M 1920.
LAISA F 1958.
KABENA M 1920.
DARLAMA M 1938.
DOIYEMA F 1955.
KEIGE M 1923
MOLOBON M 1944.
KINTRAUYEMA M 1920
KUKUMA M 1936.
WARUPI M 1948.
UMATA F
DONBITA M 1952
TOWONA M
LEITHIA F
KERI F A

ISIKIKI M 1953.

KARIMA M 1957.
MEMINA F 1940.
MANU F 1960.
YORIMA F 1933.
DASYEN M 1957.
WENTRAI M 1948.
DABAUPI F
TAKAINA M 1940.
KAKONI F
LETIA M
DAIKALA F
NAKAMALA F
NAKABA F 1961.

PEKANSNEBI GROUP.

BALA M A
KALOMA F 1960.
UMATA F 1946.
PEKA F 1965.
TENGIN M 1965.
ANARUMA M 1924.
KOKI F 1949
KETA M A
NAKENGA F 1928.
BALANGE F 1935.
KEBI F 1959.
NETENA F 1962.
YEMEMA M 1960.
PEREMA F 1954.

WAMIMIKER F 1924.
SITEILA M 1958.
TENSIN M 1964.
NAMAIYEMA F 1942.

AIMINEK F 1943.
KALA F 1956
KIKYAU M 1956.
KWAIRUMA M 1964.
BIRMA M 1963.
WENOSABI F 1938.
YANUBO M 1937.
LUSINI F 1938.
YELIKE M

FOKABENEBI GROUP (Continued).

(4)

FERLEMA M 1962.
LETRININA M 1963.
FIENCE M 1940.
WANALEYE MS F 1954.
DIBABBI F 1970.
MAWABHE F A.

BSTRIA F
LEDAKALA F 1935.
BUBUWALA M 1962.
TOIYA F 1952.
DUMS F 1957.

HALLIMABI GROUP.

BALOMA M 1934.
TOLOKALYEMA F 1965.
SABRISA M 1930.
TOBOBI F
DETRE M 1954.
YANG-A M 1951.
HANAKARE M A
OKRIMIMA M 1922.
BAUWI M 1950.
SUWISMA F 1932.
AUMUNE F 1950.
IBAI M 1938.
GOGUMANI M 1934.
KORA M 1960.
AWININA F 1954.
HESTITRE M 1955.
AUSIBEM M 1963.
TEM M 1960.
UNBAIYA M 1957.
BAROMA M

BULILA F 1938.
OSINU M
OSIBE M
BALINA M 1952.
HIBAITHEMA M 1951.
UWANA M 1928.
KALEMA F 1940.
TATE M 1932.
BALDIMA M 1940.
BABA M 1940.
GORA F 1955.
BITRO F 1934.
TORIBANI F 1958.
DEBA F 1956.
KABO F 1934.
DERAINA F 1934.
MAGARINA M 1963.
DOGIRE F 1946.

YUMBIUMAFUPI GROUP.

KISA M 1925.
SIUNE F 1943.
BIDA F 1932.
GAMONI M 1965
UMADI F 1938.
HIRKAI M 1937.
SKOUDA F 1937.
BISANA M 1928.
KUWAMAKE F 1943.
TOMATU F 1928.
NOYENE F 1964.
MINTHA F 1956.
BITRAHE F 1961.
BERG M 1963.
TART M 1934.

OLANYAUNI F 1940.
ISIDBO M 1928.
BAINANINGA M
UMUNABAI M 1937.
UBUTAMA F 1964.
HARIMO F 1935.
KOME F 1965.
KAWANKE F 1942.
UNTRANTE F 1940.
WAKI M 1960.
YAUHAM F 1930.
SOGOMLPA F 1960.
KWENGA M 1957.
ORGWASI M 1959.

MUTINABA GROUP.

SIKIMISEP M 1932
MORINA F 1954.
KINABUNI M 1956.

BEITAMA F 1935.
TAMINI M 1955.
BALALA M A

HUTIWABA GROUP (Continued).

PAKANA M 1918
KAWAKAI M 1936.
MUNINA F 1936.
KWOITENIA M 1953.
LUKAI F 1940.
FIASI M 1962
HSITARE F 1942.
MIKE F 1945.
LEMA F 1942.
BALAKALA F A
NALEMS F
BELLUKO F 1940
KINAPE F 1953.
KINABUN F 1954.
GIGSYA F A
MEIKALA F 1951.
WELNA M 1953
UBAIYUMA F 1956.
BANIMA M 1938.
UN M 1948.
SIKRI M 1920.

DOWOKA F 1936.
NAKAHANI M 1926.
SIKILUBU F 1965.
KINTIBA M 1938.
TIBE F 1935.
MALI M 1938.
YENIMA F 1964.
NAIKE M 1939.
MIKARA M 1963.
BETOLASA F 1953.
KULA M 1956.
TOKINALA F 1953.
ANTRO F 1938.
SOLI M 1963.
NEBOLA F 1954.
UBILILA F 1952.
WOPU F 1933
WEIRUM F 1954.
SIKITAMA M 1953.
KABRINKE M 1920
ARUWALA M 1958.

BISAHARBUANESI GROUP.

AILEMA M 1936.
YEKETE M 1928.
TREIYEME M 1932.
TRELINE F 1961.
LUBLAIYEME F 1965.
LANKUBAIYEME F 1953.
KRIMARIBANE M 1956.
SONTABAIYEMA M 1949
WUNETRE M 1957
WALAIYA M 1953.
BUGASOME M 1947.
TRUKANANUBS M 1955.
KWATRAIYEME M 1952.
OKANINABE M 1956.
IMAIYU M 1948.
KRINGABE M 1948.
TAUNIYEME F 1952.
UWERA F 1955.
SIKIKAIYE F 1953.
SIGORAIYEMA F 1936.
BOHANI F 1956.
KITRA M 1954.
ASENE F 1960.

SILANTABUBE F 1942.
LEMILABE F 1948.
NAMISINABE F 1941.
TREILI M 1957.
ANGIYABE F 1953.
KAITRABE M A.
WUPUYEMA M 1954.
MOBUNESA M 1931.
BETABE M A.
LOBETRIYUBE M 1947.
BOROLEIYEMA K 1946.
LOATRE M 1954.
DETREYEME M 1949.
SAUGAUI M 1953.
MISARAKAIYEME M 1949.
IYENTRE M 1932.
GUGUSA M 1964.
MOWITE M 1954.
AKASAIYEMA F 1964.
OROKIBA F 1953.
DAKAUNI F 1948.
TOKIN. F 1944.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

2

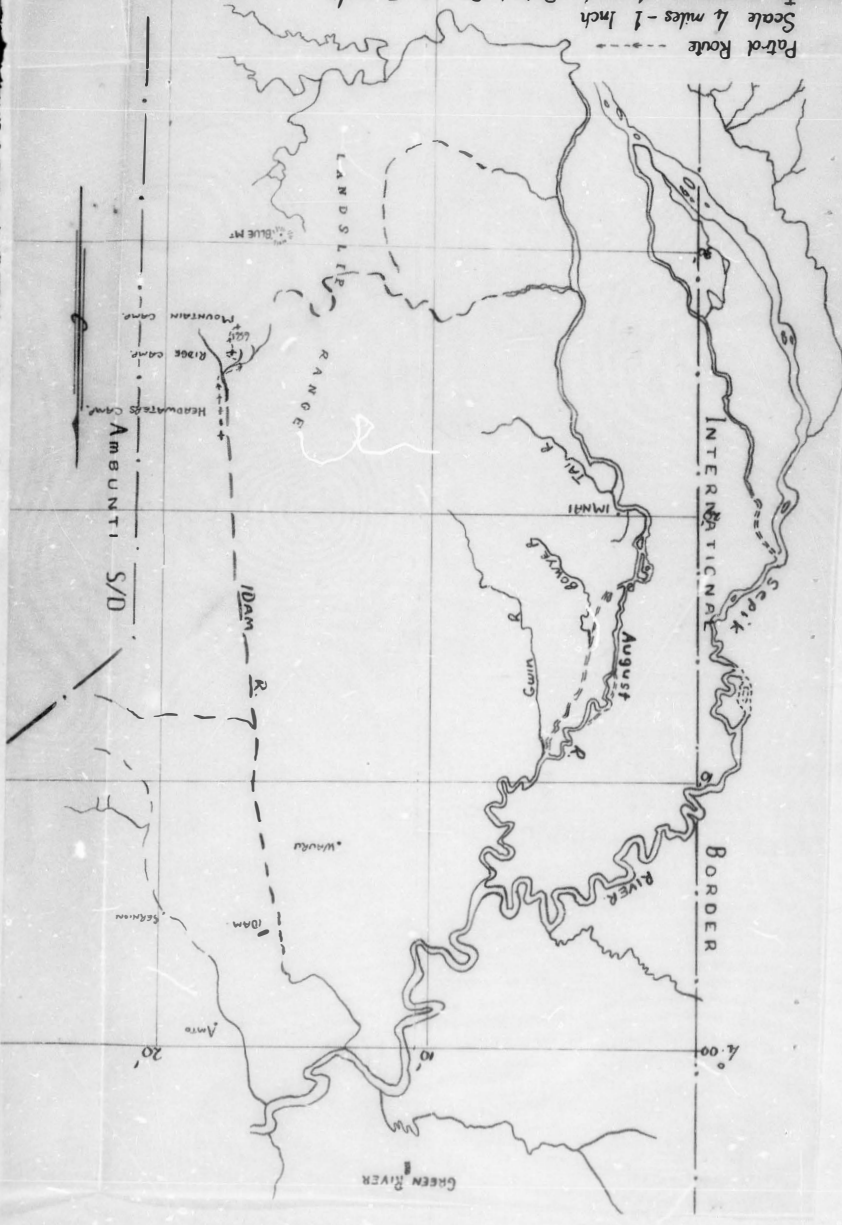
MR No. GRE 2,1964/65. APPENDIX "A".

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

- Reg. No. 6701 Sgt. B/C ITUNGA - Conduct excellent. Very experienced NCO in bush. Hard working and loyal but occasionally fails to make use of extensive experience. Despite age still capable of long hard patrols.
- Reg. No. 5459B Const. 1/C INGIGA - Conduct good. Excellent in bush and has the ability for further promotion. Mars his work occasionally however by thinking he knows better than his superior officers. Did very good job during this patrol.
- Reg. No. 9472 Const. ANTE - Conduct excellent. Unassuming member but hard working and effective in a quiet way. Worked very well during the patrol.
- Reg. No. 9494 Const. WANGIN. - Conduct excellent. One of the most hard working and obliging young Constables I have ever had on patrol. Should do well in the future.
- Reg. No. 10039 Const. URAMIN - Conduct good. Prone to sickness during patrol but worked well. Not over bright but willing.
- Reg. No. 10452 Const. AHUALI - Conduct good. Worked well during patrol and seems to be brighter than average.
- Reg. No. 10900 Const. MIRGAM - Conduct good. Brighter than average and worked well during patrol but he is not anxious to do more than his share of work.

B.H. Mulcahy.
a/District Officer.

To accompany Amonuti Patrol Report 3-6/54
 Scale 4 miles - 1 Inch
 Patrol Route - - - - -
 L. W. BRUCE FO. 5/11/54



NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: GREEN RIVER

VOLUME No: 8

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PERIOD: 1965 - 1966

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GREEN RIVER

WEST SEPIK

PATROL REPORT

1965/66

Report No: 2 & 3 of 1965-1966

13

67-3-54

3rd June, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
BELAK.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORT NO.2/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-14 of 15th April, 1966, together with Mr. Lowe's brief patrol report.

2. Mr. Lowe has apparently accomplished the task set him and submitted a brief report on how the Greer River Local Government Council elections proceeded.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DISSE. OF.

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67. 8. 54
12



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



MIGRA
In
M F

Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-3-14
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

15th April, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

GREEN RIVER PATROL REPORTS
NOS. 7 AND 8

Attached please find copies of reports on the Green River Local Government Elections.

All the relevant particulars have been forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government.

E. G. Hicks
E. G. HICKS
District Commissioner.

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C O P Y

MICRO	
In	
M	F

42-2-12

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

22nd February, 1966.

Mr. Michael Lowe,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
YANIMO.

Dear Mr. Lowe,

GREEN RIVER PATROL NUMBER 2-1965/66
INLAND COUNCIL AREA.

As arranged with the Deputy District Commissioner and your Assistant District Commissioner, please prepare to move to Green River on 26th February in order to depart on the above specified patrol on the 28th February.

The sole object of this patrol is for you to conduct the second council elections of the inland sector of the Green River Local Government council area. You will be accompanied by Mr. Benson Gegeyo, Local Govt. Assistant, the Council's messenger, and four members of the R.P. & N.G.C. The patrol should be of approximately twenty-five days duration but polling must be concluded within twenty-one days excluding Sundays. You will visit 20 villages and conduct elections for 12 wards.

Please read carefully the last Green River election and patrol reports particularly Amanab Patrol No. 7-64/65, copy of which is at Green River. As far as possible your patrol route should follow that previously taken.

This is your first solo patrol and one to an area new to you. As it is concerned with local government elections I do not wish you to engage in other administrative activity, e.g. settlement of disputes, at this stage. Should any matters other than those directly concerned with the elections arise you should refer the participants to either Amanab or Green River.

Please take with you Vol 1 of the Departmental Standing Instructions and the Electoral Directions and refer to them frequently. The Officer-in-Charge at Green River will give you adequate verbal instructions prior to your departure.

I wish you a successful patrol,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) D.B. MOORHOUSE.
Assistant District Commissioner.

MGRA

F

PREAMBLE

STATION: GREEN RIVER
SUB-DISTRICT: AMANAB
DISTRICT: NORTH SEPIK

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: M.J. LOWE, Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: GREEN RIVER LOCAL and IURI CENSUS DIVISIONS and PART OF THE NAGU CENSUS DIVISION.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL: Mr. G. GEGEYO, Local Government Assistant,
 5 members R.P. & N.G.E.

DURATION OF PATROL: 2nd March 1966 to 15th March 1966 (inc).

OBJECT OF THE PATROL: LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MAP REFERENCE: AITAPE FORMIL.