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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: TELEFOMIN

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORTS 1958/59

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> Conducting Patrol.	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-1958/59 <i>cancel B</i>	R. Aisbett	Mianmin Tribal Areas & May River
2-1958/59	R. Aisbett	Wokoimin & Kamfegolmin Tribal Areas
3-1958/59	R. Aisbett	Telefolmin Census Div.
4-1958/59	R. Aisbett	Peramin Census Div.
5-1958/59	R. Aisbett	Urapmin & Tifalmin Tribal Areas
6-1958/59 <i>cancel B</i>	P. J. Fenton	Eliptamin Census Div.
7-1958/59	P.J. Fenton	Pogolmin, Kamfegolmin, Enkiakmin & O'Optimin



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/11/58 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 31-1/180

DISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WAKAI

8th October, 1958

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

PRELIMINARY REPORT BEFORE TO MAY RIVER AND
MIANMIN TRIBAL GROUP.

Please find enclosed a preliminary report on the Telefolmin Patrol No. 1 of 1958/59, to the May River and Mianmin Tribal group.

Mr. Aisbett is to be congratulated on a job well done. His initiative and enterprise together with the steadiness of his approach to his duties are very much to his credit.

The response of the people contacted can be considered highly satisfactory particularly after their earlier reluctance to follow Administration advice.

The visit of two Mianmin males to Ambunti via May River and of the three Mianmins to Telefolmin is one of the pleasing aspects of this patrol and will do much to further the Mianmin's confidence in the Administration.

For your information, please

Acting District Officer.

SUB DISTRICT OFFICE
TELEFOLMIN.

7th October, 1958

The District Officer,
WENAK

PRELIMINARY REPORT - TELEFOLMIN PATROL
NO. 1 1958/59 to MAY RIVER AND MIANMIN
TRIBAL GROUP.

The patrol, which spent forty (40) days in the field, departed from Telefolmin on the 21st August, 1958 and returned to the station on the 29th September. The patrol party consisted of a/Assistant District Officer, R. Aisbett, Cadet Patrol Officer, P. J. Fenton, 14 members of the R.P. & N.G.C., 1 interpreter and 84 carriers.

The objects of the patrol were:

1. to establish a link with the May River Patrol Post.
2. to attempt to establish friendly relations with the Mianmin group.

Both objects were achieved.

The establishment of the contact with the Officer in Charge at May River, Mr. J. Cochrane, is a major step forward in establishing control of the difficult northern area of the Telefolmin Sub-District and the adjoining May River area.

The contact enabled the officers from both stations to point out to their respective people the magnitude of the Administration and to do away with the belief that the Government was solely the station under whose influence they had been brought but a much larger concern. Two Mianmin males from the group who accompanied the Telefolmin patrol down the May River were persuaded to accompany the Officer in Charge May River to Ambunti. These men have now returned to their own area and the knowledge they obtained of the extent of the Administration will, no doubt, be spread throughout the Mianmin group. The spreading of such information amongst little contacted, isolated groups such as the Mianmin is invaluable especially when it comes from the mouth of their own people.

The Telefolmin carriers as well as the Mianmin people were fascinated by the outboard motor powered Catamaran used by the Officer in Charge, May River. These mountain people have a tremendous fear of large water obstacles and the ease with which this has been overcome impressed them greatly.

The terrain which the patrol traversed is as rough and inhospitable as any in the Territory. The country between Telefolmin and the flat May River area consists of the main central range and the intricately twisted Mianmin Mountains. This entailed strenuous climbing and dangerous descents to large swift flowing rivers. Particular care was necessary in crossing all large rivers due to the unfamiliarity of the Telefolmin carriers with deep water. Numerous log and vine bridges were constructed by the Patrol. A full day

was spent bridging the Fak River, the southern boundary of Miarmin territory. Attempts to bridge the swollen river by felling large trees from bank to bank were defeated by the force of the water which swept huge trees downstream as if they were corks. The bridge which was finally constructed was swept completely away during the following night. The fact that the patrol was completed without injury or loss of patrol stores and equipment under such conditions was an achievement in itself.

Perhaps the major achievement of the patrol was the excellent relations which were established with the hitherto hostile and intractable Miarmin people. The previous history of contact with this group has been one of hostility and violence. The last visit to the area was to arrest the perpetrators of a massacre which resulted in the death of nineteen (19) members of the neighbouring Atbalmin tribe. The patrol, led by Mr. Noville, A.D.C. arrested a large number of the murderers but the people inevitably scattered to the limits of their large tribal areas. However, the patrol established the law enforcement power of the Administration and its success was manifested in the respect afforded this, the following patrol. No violent crime was reported from the area in the interval, between the ~~patrols~~ and this patrol, once friendly contact had been made, was able to show the people that they need have no fear of the Administration if they relinquished their murderous habits.

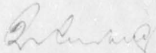
The patrol encountered no hostility whatsoever and all known Miarmin groups were contacted. The patrol, however, did not relax caution at any stage and this is considered to have played a major part in the success of the patrol.

Three Miarmins accompanied the patrol throughout the whole journey and returned to Telefolmin station. This is the first time that any of these people have returned with a patrol and is an example of growing confidence which is hoped will bring many more visitors to the station from the area.

The patrol used the new A510 portable transmitter which proved very successful for contact with Telefolmin. A contact was also made with R.T.C., Wewak, over a range of 160 miles.

A full detailed report on the performance will be forwarded.

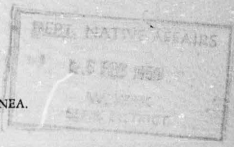
The Director of Native Affairs, Mr. A.A. Roberts, and the District Officer, Mr. T.W. Ellis, on an inspection tour of the Sepik District, flew over the patrol on the 4th September, the day following the meeting with the O.I.C. May River.


(R. Aisbett)
Assistant District
Officer.

*29 P.F.
referred
R. 2/10*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. ^{TEL.} 1 of 1958/59.

Patrol Conducted by R. AISBETT a/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled MIANMIN TRIBAL AREAS AND MAY RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. F. J. Fenton Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 15 members R.P. M.G.C., INTERPRETER SUNE
interpreter DARENG of ATEBALMIN TRIBE

Duration—From 21/8/1958 to 29/9/1958 N.M.C. BOGOSIMOK
81 Carriers.

Number of Days 40

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical .../.../19

Map Reference TELEPOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT MAP 4 Mile = 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol 1. To establish a link with the May River Patrol Post.

2. To attempt to establish friendly relations with the MIANMIN
people.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
FORT 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 £.....

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

TGA.ATL.

30-11-145

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

~~XXXXXXXX~~
KOMEDOBIL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1953/59 - TELIFOLAMIN.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The report is a good record of action in the area and of the political setup in the Miamin group.

I think Mr. Aishett's appreciation of the people's attitude towards us is probably correct - they admire our strength. I advisably use the word "ally".

The fact that the Miamin people were contacted is, I believe, quite an achievement and we should be well satisfied with our effort to date in view of the difficulty previously experienced in contacting these people.

car
jR (A. A. Roberts),
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



20/11/54 ✓

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. Telefolmin Patrol
Report No. 1-58/59/
728

DISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
NEWIR

24th February, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1-58/59

A very interesting report submitted by Mr. Aicbett. An interim report on this patrol was forwarded to you in October, 1958 in which I fully covered all aspects of the patrol. Interim report was subject to Administration Press Release No. 45 which received wide publicity.

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

G. G. Littler

(C.G. Littler)
Acting District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT TELEFOLMIN NO.1 1958/59.

Patrol Conducted By. R.AISEBETT a/Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled. MIANMIN TRIBAL AREAS AND MAY RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied By.

Europeans. MR. P.J.FENTON Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives. 15 Members R.P.&N.G.C.

INTERPRETER SUNE.

" DARENG of ATRALMIN TRIBE.

N.M.O. BCGUSIMNOK.

81 CARRIERS.

Map Reference.

TELEFOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT MAP.

Copy attached. 4mile = 1 inch.

Duration of Patrol.

21-8-58 to 29-9-58.

40 days.

Objects of Patrol.

1. TO ESTABLISH A LINK WITH THE MAY RIVER PATROL POST.
2. TO ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE MIANMIN PEOPLE.

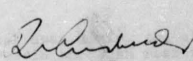
Area last Patrolled.

Part 1953 L.J.NOLEN P.O.

Part 1955 F.D.JONES A.D.C.

Part 1956-57 R.T.NEVILLE A.D.C.
and G.F. BOOTH P.O.

Part INITIAL.


R.AISEBETT
a/Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

21-8-58. Patrol departed Telefolmin at 0830, with 98 carriers, 15 police, 1 personal servant, 2 interpreters and one medical orderly. Arrived OREKAMIN rest house and spelled at 10.45. At 1100 moved on and commenced climbing MITTAG Range. Reached top at 1230, 7050 feet, rested. 1250 began steep descent to MISINMIN which was reached at 1400. Camped at MISINMIN. Purchased sufficient food for the whole patrol from the MISINMIN and KOMDAVIP people. 5 unsuitable carriers sent back and 5 new men recruited. Light guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 5hrs. 30min. WALKING TIME. 4hrs. 35min.

22-8-58. Departed MISINMIN 0720 and commenced descending to ELIP River along the TIM Creek. Arrived ELIP 0835, 2575 feet. Patrol instructed to wade river although a cane bridge had been built for our use. This was not considered sufficiently strong. Moved from ELIP at 0850 and immediately commenced steep ascent. Spelled 0930, 3600 feet. Resumed steep climbing 0945 over spur and onto UNAL River which was followed upstream to camp site of A.D.C. JONES 1955 patrol, 1100. Carriers wanted to make camp but moved on at 1120 to get as much of the climb as possible behind us. A small suitable camp site reached at 1230 and decided to camp 5800 feet. Women from KOMDAVIP and MISINMIN followed patrol with food. Sufficient purchased for carriers. Heavy rain commenced 1600 and continued to early morning. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Light guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 5 hrs. 10 min. WALKING TIME. 4hrs. 20mins.

23-8-58. Broke camp 0730 and continued steep climbing reached 6800 feet at 0810. Continuous light rain falling and the area blanketed by mist and fog with visibility restricted to 200 yards. Over top of DOWNER Range 7000 feet and descended to spell at an old camp site of P.O. WEST patrol 0835, 6975 feet. Began long steady descent at 0900 along heavily forested ridges spelled 1030, 5100 feet. Moved on 1050 still descending along ridge spelled 1340 at 2500 feet. Waited to regroup carrier line and moved on at 1345. South bank of FAK river reached at 1400, 2150 feet, camped. Heavy rain commenced 1600 and continued into the night. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Rice issued. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 6hrs. 30mins. WALKING TIME 5h. 30m.

24-8-58. 0700 began attempt to bridge the FAK River which was running high due heavy rain. Numerous trees felled but taken away by the swollen river. At 1030 the police managed to anchor a large tree halfway across and began hazardous operation of building bridge out from the tree. L/Cpl. MARTAMBUN, Constables WALAMAIWAI, KUSINOK and LAVION proved exceptionally capable at this work. Bridge completed and patrol across by 1630. Moved short way from river to a camp site of A.D.C. Neville's 1957 patrol. Constable LAVION gashed foot with tomahawk while making camp. Three stitches inserted in the wound. However he is unable to walk and will have to be carried back to the station. Heavy rain commenced 1815. Unable to make wireless contact with Telefolmin although both Telefolmin and May River Patrol Post heard calling patrol. Rice issued. Guard posted.

25-8-58. Bridge over the FAK River swept away during the night. Had emergency supply of rations and stores in the bush near the camp site. 12 spare carriers left carrying Constable LAVION towards a KOMDAVIP camp site near the headwaters of the FAK where it will be possible to cross without a bridge.

Patrol departed at 0900 and began climbing steeply in N.N.E. direction. Spelled for 10 minutes at 0925, 2675 feet to regroup carrier line. Moved down a ridge to the UK River (2025 ft) and rested at 1055. 1120 moved on following UK River downstream for a short stretch to a small tributary named ARA. Followed the ARA upstream in a deep gorge. Spelled 1210, 2280 feet. Moved on 1230 climbing rough steep gorge. Out of ARA into a newly planted garden south of the crest of the range. Regrouped

the carriers in the garden and then moved over the crest and sighted a large garden and a number of houses. Two men seen near the houses about 300 yards away. Called out our friendly intentions and requested them to wait and meet us. Approached the area carefully and made good contact with the two men. Buildings consisted of one house and a large ceremonial house. Made camp at the hamlet, 3400 feet. The two men remained in the camp and were quite confident and friendly. During the afternoon the wife and child of the younger man visited the camp and traded a small bilum of taro for salt. These people are part of the TIMELEMIN sub tribe of the MIANMIN. They told the patrol that the rest of the group were further north on the upper May River. Both men willing to accompany patrol on the following day. Continuous rain since midday. Wireless contact made with Telefolmin. Rice issued. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACE, 5hrs. WALKING TIME, 4hrs.

26-8-58. Broke camp 0715 and with one MIANMIN guide climbed to the top of a ridge 3600 feet and began descending to the North East. Mt. STOLLE now in view to the North East. Reached the ASEK River, a tributary of the MAY River at 0750 (2750 feet). Waited to regroup the carriers who had become spread out due to the rough steep descent. 0810 moved downstream on the ASEK and then struck eastwards over a number of ridges and gullies. Track overgrown and made difficult by fallen trees. At 0910 reached the top of a long ridge, 3100 feet, overlooking the headwaters of the MAY River. Bearing to Mt. STOLLE 43°. 0935 began descending and reached the MELELI River at 1005 (2625 feet). 1015 reached junction of alternative track from ELIPTAMIN valley used by Nolen 1951 and Jones 1955 patrols. 1035 moved on climbing range to 3500 feet and then began long descent along ridge until reaching the MAY or IWAR River at 1150, 2300 feet. Spelled carriers while searching for suitable place to cross river. Rope taken across by Constable IMAS at 1215 and the patrol finally across by 1325. Police did excellent job assisting terrified carriers in the water. Began steep climb from the river up the south west foothills of the Mt. STOLLE (KASA) area. At 1350 arrived at a deserted hamlet. The guide stated that there were three large hamlets of the SOGAMIN group in the area so decided to make camp and sent the guide out to contact the people and invite them to visit the camp. Later a group of men, women and children visited the camp with food. Very friendly relations were established. The people requested the patrol to remain in their area over the following day as there were many other people in the area who would visit the patrol on the following day. Native food and rice issued. Radio contact maintained with Telefolmin. Position of patrol approximately 141° 38' E. 04° 48' S. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACE, 6hrs. 35min. WALKING TIME, 3hrs 55mins. (includes 1hr 35mins crossing MAY River).

27-8-58. Patrol remained camped. Visited two large hamlets near the camp and contacted a large number of the SOGAMIN group. During day about 150 people visited the camp site with food. Large number of Tropical Ulcers seen. One man who had been cured of an ulcer at the Native Hospital, Telefolmin was a great help in gaining the confidence of the people. A large gathering was addressed and told of the wishes of the Administration. Headman FIRINAP very friendly and volunteered to guide patrol through the whole MIANMIN area. Sufficient native food purchased for two days issue to the whole patrol. Guard posted.

28-8-58. Broke camp at 0710 and moved in a North Westerly direction accompanied by 3 MIANMIN guides. These three men remained with the patrol for the remainder of the journey. At 0815 passed through NOLEN patrol camp site (3175 feet) crossed HIA River then began crossing ridges and small streams. Spelled at a SOGAMIN hunting house at 0900, 2950 feet. Moved on 0925 across much easier ground. Forest now more open and easier to negotiate. Crossed DEGIWAGI River 1000 (2675 feet) climbed a short ridge and reached small SOGAMIN hamlet at 1050. These people are relatives and friends of the guides and a friendly

contact was made. Moved on at 1115 following a small stream, IROLI, then crossed over ridge and through old gardens and old hamlet sites. At 1215 patrol topped a ridge overlooking a fairly large hamlet on the South bank of the WANAGU River. On sighting the patrol a number of people dashed into the houses and began throwing bows and arrows into the bush near the houses. Called out our friendly intentions and enticed four men to wait in the village to meet the patrol. After some initial nervousness a friendly contact was made. After a while more people were enticed from the bush and good relations established. A camp site was chosen on a ridge above the village. During afternoon men, women and children visited the camp and good supplies of food were purchased. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 5hrs. 5mins
WALKING TIME. 4hrs. 15mins.

29-8-58. Departed camp 0700 and climbed ridge to North West, 2850 feet. Short sharp descent then gradual descent across ridges. Spelled at an old deserted SOGAMIN hamlet at 0900, 2025 feet. Moved on 0920, at 1000 moved into large garden and heard people working on the ridge above us. Called out to them through the guides and two men came down to meet patrol. Friendly relations established and the two men offered to guide patrol to their hamlet on the URAME River. Reached the hamlet on ridge above the URAME at 1050 and found about 20 people present - all friendly and greeted patrol confidently. Moved down to the URAME River and camped, 600 feet. During the afternoon about 50 people visited the camp with food. Two pigs were purchased and a rifle demonstration given. Gave penicillin injections to three people with Yaws. Talk given to large group. Native food issued. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 4hrs. 30min. WALKING TIME. 3hr. 50min.

30-8-58. Heavy rain early morning. Departed camp 0715 following URAME River downstream - difficult walking in large swift flowing stream. Out of river 0845 and over ridge then down to DAISA River 0950, 450 feet. Spelled 1000. Moved on 1015 and reached East bank of the MAY River at 1030. Walking North along bank of MAY on good track. Reached junction of IETEMA River at 1140 and rested. IETEMA crossed by 1245 and moved into large garden area. Country is now very flat. Came upon two men, one woman and a child. Friendly contact made and they joined patrol to return to village. Other natives soon began appearing out of the bush and came with the patrol. Into another large garden on the East bank of the MAY and saw three hamlets on ridges a little distance from the river. Made camp 1410 on river bank near a large ceremonial house. Large groups began visiting camp. (TEMSENMIN group). Large quantities of food purchased. Salt, beads, matches and fish hooks most popular trade items. People very wary of patrol and required careful and quiet approach. This group was heavily involved in the ATBALMIN massacre before previous patrol and a few of their number are in gaol at WEWAK. Yaws prevalent - gave injections to a few who presented themselves.

Explained again and again the reason why the murderers had been gaoled and that as there had been no further killing this patrol was not wanting to arrest anyone. People remained wary, any movement away from the camp by any of the patrol party and they went scurrying away. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Native food issued. Heavy guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 6hrs 55mins. WALKING TIME. 6hrs. 20mins.

31-8-58. Departed camp 0700 followed track away from river which had risen during the night. TEMSENMIN guide obtained without trouble. Walking in creek bed for 45 minutes then returned to bank of MAY River. At 0900 met a hunting party consisting of eleven TEMSENMIN men. Young male native KAPSIKAWA was with this group but ran away when patrol heard approaching.

Had hoped to use this man as contact for patrol as he had been in WEIAK for Court cases and should have been friendly towards us. 0950 reached KWEIMAI River which was bridged and crossed by 1100. Moved on through large garden and deserted hamlet. 1130 saw rough houses on opposite bank of MAY River belonging to WANIFOMIN (lower May River people). A group of WANIFOMIN'S had camped at the site while on a trading trip to the MIANMIN area. Spelled 1135, regrouped carriers. Moved on 1150 and crossed NIRINA River. Passed junction of the Right MAY River on opposite bank. 1230 reached KUSAKI River, bridged and crossed two arms of this river by 1420. Moved on and made bush camp at 1530. Late afternoon three TENSEMINS from a sago making party visited camp. Also heard other people on the opposite bank of the river. Heavy rain late afternoon. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 8hrs 30min. WALKING TIME. 5hrs 30min. (including 3 hours bridging rivers).

1-9-58. Broke camp 0700 and continued down the right bank of the MAY River. Thirty minutes walking around the face of low ridge which runs right to the river. Crossed UMANO creek 0840. At 0900 heard natives calling out on the opposite bank of the river. People known as HOPMINS who were moving North to sago making areas called out to them to come along parallel to the patrol and visit our next camp. Neither party was able to cross the river at this point. Spelled 0905. Moved on 0920, at 0945 two of the HOPMIN people who had swam the river met the patrol. This small group who had not been contacted before are the remainder of a small group who had been practically wiped out by MIANMIN raids, in the past. The MIANMINS with the patrol said that they no longer bothered these people as their numbers were so depleted that they were no longer considered rivals to their dominance in the area. Moved on and crossed TINAUWA River at 1025. A Norseman aircraft passed low overhead at 1045 but did not sight patrol. Spelled 1115. Moved on 1130, at 1150 passed MIANMIN hunting camp. 1225 crossed AIAU River. Gardens belonging to WANIFOMIN (May River people) noticed on opposite bank. Halted to make camp at 1330. Rice issued. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 6hrs. 30mins. WALKING TIME. 6hrs.

2-9-58. Broke camp at 0745 and continued down right bank of MAY River. Passed more WANIFOMIN gardens on opposite bank. Saw first coconut palms at this point. Passed through deserted WANIFOMIN bush settlement at 0825 and reached UMO River at 0850. Bridged with logs and crossed by 0930. Now walking through sago swamp recently worked by WANIFOMIN people. Spelled on river bank 1035, moved on 1050 through large garden areas. Spelled in garden 1210, moved on 1225 through rough sago swamp and pit pit. Halted 1430 to make camp at small stream. Rice issued. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 7hrs. 45mins. WALKING TIME. 6hrs. 15min

3-9-58. Broke camp 0855. 0830 net group sent upstream by the patrol from May River Post. Note from Mr. J. Cochrane, C.L.C. of May River Post giving position of his patrol. Sent his party back in their canoe with reply while keeping one pidgin speaking guide. Continued on and crossed WAIAP River 0940. At 1015 sighted the May River patrols' outboard powered canoes with the C.L.C. May River, Mr. J. Cochrane and Medical Assistant Mr. J. Reipon. Proceeded downstream by canoes to BUREMAI village. Arrived 1030, police and carriers arrived 1230.

The party at BUREMAI village then consisted of three Native Affairs Officers, one Medical Assistant and 31 Police plus other members of the two patrols. Camped at BUREMAI Village. Telefolmin heard calling patrol but no contact made. TIME ON TRACK. 3hrs. 35min. WALKING TIME For carriers 5hrs 30min

4-9-58. 0600 P.O. Cochrane and C.P.O. Fenton departed by powered canoes for May River Patrol Post. a/A.D.O. Aisbett and E.M.A. Reipon remained BUREMAI. This done to ensure wireless contact would be made with Telefolmin in order to report to the Director, Mr. Roberts and District Officer, Mr. Ellis who were visiting Telefolmin. The wireless contact was made through the May River wireless.

Patrol stores checked and repacked in preparation for return journey. Carriers clearing site for airdrop near BUREMAI village arranged for following day. Party from May River returned to BUREMAI at 1630. The three MIANMIN guides and some Telefolmins who went with this party were most impressed with motor powered water travel. No contact with Telefolmin.

5-9-58. Police, carriers and part of patrol cargo set off on return journey. Remainder of party will proceed up river by canoes on following day. Definite arrangements made so that walking party would not proceed beyond reach of canoes on following day. The airdrop did not materialise because of bad flying conditions. No contact with Telefolmin.

6-9-58. Waited during morning in hope airdrop could be arranged but with no luck. Departed BUREMAI 1215 with May River party in powered canoes and proceeded up May River. Passed over two of Patrol's outward journey camps and reached Police and carriers camped on the River bank at 1730. The five hours in the canoe represented 14 hours walking time by the police and carriers. E.M.A. Reipon treating seriously ill carrier (Pneumonia) during night. No wireless contact with Telefolmin.

* This camp site appears to be the furthest point on the river for safe powered canoe operation.

7-9-58. The sick Telefolmin carrier remained with the May River patrol who will take him to hospital at AMBUNTI. 0715 broke camp - May River patrol returned downstream. Proceeded back up the same track as outward journey. At 1100 contacted small MIANMIN working party, 1115 reached KUSAKI River and found our log bridge had been washed away. New one built and patrol crossed at 1225. Similarly at the KEIMEI river the bridge had been washed away and new one constructed. At 1610 patrol halted while wireless contact successfully made with Telefolmin. Moved on to previous camp near TEMSENMIN group and made camp 1745. Two men from MIANMIN group on the west side of the MAY who ran away on our approach enticed to visit camp by the TEMSENMINs and friendly relations established. Learnt of the existence of a sawing bridge over the MAY about half a mile upstream from the camp. Small quantity of food purchased. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 1Chrs. 30min. WALKING TIME. 7hrs. (Includes 3 hrs. building bridges).

8-9-58. Wireless contact with Telefolmin 0750. Possibility of airdrop to this site. Carriers and police clearing drop site. Two police sent up river to inspect bridge. Five people given injections for Yaws. Two people given penicillin by the patrol one week previously on the outward journey are almost completely free of the Yaws lesions. People most impressed and many requests for penicillin. Large numbers of people in camp all day with food. Purchased pig and gave rifle demonstration. Police found welcome addition to food by catching cat fish in May River.

Bridge inspection party returned and say the bridge is new and in good condition. Late evening two men from TEMANMIN group from BIAK River area arrived with a large pig which was offered more or less as a peace offering. The group had been largely involved in the ATBALMIN massacre of the previous year. Wireless contact maintained with Station. Guard posted.

9-9-58. Heavy rain early morning. 0930 advised airdrop cancelled due weather. Broke camp 1000, 1025 began crossing high swinging bridge over MAY River. Patrol all safely across 1110. Moved on and crossed DUUNA River 1215. Continued Long West bank of MAY River spelled 1345. Moved on 1410 and made camp on river bank at 1500. Wireless contact maintained.
TIME ON TRACK. 5hrs. WALKING TIME. 3hrs. 50mins.

10-9-58. Departed camp 0700 and continued South along West bank of MAY River. Walking around rock face of foothills of formation known locally as MT. KASA. MT. DOROMO (The Nob) directly East. Crossed MAGALI River then over ridge to WORYAI'I River and spelled 0800. Moved on 0815 over steep spur and descended to junction BANGKALIM and MAY Rivers 0825. Moved Westwards away from the MAY and climbed numerous ridges above the FIAK River. Spelled 0940 on the SAMA River, a tributary of the FIAK, moved on 1010 and passed TEMSENMIN garden at 1025. Contacted the first of the TEMANMIN group in a well constructed house, at 1035. Very timid but informed us that main population further up the FIAK River. Moved on along ridge, crossed ABAU River 1110 (a large tributary of the FIAK) then over small ridge and descended to the FIAK. Followed FIAK upstream on a well worn track, spelled 1155, 900ft. Moved on 1210, large new garden noted on South side of river. 1225 contacted another TEMANMIN male who was quite confident and openly friendly. Moved on and met another TEMANMIN from a group who had never previously been contacted. Very frightened of the patrol but TEMANMIN guides talked him into going along with us. At 1315 decided to make camp near FIAK River. TEMANMIN native most anxious to leave. He rather surprisingly returned later in day with a group of about 35 people including women with food for sale. Hamlet said to be on the side of the range to the South West. Friendly discussion had with these people who were very timid and much frightened by the patrol. However they gradually gained confidence. Wireless contact maintained. Heavy guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 6hrs. 15min. WALKING TIME. 5hrs. 20mins.

11-9-58. Departed camp 0700 with BERAPNOK of the TEMANMIN group as guide. Began climbing range South of FIAK River, 0800 spelled at 2150 feet. Range named DOWADABOM in local language is part of main MIANMIN Ranges. 0815 moved on along side of range through large new gardens and arrived at new TEMANMIN hamlet named KWIAMABIP 0900. Consists of five houses and the site for a new ceremonial house. People remained in village to await patrol - very frightened but friendly contact made. Moved to ridge above the hamlet and made camp 0940, 2300 feet. During the day many people visited the camp with food and also one pig purchased. Rifle demonstration given. A few women and children came into the camp but mostly men. Friendly but timid. Unable make wireless contact. Native food issued. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 2hrs. 40mins. WALKING TIME. 2hrs.

12-9-58. Departed camp 0700 began climbing in West-South-West direction. 0810 reached top of range, 3480 feet, spelled. Moved on 0820 and began descending across the range. Through gardens to a small garden hamlet belonging to the people seen yesterday. Continued through old garden and deserted house. A good view to the South West of the THURNWALD Range. Descended steeply to the AKI River 1025, 1500 feet. (Headwaters of AUGUST River). The river cuts through a rough gorge very steep on both sides. Bridged and crossed 1100 and began steep climb 1110, 2000 feet. MT. DUNIA a large flat topped mountain bearing 282° visible far to the West. Continued climbing around spurs of the main range - through old gardens 1140, 2200 feet. Descended to TIRALI River (tributary of the AUGUST) at 1200, 1925 feet. Spelled 1230 at 2500 feet. Continued 1250 still climbing, reached 3400 feet at 1340, then followed steep descent. At 1440 stopped to make camp on old overgrown village site 3000 feet. Country passed over today very broken and rugged - track overgrown and difficult. No signs of recent habitation although guide from previous village, who is not very helpful, states there

is a group of people in a small valley to the North West. Sent him off to tell them of our presence and bring them back to the camp if possible. Later he came back to say that he could only find a few women in the area and they understandably did not wish to come to the camp. Unable make wireless contact. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 7hrs. 40min. WALKING TIME. 6hr. 40m.

13-9-58. Remained camped. Heavy rain during morning. A.D.O., 5 police, 2 guides and interpreter departed camp 0955 in attempt to contact people to the North West. At 1025 came on rough bush snelter containing 3 women, 5 children and one crippled man. These people belong to the KARENMIN group. Obviously very nervous because of part the group played in the ATBALMIN massacre. No sign of their menfolk but they are probably in the area. After talking to the women for a short while party returned to the camp. Later in day these women and two men visited the camp with food. Unable make wireless contact. Guard posted.

14-9-58. Remained in camp. A.D.O. and some Highland police with malaria. Carriers treated for minor injuries and rested. No wireless contact. Guard posted.

15-9-58. Departed camp 0700, crossed BILA River 0745, 2400 ft. and began steep climb up range. 0830 patrol halted by a steep rockfall, built a rather shaly ladder over the obstacle and continued the climb. Summit of range reached at 1100, 4900 feet, spelled. Moved on 1130 descending, 1215 halted to make camp - an old deserted village site. Signs of habitation visible on the opposite side of the valley. Sent the guides to warn these people of our presence. Poor wireless contact made with Telefolmin. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 5hr. 15mins. WALKING TIME. 4hrs. 50mins.

16-9-58. Wireless contact made with station 0745. Departed camp 0800. Began steep descent in rough gullies, small hamlets seen on opposite side of valley. Reached a large tributary of the TAWU River (another headwater of the AUGUST River) at 0925, 2950 feet, continued over rough ridges and spelled 0955, 3125ft. Continued 1015, at 1035 met the guides who had been sent ahead yesterday. They had brought 8 men of the KARENMIN group with them to meet the patrol. Descended to an abandoned village site where a further 4 men and a woman were waiting for the patrol with food. Made camp on this site at 1115. Later more men came to the camp with food. They more or less insisted that the patrol camp and not come any further. Told them we would camp but continue on the following day. They did not appear very pleased with our plans. However they remained in the camp for quite some time and we were able to establish good relations with them. A boisterous thunderstorm late in the afternoon caused much alarm with the three MIANMIN guides who warned us that such a storm always preceded a fight. The KARENMIN people had evidently done much talking of fight prior to the patrols departure from Telefolmin. Wireless contact maintained with Telefolmin. Strong guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 3hrs 15min. WALKING TIME. 2hrs. 55mins.

17-9-58. Maintained careful guard during dawn hours. Departed camp 0800 - some KARENMINs had come to the camp but they appeared friendly and made no objection to our moving on. However police warned to keep strict watch. Moved off, up and down steep ridges - over the head of the TAWU River. Met group of men and women on the track - quite friendly - asked them to visit our next camp. Spelled in old garden 0900, moved on 0915 over numerous small but steep ridges. Halted to regroup carrier line 1005, continued 1015 descending to BIAK River, crossed 1110, 2400 feet. Last part of descent practically sheer for 300 feet.

Climbed steeply out of river and made camp on cleared area near hamlets, 1200, 2850 feet. During afternoon about 60 people including women visited the camp with food. Purchased a pig and gave rifle demonstration to the gathering. People made every appearance of wishing to be friendly although they are very timid and frightened - quite a few of their number in jail for ATBALMIN killings. Endeavored to explain Administration reasons for this to them. Wireless contact maintained. Guard posted.
TIME ON TRACK. 4hrs. WALKING TIME. 3hrs. 35min.

18-9-58. Rain during morning. Climbed to the main hamlets of the KARENMIN group situated on top of narrow ridge, 3350 feet. An excellent view North West along the AUGUST River valley. Table Mountains clearly visible, bearing 308°. The country extremely rough and broken - narrow steep ridges and deep ravines. KARENMINS claimed the nearest population in this direction is 5 days walk away. Decided that patrol should not continue in that direction but return across the range at the headwaters of the AUGUST River and into the SAN River valley. Descended to the BIAK River and began steep climb back along yesterday's track. Branched from track and began climbing a long ridge towards the divide between the rivers flowing North (AUGUST) and the SAN which flows South Easterly. Old camp site of F.O. Booth's 1957 patrol reached 1215, 4200 feet. As KARENMIN people following patrol with food decided to camp. People arrived shortly after with a fair amount of food considering distance involved and the steep climb. Paid off guides from BIAK and AKI River areas and enlisted two KARENMINS without trouble. Wireless contact maintained. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 3hrs. 30mins.
WALKING TIME. 3hrs. 15min.

19-9-58. Departed camp 0700 descended on Western side of the ridge to 3800 ft. and then began climbing steeply. Reached top of the divide between TAWU and SAN Rivers at 0825, 5100 feet. Began descent over steep rough ground, spelled 0850, 4450 feet. Continued descent 0915 and reached SAN River 0955, 3850 feet, crossed SAN River and climbed ridge, 4350 feet - spelled 1030. Moved on 1045, at 1100 passed through an old garden and arrived at a small deserted hamlet - sent guides off to locate people. Moved to another hamlet nearby and found 4 men and 1 woman of the KARENMIN group - other people about in the bush. Picked a camp site between the two hamlets. During the afternoon about 30 people visited the camp with food - all friendly. Wireless contact maintained. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 4hrs. 15min.
WALKING TIME. 3hrs 35min.

20-9-58. After some difficulty in obtaining guides patrol moved off at 0715, with two rather unhappy KARENMINS in the lead. Descended to small tributary of the SAN River (UK), followed this stream for short while then climbed ridge, 3800 feet. At 0855 met party of 6 BOVARIPMIN males who were coming to meet patrol. They made great show of friendliness. KARENMIN guides sent home and patrol proceeded accompanied by the BOVARIPMINS. Spelled 0905 in old garden, continued 0925. Crossed small tributary of SAN River (AMIN) 0950, 2500 feet, and then climbed steep ridge to an old village site, 1020, 3400 feet. The BOVARIPMIN hamlet in a gully below this ridge. Made camp and called out to the people below to come up to the camp. During the day about 50 men and women visited the camp with food. They were very friendly and confident and remained in the camp to talk with the patrol members for quite some time. Pig purchased and rifle demonstration given. Wireless contact maintained. Guard posted.
TIME ON TRACK. 3hrs 5mins. WALKING TIME. 2hrs 45mins.

21-9-58. Departed camp 0700. Descended to small creek 2400ft. then up ridge to 2850 ft. Crossed a number of small ridges and descended to cross the SAN River at 2400 ft., 0840. Spelled at river. Moved on 0820 up steep ridge to 3400 ft, continued over numerous sharp ridges. At 0935 spelled of the site where the

MIANMINS had gathered to attack the Black and Taylor, Hagen-Sepik patrol in 1939. Continued 3955 descending on long ridge. Crossed small stream (PIAGA) at 1045, 2300 ft., then continued over ridges to spell at another small stream (AEA) at 1400. Continued 1120 over high ridge then long descent to ILEM River 1245, 2300 ft. Followed this river for 30 minutes then climbed steep ridge into a large new garden 1320, 3000 ft. Climbed through the garden and met one man of the URAPMIN group. This man stood about 5'10" and was one of the best physical specimen of native seen anywhere in this Sub-District. Had recently fallen and damaged his arm - no amount of talking could get him to come to Telefolmin with us for treatment. I suspected the arm to be broken. He however guided the patrol further up the ridge to the group's main village (5 large houses and big ceremonial house) - quite a large number of people in the locality. Moved up the ridge over the village and made camp 1400, 3825 ft. During afternoon people visited camp with food. They requested the patrol to remain next day so that others could come and trade food with us. Wireless contact maintained. Strong guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 7hrs. WALKING TIME. 6hr. 10min.

22-9-58. Remained in camp. URAPMIN people in and around camp all day. Large quantity of food purchased - food abundant and good quality. Assembled the people in their ceremonial house and gave them a talk and explanation of Administration aim and the reasons for arrest of people for ATBALMIN murders. This group were the main instigators of that raid.

Managed to get people to bring some Yaws sufferers to patrol and gave penicillin injections.

Wireless contact maintained. Strong guard posted.

22-9-58. 0700 departed camp with two URAPMIN guides. Long steady descent to the DEGAL River which was reached at 0835, 2300 ft. Climbed short ridge and descended to OROBU River 0920 2200 ft. spelled. Two URAPMIN guides anxious to return so let them go as the three SOGAMINS who have been with patrol are now familiar with the track. Continued 0945 over ridges - spelled 1055, 2650 ft. Moved on 1105 and descended to junction of UK and ABA Rivers thus reaching a point of the outward route of the patrol. Met there by a group of about 30 TIMELIN people. Two police and nine carriers sent to FAK River to collect stores hidden on outward journey. Remainder of patrol proceeded up the UK River until 1300 when camp was made on the river bank. TIMELIN people visited the camp with food to trade. Two penicillin injections for Yaws given. Party from FAK River arrived 1530 with all stores still intact. Wireless contact maintained. Heavy rain during afternoon. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 6hrs. WALKING TIME. 5hrs. 15mins.

24-9-58. Departed camp 0700 proceeding East along the UK River. At 0830, 2600ft., turned South East on BOMU River, tributary of the UK. Followed the BOMU for 1 1/2 hrs then climbed steep range to 3900 ft. - spelled 1030. Continued 1050 descending along ridges to the MAN River, reached 1250, 2900 ft. - spelled. Moved on 1505 and climbed ridge to KOMDAVIP hamlet (ELIPTAMIN people) which was reached 1330. Sent messenger on to meet Medical Assistant Roche who was proceeding from Telefolmin to meet patrol. Purchased food from KOMDAVIP people. Wireless contact maintained. Guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 6hrs. 30min. WALKING TIME. 5hrs. 55mins.

25-9-58. Departed camp 0700. This is gardening area of KOMDAVIP (ELIPTAMIN people) - passed through gardens and scattered houses. At 0845 arrived at hamlet and met Medical Assistant Roche. 0905 moved off and descended to the junction of KWILIM

and WIM River, 2950 ft. Followed the WIM upstream, spelled 1020, 3200 ft. Left the river 1030 and continued along rising ground to the UFEKA River - crossed 1125, 3900 ft. Moved upstream and camped 1145, 3975 ft.

Contacted WEWAK, ETC with patrol portable wireless during afternoon. Maintained contact with Telefolmin. Light guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 4hrs 45min. WALKING TIME. 4hrs 10min.

26-9-58. Issued biscuits to carriers and police. Departed camp 0700 began steep climb up the DONNER Range. Spelled 0940, 7700 ft, at headwaters of FAK River. Moved on 1000 still climbing. Top of range reached 1020, 8200 ft. Began a long gradual descent across the side of the range before descending to TAGATEMIGIN village (ELIPTAMIN), 5250 ft. Carriers arrived 1400. Camped in rest house. Small quantity of food purchased. Heavy rain commenced 1630. Arranged to inspect people of TAGATEMIGIN, BILTAVIP, AGUMTAVIP and ABUNKAMIN villages on the following day. Wireless contact maintained. Light guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 7 hrs. WALKING TIME. 6hrs. 30mins.

27-9-58. 26 carriers and 3 police sent home to station with surplus rations etc. Inspected four villages nearby and investigated unrest caused by allegations of "SANGUMA" amongst these villages. Departed TAGATEMIGIN 1200 and arrived TERAPTAVIP rest house 1300, 4700 ft. Purchased food. Wireless contact maintained. Arranged to inspect TERAPTAVIP, KOBORAMIN and UTEMIGIN villages on following day. Light guard posted. TIME ON TRACK. 1 hour.

28-9-58. Inspected three villages and continued investigations of "SANGUMA" allegations and other matters. Five people sent to hospital. Inspected ELIPTAMIN airstrip. Wireless contact maintained. Light guard posted.

29-9-58. Departed TERAPTAVIP 0650. Climbed MITTAG Range, 7800 ft. Descended to Telefolmin, arrived 1100. TIME ON TRACK. 4hrs 10min. WALKING TIME. 4 hrs.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION.

When this patrol was being considered I personally considered that there was little chance of making successful contact with the MIANMIN people. I took this view, after reading the previous patrols report, from conversations with local people mostly ELIPTAMINS and from the various threats of violence which were said to originate from the various MIANMIN sub-tribes.

In his conclusion to section two of the previous patrol's report, P.O. BOOTH said "Future contact with the MIANMINS will be most difficult until such time as the prisoners are returned." As yet none of the prisoners have been returned.

The general opinion of the local population was that we were wasting our time trying to contact the MIANMIN and coupled with various rumours and threats of ambush and total massacre the prospects did not appear to be good when the patrol set out. As the diary shows however, much more was achieved than was at first thought possible.

The decision to push the patrol through to link with the May River Patrol Post was made after discussions with the District

Officer and the Officer in Charge, May River.

A geographical and historical background of the area and people was given by Mr. A.D.O. Neville, in his report No.4 of 1956-57 and in order to assist the reader this will be repeated with alterations and observations noted by this patrol.

(a) Geographical Background.

The MIANMIN people live in the extremely rough mountainous country to the north and north west of Telefolmin. They have rights, or have won rights to a very extensive tract of land commencing on the northern bank of the PAK (Clear) River and extending north to the junction of the RIGHT MAY (AWAI) and MAY (IWAR) Rivers, west to the SEPIK and east to the headwaters of the FRIEDA (NENA) River. The ability of these people to hold this land, which appears far more productive than other areas of the Sub-District, speaks volumes for the fighting prowess of the MIANMIN and the fear with which they are regarded by neighbouring people. They have done in the past - and still do - move outside of these wide limits to hunt and gather sago almost with complete immunity whereas any movement in the opposite direction by other tribes has met with and would still meet with violent hostility.

The MIANMIN group is divided into a number of sub-tribes, each with definite land rights within the outside boundary. These sub-tribes and their land holdings are not compact but rather scattered and jumbled. Any attempt at delineation of sub-tribal boundaries would be most optimistic.

The main groups appear to be, SOGAMIN, TIMELMIN, TEMSEMIN, TEMANMIN, KARENMIN and URAPMIN. Names of numerous other groups were spoken and noted but in most cases the names appear to be related to the particular area in which a section of the main groups referred to above were inhabiting at the particular time.

The physical geography of the area is gradually being mapped by Telefolmin patrols. This mapping can only be an estimate of the true position. The area is rough and mountainous, far rougher than anything I have encountered elsewhere. Only on rare occasions does a patrol reach a vantage point from where any sizable tract of land can be viewed. Plotting points are difficult to find. This patrol depended for long periods on its relation to the position of MT. STOLLE (MAKI) and MT. FOUR CORNERS (KASA). These could seldom be seen due to intervening ranges but local natives could always finally agree as to their general direction.

(b) Historical Background.

First contact with the MIANMIN tribe was made by KARIUS and Champion in 1928. This was followed in 1938 by the Black and Taylor patrol which was heavily attacked by the MIANMINS in the THURNWALD Range area. Some Mianmins were killed during the attack. A man of the TIMELMIN group rather proudly showed us a large scar, the result of a rifle wound received in that attack twenty year before. Next contact was in 1951 by patrols from Telefolmin and in 1953 and 1955 patrols visited the Mianmin area but although meeting no hostility their contacts were not substantial due to the wary attitude displayed by the Mianmins. In 1956 and 1957 patrols led by A.D.O. Mr. E.T. Neville were met with open hostility mainly because the patrols had the unenviable task of enforcing law and order for the first time on a people who were flushed with the success of a massacre over the neighbouring ATBALMIN tribe.

Prior to the advent of Administration influence from Telefolmin the MIANMINS had raised their neighbours on all sides with much success and developed for themselves a reputation of invincibility. It is apparent that no other group was capable or inclined to carry the fight into MIANMIN territory. They rather moved away as far as possible and endeavoured to avoid contact. The people between the MIANMINS and the station, Telefolmin and Eliptamins, while still fearing them are gradually moving back into their garden areas on their MIANMIN boundary. They have done this without opposition from the MIANMIN although at times there have been rumours of impending attacks. These have not eventuated and the Eliptamin people are now on a friendly basis with the nearer MIANMIN groups.

A large area of country to the north east and north of the MIANMIN area is unoccupied. This area was evidently "cleaned out" by the MIANMINS in the past and the remnants of whatever tribes inhabited the area either moved out of range or have been absorbed by the MIANMINS.

As could be expected the 1957 patrol which apprehended a large number of those involved in the ATBALMIN massacre had a most unsettling effect on the tribe which scattered to the limits of their territory. Contact with them in the intervening period had been very slight and it was the task of this patrol to re-establish relations with them.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The patrol was accorded a friendly reception by all the MIANMIN people who were contacted. However at the outset I would like to establish the opinion that these people respect the strength of the Administration which has been adequately shown them and are not honestly desirous of extending the contact between themselves and the Administration. The reception given this patrol should not lead to complacency in our dealings with these people. Future patrols should be of maximum strength and caution. I do not consider that a strong patrol would meet hostility but for the present there is always the possibility that if the MIANMIN sensed the chance of a victory they would attack.

While I have said previously that the people show no desire to extend their contact with the Administration it was the task of this patrol after friendly relations had been established to try to improve their attitude. The success or otherwise of the patrol cannot be adequately gauged until further visits are made. We were able to demonstrate to the people that the Government is not an enemy and had numerous advantages to offer them. One of our main "propaganda" and physical weapons was penicillin. In an area such as this where a large proportion of the people suffer from Yaws the advantage gained by the use of the medicine is long lasting and creates an opposite reaction to the desire for isolation which is very strong. The people so obviously wish to be left alone that to gain their goodwill we must introduce needs which they cannot supply themselves. The patrol had an abundant supply of trade goods which were eagerly sought after. The popularity of the patrol was always increased by the amount of trading which we were able to do.

The patrol made a good friend in one FIRIAP headman of the SOGAMIN group. He accompanied the patrol right through the MIANMIN to MAY RIVER Post and then back to Telefolmin. He was a great asset when making first contact with the various groups. He was always able to persuade one or more of each group to accompany the patrol to the following group thus ensuring we had at least one member of the party who was familiar with the group to be contacted next. This was invaluable in contacting a very wary and distrustful people. On first sighting the patrol the

people, men women and children alike made a dash for the bush but after some reassuring calling out from the guides the men were soon enticed out to talk to the patrol, and from there it was not long before the women came along to see what was happening and friendly relations were established. Even so it was quite some time before the people showed any trust whatsoever in our intentions. They would gather in small groups on the fringes of the camp and watch the goings on. If either Officer made a move towards them they would immediately back away and disperse. The foregoing reads as though the patrol was an initial contact and when it is realised that there have been six other patrols previously in the area some idea can be obtained of the difficulty involved in gaining control.

The difficulties are numerous. The rugged terrain makes patrolling arduous. The MIANMIN group is not large but widely scattered. It is necessary to walk five or six days from the station before contacting the nearest of the MIANMIN groups and alternatively the MIANMINS are not interested in five days strenuous walking in order to visit the government station. Also there is a big variation in the climatic conditions between Telefolmin and the MIANMIN country. MIANMINS who have visited the station complain loudly about the cold.

The MIANMIN have a real fear of being held captive by the Government. This has arisen following the imprisonment of the murderers in 1957. Numerous questions were asked about these prisoners. Such as; What are we doing with them? Why dont we send them back? When are they coming back? This of course has all been explained to them before and was explained again at great length. These people would probably have seen more reason in our actions if the guilty ones had been lined up and shot. The imprisonment of grown men was an action wholly foreign to their own ideas of violence and retribution. I think we will find great hesitancy in their attitude towards us until such time as the prisoners are returned. At one nearer group an attempt was made to recruit a couple of men for the police force. The reply was; "Yes quite willingly when the "Kalebus" come back." The matter was not pressed.

One distinct advantage which has been achieved in the past few years is the growing friendship between the MIANMINS and the ELIPTAMIN people. This gives us a fairly reliable contact with the MIANMIN and the presence of ELIPTAMIN carriers in patrols helps in cementing relations after good contacts have been made.

The quiet in the area and the friendly behaviour towards the patrol suggest a much better situation than was expected. The advantage is still with the Administration and further incident free patrols should see the establishment of peace in the area. Following patrols can enter the area and expect a friendly reception with reasonable confidence, while still maintaining a strict watch for the unexpected attack.

CONTACT WITH MAY RIVER PATROL POST.

The patrol linked forces with a patrol from May River Patrol Post led by P.O. Mr. J. Cochran at BUREMAI village on the lower MAY River. From the last MIANMIN settlement to BUREMAI village the patrol walked for three and a half days. This area is a no-mans land between the MAY River people and the MIANMINS. Both groups move to and fro from the area to hunt and gather sago without making much contact with each other.

The meeting of the two patrols cannot fail to have impressed the MIANMIN and the MAY RIVER peoples. While it may not be complimentary to Administration policy to impress with force in this case such a show of force and cooperation will prove invaluable in gaining control in the MIANMIN area. The two patrols consisted of four Europeans, thirty one Police and about 100 carriers and other personnel - a very sizeable force for an impressionable people to be confronted with. Whilst the MAY RIVER people may not have been acutely aware of the Government to their south the MIANMINS were aware of the station on the MAY River. A young MIANMIN, KAPSI-LAWA, who had been in Wewak in connection with the murder trials had only a few weeks prior to the patrol taken a small party of men to meet the O.I.C. MAY River at BUREMAI village. He however could not have realised that each post was part of a large whole for while he was quite prepared to visit the O.I.C., MAY River, on hearing of the approach of the Telefolmin patrol he left his village and hid in the bush until the patrol had passed through to BUREMAI. He presented himself to the patrol on our return trip, possibly after reassurances from his people that the patrol meant no harm. It was learnt that he was of the opinion that he was to be arrested and taken to Wewak again. We had hoped to use this man on the latter section of the patrol as a guide and interpreter but he refused to accompany us away from his village.

Two MIANMINS who accompanied us to BUREMAI were persuaded to accompany the O.I.C., MAY River to the May River post which was five hours downstream by powered canoe. These men were taken on to AMBUNTI and no doubt were suitably impressed. On their return the presence in actual fact of the two stations, May River and Ambunti, would no doubt have been spread far and wide in the MIANMIN. In the past it has been difficult to show the MIANMIN the real spread of the Administration. This contact will do more than all the past explaining has achieved. The joining of the two posts must also have a similar effect on the MAY RIVER people.

The physical aspect of reaching the Lower May River from the mountains was much simpler than anticipated. Once the mountains of the MIANMIN area were passed the walk down the bank of the May River was relatively simple. With the exception of crossing numerous tributary rivers no difficulties were encountered. I had made up my mind when setting out that on no account would the Telefolmin carriers be asked to take to the May River in canoes or rafts. The patrol would have turned back rather than take the risk of involving them on the water. This view was strengthened by the experience when crossing the headwaters of the MAY. The river at the point crossed was about 20 yards wide, four feet deep and flowing very rapidly. A strong manilla rope line was put across by the police but even so the carriers were terrified. Practically all of them were accompanied across, free of their loads, by the police. Some of them provided quite a humorous spectacle on the far side by refusing to let go of policeman or rope making it quite impossible to haul them out onto the bank. We were fortunate that the Lower MAY did not have to be crossed until reaching BUREMAI where the powered canoes with the decking offered the carriers amazing comfort.

The administration of the people between the Lower MAY River and the mountains to the south remains a difficult problem. The population - no more than 3000 - hardly justifies the establishment of another post yet the distance from Telefolmin and from May River Post makes it practically impossible for either station to have satisfactory contact. The large area inhabited by the MIANMIN adds to the problem. The southern most area inhabited by the group is five days walk from Telefolmin and the northern boundary is nine days walk from May River - the distance

would be similar in the reverse. Because of their closer connections with the people under the immediate control of Telefolmin all contact and dealings with them have come from Telefolmin and unless a post is established in their midst the position will probably remain one of infrequent contact and slim control from Telefolmin.

I am quite convinced that there is little possibility of locating an airstrip site in the mountains of the MIANMIN area. One suitable site only was located and it can be seen from the map that this is too far south to be of any use to May River and too far north to be of use in establishing a post for the MIANMIN area. The site is north of the mountains in the area at present occupied by the TENSENMIN group MIANMINS. However they are at their northernmost limit and will most certainly be moving back to the mountains in the near future. While these people at the moment are more accessible to the May River Post there seems little point in the C.I.C., May River extending his influence to the area as they are only a minor proportion of the MIANMIN group and as said before, they will most assuredly change their location.

Cadet Patrol Officer Fenton with a number of the Telefolmin party and some MIANMINS accompanied P.O. Cochran to May River Post by powered canoes, mainly to complete the journey and show the Telefolmin and MIANMINS the May River Post. That party returned to EUREMAI the same day showing that the Telefolmin patrol had walked practically right to the May River Post and established a route out of Telefolmin by land to the North. This we hope will never have to be utilised but at least it is known to exist. The track used probably coincides in a number of points with the route followed by the Thurston wartime party but I am not aware of their exact route. The patrol after reaching the May River at TENSENMIN joined the track followed by the patrol led by P.O. Nolan which made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the Sepik down the May in 1955.

SUB-TRIBES OF MIANMIN GROUP.

The SOGAMIN, TIMELMIN, TENSENMIN, TEMANMIN, and URAFMIN sub-tribes were all contacted. These groups have been known for a number of years. The KARENMIN group first contacted by P.O. Booth in 1957 was also visited.

1. SOGAMIN. The SOGAMIN group were located on the western foothills of Mt. STOLLE, north of the eastward curve of the upper May River.

Our contact with this group is by far the most advanced of all MIANMIN groups. They were very anxious to display friendship and made the patrol very welcome. Our camp site was an old village site. A rather dilapidated barn like ceremonial house was all that remained of the village. There were three rather large hamlets in the area and extensive new gardens. FIRENAP, the headman of the group, was very friendly and helpful. He, along with a deputation of old men of the group, invited the patrol to remain a few days to rest and eat well of the food which he promised would be forthcoming. The patrol remained and finally had to request that no further food be brought in - such was the quantity.

A rather delicate situation arose during our stay here over the trading of a pig. Prior to the patrol's departure from the station various rumours were circulating and one of these was that the patrol would be presented with a poisoned pig which would paralyse all who ate it thus leaving them easy victims. This pig had been killed before being brought to the patrol and

police and carriers alike were not keen for us to accept it. The SOGAMINS were most upset that we should think such evil thoughts of them and loudly voiced their disapproval. I explained to them that we had heard various rumours and that as the pig was dead on arrival we had reason to be suspicious. They finally agreed on this and also stated they were aware that such talk was circulating in the MIANMIN area. I suggested that all would be well if the MIANMINS themselves joined in the eating of the pig. This was done and all and sundry enjoyed a harmless meal of pork.

During our second night at this camp the old ceremonial house, which had been occupied by the carriers with the approval of the SOGAMINS (they no longer required it) broke and collapsed under the strain. The SOGAMINS were most apologetic and expressed their shame at not being able to provide a suitable house for the carriers. At first sign of the house collapsing an old old man of the group stood underneath and called bitterly to all their ancestors to rise up and support the house with their bones and so save them the shame of such a happening.

A man named DIRINGSEP of this group had previously been to Telefolmin where he remained while a large Tropical Ulcer was healed. He proved a most active propaganda instrument for the few days he spent with the patrol.

The SOGAMIN have been gardening further to the south each year and anticipate moving nearer the FAK River for their next gardens. Whether this is the natural result of normal garden rotation over the years or a sign of confidence is hard to tell but their next gardens should bring them close to the ELIPTAMIN people gardening in the FAK River area and thus much closer to contact with Telefolmin. However a group of them were living or had gardens nearer the FAK River in late 1956. They had moved back to the Mt. STOLLE area by 1958 and it is impossible to forecast just where the next patrol will find them. For this reason no village sites or names have been marked on the map as such mapping could easily lead to confusion. Nor were the numerous hamlet names recorded. It is far easier to locate these people by their habit of referring to the river valley which they inhabit.

It would be good policy for future MIANMIN patrols to work through these people. A friendly contact is almost certainly assured and thus a good start into the other MIANMIN groups.

2. TIELMIN. This group were contacted in two widely separated areas. The first section were located one days walk north of the FAK River in the rugged mountains between the FAK and MAY Rivers. Only a small family group was seen on the outward journey. A young man from this group accompanied the patrol for the whole of the trip. Returning to Telefolmin where he was presented with a liberal quantity of trade items. On our return journey a much larger group of TIELMINS from this area carried food for a days walk over the range to meet the patrol on the UK River. This was one of the most encouraging signs noticed because they must have been aware the patrol was leaving the MIANMIN area. This must be recognised as an open friendly gesture and the people were commended for their action.

The second group of TIELMINS were located on the URABE River north of the SOGAMINS and west of Mt. STOLLE. This group proved exceptionally wary at first. They scattered with a rush as the patrol came in sight over the ridge above their hamlet. It took some time to get them together but this was eventually achieved.

3. TENSEMIN. This group were contacted on the banks of

the MAY River practically on the boundary with AMBUNTI sub-district. The previous patrol had contacted some of them in the SAN River valley - at least four days walk from their present position. They are the only MIANNIN group living on the flat country north of the mountains. They move far down the MAY River gathering sago and have large gardens extending along the MAY River bank. This group have slight contact with the lower MAY River people. They use crude rafts on the river but no canoes were seen. Just south of the gardens and hamlets they have constructed a large swinging cane bridge over the MAY. This was used by the patrol to cross into the groups living west of the MAY River.

The group were very frightened initially but as the patrol spent three days camped amongst their hamlets they became quite friendly. On our journey down the river a man covered with Yaws lesions was given Penicillin. On our return some eight days later most of the yaws had disappeared and we were mobbed by people seeking injections. A large number had Yaws and were all given injections.

This area is suitable for an airstrip but there seems to be no practical use for it.

4. TEMANNIN. The TEMANNIN group were visited in the FIAK River valley south west of Mt. KASA (four Corners). The group were in the process of building a fairly substantial new village perched on a steep ridge above the FIAK River. Very substantial new gardens were seen in the area.

Two men from the group visited the patrol while we were camped near the FEMSEMIN hamlets on the MAY River. They brought with them a pig which was presented as a peace offering.

It was noted that in this group various tribal names were used and as far as could be ascertained these names referred to small groups within the TEMANNIN group. The previous patrol reported the name KOSAGELMIN as referring to a previously unknown uncontacted MIANNIN sub-tribe but it was found here that people called themselves KOSAGELMINS and also claimed to be members of the TEMANNIN tribe. A small group of people calling themselves MAWAININS were also contacted here for the first time but these also appear to be part of the TEMANNIN. Similarly reference was made to a group called AKITMIN but these were later found to be members of the TEMANNIN group who were at that time living on the AKI River. This habit of using various place names to refer to the same group of people has caused quite a deal of confusion.

The TEMANNIN group range far and wide along the AKI (one of the main headwaters of the AUGUST River) and FIAK Rivers and also hunt in the RIGHT MAY River area.

5. KARENMIN. This group were first contacted by P.O. Mr. Booth in 1957. They inhabit an area at the head of the TAWU River (the main AUGUST River tributary) and another group of KARENMINS were found living over the divide at the head of the SAN River. This particular area is a frightful tangle of practically vertical ridges and deep narrow river gorges. Travelling in the area was extremely difficult and strenuous. The main KARENMIN hamlet is perched high on a bare ridge which necessitates a hand over hand climb. Had the MIANNIN wished to attack the patrol this was the perfect ambush site.

The various rumours of fight circulating throughout the MIANNIN were said to originate from this group. The few MIANNINS accompanying the patrol from other groups were very nervous during our stay in the KARENMIN area. Their nervousness infected the carriers and police. A constant vigil was

maintained although no signs of hostility were evident.

The patrol was struck by a violent thunderstorm while here and according to the MIANMINS such a phenomena is always the prelude to a fight. This increased the tension and very few of the carriers were able to sleep that night.

The KARENMINS have a number of small hamlets consisting of two or three houses scattered around the ridges at the head of the TAWU as well as the main village. They garden over the THURWALD Range along the Sepik and some of their number were said to be in these gardens at the time. Enquiries were made concerning possible populations further down the TAWU and although the KARENMINS readily spoke of people further down the river they were not keen to guide the patrol down the river as they claimed it was five days walk. This is possibly the population on the AUGUST River near the Ambunti Sub-District boundary. They are not part of the MIANMIN tribe.

6. BOVARIPMIN. The BOVARIPMIN are a previously un-contacted group who were living on the middle section of the SAN River valley. They were reported to the previous patrol and were living along the Sepik in 1957. A group of fifteen BOVARIPMIN men came to meet the patrol soon after we had left the KARENMIN area and guided us to their hamlets. They were gaily dressed for the occasion, appeared pleased to see the patrol and were quite confident and friendly. The group is small and would not number more than 100.

7. URAPMIN. The URAPMIN were the last MIANMIN group contacted. The patrol was planned so that this would be the case. At the start of the patrol we passed within two days walk of their main hamlet. Although we had a fair idea of their location I was not aware that we had passed so close to them. Even so the patrol's movements would not have been changed had we known. If there was to be any hostility towards the patrol it was expected to come from the URAPMINS who had the most reason to oppose the Administration following the arrest of a large number of their men by a headman of this group. The instigator of the ATBALMIN massacre was a headman of this group. Consequently the previous patrol, in arresting those responsible, was concentrated in their area for some time.

It had been reasoned that the other MIANMIN groups would have been unhappy about joining the URAPMIN in any further dispute with the Government following the previous loss of prestige. Thus incident free contacts if not friendly were anticipated with the other groups and the plan was to surround the URAPMIN with a ring of their own people who had had a friendly contact with the patrol. This stratagem proved successful but even so there is now no reason to suspect that the patrol would have been received differently had we travelled in the reverse direction.

The URAPMIN, following the previous patrol, scattered widely. Reports from the area put them on the headwaters of the AUGUST and along the SEPIK. The whole group were not together at the time of this patrol but the majority had returned to their main gardening area in the SAN River valley and this was where the patrol found them. The patrol camped for two days on a ridge about fifty yards above their main village. The carriers were asked to be permitted to live in the ceremonial house during the stay but this offer was declined.

The two days spent with the URAPMIN were probably the most valuable of the whole patrol. Here we were able to assemble a fairly large group and talk to them. They were soon freely trading food in huge quantities and volunteering for medical treatment. They expressed their desire to avoid further dispute with the government. They are obviously a little tired of the

necessity to run away from patrols. This view was expressed more than once and they pointed out the huge garden which had been planted near the village as an indication of their peaceful intentions. They realize that patrols mean them no harm if they themselves have been peaceful. They were told that the Government was opposed to fighting by all people in the area and not only MIANMIN. It is possible that the MIANMIN were of the opinion that the Government was interested in MIANMIN crime and no one else's.

The URAPMIN have planted a huge garden near their village. It is one of the largest communal gardens I have ever seen. They had abundant taro for sale which was in size at least three times as big as that seen around Telefolmin.

A guide to take the patrol from the URAPMIN area to the UK River was difficult to obtain. Finally the headman and a small boy agreed to come. The guide at this stage was not necessary but I quietly insisted on one to show them that they would be quite safe with us and would be free to return. It was a difficult job right through the patrol to convince them that they were in no danger of arrest. We were constantly pointing out the differences in their last two patrols. One was apprehending murderers, the other apprehended no one because we had no reports of crime. This difference should be obvious to them and give them greater confidence in meeting future patrols.

The URAPMIN are closely associated with the KARENMIN group. They do not associate very much with the SOGAMIN although they were able to recruit SOGAMINS for the raid on the ATBALMIN.

POPULATION ESTIMATES.

The following estimates are very approximate only. It is difficult to know how many people avoided the patrol and to what extent the people have reassembled.

SOGAMIN	500-700
TIMELMIN	250-350
TELSEMIN	300-350
TELAMIN	200-300
KARENMIN	250-350
BOVIRIPMIN	50-100
URAPMIN	<u>250-350</u>
TOTALS	<u>1800-2500</u>

It will be quite some time before even a reasonably accurate estimate can be made.

AGRICULTURE.

Taro is the staple diet of all the MIANMIN groups. Food was in abundance at the time of the patrol. However the people do suffer from seasonal shortages. This is common in the whole Telefolmin area. The MIANMIN appear to be better off than the local people because of the greater variety of

substitute items available to them. The lower altitude of the area permits them to grow paw paw and pineapple and they also have access to sage on the middle MAY River. Meat rates high in the MIAMMIN diet. Wild pigs are numerous throughout the area and the MIAMMIN range over large tracts on their hunting expeditions. Their custom of drying the penis of the wild pigs and wearing it as an armlet gives an indication of the number of pigs consumed. Men without such armlets are quite rare. Men are only allowed to adorn themselves with the result of their own hunting. Some had armlets from shoulder to well below the elbow and had started on the other arm. Catfish are plentiful in the MAY (Iwar) River and in some of the smaller streams. Cassowaries, opossum and other small animals are plentiful. Many of the men wear fur skin helmets fashioned from opossum skins.

Food was traded freely with the patrol. Much more was available than required at most groups. The size was much superior to the taro of the Telefolmin area. Some of the police were noticed packing huge taro into their packs to bring back to Telefolmin to impress the locals.

The MIAMMIN follow a system of shifting agriculture which takes them far and wide because of the fragmented land system. Huge communal gardens were seen in most areas.

HEALTH.

Physically the MIAMMIN are a bigger, healthier looking people than the Telefolmin people. This can be attributed to better food supply and a far greater intake of protein.

The patrol was accompanied by a Native Medical Orderly who was kept very busy at most of the camps amongst the MIAMMIN. They are evidently aware of the wonders of penicillin and once we had made good contacts large numbers suffering from Yaws came forward for injections. The patrol was using penicillin at a much greater rate than had been anticipated. However we obtained a fresh supply from the Medical Assistant accompanying the May River patrol and were thus able to treat all Yaws cases which were brought to our notice. This disease appears to be quite widespread in the area. On revisiting areas we were able to see the successful results of some injections and this added much to the popularity of the patrol.

The Medical Assistant at Telefolmin was unable to leave the hospital for the long duration of this patrol but it is recommended that any future patrol should have a European Medical Assistant well equipped for an Anti-Yaws campaign.

Many large Tropical Ulcers were also seen. These people also were desirous of penicillin and it was quite impossible to convince them that one injection of penicillin would not effect a cure.

The health of the patrol party was in general good considering the conditions. Both officers suffered a rather severe bout of Malaria as did numerous carriers and most of the Highland police.

Four days out from Telefolmin one of the police gashed his foot with a tomhawk and was unable to continue. The wound was stitched and he was carried back to Telefolmin. One carrier went down with Pneumonia while we were still with the May River Patrol. He was sent back to Ambunti with the Medical Assistant and then flown back to Telefolmin.

TRADE.

Salt, beads, tambu and giri giri were the most popular items in that order. A tomahawk is the accepted price of a pig with the addition of a small knife and salt depending on size.

CARRIERS.

The bulk of the carrier force was recruited from the ELIPTAMIN area with a small number from all other areas around Telefolmin. The ELIPTAMIN were used because of their contacts with the MIANMINS. As I have said in other reports these people are excellent mountain carriers. As can be expected there are some who attempt to loaf and leave the heavy loads for the others but in general they do their job really well.

RATIONS.

The patrol started off with sufficient rations to feed the party which totalled over 100 for a period of 25 days. An extra four days rations were borrowed from the May River patrol. This had been arranged prior to departure. We were able to return a large quantity of this to store after being in the field 40 days. This indicates the large quantity of food available in the MIANMIN. However following patrols should not estimate on getting the same quantities as previous patrols have found food difficult to obtain in the area. The patrol was always in the position of having sufficient food if it became necessary to extend our stay in any area. An emergency two days supplies were cached at the FAR River but these were not required. They were recovered intact on the homeward journey. The food position throughout the patrol was good and caused us no embarrassment.

ROADS.

On leaving the ELIP River valley, roads as such, are non-existent. The tracks followed were mainly hunting trails and with the population small and widespread these trails are generally very indistinct and overgrown. As we were able to recruit guides from all the groups we were not at any stage lost for a route to follow however this did not decrease the bad walking conditions. The thick forest and rough mountains make walking arduous on any kind of track.

It was necessary to bridge numerous rivers as bridges with the exception of the swinging cane bridge over the May, were non existent.

CONCLUSION.

The MIANMIN have a rather savage reputation in the minds of all the people in the Telefolmin area. This reputation is no doubt justified but should not lead us to regard them as something different. Generally they are no different to any of the other small primitive groups contacted and brought under control throughout the Territory.

Possibly there are a number of difficulties encountered here that are not met with elsewhere but these are chiefly from the Administration side; distance, isolation, rough terrain, the unsuitability of the area for the establishment of a Post. The difficulties and differences are not in the people themselves therefore they should be treated the same as any other group being brought under control. The consolidation of the area will take a long time because of the difficulties mentioned.

The people themselves have shown friendliness and it is up to the Administration to take advantage of the situation as it now stands.

R. Aisbett

R. AISBETT.
a/Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE PORTABLE TRANSCEIVER A510.

The set, using the dipole aerial system was found to be ideal.

The set has a number of advantages for use in rough mountainous country. The most important being its compactness and light weight. The whole unit can be packed in a one man patrol box and is quite safe from damage and rough handling. This is most important in this type of terrain where articles which cannot be packed come in for a severe buffeting. The measured and marked aerial with details for lengths to be used with various frequencies is a great benefit and does away with haphazard guesswork in the erection of aeriels. The detailed instruction hand book which comes with the unit is a great help to the amateur operator.

The only weakness apparent in the unit is the strength of the aerial wire. The breaking strain is relatively low and great care is necessary when erecting the aerial between poles. This is not so obvious when suitable trees are available but when poles are used on steep ridges there is always the danger of a swaying pole snapping the wire. On a number of days we were unable to contact Telefolmin but it was found that this was caused on almost every occasion by the aeriels pulling out of the reeder during erection and was not a lapse in performance.

a. TRANSMISSION. The strength of our transmission was found to be strongest at distances between fifteen and forty miles with strength fading as we neared the receiving station. Even so the transmission was heard and understandable at a range of four miles.

A feature of the transmitter was that at approximately 2.30 one afternoon we were able to contact R.T.C. WEWAK over a distance of approximately 160 miles. R.T.C. advised that the signal was strong and clear. It is presumed conditions were good at the time but generally mid afternoon is not considered a good time for transmitting on the frequency used - 5090 K.C. The range achieved was far greater than the limits forecast in the handbook for key operation, let alone voice operation.

b. MICROPHONES. The microphone attached to the headset gave more efficient transmission than the one on the telephone hand set. This observation may be restricted to this particular unit but if similar observations were received from other units it could point to a slight defect in the hand set.

c. RECEPTION. The receiver functioned excellently. The locking device enables the set to be very finely tuned and eliminates "fiddling". Reception of Telefolmin was good under all kinds of conditions. R.T.C. WEWAK, VLF6 Port Moresby and Radio Australia were all received quite clearly.

d. BATTERY LIFE. One set of batteries lasted 21 days on an average of approximately fifteen minutes usage per day. After the 21 days the transmitter battery lost power. The receiver battery was still performing "as new" at this stage. The batteries are small and spare sets for long patrols present no carrying difficulties whatsoever.

The set has been used on a later patrol and gave similarly good performance. It appears ideal for patrol use.

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

6376	L/Cpl.	MARIAMBUN.	Patrol N.C.O. Sound and reliable. Organised detachment well. Has good command. Has good commonsense.
6554	Constable (now L/Cpl)	WALAMAIWAI	An excellent job. Can be trusted to do any task and works hard all the time. Promoted L/Cpl. on return of patrol. Well deserved.
3887	Constable	SANGONDI	Another good performance. Has improved remarkably in his willingness to work over last 12 months.
6067B	Constable	BISAMBI	Not outstanding but conscientious.
7403	Constable	KUSINOK	Excellent in all respects. A Telefolmin far above average. Now at N.C.O. School.
8979	Constable	MAI	Rather impetuous. Capable of working well under supervision.
8968	Constable	IARO	Does not impress. Inclined to be lazy.
9647	Constable	IMAS	Improved after being reprimanded Young, has ability to learn. Good man in swift flowing rivers
9034	Constable	JONTIPHIO	Totally unsuited to this type of work. Has few brains. Has speech affliction which must hamper his ability.
9433	Constable	MANDEKAI	A quiet reliable member. Is young with good potential.
9053	Constable	ARE	Boisterous type. Quite capable when under supervision.
8991	Constable	WASINAU	A local Telefolmin with little commonsense. Useful as interpreter.
9113	Constable	PIANCA	Average.
9006	Constable	HIGI	Quiet shy type, who is most reliable.
7308	Constable	IAVION	Accidently cut foot with tomshawk early in patrol and had to be carried back to base. Worked well for few days while with patrol. Good man in river work.

R. Albett

R. ALBETT.

s/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30/11/50 ✓
In Reply
Please Quote

No. Telefolmin No. 2
58/59-927

DISTRICT OFFICE
SERIK DISTRICT
WENAK

27th April, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDORU

TELEFOLMIN PATROL NO. 2

I have read the above mentioned
Patrol report with interest and it is
pleasing to note that the aims of the
Patrol were achieved.

No doubt the prompt action by
Mr. Aisbett in mounting the patrol prevented
any unpleasantness occurring between the
KAMFEGOLMIN and WOEEMIN groups.

A good patrol.

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

in.
ch. ht

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 1958-59. TELEFOLMIN SEPIK DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting Patrol. R.AISBETT. a/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled. KAMFEGOLMIN and WOKEMIN TRIBAL AREAS.- SOUTH OF HINDENBURG RANGE.

Area Last Patrolled. JUNE 1958.

Patrol Accompanied By.

European. MR. H. R. DICKINSON. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives.

R.P.&N.G.C.	
No. 2553 L/Cpl.	WALINGINGI
No. 6554 L/Cpl.	WALAMATWAI
No. 3887 Const.	SANGOMDI
No. 6067B "	BISAMBI
No. 7494 "	NATUM
No. 8979 "	MAI
No. 8991 "	WASINAU
No. 9006 "	NIGI
No. 9185 "	IARIF
No. 9433 "	HANDEKAI
No. 9647 "	IMAS
No. "	SAGI (Aitape Detachment)
N.M.O.	KAFU

INTERPRETER SUNEI

Duration of Patrol. 17/10/58 to 25/10/58

9 days.

Objects of Patrol.

1. INVESTIGATE RUMOUR OF ATTACK ON KAMFEGOLMIN GROUP BY WOKEMIN GROUP.
2. CONSOLIDATION.

Map Reference. EXTRACT FROM TELEFOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT MAP. 4 mile = 1 inch.

R. Aisbett
R.AISBETT.

a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

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No. 3887 Const.	SANGONDI
No. 6067B "	BISAMBI
No. 7494 "	MATUM
No. 8979 "	MAI
No. 8991 "	WASINAU
No. 9006 "	NIGI
No. 9185 "	IARIF
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Map Reference. EXTRACT FROM TELEFOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT MAP. 4 mile = 1 inch.

R. Aisebett
R.AISEBETT.
a/Assistant District Officer.

DIARY.

17-10-58.

Departed station 0815 and crossed SEPIK River by the BOGBELMIN bridge at 0945. Moved along main track to the URAMIN tribal area and spelled at the rest house at 1215. 1300 moved on across steep gullies. Summit of Mt. BAGAIUN-TIGIN (5500') reached 1450. Descended to ILAM River and followed upstream to OKBILAVIP (Lower Tifalmin) and camped at the rest house 1700. Purchased small quantity of native food.

18-10-58.

Departed OKBILAVIP 0655 and moved through TIFALMIN area and began climbing along the ILAM River valley. Began steep climb in forest country along the ALUK River a tributary of the ILAM. Spelled 0825 at 5500'. Began ascent of main range south of TIFALMIN and reached the summit 8400' at 1050. Descended through stunted forest and wild pandanus. Reached camp site of my patrol No. 6 of 1957-58 (7250') and made camp at 1425. Guard posted.

19-10-58.

TIFALMIN native who had originated rumours of fighting between KAMFEGOLMIN and WOKTIMIN ran away during the early morning. Broke camp 0650 and proceeded south west over rough broken country following track of my previous patrol. Crossed range at 7550' and moved on across heavily timbered ridges to Mt. BLENTIN. Made the steep descent from Mt. BLENTIN and then descended gradually to the KAM River. Crossed the KAM River and proceeded with caution towards SOBOLMOROVIP hamlet belonging to the WOKTIMIN people. Arrived at the hamlet at 1245 and made contact with three WOKTIMIN women. They tried to run away but were persuaded to remain. Other people were seen at a small hamlet on a high ridge about half a mile from the hamlet. Decided to camp near the hamlet and began to try to get other people to come to the camp. After about an hour, calling out a group of men came to the camp, WOKTIMINS. They denied that they had attacked the KAMFEGOLMIN and stated that the KAMFEGOLMIN were still camped on the shores of LAKE SOKLEANG and that they had not been harmed. However after talking with them they later admitted that there had been a discussion amongst the WOKTIMIN group and a raid on the KAMFEGOLMIN had been discussed. The group were given a severe warning as to the consequences of originating any fighting with the KAMFEGOLMIN. Strong guard posted.

20-10-58.

Broke camp 0700 and moved south west. Crossed BITEI creek and climbed eastern side of Mt. TAIP. Then began gradual climb along the side of a small range over a rough track made difficult by jagged limestone. Reached top at 0950 (5450'). Began steep descent. Reached KAMFEGOLMIN area and immediately noticed that the tracks leading to the village had been cleared and widened as a means of defence against attack. The two KAMFEGOLMIN men who had been with the patrol were given great welcome back by the KAMFEGOLMIN who turned out in full to welcome the patrol. The two men were thought to be dead and the patrol was doubly welcome for returning them safely. During afternoon checked census of KAMFEGOLMIN compiled originally on my previous patrol. The same number of people were found to be all present again. Endeavoured to investigate the cause of the threatened fight and warned KAMFEGOLMIN against using any violence toward the WOKTIMIN.

21-10-58.

Broke camp 0715 in misty rain and fog. Departed KAMPEGOLMIN area and returned over same track to WOKELMIN hamlet SOBOLMOROVIP, arriving 1130. Steady rain commenced and continued all afternoon. Made camp. A number of WOKELMINS visited camp. They were warned again of the consequences of attacking the KAMPEGOLMIN. Guard Posted.

22-10-58.

Departed SOBOLMOROVIP camp at 0700 - descended to and crossed KAM River - climbed ridge to WOKELMIN hamlet, KENABI 0735 (5100') which consists of 4 houses. Hamlet deserted - people said to be at main village BULTEMVIP. From top of this ridge a clear view obtained of the southern side of the STAR Mountains. Descended along a good track to the junction of the WIN and KAKIN Rivers and crossed at 0930 (4400') - began climbing ridge. Spelled 1010 (5100'). Moved on still climbing 1030. Top of ridge and BULTEMVIP village reached 1050 (5600'). This is main WOKELMIN settlement. House TAMBERAN and twelve houses. About 30 people - men, women and children in village when patrol arrived. Others in the area began to gather. Good quantity of food purchased. People friendly and obviously feeling guilty. Very few young men present - said to be attending FEGOLMIN initiation ceremony. Assembled a group of about fifty people and gave stern warning of consequences of attacking KAMPEGOLMIN group. Camped. Guard posted.

23-10-58.

Broke camp 0640 and with two WOKELMIN guides moved in a northerly direction around the rugged western end of the HINDENBURG Range - climbing steadily. Spelled 0745 (6300'). Moved on 0800 over spur running from main range. Crossed ILA River 0920 (5800') - spelled. Moved on 0935 through small deserted garden hamlet named AIYANGAVIP and then into a large new garden area. The area is WOKELMIN country and known generally as TAMONBEL. A well defined track seen here heading west towards the southern foothills of the STAR Mountains. People known as ABENKIAGHINS said to be about three days walk to the west along this track. WOKELMIN guides returned. Moved on climbing steadily north eastwards. Crossed AIYANG River 1010 and began to climb range. Spelled 1105 (7150'). Moved on 1130 across the spine of the range - spelled 1325 (7900') - the no water in area. Moved on and at 1400 made camp at the foot of the main divide between this area and Telefolmin valley. Water in small quantity in what appeared to be dry gully. Camped at 8000'. Night guard posted.

24-10-58.

Departed camp at 0645. Began immediately the climb over the last ridge to the top of the range. Top reached 0720 (8750'). Began long steep descent. At 0910 joined patrol's outward track (5950') - spelled. Moved on 0920 through BUIFOLMIN (Tifalmin) and arrived lower TIFALMIN rest house (OKBILAVIP) 1200. Camped. Light guard posted.

25-10-58.

Departed Lower TIPALMIN 0625 over track which had been cleared up very well while the patrol was on other side of range. Reached URAPMIN rest house 0915. People gathered to meet patrol. Gave instructions re road work and general work in villages. Departed URAPMIN 1000 along good wide cleared road to Sepik River. Crossed and spelled 1145. Moved on 1200 and arrived station 1330.

END OF DIARY.INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was the result of a rumour of an attack on the KAMPEGOLMIN group by the WOKEMIN group. The rumour originated from two KAMPEGOLMIN men who were making a trading visit to the TIPALMIN people. These two men with two men from an uncontacted group further south in PAPUA on their return journey to KAMPEGOLMIN met a TIPALMIN native returning to TIPALMIN after visiting the WOKEMINS. This TIPALMIN told the two KAMPEGOLMINS that the WOKEMINS were talking of attacking the KAMPEGOLMINS. The KAMPEGOLMINS and their companions proceeded towards the WOKEMIN area which they had to pass through before reaching the KAMPEGOLMIN area. From the ridge at Mt. BLENTIN they saw a group of WOKEMINS on the track and apparently the KAMPEGOLMINS were too frightened to proceed. Their two companions from further south went on and as has since been verified passed through the WOKEMIN area without being molested. On their way through the KAMPEGOLMIN area they informed the remainder of the KAMPEGOLMIN that their two menfolk had been "detained" by the WOKEMIN. The KAMPEGOLMIN, a small group, obviously living in terror of the larger WOKEMIN group immediately began to make preparations to defend themselves from an attack by the WOKEMIN which they considered imminent. They were also resigned to the idea that their two menfolk had been murdered by the WOKEMIN. Meanwhile the two KAMPEGOLMINS in question returned to TIPALMIN. The TIPALMINS brought them to the station with their story. The story which they told on arrival was much exaggerated but there was no way of deciding this without visiting the area. The two men produced an arrow which they said had been shot at them by the WOKEMIN and told of how they had seen all the KAMPEGOLMIN women in the captivity of the WOKEMINS and that all the KAMPEGOLMIN men had been murdered.

A strongly armed patrol was immediately formed and set out to investigate.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The KAMPEGOLMIN and WOKEMIN areas were last visited in June, 1958 by myself and C.F.C. Fenton. As

was described in that report all was peaceful in the area. Prior to Administration influence reaching the area the KAMPEGOLMIN, by far the smallest group in the area, were subject to attacks from most of their neighbours - including the WOKYIMIN. Even though there had been only two contacts with the KAMPEGOLMIN before this patrol they have come to regard the Administration as a protecting body. They have proved very helpful and friendly and have a right to expect protection from the Administration, especially as I have heard no reports of them being the aggressors in any of the previous fights.

When the patrol arrived the group was in mourning for the two men who were thought to have been killed. The arrival of these two men with the patrol brought about a great transformation. When the people realised the significance of their safe arrival they gathered around to help set up the camp and bring food. A pig was offered as thanks for the safe return of the two men.

They were told that any further threats of fighting were to be reported as quickly as possible. They were also warned that any fighting initiated by them would be harshly dealt with as well as the other groups.

It was interesting to see the preparations they had made to repel the threatened attack. All tracks leading to the village had been cleared to a width of about thirty yards as well as the area around the village. Previously the KAMPEGOLMIN had preferred to retire to the south rather than attempt to defend their village but it was evident that this time they were prepared to stay and defend themselves.

The patrol made the best contact so far with the WOKYIMIN group. Previously patrols have not been able to contact them in any great number due to their wandering garden and hunting habits. They were obviously keen to show friendly intentions and were no doubt feeling a little guilty about their part in the fight talk. I don't think there is any doubt that an attack on the KAMPEGOLMIN was in the talking stage before the patrol arrived and may have taken place had the two KAMPEGOLMIN men not been on the station side of them. They were quite impressed by the prompt arrival of the patrol and were given to understand they would get no sympathy if they did originate a fight in the future. They are fully aware of our success in dealing with other trouble spots around Telefolmin and were told they would be similarly dealt with. They appeared to be suitably impressed and it is to be hoped that they heed the warning. The younger men of the tribe were not in evidence and were said to be further to the east with the PEGOLMIN group attending a TAMBERAN ceremony. I would liked to have talked to the younger brigade as they no doubt are the potential troublemakers.

The main WOKYIMIN village is BULTEVIP and there are a number of lesser hamlets. Apparently the whole group gather at BULTEVIP for initiation and other ceremonies. Their garden areas extend far to the west towards the Netherlands Border. They have friendly contacts with a group known as ABLEMKIANGINS, to the west. These people are as yet uncontacted.

POPULATION.

The KAMFEGOLMIN census originally compiled in June, 1958 was checked. The figures remained practically the same. This confirms my previous opinion that this group is small and that all of them have been contacted. They are quite definite that there are no more of them. The number now recorded is 81.

No census has been compiled of the WOKELIMIN and it is impossible at this stage to get them together. Our previous estimate of 250 remains.

ROADS AND TERRAIN.

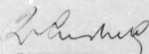
The patrol used the route via URAPMIN-TIFALMIN and then turned south over the HINDENBURG Range. The road as far as TIFALMIN is good. From then on the route follows small native tracks. The track over the Range is a very stiff climb and sharp dangerous descent.

Between WOKELIMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN the going is made difficult by the rough broken terrain and sharp limestone. Returning to the station through the WOKELIMIN area known as TAMONBIL the patrol made one camp at 8000' and crossed the Range at nearly 9000' along the south side of Mt. AIYANG. On the top of the Range there were two small heaps of leaves and twigs. These were the spots where two men had died because of the cold. The people who use the track place some leaves on the heap as they pass to form a kind of memorial to the dead men.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol prevented an attack on the KAMFEGOLMIN by the WOKELIMIN. The rather prompt appearance of the patrol should emphasise to the WOKELIMIN that any future indiscretion by them will not be ignored, nor go unpunished. This is important. They have been warned and strong action should be taken if the warning is ignored. While both groups are very small and more of a nuisance than anything else, the smaller group - the KAMFEGOLMIN - now look on us for protection and I think we are obliged to provide it for them. They have always been friendly towards us and by returning the two men whom they thought dead the patrol gave the Administration a lot of prestige.

The WOKELIMIN have had little contact with us. They are not a warlike people and should not prove very difficult to handle. They appear to regard the KAMFEGOLMIN as intruders into the area hence their hostility towards them. I do not think they want any part of a fight with the Government and as the patrol told them the Government would not tolerate fighting in the area I think they will remain peaceful.



R. ALBETT.
a/Assistant District
Officer.

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REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.&N.G.C.

No. 2553	L/Cpl.	WALINGINGI	Not a spectacular member but does a quiet efficient job.
No. 6554	L/Cpl.	WALAMAIWAI	Again proved invaluable. Has high sense of duty. Very suitable for further promotion.
No. 3887	Const.	SANGONDI	Reliable and sound job.
No. 6067B	Const.	BISAMBI	Quiet and reliable.
No. 7494	Const.	MATUM	Satisfactory. Young requires supervision.
No. 8979	Const.	MAI	Headstrong and boisterous but has commonsense and ability.
No. 8991	Const.	WASINAU	Works well under supervision Inclined to slack if left to himself.
No. 9006	Const.	NIGI	Good worker and reliable.
No. 9185	Const.	IARIF	Has potential for future. Has ability to do exactly as told.
No. 9433	Const.	MANDEKAI	Good conscientious worker.
No. 9647	Const.	IMAS	Young. Improving with experience. Requires explicit direction.
No.	Const.	SAGI (On loan from AITAPE)	Fitted in well and did all that was requested of him.

R. ALIBETTI.
s/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. TEL 3 of 1958-59

Patrol Conducted by R. Aisbett, A/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled TELEFOLMIN CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans H.R. Dickinson Cadet Patrol Officer.
P.C. Roche Medical Assistant.

Natives 5 members R.P.&N.G.C., 1 Interpreter
2 Medical Orderlies

Duration—From 19 11 58 to 27 11 58

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July 19 57

Medical July 19 57

Map Reference Telefolmin Sub-District Map extract.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Medical Inspection,
Consolidation.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

The District Officer
Seppia District
W. W. W. W.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 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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ulation Register

Area Patrolled TELEGRAMIN CENSUS
DIVISION

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL						FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out	AT WORK				STUDENTS						Males		Females				Pregnant	Number of child 5-14 in household	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F	M	
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3		3	3	3				1					5	20	4	18	1	17	2.3	16	17	19	20	76		
2	1	3	3	3				1		1			20	40	13	32	3	33	1.9	42	23	45	42	157		
2			4	4	1	1	2	4					17	52	13	40	3	43	2.0	38	34	53	44	176		
7			3	3	2	2	4						6	42	12	42		41	1.6	30	24	44	44	152		
1		1	1	1				1		3			10	28	7	17		18	1.7	15	9	30	21	80		
2			1	1						1			6	21	3	10		12	1.8	12	13	18	15	60		
	1	1											4	14	2	4		5	1.8	4	3	17	5	27		
2		2											3	17	4	6	1	7	1.9	8	5	19	7	39		
21	5	14	27		6			13	1	14			93	209	77	220	11	228		206	195	307	287	1058		

30-11-165.

XXXXXXXX
Konedobu.

23rd June, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERAKA.

TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1958/59.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report and your covering memorandum of 29th May, 1959, is acknowledged.

The report reflects a satisfactory native situation in the area in the vicinity of the station, and it is apparent that the influence of the two headmen NIPINIM and NEMSEP has contributed in no small way to way to this. I note that you are taking up the matter of their visiting other centres under separate correspondence; I consider that their request should receive every consideration, for the visits could have a beneficial effect in more ways than one.

The developing desire of these people for cash, satisfied to some extent by work on Government projects, is an interesting one.

I think that the recruitment of more local natives for the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary is a desirable move, and I see that the Assistant District Officer is corresponding with you separately about this.

This patrol was completed on 27th November, 1958, but the report was not forwarded from your Office until 29th May, 1959. This represents too long a delay, and I shall be glad to have your comments on the matter.

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

39/11/65 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote
No. TELEFOLMIN P.R.3/
1027

District Office,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

29th May, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL NO. 3 of 1958/59.

Mr. Aisbett has written a good report which is
informative.

It is pleasing to note the good native situation that
exists in the area and the good relations between the
Administration and the people.

I agree that NIFINIM and FEMSEP should be given the
opportunity to visit other centres. This will be made the
subject of separate correspondence.

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

C. G. Little
(C. G. LITTLER)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1958-59 TELEFOLMIN SERIK

Patrol Conducted By. R. Aisbett a/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled. Telefolmin Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by.

Europeans. H.R. Dickinson Cadet Patrol Officer.

P.C. Roche Medical Assistant.

Natives.

No 4137 CPI PAGU
NO 6481 Const. DEWARU
NO 3492 Const. DELEWAN
NO 8991 Const. WAGINAU
NO 7494 Const. MATUM.

Interpreter. SINSINAL

N.M.O.s AWARI
TINUMBAGANOK.

Duration of Patrol. 19-11-58 to 27-11-58.

9 Days.

Objects of Patrol

4. Census Revision.
2. Medical Inspection.
3. Consolidation.

Map Reference.

Map attached. Extract from Telefolmin Sub-District Map.

DIARY.

19-11-58.

Departed station 0800 and arrived KIALIKMIN (BROLINGAM and ANKAVIP hamlets) 0880. Census revised - Medical Inspection. Inspected roads and villages and gave instructions re cleaning area and disposal of rubbish. Returned station 1530.

20-11-58.

Departed station 1230 - arrived FERAMTIGIN 1300. Census revised - Medical Inspection. Roads and village inspected and instructions for general cleaning of area given. Returned station 1700.

21-11-58.

Departed station 0800 - proceeded to joint villages of TELEPOLIP and BOGALMIN. Census revised and Medical Inspection of two villages. Checked road work and left instructions for improving sanitation in village areas. Returned station 1530.

22-11-58.

Departed station 0830 - arrived KOBORINMIN village 0945. Census revised and Medical Inspection of KOBORINMIN. Village site subject to flooding with heavy rain. Village area muddy and unsatisfactory as a result. Chose nearby site for erection of new village. Inspected roads. Returned station 1430.

23-11-58.

Sunday observed.

24-11-58.

Departed station 0800 - arrived MISINMIN village 0930. Census revised and Medical Inspection. Returned station 1530.

25-11-58.

Departed station 0800 - arrived ATEMKIAKMIN village 1000. Revised census and Medical Inspection ATEMKIAKMIN. Revised census TIMKAMIN people at ATEMKIAKMIN. Gave instruction for improvement of roads and cleaning of village areas. Returned station 1630.

26-11-58.

Departed station 0900 and proceeded over ridges in direction of Sepik Gap. 1530 made camp in old garden below SEPRIALIKMIN village. Contacted SEPRIALIKMINS and arranged to visit village and conduct census following day.

27-11-58.

0700 climbed to small SEPRIALIKMIN village on top of steep ridge on eastern side of Sepik River Gap. Conducted first census since 1953 and Medical Inspection. Departed SEPRIALIKMIN 1000 and returned to station arriving 1630.

END OF DIARY.

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INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was of a routine nature with its main object the revising of the census and a medical inspection. As all these villages are relatively close to the station it is possible to visit them regularly without forming a patrol. Administration of these people takes this form rather than Administration by normal patrols.

It was necessary on only one occasion to camp away from the station. This was for the inspection of the small village of SEPKIALIKMIN which is 6 1/2 hours walk from the station and lies on a ridge overlooking the Sepik River Gap.

The patrol spent considerable time with the people of each village and discussions were held with the people on various subjects.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation in the villages around TELECOLMIN station is quite good. The people still look to the two headmen NIPINIM and FEMSEP to guide their actions in relation to the Administration. It is extremely fortunate that these two men are strongly pro-government. Both are energetic leaders and are keen to assist the Administration whenever called upon. Routine village work in their villages reflects their attitude. Villages are tidy and the roads in good order. The headmen of all villages have been encouraged to visit the station at least once a week to discuss any matters which may arise and to air any grievances or complaints which they or their people may have. They have been doing this and we are able to have a much closer contact with them because of it. Since the patrol I have endeavoured to visit the six villages near the station on a regular day each week and this also has proved quite successful as the majority of the people gather at the village. They live mainly in their gardens which though scattered around the Telecolmin valley are not so far distant as to cause hardship by congregating regularly at the village. The object of gathering the people regularly is to enable us to keep a closer watch from the health angle and to endeavour to develop some community feeling amongst the people. Each village is allotted a small communal project in the immediate vicinity of the village. It has been interesting to see them develop some pride in their villages and vie with each other to do the better job.

One of the main difficulties of Administration in the area is the relatively small population close to the station. After including the distant FERAMIN and WRAPMIN people the total population available within reasonable distance of the station is less than 2,000. This means that the numerous tasks arising at the station generally fall on the same shoulders.

Patrol carrying, station roads and building and airstrip construction require a large body of labour. The people cooperate willingly enough with the work required of them. They have a desire for cash which can only be fulfilled by Government work projects and this is probably the main reason for their prompt response whenever called for.

An interesting feature is their desire to handle money themselves. They have the alternative of payment in trade or cash and normally request cash which they straight away spend on practically the identical trade items at the Mission trade store.

These people worked for six months of this year on the Telerolmin airstrip project and surprised me with the pride which they took in the work. MIPINIM and PEMSEEP threw their weight right behind the project and the other headmen followed their lead. The two headmen who are now no longer young have requested that the Government send them on a visit to some of the bigger Territory centres. I think a trip to Wewak, Madang and Lae would be a fitting reward for their cooperation and would help to further spread knowledge of the Administration and European activities throughout this area.

Economically the prospects for these people must be as poor as any community in the Territory. The great bulk of the land in the area is poor quality and steep mountain ridges. The sparse population is adequate manifestation of this. Numerous attempts to grow station gardens have resulted in much labour with poor results.

The return of a number of men who worked a term as labourers for the Administration in Rabaul has emphasised the difference in their economic standing with other communities. The growing awareness of their difference could cause us problems in the future. The returned labourers all appear to have settled back into village life quite well. There is another group away at work at the moment. Numerous others volunteer to go away but it is felt that the number absent at the one time should be carefully controlled as the number of young men in the area is very small. A small figure of say twenty absent in rotation should satisfy the need for the present.

It is desired to enlist a few more young men into the Police Force. There are two local Policemen in the Telerolmin Detachment now and it is thought that they should be given the opportunity of service away from their own area. However some locals are needed in the detachment to assist in Administration of the outlying areas. This matter has been taken up in separate correspondence.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The information supplied by Mr. Neville a/A.D.O. in his report Tel.1 of 1957-58 under this heading adequately covers the subject.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Housing in the area is severely governed by the lack of good bush building materials. Houses are constructed of split timber walls, very feeble posts and roofed with wild Pandanus leaves. There is no sago leaf or kunai available and the pandanus leaf is of poor lasting quality which thus necessitates constant re-roofing and repairing. There is precious little bamboo hence the split timber walls. This type of building is general throughout the whole Telerolmin valley and neighbouring areas. The houses have floors raised two to three feet off the ground with a mud platform raised slightly above floor level as a fire place. Above the fire place there is a small platform constructed for the purpose of drying firewood. As could be expected the houses are constructed with the aim of combatting the cold weather. But even so the split timber walls are far from wind proof. Lining, obtained by using the bark of trees, is popular but not a general usage. This lack of good local building materials is a problem not often encountered.

Villages are arranged in a rectangular pattern consisting of two rows of houses, housing the women and children, with a larger type mens' house at one end and generally the headman's house at the opposite end. The area inside the rectangle and under and behind the houses is clay scraped clear of all growth.

Some men who have acquired some small amount of sophistication have built themselves houses out of the village rectangle and follow the style of houses built on the station. The lack of building materials curtails this trend and also the size of the houses.

Building is a slow progress. The custom is for a man and his close relatives to gather the materials and then the whole populace assists in the construction. If the system was reversed progress would be much faster.

KOBORENMIN village has been rebuilt on a drier, better drained site since the patrol. The heavy rainfall, numerous pigs and muddy clay do not lend themselves to clean villages but all villages had been cleaned and tidied for the patrol's inspection. I have found that the smaller garden hamlets which the people live in far more than the main village while being of a more haphazard arrangement are generally kept comparatively tidy and free of refuse.

REST HOUSES.

There are no rest houses in the area patrolled. The patrol camped away from the station on one night. This was on the occasion of inspecting SEPALIKMIN village. This group live quite separate from the remainder of the group. They are a small group, total population 39, and could not be reasonably expected to maintain a rest house, especially as they had not been visited since 1955. As none of the other villages are further than 2 hours walk from the station no rest houses are required.

ROADS.

Roads and tracks were all in good condition. It is possible to use either tractor or motor cycle on the roads connecting six of the villages with the station. Other villages have roads suitable for motor cycle but connection is hindered by steep vertical gullies which will necessitate much work to grade suitably. The people maintain three bridges over the Sepik. One below KOBORNMIN village connects with the track to the BEGOLMIN area south of the HIRDBURG range. One below BOGALMIN connects with the main route to the URAPMIN-TIPALMIN areas and one west of NISINMIN and ATEMNIARMIN also leads to the URAPMIN or ATBALMIN areas. All were in safe passable condition. There is no difficulty in keeping them maintained as the people require them for their own use and the Sepik is normally impassable otherwise.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Taro is the staple diet item. Sweet potato is slowly gaining more importance and increasing quantities of this item are to be found in all villages. Villages having gardening areas along the Sepik river are planting much

more of this food than has been the practise in the past. The quality of the taro grown compares unfavourably with other areas even throughout the Sub-District. Taro gardens are scattered in the gullies and along the sides of hills all around the valley. In this steep poor type mountain soil the people have a hard task to produce anything above their own normal requirements. The saleable surplus is very limited although at irregular intervals comparatively large quantities are brought to the station for sale. However there is no steady supply. The availability can be gauged on the Baptist Mission's attempt to feed their native personnel on locally grown food. They have a total of between 25 and 30 but frequently are forced to import rations. The people are encouraged to bring food to the station and are keen to do so but there is little chance of developing the supply of local food for station consumption, because of, the poor quality of the land, the small population and the distances over which food must be carried.

Although there is no great surplus of food there has at no stage during the year been any major shortage. Periodical shortages of the staple item occur but these are always carried over by greater use of other items. In this regard there is an ever increasing use of introduced items. Corn, pumpkin, tomatoes, beans, lettuce and other leaf vegetables are now in common use in all these villages. Seeds received from the Department of Agriculture are regularly distributed and keenly sought after. Peanuts have also been introduced - as a food item, not a cash crop.

Domestic pigs are plentiful. The pigs are a good strain as a result of the introduction of Berkshire pigs some years ago. The people place an extraordinarily high value on their pigs. Each individual pig in each litter is allocated by the owner, to a relative or friend to look after and by native custom if the custodian of the pig happens to lose the pig he is responsible to the owner even after he has been looking after the pig for years.

HEALTH.

Mr. P.C.Roche, Medical Assistant, accompanied the patrol and carried out an inspection in each village.

In this area the people have learnt the value of the hospital and avail themselves of the facilities offered. Infected sores are the main source of worry and the people suffer a relatively high amount of conjunctivitis.

It is still difficult to make the people realise the importance of reporting early to the hospital. Delay in reporting, especially with sickness in children, still results in deaths which could have been avoided.

There are two Aid Posts in the area and this is more than sufficient to cope with the normal needs.

Villages were clean for the patrol and every effort is being made to see that they remain so all the time. Instructions were given for the destruction of rubbish. This is being closely supervised but flies are a constant menace. Most of the villages are in the flatter swampy areas of the valley and drainage is a problem.

TABLE TOTAL PP 99 6 7 6 2 9 0 9 7 38

CENSUS.

The census was revised in all villages. Attendance at census was excellent in all villages. No significant trends in population were recorded. Past insistence on attendance has had the desired results and there was only one case of a deliberate avoidance of the census.

EDUCATION.

The Administration conducts a boarding school on the station. This is staffed by a European Officer and two native teachers. There are 22 children from the local villages attending this school. Constant attempts to encourage young girls to attend have failed. This is hard to understand as the pupils from local villages can all return to their villages at night.

The desire for education is developing but only slowly.

The Baptist Mission conducts a small school between KIALIKMIN and FERANTIGIN villages. With the establishment of the Administration school the Mission have vacated the formal Education field and are concentrating more on religious activities.

MISSIONS.

The Baptist Mission is the only denomination established in the Sub-District. They have concentrated on the local villages in the past. Mainly because they had been restricted to the station and nearby villages. They have a school which is concentrating on training Catechists for posting to other areas in the Sub-District. With the granting of permits for other areas and the establishment of two small airfields their activities will probably extend, with less concentration on these local villages. The Mission is accepted by the people as part of the European way of life.

R. AISBETT.
a/Assistant District Officer.

REPORT ON MEMBERS R.F.&N.G.C.

- No. 4137 CPL PAGU. An old reliable man. No longer suitable for arduous patrolling. Since retired.
- No. 6481. Const DEWARI. Reliable type. Quiet. No longer suited to bush work.
- No. 3492. Const. DELEWAN Has little if any initiative. Old. Has since retired.
- No. 8991. Const. WASINAU. A telefolmin who has shown marked improvement in the last 12 months.
- No. 7494. Const MATUM. Capable of doing good job. Requires firm discipline.
-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1958-59 TELEFOLMIN SEPIK

Patrol Conducted By. R.Aisbett a/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled. Telefolmin Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by.

Europeans. H.R.Dickinson Cadet Patrol Officer.
P.C.Roche Medical Assistant.

Natives.

No 4137 CPL PAGU
NO 6481 Const. DEWARI
NO 3492 Const. DELEWAN
NO 8991 Const. WASINAU
NO 7494 Const. MATUM.

Interpreter.

SINSINAL

H.M.O.s

AWARI
TINUMBAGANOK.

Duration of Patrol. 19-11-58 to 27-11-58.

9 Days.

Objects of Patrol

4. Census Revision.
2. Medical Inspection.
3. Consolidation.

Map Reference.

Map attached. Extract from Telefolmin
Sub-District Map.

DIARY.

19-11-58.

Departed station 0800 and arrived KIALIKMIN (DROLINGAM and ANKAVIF hamlets) 0880. Census revised - Medical Inspection. Inspected roads and villages and gave instructions re cleaning area and disposal of rubbish. Returned station 1530.

20-11-58.

Departed station 1230 - arrived FERMENTICIN 1300. Census revised - Medical Inspection. Roads and village inspected and instructions for general cleaning of area given. Returned station 1700.

21-11-58.

Departed station 0800 - proceeded to joint villages of TELEFOLIP and BOGALMIN. Census revised and Medical Inspection of two villages. Checked road work and left instructions for improving sanitation in village areas. Returned station 1530.

22-11-58.

Departed station 0830 - arrived KOBORINMIN village 0945. Census revised and Medical Inspection of KOBORINMIN. Village site subject to flooding with heavy rain. Village area mddy and unsatisfactory as a result. Chose nearby site for erection of new village. Inspected roads. Returned station 1430.

23-11-58.

Sunday observed.

24-11-58.

Departed station 0800 - arrived WISINMIN village 0930. Census revised and Medical Inspection. Returned station 1530.

25-11-58.

Departed station 0800 - arrived ATEMKIAKMIN village 1000. Revised census and Medical Inspection ATEMKIAKMIN. Revised census TIMEKAMIN people at ATEMKIAKMIN. Gave instruction for improvement of roads and cleaning of village areas. Returned station 1630.

26-11-58.

Departed station 0900 and proceeded over ridges in direction of Sepik Gap. 1530 made camp in old garden below SEPKIALIKMIN village. Contacted SEPKIALIKMINS and arranged to visit village and conduct census following day.

27-11-58.

0700 climbed to small SEPKIALIKMIN village on top of steep ridge on eastern side of Sepik River Gap. Conducted first census since 1953 and Medical Inspection. Departed SEPKIALIKMIN 1000 and returned to station arriving 1630.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was of a routine nature with its main object the revising of the census and a medical inspection. As all these villages are relatively close to the station it is possible to visit them regularly without forming a patrol. Administration of these people takes this form rather than Administration by normal patrols.

It was necessary on only one occasion to camp away from the station. This was for the inspection of the small village of SEPKIALIKMIN which is 6 1/2 hours walk from the station and lies on a ridge overlooking the Sepik River Gap.

The patrol spent considerable time with the people of each village and discussions were held with the people on various subjects.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation in the villages around TELEPOLMIN station is quite good. The people still look to the two headmen NIFININ and FEMSEP to guide their actions in relation to the Administration. It is extremely fortunate that these two men are strongly pro-government. Both are energetic leaders and are keen to assist the Administration whenever called upon. Routine village work in their villages reflects their attitude. Villages are tidy and the roads in good order. The headmen of all villages have been encouraged to visit the station at least once a week to discuss any matters which may arise and to air any grievances or complaints which they or their people may have. They have been doing this and we are able to have a much closer contact with them because of it. Since the patrol I have endeavoured to visit the six villages near the station on a regular day each week and this also has proved quite successful as the majority of the people gather at the village. They live mainly in their gardens which though scattered around the Telepolmin valley are not so far distant as to cause hardship by congregating regularly at the village. The object of gathering the people regularly is to enable us to keep a closer watch from the health angle and to endeavour to develop some community feeling amongst the people. Each village is allotted a small communal project in the immediate vicinity of the village. It has been interesting to see them develop some pride in their villages and vie with each other to do the better job.

One of the main difficulties of Administration in the area is the relatively small population close to the station. After including the distant FERAMIN and URAPMIN people the total population available within reasonable distance of the station is less than 2,000. This means that the numerous tasks arising at the station generally fall on the same shoulders.

Patrol carrying, station roads and building and airstrip construction require a large body of labour. The people cooperate willingly enough with the work required of them. They have a desire for cash which can only be fulfilled by Government work projects and this is probably the main reason for their prompt response whenever called for.

An interesting feature is their desire to handle money themselves. They have the alternative of payment in trade or cash and normally request cash which they straight away spend on practically the identical trade items at the Mission trade store.

These people worked for six months of this year on the Telefolmin a retrip project and surprised me with the pride which they took in the work. NIFINIM and FEMSEF threw their weight right behind the project and the other headmen followed their lead. The two headmen who are now no longer young have requested that the Government send them on a visit to some of the bigger Territory centres. I think a trip to Wewak, Madang and Lae would be a fitting reward for their cooperation and would help to further spread knowledge of the Administration and European activities throughout this area.

Economically the prospects for these people must be as poor as any community in the Territory. The great bulk of the land in the area is poor quality and steep mountain ridges. The sparse population is adequate man- ifestation of this. Numerous attempts to grow station gardens have resulted in much labour with poor results.

The return of a number of men who worked a term as labourers for the Administration in Rabaul has emphasised the difference in their economic standing with other commu- nities. The growing awareness of their difference could cause us problems in the future. The returned labourers all appear to have settled back into village life quite well. There is another group away at work at the moment. Numerous others volunteer to go away but it is felt that the number absent at the one time should be carefully controlled as the number of young men in the area is very small. A small figure of say twenty absent in rotation should satisfy the need for the present.

It is desired to enlist a few more young men into the Police Force. There are two local Policemen in the Telefolmin Detachment now and it is thought that they should be given the opportunity of service away from their own area. However some locals are needed in the detachment to assist in Administration of the outlying areas. This matter has been taken up in separate correspondence.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The information supplied by Mr. Neville a/A.D.O. in his report Tel.1 of 1957-58 under this heading adequately covers the subject.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Housing in the area is severely governed by the lack of good bush building materials. Houses are constructed of, split timber walls, very feeble posts and roofed with wild Pandanus leaves. There is no sago leaf or kunai available and the pandanus leaf is of poor lasting quality which thus necessitates constant re-roofing and repairing. There is precious little bamboo hence the split timber walls. This type of building is general throughout the whole Telefolmin valley and neighbouring areas. The houses have floors raised two to three feet off the ground with a mud platform raised slightly above floor level as a fire place. Above the fire place there is a small platform constructed for the purpose of drying firewood. As could be expected the houses are constructed with the aim of combatting the cold weather. But even so the split timber walls are far from wind proof. Lining, obtained by using the bark of trees, is popular but not a general usage. This lack of good local building materials is a problem not often encountered.

Villages are arranged in a rectangular pattern consisting of two rows of houses, housing the women and children, with a larger type men's house at one end and generally the headman's house at the opposite end. The area inside the rectangle and under and behind the houses is clay scraped clear of all growth.

Some men who have acquired some small amount of sophistication have built themselves houses out of the village rectangle and follow the style of houses built on the station. The lack of building materials curtails this trend and also the size of the houses.

Building is a slow progress. The custom is for a man and his close relatives to gather the materials and then the whole populace assists in the construction. If the system was reversed progress would be much faster.

KOBORENNIN village has been rebuilt on a drier, better drained site since the patrol. The heavy rainfall, numerous pigs and muddy clay do not lend themselves to clean villages but all villages had been cleaned and tidied for the patrol's inspection. I have found that the smaller garden hamlets which the people live in far more than the main village while being of a more haphazard arrangement are generally kept comparatively tidy and free of refuse.

REST HOUSES.

There are no rest houses in the area patrolled. The patrol camped away from the station on one night. This was on the occasion of inspecting SEPKIALIKMIN village. This group live quite separate from the remainder of the group. They are a small group, total population 39, and could not be reasonably expected to maintain a rest house, especially as they had not been visited since 1953. As none of the other villages are further than 2 hours walk from the station no rest houses are required.

ROADS.

Roads and tracks were all in good condition. It is possible to use either tractor or motor cycle on the roads connecting six of the villages with the station. Other villages have roads suitable for motor cycle but connection is hindered by steep vertical gullies which will necessitate much work to grade suitably. The people maintain three bridges over the Sepik. One below KOBORENNIN village connects with the track to the NEGOLMIN area south of the HINDENBURG Range. One below BOGALMIN connects with the main route to the URAPMIN-TIPALMIN area and one west of KISINMIN and ATEMKIAKMIN also leads to the URAPMIN or ATBALMIN areas. All were in safe passable condition. There is no difficulty in keeping them maintained as the people require them for their own use and the Sepik is normally impassable otherwise.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Taro is the staple diet item. Sweet potato is slowly gaining more importance and increasing quantities of this item are to be found in all villages. Villages having gardening areas along the Sepik river are planting much

more of this food than has been the practise in the past. The quality of the tare grown compares unfavourably with other areas even throughout the Sub-District. Tare gardens are scattered in the gullies and along the sides of hills all around the valley. In this steep poor type mountain soil the people have a hard task to produce anything above their own normal requirements. The saleable surplus is very limited although at irregular intervals comparatively large quantities are brought to the station for sale. However there is no steady supply. The availability can be gauged on the Baptist Mission's attempt to feed their native personnel on locally grown food. They have a total of between 25 and 30 but frequently are forced to import rations. The people are encouraged to bring food to the station and are keen to do so but there is little chance of developing the supply of local food for station consumption. because of, the poor quality of the land, the small population and the distances over which food must be carried.

Although there is no great surplus of food there has at no stage during the year been any major shortage. Periodical shortages of the staple item occur but these are always carried over by greater use of other items. In this regard there is an ever increasing use of introduced items. Corn, pumpkin, tomatoes, beans, lettuce and other leaf vegetables are now in common use in all these villages. Seeds received from the Department of Agriculture are regularly distributed and keenly sought after. Peanuts have also been introduced - as a food item, not a cash crop.

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HEALTH.

Mr. P.C. Roche, Medical Assistant, accompanied the patrol and carried out an inspection in each village.

In this area the people have learnt the value of the hospital and avail themselves of the facilities offered. Infected sores are the main source of worry and the people suffer a relatively high amount of conjunctivitis.

It is still difficult to make the people realise the importance of reporting early to the hospital. Delay in reporting, especially with sickness in children, still results in deaths which could have been avoided.

There are two Aid Posts in the area and this is more than sufficient to cope with the normal needs.

Villages were clean for the patrol and every effort is being made to see that they remain so all the time. Instructions were given for the destruction of rubbish. This is being closely supervised but flies are a constant menace. Most of the villages are in the flatter swampy area of the valley and drainage is a problem.

CENSUS.

The census was revised in all villages. Attendance at census was excellent in all villages. No significant trends in population were recorded. Past insistence on attendance has had the desired results and there was only one case of a deliberate avoidance of the census.

EDUCATION.

The Administration conducts a boarding school on the station. This is staffed by a European Officer and two native teachers. There are 20 children from the local villages attending this school. Constant attempts to encourage young girls to attend have failed. This is hard to understand as the pupils from local villages can all return to their villages at night.

The desire for education is developing but only slowly.

The Baptist Mission conducts a small school between KIALIWIN and FERANTIGN villages. With the establishment of the Administration school the Mission have vacated the formal Education field and are concentrating more on religious activities.

MISSIONS.

The Baptist Mission is the only denomination established in the Sub-District. They have concentrated on the local villages in the past. Mainly because they had been restricted to the station and nearby villages. They have a school which is concentrating on training Catechists for posting to other areas in the Sub-District. With the granting of permits for other areas and the establishment of two small airfields their activities will probably extend, with less concentration on these local villages. The Mission is accepted by the people as part of the European way of life.

R. A. Bennett
R. A. BENNETT.
s/Assistant District Officer.

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

- No. 37 CPL FAGU. An old reliable man. No longer suitable for arduous patrolling. Since retired.
- No. 5461. Const DEWARI. Reliable type. Quiet. No longer suited to bush work.
- No. 3492. Const. DELEWAN Has little if any initiative. Old. Has since retired.
- No. 8991. Const. WALINAU. A telefolmir who has shown marked improvement in the last 12 months.
- No. 7494. Const MATUM. Capable of doing good job. Requires firm discipline.
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SLEPIK Report No. TEL 4 of 1958-59

Patrol Conducted by R. AISBETT a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled WAKY PERAMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R. L. O'CONNELL CADET PATROL OFFICER
P. C. ROOPE MEDICAL ASSISTANT
Natives 6 Members R.P.&N.G.C. 2 Medical Orderlies
1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 24 / 2 / 19 59 to 28 / 2 / 19 59

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services APRIL / 19 58

Medical APRIL / 19 58

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Revise Census, Medical Inspection, Consolidation

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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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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Village Popul

Year 1968-69

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGR	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Female in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
FAMUKMIN.	26-2-59	2	1			2	1	2	1			1				5	6		
KIALIKMIN	25-2-59	1	4				1	1								4	8	4	2
OKSIMIN	27-2-59	7	4					2	3							1	5	1	
KOBORENMIN	27-2-59	10	5			2	1	3	1			1				1	1	2	4
		2014				2	4	5	5			1				11	20	7	6

Population Register

Area Patrolled FERAMIN

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Nursing Infants	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
				1	2	3	6					23	47	15	45	2	46	1.8	30	29	60	51	181
14	2			1	2	7	16					40	76	30	64	1	64	1.9	47	53	90	76	291
1		2	1	1		1	4					22	54	17	30	-	29	2.3	38	26	54	33	167
2	4											14	51	12	37	2	38	2.1	41	34	58	45	178
7	6	2	3	5		11	26					99	228	74	176	5	177	2.0	156	142	262	205	807

30-11-167

XXXXXXXX
Konedobu.
23rd June, 1959.

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

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1958/59.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report and your covering minute of 10th June, 1959, is acknowledged.

The patrol appears to have been a successful one, and the report reflects a sound native situation among these people occupying the eastern end of the Telefolmin Valley.

Mr. Aisbett is wise in making no attempt to induce the people to concentrate in central villages, particularly in view of the paucity of good garden land and the difficult terrain.

The new Aid Post at Kialiksin should prove an asset to the Census Division.

This short patrol was concluded on 28th February last, but the report has only reached Headquarters this month. Please ensure greater promptness in future.

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

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TERRITORY OF PAFUA & NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO.4 of 1958-59 TELEPOLMIN.

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Patrol Conducted By. R. AITSBETT. a/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled. PERAMIN CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied By. R.L.O'CONNELL Cadet Patrol Officer.
P.C. ROCHE Medical Assistant.
No. 7937 L/Cpl. GARI
No. 9034 Const. JONTIPHO
No. 8991 Const. WASINAU
No. 5053 Const. ARE
No. 9185 Const. IARIF
No. 9647 Const. IMAS
Interpreter TINDANIM
N.M.O. TINUMBAGANOK
N.M.O. ANDUARI

Duration of Patrol. 24-2-59 to 28-2-59.
5 days.

Objects of Patrol.
1. REVISE CENSUS.
2. MEDICAL INSPECTION.
3. CONSOLIDATION.

Map Reference. ATTACHED EXTRACT FROM TELEPOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT MAP.

DIARY.

24-2-59.

Departed station 1100 along good road which crosses SOL River gorge about 20 minutes walk from station. Bridge over SOL in good order. This end of Telefolmin valley is gardening land owned by the local Telefolmins. Arrived KIALIKMIN Rest house 3.30pm. Patrol camped and purchased food.

25-2-59.

Census revised KIALIKMIN which consists of SIMINTAVIP and AGINTIVIP hamlets. Medical examination by MR. ROOBE. Commenced gathering material for construction of small hospital aid post. Villages and roads inspected. Remained camped at KIALIKMIN rest house.

26-2-59.

Departed KIALIKMIN 0730 along a good graded track to the Sepik River. River running high, crossed on makeshift bridge of fallen trees. Onto PAMUMIN village 0830. Road and village area muddy due heavy overnight rain. Revised census and medical inspection. Talks with village people. Enlisted their aid in construction of aid post at KIALIKMIN. Returned KIALIKMIN rest house 3pm.

27-2-59.

Departed KIALIKMIN 0800 and proceeded along a well cared for road westwards to the villages of ROBOREMIN and OASIMIN arrived 0900. Census revised and medical inspection of the two villages. Returned KIALIKMIN 2pm.

28-2-59.

Completed construction of aid post and departed KIALIKMIN 1030am. Arrived station 2.30pm.

INTRODUCTION.

The PERAMIN people occupy the eastern end of the Telefolmin valley. The centrally situated Rest House at KIALIKMIN is three and an half hours walk from Telefolmin.

The group consists of five main villages four of which are on the northern side of the Sapix river and one, FAMUKMIN, on the southern side.

The patrol was a routine census and medical patrol. The people were most co-operative and anxious to please. This group have always proved friendly.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Just prior to the patrol a local Telefolmin native, SIMOISEP, with marriage connections in the PERAMIN area was convicted of spreading false reports in the area. The man had claimed to have great powers of being able to diagnose sickness which enabled him to point out the sorcerers in each village. He concentrated mainly on women and performed a form of ceremony over a bowl of water which contained numerous articles of strange power. The women were made to stand over this bowl while the "doctor" told the people of their vices and virtues. The matter was not reported until after a fight developed between some men in FAMUKMIN village over the prophecies. No serious harm resulted from the affair apart from three people suffering minor axe wounds. The matter was discussed with the people and they appeared convinced that they had been taken in by SIMOISEP who they now see was only trying to gain some influence and notoriety. The man is not popular in his own group and appears to be a rebel of small stature. However it emphasised the gullibility of the people and their great fear of sorcery.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration is good. They have supplied carriers for patrols and provided labour whenever required. The people appreciate the work of the Administration in spreading law and order as they can now move freely into most of the areas around them with little fear of being molested. This is most noticeable in greater movement and visiting to the OKSAPMIN to the east, and FEGOLMIN and INELAMIN to the south.

The people maintain their scattered gardening habits and unless called together for a census very few of them live in the central village. The position is quite understandable and no attempt whatsoever is made to force them to live in or even near the main villages. The people of FAMUKMIN in particular garden and live for at least half their time in an area known as O'PIMIN on the south side of the Hindenburg Range. This area is reached by an extremely hazardous descent of the southern slopes of the Hindenburg which indicates the difficulties faced by these people in finding suitable gardening land.

Improved cultivation methods could possibly lead to the people concentrating more in their home village areas. Until such time as we have sufficient staff to enable one Officer to concentrate solely on this type of work in the whole Telefolmin valley there is little chance of bringing the people permanently together to permit more intensive development.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

The type of house used by the FERAMIN is general in the Telefolmin area. Walled with split timber and raised two feet off the ground on sticks. The shortage of sunai and bamboo places severe limitation on the size and quality of the house.

The villages were all clean and tidy. This is normally done the day before the patrol arrives as the main body of the people are seldom in the village. Patrols are now concentrating on cleanliness and hygiene and as the writer has visited the area three times in the past twelve months some definite results are being obtained. The villages are all well sited and easy to drain. A most important factor because of the constant heavy rainfall. The garden hamlets in which the people spend most of their time are small one or two house settlements with undergrowth and bush normally growing right up to the steps.

REST HOUSES.

The Rest house at KIALIKMIN is the only one in the area and is all that is required. The house is maintained by all the people and is quite satisfactory for a patrol camped in the area for a week. All the villages are within an hours walk. An Aid Post was constructed alongside the rest house by the patrol. By concentrating the Administration activities in the one area it is hoped to make the rest house area a community centre for the whole group.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from Telefolmin to FERAMIN is a broad track and was in good condition. Because of the type of terrain the road requires constant maintenance. Sections have been graded. The SOL River Gorge remains the obstacle which prevents the road being conditioned to a light vehicular road.

The tracks between the five FERAMIN villages were in good order and are being maintained satisfactorily.

The swing bridge over the Sepik River near TANUKMIN village has been washed away together with much of the ground on which it had been based. The river was crossed on a series of fallen tree trunks. Bridging the Sepik in this location is quite a problem as the river is wide and there are no narrow rock sections as are encountered lower down in the Telefolmin valley.

The small population limits the work which can be carried out on roads and the main effort is concentrated on grading and widening walking tracks.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Taro is the staple food item. Sweet potato, pit pit, corn and bananas are also used extensively.

The people live in widely separated gardening areas and as a result it is difficult to actually view the state of their food position. There is no sign of food shortage but there is never any great surplus. Small gardens are cultivated near the main villages and utilized when the people are gathered in the villages. However there is not sufficient food in the immediate village surround to maintain the population for any length of time.

The people of OKSIMIN and KOBORINMIN village whose garden land is on the south side of the Sepik and along the NONG River Valley are able to bring small amounts to the station to trade. Because of their relatively close gardens these people are more closely settled.

Except for small patches of rich soil along the Sepik River the land is poor ridge slopes and not suitable for serious exploitation.

Pigs are the only domestic animal and are plentiful and well cared for.

Food purchased by the patrol was adequate but not over plentiful. As the people have to carry the food for themselves as well as what they sell, over long distances the supply is naturally limited.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by EMA Mr. Roche.

The patrol supervised the construction of a small Aid Post at HIALMIN, alongside the rest house. A Medical Orderly is now stationed at the Aid Post and with close supervision the post should help to increase the peoples awareness of the benefits of medicines and treatment. Up until now they have attended the hospital at Telefolmin when convenient. As with other groups in the area there is a tendency to wait until too late before seeking aid.

With the stationing of a Medical Orderly in the area who has been instructed to move around in the area it should be possible for us to receive word of any outbreaks of disease much faster than before.

There were a number of deaths from Dysentery in the area which is reported in sufficient time should normally be prevented. Similarly with Malaria the position can be improved with speedier treatment.

Mr. Roche reports that the children generally appear well nourished and in good condition. However I am of the opinion that a more intensive concentration on Infant Welfare would be ultimately much appreciated and a great benefit in the whole local Telefolmin area. This matter has been discussed with the Medical Assistant and will be taken further.

EDUCATION.

26 children from the FERAMIN attend the boarding school at Telefolmin. There are no village schools in the area. There is some reluctance on the part of parents to permit children to attend the school and it is noticed that a large proportion of them are children whose fathers have died after the child has been raised. Individually some of the people are keen to send their children to school but this does not apply generally.

MISSIONS.

The Baptist Missicnaries at Telefolmin have permits to enter the area but as yet have not been active. Within the next six months they hope to build a light aircraft strip near the Sepik River. During the last twelve months they have completed two small airstrips in other areas and it appears that they will now move their efforts to the FERAMIN area.

R. Aisbett

R. AISBETT.

a/Assistant District Officer.

Register

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.F.M.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

No. 7937	L/Corporal	GARI	New to the area. Capable type who should improve with experience.
No. 9034	Constable	JONTIPHO	Requires constant supervision.
No. 8991	"	WASINAU	Improving all the time. Has a lot of ability but inclined to be lazy.
No. 9053	"	ARE	Satisfactory. Tends to be excitable.
No. 9185	"	IARIF	Young, intelligent and reliable.
No. 9647	"	IMAS	Young. Work improving. Good potential.

R. Aisbett

R. AISBETT.

Assistant District Officer.

*District Office
Newak.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... SEPIK Report No. TEL 5 OF 1958/59

Patrol Conducted by..... R. AISCROFT A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled..... URAPMIN AND TIPALMIN TRIBAL AREAS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... P. J. PENTON CADET PATROL OFFICER

Natives..... 6 POLICE, 1 INTERPRETER, 1 MEDICAL ORDERLY

Duration—From..... 10 3 59/19..... to..... 16 3 59/19.....

Number of Days..... 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... MAY 58/19.....

Medical MAY 58/19.....

Map Reference..... Refer Telefolmin Sub-District Map.

Objects of Patrol..... REVISE CENSUS, MEDICAL INSPECTION, CONSOLIDATION.

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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

Year... 1958-59.

Village Popul

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATION			
		0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
URAPMIN.	11.3.59	5	6	1	2	1	1	2	2							2	3		
<u>TIFALMIN.</u>																			
OKSIP																			
AMINAHIP	14.3.59	2			1											1			1
KINATIM.	14.3.59	2	8						1									6	8
BUFKMIN.	18.3.59	3						2	2				1		1			4	3
		7	8		1			2	3				1		2			10	10

Population Register

Area Patrolled URAPMIN FALMIN

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Family Below 16		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	
		2								1		33	69	24	73	14	75	1.6	65	57	90	84	299
												13	25	3	25	5	25	2.0	25	17	28	27	97
												14	39	14	42	4	47	2.7	45	49	46	56	176
												23	66	17	53	10	60	2.2	64	45	70	61	240
												50	130	34	120	19	132		134	111	144	144	533

popul

MIC
In
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30-11-166.

XXXXXX
Kondobu.

23rd June, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1959/59.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report and your covering minute of 5th June, 1959 is acknowledged.

The improved native situation, particularly among the Tifalmin people, is very pleasing to note. The three recent patrols south of the Hindenburg Range appear to have had a beneficial effect. Mr. Aisbett's administration of the Sub-District has also without a doubt contributed considerably to the more confident and co-operative attitude now being displayed by these people at the western end of the Telefolmin Valley.

The response of the Tifalmin people when called on to construct the new Baptist Mission airstrip near the main rest house is a heartening sign.

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

22nd May, 1959.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1958-59 - TELEFOLMIN - SEPIK DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting Patrol. P. AINSBETT a/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled. URAPMIN and TIFALMIN TRIBAL AREAS.

Area Last Patrolled. ROUTINE PATROL 1958. (MAY)
VISITED 1958 (OCTOBER).

Patrol Accompanied By.

<u>European.</u>	Mr. P. J. FENTON Cadet Patrol Officer.
<u>Police.</u>	No. 2553 L/Cpl. WALINGINGI
	No. 8991 Const. WASINAU
	No. 9647 " IMAS
	No. 4225 " KUNI
	No. 9054 " JONTIPHIO
	No. 9445 " WARDU
	N.M.O. AWARI
	Interpreter SINSINAL

Duration of Patrol. 10-3-59 to 16-3-59
7 days.

Objects of Patrol.

- (1) CENSUS REVISION.
- (2) MEDICAL INSPECTION.
- (3) CONSOLIDATION.

DIARY.

10-3-59.

Departed station 0930. Spelled opposite bank of Sepik River 1045 - arrived URAPMIN 1330 - camped. Light guard posted.

11-3-59.

URAPMIN people lined and census revised. Medical check made and several persons sent to Telefolmin for hospitalization. Four court cases heard. Slight rain during morning. Hamlets inspected. Guard posted.

12-3-59.

Departed URAPMIN Rest house 0750 - arrived Lower TIFALMIN 1100 - camped. Inspected Mission airstrip under construction. People informed that patrol would move on to Upper TIFALMIN next morning and would return Saturday to revise census. Radio contact. Guard posted.

13-3-59.

Departed Lower TIFALMIN 0840 - arrived Upper TIFALMIN rest house 0845. People lined and set about cleaning up area and repairing rest house buildings. Census revised - attendance satisfactory. Food purchased. Radio contact maintained. Light guard posted. Pig purchased.

14-3-59.

People at work repairing rest house. Departed Upper TIFALMIN 1140 - arrived Lower TIFALMIN rest house 1145. Camped. Revised census.

15-3-59.

Lower TIFALMIN at work constructing new police barracks. Radio contact WEWAR and AMBUNTI. Hamlets inspected. Radio contact maintained Telefolmin. Light guard posted.

16-3-59.

Work on police barracks completed. Police searching for escaped prisoner. Departed Lower TIFALMIN 0945. On top Mt. BAGAIUNTIGIN 1120 - spelled - moved on 1125. Arrived URAPMIN rest house 1235. Departed URAPMIN 1345 - spelled Sepik River 1540. Moved on to station and arrived 1640.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

This report covers a visit by a/A.D.O. Aisbett and C.P.C. Penton to the URAPMIN and TIFALMIN people who live in the western end of the Telefolmin valley on the banks of the ILAM River, a tributary of the Sepik River.

The URAPMIN area is roughly a triangle made up by the Sepik on one side, the ILAM on the other and backed by the BEHRMANN. The TIFALMIN area is four hours walk further west. The TIFALMINS have a large area on either side of the steep ILAM valley and extend their hunting rights to the top of the HINDENBURG Range.

The URAPMIN group have had regular contact with the Administration since the establishment of Telefolmin. The contact with the TIFALMIN has been far less regular and this has been reflected in their attitude. However in the last twelve months the area has been visited three times and the census revised twice and on this occasion a much more confident approach was made to us which emphasises the need for constant patrolling of areas around this station.

Both areas are fairly close to the station. From Telefolmin to URAPMIN is four hours walking and a further four hours to TIFALMIN.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The attitude of the people in these two groups is improving greatly. This is seen in the almost one hundred percent attendance at census, less hesitance in visiting Telefolmin for medical treatment and an overall greater confidence in meeting Europeans especially on the part of the TIFALMIN.

The two groups are relatively close together but there is not a great deal of intercourse between them. The URAPMIN place their friendship more towards the western Telefolmin villages and the TIFALMIN have far greater contacts with the groups on the south side of the HINDENBURG Range and also the ATBALMINS to the north.

A small number of children from each group returned with the patrol to attend school. At first they were reluctant to come along but once the idea caught on they were quite happy.

URAPMIN.

The URAPMINS reside in six permanent villages. All these were visited and in reasonably good order as were all the roads in the Urupmin area.

On my previous patrol I reported some suspicion in these peoples' minds concerning the death of one of their headmen while visiting Telefolmin villages. Following the death the Urupmins blamed the Telefolmin people and refused to come near the station or the Telefolmin villages. This state of affairs now no longer exists and the Urupmin visit the station regularly and are on good friendly terms with the Telefolmins.

The Urupmin have six traditional headmen and one man, AMBOKASEP, who was previously an interpreter at Telefolmin, has taken on the role of spokesman for the group.

AMBOKASEP is strongly pro government and has done much to bring about close relations between his people and the Administration.

Groups of Urapin men are now working for periods of one month on the Telefolmin aerodrome. They appear quite pleased at the opportunity to earn some cash and generally the monthly change over group arrive unsolicited a week or so before the other group are paid off.

The group have no other opportunity of earning a cash income. Their gardens are a little toger from the station for them to be interested in bringing food for sale. The potential of the group for economic development is not good because of the poor soil and small arable quantity available to them.

TIFALMIN.

Over the past two years there has been a marked improvement in this area. The people now show little hesitation in meeting a patrol and census attendance and numbers have increased greatly as a result. Two men from the group were imprisoned - one for quite unnecessarily not attending the census and another for failing to obtain medical treatment for his children. Both matters had been more than adequately explained on my previous two visits and by previous patrols. No opposition whatsoever to this implementation of punishment was evident and indeed the people assisted in apprehending one of the men who ran away. It will be interesting to see the results of this action when the next patrol visits the area.

The Tifalmins are divided into three distinct groups and there is a marked difference between the groups. One group only, OKSIVIP, live in a big village. The other two groups live in small scattered hamlets. The OKSIVIP village is in very good condition when compared with the state of the hamlets of the other two groups.

The main Tifalmin rest house is situated near this village. The Baptist Mission has now completed the construction of a small airstrip near the rest house. When called on for work on the project the response by the Tifalmin people was excellent. The headman of OKBILAVIP, TONAGEN, became very interested in the work and it was largely through his efforts that the people stuck to the task and completed the work in very quick time.

The three tribal groups combined to do the work and this is particularly encouraging especially from the BUPILMIB group. This particular group have been somewhat difficult to handle in the past. While their small hamlets are fairly closely grouped at the western end of the valley they wander over a very large area. They have close contacts with the groups south of the Hindenburg range in PAPUA. In the past twelve months these groups have come much closer under the influence of Telefolmin following three patrols south of the range. This "closing" of the south side is thought to have much to do with the rapidly improving situation in the Tifalmin area. Previously when the south side of the range was virtually uncontacted we had no control over the movements of the Tifalmins in that direction. The Tifalmin are now fully aware that Administration influence has spread behind them and are a much more tractable group as a result.

There is still much to be desired in the field of health and hygiene but this can only be expected to improve gradually.

with the general improvement noted in the area it should now be possible for one man patrols to visit both the Urapmin and Tifalmin. This will allow much more frequent visits and should result in further improvement.

An important advance has been the recent granting of permits for the Baptist missionaries. This means that the Tifalmin and Urapmin are visited much more by Europeans. Irrespective of who the Europeans are in an area such as Telefolmin where the total European representation is limited to the small staff at the station any contact whatsoever with Europeans helps to break down the feeling of reserve and shyness which certainly exists.

ROADS AND BRIDGE.

The Urapmin maintain broad well made tracks throughout their area. There are two main routes into the area from Telefolmin. One crosses the Sepik River by a short span log bridge near the junction of the IIM River with the Sepik. This is the road most favoured by the Urapmin people as it goes through the hamlets and villages of the western local Telefolmins with whom the Urapmin have close ties. It is not as good or short a road as the second track which passes through the Telefolmin villages near the station before gradually descending to the Sepik south west of the station. From the Sepik this road follows a course over unshifting kamal covered ridges. This track could be made suitable for vehicles if it were not for the barrier imposed by the Sepik. The river has a steep 300ft. gorge which is far too wide to bridge and as the sides are almost vertical it is impossible to put a road down to the narrow bridge over the river itself.

Bridging of the Sepik for the two roads is comparatively simple as at both points the actual river passes between rock shelves which are only 25 feet apart.

The track from Urapmin to Tifalmin is also fairly easy walking. With greater contact the Tifalmin have been persuaded to clean the track and it is in good condition for most of the way, although parts were overgrown and muddy at the time of the patrol.

CENSUS.

Attendance at the census by both groups is now very satisfactory. A marked improvement has been shown over the last two years. The Urapmin census is now complete.

The Tifalmin, OKBIVIP village is now also remaining constant with no additional new names or duplications being noted. In the other two groups new names are still being recorded but it is unlikely that there are very many more outstanding.

VILLAGES AND REST HOUSES.

There is one central rest house for the six Urapmin villages. This has been rebuilt as a result of the patrol. The rest house is well situated and reasonably close to all the villages.

The Urapmin villages were as usual well cleaned up. They consist of a small rectangle of houses facing inwardly to a square. The square is easy to clean but the area adjacent is not all that could be desired. Instructions were given to clean the area behind the houses.

There are two rest houses in the Tifalmin area. One at OKSIVIP and one at BUFLIMIN. The OKSIVIP house is a very good structure and should serve for two more years. The BUFLIMIN rest house was reroofed while the patrol was in the area.

Unlike the Urapmins the Tifalmin with the exception of OKSIVIP do not live in villages but in widely scattered hamlets of three and four houses. OKSIVIP is quite a neat and clean village and the people are much more advanced than the hamlet dwellers of the other two groups.

AGRICULTURE.

Parts of the arable land in this end of the Telefolmin valley are far more fertile than that found around Telefolmin. It is noticeable that food gardens in the Urapmin are much closer together and villages more closely placed than is normal for other parts of the sub-district. The people are better off as to quality and quantity of food produced. In this area the amount of sweet potato is quite significant and forms a much greater part of the diet than in other areas around Telefolmin. Taro is the main diet item but not so much reliance is placed on it. A large variety of other foods are used, pumpkin, sweet corn, papaw, sugar cane and adibe leaves.

There was no sign of a food shortage and indeed these people seldom experience such a happening. Food was purchased in abundance for the patrol.

Pigs are plentiful in the Urapmin area, much more so than in the Tifalmin area.

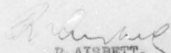
These people seldom bring food to the station for sale mainly because of the distances involved. The Baptist Mission hope to be able to purchase food for use at Telefolmin and fly it back when the airstrip at Tifalmin is serviceable.

HEALTH.

Twenty four people were brought back to the station for hospitalization. Most of these were for infected sores and wounds and scabies.

The Urapmin people make use of the hospital at Telefolmin on occasion, but the Tifalmin people are rarely seen seeking treatment.

An Aid Post would benefit the area and is now practical with the development of the airstrip at Tifalmin. This would enable adequate supervision which is essential in these areas.


R. AISBETT.
a/Assistant District Officer.

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

No. 2553	I/Corporal	WALINGINCI.	An older member of the detachment. Reliable but not spectacular.
No. 8994	Constable	WAMINAU	Continues to improve and work well.
No. 9647	Constable	IMAS	Another good job. Young and improving all the time.
No. 4225	Constable	KUNI	Station bugler not suited to patrolling.
No. 9034	Constable	JONTIPHIO	Needs constant supervision. Not reliable
No. 9445	Constable	WANDU	A poor type of policeman. Appears to have no ability to absorb instruction.

R. A. Bennett
R. A. BENNETT.
a/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOLMIN. SEPIK DISTRICT. Report No. Telefolmin. No.6/58-59.

Patrol Conducted by P.J. PENTON, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled ELIPTAMIN CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R.L. O'CONNELL, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 7 Police 1 Interpreter, 1 Medical Orderly,

22 Carriers.

Duration—From 24./3./1959. to 6./4./1959.

Number of Days 14.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12./3./1958.

Medical 12./3./1958.

Map Reference Map submitted based on Telefolmin Sub-District Map.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. Consolidation of Administration Influence 3. Contact Miarmin through the Komavip people and endeavour to obtain information regarding alleged Miarmin raid down May River.
4. Medical Check.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

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36-11-168

~~XXXXXXXX~~
KUNEDORU.

The District Officer,
Sopik District,
WEWAK.

25th June, 1959.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1958/1959.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report and your covering minute of 5th June, 1959 is acknowledged.

Mr. Fenton appears to have conducted a sound patrol, which should do much to consolidate Administration influence in an area demanding constant and intelligent contact. His report is well presented, and the accompanying maps are neat, and, as you have mentioned, very informative.

I agree with the comments you have made, particularly in regard to the weakening of a small patrol police detachment by despatching constables to locate women with tropical ulcers, and for similar purposes.

I doubt whether the enforcement of "the law to its full extent" will greatly help the Eliptamin people "to realize their folly" in not bringing their sick to Telefomin for medical treatment. No effort should be spared to encourage the full use of medical facilities provided by the Administration and by Missions, but much more will be achieved in this direction in the long run by the steady creation of a confidence in those facilities than by the use of the compulsion of the law.

Please keep me informed on the matter of the alleged Mianmin raid.

Robt.
A. Roberts
DIRECTOR.

R/S. 26/6/59. ✓
re Mianmin raid.

30/11/68 ✓

P.R.Tel No. 6/1059

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

5th June, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOLMIN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 58/59

I have the following comments to make.

1. Diary 30/3/59 - I do not approve of sending two policemen to locate three women with tropical ulcers and then conduct them to Telefolmin.

This area is not settled enough to have police out apprehending without European supervision.

2. Diary 6/4/59 - My remarks above also apply to the apprehension of KUTUPSEP.

3. This patrol had seven (7) police but on several occasions this number was reduced by sending members to Telefolmin on escort work or on apprehensions - this must have left a very weak patrol in an area where "there is still some small feeling of resentment towards the Government".

4. Health - On what grounds are we forcing these people to hospital?

5. Apart from remarks above, the patrol was well conducted. Mr. Fenton has made valuable contacts and appears to have thoroughly carried out the investigations into the alleged Mianmin raid.

6. An excellently presented report and supported by very informative maps.



G. G. Littler
(G. G. LITTLER)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

P.R.Tel.No.6/1060

MEMO/
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORU.

copy on 27/3/8

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1958/59

The above mentioned report herewith forwarded.

Reference the alleged Mianmin raid. The Officer-in-Charge May River is at present on patrol and will be visiting BUREMAI village and I will further advise after the completion of his patrol. Could I have 6 copies of the larger map sun printed, please.

Further advise enclosed

G. G. Littler
G. G. LITTLER - A/D.O.

11
MIG
2 F

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File:- 30/1 - 177.

Sub-District Office,
Telefolmin,
Sepik District,

18th. May, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

PATROL REPORT TEL 6 of 1958/59
MR. F.J.FENTON CPO.
MR. W.L.O'CONNELL CPO.

Three copies of the above report are enclosed.

After accompanying the Assistant District Officer on a number of patrols. This is the first patrol of which Mr. Fenton has been in charge in this Sub-District. He now has the ability and necessary experience to lead patrols to all parts of the Sub-District.

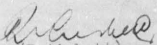
This report is well compiled and the patrol has been well carried out.

The "resentment" mentioned in para 2 on page 5 is naturally to be expected and is not cause for alarm. Generally, the report shows a satisfactory native situation.

The willingness of the MIAMMIN group to meet the patrol in ELIPTAMIN valley is further evidence of an improving attitude and the good relations which now exist between the ELIPTAMINS and MIAMMINS.

With reference to appendix A to the report, I shall be forwarding you a further report under separate cover.

This was Mr. O'Connell's second patrol from this station. He is gaining good experience in this type of country. His work is of a high standard.


(R. Aisbett)
s/Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
TELEFOLMIN,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

File. 30 - 1/163.

20th March, 1959.

Mr. P.J.FENTON,
CADET PATROL OFFICER,
TELEFOLMIN.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

As verbally arranged you will proceed on patrol to the ELIPTAMIN valley as soon as possible. The main objects of the patrol will be;

1. Make a complete census check of the ELIPTAMIN Census Division.
2. Please ensure full attendance. Absentees to be sent for and any dissenters to be brought to the Station and charged.
3. Have rest houses repaired or rebuilt if necessary.
4. Endeavour to contact MIANMIN through the KOMDAVIP people. DO NOT cross the PAK River. If contact made endeavour to obtain information regarding the alleged MIANMIN raid down the MAY River.
5. Inform all headmen in future to report ALL deaths in village immediately to Station.
6. Take 1 L/Corporal and 6 Constables plus supplies for three weeks.
7. Maintain guard at all villages and camps.
8. Medical check. All necessary patients to hospital.


R. AISBETT.

a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1958-59. TELEFOLMIN-SEPIK DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting Patrol. P.J.FENTON. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled. ELIPTAMIN VALLEY.

Area Last Patrolled. MARCH 1958.

Patrol Accompanied By.

European.

MR. R.L.O'CONNELL. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives.

R.P.&N.G.C.
No. 6554 L/Cpl. WALAMATWAI.

No. 8991 Const. WASINAU.

No. 9185 " IARIP.

No. 8979 " MAI.

No. 9647 " IMAS.

No. 9053 " ARE.

No. 9113 " PIANGA.

N.M.O. AWARE.

INTERPRETER. SUNEI.

Duration of Patrol.

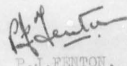
24/3/59 to 6/4/59
14 days.

Objects of Patrol.

1. Census Revision.
2. Consolidation of Administration Influence.
3. Contact MIANMINS through the KOMDAVIP people and endeavour to obtain information regarding alleged MIANMIN raid down MAY River.
4. Medical check.

Map Reference.

Map Attached.



P.J.FENTON.
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

The main object of this patrol was a complete census revision of the ELIPTAMIN area and the further consolidation of Administration influence. A successful effort was made to contact the MIANMIN through the KOMDAVIP people to obtain information regarding an alleged raid down the MAY river. A report on the information received is attached as Appendix A.

A period of twelve months had elapsed since the previous census but the Telefolmin-May River patrol of September, October 1958 passed through the area twice and regular visits are made by the Baptist Mission who have a light aircraft landing strip in the valley.

The ELIPTAMIN valley, which lies North of Telefolmin, is surrounded on three sides by mountains and on the fourth by the depression formed by the SEPIK River. It is bounded on the Northern side by the DONNER range, to the South by the MITTAG Mountains and a smaller range to the East links the DONNER and MITTAG ranges. The headwaters of the OM and ELIP Rivers are situated in this Eastern range. The OM flows East to form the STRICKLAND River and the ELIP bisects the valley and finally drops away to join the SEPIK. Apart from a few small areas at the South Eastern end of the ELIPTAMIN valley there is very little flat ground of any description. It is here that the Mission have constructed the airstrip.

DIARY.TUESDAY, March 24th.

Departed Telefolmin station 0825. Commenced steep ascent up MITTAG mountains. Reached top of range at 1010 (7750') Proceeded on to Timperley's old camp-site and spelled. Re-grouped line. Moved on at 1125 down boulder strewn ravine past landslide into ELIPTAMIN valley. One male and three females met on track on their way to station hospital. Arrived TERAPDAVIP rest house 1235 (4700) Camped. Headmen of TERAPDAVIP, KOBRAMIN and UTEMIGIN advised that census would be revised the following morning. Food purchased. Radio contact established with Telefolmin. Guard posted. Time on Track. 4 hr 10 mins. Walking Time. 2 hr 55 mins.

WEDNESDAY, March 25th.

Continuous rain during morning. Revised census of TERAPDAVIP, KOBRAMIN and UTEMIGIN villages at TERAPDAVIP rest house. Commenced work of re-roofing police barracks but had to be abandoned because of rain. Rain ceased during afternoon and work resumed. Rest house in fair condition. Medical check resulted in fifteen people being despatched to Telefolmin hospital with police escort. Inspected TERAPDAVIP and KOBRAMIN villages. Food purchased. Radio contact maintained with station. Guard posted.

THURSDAY, March 26th.

Headmen advised that patrol would return on Saturday to ensure that work on the police barracks was completed. Departed TERAPDAVIP 0745. Crossed ELIP River at junction of ELIP and ABUNG Rivers and climbed ridge to UTEMIGIN village. Arrived 0825 (4650') Track in good order although very muddy after recent heavy rain. Inspected village area. Clean. Moved on 0840 and arrived at ABUNKAMIN 0925 (4900') Rest house and other buildings in

(cont.)

(3)

reasonable condition. Revised census and held medical check. Seventeen people sent to Telefolmin for treatment. Inspected village. Area clean. Food purchased. Radio contact Telefolmin. Guard maintained. Time on Track. 1 hr 40 mins. Walking Time 1 hr 25 mins.

FRIDAY, March 27th.

Heavy rain during early morning. Departed ABUNKAMIN 0855. Crossed ABUNG River at 0900 (4350') and commenced steep ascent up ridge to AGUMDAVIP (4750'). Arrived 0920. A Vila kept village with latrines constructed for both sexes. Houses nearly all recently constructed as most of them were destroyed by fire during January of this year. Census revised. Attendance satisfactory. Three people absent at FU River and these were sent for and are to be brought to the patrol. Moved on at 1030 and arrived for medical treatment. Camped. Tracks well cleared but wet. BILTAVIP and TAGATEMIGIN census held. Several people absent at NINA and PAK Rivers. These were sent for and are to be brought to Telefolmin to be charged. One person with large tropical ulcer sent to hospital for treatment. BILTAVIP village inspected. Food purchased. Radio contact Telefolmin. Guard posted. Time on Track. 2 hr 5 mins. Walking Time. 55mins.

SATURDAY, March 28th.

Departed TAGATEMIGIN 0810. Crossed ELIP and ABUNG Rivers and commenced climb to TERAPDAVIP rest house. Roof of police barracks had been completed. Moved on and arrived ELIPAMIN airstrip 0910. Spelled. On at 0925 and reached BOLVIL rest house 1010 (4800') Camped. BOLVIL and APOGAVIP census revised during afternoon. Attendance very good. Eleven people to Telefolmin for medical treatment. Food purchased. Radio contact with station. Guard posted. Time on Track. 2 hrs. Walking Time 1 hr 45 mins.

SUNDAY, March 29th.

Camped. Pig purchased during morning. Inspected APOGAVIP village and everything found in order. Food purchased. Radio contact maintained. Guard posted.

MONDAY, March 30th.

Broke camp 0810. Passed through BOLVIL at 0820. Area clean. Arrived KOMDAVIP 0930 (4900'). Camped. Patrol met by headman and four MIANMINS who had been sent for to question regarding alleged raid on the MAY River. Road clear and in good condition. Census revised. Attendance satisfactory. Seven people absent at PAK River sent for and are to be brought to the station to be charged. Medical check made and twenty persons forwarded to station for treatment. Headmen instructed to set about repairing rest house and police barracks. Patrol advised that three women with tropical ulcers had been hidden from the census at ABUNKAMIN. Two policemen departed to locate the persons concerned and conduct them to Telefolmin. Food purchased. Radio contact with station. Guard posted. Time on Track. 1 hr 20 mins. Walking Time 1 hr 20 mins.

TUESDAY, March 31st.

Camped KOMDAVIP. Village inspected. Not satisfactory. All available labour at work repairing rest house, police barracks and cleaning village. MIANMINS questioned. Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard maintained.

WEDNESDAY, April 1st.

Departed KOMDAVIP 0800. Arrived MISIMMIS (cont.)

(4)

rest house, situated on high ridge, at 0900. Road good. Census revised. Attendance good as only one person absent. This man absconded during the previous census and received a two months sentence. Patrol advised of his whereabouts and he will be picked up on the way to OFEKAMIN. Supervised construction of new rest house, police barracks etc. Absentees from TAGARENTIGIN census were brought to the camp during the afternoon and taken in charge. Food purchased, Radio contact Telefolmin. Guard posted. Time on Track. 1 hr Walking Time 1 hr.

THURSDAY, April 2nd.

Camped MISINMIN. Overcast and raining in the morning. People at work on construction of new buildings. Pig purchased. Radio contact. Guard posted.

FRIDAY, April 3rd.

Camped MISINMIN. Continued work on rest house and police barracks. M.A.S. aircraft sighted 0945 en route Telefolmin. M.A.F. Cessna landed ELIPTAMIN airstrip 1240. Returned Telefolmin 1515. KOMDAVIP people arrived with food during afternoon. Radio Contact maintained. Guard posted.

SATURDAY, April 4th.

Camped MISINMIN. Completed work on new rest house etc. Policeman arrived at 1500 from Telefolmin with mail. Intend sending him back to the station in the morning with two prisoners. Radio contact. Guard posted.

SUNDAY, April 5th.

Policeman left for Telefolmin with prisoners. Patrol departed MISINMIN 0750. Arrived INANTIGIN 0855. (5400'). Road in good order although very steep in places. People from both INANTIGIN and IUATIGIN awaiting patrol at rest house. Census revised. Attendance good. One man to be taken to station and charged for hiding his wife from patrol because of illness. Two persons from IUATIGIN and six from INANTIGIN sent to Telefolmin for medical treatment. INANTIGIN village inspected during afternoon. Area clean. Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard maintained. Time on Track. 1 hr 5 mins. Walking Time 1 hr 5 mins.

MONDAY, April 6th.

Two policemen departed early to apprehend the MISINMIN absentee, KUTUPSEP, who is said to be hiding in an OFEKAMIN garden. Broke camp 0740. Commenced steep ascent up Northern side of MITTAG Range. On top of Mt. INFALTIGIN 0945 (5600'). Spelled. Moved on 0930 descending down Telefolmin side of range towards OFEKAMIN. Inspected OFEKAMIN hamlets of TARANFOLIP and DAGALAVIP. Area not very clean and tracks overgrown. Arrived rest house 1040 (5300'). Census revised. Attendance good. Ten patients to be taken to hospital. Headman also taken to station to answer for condition of roads and villages. Moved on 1120. Descended to cross OFEK River and began climbing heavily timbered ridge. Top reached at 1205 (5650') and patrol in sight of station. Proceeded South East along valley over grass covered ridges. Arrived Telefolmin 1305. KUTUPSEP captured and brought in at 2130.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The ELIPTAMIN people's attitude towards the Administration is definitely improving all the time but we still have a long way to go before we gain the full extent of co-operation and confidence that the Government expects. They are now at the stage where constant patrolling is the only means of attaining the above aims. This is necessary to keep the people aware of the Government's policy and to enforce obedience of primary statutory orders such as census attendance, reporting sickness and deaths etc. Evidence of the ELIPS growing co-operation can be observed in the state of their villages, roads and rest houses. Even though it was obvious that an extra amount of effort had been expended in cleaning up operations, upon receiving news of the advent of the patrol, it was quite apparent that a fair amount of regular work is being maintained, except in isolated cases.

In some of the villages, where quite a few miles are absent in gaol for the murders of a few years back, I received the impression that there is still some small feeling of resentment towards the Government. However, this will only be alleviated upon the return of these men from prison. It will be interesting to see how they will adjust themselves to village life again and to what extent their return will influence the community.

The widely scattered gardening areas cultivated by the ELIPTAMIN hampers efficient administration of the area. At any one time almost half of the total population are absent at distant garden settlements of up to six days walk from the ELIPTAMIN valley. These gardens are situated in the PAK, FU, OM, KWEP and NINA River areas and it is safe to assume that there are many people, who live constantly at these garden sites and have never presented themselves at a census. Due to this practice of widespread cultivation methods relatively good contact is obtained through several of the ELIPTAMIN groups with the outlying population to the Northwest, North and Northeast of the Sub-District.

The KOMDAVIP people garden with the closer Mianmin sub-tribes on the PAK River and future patrols to the Northeast would be able to make contact through the ABUNKAMIN people with known population centres such as DURANMIN and AKIAKMIN, which have not yet been contacted.

During 1958 a line of 30 labourers, many of them ELIPTAMINS, returned home after having completed a period of agreement labour with the Department of Forests at Keravat. Their return seems to have made little difference to the people although they now have a wider knowledge of the Administration and Europeans outside of Telefolmin. Some of these men returned with a knowledge of Pidgin and it was noticed that they are gradually becoming the spokesmen for their particular group.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.TARAPDAVIP.

Situated near the TOL River on the Northern foothills of the MITTAG Mountains. Rest house in a satisfactory condition but the police barracks had to be repaired.

Headman. - The traditional headman is in gaol at Wewak for participation in the murder of Cadet Patrol Officer Harris. AGRENSEP, a Government appointed headman died during 1958 and the group is now without a leader. A young man, MINIMASEP, who speaks Pidgin acted as spokesman. I declined to appoint a successor to AGRENSEP as in the past Government appointees have not proved satisfactory. However,

Encouraged the people to select a headman of their own choice in the same future.

Population. - 99

Attendance at census was good

YENHAIN.

Village situated in Eastern end of the SHIPPAN valley at the headwaters of the SHIP River.

Headman. - KUNLESSINGON. Old and apathetic.

Population. - 147

Attendance at census good.

YENHAIN.

Situated on a wide ridge between the HUI and SHIP Rivers. Also have garden settlements along the SHIP River.

Headman. - INDEHENGIN. Has no love of the administration.

Population. - 82

Attendance at census good.

ABUNKAIN.

Located near the headwaters of the SHIP River. People garden along the SHIP, HUI and SHIP Rivers.

Headman. - DEHENGIN. Too old to have any interest.

Population. - 148

Attendance at census satisfactory.

AGUNTAVIP.

Located on the Southern slopes of the DONNER range. Have gardens along the PAK, FU, CH and KWAP Rivers.

Headman. - KALPAGENGIN. Useless.

Population. - 90

Attendance at census satisfactory.

BILAVIP.

Also situated on the Southern slopes of the DONNER range.

Headman. - TOMAHAWK. No.1. Worse than useless.

DESONGENGIN. No.2. A young man whose father was No.2 Headman before him. Energetic and co-operative. Appears to have taken charge of the group as TOMAHAWK is just not interested.

Population. - 99

Attendance at census very good.

TIGATPENGIN.

Located between BILAVIP and AGUNTAVIP on the Southern slopes of the DONNER range. Large garden settlements along the PAK River.

Headman. - UNIBENGIN. A significant old fellow who co-operates with the Government to the best of his ability.

Population. - 123

Attendance at census satisfactory.

KPOGAVIP.

Found on the Southern side of the valley near

TARAPDAVIP. They garden within the valley along the ELIP River.

Headman. - DUGAI-IMNOK. Very co-operative.
Accompanied the patrol.
Population. - 94

Attendance at census was very good.

BOLVIL.

Consists of three hamlets situated on the Northern slopes of the MITTAG Mountains. The BOLVIL and AFOGAVIP people combined to build a new rest house and police barracks in a central position between the two villages. The rest house is not very well constructed but as it was encouraging to see a group effort such as this, and the community was evidently quite proud of their achievement, no alterations were made. However, a new building may have to be constructed next patrol.

Headmen. - BUKATOLENGIM. No.1 Both co-operative
KUBELENGIM. No.2 and willing.

Population. - 160

Attendance at census very good.

KOMDAVIP.

Four hamlets, FAKMOVIP, TEROPTIGIN, ABALAVIP and KOMDAVIP on the Northern slopes of the MITTAG Mountains. The Komdaviip hamlet has been shifted approximately a quarter of a mile further up the ridge from the old site because of a number of successive deaths. A large number of the people live in garden settlements which stretch from the ELIP valley to the FAK and Kwu Rivers.

Headmen. - IFROWENGIM. No.1

TINBILENGIM. No.2

Not very impressive - inclined to be diffident and do not have much control.

Population. - 295

Attendance at census good.

MISINMIN.

Consists of two hamlets situated on the Northern slopes of MITTAG range. New rest house, police barracks and accompanying buildings constructed. This had been commenced by the previous patrol but had not been completed after the patrol moved on. This time the patrol camped at MISINMIN until the work had been completed.

Headman. - KABENGIM. A Government appointee. Has no power or control. His word often ignored by the people.

Population. - 132

Attendance at census very good.

INANTIGIN.

Two small hamlets situated on ridges above the ATEM River. Rest house and other buildings in excellent condition. It is built on an old village site at an altitude of 5400' and has a commanding view to the West where the ELIP River joins the SEEIK.

Headmen. - NOVENGAL. No.1. Old and dis-interested

and co-operative. TICINTAGANENGIM. No.2. Influential

Population. - 96

Attendance at census very good.

IVATIGN.

Situated on a high ridge at the Northern end of the MITTAC Mountains. Gardens located along the ELIP and BUGAN Rivers.

Headman. - MIAMTALENG. Regarded as a powerful leader within the community. Spent some time in prison for participation in the murder of Patrol Officer Zarka. Co-operative.

Population. - 51

Attendance at census very good.

OFEFAMIN.

Consists of two hamlets and a number of garden settlements along the OREK River on the Telefolin side of the MITTAC MOUNTAINS.

Headman. - ESEP. Does not appear to have much control over his people.

Population. - 80

Attendance at census good.

ROADS.

The patrol proceeded into the ELIPTAMIN valley via a track running over the Eastern end of the MITTAC range, crossing over the top at a height of 7750'. This is an exceptionally strenuous climb over tangled tree roots, rocks etc., and nothing much can be done to improve it. The descent into Eliptamin follows the bed of the TOL River and is made up of loose shale and stone. This section is subject to frequent landslides. The main track which runs Northwest along the Telefolin valley and then climbs steeply up the side of Mt. INFALITIGN (5600') is in good condition except for the last few hundred feet to the summit of the mountain which is too steep to make any attempt at grading it.

The internal tracks in the area were well cleared and it was apparent that in most cases fairly regular maintenance is carried out. The valley is made up of a series of ridges which run from the ranges bordering each side down to the ELIP River. Each village is generally situated on top of one of these ridges and the construction of properly graded roads from place to place is hampered by the many steep ascents and descents.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by an N.M.O. who treated minor wounds and disorders at each village. Any other cases which could not be dealt with were ordered to the station hospital.

The ELIPTAMIN people are still reluctant to send their sick into Telefolin for treatment and it is high time that they were made to realize their folly by enforcing the law to its full extent. There is no excuse for people who do not appear for treatment as the area is only a matter of four or five hours walk from the hospital. When word of the impending patrol was received there was a general exodus of patients to the station and many more were sent in for treatment.

Each village was addressed on the importance of dispatching all sick people to the hospital as soon as possible and of reporting all deaths in the area. The consequences for any person found disobeying these orders

It is more important to visit villages and encourage them to work etc.

were stressed and it is to be hoped that the situation may now improve.

The general health of the people in the area is good and there were no reports of any outbreaks of disease or epidemics.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Only the people of IUATIGIN, INANTIGIN, BOLVIL and APOGAVIP garden wholly in the ELIPTAMIN valley, the remainder of the villages having garden settlements on the PAK, T, KWEP, OM and NINA Rivers. Taro is the staple diet and other items such as Pit-Pit, Sweet Potato, Leaves and Sugar Cane are grown. There is also a plentiful supply of such introduced foods as Paw-Paw, Bananas, Sweet corn, Pumpkin and Tomato.

Now that the Baptist Mission have completed the ELIPTAMIN airstrip they make a regular fortnightly flight to the area and usually purchase up to 500 lbs of native foodstuffs from the locals and fly it back to Telefolmin for their own use.

The ELIPTAMINS have large numbers of domestic pigs, most of which are usually kept in the garden areas. It is interesting to note that these people have a system whereby, if they have too many pigs to look after at the one time, they may send them to another village to be cared for. It may not necessarily be a village in their own area and if a person has friends in such areas as URAPMIN, FERAMIN and TELEFOLMIN he may send his animals there. When the pig is eventually taken back by its owner to be eaten the person or persons who have cared for it share in the feast.

CENSUS.

Details of the census statistics are attached to this report. Total population of the area patrolled is 1696 compared to 1710 for 1958. Deaths exceeded births by 9 and there were 5 more migrations out than migrations in.

Generally census attendance was very good with only a few absentees at the PAK and NINA River gardening areas. Instructions were given that these people be brought to Telefolmin, and at the time of writing they have all appeared and have been dealt with accordingly. It is heartening to note that these people are at last taking notice of the Government's insistence of maximum census attendance wherever possible.

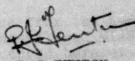
MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The Baptist Missionaries stationed at Telefolmin hold restricted area permits for the ELIPTAMIN valley. During 1958 they completed a light aircraft airstrip in the South Eastern end of the valley and now conduct regular fortnightly flights to the area to further their literacy programme and to purchase native foods.

They have several locally trained mission natives in the area, with their headquarters at the airstrip and these conduct a small school in the vernacular language only. A total of 14 young boys from ELIPTAMIN attend the Administration school at Telefolmin.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol spent a period of 14 days in the field and successfully carried out all instructions given by the Assistant District Officer. The patrol was without incident.



P. J. FENTON.
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON INFORMATION RECEIVED REGARDING ALLEGED
MIANMIN RAID ON "GSUWANA" VILLAGE, MAY RIVER AREA.

The attached copies of the following correspondence refers:- AMB.14-1/425; WEW.14-1/793; TEL.14-1/148. It is suggested that Telefolmin Patrol Report No.1 of 1958-59 be read in conjunction with this report.

On receipt of advice from the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti, concerning the alleged MIANMIN raid, enquiries were immediately commenced here at Telefolmin in an effort to substantiate the matter.

The KOMDAVIP people, of the ELIPTAMIN valley, have extensive gardens along the FAK River which is the Southern boundary of the MIANMIN area. Here they garden peacefully with the closer MIANMIN groups of TIMELMIN and SOGAMIN. Word was sent to the MIANMIN via these KOMDAVIP requesting that the headmen of the TIMELMIN and SOGAMIN people proceed to KOMDAVIP village in the ELIPTAMIN valley and await this patrol which was making a routine visit. These two MIANMIN headmen accompanied the Telefolmin-May River patrol of last year as guides, and, when they learned that they had nothing to fear from the Administration, gained complete confidence and were found to be quite trustworthy. It was presumed that these two men, if they had nothing new to fear, would readily agree to meet our patrol as requested. The TIMELMIN area is four day's walk from Telefolmin and the SOGAMIN five.

On reaching KOMDAVIP, after first revising the census in the Eastern end of the valley, we were met by the following MIANMINS who had been awaiting the patrol for two days;

BELIAP. Headman of the TIMELMIN group.

BETOK.
KAVISEP. Timelmims.
DUAM.

When questioned as to the whereabouts of FARINAP, headman of the SOGAMINS, BELIAP stated that to his knowledge he was hunting down near the FIAK River. BELIAP himself was at TIMELMIN when our request had reached him and he had immediately sent a runner to fetch FARINAP, but did not expect him to arrive for a few more days. The patrol remained at KOMDAVIP for two days but as FARINAP had not then arrived and the TIMELMINS, not yet aware of our purpose, appeared to be getting restless it was decided not to wait any longer but to question BELIAP and his countrymen on the matter.

The TIMELMINS are located in two widely scattered groups, the first being one day's walk North of the FAK River in the mountains between the FAK and MAY Rivers, and the second on the URAME River North of the SOGAMIN and West of Mt. STOLLE. BELIAP is of the first group.

The information gained from careful questioning of these four men is as follows;

BELIAP states that during February of this year some of his people, excluding himself, made a visit to the second TIMELMIN group on the URAME River and remained there for a period of approximately two weeks. Whilst there two men of the TESEMIN people, which is the last MIANMIN group on the Upper MAY River, arrived on a hunting trip. During the exchange of talk it was disclosed that in December or

early January, approximately seven TEMSENMIN males with tropical ulcers journeyed to the May River Patrol Post seeking treatment. This is quite feasible as word had spread throughout the MIANMIN area that a SOGAMIN man had been successfully treated for a huge tropical ulcer at Telefolmin. On their arrival at May River it was found that no Patrol Officer was present at the station and the police in charge forwarded them on to Amunti per canoe to receive treatment. This statement could easily be confirmed by the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti.

BELIAP had heard no talk of any fight, as he most certainly would have if there had been a raid from the Lower Mianmin, and denied emphatically any knowledge of such places as "SUWANA" and "IMAU". No amount of questioning could shake him from this statement, which was backed up by the other three, and I am of the opinion that he was imparting the information exactly as it had reached him from the lower TIMEELMIN group.

If the raid had originated from the MIANMIN, it is quite safe to assume that some inkling of it would have filtered through to Telefolmin via the KOMDAVIP people who have close contact with the MIANMIN groups previously mentioned. The headman, AGUMEN, referred to in TEL.14-1/148 who recently spent several days in the MIANMIN, would have been sure to report any undue disturbances and he could not possibly have spent this time in the area without hearing of a raid. AGUMEN is now in Goroka training as a policeman. Also, BELIAP and his people would not so willingly have walked into the ELIPTAMIN to meet this recent patrol if they had had any fear of retribution. As it was he greeted me enthusiastically, having remembered me from the Telefolmin-May River Patrol, and showed no fear whatsoever, even though he did not then know what he had been called in for.

The impression I received whilst in the MIANMIN last year was that the people were only too willing to make friends with the Administration after the taste of discipline they received from the patrol which arrested the men concerned with the ATBALMIN murders. It is possible but not probable that they would perpetrate another massacre so far outside their territory in an area which they know to be close to the May River Post, with the ever present fear of further reprisals from the Government.

Attached is a map of the area concerned showing possible areas from which the attack may have originated. "SUWANA" village is in all probability in the vicinity of the area marked AUGOT HILL MEN and the raiders, from the place called "IMAU", could either have come from the unpenetrated area to the West or from the Southwest which is marked POPULATION. NO KNOWN PENETRATION.

Then again there is the possibility that the story is a figment of AURUKUNIKA's imagination or designed to bring down the wrath of the Government upon the MIANMINS for some past altercation. This possibility could be refuted by checking the exact location of "SUWANA" and interviewing the remainder of the "survivors" who are said to be at BUREWAI village. This could easily be done by the Officer in Charge of May River Patrol Post. It is my opinion that the raid did not originate from the MIANMINS, known and contacted by this station, and that no action should be taken from Telefolmin until the story is fully substantiated by the Patrol Officer at May River who is in a more convenient position to do so.

P. J. Fenton
P. J. FENTON.

CADET PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
AMBUNTI,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

File. 14-1/425

3rd March, 1959.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER,
SEPIK DISTRICT,
WEWAK.

On a recent visit to the May River Patrol Post natives of BUREMAI village, Upper May, brought a male native aged about fifteen to the station. The native, AURUKUNIKA, came from SUWANA village which is about three days walk from BUREMAI towards Telefolmin and just outside true MIANMIN territory.

The native in question is not in any way typical of the river people, but does not appear to be a true MIANMIN.

He states that in late January this year a very large group of MIANMIN natives attacked SUWANA. He could not name any of the people connected with the raid nor the village from which they came. He loosely identifies the people as the "IMOU" or "IMAU".

During the raid he states the following people of SUWANA were killed:-

APC MIGA.	Male, young.
WADUA.	Male, young.
KOGORENIGA.	Male, aged.
LAUSOPU.	Female, single, deformed.

In addition to the above the following people of SUWANA were abducted:-

OROWI.	Wife of APC MIGA, a young woman.
PAISIRU.	Child of OROWI, female aged 5.
BAISBOU.	Wife of WABUA, a young woman.
BIMAGASABU.	Wife of KOGORENIGA, a young woman.
SUNAKA.	Female widow.
SOWASA.	A young male, brother of female

MAIWAI, previously kidnapped and who accompanied the raiding party.

The object of the raid apparently was to secure women.

Would you please pass this information to the A.D.O. Telefolmin as SUWANA appears to lie within his area. It has not been previously visited.

The survivors of SUWANA are now at BUREMAI. They are TIANISI, aged female; NUNAMI, aged female; APIAMUI, female aged 4 and AURUKUNIKA (previously mentioned).

If required AURUKUNIKA could accompany the next MIANMIN patrol. He could identify his own people and until they are located there can be no identification of the MIANMINS concerned.

W.T.BROWN.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

(COPY)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OFFICE,
SEPIK DISTRICT,
WEWAK.

File. 14-1/793

10th March, 1959.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER,
TELEPOLMIN,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

Please find attached a copy of AMB. 14-1/425
of 3rd March, 1959.

Your comments are required by return please.

C.G. LITTLER.
/ DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
TELEFOLMIN,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

File:- 14-1/148

18th March, 1959.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER,
SEPIK DISTRICT,
WEWAK.

AMB. 14-1/425 of 3/3/59 and your 14-1/793 of 10/3/59 refer.

The name of the attacked village "SUWANA" and the name of the attackers "IMOU" are both unknown at Telefolmin. However this is not significant as the names used from the May River do not correspond with names applied in that area by the Telefolmin and MIANMIN people.

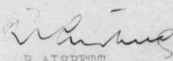
I have discussed the report with the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti by radio and the details as to identification are very vague but what details are available give the raid a typical MIANMIN flavour.

I will have a patrol in the ELIPTAMIN area next week. The ELIPTAMINS have fairly close contact with the Southern MIANMINS and may be able to give confirmation to the Ambunti report.

A headman, AGAMEN of KOMDAVIP village, ELIPTAMIN, spent six days with the MIANMIN groups, SOGAMIN and TIMELEMIN, during February. He has been interviewed and states that the MIANMIN were very friendly and he saw no reason for suspicion. He states that while he was there two SOGAMIN men (one the headman who accompanied the last patrol throughout the MIANMIN area) returned from a visit to the MIANMIN group, HEMSEMMIN, who live on the May River and are the closest group to the Lower May River people. They informed him that the HEMSEMMIN had made a trading expedition to the BUREMAI area at a time which approximates the time of the alleged raid. There was evidently quite a lot of talk about the visit down the May River but during this six days with these people AGAMEN states he heard no talk of any fight nor saw any signs of nervousness.

The MIANMINS are now gardening as close to the Telefolmin as their land boundary permits and have made no move to retreat. It is possible that they feel safe in that the alleged raid was made away from Telefolmin. Having been effectively stopped in their raiding in this direction they could have easily turned to an area which they consider outside Administration influence.

The A.D.O. Ambunti could confirm or refute the MIANMIN story of a friendly trading visit to the May River people and at the same time the BUREMAI people may be able to identify the group who made the visit and their number. It is no doubt possible that this same group could have made the attack on their return journey.


R. AISBETT.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.&N.G.C.

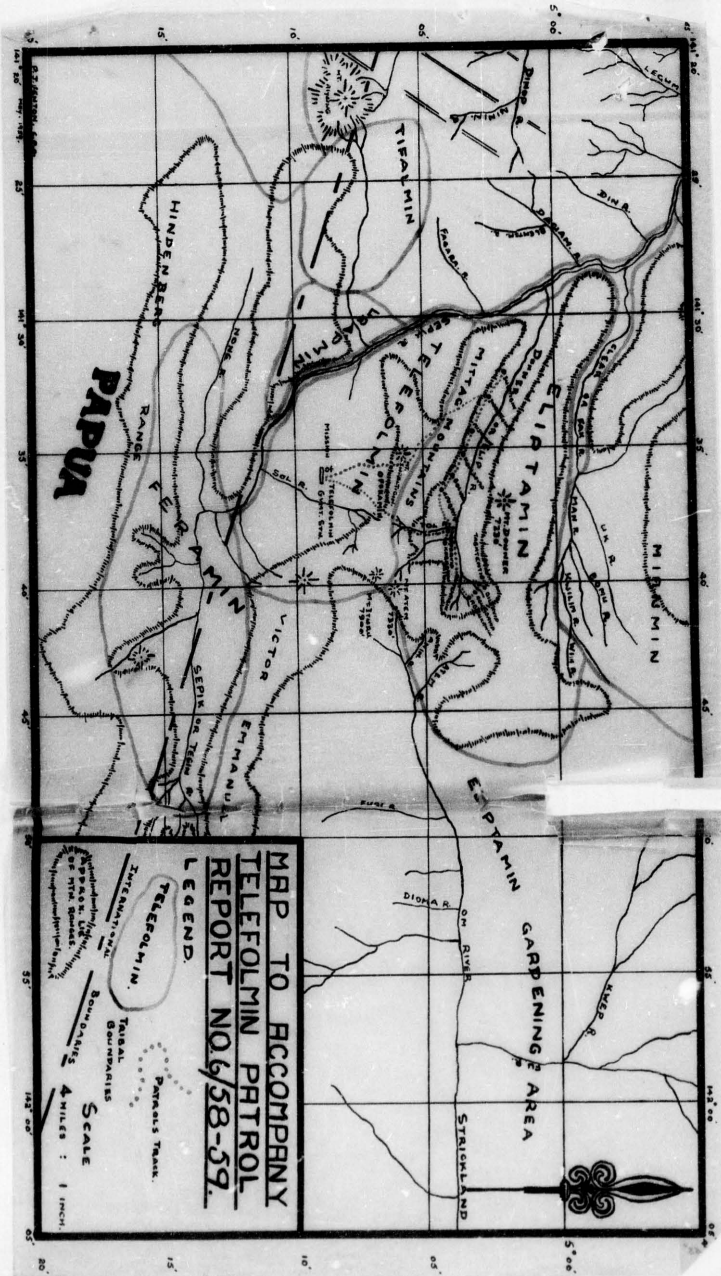
No. 6554	L/Cpl.	WALAMAIWAI.	An excellent N.C.O. who has a good command. Conduct good.
No. 8991	Const.	WASINAU.	A local Telefolmin from the Eliptamin area. A Valuable aid to the patrol as a second interpreter and for his local knowledge. Conduct good.
No. 9185	Const.	IARIF.	A very sound and reliable policeman. Conduct good.
No. 9879	Const.	MAI.	A willing and energetic worker. Conduct good.
No. 9647	Const.	IMAS.	A young member who is improving with every patrol. Conduct good.
No. 9053	Const.	ARE.	A good worker. Inclined to take a little too much upon himself at times. Conduct good.
No. 9113	Const.	PIANGA.	Not very impressive. Inclined to be lazy. Conduct good.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1959.....

Print-3442/7-51

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.				Mission		Males	Females		Program	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M	
TERAPDAVIP	25.3.59	1										2	1			1	1	6						1	1	11	28	11	21	21	2.3	20	19	29	23	89							
UTEMTIGIN	"	2	1	1								3							1							13	20	4	16	1	1.6	19	17	25	20	82							
KOBRAMIN	"	2	1				1		1	1		4	3			1	1	3	7							20	45	9	31	3	3.1	2.2	35	22	47	36	147						
ABUNKAMIN	26.3.59	2	2												1	1	1	1								21	39	22	31	33	1.9	31	32	43	40	148							
AGUMDAVIP	27.3.59	1										1				1	3	2		1			2			14	27	9	20	21	3.0	14	21	30	22	90							
BILTAVIP	"	1										3				1		1	3							8	29	7	23	2	2.3	1.9	20	21	30	24	99						
TAGATEMTIGIN	"	4	2		1							2						1	2	1						23	24	13	27	30	2.2	38	23	26	33	123							
AFOGAVIP	28.3.59	1	3	1						1	1	1					1	1		1		2				7	26	5	27	1	2.9	1.8	19	17	28	27	94						
BOLVIL	"	2	4		1							1				1	5	1	2	1						16	41	14	36	3	3.7	2.0	33	36	45	43	160						
KOMDAVIP	30.3.59	1	4		1	1	2					3	5	1		3	3	5	2	10	3		2			43	82	23	76	3	3.7	1.9	72	40	83	85	295						
MISINMIN	1/4/59	2			1	1	1					2	1			2		1	2			1				9	36	18	32	3	3.3	1.7	26	30	37	36	132						
INANTIGIN	5.4.59	1	1									1	1			5	2		5			1				17	33	4	20	2	2.0	1.9	26	13	31	20	96						
IUATIGIN	"	1										1						4	2	3						4	16	4	14	2	1.5	1.3	10	8	15	15	51						
OPEKAMIN	6.4.59	1	2				1								2	1	1	4	2							7	21	8	18	2	1.8	2.4	19	18	21	20	80						
GRAND TOTAL.		20	22	2	3	1	1	5		1	1	1	17	19	1	13	17	17	13	41	12	7	3		213	437	151	392	22	4.05	2.2	332	317	490	444	1696							



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
TELEPOLMIN,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

File. 30 - 1/163.

20th March, 1959.

Mr. P.J.FENTON,
CADET PATROL OFFICER,
TELEPOLMIN.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

As verbally arranged you will proceed on patrol to the ELIPTAMIN valley as soon as possible. The main objects of the patrol will be;

1. Make a complete census check of the ELIPTAMIN Census Division.
2. Please ensure full attendance. Absentees to be sent for and any dissenters to be brought to the Station and charged.
3. Have rest houses repaired or rebuilt if necessary.
4. Endeavour to contact MIANMIN through the KOMDAVIP people. DO NOT cross the FAK River. If contact made endeavour to obtain information regarding the alleged MIANMIN raid down the MAY River.
5. Inform all headmen in future to report ALL deaths in village immediately to Station.
6. Take 1 L/Corporal and 6 Constables plus supplies for three weeks.
7. Maintain guard at all villages and camps.
8. Medical check. All necessary patients to hospital.

R. Aisbett
R.AISETT.

a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

DIRECTOR, D.N.A.
PORT MORESBY.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
4 - JUL 1959
WEWAK
SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT

District of... SEPIK Report No. TELEPOLMIN No. 7 of 1958-59.

Patrol Conducted by... P.J. FENTON, Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled... PEGOLMIN, KAMPEGOLMIN, ENKIAKMIN and O'OPTIMIN.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... R.A. O'CONNELL, Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Natives... 10 Police, 1 Interpreter, 1 N.M.O. 50 Carriers.....

Duration—From... 22./4./1958... to... 14./5./1958.....

Number of Days... 23.....

Did Medical Assistant accompany? NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... to August, 1957 PEGOLMIN. (August, 1955) ENKIAKMIN.
to August, 1957 KAMPEGOLMIN. (August, 1955) O'OPTIMIN.

Medical ... (August, 1957) PEGOLMIN & KAMPEGOLMIN.
(August, 1957) ENKIAKMIN & O'OPTIMIN.

Map Reference... MAP ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol... 1. Revise census of PEGOLMIN & KAMPEGOLMIN groups. 2. Compile initial census of ENKIAKMIN & O'OPTIMIN groups. 3. Consolidation of Administration influence. 4. Check possible airstrip site located by Kiunga-PEGOLMIN road of 1957. 5. Salary check.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

30-11-172

KOHEDOHU

7th October, 1959.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT TELEFOLMIN - No. 7/1958-59

Further to my 30-11-172 of 22nd
September, 1959.

I have previously instructed that
Cadets on patrol in restricted areas must accompany
an experienced Patrol Officer, Assistant District
Officer or District Officer. Kindly ensure this
instruction is followed.

a.a.R.
PR (A.A. Roberts)
Director

30-11-172

XXXXXXXXXX
Konedobu.

22nd September, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WARAK.

PATROL REPORT SER. No. 2/59-59

Good clear patrol instructions were given to the officer. He has followed them well and carried out a very good patrol.

I agree with the Cadet Patrol Officer that there would be grave difficulty in administering this area without a Patrol Post. Until our influence is much greater and we can quickly and surely enforce instructions and maintain peace, there is no use in trying to make people adhere strictly to census and other laws. We must continue with the gradual introduction of new ideas. The native situation, nevertheless, up here is very good for a people who have been so little contacted.

The officer was fortunate that no trouble was caused through the opening of the Spirit House.

The map and the details of tribal groups and activities will be useful to following patrols. Information concerning the possible airstrip site has been passed to the Department of Civil Aviation and any action they may have will be sent on to you. Three copies of the map and airstrip plan are attached.

This was a very difficult patrol, well-conducted and well reported and it appears that Mr. Fenton is developing into a very useful officer.

Minute to:

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

District Officer, 30-11-172
DARU. 22/9/59.

Two copies of the map and airstrip plan are attached. I understand you have already received a copy of the report.

Personal File - P.J.Fenton.
This was very good work.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

W.G. Sippo, A.D.O.
Government and Research.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/72 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR. Tel 7/58-59/104

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

18th July, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT TEL. 7/58-59.

I forward herewith, in duplicate, report of patrol to the FEGOLMIN, KAMFEGOLMIN, ENKIAKMIN and O'OPTIMIN groups situated south of Telefomin within the KIUNGA Subdistrict.

The patrol, which was arduous in the extreme due to terrain and weather, was very capably carried out and the officers can be congratulated on their task.

Should future Western District plans envisage the establishment of a post within the Upper Fly area, the detailed information given by Mr. Fenton in his report may be invaluable in the choice of the airstrip site and subsequent station.

The report indicates that the occasional patrols, which have penetrated these areas, have done much to settle the inevitable internecine fighting and sporadic raiding, standard among these people. The manner in which the patrol was greeted, generally indicates that initial contact has been good. In its present isolated situation it is only anticipated that patrols will visit to keep contact.

A copy of the report is being forwarded to the District Officer, Daru, for his information.

Would you please request the Department of Lands to have six (6) copies of the map covering the area patrolled and of the proposed airstrip site, run off for this District. I anticipate the District Officer, Daru, would also appreciate copies to add to his information.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
TELEFOLMIN,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

File. 30-1/191.

6th June, 1959.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER,
SEPIK DISTRICT,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT TEL.7 1958-59.
F.J.Fenton, Cadet Patrol Officer.
M.L.O'Connell, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Four copies of the above report are enclosed together with camping allowance claims.

This patrol completes an extensive coverage of the Northern end of the Kiunga Sub-District by Telefolmin patrols during the last eighteen months. Although the people concerned are closely related to the Telefolmin people the area is difficult to administer from Telefolmin because of the terrain.

It is considered that the population contacted by Telefolmin patrol, between the Netherlands border and the Strickland River, South of the Hindenburg Range together with groups reported further South would justify the establishment of a post. The airstrip site investigated by Mr. Fenton is known to Kiunga patrols and appears to be worthy of more serious consideration. I am not aware of the policy of the District Officer in respect to this area but would appreciate if a copy of this report could be forwarded to Daru for information of the District Officer. The establishment of a post in this Northern end of the Kiunga Sub-District would be invaluable in the consolidation of the whole of the Southern side of the Telefolmin Sub-District.

The comprehensive description of the airstrip site and population estimates should prove of value to the A.D.O Kiunga if and when a Patrol Post is considered for the area.

A copy of the census figures and estimates is attached to the copy of the Report for the District Officer, Daru.

Mr. Fenton has shown patience and a keen understanding of what is involved in consolidating our influence with these people. The native situation in these little contacted areas is quite good. The clearing of the tracks by the O'OPTIMIN and FEGOLMIN is an excellent sign.

The terrain over which the patrol travelled is known to me and is extremely rough and difficult. Both officers are to be commended for their efforts on the patrol. I consider Mr. Fenton is now quite capable of leading patrols to all areas in the Sub-District. The report itself is very well written and contains a wealth of useful information for following patrols.

Could copies of the accompanying map and airstrip plan be printed and forwarded to this office please.

R. Aisbett
R. AISBETT.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
TELEFOLMIN,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

File. 30-1-1/187.

17th April, 1959.

P. J. FENTON,
CADET PATROL OFFICER,
TELEFOLMIN.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

You will proceed on patrol to the South of the Hindenburg Range as early as suitable next week. Mr R.L. O'Connell, Cadet Patrol Officer, will accompany you.

The main object of the patrol shall be consolidation of Administration influence among the FEGOLMIN group and the smaller neighbouring tribes. Revise the census of the FEGOLMIN and endeavour to compile initial census figures of the ENKIAMIN group to the South East. Any further population estimates you may be able to obtain should be useful to the District Officer, Daru, and the A.D.O. Kiunga, in assessing the possibility of establishing a Patrol Post in the Northern end of the Kiunga Sub-District. A possible airstrip site was located by a Kiunga patrol immediately South of the FEGOLMIN area. Please visit this site and make an appreciation of its possibilities as a station site in relation to the population density of the general area.

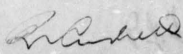
Visit the KAMFEGOLMIN area to the West of the FEGOLMIN and check their relations with the WOKEIMIN group with regard to the disturbance in the area which is the subject of Patrol Report Tel. No.2 of 1958-59.

Your patrol should not proceed any further South than the FEGOLMIN and ENKIAMIN areas. Make no attempt to contact the SELTAMANMIN people as I consider them to be too far South to be effectively influenced by patrols from this station.

There has been no hostility to patrols in this general area, however, please maintain maximum caution at all times.

Take 10 members of the Police Detachment with you.

It should be possible to cover the area in approximately three weeks.


R. AISBETT,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No.7 of 1958-59. TELEFOLMIN, SEPIK DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting Patrol. P.J.Fenton. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.

PEGOLMIN, KAMPEGOLMIN, ENKIAKMIN,
O'OPTIMIN AND AREAS SOUTH OF THE
HINDENBURG RANGE.

Area Last Patrolled.

PEGOLMIN - August, 1957.
KAMPEGOLMIN - October, 1958.
ENKIAKMIN - August, 1955.
O'OPTIMIN - August, 1955.

Patrol Accompanied By.

Europeans.

Mr. R.L.O'Connell. Cadet Patrol
Officer.

Natives.

No. 6554 L/Cpl. WALAMAIWAI.
No. 7937 " GARI.
No. 8991 Const. WASINAU.
No. 9185 " IARIP.
No. 8979 " MAI.
No. 9647 " IMAS.
No. 8053 " ARE.
No. 8968 " IAKO.
No. 6900 " WAPE.
No. 9433 " MANDEKAI.

Interpreter. SUNEI.

N.M.O. MULI.

Duration of Patrol.

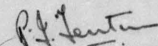
22/4/59 to 14/5/59. 23 days.

Objects of Patrol.

1. Revise census of PEGOLMIN and KAMPEGOLMIN groups.
2. Compile Initial census of ENKIAKMIN and O'OPTIMIN groups.
3. Consolidation of Administration Influence.
4. Check possible Airstrip site located by Kiunga - Telefolmin patrol of 1957.
5. Medical check.

Map Reference.

Map attached.


P.J.FENTON.
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled lies South of the Hindenburg Range in the Northern corner of the Kiunga Sub-District, Territory of Papua. All the tribes visited live in scattered groups along the Southern slopes of the Hindenburgs in the area which forms the watershed for the Fly River. The purpose of the patrol was to revise the census of the FEGOLMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN, to compile the initial census of the ENKIAKMIN and O'OPTIMIN and to investigate the airstrip site discovered by the Kiunga - Telefolmin patrol of 1957. All objects were achieved and the patrol was without incident.

The ENKIAKMIN and O'OPTIMIN areas were last visited by Mr. Grant C.P.O. in 1955 and prior to this the only known contact was by the J.A.Thurston expedition of 1942 and probably by Messrs. Champion and Karius on their Fly - Sepik patrol. The Kiunga - Telefolmin patrol passed through the Southern boundary of the ENKIAKMIN area but only contacted a few people. The FEGOLMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN have been visited several times from Telefolmin.

Although the area patrolled is relatively close to Telefolmin effective administration cannot be undertaken from this station because of the barrier formed by the Hindenburg Range which places the nearest FEGOLMIN group two days very strenuous walking from Telefolmin. Also, because of the widely scattered gardening habits of the people it is impossible for a patrol from here to contact the total population in the limited time available. Even now after at least seven patrols to the area there are still many who have never appeared at a census and it would be very difficult to attempt to enforce the laws of census attendance, health etc; because of the distances involved.

The only solution to the problem would be to establish a Patrol Post from Kiunga, in the FEGOLMIN valley, on the site discovered by Mr. Bottrill and investigated by this patrol. The establishment of such a Post would be well warranted as it would be in a central position to bring under control the tribes West to the Star Mountains and the Dutch border and East to the Strickland River. The large population South towards Kiunga would also be administered by this station and with patrols working in conjunction with those from Telefolmin and Kiunga it would be possible to gain control of this large and well populated area within a few years.

The only benefit of the present periodic patrols from Telefolmin is that the closer groups, such as the ones covered by this report, are now living peacefully, if not quite in harmony, with one another. However, no appreciable advancement is being made and at every visit the people look further to the Government for assistance and guidance which cannot be fully given under the ~~xxx~~ existing system of administration. Whilst in the area reports of raiding by uncontacted tribes were received but it would be a mistake to penetrate any further South from Telefolmin. I believe that it has been intended for some time to establish a Patrol Post from Kiunga in this general area and it is to be hoped that this intention will be carried out in the near future.

PATROL DIARY.Wednesday, April 22nd.

Departed station 0720. Proceeded South along Telefolmin valley over undulating, kunal covered terrain. Passed through KOBREIMIN hamlet and descended sharply to the Sepik River 3920'. Crossed over log bridge 0830. On at 0845. Commenced steep climb up BEHRMANN Range over bare Kunal slopes. Spelled 0940 5750'. Carriers winded. Moved on 1040 following track down through heavily timbered country into Nong River Valley. Arrived KOBREIMIN garden camp 1100 5000'. A few women and children seen, the men having gone ahead to repair bridge over Nong River. Crossed river at 1120. Spelled at large FEGOLMIN garden camp called NONGKERMIN 1130 4800'. No people seen. Moved on 1215 heading West along valley. Track overgrown and had to be heading West along valley. Arrived suitable campsite 1415 5100'. Made cut in places. Men and women from nearby KOBREIMIN, BOGELMIN and FERAMIN garden sites visited camp with food. Radio contact established with Telefolmin. Light guard posted. Time on Track 6 hr. 55 mins. Walking time 5hr. 25 mins.

Thursday, April 23rd.

Broke camp 0700. Began climbing Northern slopes of Hindenburg Range. Spelled at old campsite 0850 5800'. Moved on 0905 still climbing. Hard going through heavy timber with numerous deep holes in the limestone. Many large outcrops of stone. Rested 0920 7250' at old Cruthol-ogist's camp. On at 1005 nearing summit of Range. On top at 1045 7800'. Proceeded in a Southerly direction across the plateau over very broken terrain. Arrived Southern escarpment of Hindenburgs at 1200 7900'. View South into Papua obscured by cloud. Spelled. Carrier line ordered to spread out slightly and proceed carefully. Commenced descent of almost perpendicular limestone wall at 1315. Passed through several gardens and arrived NINGLINMIN rest house 1500 4700'. Camped. Road had been cleared for the patrol a distance of approximately one mile from the first hamlet. Small quantity of food purchased. Radio contact with station. Guard posted. Time on Track 8 hrs. Walking time 6 hr. 05min.

Friday, April 24th.

Camped NINGLINMIN. Heavy rain during night and morning. Low overcast and drizzle all day. Several carriers and police treated for minor wounds, mainly cut feet. At least two hundred people visited camp during morning. Large quantity of food purchased and locals had to be told to stop bringing it in as it was beginning to exceed the patrol's demands. Check of census had to be postponed because of continual rain. Wewak contacted by portable A510 Radio. Radio schedule maintained with Telefolmin. Food issued. Guard posted.

Saturday, April 25th.

Remained at campsite. NINGLINMIN lined and census revised. Attendance good considering the little contact these people have had. Very little idea of how to assemble for a census. Situation became rather hilarious at times. A total of 281 persons were seen and 27 new names recorded. There obviously many more who have not appeared and the patrol was informed that quite a number were at a garden camp further South. This will be visited on the way to ENKIAMIN. A medical check was made and approximately thirty persons ordered to attend the Telefolmin hospital. It is doubtful if they will obey when the patrol moves on. Area blanketed in low cloud and continuous drizzle during morning, turned to heavy rain in the afternoon. Inspected DOLWIP village. A large settlement of 17 houses. Food issued.

Telefolmin failed to call at appointed time. Guard posted.

Sunday, April 26th.

Departure delayed by heavy rain during early morning. No sign of let up so decided to break camp and move on at 0830. Proceeded South West parallel to the Hindenburg Range. Crossed several small streams and arrived Tlgin River at 0850 4500'. Crossed Beng River 0930 and arrived IMIGAVIP village 0950. Central village of the ATEMKIARMIN group. Many people present but majority at IIFCN garden area further on to the South West. Lined people present and many new names recorded. Rain had ceased and sun shining brightly. Moved on 1140 with guides from IMIGAVIP leading. Crossed ILOM River 1200. Group of people met on track at 1225 but immediately fled into the bush despite the guides calling out. Spelled 1240 in old garden site 4500'. On at 1300. Rain threatening. Steep climb up Makiltigin Range. On top 1330 5350'. Spelled 1415, 5700'. Moved on at 1430 descending to ATEMKIARMIN garden camp. Arrived small deserted hamlet 1515 4750' and made camp in heavy rain. ATEMKIARMIN guides went off to nearby garden settlements to inform the people of the patrol's arrival. Three men visited camp and were advised that we would be remaining the next day. Radio contact resumed with Telefolmin. Rice issued. Guard posted. Time on Track 7 hrs. 45 mins. Walking Time. 5 hrs. 20 mins.

Monday, April 27th.

Remained camped at OKMANAVIP hamlet. Overcast but no rain during morning. Twin peaks of KUM and KARIN visible to the North West. Estimated height 9000'. People from the surrounding hamlets of NEELGUVIP, ANAUALAVIP, BINGILAVIP, IIFONAVIP and INEBLEVIP lined in the afternoon. Several new names recorded. Commenced to rain at 1430. Food purchased. Guides obtained for tomorrow. Radio contact with station. Guard posted.

Tuesday, April 28th.

Broke camp 0715. Still proceeding in a South Westerly direction. Guides in front cutting track. Arrived Belebol River 0750 4250'. Walking in blanket of low cloud. Crossed Dum River at 0810 4950'. Spelled 0900 in large garden. Regrouped line and moved on 0915 climbing towards BOLANGAVIP hamlet. Arrived 1005 4450'. Villagers had cleared campsite and gathered food for the patrol. Camped. People lined and initial census checked. Many new names recorded. Three men from a group called IWALKIMIN, two day's walk to the South, present at BOLANGAVIP on a trading visit. Food purchased. Radio contact maintained. Guard posted. Fine warm evening. Pig brought to camp in late afternoon and purchased. Rifle demonstration given at the request of owner. Time on Track 2 hrs. 50 mins. Walking time 2 hrs. 35 mins.

Wednesday, April 29th.

Mt. Kaban standing out clearly to the South East. Guides obtained from Bolangavip. Broke camp 0650. Relatively easy going over low hill country. Spelled 0830 4500'. Regrouped line and moved on 0910. Terrain becoming more mountainous. Moving through outskirts of INDALMIN gardening area. Spelled Fuktup River 1100 3400'. On again at 1140. Arrived MAGALSIMIN hamlet 1300 2200'. About twenty people present. Very timid at first and sat in houses or fled into the bush. Sent word to other hamlets of the patrol's arrival and arranged to purchase food. Moved to nearby campsite and made camp. Informed locals that check of initial census would be made on return from KAMPEGGIMIN. Rice and native food issued. Radio contact with Telefolmin. Guard maintained. Time on Track 6 hrs. 10 mins. Walking time 4 hrs. 50 mins.

Thursday, April 30th.

Police party out searching for a suitable spot to cross the flooded Magal River. Broke camp 0700. Crossing completed 0845 and moved North West through heavy timber. Guides ahead cutting track. Mt. Tal and Mt. Gil visible to the North. Crossed Ai-ik River 1015 1900'. Moved on. Progress slow due to overgrown track. Reached P.O. Booths old campsite 1310. Spelled. On at 1330 still cutting track and walking in heavy rain. Arrived KAMPEGOLMIN 1510 4500'. Lake Sokolomik not visible due to low cloud and rain. Several men visited camp and apologized for not being able to bring food until the following day. Rice issued. Radio contact with station. Guard posted. Time on Track 8 hrs. 10 mins. Walking time 6 hrs. 05 mins.

Friday, May 1st.

Camped KAMPEGOLMIN. Weather fine and stores drying after yesterday's drizzling. Many men, women and children visited camp. Lake Sokolomik inspected and an abundance of wild duck seen. A fair quantity of food purchased. Contacted Telefolmin by radio during morning to seek advice regarding treatment of sick carrier. KAMPEGOLMIN lined and village inspected in the afternoon. 76 persons sighted. Pig purchased and rifle demonstration given. Radio schedule maintained. Guard posted.

Saturday, May 2nd.

Broke camp 0700. Headed back along track towards the IHDALMIN. Progress much faster today not having to cut track. Spelled 0835 3750'. Moved on 0905 descending to the Ai-ik River. 1040 spelled at junction of Ai-ik and Fagen Rivers. On at 1115. Arrived IHDALMIN campsite 1220. Checked initial census and 17 new names recorded. Heavy rain during afternoon. Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard maintained. Time on Track 5 hrs. 20 mins. Walking time 4 hrs. 15 mins.

Sunday, May 3rd.

Departed IHDALMIN 0710 and immediately began climbing North East. 0900 rested in old garden and set up ~~xxxx~~ aerial for radio conversation with Telefolmin. Moved on 1000 still climbing. Arrived BOLANGVIP 1245. Camped. Food purchased. Radio schedule maintained. Guard posted.

Monday, May 4th.

Departure delayed due to rain. Broke camp 0750 travelling South East over very broken terrain. Commenced raining again soon after breaking camp. 0820 passed junction of return route Kiunga - Telefolmin patrol. Steep descent to the Ium River 3250'. Crossed 0910 and began climbing opposite range. Reached Akmalik River 1020 3700'. Spelled. Moved on 1045 and passed old campsite of Kiunga patrol 1050. Rested at 1215 3500'. On again at 1300. Mt. Kaban bearing 1120 M. Arrived small hamlet, TAUGANVIP, 1420 2200'. Only two men and their families. Last of PAIWOLMIN group who have been killed off by the ENKIAGMINS. Camped. Stores drying in warm sunshine. Small amount of food purchased. Offer to guide patrol to NINGLINMIN encampment at AMTARALVII accepted. Names recorded in NINGLINMIN census. Radio contact Telefolmin. Guard maintained. Time on Track 6 hrs. 30 mins. Walking time 5 hrs. 20 mins.

Tuesday, May 5th.

Broke camp 0700. Descended to the junction of the Ninal and Wanik Rivers 800'. Many sago palms growing

along the banks. Ninal River in flood and bridge had to be constructed. Crossing completed 0830. Climbed range bordering Eastern side of Ninal River and continued along top of spur parallel to the Wanik River. Guides ahead cutting track. Swung North East and spelled 0930 1700'. Mt. Kaban bearing 1180 M. Moved on 0955 descending towards possible airstrip site. Arrived old garden area 1030. Met by a NINGLINMIN man and his family who live in the one house present. Informed that AMTARALVII was nearby. Proceeded to climb steep spur and reached small hamlet, ILBANGAN, 1120. Made camp on right bank of Fly River at old campsite of the Kiunga - Telefolmin patrol 1200'. NINGLINMINS at work constructing cane bridge across the Fly so as to enable the patrol to continue on to the ENKIAEMIN area. A good quantity of food made available so decided to remain the next day to inspect airstrip site. Five men present at ILBANGAN on a trading visit from an area called KORREM five days walk to the South. Previously uncontacted. Food issued. Radio schedule maintained. Guard posted. Time on Track 4 hrs. 20 mins. Walking time 3 hrs. 55 mins.

Wednesday, May 6th.

Remained at AMTARALVII. Police party out inspecting swing bridge across the Fly River. Possible airstrip site inspected and survey lines cut. Bridge reported as being suitable for tomorrow's crossing. People lined at ILBANGAN and 27 new names recorded in the NINGLINMIN census. Food purchased. Radio contact with station. Guard posted. Pig brought to camp in late evening and purchased.

Thursday, May 7th.

Broke camp 0650. Descended to Metin River which borders South Western end of strip site, and followed it downstream to the Fly River. Crossed over swing bridge 0830 700'. Proceeded downstream along the left bank of the Fly past junction of Wanik River. Swung away from river 0910 and climbed short steep ridge heading South East. Reached Kup River 0930 650'. Spelled. Moved on 0945 climbing steadily now towards the North East. Commenced raining heavily. On top of range at 1405 1700'. Rested. On again at 1120. Guides ahead cutting overgrown track. Descended into old garden areas said to have once been PAIWOLMIN but were taken by the ENKIAEMIN in war and conquest. Regrouped line and proceeded with caution as ENKIAEMIN hamlet BERINTAVIP nearby. Still raining heavily and patrol surprised people in their houses. Frantic efforts to arm and barricade themselves in a fighting house. Quickly reassured them and made camp at a suitable site a short way from the hamlet. 1220 1500'. Ample supplies of food made available. Pig purchased and rifle demonstration given. Radio contact. Guard maintained. Time on Track 5 hrs. 30 mins. Walking time 5 hrs. 00 mins.

Friday, May 8th.

Broke camp 0700. Moved to nearby hamlet and began initial census of ENKIAEMIN group. Departed BERINTAVIP 0800 moving in an Easterly direction. Crossed Kup River 0840. Began climbing spur along Northern side of river. Arrived KILAMDAVIP hamlet 0950. Five houses and a fighting house. One old man and two children present as others away in gardens. Mt. Kaban one mile to the South. Estimated height 7000'. Camped 2700'. Many visitors to camp during afternoon. Large quantity of food purchased. ENKIAEMIN man AMONENG, who killed a SELTAMANMIN native on the Telefolmin airstrip in 1956, seen and spoken to. Radio contact with station. Guard posted. Time on Track 1 hr. 50 mins. Walking time 1 hr. 50 mins.

Saturday, May 9th.

Broke camp 0700. Lined people at KILAMDAVIP

Saturday, May 9th.

Broke camp 0700. Lined people at KILANDAVIP hamlet and recorded initial census. Departed 0815 for main ENKIAKMIN villages. Heading N.N.W. along very rough track over broken ranges. Arrived AgupRiver 1035 2300'. Spelled. Continued on at 1115 climbing steep range on Northern side of river. On top at 1200 3800'. Descended to Bol River. Passed waterfall at 1305 and followed down bed of small stream to the river. A few sago palms seen along river banks. Spelled 1320 2800'. On again 1355 climbing towards villages. Reached BOLAVIP, OKSINEIP and DAPMETALAVIP hamlets 1430 3500'. Campsites had been prepared close by and several crude shelters erected. Food purchased and radio contact maintained. Guard posted. Time on Track 6 hrs. 15 mins. Walking time 5 hrs.

Sunday, May 10th.

Remained camped at ENKIAKMIN villages. Many visitors to the camp during morning. Lined the three hamlets of BOLAVIP, OKSINEIP and DAPMETALAVIP in continual drizzling rain. A total of 332 names recorded in the initial census of the ENKIAKMIN group. Spirit house inspected and no evidence of any recent raiding was found. People addressed. Government aims explained and instructions given to cease their feud with the SULTANMINTS. A large quantity of native food purchased. Radio contact with station. Guard posted.

Monday, May 11th.

Broke camp 0635. Proceeded due East parallel to the Hindenburg Range and arrived headwaters of the Bol River 0835. Spelled. Began steep ascent up Faintign Range 0900. Climbing through moss forest and alpine scrub. Summit reached 1040 8600'. View to the South obscured by a layer of cloud approximately 500' below the patrol's position. Rested. Moved on 1145 in a North Easterly direction along this 3000' spur of the Hindenburgs. Moss forest with no firewood or water. 1500 began dangerous descent to the Sel River. Camp made at 1610 amid rocky area in freezing rain. 7200'. Rice issued. Radio schedule missed due to late camp. Guard posted. Time on Track 9 hrs. 35 mins. Walking time 8 hrs. 05 mins.

Tuesday, May 12th.

Warm sunny morning. Sheer range towering above campsite 1/2 mile to the ~~North~~ West. Broke camp 0725. Moved North West across plateau and then descended to Aseng River. Followed downstream to ASENGTAVINAVIP hamlet. Arrived 1040 5450'. Campsite had been ~~prepared~~ prepared and patrol was awarded an enthusiastic reception. High range bordering Strickland River visible to the East. Lined people during afternoon and 74 names recorded in initial census of the O'OPTEMIN group. Food purchased. Radio contact with Telefolmin. Guard posted. Time on Track 3 hrs. 15 mins. Walking time 3 hrs. 15 mins.

Wednesday, May 13th.

Broke camp 0640. Crossed Aseng River and proceeded North to foot of Hindenburg range. 0900 began hard over hand struggle up almost perpendicular cliff face. On top at 1030 8700'. Spelled. Moved on at 1100 still climbing slightly. Telefolmin station visible at 1135 from a vantage point of 8550', bearing W.N.W. Long descent into Feramin valley. 1500 waded through Sepik River below ENKIAKMIN village and arrived rest house 1530. Occupied by visiting Entomologist so tents pitched nearby. Rice issued. Light guard posted. Time on Track 8 hrs. 50 mins. Walking time 8 hrs. 20 mins.

Thursday, May 14th.

Departed PERAMIN rest house 0730. Arrived Telefomin 1035. Time on Track 2 hrs. 55 mins. Walking time 2 hrs. 55 mins.

END OF DIARY.

The writer is aware that Sunday should be observed whilst in the field, but due to the shortage of food in this area it is almost always necessary for the patrol to keep moving.

NATIVE SITUATION.

This patrol was accorded the usual friendly and co-operative welcome extended to all previous patrols to the FEGOLMIN area. As the ENKIAMIN and O'OPTIM groups have had very little contact they were treated with caution but their reception was no less friendly and enthusiastic than that of the FEGOLMIN, and all seemed genuinely pleased to see the patrol.

It is difficult to gauge the native attitude toward Europeans by a few widely separated patrols to the area but on the whole it appears most heartening. Except in a few cases the people showed no fear of the patrol and women and children visited the various camps with complete confidence. We were continually pressed to remain longer in the different areas and some groups wanted to lead us to new tribes further South with which they have friendly relations. All were anxious to trade and wherever food was plentiful our trade items were eagerly sought after.

The ENKIAMIN and FEGOLMIN are traditional enemies but have been living peacefully since the last reported clash in 1953. Apparently the original feud began over women and the two groups enjoyed periods of peace and war until the abovementioned incident. Two ENKIAMIN men who had been hunting possums were found in the bush with their necks broken. They had been beaten with sticks which were left beside their bodies. The ENKIAMINS promptly blamed the FEGOLMINS for the sudden demise of their countrymen and with typical Telefomin treachery they invited two FEGOLMIN men to come to their garden hamlet and buy a pig. The two who came were killed with axes and their bodies eaten. The ENKIAMINS then raided an adjacent FEGOLMIN garden hamlet where they killed the headman and three youths. The FEGOLMIN now incensed by the unfriendly behaviour of their neighbours seized two former ENKIAMIN men, who had married FEGOLMIN women, killed and ate them. This apparently was the last of the killings and both sides then contented themselves with periodic destructive raids on each others gardens.

Mr. Grant's patrol of 1955 was made in an attempt to bring peace to the area and was apparently very successful as these two groups have since remained on their own sides of the fence. Relations between the two groups are still not what they might be as both still maintain large fighting houses in their garden hamlets and the overgrown state of the tracks indicates very little intercourse between the two tribes.

On arrival in the FEGOLMIN the patrol was immediately regaled with several stories of dastardly deeds performed by the ENKIAMINS. They were reported to be always threatening to attack the NINGLINMIN sub-tribe, which is the closest FEGOLMIN group to the ENKIAMIN, and that the ban

AMONENG was stirring up trouble between the two groups. A NINGLINMIN man, AUSIOK, stated that approximately nine months ago he visited ENKIAMIN and was told by the women that the men had gone to raid the SELTAMANNIN. He stayed for three days until the men returned. As the returning party approached the village they were warned that there was a FEGOLMIN present. AUSIOK states that he was then chased from the village and returned to NINGLINMIN. Not much importance was attached to these rumours as the NINGLINMINS have always greeted visiting patrols with such tales and subsequent investigations have produced no evidence to support them.

The FEGOLMIN have withdrawn to the Western side of the Fly River away from the ENKIAMIN area and in spite of the amount of distrust and suspicion which still exists it now appears that peace reigns supreme.

Instructions had been given by the Assistant District Officer, Telefomin, that the patrol was not to proceed to the SELTAMANNIN area as it is considered to be too far South of the Sub-District boundary. Mr. Grant visited this group in 1955 and stated in the conclusion of his report that "it is now possible for a native to leave Telefomin, visit PAIWOLMIN, ENKIAMIN, SELTAMANNIN and O'OPTIMIN in absolute safety and without fear". This may be so as far as the FEGOLMIN, ENKIAMIN and O'OPTIMIN are concerned but the SELTAMANNINS have a reputation for being a warlike group and are held in fear by all the tribes visited. They are enemies of the ENKIAMIN and until recently both groups raided each other periodically. Whilst in the area enquiries were made regarding the SELTAMANNINS and apparently they have not been raiding ~~up~~ as far as the ENKIAMIN but have lately turned their attentions elsewhere.

The ENKIAMIN state that approximately eight months ago the SELTAMANNINS raided a small group called the TESIM situated along the South Eastern slopes of Mt. Kaban, two days walk from the ENKIAMIN. Two women and two youths from TESIM were killed and several others wounded. The TESIM and ENKIAMIN groups are on friendly terms as they garden together around Mt. Kaban and party was sent to the ENKIAMIN asking for assistance. A party was formed and SELTAMANNIN chased them back up into their own territory, no one on either side being killed or injured.

This statement more or less coincides with the story of AUSIOK of NINGLINMIN and was also later confirmed by the O'OPTIMIN. The ENKIAMIN state that since this incident the SELTAMANNINS have been quiet.

The KAMFEGOLMINS were visited and the situation has remained peaceful since the investigation of a rumored attack on this group by the WOKBIMIN people. See Mr. Aisbette's patrol report No.2 of 1958-59.

FEGOLMIN. - Ninglinmin Sub-Tribe.

This group has had the most contact of all the FEGOLMIN tribes and have always been very friendly and helpful. Their hamlets are situated a short way South of the Hindenburg Range around the junction of the Isam and Bilak Rivers, which form the headwaters of the Fly. The five hamlets are as follows:

DOLUVIP.	-	main village. 17 houses.
MOTOLOVIP.	-	abandoned because of several deaths and people have moved into the hamlet, OGENVIP.
OGENVIP.	-	small hamlet.

BALTEVIP.	-	small hamlet.
ONGAVIP.	-	small hamlet.

Two small garden hamlets contacted by the patrol on its way from BOLANGAVIP to the AMTARAVIL airstrip site were included in the NINGLINMIN census. The first of these, TAUGANAVIP, is situated on a high ridge bordering the Northern side of the Wanik River. This is a very small group said to be the remainder of the FATWOLMIN tribe who have been killed off over the years by the ENKIAKMIN. This statement is borne out by the fact that this small group have rights to extensive areas of sago and many large gardening areas indicating a much larger community during the past.

The second, ILBAGAN, is a NINGLINMIN garden hamlet overlooking the AMTARAVIL airstrip site on the Western bank of the Fly River. Many NINGLINMIN people here who had not previously appeared for census taking and these were duly recorded. Five men were present at ILBAGAN on a trading visit from an area called KOBREM said to be four days walk to the South. They were totally different from the usual Telefolmin native and spoke a strange language which was interpreted by a NINGLINMIN man who apparently was the only one of the group who could do so. They did not wear the usual penis gourd of the Telefolmin people but a small nut not unlike half a walnut. This does not appear to be very effective in writing but in actual fact is quite adequate. The KOBREM people have not yet been contacted and we were the first Europeans the five men had seen. From what can be ascertained from comparison to the Fegolmin the KOBREM are a large group.

Also visiting ILBAGAN were two women and two children from a tribe called IAGANKIAKMIN who inhabit the Southern side of Mt. Kaban. The patrol later passed within one days walk of this group but did not make contact. They have not been previously visited but were reported by the Kiunga - Telefolmin patrol who also did not visit their area but gave a population estimate of 150.

The previous patrol to NINGLINMIN commenced construction of a rest house but had to move on when only the framework had been erected. The people have since completed the rest house and constructed a police barracks, kitchen etc. Although the buildings are not very well constructed the effort is commendable.

Ningiti Atemkiakmin Sub-Tribe.

This group has its main hamlets between the Beng and Ilom Rivers approximately two hours walking time West of NINGLINMIN. The central villages of IMIGAVIP, TAMTEM and KARENNAVIP are only occupied at certain times of the year due to the extremely scattered gardening habits of these people. At the time of this patrol's visit quite a few natives were still at these main hamlets but the majority had moved to their extensive ILFON gardening area away to the South West. This area was later visited but the people were so widely scattered that many of them were not seen. It is almost impossible to obtain an accurate count of these people as they are spread over such a wide area that to contact them all would mean a lengthy stay. It is suggested that the next patrol visit the FEGOLMIN during the months of November, December or January when all of the ATEMKIAKMIN group are gathered together at IMIGAVIP for traditional ceremonies.

The hamlets of the gardening area loosely known as ILFON are: OKKANAVIP, NBIUGVIP, ANAVALAVIP, BINGILAVIP, ILFONAVIP and INEMELAVIP.

The relatively large village of BOLANGAVIP and its surrounding hamlets was previously included in the IMDALMIN census but this patrol transferred them to the

ATEMIKIMIN book as they definitely claim to be of this latter group. The garden hamlets surrounding BOLANGAVIP are TOLTEKIVIP, IITEKIVIP, WARUMTEKIVIP, and KITALAVIP. Many people were absent at KITALAVIP which is a days walk from BOLANGAVIP and was not visited by the patrol.

Three strangers from a group called IWALKIIMIN were visiting BOLANGAVIP. They stated that the name of their village was OFIOMIMIN and that the Kiunga - Telefolmin patrol had passed through it on their return journey. No patrol from Telefolmin has penetrated this far South.

The headman of BOLANGAVIP is very pro-government and most helpful and friendly. Campsites were prepared in advance and food, firewood etc; made available in large quantities. KUBITAM personally guided the patrol to the KAMFEGOLMIN and it is gratifying to see that these two groups who were once enemies are fast becoming firm friends.

Imdalmin Sub-Tribe.

The IMDALMIN was reached after a six hour walk to the West from BOLANGAVIP. It is only a small group and their two central hamlets are situated near the Magal River. These are MAGALSIMIN and KARIROKICIM. The people have only recently returned to MAGALSIMIN and are in the process of rebuilding it after having deserted it because of a number of successive deaths. Since the last patrol to their area in August 1958 five men and two women have died from an outbreak, which as far as can be ascertained was dysentery. This could well be the cause as their hamlets are indescribably filthy. Although this fact was pointed out to them it is safe to assume that nothing would be done to rectify the matter on the patrol's departure. The people were friendly and had an ample amount of food for trading purposes.

KAMFEGOLMIN.

This small group was first contacted by Mr. P. Booth in 1957 and since then have been visited twice, this being the fourth patrol to the area. The KAMFEGOLMINS are more or less permanently settled in a village called WANGBILAVIP situated on a small ridge overlooking Lake Sokolonk. All gardens are relatively close to this main hamlet.

These people have always been the object of raids made by both the WOKKIMIN and FEGOLMIN and they welcome the government patrols and regard them as a protecting body. During October of last year a report reached Telefolmin that the WOKKIMINS were threatening to massacre the KAMFEGOLMINS. A well armed patrol was immediately led to the area by Mr. Aislett A.A.D.O. thus preventing the raid and demonstrating to the people the Government's willingness to give protection where needed and to promptly deal with any unlawfulness. Since this incident the situation has remained quiet.

The headmen, MAGASOK and ASENGIM are very friendly and cannot go enough to aid any visiting patrol. This patrol arrived at the village during a torrential downpour and the whole population turned out to assist in making camp. This is unusual for these highland natives as they usually object strongly to getting wet.

The KAMFEGOLMIN have friendly relations with a group called WOKFIKIMIN one days walk to the W.S.W. on the Teid River. This is apparently a large group who were contacted by the Kent - Jacobs patrol to the Star Mountains. The KAMFEGOLMINS stated that the WOKFIKIMINS had asked them to lead the next patrol to their area as they were anxious to trade for such commodities as salt etc. The Kamfegolmin also have friendly contact with a previously uncontacted

group to the West known as the ABLEKIAMINS.

The headmen were questioned concerning rumours, which had reached TIFALMIN, to the effect that a European missionary and his wife were somewhere in the area. They denied any knowledge of them and could not give any information as to how the rumour had reached TIFALMIN. They had not made a trading visit there since the incident last year, being too afraid to pass through WOKELMIN territory. It is possible that the rumour originated from the WOKELMIN.

ENKIAMIN.

The ENKIAMIN group have had very little contact as the only previous patrol to see many of the people was Mr. C.P.O. Grants of 1955. They were found to be friendly towards the Administration and are now living in peace with their former enemies. The three central villages are located close under the Southern escarpment of the Hindenburg Range, approximately one days walk East of NINGMIN. These three villages are constructed very close to one another making it difficult to determine where one village ends and another commences. They are as follows:-

OKSIMP.	-	12 houses and the Spirit House for the ATEKIAMIN group.
BOLAVIP.	-	6 houses.
D.EMETALAVIP.	-	6 houses.

The ENKIAMINS garden along the Bol and Agup Rivers close to their central villages but, their main gardening areas are a days walk to the South around the slopes of Mt. Kaban and the Kup River. This latter area was once PAIWOLMIN ground but was taken by war and conquest. The two garden hamlets visited in this area were BERINTAVIP, consisting of three houses and a fighting house, and ~~KILAMDAVIP~~ KILAMDAVIP, five houses and a fighting house. These two hamlets had not previously been visited although the Klunga patrol passed close by KILAMDAVIP on its way to the FEGOMIN.

A tumultuous welcome was accorded the patrol at every hamlet and large quantities of food were brought for trade, salt and beads being the main item sought after. The people were addressed at the main villages and instructed to report any further raiding from the SELTAMANMINS and it was made quite clear that the government would deal harshly with them, the ENKIAMINS, if they initiated any attacks. All seemed suitably impressed and promised to comply. The headmen were requested to open the Spirit House for inspection, although the writer was doubtful as to whether this action would invite hostility. The men were very hesitant at first but finally agreed to open it whereupon all the women and children fled into the bush. There was no evidence of any recent raiding although there was plenty of proof of their past activities. It appears that the ENKIAMIN have finally settled down and are now living peacefully.

Many requests were made for the patrol to remain longer in the area but unfortunately a growing shortage of supplies made it necessary to move on. It is interesting to note that many small boys approached the writer requesting to be taken to Telefolmin so that they could attend the station school. Unfortunately when their parents were approached strong objections were raised and the matter was not pressed. However, three young orphan boys readily accompanied the patrol back to Telefolmin and at the time of writing two have run away but the third is happily ensconced at the school and appears to be liking it.

D.OPTMIN.

This a small group which broke away from the

main ENKIAKMIN tribe many years ago because of the continual fighting and sorcery etc. They are led by a man called BAKBINAMNAK who is an excellent type and very pro-government. The patrol was greeted warmly and as these people are not familiar with the custom of shaking hands, insisted on embracing almost every member of the patrol including the European officers.

There appears to be some confusion regarding the name of the river running through the valley inhabited by the O'OPTIMINS as it is known as the O-OPT to some and the WANGOP to others but as far as can be ascertained the proper pronunciation is OGOP. For the purposes of this report it will be ~~reffer~~ referred to as the WANGOP.

The O'OPTIMINS garden peacefully along the Aseng, Wangop and Dom Rivers together with the FERAMINS who have extensive gardening rights in this area. Formerly this valley was occupied by the SELTAMANMIN but the ENKIAKMIN and FERAMIN united to drive them further South.

There are two hamlets situated on either bank of the Aseng River and they are ASENCTAVINAVIP, five houses, and IANGONVIP, two houses. These are the only two recognised hamlets but there are others scattered about at the different garden sites.

Some FERAMIN men have married O'OPTIMIN women but the O'OPTIMIN do not marry FERAMIN women. Some SELTAMANMIN women, captured in the combined raid made by the ENKIAKMIN and FERAMIN, are now married into the O'OPTIMIN group and have been included in the initial census.

The recent raid made on the TESIM group by the SELTAMANMIN, as described on Page 8, was confirmed by BAKBINAMNAK whose story coincided with the information already received.

CENSUS AND POPULATION ESTIMATES.

The main object of this patrol was to revise the census of the FEGOLMIN group and to compile the initial census of the ENKIAKMIN and O'OPTIMIN. This was achieved with very satisfactory results.

Many new names were recorded in the FEGOLMIN census due to the fact that the patrol visited the gardening areas to the South and saw a considerable number of people who would not normally have appeared at the main villages. This now makes the total population somewhat higher than what was at first considered.

The initial census of the ENKIAKMIN should be reasonably accurate and almost complete as the patrol approached the area from the South thus passing through the garden hamlets before going on to the main villages. The O'OPTIMIN census should also be fairly accurate, as being a small group they are relatively easy to gather together. Naturally later patrols will add new names or delete duplications but on the whole the figures contained in this report will remain fairly constant.

Census statistics are attached to the report but the following figures will give the reader some idea of the number of new names recorded and the consequent rise in population figures. Previous total population of the FEGOLMIN group was recorded as 671 and the revised total is now 880 showing a rise of 109. The KAMFEGOLMIN population has remained constant since the last patrol.

Mr. Grant estimated the total population of the ENKIAKMIN to be 375 and this patrol recorded 332. Similarly,

he estimated the O'OPTIMIN to be 70 and 74 were recorded so the figures can be considered quite accurate.

It is almost impossible to gain an estimate of the groups further South as the FEGOLMIN and TELEFOLMIN people do not refer to them as any particular group but call them all OKSAPMINS. However, it is known that the population is much greater than that of the FEGOLMIN area. Of the numerous small tribes scattered along the Southern side of the Hindenburgs between the Star Mountains and the Strickland River, only a few estimates were obtained. They are:-

ABLEKIAJMIN.	-	200
IWALKIMIN.	-	150
IAGAKIAKMIN.	-	90
TESIM.	-	120
SELTAKANMIN.	-	330

For estimates of groups further East towards the Strickland see Telefolmin Patrol Report No.3 of 1957-58.

The total censused population of the area patrolled is 1362.

LANGUAGE AND INTERPRETATION.

Station interpreter SUNEI accompanied the patrol and his services were invaluable as he originates from this area and his name is known far and wide as being synonymous with Administration. The language spoken in all the areas visited differs only slightly from that of Telefolmin and Sunel was able to converse freely. The only language difference is that some consonants are given a broader accent than that spoken by TELEFOLMINS. e.g. the Telefolmin word for pig is "KONG" while in the FEGOLMIN and ENKIAKMIN it is pronounced "KUNG".

TRADE.

Salt is the main item used when trading for food with beads also in great demand. The ENKIAKMINs especially clamoured for salt, having developed a taste for it from Grants previous patrol, while the KAMFEGOLMINS preferred matches and beads.

Several pigs were purchased and these paid for with knives and tomahawks. A tomahawk is exchanged for a medium sized pig with the addition of various sized knives for larger pigs.

CARRIERS.

FRAMIN and local TELEFOLMIN carriers were used for the patrol and apart from the occasional loafer did an exceptional job. Although not large men they can carry heavy loads all day over very difficult terrain, negotiating perpendicular descents and hand over hand struggles up cliff faces and performing remarkable feats of agility in places where one slip would prove fatal.

Most of the ground covered was of limestone making walking conditions very trying and the almost continual rain did not help to make things any better. It would be difficult to find their equal as mountain carriers.

TRACKS AND TERRAIN.

The patrol decided to visit the FEGOLMIN first and then on to KAMFEGOLMIN to the West. After visiting KAMFEGOLMIN steps were retraced as far as BOLANGAYIP where the patrol turned South East towards the airstrip site. On

leaving AMTARALVIL the Fly River was followed South for approximately three miles and then we swung North East up through the ENKIAMIN and further East to the O'OPTIMIN. The HINDENBURG Range was then re-crossed and the patrol returned to Telefolmin through the Faramin area.

Once outside the Telefolmin valley the patrol followed native pads which were often poorly defined and overgrown. The road from the station to the Sepik River is in good repair and the Sepik itself was crossed by means of an arch bridge made of logs. This bridge is old and needs replacing. It was crossed with some trepidation as it spans a high narrow ~~gorge~~ gorge. Immediately upon leaving the Sepik the BERHMANN range presents a long steep climb over bare kumul covered slopes. The track then descends into the Nong River valley and turns West for a few miles, upon crossing the river, before ascending the HINDENBURGS. This section of the track was overgrown and the patrol had to cut its way in places. These two ranges, the HINDENBURGS and the BERHMANN, combine to form a formidable barrier between Telefolmin and areas South in Pama. Walking is difficult due to the strenuous climbing and the police and carriers suffered from cut feet. Both officers received numerous cuts about the legs which later turned septic. The descent into FEGOLMIN from the Southern escarpment of the HINDENBURGS is hazardous and should be traversed with care.

The NINGLININS had cleared the track for a distance of approximately one mile back towards the range from their villages.

Upon leaving NINGLININ a track was followed almost due West through the ATEKIAMIN villages to BOLANGAVIP. This track was well defined but very muddy and the going was hard over the broken terrain. Several high ridges running South from the HINDENBURG range had to be crossed.

The route then turned South West to the IMDALMIN with walking slightly easier as the country slopes away to the flatter areas further South. From the IMDALMIN to KAMPEGOLMIN the track had to be cut through heavy timber and undergrowth making progress slow. The two previous patrols who followed this route also had to cut the track and this indicates that there is very little intercourse between the two groups.

The patrol left KAMPEGOLMIN and retraced its steps as far as BOLANGAVIP before turning South East towards the reported airstrip site. This track runs through the ATEKIAMIN gardening area and is well defined with walking relatively easy. The terrain is very broken and there are many steep climbs and descents with numerous rivers to cross.

The Fly River was crossed below the airstrip site and the route turned North East with the Terrain becoming more difficult. After passing through the ENKIAMIN garden hamlets the patrol had to cross many high, razor backed ridges and swift flowing streams before reaching the main villages. The patrol then moved on to the headwaters of the Bol River and climbed up onto a 9000' spur of the HINDENBURG range. Walking through the moss forest at this altitude was made miserable by frequent squalls of freezing rain and a misplaced foot would send the unfortunate owner plunging down between the moss covered tree roots. There is no water or firewood at this height and the patrol was forced to continue on until a descent could be made into the O'OPTIMIN valley.

This descent was the most dangerous this officer has yet encountered on various patrols in the Telefomin Sub-District, and it is not recommended that any future patrol follow this track between ENKIAMIN and O'OPTIMIN. The range drops sheer away to the Sal River and the descent for the main part is over bare cliff face with only out-cropping rocks and sparse clumps of stunted bushes for handholds. Swirling mists which completely hid a person only a few yards in front made it even more difficult and the writer breathed a heartfelt sigh of relief when all personnel had arrived safely at the bottom. It is beyond comprehension how the carriers manage to manhandle the heavy two man patrol boxes down such a vertical descent when a false step would send them, and possibly others walking in front, plunging over the side.

From the Sal River to the O'OPTIMIN villages the track crosses a 7000' plateau and then follows the Aseng River downstream towards the Wangop. The O'OPTIMINS had cleared the track for a considerable distance South East towards SELTAMAMIN as they were under the impression that the patrol would be arriving from that direction. Unfortunately their effort was wasted as we approached from a different quarter. The headman of the Feramin village FANUKMIN, whose people were gardening in the O'OPTIMIN valley, is to be commended on his work of supervising the cutting and cleaning of the road from ASENSTAVINAVIP to the foot of the Hindenburgs and from the top of the range down to Feramin. They had done an excellent job and apart from the difficult struggle back up onto the Hindenburgs, walking conditions were good and out the time of Mr. Grants patrol from twelve hours to eight and a half hours. The road from Feramin to Telefomin is wide and in good order.

Crossing rivers did not present any great difficulty as most of them were flowing at a low level and could be waded through without any danger. The Magal and Ninal Rivers were the only ones in flood and these were bridged by the simple expedient of felling large trees across them. The Fly River was crossed by means of a large cane, swing bridge constructed by the NINGLININS for the Patrol's convenience, as it is not a permanent fixture. The Fly was about sixty yards wide at this point.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The soil in the FEGOLMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN areas is stony and the fertility poor causing the people to practice a definite system of shifting agriculture. They have established garden areas which they plant in rotation, eating one garden out while they plant another and then move onto the next. Owing to the poor fertility of the soil the gardens are of necessity large and take a long time to mature. Crop failures are common because of this.

The ENKIAMIN and O'OPTIMIN follow the same system of shifting agriculture but the soil there appears to be much better and consequently the gardens are smaller. All groups garden further South where sago is plentiful and they move to these areas in the event of failure of the gardens or while waiting for the gardens to mature.

Taro is the staple food grown, being supplemented by a small amount of sweet potato, abaca, pit-pit, sago and introduced items such as pumpkin, cucumber, sweet corn, bananas, sugar cane, tapioca and ginger. Except at NINGLINMIN food was not plentiful in the FEGOLMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN but ample supplies were available in the ENKIAMIN and O'OPTIMIN.

All the groups visited have large numbers of domestic pigs and wild pigs, cassowaries, possums and wallabies are hunted to supplement the protein intake. The

ENKIAGMINS have an excellent type of pig, even by European standards, which they purchase from the tribes further south. They are large black animals with white saddleback markings and in no way resemble the usual kanaka pig. They are more like the breed of pig known to Europeans as Berkshires. It is possible that they have been introduced through Kiunga.

HEALTH.

The health of the people throughout the area was generally good although many cases of tropical ulcers, infected scabies and New Guinea mouth were seen. A native medical orderly accompanied the patrol and treated minor wounds and ailments.

The benefits of the medical attention available at the station hospital were explained and although the people came forward eagerly to receive dressings and injections from the patrol a marked reluctance was noticed whenever patients were advised to go to Telefolmin for treatment. The excuses given were that it was too far and that in most cases they would have to move through alien territory. Although there were many people requiring urgent medical attention the matter was not pressed.

An aged woman was brought to the patrol at KAMEGOLMIN suffering from the largest tropical ulcer the writer has ever seen. It covered almost the whole of her back and the flesh was eaten away so that in places the bone could be seen. Nothing could be done for her and the people could not be persuaded to carry her to Telefolmin as it is a five days walk for them through the WOKEMIN.

A young NINGLINMIN boy was seen at IRLALAN hamlet with a terribly distended abdomen. It was presumed that he was suffering from Beri-Beri and the NINGLINMINS, who are a little more tractable than most of the groups, were ordered to carry him to Telefolmin, four days walk away. At the time of writing word has reached Telefolmin that they carried him as far as the main NINGLINMIN hamlet where he died. Whether this is true or just a story cannot be ascertained without sending another patrol to the area.

The establishment of a Patrol Post together with a small native hospital, somewhere in this region, where the natives could obtain medical treatment would be a big step towards complete control.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The mode of dress of all the people visited is virtually the same as that of the Telefolmins. The men wear the same penis gourd and cane belt and the women the same abbreviated grass skirt. However the women's skirts are slightly longer than that of the Telefolmins but still not enough to be described as adequate. It was noticed that some widows wear the rear portion of their skirts quite long so that it reached down to the backs of the knees. The women also wear bark cloaks which are a very necessary article of clothing due to the almost continual rainfall.

The only other item of anthropological interest noted on the patrol was the construction of the ENKIAGMIN fighting houses. These are built on piles between fifteen and twenty feet off the ground with a single set of steps leading up to the small round doorway. These houses are situated in commanding positions overlooking the tracks to the various hamlets and all seen were approximately 12' x 10' in size. Two sides are enclosed while the other two are latticed with loop holes through which to fire

arrows. In the event of an attack the defenders scramble up into the house, throw down the ladder and generally make it difficult for the enemy to close with them by taking pot shots through the loopholes.

POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP AND STATION SITE.

As instructed the patrol proceeded South of the FEGOLMIN to the possible airstrip site called AMTARALVIL, which had been previously located from Kiunga by Mr. Bottril. A.D.G. A day was spent at the site opening Mr. Bottril's old survey lines and cutting new ones, to gain an approximation of the Length and Width. See attached plan.

If in the future a Patrol Post is established in this area AMTARALVIL is the only site suitable for the construction of the necessary airfield. The terrain to the East and West is very broken and mountainous and careful questioning of every group visited revealed only one other area which might prove suitable. This is in the OKTIAKMIN on the South Eastern side of Mt. Kaban and was not inspected. It is possible that this is the site mentioned as the ARIP Valley in Mr. Bottril's report.

AMTARALVIL is four days walk from the Telefolmin station, about seven or eight days from the Strickland River and five or six days from the Netherlands New Guinea border. Therefore, it can be seen that a station established here would be in a central position to control both the areas already mentioned and those to the South, South East and South West which have not been penetrated from Telefolmin. Although the only people who live immediately adjacent to the air-strip site are the NINGLINMINS at ILBALGAN, who have their main gardens along the surrounding ridges and valleys, a large proportion of the ENKIAKMIN and FEGOLMIN population is within a days walk. The main NINGLINMIN and ATENKIAKMIN groups plus the two large ENKIAKMIN garden hamlets, which are permanently occupied, are well within the distance. The NINGLINMINS also state that there is a large group living along the Southern side of the Blucher or II Range, two days walk from AMTARALVIL. Hence the labour force required to construct an aerodrome here should not present any great problem.

The ground on which the strip site is located belongs to the NINGLINMIN group and the hereditary owner is SUNEI the Telefolmin station interpreter.

Information regarding technical details of the airstrip site are set out hereunder:-

AMTARALVIL AIRSTRIP SITE.

<u>Position.</u>	Latitude 5o 23' S. Longitude 141o 31' E. Sited on the right bank of the Fly R. near the junction of the Fly and Wank Rivers.
<u>Altitude.</u>	1200'.
<u>Runway.</u>	Bearing 180o/220o M. It is considered that the 180o runway would be the best as far as approaches are concerned.
<u>Length.</u>	Initial. 800 yds. Eventual. 1200 yds.
<u>Width.</u>	Initial. 80 yds. Eventual. 150 - 200 yds.
<u>Surface.</u>	The surface is well drained as the Eastern side of the strip drops sharply away to

the Fly River and the Western side is bounded by a small creek which flows into the Metin River skirting the Southern end of the strip. Vegetation presents no problem, as, apart from some large breadfruit trees and a few tall dead timber, it is mainly secondary garden growth. A few limestone outcrops occur but as these protrude only a few inches above the ground they should offer no trouble. There are several limestone sink holes which will require filling.

Slope.

Average slope along the length of the strip site towards the south is approx. 3 degrees.

Cross Grade.

Nil.

Approach.

One way operations. Land to the North. Take off to the South. Approaches onto a strip constructed at 1900 M. are very good as aircraft would have a straight descent through the gap between the II. Range and the range bordering the Eastern side of the Fly River. The approaches to a strip constructed at 2200 M. are marred slightly by the II Range which rises to an estimated height of 2000 above the strip site approximately two miles from the Southern end of the strip. Aircraft using such a strip would have to make a fairly sharp turn, South East through the gap or West up the valley, soon after take-off. North of the strip is a hill which rises to a height of 3000 and effectively blocks operations from this direction.

Lateral Clearances. Both sides; - 1 in 7.Parking Area. Northern end. Side.

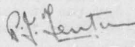
Weather Restrictions. Nothing is known definitely as to prevailing weather conditions. There is a heavy rainfall in this area but it should not effect the strip site because of its well drained position. The area immediately below the Southern edge of the Hindenburg Range is almost continuously covered with cloud. This is apparently caused by warm winds flowing North across Papua, where there are no major mountain barriers, until they finally strike the abrupt Southern escarpment of the Hindenburgs and are forced up into the cooler atmosphere where condensation occurs. During the time spent at AMTARAVIL the weather was hot and fine while cloud and rain could be seen along the Hindenburgs. This could well mean that the strip site is far enough South not to be unduly affected by this phenomenon.

General Remarks.

Because of the low altitude of this site the strip could be constructed to take Norsemen and Otter aircraft and possibly larger planes such as Junkers and DC3's.

CONCLUSION.

Although the patrol was arduous, owing to the hard walking and wet weather, both the police detachment and the carriers did a very good job. This was Cadet Patrol Officer O'Connell's third patrol in the Telefollin Sub-District and he acquitted himself well. During the last stage of the patrol both his feet and legs became severely infected which must have made walking extremely painful to say the least. This officer found the patrol most interesting and informative.



P. J. FENNEL.
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.E.&M.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

No. 6554 L/Cpl. WALAMATWAI.

An excellent and experienced patro N.C.O. Well worthy of further promotion.

No. 7937 L/Cpl. GARI.

A new member of the detachment recently transferred from Angoram. Did not show up well on this patrol as he is not yet used to the strenuous walking. Has ability.

No. 8991 Const. WASIMAU.

A local Triefolmin. Worked well and proved very useful with his knowledge of the area and language.

No. 9185 Const. IARIF.

IARIF again performed his usual stirring job. Intelligent and has initiative. Good N.C.O. material.

No. 8979 Const. MAI.

Another good job. A little boisterous but an energetic and willing worker.

No. 9647 Const. IMAS.

A hardam lad who shines at crossing flooded rivers. A definite asset to any patrol in this area. Has a pronounced sense of humour which helps to keep all personnel happy. Good potential.

No. 9053 Const. ARE.

A good worker. Needs occasional supervision.

No. 8968 Const. IAKO.

Not very impressive. Was ill for most of the patrol.

No. 6900 Const. WAPE.

Quiet and thoroughly reliable. Has a chest complaint which makes walking difficult for him.

No. 9433 Const. MANDEKAI.

Unobtrusive but does his work well and without supervision. Intelligent and resourceful.

All members conducted themselves well and in a manner befitting their service.

P. J. Fenton

P. J. FENTON,
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
TELEFOLMIN,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

File. 30-1-1/187.

17th April, 1959.

P.J.FENTON,
CADET PATROL OFFICER,
TELEFOLMIN.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

You will proceed on patrol to the South of the Hindenburg Range as early as suitable next week. Mr R.L. O'Connell, Cadet Patrol Officer, will accompany you.

The main object of the patrol shall be consolidation of Administration influence among the FEGOLMIN group and the smaller neighbouring tribes. Revise the census of the FEGOLMIN and endeavour to compile initial census figures of the ENKIAKMIN group to the South East. Any further population estimates you may be able to obtain should be useful to the District Officer, Daru, and the A.D.O. Kiunga, in assessing the possibility of establishing a Patrol Post in the Northern end of the Kiunga Sub-District. A possible airstrip site was located by a Kiunga patrol immediately South of the FEGOLMIN area. Please visit this site and make an appreciation of its possibilities as a station site in relation to the population density of the general area.

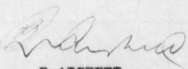
Visit the KAMFEGOLMIN area to the West of the FEGOLMIN and check their relations with the WOKEMIN group with regard to the disturbance in the area which is the subject of Patrol Report Tel. No.2 of 1958-59.

Your patrol should not proceed any further South than the FEGOLMIN and ENKIAKMIN areas. Make no attempt to contact the SELTAMANMIN people as I consider them to be too far South to be effectively influenced by patrols from this station.

There has been no hostility to patrols in this general area, however, please maintain maximum caution at all times.

Take 10 members of the Police Detachment with you.

It should be possible to cover the area in approximately three weeks.


R. AISBETT.
s/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 TOTAL

