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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: TELEFOMIN

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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WEST SERIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

T E L F O M I N

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
- 1 - 1965/1966	H.W. Gill	Eliptamin Census Div., Nena River Area
2 - 1965/1966	I.F.S. Smalley	Feramin Census Div.
- 3 - 1965/1966	J.M. Wearne & I.F. Smalley	West Mianmin

O K S A P M I N

1 - 1965/1966	W. Heathcote	Om River Area
2 - 1965/1966	W. Heathcote	Gawang, Rigup, Bak Valleys-

Kane

67-3-8 ①



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. Telefomin 1/65-66

Patrol Conducted by H.W.GILL PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled Eliptamin census division; NENA river area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 RP&NGC; 1 APO; 1 Interpreter DDA.

Duration—From 20/7/1965 to 1/8/1965

Number of Days Thirteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1965 (Eliptamin)  
7/55 (Nena)

Medical 6/1965 (Eliptamin)  
Nil (Nena)

Map Reference Sketchmap attached

Objects of Patrol Routine administration, re-contact and initial census Nena.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund' ... ..

.....

.....

.....

67-8-3

28th September, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

TELEFONIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1965-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of an interesting patrol report by Mr. Gill, covered by your memo 67-3-8/245 of 16th August, 1965.

- 2. The comments of both yourself and Mr. Wearne have been noted.
- 3. Mr. Gill has certainly produced an interesting and comprehensive report. His work is to be commended. I am glad to hear that a "friendly attitude" exists now towards the Administration by the Eliptamin people, and that although they are still primitive and conservative, yet they appear to have long since overcome the resentment and hostility they felt towards the Administration.
- 4. I agree that hand tools should be lent to these people to help them do road work. Once they become sophisticated and economically stable they can then be made to buy their own tools, etc.
- 5. I am interested to know finally by which patrolling party are these Mena people going to be frequently visited. It might prove to be nearer Bogamin.
- 6. A good report with an excellent sketch map attached.

(T.G. Aitchison)  
A/DIRECTOR.

exaggerate distance if they believe one to be ignorant of the facts.

Once the Sogamin-Nena distance is established a decision on how to include the Nena in routine patrols can be made.

The other information in the report is of interest. A request for more vegetable seed will be submitted to the District Agricultural Officer.

A well written report which with the excellent sketch maps gives the reader a good picture of the area patrolled. Some answer to the problem of regularly visiting the hitherto neglected Nena River people will be found.

*J.M. Wearne*

(J.M. Wearne)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encl.



67.8. ~~17~~<sup>3</sup> (16)  
(17)

67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,  
TELEPOMIN

9th August, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,

WEWAK

TELEPOMIN PATROL NO.1/65-66.

Please find attached two copies of the report of the abovementioned patrol by Mr. H.W. Gill, Patrol Officer. The patrol visited the Eliptamin and Nena River areas. Excellent sketch maps and Claim for Camping Allowance are attached.

The objects of the patrol as stated in Patrol Instructions were achieved.

Villages. Hand tools are now being issued.

Native Affairs. The intercourse between Atbalmins and Eliptamins is interesting. The distance from the Din-Wong area to the Klip Valley is approximately twenty-eight air miles which can in this SubDistrict be doubled to arrive at track miles.

Mr. Gill's information on the Eliptamin people who dwell on the Nena River is also of interest. No doubt their distance from Eliptamin explains the almost complete lack of Administration patrols. In conjunction with his detailed map the information contained in the report is full and detailed. This section of the report will be extracted and forwarded to the Assistant District Commissioner, Ambunti, for comment. It will also be brought to the attention of the Officer in Charge, Oksapmin who only recently learnt of the existence of a group named the Akiakmin dwelling on the northern extremity of the Om Valley.

With regard to future patrols to the Nena, the next patrol to the East Miamin will be instructed to visit the Nena people from Sogamin thereby establishing the walking time. On my visit to Sogamin this year I was advised that the Nena people were one week's walk from Sogamin. This seems ridiculous but is in keeping with the tendency of the people of this area to





67-3-8/245

Department of District Administration,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

16th August, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Subdistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 1 OF 65/66

Thank you for the abovenumbered report of a patrol by Mr. H. W. Gill, Patrol Officer, into the Eliptamin census division and Wena River area. Mr. Gill has conducted a good patrol and has submitted an interesting and well compiled report.

Your comments on this patrol have been noted and I concur with them.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. HICKS) *td*  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

(K)

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO 1/65-66

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: H.W.GILL Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Eliptamin census division  
Nena/Upper Frieda river area.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 4 RP&NGC, 1 APO, 1 Interpreter.

DURATION OF PATROL: 20/7/65 - 1/8/65 (13 days)

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA: Eliptamin - January, 1965 DDA  
Nena - January, 1955  
Eliptamin - June, 1965 PHD  
Nena - Nil

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: Routine administration  
Initial census  
Decimal currency propaganda  
Smallpox vaccination check.

MAP REFERENCE: Sketchmap attached.

*J. M. Gill*  
 H.W. GILL  
 District Officer

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,  
SubDistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN

19th July, 1965.

Mr. H.W. Gill,  
Patrol Officer,  
TELEFOMIN

TELEFOMIN PATROL NUMBER 1/65-66.

In confirmation of our verbal discussions please prepare to depart Telefomin on 20th July to patrol the Eliptamin Census Division and to re-establish contact with the Nena River people of the Upper Frieda area.

In the Eliptamin area the objects of the patrol will be.

1. Routine administration paying particular attention to village sanitation.
2. Distribution and explanation of the pamphlets on Decimal Currency.

In the Upper Frieda area yours will be the second patrol to visit a population estimated by Mr. F.D. Jones in 1955 on his initial contact visit at 170 (Vide Tel. Pat. No.4/54-55.). There has been no patrol since that time.

Some of these people have visited Telefomin in the last few months so it should be possible to carry out initial census and provisionally appoint Village Officials as necessary.

Four police and an interpreter will accompany you. Within reason try to keep hours worked by police within 38 hours per week as they will receive only Camping Allowance and not overtime - vide Police Circular C.G.3/65. As a matter of interest please record the actual hours worked by police.

*J.M. Wearne*  
(J.M. Wearne)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol visited the Eliptamin census division and the Nenatimin settlement in the Nena/Upper Frieda area.

The Eliptamin census division is clearly defined by geography. It consists of a long, narrow valley about two hours' walk North of Telefomin. The valley runs approximately East-West and, through it, the Elip river flows Westwards to join the Sepik. The Elip valley is steep sided with the Mittag mountain range walling it off from the Telefomin valley to the South and the Donner range rising abruptly from the Elip to the North.

A chain of small villages quite evenly distributed along the lower slopes of the valley forms a belt of population which extends for some twelve miles. With the exception of Ofekamin, all villages are within the Elip valley itself, the majority of them above the left bank of the Elip.

The Nenatimin, a breakaway group of Eliptamin, live in an isolated cluster of hamlets three days' walk North East of Tagatemitigan.

The patrol's objects were general routine administration and re-contact and initial census of the Nenatimin. Reactions of the recent PHD smallpox vaccination campaign were checked during the patrol and those people not yet vaccinated were given theirs by the APO accompanying.

Topography throughout the area covered is mountainous and rugged. Vegetation varies from sago palms by the Nena river to heavy moss forest on the range tops.

Carriers for the patrol were hired from almost all the villages visited.

Friday, 21st July, 1962.

0620 Departed Tagatemitigan.  
0730 At mouth of Vomer range. 1100 At Pak river. 1220 At old Tagatemitigan village camp. 1420 Made camp on banks of small stream in thick bush. Nations issued to carriers. Guard posted.

Saturday, 22nd July, 1962.

0430 Docks camp. 0800 At headwaters of Pa river. 0930 At a point above Elip river near old camp site said to have been used by Hirst and Taylor. 1200 At garden camp. Guides suggested possible camp. Traced on trail making camp in top of ridge in dense moss forest at 1530. Nations issued. Guard posted. Rain.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, 20th July, 1965.

0935 Carriers accompanied by Constables Gwatorvin, Tongia and Sikrei departed Telefomin for Terapdavip.  
1330 Carriers accompanied by Constable Kwange departed.  
1425 Self and Interpreter Sunei departed, reaching Terapdavip rest house at 1815. Paid off carriers. Guard posted. Overnight.

Wednesday, 21st July, 1965.

0800 Villagers of Kobramin, Agogovip and Terapdavip villages assembled. General talks and talk on decimal currency given. Inspection of people for smallpox vaccination reactions. These not yet done to proceed to Abunkamin following day.  
0930 Carriers accompanied by constables Gwatorvin and Tongia departed for Abunkamin.  
Self accompanied by constables Kwange and Sikrei visited villages, returning to rest house by midday. PM visited Afogovip village.  
1400 Departed Terapdavip.  
1445 Inspected Utemtigin, checked people for smallpox vaccination reactions.  
1545 Arrived Abunkamin. Food purchased. Guard posted after flag ceremony. Overnight.

Thursday, 22nd July, 1965.

0630 Villagers from Terapdavip, Agogovip and Kobramin requiring smallpox vaccinations arrived. They, together with those not yet done from Abunkamin, given smallpox vaccinations by APO Mayok and APO Butengin. Talks given on decimal currency. One man sent to Telefomin - suspect leper. Inspected village. Recruited several carriers for Nema stage of patrol.  
1030 Departed Abunkamin for Tagatemtigan, stopping en route at Agumtavip village to inspect and give talk on decimal currency, arriving at Tagatemtigan at 1300. PM purchased food and had discussions with locals re most suitable route to Nema area.  
1545 Visited Biltavip hamlet. Inspected it and gave talks on decimal currency. Then to Tagatemtigan for the same thing. Enlisted carriers for the following day and issued instructions.  
1800 Flag ceremony. Guard posted. Overnight.

Friday, 23rd July, 1965.

0620 Departed Tagatemtigan.  
0930 At summit of Donner range. 1100 At Fak river. 1220 At old Tagatemtigan garden camp. 1420 Made camp on banks of small stream in thick bush. Rations issued to carriers. Guard posted.

Saturday, 24th July, 1965.

0630 Broke camp. 0800 At headwaters of Fu river. 0930 At a point above Sibi river near old camp site said to have been used by Black and Taylor. 1200 At garden shack. Guides suggested pitching camp. Pressed on, finally making camp at top of ridge in dense moss forest at 1530. Rations issued. Guard posted. Rain.

PATROL DIARY

Sunday, 25th July, 1965.

0715 Broke camp.  
1215 Arrived at Wabiadang, the first Nenatimin hamlet. Crude rest house and police barracks and latrine already prepared. Made camp. Good view of Mt Stolle. Remainder of day resting and having talks with villagers. Possibility of returning by a different route discussed. Food purchased. Programme for the following day outlined. Flag ceremony. Guard posted. Overnight.

Monday, 26th July, 1965.

0800 Despatched three locals to clear a track via the source of the Nena river to Tagatemtigan for return journey.  
0900 People from all Nenatimin hamlets (three) assembled. Smallpox vaccinations given to all by APO Butengin. PM carried out initial census of the group and appointed a Lulusai. Visited the second hamlet - Tumsengan. More talks with locals. Purchased food and a pig. Issued rations to carriers and signed on nine Nenatimin to accompany patrol back to Telefemin. Issued instructions for the following day. Flag ceremony. Guard posted. Heavy rain overnight.

Tuesday, 27th July, 1965.

0615 Broke camp. Departed Wabiadang. After about an hour's walk, met a party of local women who, as prearranged, had brought food to be bought for the patrol's return journey. Followed original route for about 2½ hours before branching off to follow the stream of the Nena via the hills on its right bank. About 1545 reached the summit of the range, skirting a sizeable lake which is the source of both the Nena and Sibi rivers. Finally made camp in moss forest at 1615 at the headwaters of the Sibi about fifteen minutes' walk short of one of ADO Jones's camps in '55. Food issued, guard posted. Overnight.

Wednesday, 28th July, 1965.

0700 Broke camp. Followed the Sibi E. down for some way, then a succession of ridges until emerging in the Fak R valley to join our outward track near the Fak R itself. Made camp at 1600 at a site used previously by some Miammin patrols. Some food purchased from Tagatemtigan people gardening in the vicinity. Rations issued. Guard posted. Overnight.

Thursday, 29th July, 1965.

0645 Broke camp. Followed Fak R upstream to foot of Donner range, commenced ascent, reaching summit at 0915. Descent to Tagatemtigan arriving at 1230. Paid off carrier line. Food purchased. Some carriers organised for next day's walk to Komdavi. Flag ceremony. Guard posted. Overnight.

Friday, 30th July, 1965.

0730 Departed Tagatemtigan. Carriers straight to Komdavi village accompanied by constables Tongia and Sikrei. Self, with constables Kwange and Gwatorvin to Bolvil village. Assembled villagers given talk on decimal currency. Smallpox reactions inspected, these not yet come to proceed to Komdavi following day. Next inspected Meilanduvip and Ibarabip - hamlets of Bolvil, thence straight to

PATROL DIARY

Friday, 30th July, 1965 (cont'd).

Komdavi, arriving there 1245. Paid carriers. Food purchased. 1600. Inspected village. Assembled villagers. Gave talk on decimal currency and inspected people for smallpox vaccination results. Flag ceremony. Guard posted. Overnight.

Saturday, 31st July, 1965.

0800 Departed Komdavi. Valley fog filled with a persistent drizzle. APO Butengin and APO Nabengin (Komdavi) left behind at Komdavi to carry out smallpox vaccinations. APO Butengin then returned to Terapdavi, APO Nabengin followed the patrol to Inantigin before returning to Komdavi. Carriers with constables Gwatorvin and Sikrei continued straight to Inantigin. Self, constable Kwange and constable Tongia to Misinmin village for inspection, smallpox reactions check and talk on decimal currency. Then to visit the Misinmin hamlet of Ifalabil en route Inantigin, arriving Inantigin at 1115, having visited Inantigin's Iritevip hamlet first. PM inspected village and gave talk on decimal currency. Smallpox vaccination then given to those from Misinmin and Inantigin who had not yet been done. Food purchased. Flag ceremony. Guard posted. Overnight.

Sunday, 1st August, 1965.

0645 Departed Inantigin. Straight to Ofekamin village, arriving 1000. Inspected two hamlets, gave talks on decimal currency, checked smallpox vaccination reactions. Proceeded to Telefomin to arrive at 1200. Paid off carriers. Patrol completed.

VILLAGE VISITS:

Village officials appeared to be keen and conscientious about their work. Some are very suspicious.

SEKANGI was provisionally appointed chief of the Mispamin group. He had already had a good idea of the currency and estimated half of the time the patrol remained in place (which had not been visited by a government patrol since 1957).

FIELD VISUALS:

A friendly attitude towards the administration is evident in the MISPAMIN group division. The people are willing to talk and always ready to listen. Generally very cooperative in Mispamin but friendly relations with the other Mispamin groups also dwell on the other side of the Mt. Irian. It was learned also that they are in quite regular contact with Apatani people who were present in contact from the village on the Mt. Irian river area. It is noted that the Mispamin give the impression of being somewhat of a law-abiding group, the local leader of the Mispamin division, who visited a special post on the side of the Mt. Irian river at the time of the Mt. Irian river, lives at Komdavi village.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

With the possible exception of Komdavi, where the villagers displayed a tendency to sullenness, the reception given the patrol was friendly everywhere.

VILLAGES:

The type of housing in all villages is identical to that found throughout a wide area round Telefomin. Houses are raised slightly from the ground on low stilts. They are small, single roomed, box-like structures with walls of bush timber with an inner lining of strips of bark. Roofing is of a thatch of wild ginger leaves laid over a sapling frame. There are no windows and the door is little more than an oval aperture through which it is necessary to crawl.

All villages are positioned on ridge tops or hill tops, presumably for strategic reasons.

Water supply is plentiful. There are many streams running down the hillsides close to villages.

Each village was carefully inspected re hygiene and sanitation. All were found to be in very good order and, in all cases, instructions issued by the officer last patrolling the area, had been carried out. The Nenatimin hamlets, also, were in good shape. There were constant requests from village officials for issues of hand tools with which to undertake maintenance of village tracks, ditches etc. It is suggested that as many tools as can reasonably be spared be distributed on loan.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village officials appeared to be keen and conscientious about their work. Some are very vociferous.

KOBISEP-KAMAKSANENG was provisionally appointed Lualai of the Nenatimin group. He had already had a rest house, police barracks and latrines built by the time the patrol reached his place (which had not been visited by a government patrol since 1955).

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

*good* | A friendly attitude towards the administration persists in the Eliptamin census division. The people are willing workers and always ready to listen. Generally very cooperative. The Eliptamin have friendly relations with the closer Miammin groups who dwell on the other side of the Pak river. It was learned, also, that they are in quite regular contact with Atbalmin people who make a practice of coming from as far afield as the Din/Nong river area to visit Eliptamin villages. The Eliptamin give the impression of being peaceful and law abiding. Sinoksep, the local member of the District Advisory Council, who played a notable part on the side of the administration at the time of the 1953 killings, lives at Tagatentigan village.



(a)

NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont'd:

The Nenatimin are by no means a 'new' group. They were first contacted by Black and Taylor many years ago during one of the patrols those two officers undertook from Telefomin. They were next visited in 1955, when ADO Mr F. Jones spent some days at the Wabiadang hamlet, and, in 1963, a P.I.R. patrol from Ambunti slept at Wabiadang en route to Telefomin.

The Nenatimin are an integral section of the Eliptamin people. Apparently they have been established on the Nena since time immemorial. The whole vast tract of land between them and the Elip valley is owned and gardened by the two groups.

The Nenatimin associate quite freely with the Sogarmin (Miammin), who live on the headwaters of the Iwar river and adjacent tributaries, to the West, and some Nenatimin women are married to Sogarmin men. The Eliptamin are known to trade with and visit the Sogarmin and other neighbouring groups of Miammin, so this is clearly part of the general pattern.

To the North East and East, the Nenatimin have contact with two groups - the Berefaitan and the Akiaptan. The Berefaitan live on the banks of the Nena downstream from Wabiadang, near the junction of the Nena with the Abia river, a tributary flowing in from the South East. The Akiaptan live scattered over quite a large area through the Abia valley and round the Abia headwaters to the South. The Akiaptan are friendly with and trade with the Berefaitan who, it is alleged, are regularly patrolled by a May River officer in a motor canoe. This information was surprising to me as that area had certainly not been visited by Ambunti or May River patrols as recently as 1963, although, from the map, the Berefaitan would certainly be in the Ambunti May River sub-District. As regards the use of a motor canoe, I had myself travelled as far as Paupe, a hamlet situated some six hours' upstream on the Right bank of the Frieda river from its mouth, by motor canoe in 1963. Even that far up, there were many hazards and snags in the stream. The junction of the Abia with the Nena (Frieda) would be considerably further than that and it is interesting to hear that motor canoes are able to reach such a long distance upstream - probably only in times of high water.

Both the Berefaitan and the Akiaptan were traditional enemies of the Nenatimin as was borne out during census taking, when some women and children seized in earlier raids on the Akiaptan were pointed out. One is assured, and there seems no reason to disbelieve that there are no hostilities between the groups nowadays.

From what could be gathered from casual interrogation, I would put the Berefaitan as living between one and two days' walk from Wabiadang and the Akiaptan about two days' walk from Tumsengan. It is said that native crocodile hunters come from the Sepik as far as the Mouth of the Abia in motor canoes. Some Nenatimin once met a hunting party, who speared a crocodile and gave the carcass to the Nenatimin to eat. The Berefaitan have pidgin English speakers amongst them, go to work as casual labourers at the May River Patrol Post and some of them have been to Wewak.

The Nenatimin claim that they do not venture any great distance to the North West and have nothing to do with the Mainmin

+ The suffix -tan is interchangeable with -min, as is more commonly used nearer Telefomin.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont'd:

in those areas. This is logical and probably true but how much of what they say is true one does not know. It may well be that these people travel much further afield than they profess. If Atbalmin from near the West Irian border make a practice of visiting Eliptamin villages and the Eliptamin, in turn, are friendly with the Mianmin and have contact with the Frieda through the Nenatimin, then the circulation between groups might be far greater than one might imagine.

The fact that the Nenatimin settlement is so firmly established makes it difficult to know how to include the people in any of the present census patrols from Telefomin. Three long days' walk separates them from their Eliptamin kin and this is a long way to have to divert a patrol to inspect three very small and insignificant hamlets and census a handful of people.

As a matter of interest, if the 'roadhead' for motor canoes is indeed the mouth of the Abia, then it should be possible, by a combination of hard walking and a speedboat, to reach Ambunti from Telefomin in not more than six days. This is quite a straight-forward 'escape route' to the coast!

The Akiaptan group are probably more closely connected with Oksapmin area groups than Eliptamin/Telefomin. An Oksapmin patrol to the Akiaptan might be advised to take a few Nenatimin as ambassadors and links between the Oksapmin and the Eliptamin.

From what was seen on this patrol, everyone is very content and things are as stable as they can be expected to be.

Throughout the patrol, guards were posted at night and, at all villages visited, flag ceremonies were held, the police in full uniform.

The weather was fine for the duration of the patrol. This raised spirits but did not lower mountains. Carriers were given as light loads as possible so that unnecessary hardship was avoided and the patrol was able to move at a reasonable pace.

At each village talks were given on the proposed introduction of decimal currency next year. Only brief talks were given so as to prevent confusion. The people appeared to have understood what was told them and no questions were asked. Literate people were issued with copies of the Pidgin English pamphlet (Dol na Sen).

REMARKS:

There are many pigs in all villages. A few healthy looking Savia were also seen. There had been a heavy rain.

REMARKS:

The majority of the area north of the road is cleared in thin forest, either rain forest or open forest. There is much good timber but the terrain makes it difficult to be very close to the forest.

AGRICULTURE:

Food is abundant both in the Eliptamin and the Nena areas and, for that matter, in the valleys between the two. Staples are taro and sweet potato supplemented by corn, bananas, sugar cane and a variety of edible leaves and shoots obtained from the forest. Pigs, wild and domesticated, are eaten quite frequently and rats, possums and other small creatures are hunted.

Introduced crops include lettuce, cabbage, beans and tomatoes. It would seem that these vegetables have had little impact on the diet of the people themselves but are grown primarily for sale at Telefomi.

In the Nena area a few sago palms were seen and there were many pandanus. The Nenatimin spend days on end further downstream collecting sago.

Cash cropping in Eliptamin is negligible. European vegetables are grown in limited quantities according to the availability of seed for distribution. There is no planned market gardening, vegetables are planted here and there all over the place in small pockets of specially chosen soil. One plot of coffee near Biltavip hamlet is not flourishing very well.

Vegetables produced by the Eliptamin are brought to Telefomi for sale at the weekly market or are sold at the airstrip to the Baptist mission, who visit the Eliptamin area once a fortnight. No coffee has been marketed yet.

It was noted that the enthusiasm over cash cropping, market gardening and fish breeding apparently shown during the last Eliptamin patrol was absent this time. In fact, only once was mention made of each of these three schemes and then only off-handedly. There were a few requests for more vegetable seeds but the group as a whole displayed none of the overwhelming excitement or interest that one had been led to expect. I take it, therefore, that they are quite content to continue as they are and only show enthusiasm when prompted or when they feel it is the approved thing to do.

It may be mentioned that little reference to agricultural ventures was made on this patrol as it was thought unwise to keep suggesting such things until there seems to be a good chance of their eventuating.

LIVESTOCK:

There are many pigs in all villages. A few healthy looking fowls were also seen. These had been bought in Wewak.

FORESTS:

The majority of the area patrolled is cloaked in thick forest, either rain forest or moss forest. There is much good timber but the terrain makes it absurd to contemplate doing much about it.

(6)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

There is a trade store operated by the Baptist mission situated at the Eliptamin airstrip. It is run by a mission representative and re-stocked fortnightly.

There is no fishing, mining or timber industry in the area patrolled. The Eliptamin trade to some extent with the nearer Mianmin groups.

LAND:

There is no shortage of land for the Eliptamin. The fact that the Nenatimin, their breakaway group, live three days' walk to the North East, indicates that the whole vast area of land in between is controlled by the Eliptamin. This is a very extensive acreage for so small a population and much of it is excellent gardening land.

COMPLAINTS:

Two complaints of adultery and one of theft were heard. The two former were satisfactorily settled out of court. The case of theft concerned a party of Atbalmin from the Din Nong area who had allegedly visited Inantigin village and, on their departure, had enticed a pig away and eaten it. This complaint will be gone into further during the next Atbalmin patrol, when it is suggested that the complainants accompany the patrol as carriers. There were no court cases.

REST HOUSES:

Every village visited had its own rest house. Rest houses were large, spacious and in good condition. Each rest house had police barracks, latrines and shower rooms adjoining.

At Wabiadang, the first Nenatimin hamlet, a temporary rest house had been constructed. The people were not asked to build a permanent one as patrols to the Nenatimin will be going under canvas anyway.

CARRIERS:

At Komdaviip village the people were somewhat slow in coming forward to offer to carry but everywhere else there was an excellent response. Carriers for the Eliptamin census division were engaged as far as possible on a village to village basis. For the walk to the Nena and back carriers were obtained from Terapdaviip, Kobramin, Abunkamin, Tagatentigan and Wabiadang. All carriers were paid in money.

HEALTH:

There are two Aid Posts in the Eliptamin census division, Terapdavip and Komdavip. At present, the Terapdavip Post is staffed by A.P.O. Butengim and the Komdavip Post by A.P.O. Nabengim. Complaints were overheard that the latter orderly does not send in cases which are beyond his capability to the Telefomin hospital with the result that some fatalities had occurred in the village which might otherwise have been averted. This rumour will be referred to the E.M.A. at Telefomin. The two Aid Posts themselves are in good order and are quite well looked after. As per the instructions of the last officer through the census division, the Aid Post at Komdavip has been re-built.

At the request of the E.M.A. Telefomin, smallpox vaccine was taken on the patrol and those people who had not already been done were given vaccinations on the spot. All Nenatimin sighted at the Nena hamlets were vaccinated, too. This work was efficiently carried out by A.P.O. Butengim, who accompanied the patrol.

Health in Eliptamin is good. One suspect leper was sent to Telefomin. Minor sores were treated. Health in the Nena area is good. Several Nenatimin were suffering from skin complaints. No cases of yaws were seen and no people had to be ordered to hospital.

Health of the patrol personnel in general was very good throughout. One carrier had to be abandoned at Wabidang after a misfortune with a sharp stick piercing his foot. No one went down with malaria.

The nursing sister from the Telefomin Baptist mission visits the Eliptamin area once a fortnight to conduct an infant welfare clinic.

EDUCATION:

Several of the Eliptamin villages have so-called schools conducted by mission boys but this does not amount to very much. There is a Baptist mission school at the airstrip (Afogavip) where elementary reading and writing of pidgin English and religious instruction goes on.

A number of children attend the government school at Telefomin but it is a long way for them to have to come. A school in the Eliptamin census division would be of great benefit but there does not seem to be much chance of getting one.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

A system of walking tracks links villages. Where it is possible, these tracks are quite well looked after. Many of the tracks consist of stream beds and precarious, semi-permanent footpads up and down landslips. There are no bridges but the people have been requested to construct strong cane bridges over both the Elip and Fak rivers West of Inantigin. This will assist patrols to the Miamin considerably. The tracks to end from the Nena area are steep and ill-defined. On the return journey it was necessary to cut the track as one went along for much of the way.

(2)

MISSIONS:

The Baptist mission, Telefomin, has some influence in the Eliptamin valley. They maintain a light aircraft airstrip there, run a trade store and visit the Eliptamin quite frequently. As stated above, the mission nursing sister conducts a fortnightly infant welfare clinic at the airstrip.

AIRFIELDS:

The light aircraft strip near Afogavip, Eliptamin is sufficient for cessna and similar aircraft. It is a grass strip with a good approach. It is kept cut by the mission teacher there. There is a mowing machine. The strip seems in good order.

A possible site for a cessna strip was noticed on the return from the Nena. There is a long, wide, flat stretch of heavily timbered forest about an hour's walk North of the last campsite.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

It was established that the Nenatimin are nothing more than a group of Eliptamin who have chosen to remain in the Nena area apparently for the sole reason that food is so plentiful. It seems that they have been living at the Nena site for many years. Their dress, weapons, behaviour and housing patterns are exactly the same as the Eliptamin. They speak the same language. This means that the Telefomin language extends for an extremely long way - from West of Telefomin in an arc North to the Frieda.

LABOUR:

A large number of the Eliptamin males come to Telefomin as casual labourers, spend a fortnight or so here, then return home. Sinoksep, the permanent DDA Labourer/Foreman (and MDAC) is an Eliptamin.

Some Eliptamin are away in Rabaul working for Forestry and others have recently gone to Bougainville to work on copra plantations.

PERSONAL TAX, CENSUS:

There is no personal tax levied in this census division as yet. There is no doubt that a small tax would be no hardship.

Census was not carried out on this patrol as the area was censused only six months ago. At Wabiadang, however, an initial census was compiled for the Nenatimin people. Mr ADO Jones did collect some seventy odd names of this group during his 1955 patrol to the area but no record of these names exists. A total of one hundred and twenty six names was recorded this time and one was assured that this was the full total. However,

as the third Nenatimin hamlet (Mereanang) was not visited and is said to lie some hours' walk further North, I should not be surprised if another twenty or more people have yet to have their names recorded. The names taken will be compiled in a Tax/Census register.

GEOGRAPHY/TOPOGRAPHY:

The area covered by this patrol is similar to most of the country in the rest of the sub-District. It is an area of steep, rugged, contorted ranges, separated by narrow, fast flowing rivers into which countless minor streams flow down from the hillsides. One does not walk. One either ascends or descends. A step taken on the horizontal plane is a rare luxury.

A large lake on a ridge top about a day's walk South West of Wabiadang, at an altitude of about ~~4000~~ <sup>4500</sup> thousand feet, is the source of both the Nena and Sibi rivers. The walking track skirts the lake at some distance and the people do not like to approach the water's edge.

CONCLUSION:

A routine patrol to the Eliptamin census division, whose people seem to be quite content, peaceful and law abiding. These people are regularly patrolled and, although still primitive and conservative, appear to have long since overcome the resentment and hostility towards the administration which came to a head so tragically in 1953.

The Nenatimin were successfully re-contacted and initially censused. It is a pity from a patrol point of view that they are so very isolated. Being indisputably Eliptamin in origin these people should by rights be included in the Eliptamin patrol. This means, though, an extra week's hard walking to census a mere hundred and fifty people.

.....  
H.W.Gill Patrol Officer

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&NGC  
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

9080 Constable KWANGE

Conduct good. In charge of the patrol police, he carried out his duties extremely well and carefully.

9103 Constable GWATORVIN

Conduct good. A local, he was invaluable to the patrol. Worked well throughout.

8981 Constable TONGIA.

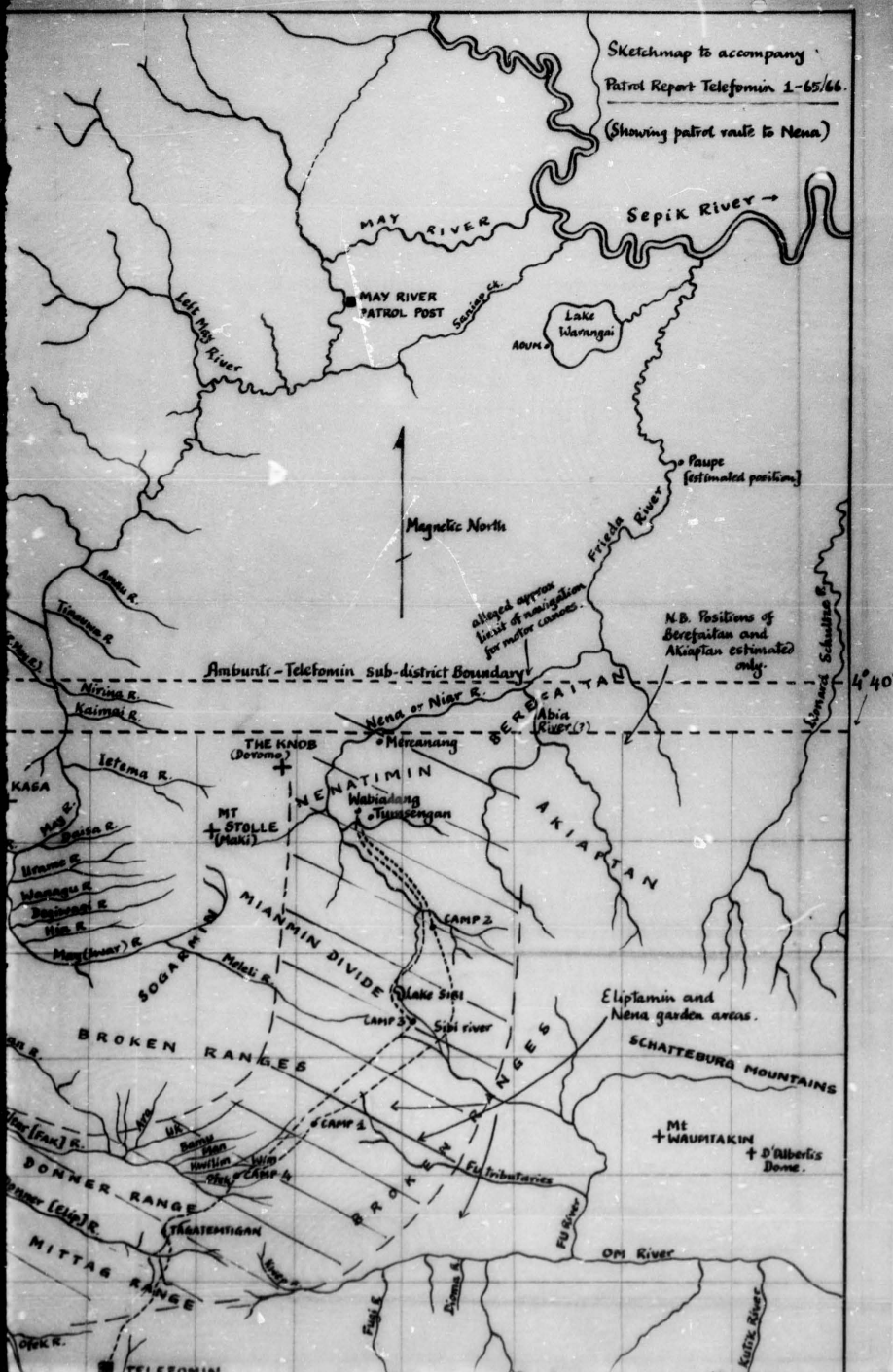
Conduct good. Experienced. Worked well. Gets results.

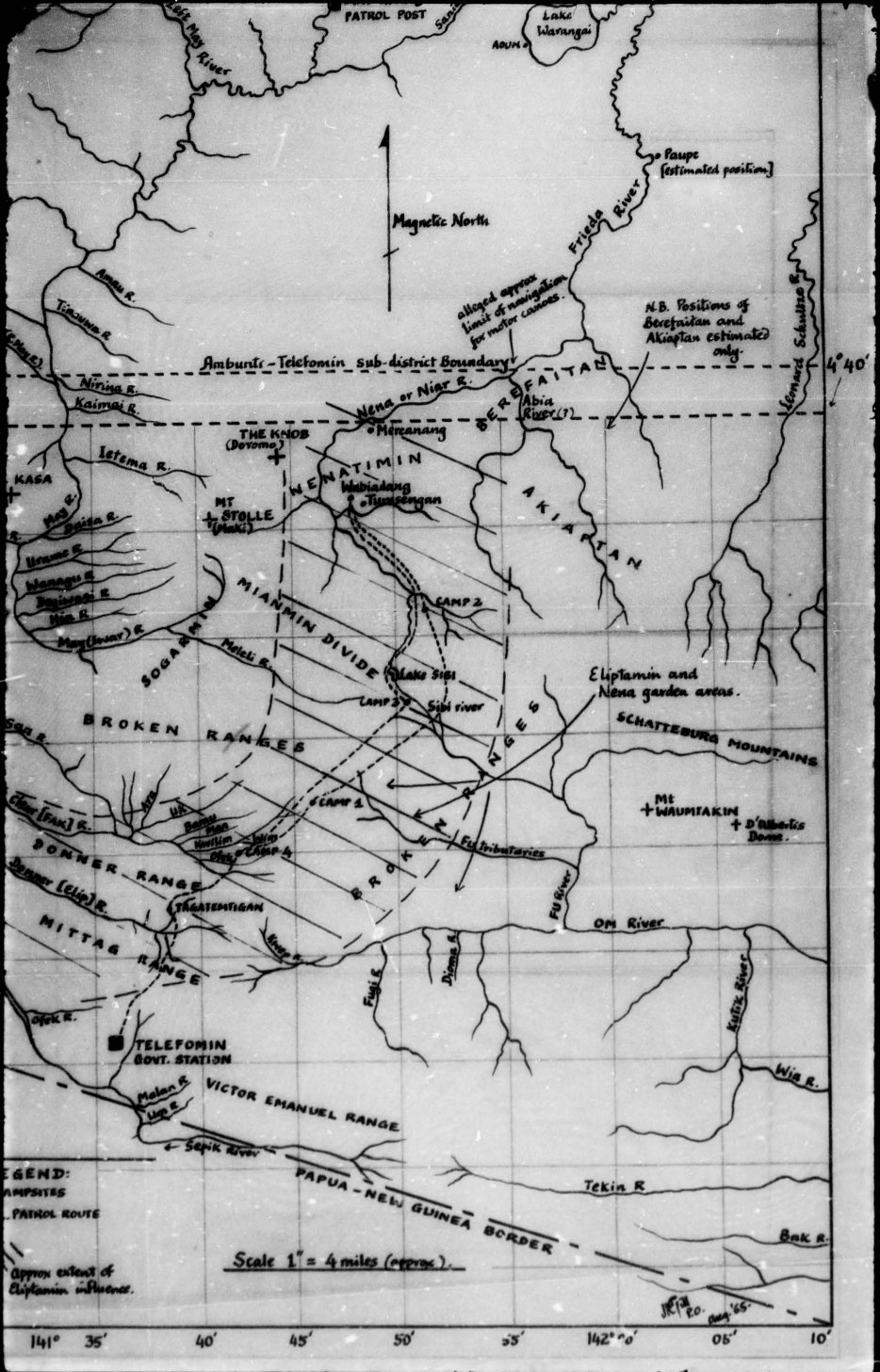
10003 Constable SIKREI.

Conduct good. Tries hard. Keen but green.



Sketchmap to accompany  
 Patrol Report Telefomin 1-65/66  
 (Showing patrol route to Nena)





Magnetic North

Ambunti - Telefomin sub-district Boundary

alleged approx limit of navigation for motor canoes.

N.B. Positions of Serfaitan and Akiartan estimated only.

4° 40'

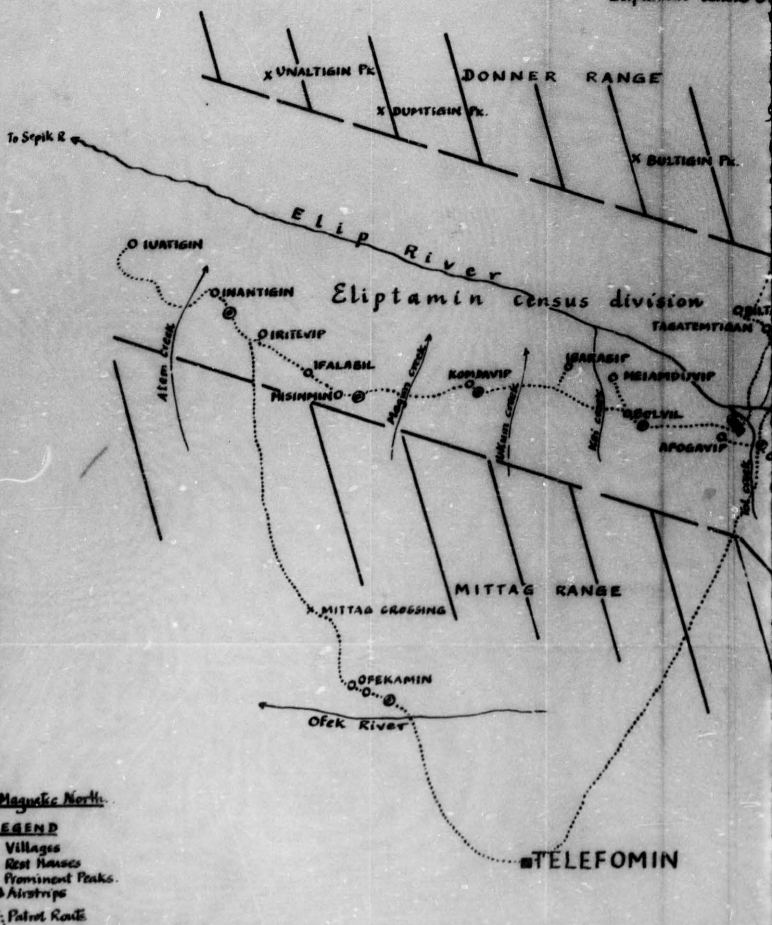
LEGEND:  
 AMPHITES  
 PATROL ROUTE

Scale 1" = 4 miles (approx.)

JULY 1965

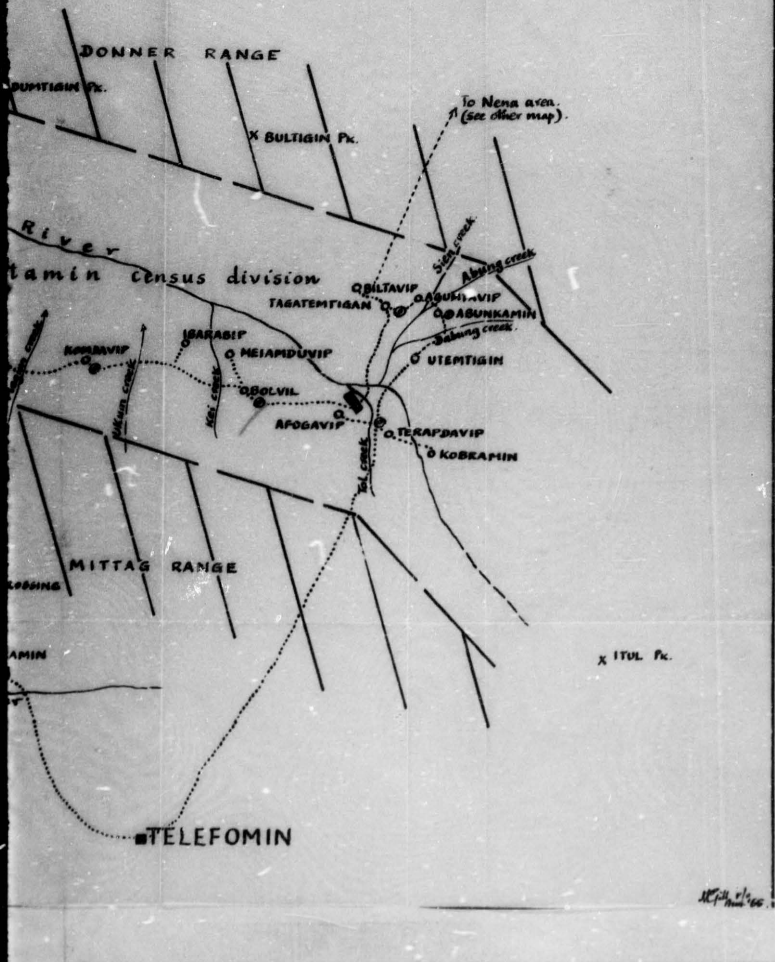
141° 35'    40'    45'    50'    55'    142° 00'    05'    10'

Sketchmap to accompany  
Eliptamin Census Division



- Magnetic North.
- LEGEND**
- Villages
  - ⊗ Rest Houses
  - ✕ Prominent Peaks
  - ▯ Airstrips
  - ⋯ Patrol Route

Sketchmap to accompany Telefomin Patrol Report 1. 65/66.  
 Eliptamin Census Division. Scale: 1" = 1 mile (approx.).



M. J. P. 1/1/66

1  
H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. 2-65/66

Patrol Conducted by I. F. S. SMALLEY CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled PERAMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NONE

Natives 4 CONSTABLES RPANGC, 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 10/8/1965 to 14/8/1965

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1965

Medical 6/1965

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, ROAD SURVEY

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/9/1965

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 .....

.....

.....

.....

ula  
MIGRAT  
In  
M F

67-8-3

8th October, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1965/66

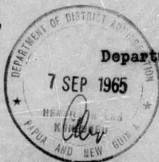
Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a good patrol report by Mr. Smalley, covered by your memorandum 67-3-8/397 of 2nd September, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Wearne have been noted.
3. Mr. Smalley shows that he is very interested in field work and has spent a lot of time and thought in producing this very readable and informative report. I would, however, bring to his notice the directions given on Page 28 of the Standing Instructions Handbook about not using Pidgin English or native language words in the report. For instance, although colloquially one might talk about a "dokta boi", this phrase cannot be used in a report. It should be "Aid Post Orderly" or "Native Medical Assistant". Please advise Mr. Smalley to continue submitting reports of this high standard. Chapter IV of the Standing Instructions should be thoroughly digested by him and one of the best ways known to produce a good detailed report is for the officer to keep copious field notes made every day under the 20 odd suggested headings found in the Instructions handbook.
4. As Mr. Smalley reports that most of the villages were clean on this patrol, then it is logical to conclude that the Village Officials are doing their job.
5. The difference in estimations of the completion of roadwork by Messrs. Edgar and Smalley is very great. I suppose early next year I will receive the opinion of a more senior officer on this particular road.
6. I would like to hear early next year how the Community Education Course was received by the people who attended it.

(T. G. Aitchison)  
S/DIRECTOR

67.8.3. (15)

67-3-8 /397



Department of District Administration,  
Senik District,  
NEWARK.

2nd September, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Subdistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 2 of 65/66

Thank you for the above numbered report of  
a patrol conducted by Mr. I.F.S. Smalley, Cadet Patrol  
Officer, to the Feramin Census Division.

Your comments are noted and adequately  
cover the report.

Mr. Smalley has submitted a good and very  
informative report.

*Elythias*  
(E. H. HICKS) *h*  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

(2)

67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN

26th August, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,

WEWAK

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.2/65-66

PERAMIN VALLEY

Please find attached two copies of the report of a patrol by Mr. I.F.S. Smalley, Cadet Patrol Officer to the Peramin Valley.

Claims for Camping Allowance and Sketch Maps are enclosed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Mr. Smalley's comments on power in the villages, though not new, are of interest. I have found that sorcery is still a very real factor in the day to day life of the Telefomin. I did plan a Village Officials course for June of this year but a trip to Atbalmin caused postponement. However I have now been advised that the introduction of Councils in this Subdistrict is imminent so a Community Education course in say January will be more to the point. The problem of suitable accommodation at Telefomin will have to be solved before the course can commence.

AGRICULTURE

The observation of a "black swan" is interesting. Mr. Smalley photographed the bird and if there is any doubt about the identification of the photographed bird, I will pursue the matter further.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The report of clean villages would indicate that the village officials might have some standing in their respective communities.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The information is helpful. In his report Telefomin No.3-64/65 Mr. Edgar estimated a nine months completion time as opposed to Mr. Smalley's estimate of 5 years.

At present there are no cash crops in the Peramin Valley and apparently little chance of any in the future. A road would therefore be of use only for movement of patients and routine administration - monthly court hearings, etcetera.

Early in 1966 a more senior officer will traverse the proposed route to determine the current difference in opinion on work involved in the project.

An informative report.

*J.M. Wearne*  
(J.M. Wearne)



PATROL REPORT TELEFOMIN NO 2-65/66

3  
11



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

SubDistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN

9th August, 1965.

Mr. I.F.S. Smalley,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
TELEFOMIN

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.2/65-66

In confirmation of our verbal discussions please depart Telefomin on 10th August, to patrol the Feramin Valley. It will not be necessary to visit the O'optomin garden area which is not patrolled from Olsobip Patrol Post.

The objects of the patrol will be:-

1. Routine administration paying particular attention to sanitation in all residential areas (including the more permanent garden hamlets) of the Feramin.
2. Distribution and explanation of the pamphlets on Decimal Currency.
3. Informal discussion with the people of the provisions of the Native Administration Regulations relating to law and order generally, disposal of the dead and general sanitation of villages stressing the duties of Village Officials in these matters.
4. Become familiar with all the findings of previous officers in relation to a Telefomin-Feramin motor or motor cycle road and following your own investigation submit a feasibility report on this subject.

Four police and an interpreter will accompany you.

*J.M. Wearne*  
(J.M. Wearne)

Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT TELEFOMIN NO 2-65/66

(3)

CONDUCTED BY I.F.S. SMALLEY CADET PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED FERAMIN CENSUS DIVISION

ACCOMPANIED BY 4 CONSTABLES RP&NGC, 1 INTERPRETER

DURATION OF PATROL 5 DAYS

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA. JUNE 1965, DEPT of PUBLIC HEALTH

OBJECTS OF PATROL ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, ROAD SURVEY

MAP REFERENCE<sup>e</sup> SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

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INTRODUCTION:

The FERAMIN Census Division lies SSE of the TELEFOMIN Government Station, some five miles in distance. Eight hundred and thirty six people live in this area in seven villages, UKARAVIP, KIALIKMIN and IGIMDUVIP, KORBORENMIN and OKSIMIN, FAMUKMIN and DIMIDUVIP. These villages are situated between the VICTOR EMANUEL Range to the North, and to the South by the rugged HINDENBURG Range; over which Range lies Papua and the OLSOVIP Administrative area. The whole area is very mountainous and rugged, covered by thick jungle, thereby affording difficult access to the surrounding villages.

To the South of the villages, the SEPIK river flows; a fast flowing river, and in some sections some one hundred and fifty feet in width. This river flows along the length of the HINDENBURG Range and extends itself to-wards the International Border before turning and flowing through the Sepik plains. Three small rivers flow into the Sepik in this area, the SOL river, a fast mountain stream, and the OAM and MARAM rivers small but quite swift. All three have their source in the Victor Emanuel Range. Only one of the rivers, the SOL, needs a bridge which is in effect. <sup>existence</sup> Tracks are ill defined and in some parts non-existent, although between the villages of KIALIKMIN, OKSIMIN and FAMUKMIN a good Landrover road exists.

The objects of the Patrol were:

1. Routine Administration.
2. Distribution and explanation of the pamphlets on Decimal currency.
3. Discussions with the people, relating to Law and Order.
4. To site a road from Telefomin to Feramin, following the findings of the previous Patrol Officer.

The last DDA patrol to the area was conducted in January of this year by Mr H.W. GILL, Patrol Officer; refer Patrol Report Telefomin No 5-64/66.

6

PATROL DIARY:

Tuesday 10th August 1965.

Departed Telefomin at 10 AM for Patrol No 2-65/66 of the FERAMIN area. Accompanied by 21 carries, 4 Policemen and an Interpreter. Arrived KIALIKMIN Rest House at 1415 hours, over bad road, crossing one suspension bridge and fording one river. Afternoon spent in inspecting the village and giving instructions to all Headmen on the movements and aims of the Patrol. Overnight at KIALIKMIN.

Wednesday 11th August 1965.

Lined all villages at KIALIKMIN, 0800 hours. Gave talk on the Laws relating to Luluais, especially the laws concerning the cleaning of villages. Gave short talk on the change over to Decimal ~~to~~ Currency. One complaint, sent into Telefomin. 1030 hours, departed for OKSIMIN and KORBORMIN, half an hour over a good track or Landrover road. Inspected villages, extremely clean. Returned to Rest House 1230 hours. Afternoon spent in discussions with villagers on the proposed route of the Feramin-Telefomin road. Overnight at KIALIKMIN Rest House.

Thursday 12th August 1965.

Departed Rest House with 2 Policemen, 0800, to go to FAMUKMIN. Carriers departed in the direction of Telefomin to camp on the proposed route, Telefomin-Feramin road. 0830, arrived FAMUKMIN, inspected, no complaints. Inspected DIMIDUVIP, 5 minutes from FAMUKMIN, also inspected Mission Air-Strip, in good condition. Returned to KIALIKMIN, good Landrover road. Departed KIALIKMIN, branched off the road at the river OAM, arrived at UKARAVIP, small Hamlet belonging to KIALIKMIN; inspected, all well. Followed the river OAM for 45 minutes to Camp 1. 1300 to 1600 hours, cut through virgin bush to find alternate route to proposed Camp 2, impossible to build any roads other than following the route of Mr Edgar, Patrol Officer. Overnight at Camp 1.

Friday 13th August 1965.

Departed Camp 1, 0800 hours. Walked over small hills, until finally came up to the Sepik river, 0840. Followed the Sepik river, cutting through PitPit and virgin bush. Arrived at the suspension bridge over the river Sepik, 1030 hours. Set up Camp 2. Morning and afternoon spent in following Mr Edgar's road to-wards Telefomin; decided to abandon this route owing to steep hills and too many ditches. Returned to camp at 1445 hours; Overnight at Camp 2.

Saturday 14th August 1965.

Carriers departed, 0745 hours to return to Telefomin by normal road. Myself and Constables LIKSY and MARGORI struck North to-wards the SOL river crossing. Cut our way through virgin bush, at the SOL, 11-15. Departed the SOL river and arrived at Telefomin Station 1155 hours. Paid carriers. Patrol stood down.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Throughout the Patrol, the people of this area showed a friendly attitude and co-operated to the full at all times. Carriers came forward regularly and without trouble and were present at the correct times whenever the Patrol wished to depart a particular area.

These people have been patrolled regularly for a considerable amount of time, and should by now be bringing their grievances and complaints and offering their views as to how their present situation could be improved; this unfortunately is not the case. Only one complaint was heard, and this in a population of nearly one thousand people makes me feel that they are obviously holding back most of their problems. This attitude however, is reflected by the rest of Telefomin people, and there seems very little one can do about it. I think the fault lies mainly with Luluais and the lack of good leadership material. The Headmen do not seem to be very enterprising and show remarkable lack of initiative. I suspect that the real power in the villages still lies in the hands of the Village Elders. At PAMUKMIN, one old man told me that he really ran the village and the Luluai counted for nothing. With this in mind, I would strongly advocate that there be held at Telefomin, at regular intervals, a Luluai's course, on some sort of Adult Education basis. I gave a talk on the powers of a Luluai and the object of his work in village society, stressing his position as a leader and his duties and powers relating to law enforcement. The only response I received was from one man who said that they had heard all this before. I pointed out to him that this may well be, but villagers often lost sight of the official position of their Luluais.

As I pointed out earlier, the people of this area are friendly and co-operative; at the same time a certain amount of phlegmatism is evident in their attitudes. They have no source of income in the area, except what little vegetables they can sell to the Government Station at Telefomin, and there seems little possibility of their ever acquiring a cash crop in the area. With this in mind, it is not surprising that these people have hardly advanced since the Government first came in to the area. This is a pity, as these Peramins have a long record of loyalty to the Government and have always been co-operative. There should be very little trouble from this area in the future.

AGRICULTURE:

The staple diet of the people in this area is TARO, KAUKAU and a few European type vegetables, namely cabbage, leeks, cucumber, pumpkins etc. These they sometimes bring in to Telefomin from the sale of which, they receive a small amount of money, though this is not on a large scale. The area away from the Sepik river is not suitable for agricultural development, the soil being very poor and rocky, typical of the Telefomin valley in general. It is a poor area and the women work hard to gain food from the ground, mainly TARO which was seen in abundance throughout the Patrol.

The people keep a few hens and of course a few pigs, with which they supplement their diet on occasions. There is a variety of possum which the people eat as well as small rats and other creatures of the bush.

Whilst following the Sepik river we saw plenty of wild duck, one of which I shot; it weighed about 1lb. Plenty of pigeon was seen including other wild game. One bird in particular, which we shot on the river could be nothing else but a black swan, the weight of which was about 7 lbs. There is no known record of such a bird being seen in this area before, and could have been a stray migratory bird flying between Asia and Australia.

The river in this area produces a considerable amount of meat for the people in the form of bird life and eels. All the way down the Sepik river, large fish extended across the water, this in order to catch the eels which breed in abundance. The river Sepik, between Peramin and the mouth of the river SOL is ideal for such wildlife, the river being some 150 ft wide in sections, deep and slow moving, and surrounded by heavy jungle on either banks.

All this does not provide the answer for any future cash crop ventures. The soil is too poor and the distance from any major centres too great.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

All villages and their confines were inspected and were found to be of a reasonably high standard. All the grass around the villages had been cut back, and not recently either, and all buildings were well drained and clean.

The houses are of a normal Telefomin type, medium size, standing on short stumps with two fires usually burning inside the building. In respect to garden houses, I visited three small settlements two belonging to the village of FAMUKMIN, both close to the main village, and one belonging to KIALIKMIN. One settlement, up the NONG valley has been abandoned owing to the disrepair of their suspension bridges.

The main garden area of the Peramin people is at a place called O'OPTMIN, some nine hours walk away, over the Hindenburg Range and well in to Papua. However this is effectively patrolled and visited from OLSOVIP Patrol Post in the Western District.

EDUCATION:

Some Feramin children attend the Telefomin Primary 'T' school, whilst the bulk of the children receive their education at the Mission school in Feramin. They receive Religious instruction and learn how to read and write in Pidgin English. The Mission Teacher was away in Telefomin at the time so I did not get a chance to talk to him. The area is poorly served and something more could be done for the people. They expressed that they were not really interested in Education, but I feel a small school could be introduced in to the Feramin area, considering the population figures.

MISSIONS:

The Baptist Mission have set up a Trade Store at Kialikmin village whose profits return entirely to the people. They have also built a small air-strip at FAMUKMIN and a small school. Sister Crouch visits Feramin once a fortnight to run a small infant welfare clinic. It is difficult to gauge the effect the Mission have on the people, but to all intents and purposes they seem to be doing a good job.

HEALTH:

There is a small Aid-Post at KIALIKMIN village run by one Doctor boy. The Dispensary and its confines are extremely clean, and although the Hospital is nothing more than a rude hut and obviously inadequate, it is very clean and well looked after. The Doctor boy appears to be popular and has had no trouble with the villagers. The Feramin people show no outward signs of ill health and seem to be quite robust. I treated, as such, several people for malaria with the usual doses of Camoquine, but apart from this, treated for no other ailments. The Doctor boy accompanied me on my inspections and looked at all the young children, none were suffering from any illnesses or sores. There were two cases of Pneumonia in the small Hospital, who seemed to be responding quite well to their treatment.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

One of the main purposes of this Patrol was <sup>to</sup> find whether or not it was feasible to push a road through from Telefomin to Feramin.

Last year Mr Edgar, Patrol Officer, went out there for the same reason and reported on whether one could build such a road. My job was to follow up his findings.

There is a normal track direct from Telefomin to Feramin, little more than a jungle pad. I can clearly state that there is no possibility of building a road, for motor cycles or landrovers along this section. Between the Feramin villages there is already a good network of vehicular roads.

Leaving Feramin to go to Camp 1, it would be a simple matter to build a motor cycle track along this section, there being no obstacles of any sort. The river OAM presents no difficulty as one could wheel a machine across it.

From Camp 1 to Camp 2, refer sketch map, there is a good route for a motor cycle track, although between the Camp and the river there is a sizeable hill which is thickly wooded, but this would be no real obstacle. The track along the Sepik river is flat but would need to be cleared of PitPit, which grows in abundance.

The main difficulty lies between Camp 2 and the SOI river crossing. Heavy jungle, numerous ditches and hills would prove a major obstacle for any construction work. Mr Edgar's proposed route from Camp 2 to the SOI river is even worse. Though I would say that it is possible to build a road out to Feramin, it would take at least 5 years to complete.

The main difficulty lies in the denseness of the bush, most of it virgin, and also in the great distance between Telefomin and Feramin, also there are very few people in the area to work on the road.

My findings, however would prove that it is possible to build a good motor cycle track, but the work involved would be terrific.

CARRIERS:

Carriers are easy to get and this Patrol found no trouble at all with them. They are cheerful workers and they helped the Patrol considerably in duties other than carrying.

COMPLAINTS:

One complaint was brought to my notice, that of adultery. All parties concerned were sent in to Telefomin and sentence was passed by Mr H.W. Gill, M.C.N.A.'s, that of one month imprisonment to the four guilty parties. The woman and the three men came from KIALIKMIN in the Feramin group.



CONCLUSION:

Although this Census Division is very close to the Station and has been patrolled regularly for many years, the people are still quite primitive. There does not seem to be much one can do about this considering the poor potential for cash crops etc. If a road could be pushed through to the Feramin area it would obviously benefit them a great deal, bringing them closer to the Station and its benefits. The Feramin people have always been loyal to the Government, with reference to previous Reports, and should provide no trouble in the future.



I. F. S. Smalley

Cadet Patrol Officer.

11/9/65

APPENDIX A

REMARKS ON POLICEMEN ACCOMPANYING PATROL NO 2-65766,  
TELEPOMIN TO FERAMIN.

Constable 8179 LEKSY

A reliable Policeman, hard worker and good N.C.O. material.

Constable 8379 MAREGORI

Hardworking and loyal, a good Policeman.

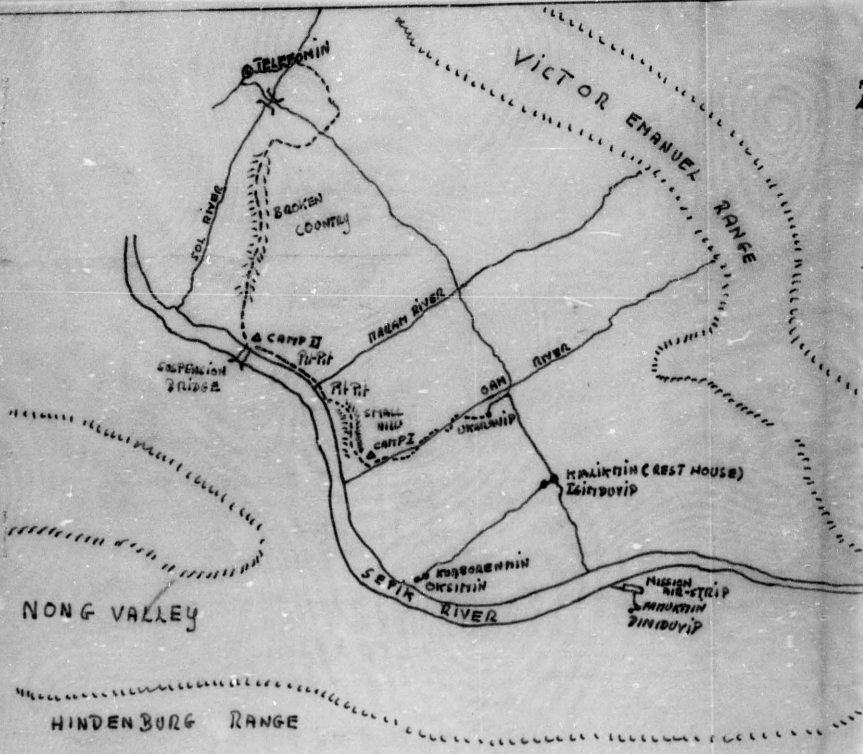
Constable 9008 TIA

Slow on the up-take, but quite a hard worker.

Constable 10854 YARAGAWA

A very good Policeman; with his ability to speak English and his natural initiative, he would make a good Officer.

*I.F.S.*  
I.F.S. Smalley  
C.P.O.



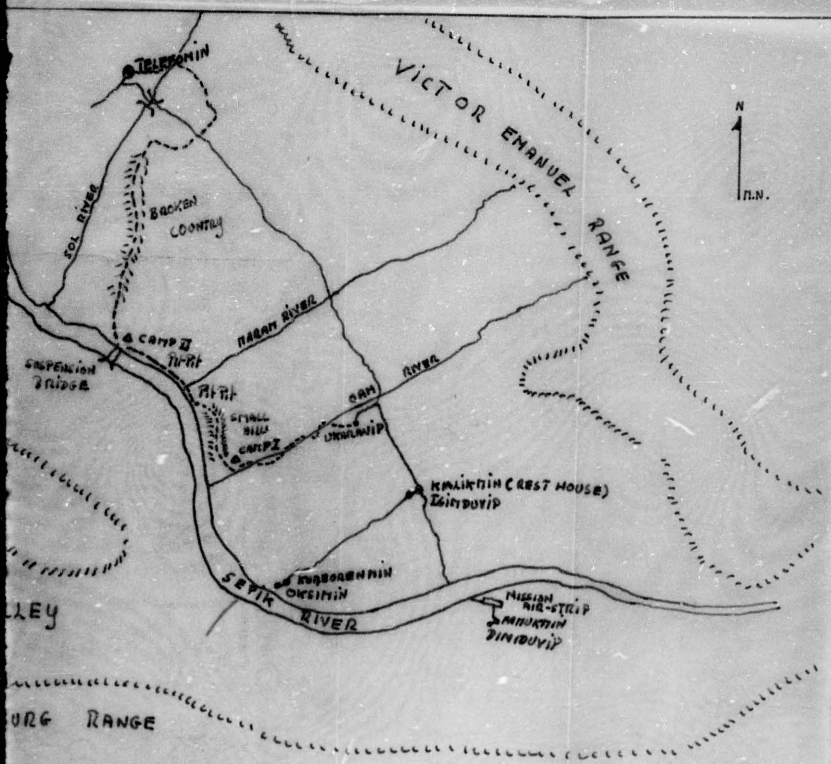
SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT  
 NO 2-65/66 TELEFONIN TO FERAMIN

———— ROUTE TO FERAMIN  
 - - - - - EXPLORATORY ROUTE-NEW ROAD.

~~~~~ HIGH GROUND

SCALE: 1" TO 1 MILE

*[Signature]* C.P.O.  
 21-8-65



ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT  
 TELEFONIN TO FERAMIN  
 TO FERAMIN  
 ORATORY ROUTE-NEW ROAD.  
 GROUND  
 MILE  
 C.P.O.  
 21-8-65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....**SEPIK**.....Report No.....**3 - 65/66**.....

Patrol Conducted by **J.M. Wearne, Assistant District Commissioner.**

Area Patrolled.....**West Miannin**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Mr. I.F. Smalley, Cadet Patrol Officer.**  
**10 Police, Interpreter Tindamin,**  
Natives **Medical Orderly Dinivarak, 90 carriers.**

Duration—From **1/9/1965** to **9/10/1965.**

Number of Days.....**Thirty-nine**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**NO**.....

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

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

Map Reference.....**See sketch map attached.**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**1. Initial contact of population in the West Miannin.**

**2. Investigation of strip sites in the Sepik River area.**

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*22/9/65*

*[Signature]*  
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 ..... £.....

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. 3-65/66 *Lat II*

Patrol Conducted by I.F.S. SMALLEY CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled WEST MIANMIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr J.M. WEARNE A.D.C.

Natives 1 NCO, 10 CONSTABLES RP&NGC, 1 INTERPRETER,  
1 A.P.O.

Duration—From 1 9 /1965 to 9 10 /1965

Number of Days 39

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NONE /19.....

Medical NONE /19.....

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol INITIAL CONTACT OF POPULATION IN THE AREA BOUNDED BY  
4 DEGREES 40' SOUTH, 141 DEGREES 25' EAST, AND BOUNDED ON THE SOUTH AND  
WEST BY THE SEPIK RIVER. AIR-STRIP INVESTIGATION REF REPORT NO 3-65/66, J.M.  
WEARNE)

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*22/12/1965*

*E.G. Goble*  
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 .....

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

40

67-8-37

15th February, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT NO.3/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-8/1382 of 22nd December, 1965 and the above report.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Wearne have been noted.

3. An excellent job has been done on this patrol by Messrs Wearne and Smalley.

4. Mr. Smalley has proved himself to be an officer very interested in native affairs work. He has presented an interesting and informative report. This experience of initial contact with primitive people, will stand by Mr. Smalley throughout his service in our Department.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67-8-37 31

67-3-8/1382

Sepik District,  
MSWAK.

22nd December, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
TELEFOMIN.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 65/66. 18 JAN 1966



I thank you for your interesting report.

You acted wisely in not going after those people who did not visit the patrol. No doubt they will visit the next patrol going through.

You mention the headman of the Karenmin as being an ex-detainee. Did you come in contact with any of the other ex-detainees.

It is pleasing to note that there is an abundance of food in the area, and that the health of the people is good.

I agree with your suggestion that a separate census division should be created and if Headquarters agree, this will be done.

*E.G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS, J  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



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



67-3-8/1381

Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

22nd December, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
TELEFOMIN.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 65/66 Pt. II.

Please thank Mr. Smalley for his report. I have added Part II as it is the same number as your own and is of the same dates.

It is possible that the next patrol into this area may be able to spend more time, and they may find that the customs of the people different to what were told to Mr. Smalley.

However, I feel that he did an excellent job in getting the information he did, especially with the difficulties in the interpreting.

An interesting report.

*E. G. Hicks*  
E. G. HICKS, J  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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

67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN

16th December, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,

W E W A K

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.3/65-66

Please find attached two copies of a report written by Mr. I.F. Smalley, Cadet Patrol Officer, on a patrol to the West Mianmin. Maps and Claim for Camping Allowance are attached.

Mr. Smalley is about to depart on his first leave and the standard of his reporting is quite high.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Page 9. 2nd paragraph

The food shortage was due to being forced to remain at Dagavip while awaiting partial recovery of a Constable and a carrier who were ill.

Page 10. 5th paragraph

The area described as north of the Sepik River near the international border is in the Amanab Subdistrict.

Page 10. last paragraph

I question the observation on a West Mianmin dialect. As we proceeded farther west from the East Mianmin area the frequency of my questioning of East Mianmins on this matter increased. The constant reply was that there was no change whatsoever.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Mr. Smalley was given a list of topics to be the subject of enquiry. He has elicited information helpful to the reader and to following patrols.

Variations in custom for example in the question of leadership between the Sepik River Iwikin and the Aki River Amaromin are interesting.

The following items are unusual in my experience:-

Amaromin-Aki River

Girls in such an area being allowed to choose their marriage partners. Complete non-occurrence of divorce.

Someimin-Aki River

The incident of married half-siblings. This case was naturally thoroughly investigated. All persons questioned confirmed the dual relationship of the parties.

GAME AND FISHERIES

Unfortunately we were not treated to a demonstration of Mianmin crocodile catching.

Mr. Smalley has taken pains to record a considerable amount of information on the area and the people and has written a good report.

*J.M. Wearne*

(J.M. Wearne)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encl.

CONDUCTED BY I.F.S.SMALLEY CADET PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED WEST MIANMIN

ACCOMPANIED BY Mr J.M.WEARNE ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
1 NCO, 10 CONSTABLES KRWNGC,  
1 INTERPRETER,  
1 HOSPITAL ORDERLY

DURATION OF PATROL 39 DAYS

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA NONE

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL INITIAL CONTACT OF POPULATION IN THE AREA BOUNDED BY 4 DEGREES 40' SOUTH, 141 DEGREES 25' EAST, AND BOUNDED ON THE SOUTH AND WEST BY THE SEPIK RIVER.

AIR-STRIP INVESTIGATION ( REF REPORT NO 3-65/66, J.M.WEARNE )

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INTRODUCTION:

On the 3rd of May 1965, Mr J.M.Wearne Assistant District Commissioner, departed Telefomin by helicopter to investigate the area between Mt KASA and the International border to determine whether any population existed in this area. Previously, people living in the East Mianmin had declared that the West Mianmin was unpopulated. On the flight it soon became obvious that quite a large population did exist in this area, namely in the TABU valley and the AKI valley; numerous houses were seen, some situated in the Green River area. Unfortunately a large cloud build up made further investigations impossible. It was then decided that a patrol should leave for this area on the 9th of June 1965; unfortunately a special patrol had to go in to the Atbalmin, therefore this was to be done in conjunction with the West Mianmin patrol. On the 9th of June, however, insufficient carriers arrived at the station and Mr Wearne departed for the Atbalmin only. Eventually a patrol was mounted and left this station for the West Mianmin on the 1st of September, comprising of Mr J.M.Wearne, A.D.C., myself, 11 Constables, 1 Interpreter and approximately 100 carriers.

The area of the West Mianmin in which these people live is both rugged and hard to enter from any direction. The main population lies in the TABU river valley, the AKI river valley and the Sepik river where the patrol received the first air-drop. In order to reach the first group in the TABU valley, takes six hard days walking to find them. This entailed following the Sepik river, following the MIAK river to its source then climbing over the Thurnwald range to an altitude of 7000 ft in order to descend to the headwaters of the TABU river. Once in the TABU river the walking is relatively easy, the altitude ranging from 3000 ft to 600 ft and the walking consists of using the shallow river as a road. In order to leave the TABU and cross to the Sepik river is relatively easy, this is only at the Western end of the Tabu. From the bend in the Sepik river to the bridge near the river AL entails two days walking, consisting mainly of traversing the hills along the banks of Sepik river, crossing numerous landslides. The vegetation is coastal and the type of walking irritating. To cross in to the AKI valley from the Sepik river, one has to follow and climb a number of ridges, entering in to Green River and then descending in to the Tabu river before camping on a small river which runs in to the TABU river. The second day one climbs to about 4000 ft before descending in to the AKI valley. The AKI is rugged and narrow, it is also impossible to walk along its banks as large cliffs drop from either side of the small valley in to the river. The valley itself is punctuated by cross valleys and the main valley twists and turns making walking extremely difficult. Any thorough investigation of the AKI should preferably be made by helicopter. There are two possible ways in which one can leave the AKI to find one's way back to Telefomin; one being to cross in to the TABU valley, then recross the Thurnwald ranges before dropping in to the Sepik river, the second way would be to climb across the SAN-TABU watershed and make one's way to KUSARENMIN in the Eastern Mianmin. Neither of these routes have much to recommend them, but the latter is the lesser of the two evils. In all events, walking in this particular area is both diverse and extremely trying. Roads have to be out most of the way mainly under irritating geographical and climatic conditions.

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As far as I could gather no patrol had entered the West Miammin before. Numerous references were made by the carriers concerning the Black and Taylor patrol, around which two men the Miammins have built some sort of a legend, but their patrol never entered this area. One old man stated that when he was a boy, a patrol came up the IWAR river going no further than KUSAREMIN. Another reference was made to a party of men, some of whom were described as 'black mastas', who came very close to the headwaters of the SAN river; I can only surmise that these were American negro soldiers operating in this area during the second world war. I questioned both the carriers and the West Miammins as to previous patrols, and all stated that there had been no patrols in to the West Miammin before.

In 1949, Mr Clifton-Bassett, A.D.C. and Mr H. Thomas, P.O. departed this station to investigate the West Miammin, between the Thurnwald range and Abau or Green river, but they were forced back at the Three Pinnacles in the Thurnwald range, owing to lack of supplies. In 1953, two Patrol Officers were murdered in the Eliptimin area, therefore since that incident exploration of the more distant areas of this sub-district was shelved and more time given to consolidating the known areas closer to the station. In 1956, a large patrol was mounted by Mr. EX R. Neville to a bring back those East Miammins concerned in the large Atbalmin massacre. At the latter stage of the patrol Mr Booth P.O. entered the TABU valley for the first time, in pursuit of the Miammins. He never went right in to the valley itself, but noted evidence of a large population living in that area by numerous houses and large garden areas sighted. Official eyes were not turned on to this area again until this year, when the report of a large population was confirmed by helicopter.

Mr B. Mulchay of Green River Patrol Post entered the Sepik river of Telefomin and contacted a few of the IVIKMIN group living in that area.

LIST OF GROUPS CONTACTED AND THEIR LOCATION:

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| SOMEMIN    | TABU RIVER  |
| KIMIASIMIN | TABU RIVER  |
| IVIKMIN    | SEPIK RIVER |
| IVIKMIN    | TABU RIVER  |
| URAPMIN    | AKI RIVER   |
| AMAREMIN   | AKI RIVER   |
| SOMEMIN    | AKI RIVER   |

PATROL DIARY:

Wednesday September 1st 1965:

1030 hours departed Telefomin with 90 carriers for Patrol No 3-65/66, West Mianmin. Covered good ground, arriving SEPKIALIKMIN Rest House 1600 hours. Mr Wearne A.D.C. arrived 1630 hours, having departed at a later time from the station. Overnight SEPKIALIKMIN.

Thursday September 2nd:

0730 hours departed SEPKIALIKMIN, Mr Wearne leading, myself at the rear of the carriers. Descended to the Sepik river, from there to-wards large ridge, hard climb over good track, summit reached 1200 hours. Rested. 1210 hours departed. Two hours along ridge then a two hour descent to the ELIP river over a rough bush track. Crossed the ELIP via suspension bridge, arrived campsite, junction of ELIP and SEPIK rivers. Set up camp. 1500 ft ASL. Overnight.

Friday September 3rd:

0800 hours departed campsite, reasonable track, arriving at the FAK river 1120 hours. Crossed via cane suspension bridge, all across by 1230. Moved on until 1250 when set up wireless, contacted Telefomin 1325 from Sepik-Fak junction. Departed 1345 arriving at DAGERAM village at 1525, pouring with rain. Camp set up, Guard posted. Overnight.

Saturday September 4th:

0800 hours departed DAGERAM, headed North climbing large mountain for one hour, descended, arriving at the MIAK river 1135. Rested. Departed 1240, ascended very steep mountain, arriving DAGAVIP village, hamlet of KARENMIN, 1400 hours. Camp set up. Guard posted. Overnight.

Sunday September 5th:

Spent in camp at DAGAVIP, which is situated at the headwaters of the MIAK river, SSE of the Drei Zinnen mountain in the Thurnwald range. Day spent in gleaning historical information from the villagers. Overnight. Guard posted.

Monday September 6th:

Owing to the illness of a carrier and a Policeman, remained in camp for the day. Overnight. Guard posted.

Tuesday September 7th:

Patients still very ill; radio contact with Telefomin. Given gigantic dose of penicillin, intravenous; both recovering during the evening. Overnight. Guards posted.

Wednesday September 8th:

Policeman and carrier to return to Telefomin. Patrol set off North up the MIAK river, left 0715. Ascended steadily over reasonable track; thick moss forest, noticeably colder. 1115 arrived at the summit, 7000 ft ASL. Mount KASA sighted due North. Rested. 1145 descended in to the TABU valley; hard going over near vertical track, covered by wet, slippery limestone and slate. Followed the MIAK river ( not to be confused with the MIAK, which flows in to the Sepik ), then branched off for a further descent over dangerously slippery, near vertical tracks, made treacherous by moss forest. Arrived at campsite, 1500 hours, placed near a garden house called KAKANAMAVIP, belonging to the KARENMIN group. Discussions with a few villagers, who brought food. Overnight. Guards posted.

Thursday September 9th 1965:

Departed 0745. Descended one and a half hours to the TABU river, 1500 ft ASL. Followed the TABU, crossing and re-crossing, then branching off in to the bush over a small ridge. Descended again to the TABU and recommenced following it. Rested 1230 hours. 1245 hours crossed the TABU and commenced climbing a high ridge on the southern bank. Track had to be cut. Crossed the WANTEM river ( a fast creek ) and pitched camp in the bush. Overnight. Guards posted.

Friday September 10th:

Departed camp 0715, descended to the TABU. Followed the TABU for some distance. SOMEHINS sighted, they ran away at the sight of the patrol, but returned after the interpreters had called ~~back~~ to them. Mr Weazne talked to them for some time, then we moved off down the TABU and pitched camp at a suitable site, near the SOMEHIN hamlets. Talks with a few old men and women. No fear shown, only interest in our white skins and our boots. Initial census taken of the few people, gave them a bush knife and an axe. A little food bought in. Guards posted. Overnight.

Saturday September 11th:

One KIMIASIMIN sent ahead to tell his people to be prepared for us. Patrol moved off 0745 hours, led by one SOMEHIN. Walked on the TABU for three hours, arriving at the TABU-SOGORI river junction. Main party remained, whilst small party walked up the SOGORI river to find KIMIASIMIN; returned after ten minutes as a party of IVIKMINS had arrived. They departed and promised to return with a few of their people. 1600, a small party of IVIKMINS arrived with a pig, they wanted to see it shot. Duly done, people quite impressed. Initial census. They brought a little food but insufficient for patrol's needs. They departed after short discussions. Guards posted. Overnight.

Sunday September 12th:

In camp. Party of KIMIASIMINS arrived bringing a little food. Initial census and short talk. Most of their group, they assured us would come and see us when we arrived at the Sepik river. Small party of IVIKMINS VISITED the camp, their names were recorded. Guards posted. Overnight.

Monday September 13th:

Departed camp, moved along the TABU for half an hour, then ascended in to the bush on the south bank. Followed a stream down EMSK to the Sepik river, coming out on the FIAK river. Passed Mr Mulchay's old campsite. Set up camp. IVIKMIN'S brought food. Guards posted. Overnight.

Tuesday September 14th:

Preparations made for air-drop. Discussions with YAMSAP, headman. One pig was brought in and duly shot. A large amount of food brought in to-day, we are no longer short. Afternoon spent in trying to find a rafting point across the Sepik river; found one likely place. Guards posted. Overnight.



Wednesday September 15th 1965:

First air-drop 1300 hours; lost a lot of bags due to the plane being too high, contacted Telefomin and informed them of this. Second air-drop a little better but still lost quite a few bags. Apparently it was the Pilot's first air-drop. Mutterings heard from Telefomin carriers, expressing their fear of rafts and water; a feeling of unrest in the camp, a large amount of carriers say they are ill; quite a high percentage of malaria. Guards posted. Overnight.

Thursday September 16th:

Myself and party of Police build a raft to allay the fears of the carriers; unfortunately we could not get a line across the Sepik river, current too strong. Old cane suspension bridge sighted upstream, found to be unserviceable. That night Police expressed wish to mend the bridge, therefore party sent out to look for strong cunder rope. Guards posted. Overnight.

Friday September 17th:

Party reports no cunder rope available, therefore Patrol moves West at 0930 hours; after one hour passed large quantities of cunder rope. Continued along the Sepik, 1430 camped at Mr Mulchay's old camp site. Overnight.

Saturday September 18th:

Departed at 0600 hours. Followed the Sepik river for three hours. came to Mr Macarthur's drop site on the opposite bank. Mr Wearne and Police managed to get a rope across the river with a view to wading across; this was from a small island in the middle of the Sepik river. Carriers sent to find long cunder rope to take across the river. Mr Wearne attached one end to himself and nearly reached the other side before the cunder broke. Party of Atbalains, who had just arrived, informed us that the bridge further downstream was in good repair. At this juncture one Mienmin carrier shouted that a tidal wave was coming and that we would all be drowned, so all the carriers dropped their cargo and ran away; I managed to get them back again. When it became known that the bridge was servicable, the carriers rushed off shouting leaving a lot of the cargo behind. At that point two Policemen unfastened the rope across the river simultaneously with the result that it was swept away. Lined all the carriers and struck West along the Sepik river and finally came to the bridge near the river AL. Met Mr Wearne, who had managed to cross the river downstream. Learned that the bridge was unserviceable. Pitched camp. The actions of some of the Police to-day left much to be desired. Guards posted. Overnight.

Sunday September 19th:

Day spent in camp. Contacted Telefomin 0900 and 1615 hours. Party of IUNGDALMINS and KAYDAGOIMINS ( Atbalain ) visited camp. Overnight.

Monday September 20th:

Line of carriers spent the day repairing the suspension bridge, completed by 1330 hours. Four IVIKINS, armed, appeared on the camp site, all from the AKI and TABU divide. Appeared nervous, eventually one man ran away, apparently too frightened. The other three calmed down and appeared quite friendly, however they left shortly afterwards. Overnight.

Tuesday September 21st:

Constable YARAGAWA departed escorted by Constable GWATORVIN ON TO THE road to Atbalain R.P.P., Constable YARAGAWA to take up duty there. Patrol moved out at 0600 hours, crossed suspension bridge, returned up the Sepik river and camped at Mr Macarthur's drop site. Afternoon spent in clearing the drop site of pitpit cane. Overnight.

Wednesday September 22nd:

Had first air-drop, no signs of it. Overheard conversation between two air-craft with MALWEWAK that a Piaggio could be arriving to-day. 1625 Piaggio flew overhead and dropped cargo for 20

---minutes. Excellent drop, no losses. Overnight.

Thursday September 23rd 1965:

Mr Wearne to investigate possible air-strip site, myself mapped out Mr Macarthur's proposed air-strip site. Returned 1315. Radio contact with Telefomin 1320 hours. 1530 hours, after rain had ceased, inspected another area for an air-strip site, situated on the banks of the Sepik river. Good length of 2000 ft but heavily wooded. Returned to camp. Overnight.

Friday September 24th:

0715, departed camp, arrived at the suspension bridge 0630. All across by 0945 hours. Followed the Sepik arriving at our campsite of the 17th; 1530 hours. Overnight.

Saturday September 25th:

Departed 0745, followed the Sepik along a series of ridges arriving at IVIKMIN 1200 hours. Party of IVIKMINS brought food in the afternoon. Overnight.

Sunday September 26th:

Departed IVIKMIN at 0715 hours. Followed a river upstream for 45 minutes then ascended to 1800 ft ASL, descended to the river TABU, 1200 hours. Felled a log to cross the river, all across by 1300 hours. Followed the river GUGUMA arriving at a suitable campsite on the banks of the river, 1500 hours. Guards ~~XX~~ posted. Overnight.

Monday September 27th:

Departed 0745; followed the river for 30 minutes. Branched off to the left and ascended steep mountain; rested at the summit, 1015 hours. Followed the ridge East, descending slightly in to the AKI valley. 1300 hours arrived at a large house ' Singing ', belonging to a URAKMIN group. People were nervous at first never having seen Europeans before. Pitched camp. Bought food later, in large quantities.. Guards posted. Overnight.

Tuesday September 28th:

Short discussion in the morning with one old man. Later two pigs were bought and duly sold to the patrol. Rifle demonstration. The first pig died quickly after two shots, the second was still alive after being hit five times; quite a mess. A few people run away but came back later. All people lined and censured. Radio contact with Telefomin, 1320 hours. People addressed by Mr Wearne A.D.C., Lulual appointed. Party of men arrived, extremely nervous at first but soon settled down. Guards posted. Overnight.

Wednesday September 29th:

Departed 0745. Traversed along the edge of a high ridge, climbing and ascending continually. Patrol halted and set up camp on the side of a mountain near the AMAREMIN settlements. Party of men and women arrived bringing one pig. Duly censured but no Lulual appointed owing to poor attendance. Guards posted. Overnight.

Thursday September 30th:

Departed 0800 hours. Descended a sharp spur and dropped in to a fast creek. Followed the creek for one hour then ascended through some gardens, arriving at six small garden houses. Rested 20 minutes. Ascended further and followed ridge finally arriving at a small SOMEMIN hamlet, belonging to one TOM-TIERI. Patrol well received; also met by party of BOVERIMINS. GUARDS POSTED. Overnight.

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Friday October 1st 1965:

Censused the SOMBININS, all present except three men. Food brought. TOM-TIFRI appointed Lulual. Discussions with people. Radio contact with Telefomin 1320 and 1620 hours; helicopter arriving to-morrow bringing Major Anderson of the Army Survey team. Cleared ground for helicopter pad. Guards posted. Overnight.

Saturday October 2nd:

Passed weather to Telefomin 0755 hours. Helicopter arrived 0845 hours. Departed for survey of area taking Mr Fesme A.D.G. back to Telefomin, myself to bring back the Patrol to Telefomin. More discussions with the people. Guards posted. Overnight.

Sunday October 3rd:

Heavy rain, eased slightly by 0700 hours. Departed 0725. Ascended large hill immediately, climbed to 5000 ft ASL arriving at the summit at 1015 hours. Descended quickly into the headwater region of the TABU river, then traversed East; crossing numerous small ridges. Ascended a steep hill coming to the foot of the SAN-TABU watershed, arriving 1300 hours. Pitched camp. Overnight.

Monday October 4th:

Departed 0630 hours; ascended steadily to 5000 ft ASL arriving at the summit of the SAN-TABU watershed. Three Pinnacles sighted also large mountains in West Irian ( Irian Barat ). 0900 descended to the SAN river. From we struck in a south easterly direction, going up two large mountains 5000 ft high and ascending and descending six fair size ridges, crossing the SAN river three times. Eventually erected camp between the river UK and the river SAN; 1500 hours. Walking time 7 hours 20 minutes. Radio contact with Telefomin. Overnight.

Tuesday October 5th:

Departed camp 0645 hours. Descended to the river SAN which we followed for half an hour, 0750. Due East through the bush ascending one ridge arriving KUSARIMIN 1030 hours. Left over very good track, following ridge and then descending to TEMPSAPMIN, 1400. Food bought. Overnight.

Wednesday October 6th:

Departed 0700 hours. Over good track descending to the river UK, followed until arrived at TIMELMIN, rested, 0900. Ascended mountain then descended to the river FAK and a small TIMELMIN village, 1145 hours. Overnight.

Thursday October 7th:

Departed 0845, owing to myself suffering from stomach cramps and feeling fairly weak. Crossed the river FAK and began the ascent of the Donner ranges. Climbed steadily until 1230 hours; set up camp on good campsite, myself unable to go further to-day. Altitude of 7000 ft ASL recorded. Radio contact with Telefomin. For future reference, water lies 20 minutes away, and leaf can be obtained close by for carriers houses. This road has not been used before as a pass between the Miamin and Telefomin. The track is quite good and to be recommended. Overnight.

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Friday October 8th 1965:

Departed 0700 hours after a bitterly cold night. Climbed for one hour reaching the summit of the Denner range, altitude of 8225 ft recorded. Descended sharply until 1100 hours, when the Klip river was reached, altitude 3000 ft. Climbed up a gash in the mountain side, made by a recent volcanic eruption; reaching KOMDAVIF rest house 1320 hours, altitude of 5800 ft recorded. Food bought. Overnight.

Saturday October 9th:

Departed KOMDAVIF 0645 hours. Climbed steadily over a reasonable track, arriving at the top of the Mittag Range 0900 hours. Descended sharply to the OFEK river and OFEKIMIN village. Headed East to Telefomin arriving at the station boundary 1140 hours. Met by Mr Wearne A.D.C. and returned to Telefomin by Landrover. Carriers arrived 20 minutes later. 1400 hours carriers paid. Patrol stood down.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:

For some months word had been sent to the people of the West Miamin that a patrol would shortly be visiting their area; this information was passed on by the KARENMIN people who garden at the headwaters of the TABU river. Also the patrol was accompanied by a few KARENMIN men and many carriers from the East Miamin in order to allay any suspicions the West Miamins may have entertained as to our intentions. This method of warning paid off considerably.

A few men from the SOMEMIN group were sighted on the TABU river on our 3rd day in the valley. They ran away at first obviously frightened by the size of our patrol, but interpreters called out to them and they duly returned. Mr Wearne talked to them for an hour whilst the patrol remained at a discreet distance. They eventually led us downstream to an extremely good campsite where they gave us permission to clear an area of jungle. By this time most of their fears had been allayed and fear soon changed in to intense curiosity. This took the form of their enquiring about our white skins and inspecting our equipment. Unfortunately their villages were quite a distance away, so we had to wait for more people to come in to the campsite. Discussions were held with the people, who seemed quite happy to talk with us. A gift of bush knife and an axe was given to them. Later on a small party of SOMEMINS was consused. A few women brought us food but not enough so that we could stay an extra day. The next day we moved downstream accompanied by one SOMEMIN man, a KIMIABIMIN having gone ahead to bring his people down to us. At the junction of the NAKK SOGORI-TABU rivers, the patrol deliberated whether to go up the SOGORI river to find the KIMIABIMIN village or wait for the people to come down. The decision to remain and camp was made by the fact that a party of IVIKIMINS arrived \_\_\_\_\_

showing great friendliness and promising to bring more of their people to see us. It was heartening that these were obviously glad to see the patrol and showed no great fear. The KIMIASIMINS and IVIKMINS arrived later in the day and were quite happy to be censused. A talk was given to them, but they soon tired of this as they were too interested in the camp and our equipment. The main point of interest here and throughout the patrol was the transistor radio. The SOMMINS were very frightened when they first heard it but curiosity soon overcame their fear. However for the rest of the patrol, we left the radio switched off until the people we contacted became used to our presence. The IVIKMINS brought us a pig requesting us to shoot it, having heard of rifle power before. They showed no fear at the explosion of the rifle, only interest and excitement.

There are no villages actually on the TABU itself and the gardens are a long way from the river; as we were running short of food it was not possible to explore the surrounding hills. The TABU river area is a pleasant valley, the river being well stocked with catfish and small turtles. The people themselves were friendly but withdrawn, which is to be expected. It was interesting to note that almost immediately they brought their young women in to the camp area, and the men were not armed. It is difficult to provide a great deal of information about these people as so short a time was spent with them.

The IVIKMINS seem to be the largest group in the West Miamin, occupying part of the TABU and SEMPIC rivers. In fact garden areas of all the groups contacted extended over a wide area, seemingly far from their own centres. The welcome given to us by the IVIKMINS on the Sepik river was good; one man called YAMSAP who was their headman, he was made a Iuluni. These people brought us a pig requesting us to shoot it. Mr B. Mulchay, of Green River Patrol Post had visited these people a few months previously, but YAMSAP had not come forward to meet him. A terrific amount of food was bought from these people. Further downstream on the Sepik river, four armed men approached us. They had only just heard of our presence in the area and were obviously frightened. One of the men ran away and the others left shortly afterwards.

Until now we had made extremely good contact with all these people, but were finding it extremely difficult to record the names of various groups and their true localities. In the AKI we were told that one group was called URAMMINS and later we were told that they were, in actual fact IVIKMINS. After further discussions, we finally recorded them as AMAREMINS. This made it extremely difficult to estimate population, and this was made harder by the fact that these people are semi-nomadic and have no real villages.

UNAPMINS  
The first group we contacted in the AKI valley were AMAREMINS; it was originally thought that they were URAMMINS and then IVIKMINS, however later patrols will be able to define these people more clearly. It was here that we contacted our largest group in a single place. We camped close to a large communal house in which all the IISRY people lived.

The people here were unarmed, having quickly understood what it was we was wanted them to do. A group of men who were either UNKININS or AAKRININS, arrived to see us. They were obviously frightened, shaking and perspiring, but they soon calmed down after repeated handshakes and smiles all round. One FINKININ arrived with a few of his people, but he was obviously terrified; it took a great deal of persuasion on the part of YANBAV to get him to shake our hands. He had set a patrol this year in the East Kiamin, which patrol had apprehended him in order to gain some information concerning some recent killings in that area. Unfortunately he believed that the patrol thought him partly responsible for these killings, and no amount of reassurances could convince him that he was not wanted by the Government.

Although these people were very friendly, a feeling was running through the camp that night, that something was 'brewing'. A large amount of people had assembled at this place, and that night double guards were posted. However it was learned next morning that the FINKININS had run away during the night.

There were two groups left in the AIJ that we had not yet contacted, the AAKRININS and SOMERINS. Very few of the AAKRININS arrived to see us; they were unarmed, but out of forty odd present I recorded thirty names who had not appeared. A total was not appointed owing to so many being absent; the Headman seemed quite upset about this when it was explained to them.

The last group were a party of SOMERINS who lived at the headwaters of the AIJ river. There were three Ilongos recorded, one man, TOM-FITRI being recognized as their Headman. Here we camped in their village and were well received. At this stage a Helicopter landed in the centre of the village by arrangement with the Army Survey team. Although the people had never been contacted before, they showed no fear and eagerly and clamored together in excitement when the Helicopter took off.

As has been written, the people of the West Kiamin are very friendly and provide food readily. They knew of the station at Telodoin and had heard of previous patrols, but they had never moved outside their own area to look for themselves. As will be written elsewhere in this report, most groups have extensive trade relations with people in the East Kiamin, and to a certain extent with Athabains, Iaplaps and shorts were in evidence also a number of Dutch axes from Hollandia (West Irian). The people here stated that it had been a long time since there had been any inter-tribal fighting and the area was quite peaceful. I am quite believe that many men carried no arms and moved about quite freely from one territory to another. The patrol did not cover all the ground in the West Kiamin, the terrain being too rugged and knowledge of the area negligible. It would seem however that there could be more groups in existence, mainly in the AIJ valley and North of the Sepik river near the International border.

It may seem that the little information brought out of the West Kiamin is confused, this is due mainly to the fact that we had to interpret from pidgin in to Telodoin, from Telodoin in to East Kiamin and then in to the West Kiamin dialect. This took time and was often confusing. However future patrols will find that what information that has been with gathered will be a good basis upon which they can gather greater information.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The following information was taken from the Headmen of each group. Some of the questions were extremely difficult to get across, notably those questions concerning sorcery. Also it was found that they tired very quickly during lengthy sessions; each session lasting about one to two hours.

The people of the West Mianmin are mainly semi-nomadic, their gardening habits govern this. They plant a long way from where they are living, which is usually in a fertile garden; when they have exhausted ones harvest they move to their new gardens and take up residence there. Each group usually has one large communal house which is the centre of a group, but the people normally live in small garden houses, scattered around the countryside. It is obvious that one cannot name villages but record the names of groups. This patrol had occasion to inspect one large communal house, in which the community live as a whole; this was at URAMIN. The house is about ninety feet square, and has a small kitchen attached to the side. The entrance is a small passage way. At the front of the building hang pigs bones and the bones of various fish, these included a small turtle shell. Inside the house, there is a raised platform running around all four walls; at various intervals there are small fireplaces on the platform, the property of respective families; there were nineteen fires all-together. Close to each fire, leaning against the wall were personal possessions such as spears, and tin around the fire bilums, food etc. The floor covering was of bark, the roof interwoven sago leaf and the walls were made of strips of vertical wood. Only one other type of house was seen on this patrol; garden houses. The designs of these houses showed that the people take little interest in the construction of their garden houses; they were little more than a rude hut, ten feet by ten feet, one room, no verandah and crudc strips of wood covering the walls. They proved that they have the ability to build good houses, with reference to the communal house.

The dress of the people is similar to that of Telefomin indigines. The women all wear short grass skirts. Apparently when the women are single, they wear very short grass skirts, just below the crutch, this in order to display their desirability to the young men. When they marry their skirts become more bulky. The men wear very short cambans, or penis gourds and usually wear a dogs tooth necklace around their necks. They heads are usually uncovered.

The following information was taken from the different groups.

KINIASIMIN-TABU RIVER:

Headmen - DEEP.

TRADE

They trade mainly with the Abalmin people, their regular rendez-vous being a village in the Abalmin on the IIT river called FRINKOMHEL. They exchange spears, bilums and bird of paradise feathers for trade goods received by the Abalmin people from the Government. They admitted having visited KUSARIMIN on the river SAN, but very rarely. Apparently ten years ago two of their number visited Telefomin with some BOVERIPIMINS.

There are four main villages in this group. TOMDIMIVIP, USISIMAVIP, BITOMAVAN and DOGAMAVIP.

IVIKMIN-SEPIK RIVER:

Headman and Iduai - YAMSAP

VILLAGES:

SOMIARVIP, KAITEMON, FUTURALI, ABWAVIP, DUMTEMAVIP.

Leadership:

Leadership is hereditary. YAMSAP's father was the leader of this group, and so will be his son. If the Headman has no son, the community hold a meeting and elect a new leader.

The Headman was admitted to have some authority in cases of misdemeanour within the group, but it was later admitted that he never used that power. If a member of the group offends a local law, a meeting is held headed by YAMSAP, the purpose of the meeting being to discuss the wrong committed by the individual; they either condemn or condemn the action. No positive steps are taken as to correction or punishment.

Origins:

YAMSAP's line originally lived in the AKI valley, but when YAMSAP's brother was killed in a fight with the URAPMINS they moved to their present site on the Sepik river.

Wax:

A peace mission constitutes a party of men going in to enemy territory and presenting them with a broken spear, a pig and a kind of red leaf (tamket); these are returned in kind.

The natural enemies of the IVIKMINS are the PIANYMINS, SPALMINS (Green River), AFBALMINS and URAPMINS, however they are trading with the URAPMINS at the moment. YAMSAP openly showed a feeling of hostility for the AFBALMINS.

Bride price:

One pig, a bow and some arrows and a dogs tooth necklace.

Price of a domestic pig:

Some bilum and a few bows and arrows.

ANARROMIN-AKI RIVER:

Leadership:

Leadership is not hereditary. It seems that the appointed can resign if he so wishes. New leaders are elected by the community voting.

Upholding of children:

Both parents usually <sup>correct</sup> the children by chastisement. When the child is old enough to walk the mother gives him a bilum (string bag) and then turns him over to the father who trains him in the art of hunting etc; the girls stay with the mother. If the child displays any desire to be near the mother or craves for affection after he has received his bilum, he is sent away and ignored. Adoption of children only occurs at the death of both parents.



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Extra marital relations:

Sexual intercourse is not allowed outside marriage, if discovered, the man must give his sister or similar payment to the family of the girl with whom he has been having an affair. Normally a girl is allowed to marry whomever she wants. There is no marrying outside the group.

Divorce: There is no such thing as divorce in this group, and has never occurred.

The maximum amount of wives a man may take into his house is three.

Religious beliefs:

The skulls of the dead male ancestors are kept in the House Kombaran. When the men wish to be protected in battle, want a good crop or are about to embark on a hunting trip, they ask the skulls for intervention.

War:

They admitted to having no fight leaders or to not taking part in pitched battles. Their method of fighting, I was told, is to isolate people and attack them whilst they are well hidden, using treachery or any other means to kill their enemies.

Trade:

Only with SOMEMIN, TINEMIN and URAFMIN.

Their thoughts concerning our patrol:

They admitted being afraid that we had come to put them in prison, but on hearing of our good relations with other groups, decided to remain. When we approached they were ready to flee but YANSAP ordered them to remain saying that our intentions were peaceful.

SOMEMIN-AKI RIVER

This information was taken from TOM-FITRI at KWAKALBIP.

Leadership:

This is hereditary; TOM's father was the leader before him. TOM openly admits that in the event of war he would become the fight leader. As TOM has no male child, his nephew will take his place when he dies.

Marital:

There was one case of a brother being married to his sister and having one child. Both partners have the same father but different mothers. When asked if marriage was allowed if both parents were the same, I was told not.

Adultery:

If a husband finds that his wife has committed adultery, he is allowed to beat the man with whom his wife has committed adultery, but he is not allowed to kill him.

Divorce:

There is no divorce in this community, though a man can send his wife away for a short time if he is annoyed with her; this frequently happens I was told.

SORCERY:

I questioned them continually as to what form their benevolent sorcery took, but it was impossible to get this concept across to them, although they understood me well enough when I asked about malignant sorcery.

Malignant sorcery:

The following method can be used by anyone in this society, but apparently it only works if the victim is guilty of some wrong in the eyes of his group.

In order to kill a man his food or excreta is stolen and those are smoked and hardened in a dry place. At the right time this preparation is pushed into a blazing fire and at that instant the victim is supposed to die. They claim a hundred per cent success.

Resistance to natural phenomena:

When I questioned them as to what they thought thunder was, they informed me that it was a sign that a fight was going to take place. When a storm occurs they bring all their families into the village and the young men guard all the roads. This belief is quite common in the East Kamatin and Ralofomai. I explained her a thunder storm was caused, but they believed that I was telling them a lie in order to discourage them from fighting. I assured that such the government used more effective means for stopping fighting than relating parables.

Trades:

They mainly trade with YIKIHI but do receive goods from Ralofomai via the East Kamatin tribes. Their visiting is seasonal mainly to the ARI valley, although one man said that he had approached the station many years ago with a small party of East Kamatinis.

AGRICULTURE:

The staple diet in this area is mainly Rice, of which we saw an extremely good specimen. A certain amount of Sago is grown in the lower regions, but it difficult to ascertain how much the people rely on this crop. No large Sago areas were seen to compare with those on the Sepik plains; the Sago trees that were seen were isolated and not growing in large quantities.

Their system of gardening seems fairly chaotic. They plant miles from where they live and the gardens are usually overgrown and scattered. No protective fences surround some passages the gardens and often, there is much damage done by wild pigs. On the Sepik river, large areas of pinyin cane and banana were seen, but not to any great extent.

GAME & FISHERIES:

The patrol caught a large amount of cat fish in the BEKIK and MIBU rivers; one small turtle was caught in the TABU river. In the Sepik river the people catch a fair amount of crocodile; in the patrol saw none but their marks were clearly seen in the sand. Their method of catching them is to dig under the water during the day time and attack the crocodile with a sharp bone knife and then drag them out of the water.

The Sepik river area and to a certain extent the TABU river area are almost a Hunter's paradise. These areas abound in fish, wild pig and a large variety of duck and pigeon. The people of these areas certainly do not lack meat and good nourishment.

HEALTH:

There seemed to be a uniform design in disease over the whole of the West Miamin. Goitre of the neck seemed to be quite common, seeming only to affect women; no men were seen to be suffering from this disease. The necks of the women were anaemic. It was noticeable that whilst one community suffered from Goitre, and another near by village was entirely free from it.

One SOMENIN man had a large open wound on his shin, the wound being some three inches by two inches and about one inch in depth; he seemed not to notice it. Three G.S.'S of procaine penicillin was injected in to his arm on the understanding that he must accompany us and receive regular treatment. He showed no fear of the injection nor surprise, but unfortunately he did not come with us.

Grille was common in the river areas, but there was no evidence of Yaws or the corresponding disfigurement caused by this disease.

The people of the lower TABU and the AKI, mainly IVIKMIN were incredibly filthy and looked as though suffering from chronic malnutrition. On the other hand there were some extremely healthy looking people to be seen.

Not being qualified I can hardly comment further, but I feel much good would come out of a Medical Assistant accompanying the next patrol in to the West Miamin.

CENSUS:

Although none of these people had been censused before they behaved extremely intelligently when asked to line, and soon realised what it was that we wanted. It was fairly obvious that not all people were present in some areas; the KIMIASIMINS and SOMENINS promised that more of their people would come forward at the Sepik river but we never saw them. I recorded 76 names at AMARMIN, and I actually saw 41 people, the rest of them were below the hill where we had our campsite, but they were too frightened to come up to see us. The estimation figures below are fairly accurate.

| NAME          | SEEN   | NAMES TAKEN | ESTIMATED |
|---------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| IVIKMIN-SEPIK | 65     | 98          | 120       |
| SOMENIN-TABU  | 15     | 15          | 50        |
| AMARMIN       | 41     | 76          | 100       |
| SOMENIN-AKI   | 74     | 74          | 100       |
| URAMIN        | 66 100 | 66 100      | 98 120    |
| KIMIASIMIN    | 40     | 40          | 100       |
| KARENMIN      | 95     | 95          | 110       |
| IVIKMIN-TABU  | 68     | 68          | 90        |

B

The KARENMIN people live at the headwaters of the TANU and SAN rivers, and although they have been contacted before and are quite some distance from the bulk of the West Miamin tribes, it is obvious, geographically, that these people should be included in the West Miamin.

CARRIERS:

Carriers were drawn from the Telefomin, Kiptimin, Ferumin, Urapmin and Miamin areas. I feel that the success of the patrol lay partly in the fact that Miamin carriers accompanied this patrol, thus allaying any fears that the newly contacted people may entertained. This is the third time that these Miamins have been used as carriers, the first time in any great number. Some of them worked very hard, others proved that they were extremely adept in the art of appearing to work hard but in fact doing no work at all. On the whole, all the carriers worked very hard and remained cheerful throughout this hard and difficult patrol. Their ability to carry heavy boxes up near ~~vertical~~ vertical cliffs and across trackless terrain is to be praised. Yet the Telefomin carriers showed their natural fear of water when we arrived at the Sepik river. Telefomins will not cross large rivers on rafts or wade across them using a line. It is worthwhile spending a few days building or repairing a bridge rather than to force them to use the water. Trouble in the carrier line can be expected if bridges are not exclusively used.

AIR-STRIP INVESTIGATION:

I refer the reader to Patrol Report No 3-65/66, written by Mr J.N.Wearne, Assistant District Commissioner, Telefomin.

CONCLUSION:

The aims of this patrol, to contact the population in the West Miamin, I feel have been fulfilled. The people showed that they were friendly and interested in the patrol, and were helpful in showing tracks to us. It is obvious that there are more people in this area, and that we only contacted about half of the estimated population. Now that a patrol has been in to this area, the people should be less shy the next time this area is visited.

I. F. Smalley  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

1-11-65

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TELEFOMIN SUBDISTRICT - SEPIK DISTRICT

TELEFOMIN PATROL NUMBER 1-65/66

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Patrol Conducted by     | J.M. Wearne A.D.C.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Area Patrolled          | West Mianmin                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Personnel Accompanying  | I.P.S. Smalley, Cadet Patrol Officer<br>10 Patrol Police<br>Native Medical Orderly Dimivarok<br>Interpreter Tindamin<br>90 Carriers                                                                       |
| Duration of Patrol      | 1st September, 1965 to<br>9th October, 1965<br><br>39 days                                                                                                                                                |
| Last Patrol to the Area | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Objects of the Patrol   | Initial contact of population in<br>the area known as the West Mianmin.<br><br>Investigation of strip sites in the<br>Sepik River area of the northwestern<br>section of the Athelmin Census<br>Division. |
| Ma. Reference           | Sketch Map attached.                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled is bounded on the south by the Sepik River, on the west by the West Irian border on the north by parallel 4 degrees 40 minutes south and on the east approximately by meridian 141 degrees 25 minutes east.

The existence and extent of population in the Aki and Tabu River Valleys has long been the subject of conjecture.

Some years ago Mr. M. Brightwell of this Department accompanied an Oil Search party up the Sepik River to Ivikain on that river and then proceeded to the north. In 1957 Mr. G. Booth entered the headwaters of the Tabu - Telefomin Patrol No. 4/56-57. In 1959 Mr. Aisbett passed through the Aki and Tabu Valleys at the extreme headwaters of these streams.

In May, 1965 I was able to make an aerial survey by helicopter of the area and my knowledge of Mianmin housing and gardening practices led to believe that the population so sighted was basically Mianmin.

The area is drained by the Sepik, Tabu and Aki Rivers and their tributaries. The Tabu and Aki Rivers join a little north of latitude 4 degrees 40 minutes south to become the August River although the people of the area patrolled use the name Aki for the stream below that junction. The August River is itself a tributary of the Sepik which it joins some 100 miles due north of the Aki-Tabu Junction.

The Sepik, Tabu and Aki lie in almost parallel valleys. The crest of the Sepik-Tabu Divide is 6,000 to 7,000 feet above sea-level while the Aki-Tabu Divide is more of the nature of 5,000 feet.

Altitudes in the stream bed of the Tabu were 1,700 feet near the headwaters and 500 feet some fourteen miles downstream at the Guguma-Tabu Junction. The stream is therefore in parts a torrent. Elevation at Ivikain on the Sepik River was 500 feet above sea-level.

The vegetation and climate fluctuate with this variation in altitude. At 7,000 feet small patches of moss forest are encountered and one walks at times on matted tree roots, moss and humus some five to six feet above the hidden ground. At 500 feet on the Sepik River the vegetation is of the coastal type.

DIARY

1st September, 1965

Patrol departed Telefomin, 5,000' A.S.L. at 1030 hours. Reached Sepkialikain Rest House, 3,500' A.S.L. at 1600 hours.

2nd September

Departed Sepkialikain at 0730. Proceeded along the north bank of the Sepik River Crossing Bagan Creek to reach the crest of the ridge forming the Elip-Sepik Divide at 1115.

Rested. Departed at 1205 to reach the east bank of the Elip River at 1420. Crossed Elip by newly constructed cane suspension bridge. Patrol completed bridge crossing and at camp site on western bank of Elip at its junction with the S. pik at 1620. All but the last two hours of today's track has been recently cleared.

A large party of Bevaripmins (Mianmin) from the Dageran and San Rivers and some Karenmins (Mianmin) from further down the S. pik welcomed the patrol at the Elip. Altimeter reading at Elip-Sepik Junction 1450 feet.

3rd September

Departed at 0800 proceeding along an uncleared track to reach the Fak River at 1100 hours.

Altimeter reading 1350 feet. Patrol completed crossing of a new cane suspension bridge by 1230 hours. Moved on till 1250 when wireless aerial set up. Contacted Telefomin at 1325 hours and at 1345 moved on to reach the Bevaripmin hamlet on the Dageran at 1500 after being drenched by a heavy shower of rain.

The last hour of today's track has been cleared. Camp set up at 1250' A.S.L. Food purchased from Bevaripmins. Guard posted as practice for inexperienced police.

4th September

Departed at 0800 to leave the Sepik River which has been followed for the last two days since leaving Sepkialikain. Climbed a ridge heading generally north-west and then descended to the Miak, a major tributary of the Nam River. Crossed the Miak at 0915 and climbed again up a ridge on the western side of the Miak reaching 2,500' A.S.L. at 1000 hours.

Proceeded along the side of the ridge to recross the Miak at 2,000 feet at 1135 hours. Rested.

Departed at 1215 to reach a Karenmin hamlet of six houses at 1300 hours altitude 3,500'. Camp set up. Ample food purchased. Guard posted as practice.

5th September

At Karenmin hamlet on the Miak headwaters just south of the Sepik-Tabu Divide. Rechecked initial census at Obiabip on the Sepik River. Patrol No. 9/64-65. Have now sighted 87 Karenmin with more to be seen on the Tabu. Talks with the Luluai of the San River Kusarenmin who arrived yesterday. Food purchased.

6th September

At Karenmin hamlet on Miak headwaters. Forged to remain here by illness of Constable Tongia and one carrier. Contacted Wawak and then Telefomin by AS10 and had discussions with Medical Assistant, Telefomin at 0915, 1325 and 1700 hours. Food purchased.

7th September

The patients are still too ill to move or leave. Their temperatures are on and about 103. Further discussions with Telefomin. At 2000 hours both under 100 degrees so plan to leave tomorrow sending the sick back to Telefomin.

8th September

The two patients accompanied by three fit carriers set off at 0700 hours. The patrol set off at 0710 hours from an altitude of 3,500 feet to reach the crest of the Sepik-Tabu Divide at 1010 hours - 7,00 feet. The ascent was gradual over a good track. The patrol was met en route by Tabu River Karenmins who had been advised of our coming and who had been curious about our failure to arrive. Bearings of prominent features taken to aid mapping. At 1110 left the crest to descend by dangerous almost vertical tracks to a campsite at 3,200' A.S.L. This campsite is above another stream named the Miak though this one is a tributary of the Tabu River. This campsite was reached at 1500 hours and had been cleared for the patrol by Karenmin people dwelling in the Tabu Valley. Rechecked census of the Karenmin group. Ample food purchased.

9th September

The patrol accompanied by the Karenmin Lulual Furerap and three Karenmin men departed at 0740 hours to descend for another 1500 feet to reach the Tabu River at 1700 feet A.S.L. This track had to be cleared as the patrol moved. Headed generally west along the Tabu past the mouth of the Sogura, a left bank tributary then up the right hand side of the Tabu Valley to return to the main river at the mouths of the Amcip, a right bank tributary, and the Hagusuma, a left bank tributary, at 1200 hours - 1530' A.S.L. Then followed the Tabu River proper along a scenically beautiful section to reach the mouth of the Defaptem, a right bank tributary at 1200 hours. Altimeter reading 1500 feet. Rested. Departed at 1220 to proceed along an overgrown track which had to be cleared as the patrol progressed to reach a campsite on the southern side of the Tabu Valley at 1420 hours. This campsite is at 1750 feet A.S.L. slightly west of the Wuntem Creek a left bank tributary. Rice issued.



10th September

At 0930 met a Someskin group departed 0730 hours. At 0930 met a number of men and women of the Someskin group who had come to meet the patrol. They were accompanied by Tabu River Karewaha who had been sent ahead to advise of the patrol's intention to visit them. Many but not all of these people were very wary but after about 20 minutes discussion the patrol moved on to reach an excellent campsite by the Tabu River at 1100 hours.

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This campsite is about 300 yards upstream from the Sogolomok-Tabu junction and is centrally situated amongst Someskin gardens and hamlets. Initial census taken of only eleven people. Fifteen names recorded. These people claim not to have seen Europeans before and were very excited. The clothing of Mr. Smalley and myself. The people seen stated that most of their group dwell at the head of the Sogolomok and that they are all absent on the Sogolomok group dwell at the head of the Sogolomok. Visiting the Kiriwamoin group. One pig and a small quantity of food purchased. Some cat fish caught in the Tabu at night.

11th September

Moved along the bed of the Tabu to reach the mouth of the Sogolomok, a southern tributary of the Tabu. The Kiriwamoin group and Tabu Valley Williams dwell nearby - the Kiriwamoin at the headwaters of the Sogolomok and Yilvahn along the Tabu to the west and north.

Two Yilvahn youths contacted although a Kiriwamoin man sent ahead from Someskin was not seen. Camp set up. Altimeter reading 670 feet. Unexcited Polakomai by portable radio at 1255 hours.

In the afternoon some Yilvahn men and women with a pig and food for sale visited the camp. They had heard of rifles and asked that the pig be shot. This was done. The pig was displayed that the Kiriwamoin would visit on the next day.

Talks with Yilvahn visitors. This site was recommended by the Kiriwamoin man as a point to which his group could come. He was not in favour of the patrol visiting their hamlets. The matter was not pressed. Rice issued to supplement taro.

At 1000 hours a party of 21 Kiriwamoin men and women arrived bearing taro. The names of these people as well as those of their immediate family (a total of 40) were recorded. These people advised that the Kiriwamoin group is composed of three lineages that they represent one lineage, and that the members of two lineages are absent in the Sepik Valley tending gardens. These people are accompanied by the majority of the head Someskin group who have hamlets at the head of the Sogolomok. Those present were addressed on Administration aims and policy, In the afternoon arrived at the camp. Their Valley Yilvahn arrived at the camp. Their names as well as those of absent members of

12th September (cont.) their immediate families were recorded.

A total of 62.

In the course of dismounting it was found that the Somakia and Kimsomoin people some 80 years ago dwelt in the Pak Valley fourteen miles north of Folefomin. Following a dispute over two women and heaving fighting with Folefomin people they fled westward to the Sabu River. They like most other people in this Subarctic area Folefomin, a village two miles from Folefomin station, as their place of origin.

13th September

Departed Sogure-Sabu Junction at 0730 hours and moved along the Sabu River for 30 minutes before climbing over the Sabu-Septik Divide at 2,500 feet above sea level. This was a much easier crossing than that of 8th September when the altimeter registered 7,100 feet.

Cloud obscured the principal features but there was a reasonable view of the Sabu Valley which is an aid to mapping.

Moved to follow a small stream down to the Septik. Reached a campsite of Mr. Malahay of Green River Patrol Port at 1500 hours after passing by various Ytkah garden houses. A kitchener residing at our camp is 900 feet. Ytkah men and women brought food to the patrol. Headman Kamap Valtel our camp.

Decided on an island in the Septik River as an air-drop site. At 1000 hours an N.A.L. Osanna 336 with Mr. Gill of Folefomin and some Army personnel flew low over the camp. Vast quantities of food were brought for sale during the day. A test call on the AS10 transmitter was received at 2045, 185 miles away, at strength 3. Contacted Folefomin and Akhalana. A pig was bought and shot by rifle on request. Several catfish caught in the Septik River. One was two feet long and at least four pounds in weight.

14th September

Preparation of the drop site completed by 1300 hours when the first of two drops carried out by N.A.L. Osanna 185. Much of the food dropped was damaged because the plane was exceedingly high. Contacted Folefomin by AS10 before the pilot left for the second drop. On his second trip the pilot flew lower and fewer losses were sustained.

Rain in the afternoon prevented re-sounding census as arranged previously. One of the objects of the patrol is to investigate an area on the southern side of the Septik some 8 map miles downstream. The Ytkah claimed that there were no bridges crossing the Septik in the area. I was considering crossing by raft. In the evening there was lengthy discussion with some representatives of the Folefomin carriers who were very much against rafting the river. In 1952 a number of Folefomin gunners were lost from rafts in the May River.

15th September

16th September

Recorded census of Fiak and Sepik Valley Ivikmins. Ivikmins who dwell in the Tabu Valley to the north also came but dwell in the Amanab Subdistrict so were not censused by this patrol. The location and significance of the Subdistrict Boundary was discussed. 65 people seen, 98 names recorded. Yamsap provisionally appointed Luluai. Badge issued.

Mr. Smalley and some police built a raft but lack of good cane prevented a proper demonstration. Police then suggested a bridge but the gap at the narrowest point is wide. Furerap, Luluai of Karenmin, who accompanied the patrol sent off to discuss the availability of cane with Yamsap.

17th September

Furerap returned with Yamsap who claimed that there was little good cane in the immediate area.

Decided to travel along the north bank of the Sepik seeking a crossing between the mouths of the Din and Ip Rivers, two major southern tributaries which drain the Star Mountains area.

Departed at 0930 and within an hour's walk saw a fair quantity of good cane. However it would have taken 2-3 days to build a bridge. Moved over low ridges and along sandy and stony sections to reach an old campsite of Mr. Mulcahy on the Sepik at 1430 hours.

18th September

Departed 0730 and at 1030 hours reached a possible fording point on the Sepik in line with the air-drop site previously used by Atbalmin patrols. It is this site which we wish to investigate. Some police and I were able to cross without real effort. Although the water at the deepest point was only four feet deep, the current was far too strong for safe passage of our rather short Telefomin carriers.

At 1430 hours a party of 15 Atbalmin men (principally Iundelmins from the Al River) appeared. They had been sent by Constable First Class Kusinok of Atbalmin Rural Police Post to meet the patrol. They advised of a good cane bridge over the Sepik some two hours downstream near the Ip-Sepik Junction.

Patrol party and Atbalmins moved downstream and camped on the north bank of the Sepik about 1/2 mile from the bridge. My inspection of the bridge reveals that it needs strengthening before carriers can use it.

19th September

Sunday observed.

The 15 Atbalmin men visited our camp. The following matters were discussed. Raz

1. Re-opening of drop site.
2. Border Movements.
3. Land Boundaries.
4. Neighbours to West and North.

Contacted Telefomin by AS10 at 0900 and 1615 hours in relation to airdrop Wednesday.

20th September

Bridge reconstruction completed by 1400 hours. Foolate to reach and establish camp at drop site.

Four Mianmins whose principal settlements are in the Aki(August) Valley to the north appeared. They offered to bring food to the patrol.

21st September

Morning rain prevented an early departure. At 0800 hours set off. Reached bridge at 0830. Patrol across bridge by 0930 and campsite near air-drop site reached at 1100 hours. Camp set up. From 1530 to 1830 carriers clearing an area 250 x 50 yards. Rice issued.

22nd September

Final clearing and preparation of airdrop site completed by 1000 hours. Unfortunately the Piaggio did not reach us till 1630 hours. The drop was successful. Only one 50 lb. bag of salt was lost and only one bundle fell outside the cleared area. This was quickly recovered.

23rd September

Mr. Smalley and party surveyed the air-drop site area to determine feasibility of an air strip.

Self with a party including eight local Kadogoyin landowners investigated timbered area immediately to the south. If the area were not cut up into 300 to 400 yard lengths by small swampy streams an excellent site would be available.

At 1250 what seemed to be a Cessna was sighted flying from West to East along the Sepik.

At 1320 Telefoxin contacted and the plane proved to be an Army Cessna.

Rain in p.m. till 3 o'clock.

Then with Mr. Smalley and a party to investigate another possible strip site about one mile east of the drop site.

Details of the two possible sites are contained in my memoranda of 28-10-65 and 4-1-2 of 16-12-65.

24th September

Departed 0715 heading west along the south bank of the Sepik to reach the suspension bridge by 0830.

Crossing completed by 0920.

Carriers happy to be on the return leg of the patrol.

24th September

Reached Muloshy's campsite used on the outward journey just east of the Din-Sepik junction at 1500 hours.

25th September

Departed at 0745. Reached Ivikmin at 1150. Reports from Laluai Yangap that people from the Aki River whom we now propose visiting have inspected our camp during our absence, were given salt by the Ivikmins, and are assembling at their new Dance House to greet the patrol.

Ivikmin women at short notice brought in food sufficient for the patrol party. These women are now most relaxed with us. No guard posted.

26th September

Departed at 0720. Followed Amania Creek upstream (generally NNE) till 0920.

Ascended a ridge to reach the crest of the Sepik-Tabu Divide at 1010 hours - altimeter reading 1,800 feet. Descended to reach the Tabu at 1210 hours - altimeter reading 500 feet.

Rested.

Bridge built over Tabu and crossing completed by 1345 hours.

Patrol proceeded up the Guguma, a right bank tributary of the Tabu, till 1420 hours when camp was set up. One guard posted.

27th September

- 8 -

Departed 0730 after once again addressing police and carriers on a must etcetera. Followed Gungwa upstream heading generally East and East-South-East till 0830. Ascended a ridge to the crest of the Gungwa-Aki Divide at 0950. Altimeter reading 2,200 feet. Regrouped carriers and rested. Moved on at 1030 travelling slowly to reach a large Domo House at 1200 hours. Welcomed by 25 to 30 adult males who were rather nervous and working hard at not letting their legs take them to the bush. These people had never before seen Europeans. They related to my informant his subsequent investigation had led me to call them Uryakins. I believe that the group name Uryakins was initially used because we had good relations with members of that group. Camp set up about 150 yards from the Domo House. Women and children and more men came to inspect us during the afternoon and ample food was brought for sale. Arthro guards posted.

28th September

Initial census of Uryakins. 66 people seen. Two pigs presented to the patrol and shot by rifle on request. Addressed people on Administration also and policy. Headman Pump provisionally appointed Kalust. In the afternoon a party of 30 people, mostly men arrived. They were in part Flyarkins from the headwaters of the Ififi, a right bank tributary of the Aki and in part Amerokins who dwell above the Sam-Aki junction. Four of the men had visited my patrol in the Pak River earlier this year. With a large number of visitors from the Sepik and Kahn Rivers who walked over with us there are now approximately 100 men here. Guards instructed to be watchful.

29th September

Departed 0720 proceeding along the northern side of the Aki Valley. At 0915 reached a garden clearing at a time then began in the almost constant slow over permitted a view of Mt. Kana and other features. Completed stretching and taking bearings by 0945 and at 1130 reached a point on the south side of the Aki above the Sam-Aki junction. A large Domo House and other houses lie across the Aki. The people of these houses suggested that we camp on this side. Since this is principally an initial contact their suggestion was followed. Camp set up. Mr. Smalley commenced reording census. 41 people appeared and the names of 34 others were recorded. A group of 30, principally women and children could not come to our camp. They stayed at a point some 200 yards away. A pig was presented to the patrol and ample fero was purchased. These people seem to be members of the Amerokins group. Others of this group dwell on the I-temo-Way junction some 14 miles to the east. Three more Flyarkins visited at this camp.

30th September

Departed 0740. Shocking descent to the Fuma Creek, a left bank tributary of the Aki. Reached the Fuma at 0830 hours after building a 40 feet ladder down a sheer cliff face.

Moved up the Geima Creek till 1015 and shortly after started passing through gardens and hamlets to reach a hamlet where camp was set up at 1420. These people are members of the Someimin group.

Quite a few people welcomed the patrol. Food purchased. Heavy continuous rain from 1400 to 1900 made setting up camp a real chore.

1st October

General of the Someimin. Hapsakip who had been seen in the Tabu on 10th September came to renew acquaintance and act knowledgeably before our hosts. Headman Tom provisionally appointed Lalual.

During a radio schedule with Telefomin advised of desire of Major Anderson of Army Survey to visit by helicopter on the morrow. This campsite is the only spot since leaving the Sepik where only minor clearing of some 20-30 trees could give a small heli-pad. Pad and approaches cleared.

2nd October

Helicopter landed without incident at 0845. We had completed our tour of previously unpatrolled area. All that remained was getting back to Telefomin. Village officials and men from every group between Someimin and Telefomin had accompanied the patrol as carriers from Telefomin. To relieve pressure on Mr. Gill who was the only officer at Telefomin when there were a large number of visitors there for an extended stay I returned to Telefomin on the helicopter.

END OF DIARY

Mr. Smalley maintained radio contact with Telefomin during his return which was without incident.

### RECEPTION OF PATROL

In general the people were initially afraid of being imprisoned. Many of the people told me this after reasonable relations were established. This fear was based on stories heard of the behaviour of the 1957 patrol to the San River Valley by Messrs. Neville and Booth. The object of this 1957 patrol was to apprehend Miammins involved in the massacre of seventeen (17) Athalmin men, women and children. That patrol was successful and quite a number of Miammins served prison sentences in Wewak. One outcome of that patrol is a healthy respect for our weapons. At no time was our patrol threatened.

The headman of the Karenmin who dwell in the Sepik is an ex-detainee. He accompanied this patrol.

The patrol was well received by the Karenmin in the Sepik and the Tabu. Following contact on two other occasions this year, most of the young men of the Karenmin have now made the 3 day walk from their area to Telefomin. There is however little intercourse between the Karenmin and the Someimin in the Tabu.

The Someimin were nervous. What was described as the greater part of the group did not visit the patrol. I deemed it unwise to press the matter at the time of our first contact with people in this rather large area. I was anxious to create a good impression at that early stage of the patrol.

Only about one-third (I believe) of the Kimiasomin a little further down the Tabu appeared. Once again I did not wish to risk having people fleeing from the patrol spreading all sorts of tales at this stage. The Tabu River Iwikins came forward well.

The Iwikins in the Fiak and Sepik gave the patrol an excellent reception. It was here that the patrol established a good reputation and our subsequent initial contacts in the Aki were quite simple.

At all times advice of the advent of the patrol was sent ahead and in the Aki there were small groups awaiting our arrival at all campsites.

If the patrol in its early stages had more vigorously tried to contact the Someimin and Kimiasomin, the result may have been quite different.

Mr. Smalley on his homeward journey received the fullest co-operation from people in the East Miammin.

### GROUPS IN THE AREA

Six groups were initially contacted by this patrol. There is at least one other group in the area yet to be contacted. I do not know the name of this group but sighted a large Dance House and other houses and gardens at the head of the Eiyam River from a helicopter on 2nd October. This group are shown on the attached map due north of Urapmin. They could well be in the Ambunti Subdistrict. When at Urapmin on 27th September open questioning led to claims that there was no population at all up that stream. However one old man did say that a group dwelt there. From the number of houses and gardens sighted I estimate the population on the Eiyam headwaters at 50-70.

All groups contacted by the patrol north of the Sepik River have the same language, customs and dress as the Miammins to the east.

Some 30 men from the East Miammin accompanied the patrol. A few of these over the years have attended feasts and celebrations

in the area patrolled in the Tabu and Aki Valleys.

At Urapmin there were blood relatives of a Mianmin carrier from Timsimin on the Pak River, a distance of twenty-eight (28) miles.

I was told that this language-cultural group extends well to the north along the ranges forming the eastern side of the August Valley. These people are known to Green River officers as Subriari, being named after one of the principal peaks in those ranges. This group which I term Mianmin therefore occupies an area of approximately 650 square miles and numbers at least 1300.

The traditional place of origin of all members of this group is the Telefolip-Urapmin area some three miles south of Telefomin station. A myth accepted throughout this Subdistrict is that a female ancestor Dimoson of Telefolip had a number of sons, one moving to the North and becoming the forebear of the Mianmins, one moving West and becoming the forebear of the Athalmins, one moving South into what is now Papua and becoming the forebear of the Pegolmins, and the other remaining in the Telefomin area.

The Oksapmin too are said to be descended from another son of Dimoson left in that area when Dimoson was coming from some point farther east.

Language changes between these major groupings do exist but there are many words common to all these languages.

Glan groups initially contacted by this patrol are the Someimin, Kimiasemin, Urapmin and Amaremin 2.

The Ivikmin stated that they had seen a number of parties pass through their area both pre-war and post-war and were visited in June of this year by a Green River patrol.

As was mentioned previously the Karonmin have had considerable contact in the last year.

#### VILLAGES

The people do not dwell in villages but in hamlets in either communal Dance Houses where as many as 18 families may live or in small one roomed houses with a small verandah.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Yamsap of Ivikmin, Fanaap of Urapmin, and Tom of Someimin were provisionally appointed. Following the next patrol recommendations may be made if these men have performed satisfactorily.

#### AGRICULTURE

These people like the East Mianmin, and in contrast to the Athbalmin, energetically plant large gardens and have large reserves of food.

The staple is taro which is grown in all parts of the area. Pampaws, sugarcane and edible pitpit serve to supplement their diet.

The Mianmin are able hunters and with the low population density, pigs, cassowaries, goura pidgeon, pythons and other edible game abound. Women frequently accompany their men on the hunt.

Pigs in small numbers are bred in the hamlets.



### FORESTS

Almost the entire area is covered by virgin forests. The small population has made little impression on the forests by clearing for gardens.

Unfortunately, for purposes of the foreseeable future, the timber is inaccessible.

### COMPLAINTS

As was to be expected no complaints were received by the patrol. Inter-group relations seem to be quite good. There was no indication of fighting in the recent past.

### CARRIERS

Some 170 Telefomin and Mianmin men volunteered to accompany the patrol as carriers. The 25 East Mianmin volunteers as well as 75 Telefomins were taken.

They worked well in most difficult country. Quite a few East Mianmins are now able and willing to carry two-man boxes.

When on the Sepik at 500 feet a few carriers contracted malaria but responded to treatment.

### HEALTH

No doubt because of the abundance of food discussed under the Agriculture heading, general health is good. The area has numerous clear streams which are used at least once daily for washing by these people.

Unfortunately tropical ulcers are not uncommon. Goitre in females is common in a few groups. Tinea imbricata is also fairly prevalent.

### ROADS AND BRIDGES

As was noted in the diary all but four hours of the track for the three days walk from Telefomin to the Dageran-Sepik Junction has in the last few months been cleared. Cane suspension bridges have been built across the Klip and Fak Rivers. These are both major streams. This road and bridge work has been carried out voluntarily by Telefomin and Mianmin landowners in that area.

For the rest of the patrol tracks were principally well used pads. On a few occasions a trail had to be tediously cleared ahead of the patrol.

There are at least two feasible bridging points on the lower Sepik. One is about a mile upstream from Ivikmin. There have been cane bridges here in the past. There is cane within an hour's walk of the bridge but the span is wide and it would take a patrol a few days to erect the bridge.

A good bridge reinforced and used by the patrol exists about half a mile upstream from the Ip-Sepik Junction. This is probably the last point where the Sepik may be bridged. Downstream from this point the river widens considerably. At this bridging point which is only about 4 miles east of the International Border the elevation of the river is about 475 feet. The river then flows for 200-300 miles to reach sea-level. Within this Subdistrict the river drops from 5,000 to 475 feet in fifty (50) map miles.

Attempts by Mianmins from the North bank and by Atbalmins from the South to bridge the Sepik at other points lying between the two mentioned above have been unsuccessful to date.

The patrol was advised that an attempt to bridge the Sepik a little west of the mouth of the Din River would be made in the near future.

AIRFIELDS

See my memorandum 4-1-2 of 16th December, 1965.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Please see the report written by Mr. I.F. Smalley, Cadet Patrol Officer.

CENSUS

498 people were seen. The names of those people plus those of absent members of their immediate families were recorded.

| <u>Group</u>              | <u>Seen</u> | <u>Names Taken</u> | <u>Estimated Population</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Amaromin 2                | 41          | 76                 | 100                         |
| Ivikmin-Sepik             | 65          | 98                 | 120                         |
| Ivikmin-Tabu              | 68          | 68                 | 90                          |
| Karemin                   | 95          | 95                 | 110                         |
| Kimiasomin                | 40          | 40                 | 100                         |
| Urapmin                   | 100         | 100                | 120                         |
| Someimin-Aki              | 74          | 74                 | 100                         |
| Someimin-Tabu             | 15          | 15                 | 50                          |
| Group sighted Biyam River |             |                    | 55                          |
|                           | <u>498</u>  | <u>566</u>         | <u>845</u>                  |
|                           | ===         | ===                | ===                         |

I consider my estimated total of 845 to be quite conservative. In most cases above the estimate is based on approximately 60 per cent attendance at initial census. It must also be remembered that this was at a time of initial contact.

In the cases of Kimiasomin and Someimin (Aki) the people visiting our campsites claimed that large numbers were absent. The estimated population in those cases is set correspondingly high.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION

It is considered that the area patrolled should be made a separate census Division to be called the West Mianmin Census Division.

CONCLUSION

The area patrolled is one of the three remaining Restricted Areas. Should the next patrol to this area be well received I can see no reason why de-restriction should not be effected.

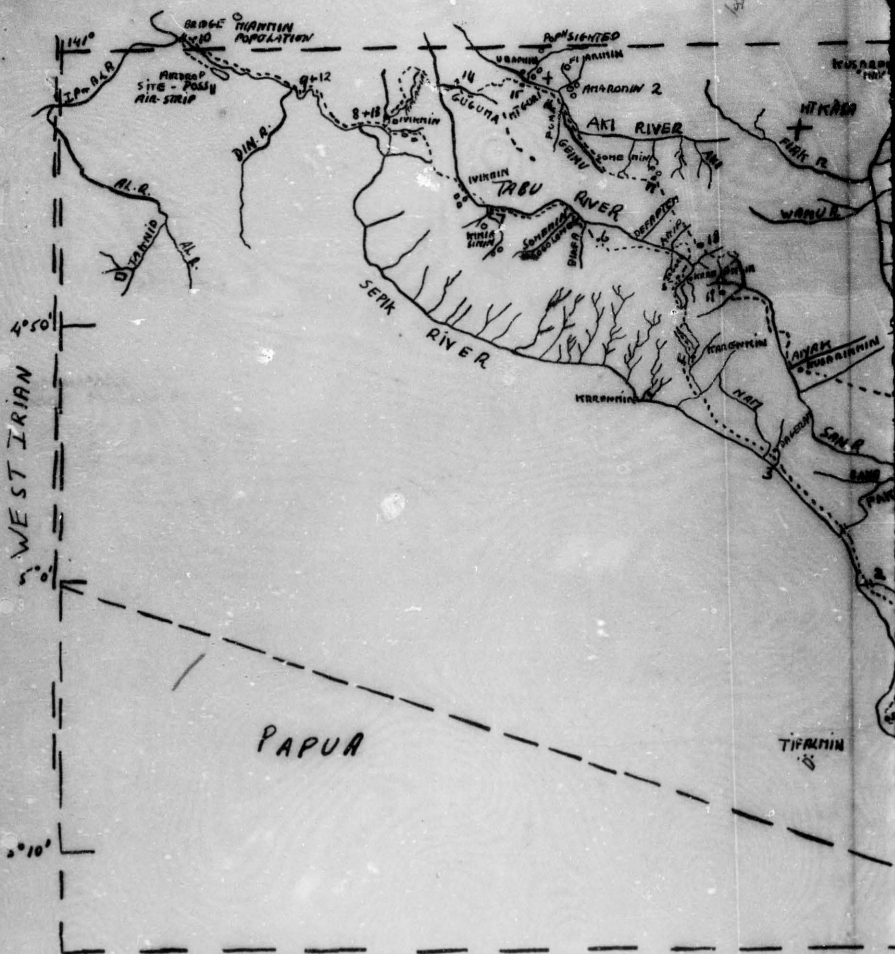
The patrol was delayed on two occasions, once in the first week by sickness and once while trying to cross the Sepik River. The first was unavoidable. The sick policeman on his return to Telefomin was moved to Wewak where a successful operation for removal of an abscess on the kidney was carried out.

In respect of the second delay on the Sepik, information

gained and recorded above under the Roads and Bridges heading should help succeeding patrolling officers.

In spite of the extremely rugged terrain all personnel worked well.

*J.M. Wearna*  
(J.M. Wearna)  
Assistant District Commissioner



Map to accompany Patrol Report No 3-65/66

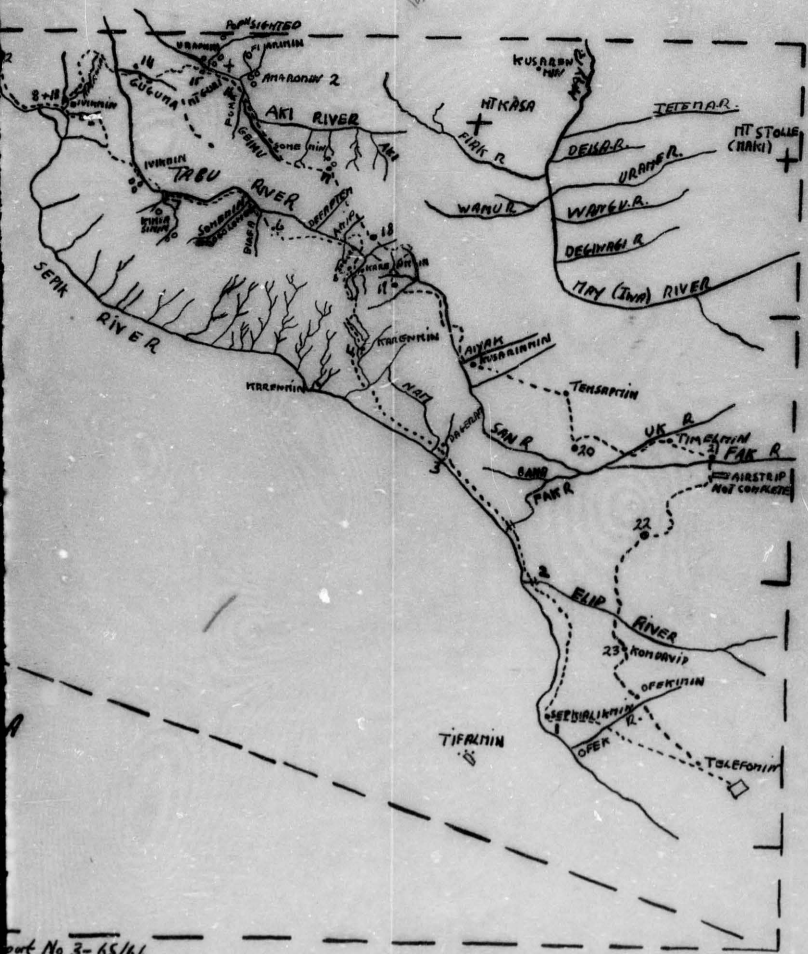
WEST IRIAN

Scale: 4 miles to inch

Camps: • A 14

Route of Patrol: - - - - -

I. F. SMALLEY C.P.O.



out No 3-65/66



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. Telefomin 4 of 1965-66

Patrol Conducted by H.W.GILL Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Part East Mianmin

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr I.F.S. SMALLEY Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 10 REANGC, 1 NMO, 2 Interpreters DDA.

Duration—From 4 / 11 / 19 65 to 25 / 11 / 19 65

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services March / 19 65

Medical March / 19 65

Map Reference Sketchmap attached

Objects of Patrol Investigate and take necessary action with regard to a complaint laid by KIWALAP of Bovaripmin.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PRESS RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND EXTENSION SERVICES

JC/CH

Administration

Press Statement

No. 20.

Port Moresby,

February 23, 1966.

## ADMINISTRATION SETTLES QUARREL IN PRIMITIVE AREA.

A group of Bovaripmin men recently appealed to Administration to help them resolve an inter-tribal quarrel resulting in the injury of one of their clansmen.

The Bovaripmin appealed to Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. J.M. Wearne, South Sepik District.

They belong to the many clans comprising the primitive Mianmin people, who first came under Administration influence in 1955. Much of the Mianmin area is still restricted to unauthorised travellers.

Mr. Wearne in his report to District Administration headquarters said he believed the appeal was the first made by any of the Mianmin clans for Administration help.

Previously the clans settled their own disputes by retaliatory wars.

Mr. Wearne was carrying out patrol duty in the Mianmin region when the Bovaripmin party approached him at the junction of the Dageram, Fak and Sepik Rivers, about 12 miles north of Telefomin.

Their spokesman told of an alleged assault with arrows by four Kusareimin clansmen on one of the Bovaripmin.

Mr. Wearne said the Mianmin comprised many different groups occupying a region extending from Burroy Valley in the north-west of the Western District, to the junction of the May and Sepik rivers, about 50 miles north of Telefomin.

The Bovaripmin claimed that one of their number, Kivalop, was assaulted by the Kusareimin because his father once killed a pig belonging to the Fak River Kusareimin.

Mr. Wearne said: "I have had long conversations with members of Mianmin clans during patrols to the east and west of their tribal area.

"Payback by retaliation has been their normal way of life."

He said patrol personnel bringing law and order to the Mianmin had been advising them for many years to bring their troubles to the Administration to prevent further bloodshed.

A recent patrol led by Patrol Officer H.W. Gill investigated the Bovaripmin complaint to the satisfaction of both clans.

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the defendants and witnesses and to dispose of the matter apparently without reference to yourself as Assistant District Commissioner. Such action on his part was unconventional to say the least, and I can only infer from it that Mr Gill is either unaware of or else refuses to acknowledge his position of subordination to his Assistant District Commissioner. From the general tone of Mr Gill's memorandum, particularly page 3 thereof, the latter would appear to be the case and this attitude, I regret to say, detracts from the excellent work of which I know this officer to be capable.

Apart from the specific criticisms discussed above, Mr Gill appears to have conducted this patrol through difficult terrain with energy and resource - he should realize, however, that the ready acceptance of direction, and at times correction, by junior officers is part of the training process and a prerequisite to the attainment of any position of responsibility.

Mr Gill is an officer of better than average ability and intelligence and it is my hope that he will accept the foregoing as constructive rather than destructive criticism of an otherwise well conducted patrol. A copy of his memorandum dated 16th December is being forwarded to the Director as requested.

Claim for camping allowance has been certified and passed to Sub-Treasury for payment.



Actg District Commissioner

cc. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KOROBU

Copy of the above mentioned patrol report together with covering memoranda referred to at paragraph 1 above is forwarded herewith.

Although no mention was made of it to either the then Acting Director (Mr T.G. Aitchison) or myself by Mr Gill when we visited Telefomin late in September, 1965, Mr Gill has apparently been discontented at Telefomin where he was in charge for some months prior to the arrival of Mr Wearnt twelve months ago.

Mr Gill recently wrote requesting a transfer from the Telefomin Sub-District and since the departure on leave of Mr V.J. Dage created a vacancy in the Maprik Sub-District, he has been posted to Yangoru with effect from early January, 1966.

*E.G. Hicks*

E.G. HICKS  
Actg District Commissioner



District Commissioner and, therefore, the person ultimately responsible for the administration of the Sepik District, I would not have even considered granting him permission to proceed to May River under the circumstances.

#### Native Affairs

Mr Gill's experience in the field, particularly as regards patrolling in restricted areas, scarcely qualifies him to make such a sweeping statement as that recorded at page 6 paragraph 2 of his report. Whilst it is gratifying to know that Mr Gill found the people extremely cooperative, friendly and respectful, it is noted that his patrol actually spent only two and a half days within the restricted area of KUSAREINMIN and thus he could have no knowledge of attitudes prevailing amongst the remainder of the East Mianmin to the west of the May River.

It is my opinion that the grounds upon which you recommended against de-restriction of the KUSAREINMIN area in April, 1965, remain valid, despite the attitudes recently encountered by Mr Gill in that portion of the East Mianmin from which restrictions were recently removed.

#### Object of Patrol

As the Assistant District Commissioner in charge of the Telefomin Sub-District it was your prerogative to decide the action to be taken in relation to the alleged assault on KIWLAP of BOVARIPMIN upon its being reported to you. The reasons outlined in the closing paragraph page 2 of your covering memorandum are sufficient in my opinion to justify the mounting of a patrol to investigate the matter.

It is noted that your instruction was that Mr Gill's patrol "investigate and act as necessary in relation to an alleged assault by four KUSAREINMIN men on KAWILAP of BOVARIPMIN". Whilst Mr Gill undoubtedly had reason for not doing so, it might be that the patrol could have been shortened considerably had he taken steps to contact the complainants in the first instance for the purpose of properly investigating the complaint before proceeding to make the arrests.

Such a course of action, in the light of Mr Gill's subsequent findings, would undoubtedly have disclosed that the matter had already been settled and this could have been confirmed, if necessary, by visits to and discussions with the KUSAREINMIN people to the north.

Mr Gill has contended that the dispute was of a minor nature only and did not of itself justify the patrol being mounted. Whilst in retrospect there may appear to be some justification for this conclusion, Mr Gill has failed to appreciate that neglect on the part of the Administration to investigate the complaint could conceivably have led to far more serious disagreements and possibly warfare between the FIAK-AWAI RIVER KUSAREINMIN people, and the BOVARIPMIN.

Again, in his dealing with the matter following the return of the patrol from Telefomin, Mr Gill chose to examine

67-3-8/1388

Sepik District,  
WEWAK

23rd December, 1965

Assistant District Commissioner,  
TELEFOMIN

Telefomin Patrol No. 4-65/66

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned patrol report submitted by Mr H.W. Gill, Patrol Officer, your memorandum 67-1-2 of 16th December, 1965, commenting thereon, and a further memorandum 67-1-2 of the same date addressed to me by Mr Gill with copy to you for information.

After a thorough perusal of the Patrol Report, your own comments and those of Mr Gill, attention is directed to the following points -

Visit to May River Patrol Post

There was clearly no valid reason why such a visit should have been made and Mr Gill warrants strong censure for failure to advise you during the radio schedule on the 15th November of his intention to visit the May River Patrol Post.

Despite Mr Gill's attempt at justification of his actions, I consider it a serious error of judgement on his part that he left portion of his patrol party consisting of most of his carriers, three prisoners, and eight police at AMAROMIN on the edge of restricted territory from midday on the 16th November until midday of the 20th November, 1965, in order to make a "personal visit" to May River.

Fortunately for Mr Gill no untoward incident occurred during his absence, but I should have thought that even an officer of Mr Gill's somewhat limited experience would have been aware of the possible serious consequences of such an irresponsible action.

Furthermore, remarks of Mr Gill at paragraph 6, page 1, and paragraph 1, page 2, of his memorandum are of a personal nature and, as such, have no place in official correspondence.

To summarise under this point, Mr Gill's explanation of his action in leaving his main patrol party, including recently apprehended prisoners, in charge of police for four days in immediate proximity to a restricted area is not acceptable. The fact that he did so without keeping you fully informed of his intention is, in my opinion, inexcusable, even if there had been no element of risk involved. As Assistant District Commissioner I would expect you to have full knowledge of the patrol's movement at all times and it was clearly the Patrol Officer's duty to keep you so informed by radio, irrespective of whether or not he himself considered this necessary. As

67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN

16th December, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,

W E W A K

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.4-65/66

Please find attached two copies of the report by Mr. H.W. Gill of the above mentioned patrol. Maps are attached. Claims for Camping Allowance are attached for your approval.

DIARY

On 15th November, 1965, Mr. Gill contacted Telefomin by radio at 1315 hours. He then gave me to understand that if the air-drop was completed in the morning he would probably set off on the return trip to Telefomin and not make radio contact.

At that time he made no mention to me of proceeding into the Ambunti Subdistrict to May River Patrol Post.

The three arrested members of what was on the 14th November an armed party were for four days left at Amaromin with police but without European officers. As the patrol map indicates, Amaromin is on the edge of Restricted Area.

I have discussed this matter with Mr. Gill who has stated:-

- (a) that the police were quite happy to be so left.
- (b) that he did not at the time think it necessary to advise me of his movement to May River.

I have already verbally pointed out to Mr. Gill that it is not usual procedure to act as he did.

VILLAGES

Spades and sarifs were distributed to most of the groups in the East Miamin prior to Mr. Gill's patrol. The others, the Amaromin and two Kusarenmin groups have now received tools.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Mr. Gill's impressions are interesting. It is pleasing to note that he found extreme co-operation, friendliness and respect.

The shooting referred to in the first paragraph on page 6 was in the course of the 1957 patrol of Messrs. R.T.D. Neville and G. Booth to the San and Tabu to apprehend Miammins involved in the murder of seventeen Atbalmin men, women and childrer. - vide Patrol Report No.4/56-57.

Mr. Gill's comments on derestriction of the East miamin are ill-considered. In my memorandum 38-1-4 of 7th May, 1965, I recommended derestriction of part of the East Miamin. This recommendation was accepted and gazetted in Gazette No.34 of 8th July, 1965. My reasons for not recommending derestriction of the

Kusarenmin area were adequately covered in the above memorandum and my memorandum 67-1 of 23rd April, 1965 discussing alleged murders.

The Gazette of July, 1965 derestricted approximately 60% of the East Mianmin area which contains 68% of the East Mianmin population.

Mr. Gill seems to be recommending derestriction of the East Mianmin forthwith by stating "Speaking for the East Mianmin, at least, one stroke of the official pen could derestrict it, ---". This could be considered but I would prefer to await the impressions of an officer other than Mr. Gill on the Fiak River and Awei River Kusarenmins and the Mawaimins. The tone of this report by Mr. Gill leads me to doubt his judgment.

In respect of Mr. Gill's discussion of the alleged assault, regrettably, I am obliged to go into considerable tedious detail.

The alleged assault was first reported to me on 29th June, 1965, by Bovaripmin people at the Dageram-Sepik and Fak-Sepik Junctions. They claimed that the assault occurred on 26th June. The Lualai of Bovaripmin was advised that the assaulted person, Kiwalap of Bovaripmin should be brought to Telefomin.

On 23rd July, 1965, at Telefomin I interviewed Kiwalap and examined what seemed to be a recently healed wound about his right knee. The scar was narrow and about half an inch in length. I was told by Kiwalap:-

"My father once killed a pig belonging to the people of the Fiak River and brought it home to the San River. Kwoital and I recently went to the Fiak to discuss the matter. On our arrival Barianap of the Kusarenmin group took hold of me and forced me to lie down. Gawaining and Opup both Kusarenmins came and helped Barianap to hold me down. Taviakning of Kusarenmin then came and holding a bundle of arrows jabbed me with the arrows above the right knee, at the back of the left leg above the knee and near the left eye."

I agree with Mr. Gill's findings to the extent that there was then no mark above Kiwalap's left eye.

This statement was recorded and handed to Mr. Gill before his departure. Note that there is no reference to jabbing the complainant about the 'body' as described by Mr. Gill.

After receiving the complaint and noting a recently healed wound above the knee, although the assault was not in itself of a serious nature, I considered it worth investigating fully for the following reasons:-

- (a) To my knowledge it was the first complaint to the Administration by members of one Mianmin group against another. Patrols have, no doubt, for years been advising these people to bring their troubles to the Administration and not settle them themselves.
- (b) I have had long conversations with Mianmin village officials and other who have accompanied me on my 63 67 days patrolling in the East and West Mianmin. Payback by retaliation of assault has been prevalent at least in the recent past.

I therefore considered it advisable to have the alleged assault investigated - vide my instructions to Mr. Gill - rather than risk having to investigate a fight between Bovaripmins and Fiak-Awei River Kusarenmins.

I would also bring to your attention the apparent involvement of Kusarenmins in alleged murders in the Fiak Valley some 18 months ago. See my 67-1 of 23rd April, 1965.

I did intend investigating the alleged assault myself after patrolling the West Mianmin. On reaching Someimin in the Aki Valley I found the Luluai of Bovaripmin and others waiting to accompany the patrol to the Fiak and Awei Valleys. I had also previously circulated notice by the Luluai of the San River Kusarenmin and the Luluai of Mawaimin that the patrol was anxious to see the four alleged assaulters.

Unfortunately on reaching Someimin the patrol party, myself included, had had enough of the Mianmin mountains so I decided against seeking the men at that time. That was round about 1st October, 1965.

Mr. Gill states that both the alleged assaulters and the complainant agreed that the matter was settled "shortly afterwards" and "long since" respectively.

The fact that the Bovaripmin people as late as 30th September were still anxious to assist as guides and to come to a Court hearing following apprehension of the Kusarenmins leads me to doubt that the matter was 'settled' before that date.

Since reading Mr. Gill's report I have interviewed Interpreter Sinsinal who was sent by Mr. Gill to call in the complainant Kiwalap (See Mr. Gill's Diary for 22nd November, 1965.) Sinsinal has advised me that on his arrival in the area Kiwalap and others then claimed that they had already given a pig and some arrows to the Kusarenmin concerned in the assault. They also then claimed that the assault had been of a minor nature. Sinsinal did not hear whether or not the Kusarenmin also gave gifts to the Bovaripmin.

This exchange of a pig and spears indicates to me that there was some incident and also because of the type of gifts exchanged it was not extremely minor. On page 12 of his report, No. 3-65/66 Mr. I.F. Smalley recorded in the Anthropological section of his report, sub-heading Warz that "A peace mission constitutes a party of men going in to enemy territory and presenting them with a broken spear, a pig and a kind of red leaf; these are returned in kind".

It seems to me that Mr. Gill did not properly investigate the allegation.

Reference the Village Officials course. This is a sound suggestion but it seems that staff will not permit this in the near future.

I query Mr. Gill's estimate of cost. My analysis of relevant costs is as follows:-

|                                                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Carrier's Wages                                           | £169. 2. - |
| Rations and Trade for approx. Carriers at V.S.A.G. prices | 73. 18. -  |
| One Air Drop - Biaggio approx. one hour                   | 55. -. -   |
| Camping Allowance 3 D.D.A. Officers                       | 36.18. -   |
| Camping Allowance Police                                  | 31. 10. -  |
| Camping Allowance P.H.D. Orderly                          | 4.14. 6    |
|                                                           | <hr/>      |
|                                                           | £371. 2. 6 |

Costs over and above normal salary and ration costs would not exceed £400.

Whether our relations with the Kusarenmin have permanently

improved remains to be seen.

Mr. Gill has presented a rather sensational report.

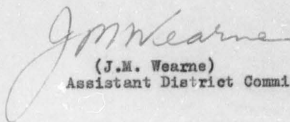
In relation to the alleged assault and the subsequent settlement out of Court at Telefomin, unfortunately Mr. Gill did not discuss the matter with me. He merely presented his report. Had he, upon considering the allegations groundless, followed the course of discussion, - the normal course - this lengthy memorandum would probably have been unnecessary.

Before typing this covering letter I discussed all the above matters with Mr. Gill. He has agreed with the last mentioned point but on reconsidering his presentation wished the report to be submitted as it stands.

Mr. Gill infers that:-

- (a) the complaint was extremely minor
- (b) that the patrol was therefore unnecessary
- (c) that the patrol was a waste of Administration funds.

My reasons for sending Mr. Gill on this patrol are stated above at length. In my opinion there was a possibility of payback with a subsequently more expensive investigation. I submit that settlement occurred only after the Kusarenmin received information on our intention to ~~xxx~~ look into the matter. Had Mr. Gill spent more time on uncovering detail the result may have been quite different.



(J.M. Wearne)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encl.

67-1-2

TELEFOMIN.  
Sepik District.

16th December, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.4-65/66.

Reference Mr Wearne's 67-1-2 of today's date, containing covering comments on the above Patrol Report.

I feel obliged to reply to these comments and to dissect them with the same thoroughness that Mr Wearne has operated on my report.

DIARY:

My visit to the May River Patrol Post was more of a personal visit than otherwise. It also served as good inter-subdistrict liaison.

As Mr Wearne was not expecting to hear from me anyway, the fact that I had gone to May River was neither here nor there. I meant to call Telefomin upon my return from May River, to inform Mr Wearne. Unfortunately, the portable radio transceiver became u/s at that particular time and contact was impossible.

Prior to deciding whether or not to proceed to May River, I weighed extremely carefully the pros and cons of the wisdom of a decision to go. After much discussion with several senior members of the RP&NGC accompanying the patrol (some of whom had patrolled the area before and one of whom knew the area well from past experiences at May River) and having personally gauged the reactions of the people and the prevailing atmosphere, I was in no doubt whatsoever that the absence of myself and the accompanying European officer would in no way affect the safety or the morale of the patrol members. Had the slightest doubt existed in my mind, I would have notified Mr Wearne. I had always been hesitant about using the radio, particularly making calls through RFC, Wewak, which was necessary sometimes, because I felt that the Telefomin portable radio had acquired a reputation in recent months for making rather frequent interruptions in the outstation sched. times.

The police were perfectly content with my decision. Some of these police have had many years' experience in this type of work and, in my opinion, are far more qualified to pass judgement on situation of this nature than many ADCs are, and I was prepared to take their advice in these circumstances.

Ample security arrangements were made and I was in radio contact with the patrol during my short stay at May River.

As regards the fact that the three arrested men were from an armed party, I do not see that this is relevant. These people are hunters and always go armed. They had come several miles from their hamlets and it was natural that they should be armed. Almost every adult male encountered on the patrol was armed and one knew that, even if unarmed, a man would have his bow hidden not far off. I always took the same precautions whether men were armed or not.

I agree that to act as I did was not usual procedure. Many

officers would have neither the enthusiasm nor the initiative to visit a neighbouring Patrol Post, even if given the opportunity, particularly if there was a long, hard walk involved. When Mr Wearne last visited May River, he also went during the course of a patrol. I was then alone at Telefomin. He did not advise me of his movements, either. I feel that to act as he did was equally unusual.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

I entirely accept Mr Wearne's remarks on my recommendations for derestriction. There is, clearly, a difference of opinion here. I, also, should be interested to await the impressions of an officer other than Mr Wearne on the Fiak river and Awei river Kusareimin. It is not impossible that Mr Wearne's own judgement could be doubted, too.

Concerning the object of this patrol:

It was not until mid October that I was asked to investigate the complaint. Mr Wearne heard of the alleged assault on 29th June. The assault was said to have occurred only three days beforehand. I do not know what details were available to Mr Wearne at that stage but I should have thought that an experienced officer would have been able to assess, at least approximately, the degree of importance of the reports and take appropriate action immediately.

A month later, the complainant was brought to Telefomin. If Mr Wearne had been unable to make an assessment of the importance of the matter before then, he must have been able to reach some conclusion not later than the 23rd July, after interviewing the complainant in person at Telefomin and receiving from him the statement shown on page two of Mr Wearne's memorandum.

If it was so important to have the matter attended to, why was it not given priority by Mr Wearne in his West Miammin patrol and investigated without delay? Mr Wearne merely says that he did intend investigating the alleged assault himself after patrolling the West Miammin. This would lead one to suppose that he did not really consider the matter so very grave and that he did not really expect or suspect immediate or impending retaliation by the Boveripain. In fact, the complaint was to have been investigated rather as a point of interest and was of secondary importance to the drama of discovering previously uncontacted tribes.

Further, that Mr Wearne and his patrol party had 'had enough' of the Miammin mountains was acceptable to him as an excuse to let the problem slide for later investigation, would indicate that the mere factor of physical discomfort was sufficient to deter the patrol from preventing the possibility of a fight between the Boveripain and Fiak/Awei river Kusareimin.

In this connection, I must state that I, too, and my patrol party - the police members, in particular, being disgruntled and tired from the outset, having only just returned from a long patrol - had 'had enough' of the Miammin mountains only two days after leaving the station. However, this did not prevent us from achieving our objective and not one of us followed Mr Wearne's unprecedented example of returning to Telefomin from patrol by helicopter.

The complaint as originally made to Mr Wearne tended to differ from stories I heard through casual gossip during my patrol. So far as I know, Mr Wearne heard only the one version, while I picked up a variety. It could be concluded that Mr Wearne did not properly examine the grounds for complaint before sending me out.

I have heard that the dispute



I heard that the dispute was settled by the presentation of a pig and some arrows. I think that to immediately associate this with a Cadet Patrol Officer's findings concerning anthropological data on war and peace parties is making a mountain out of a molehill. The officer's findings did not show that the exchange of pigs and arrows was the recognised procedure only in the settlement of major disputes. I doubt that the dispute was of great significance because the complainant and the three alleged assaulters were quite close relatives and, to me, the matter seemed to be of a personal, family nature where pay back, if any, would not be bloody.

Throughout my investigations, I maintained close contact with members of the police who had experience in the area, and with Mianmin members of the patrol party. I am quite convinced from what they told me that the alleged assault was, indeed, of minor importance. Had it been something serious one could have sensed it and, if trouble had been brewing, one might have foreseen it by the attitude of police and carriers, who know far more about these things and are infinitely more perceptive than we. If loyal, local police and interpreters confirm that something is insignificant, it is, I think, reasonable to accept their word to a considerable extent.

I feel, therefore, that Mr Wearne's allegation that I did not properly investigate the matter is ill-considered. In my opinion, a case such as this is not a case in which every little clue need be followed methodically to its roots but is a straightforward and clear-cut, common-or-garden 'native complaint', which can be resolved by seeing through the endless veil of melodramatic and detailed investigations favoured by some, and picking out the relevant facts with clarity.

Mr Wearne states, on page two of his report comments, 'Patrols have, no doubt, for years been advising these people to bring their troubles to the Administration and not settle them themselves.' I would not concur with this statement. I believe that, in fact, many of the Mianmin have been told to bring to the administration only major crimes or disputes that cannot be solved by themselves. These were certainly the instructions I read in one Mianmin village book. KI WALAP's complaint was settled, amicably, amongst the people.

Mr Wearne's analysis of relevant costs of this patrol differs from my own by a large margin. This is because he has not 'costed' it properly. An accountant would include in the costing the salaries of the two European officers on the patrol, the wages of the ten policemen and the wages of interpreters. I note that Mr Wearne omitted from his analysis the cost of aerial surveys, one aborted and one successful, which were organised for the benefit of the patrol at a cost of about forty pounds.

I do not claim that our relations with the Kusareimin have been permanently improved. I stated in my report that their apparent attitude towards former patrols had been reversed. Perhaps the last patrol to the area did not approach them in the same way.

Mr Wearne states that my report is rather sensational. I find it quite the opposite. Outspoken, perhaps, but hardly sensational. For examples of sensationalism he should peruse his own report of the area. In his report the references to leech infested tracks, vertical cliff faces, rustlings at night, possibilities of attack, increasing of guards etc. combine to give the reader the impression of guerilla warfare in a Hollywood movie. Before I embarked on this patrol, I was taken on aerial surveys of the Kusareimin hamlet areas, given to understand that dawn raiding parties would probably be required and told that in order to arrest the suspects I might find myself chasing them through the bush at three o'clock in the morning. I would classify this as unnecessary sensationalism, too and should not be surprised if it were due to this type of unnecessary sensationalism that Mr Wearne's own attempts to arrest natives on his

previous patrol did not meet with success.

Mr Wearne discussed my report with me before his lengthy comments were typed. I was offered the chance to reconsider my report, its tone and its presentation. To me, this inferred that Mr Wearne either doubted my maturity or that he had been surprised to find that I was capable of expressing my views forthrightly. I have no intention of changing my report.

I was told that my report appeared to be hastily written. It was, indeed, hastily written and quite spontaneous but no more so than any other patrol report I have written in the past. I have always tried to make a point of submitting my reports within a week of returning from patrol, if possible. I take a pride in my work and have, hitherto, always had most favourable comments made re. presentation. I feel that Mr Wearne's own memorandum may, also, have been hastily written and the recurrence of an elementary error in English usage when he refers to Mianmins instead of Mianmin and Kusareminns instead of Kusareminn, is most irritating.

I would end by drawing your attention to the penultimate paragraph of Mr Wearne's memorandum. If Mr Wearne thinks that I merely infer then I can assure him that I do actually consider

- (a) that the complaint was minor,
- (b) that the patrol was therefore unnecessary, and
- (c) that the Object of the patrol was a waste of funds.

Whether I am right or wrong, that is my opinion and I submit that the trouble gone to by Mr Wearne in his comments on my report suggests that he feels a need to account for his own failure to investigate the complaint more thoroughly initially. If he is dissatisfied with my findings (and it appears from his final sentence that he had hoped for a different result) he can, surely, only regret not having undertaken the patrol himself. The complaint was made to him and he had already had experience with the people and the area concerned.

Please note that my patrol report was completed on the 29th November. At the time of writing this letter, some seventeen days later, the report has still not been received by you in Wewak.

I should be grateful if you would attach a copy of this letter to my report when it is forwarded to the Director.

For your information, please.

.....  
H.W. Hill  
Patrol Officer.

c.c. Mr Wearne,  
A.D.C.,  
Telecomin.

67-1-2

Telefomin.

3rd November, 1965.

Mr. H.W.Gill,  
Patrol Officer,

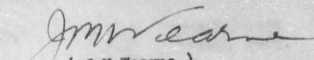
TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 4 - 65/66.

In confirmation of our previous discussions please depart Telefomin on thursday, 4th November, 1965, for a patrol to the area occupied by the Kusarenmin people of the East Mianmin.

The object of the patrol is to investigate and to act as necessary in relation to an alleged assault by four Kusarenmin men on Kiwalap of Bovaripmin, Mianmin. The assault was reported by Bovaripmin people and they have advised me that they are willing to act as guides for your patrol.

Cadet Patrol Officer, Mr. F.F.Smalley and ten police will accompany you.

  
( J.M.Wearne )  
Assistant District Commissioner.

TELEFOMIN,  
Serik District.

29th November, 1965.

Patrol number:

4/65-66

Patrol conducted by:

H.W.Gill Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying:

I.F.S.Smalley C.P.O.

10 members RP&NGC  
1 NMO PHD  
2 Interpreters  
average 80 carriers.

Duration of patrol:

Commenced 4/11/65  
Completed 25/11/65  
Total 22 days.

Last patrol to the area:

D.D.A. March, 1965  
P.H.D. March, 1965.

Object of patrol:

Investigate and take necessary  
action re. alleged assault by  
Kusareinmin on a Bovaripmin.

Map reference:

Sketchmap attached.

INTRODUCTION:

The Patrol covered a narrow strip of the East Mianmin area of this sub-district. Moving North from Telefomin, the patrol followed the Kusareimin hamlets to their limit in the Awei river area and returned by following the Right bank of the May/Iwa river upstream to Sogarmin, then over to the Pak river valley and back to Telefomin via Tagatemigan and the Eliptamin valley.

A brief visit was paid to the May River Patrol Post, which lay only ten hours travelling time from Amaromin hamlet.

The country in the Telefomin/Mianmin areas is fairly rough. North of Amaromin, however, the foothills quickly give way to flat, low-lying swamplands - sago and swamp forest.

The object of this patrol was to apprehend three Kusareimin alleged to have been involved in an assault upon a Bovariimin some months ago.

Departed at 0800 hrs. Made contact with TELEFOMIN 0900. Reached and reorganized campers. Local talks. Informed suspicion to police members. Day necessary. Overnight.

Monday, 24th November, 1955

Departed TELEFOMIN 0700. Met assembled Bovariimin people at their village hamlet. Patrol followed the patrol to TELEFOMIN, where they were established at the old post at 1130. Later in the evening was carried out at the Kumpagan and Sogoramin. Day necessary. Overnight.

Tuesday, 25th November, 1955

0700 departed TELEFOMIN. Eventually made camp on the banks of a small stream not far South of the AWEI river at 1530. Rain all day.

Wednesday, 26th November, 1955

Departed 0810. Reached Kusareimin hamlet 1200 hrs. Campers carried out. Made contact with TELEFOMIN 1300. 1430 departed towards west Kusareimin hamlet of APINAM, passed APINAM hamlet following with food for sale in the patrol. Camp made in sago forest at 1530. Overnight.

Thursday, 27th November, 1955

0700 departed. 0800 at APINAM hamlet. Day necessary. Campers carried out. Reached HAN/INA river's junction at 1230. Some reconnaissance higher up river. Made camp and organized establishment of village. Made contact with TELEFOMIN 1430. Reached camp for necessary at 1530. Rainfall brought food in patrol. Overnight.

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday, 4th November, 1965.

Patrol departed TELEPOMIN at 1100. Arrived KOMDAVIP at 1600. Signed on several extra carriers. Overnight.

Friday, 5th November, 1965.

Departed KOMDAVIP at 0740. Began ascent of Donner range at 0845. Made camp high on Northern slopes at 1515. Heavy rain all night.

Saturday, 6th November, 1965.

Broke camp at 0740. Descended to PAK river. Met BELIAP, Luluai of TIMELEMIN and the Tultul of TIMELEMIN. Reached a TIMELEMIN camp site on the bank of river UK at 1500. Luluai of USAREINMIN arrived. General discussions. Flag ceremony. Overnight.

Sunday, 7th November, 1965.

Remained at TIMELEMIN site. Radio contact with TELEPOMIN 0900. Reassembled and reorganised carriers. General talks. Issued ammunition to police members. Flag ceremony. Overnight.

Monday, 8th November, 1965.

Departed TIMELEMIN 0720. Met assembled Usareinmin people at their GAGAR river hamlet. These followed the patrol to TEMSAPMIN, where camp was established at the Aid Post at 1330. Later in pm census was carried out of the Temsapmin and Usareinmin. Flag ceremony. Overnight.

Tuesday, 9th November, 1965.

0700 departed TEMSAPMIN. Eventually made camp on the banks of a small stream not far South of the WAMU river at 1530. Rain all night.

Wednesday, 10th November, 1965.

Departed 0820. Reached Kusareinmin hamlet ABIOBIP at 1130. Census carried out. Radio contact with TELEPOMIN 1320. 1330 continued towards next Kusareinmin hamlet of AFIMIBIP, several ABIOBIP Kusareinmin following with food for sale to the patrol. Camp made in thick forest at 1530. Overnight.

Thursday, 11th November, 1965.

0700 departed. 0930 at AFIMIBIP hamlet. Warm reception. Census carried out. Reached FIAK/IWA rivers junction at 1230. Cane suspension bridge rotten. Made camp and commenced rebuilding of bridge. Radio contact with TELEPOMIN 1615. Remembrance day ceremony at 1730. Afimibip brought food to Patrol. Overnight.

D I A R Y cont'd.

Friday, 12th November, 1965.

0730 departed FIAK/IWA junction. At 1100 reached AMAROMIN hamlet on the IETEMA river. Camp set up. Villagers arrived later with much food for sale. Discussions with Luluai. Radio contact with TELEFOMIN 1315. Flag ceremony 1800. Overnight.

Saturday, 13th November, 1965.

At AMAROMIN. Villagers to cutting grass in and around their hamlet. Carriers to preparing air-drop site. Talks throughout the day with Amaromin and Kusareinmin. Two local Kusareinmin sent off to MOIYAKOVIP and NONOVIP, the two Kusareinmin AWREI river hamlets at present in use, to call in all the people for census at AMAROMIN on Monday, 15th November. Flag ceremony 1800.

Sunday, 14th November, 1965.

At AMAROMIN. Work continued on air-drop site preparation. During pm, many Kusareinmin, predominantly males and fully armed, arrived at AMAROMIN. Talks and discussions with them all pm. The three men wanted in connection with the alleged assault all present and quite unsuspecting. Flag ceremony 1800. During night briefed police as to how the three men were to be arrested the following day. Rustlings at night round camp perimeter. Cassowary footprints found the following morning. There is a tame cassowary at AMAROMIN.

Monday, 15th November, 1965.

0800. Assembled Amaromin and Kusareinmin groups. Census for both groups revised and medical inspection carried out. Three wanted men arrested. Brief scuffle; many started to run away. Recalled people and explained the situation. Their reaction quite understanding and satisfactory. Radio contact with May River Patrol Post 1230 and TELEFOMIN at 1315. Air-drop tomorrow.

Tuesday, 16th November, 1965.

Piaggio air-drop approx 1030. 1250 self and Mr Smalley departed on foot for May River. Eight police left with carriers at AMAROMIN. Arrived at an Usage people's camp on the Right bank of the May river at 1915. Rendezvoused with motor canoe. Overnight.

Wednesday, 17th November, 1965.

Departed 0815. Reached May River Patrol Post at 1330. Met Messrs Patrol Officer A. Plummer and Cadet Patrol Officer A. Crewsick. Discussions. Overnight.

Thursday, 18th November, 1965.

At MAY RIVER. General discussions. Radio contact with AMAROMIN.

Friday, 19th November, 1965.

Departed MAY RIVER at 0930. Brief stop BUREMAI. Disembarked GWIMI island 1500. Thence 2½ hrs walk to original Usage camp. Slept there.

D I A R Y cont'd.

Saturday, 20th November, 1965.

0600 departed Usage camp. 1220 arrived AMAROMIN. Signed on several Amaromin and Kusareimin as carriers and to accompany patrol back to TELEFOMIN. Many very ready to come. Flag ceremony 1800. Overnight. Radio u/s.

Sunday, 21st November, 1965.

0620 departed AMAROMIN. After passing through several Wameimin hamlets en route, eventually came to WANAGU river Wameimin hamlet at 1430 and made camp. Party of Sogarmin was met on the way bringing an urgent note from ADC TELEFOMIN re an Austrian youth missing in restricted area to West. Radio contact with TELEFOMIN unsuccessful at 1615 so sent note to ADC by runner. Food purchased. Flag ceremony. Overnight.

Monday, 22nd November, 1965.

Sent BELLIAP, Luluai of TIMELEMIN, Kuifam, Mianmin interpreter and Sinsinal, DDA Telefomin interpreter to Bovaripmin area to call in the complainant Kiwalap and other witnesses concerned in the complaint - to proceed independently of the patrol back to TELEFOMIN. Patrol departed WANAGU at 0630. Through a number of Sogarmin hamlets to a point near the summit of a mountain just North of the UK river. 1630 made camp. Overnight.

Tuesday, 23rd November, 1965.

During last night word reached patrol that missing Austrian had been found and was being taken in to Telefomin by a party of Mianmin. 0630 departed camp. Reached tributaries of PAK river at midday. Successful radio contact with WSWAK after temporary repairs to radio. Made camp on banks of PAK 1615. Called TELEFOMIN 1615. Self to proceed to KOMDAVIP tomorrow to intercept and arrest Austrian or otherwise. Patrol to return under Mr Smalley via TAGATEMTIGAN.

Wednesday, 24th November, 1965.

Self departed camp 0600 with guides and two constables. At foot of Donner range at 0800. At summit 0915. Arrived at TAGATEMTIGAN at 1120. Arrived KOMDAVIP 1500, learned that the Austrian had already departed for TELEFOMIN that same morning. Continued straight on to TELEFOMIN, arriving at 1935.

Thursday, 25th November, 1965.

Mr Smalley and the patrol arrived at TELEFOMIN at approx 1030. Patrol stood down. Carriers paid off.



RECEPTION OF PATROL:

The patrol was received well everywhere. If the people knew the reason for the patrol, they certainly did not show it. A friendly attitude persisted at all places visited. Plenty of food was brought to the patrol. Even the most sceptical and suspicious would have found it hard to detect any outward signs of the treachery and hostility apparently generally associated with the Mianmin.

VILLAGES:

The Mianmin are constantly changing their hamlets, shifting from one place to another for various reasons. Their houses are ragged but quite strong. Most hamlets seen during the course of this patrol consisted of a collection of some four or five houses arranged in an approximate circle. In each hamlet there would be two or three married men's houses and one or two single men's houses. At AFIMIBIP, a Kusareinmin hamlet which seems likely to be abandoned before too long, and at the Wameimin hamlet on the Wannu river, examples of the Mianmin communal dance house were seen. These are large, airy buildings housing several families and have as their main feature a great expanse of empty floor space in the middle, where dances are held. At ABOIBIP and AFIMIBIP hamlets, small ceremonial houses were seen, each containing skulls and other relics.

It appears that hamlets are not always built on sites chosen for their strategic position, as was noted on the return journey, when hamlets of the Wameimin and Sogarmin were visited which were built in places quite disadvantageous in the event of attack. This would tend to indicate that attacks are not expected these days.

Water supplies are abundant. There are many streams and rivers.

Hygiene and sanitation are poor. It is hoped that it will be possible to distribute tools to the Mianmin who accompanied the patrol back to Telefomin so that they can carry them home and put them to some use in their hamlets.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Those already appointed have some standing in their own communities anyway so one does not know if it is the influence of their badge of office or their hereditary position which gives them any control over their people. Of those officials seen, the Luluais of Timelmin, Sogarmin and Temsapmin showed the most promise.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

My own impressions of the general attitude towards the administration of the people encountered on this patrol were that the people displayed extreme cooperation, friendliness and respect. It should be remembered that the Mianmin are, in a way, one large family consisting of many different clans, occupying a great tract of country between

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont'd:

May River and Telefomin. If they have only been contacted a few times before and are still living in a 'restricted' area, these Mianmin have, for years and years, been well aware of the presence of the administration both at May River and at Telefomin. Patrols from these two stations have made the presence of the administration felt, too, particularly in years gone by. Any contact with the Mianmin from either of the two stations has automatically been reflected as an indirect contact of the people living in the middle. They are not really remote. They are never more than two or three days travel from a government station. They know quite well the administration attitude to fighting. Government patrols shot some of them not so very long ago. They still speak of the power of the cartridge. A number of Mianmin have served lengthy terms as detainees in the corrective institution at Boram. The people know the aims of the administration and, by and large, they respect it.

The chances of a European being attacked in the Mianmin are, I would suggest, considerably less than they are of being attacked in Port Moresby. Speaking for the East Mianmin, at least, one stroke of the official pen could derestrict it, thereby wiping away much of the mistrust of the Mianmin which may once have been well earned but is today quite outdated.

While normal commonsense precautions should be observed, I would think that excessively cautious, heavily armed and wary patrols are a provocation rather than otherwise and are viewed with suspicion by the Mianmin.

The object of this patrol was to apprehend for questioning some Kusareimin men alleged to have been involved in an assault on a Bovaripmin some months ago.

The original complaint was made to the ADC Telefomin. It was understood that four men, GAWAINING-PITAPSIM, BARIANAP-TENAGOM, OPUP-KALOUT and TAVIAK-KALOUT had assaulted one KIWALAP-ARANGSO at KORAPAIYIMBIP hamlet on or about the 26th June, 1965. Apparently arrows had been used to jab the complainant about his body. He had also been held. The incident was understood to have arisen over a pig.

Acting on this information, ~~three~~ it was decided to apprehend the four Kusareimin. Three of them, BARIANAP-TENAGOM, OPUP-KALOUT and TAVIAK-KALOUT were duly apprehended for questioning at Amaronin hamlet on 15th November, 1965. They denied that they had jabbed KIWALAP about the body with arrows; they denied that GAWAINING had had any part in the incident and they added that this little dispute had been amicably settled by themselves amongst themselves shortly afterwards, when all involved cooked pandanus together, exchanged gifts and shook hands. So far as they were concerned, the matter had been brought to a conclusion then.

The three accompanied the patrol to Telefomin where the complainant KIWALAP, with the Ialuni of Bovaripmin and some others arrived on 29th November in response to a call to come in independently. On being re-examined, KIWALAP also denied having been jabbed with arrows. He admitted to having been cuffed a couple of times and one arrow had been used to strike him across the upper temple. No blood had been drawn. He also said that the matter had been straightened out amongst themselves long since, that GAWAINING had played no part in the business, that he had never wanted that matter brought to court and that he wanted no further action taken.

5/24

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont'd:

BARIANAP, OPUP and TAVIAK were then called in and asked to shake hands with KIWALAP. The matter was settled finally to the relief of all concerned. The complaint was thus settled out of court in five minutes.

The Bovaripmin and Kusareinmin as well as the Telefomin interpreter present confirmed that little incidents of a similar nature crop up frequently in villages throughout the sub-district. They are usually settled at village level.

The Luluai of Bovaripmin was thanked for bringing the matter to the attention of the ADC and commended for his initiative. It was pointed out to him, however, that trivial incidents which could be successfully settled by village officials or by the people themselves, such as this one, should, preferably, be settled out of court. Only major crimes or disputes that could not be resolved at village level should be brought in. The time had come (viz. Local courts ord.) when Luluais and other more influential people should play a greater part in mediation. (In this connection, I would recommend that the Mianmin Village Officials be given a course at Telefomin outlining their duties and functions, powers and responsibilities).

*Review*

The object of this patrol, the sorting out of this one minor complaint, was achieved at a cost of to the administration of some £600 or £700.

I do feel, however, that this great expense may, possibly have been compensated for by the excellent relationships which, as a result of this patrol, have been struck up with the Kusareinmin and other groups. It is known that the Kusareinmin have hitherto openly expressed a reluctance, even a disinclination to have anything to do with the administration. This attitude has been reversed. The stay of the patrol for nine days at Amaromin provided good opportunity for the Kusareinmin to mix freely with patrol personnel, gain confidence and make friends. Quite a number of Kusareinmin, Amaromin, Wameinmin and Sogarmin have willingly accompanied the patrol back to the station. They will work here for a while before going home.

AGRICULTURE:

Taro is the staple food in the Mianmin. The people plant ample supplies. This is supplemented by pandanus, abica, sweet potato, bananas, pawpaw, pumpkin, cucumber and sugar cane. There is no cash cropping.

LIVESTOCK:

Pigs are seen at every hamlet. A few fowls were seen at Tamsapmin. Domestic dogs are common. No cats were sighted but a tame cassowary was an attraction at Amaromin.

FORESTS:

Most of the area patrolled was covered in thick forest. There is much excellent timber, both hard woods and soft but it would be difficult to do much with it commercially.

COMPLAINTS & COURTS:

Nil.

REST HOUSES:

There are not any in the area. The Amaromin were thinking of building one.

HEALTH:

The one Aid Post in the area is situated at Temsapmin. It is staffed by quite a competent local (Temsapmin) orderly.

Health throughout the area patrolled appeared generally good. The people were hit by the 'flu epidemic earlier this year as was shown by the number of deaths recorded in census revision. There is a lot of skin disease amongst the Miammin but the physique of the people is good, they are well fed and robust. First aid treatment was given wherever the patrol stopped. An NMO accompanied the patrol.

Health of the patrol personnel was good. There were the usual few cases of malaria. Three carriers had to be carried nearly all the way home, which slowed things up a bit.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Walking tracks were good and many of them had been cleared and recut quite recently. On the return journey, the road through the Wameimin and Sogamin areas was very well prepared and made walking much easier than it must have been on previous patrols. The cane suspension bridge over the Pak river had to be repaired. The cane suspension bridge over the Iwa had to be rebuilt. They are only short-lived structures, the cane ropes rot within a matter of months.

MISSIONS:

At Timelmin there is a Baptist mission representative, a native, who exerts some influence over his own and some neighbouring groups.

AIRFIELDS:

People from Timelmin and surrounding areas are in the process of constructing a category D airstrip on the South bank of the Pak river. Luluai BELIAP of Timelmin is leading the people in this project.

AIR-DROP SITES:

There is a good drop site for Piaggio a/c at Amaromin. A drop was made to the patrol on Tuesday, 16th November.

CENSUS:

Census was revised at most of the hamlets visited. This was not one of the objects of the patrol but was carried out merely as a means of ascertaining the whereabouts of the three Kusareimin wanted for questioning in connection with the alleged assault. Some census figures are attached as an appendix to this report.

CONCLUSION:

The patrol achieved its object. I feel it also achieved a great deal of good in the way of improving relations between the administration and the Mianmin of this area, particularly the Kusareimin.

During the course of the patrol flag ceremonies were held where appropriate, guards at night were posted when necessary and ammunition was issued to the police in accordance with standing instructions.

It is hoped to be able to issue hand tools to those Mianmin who returned to Telefomin with the patrol so that they can take them back to their hamlets and start keeping their places respectable.

H.W. [Signature] Patrol Offr.

REPORTS ON MEMBERS OF THE RPF/MGC WHO  
ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL.

8179 Constable LIKSY

Conduct good. With const. Gwatorvin acted as joint const i/c. An experienced, capable member. Should be reinstated as N.C.O.

8379 Constable MAREGORI.

Conduct good. Sound and steady.

8469 Constable FARUN.

Conduct good. Reliable and steady.

9008 Constable TIA.

Conduct good. A good member. Not a good walker. Intelligent.

9080 Constable KWANGE.

Conduct good. Efficient and steady performer. NCO material.

9102 Constable FORBAIUK.

Conduct good. A good policeman and good bushman. Valuable on this particular patrol.

9103 Constable GWATORVIN.

Acted as joint constable in charge with const LIKSY. Conduct excellent. A first class policeman. Born leader. NCO material.

10003 Constable SIKKEI.

Conduct very good. A keen and conscientious member always out to do his best.

10755 Constable/Bugler PETER KINEMI.

Conduct very good. Hard working and enthusiastic.

11402 Constable/Tr. IRAI.

Conduct good. Solid and reliable but very quiet.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. TELEFOMIN 5-65/66  
 Patrol Conducted by M. J. EDGAR, PATROL OFFICER  
 Area Patrolled ATBALMIN CENSUS DIVISION  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J. Kabisch, CAPT PATROL OFFICER  
 Natives 11 MEMBERS R. D. V. N.G.C.  
1 INTERPRETER  
AVIATOR P. S. SARRIS  
 Duration—From 9/12/1966 to 19/5/1966  
 Number of Days 72  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov Dec - 1964 - Census  
JUNE 1965 - INVESTIGATION INTO BORDER CROSSING  
Nov Dec - 1964  
 Medical 19  
 Map Reference ATTACHED

66

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, CENSUS REVISION, INSPECT AIRFIELD SITE ON THE SEPIK RIVER  
INVESTIGATE REPORTED DISSENSIONS BETWEEN THE KAREMIN & BUKARIMIN GROUPS OF THE MIANMIN, INVESTIGATE  
ALLEGED MURDER AT BUSHMIN, COLLECTS ANY INFORMATION RECEIVED IN RELATION TO TRADING ROUTES &  
TRACKS FROM ATBALMIN, GARDINS, PATROL OFFICER AREA TO THE SOUTH WEST, INSPECT ATBALMIN  
RURAL POLICE POST

Director of Native Affairs,  
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .....  
 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ..... £.....  
 Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ..... £.....  
 Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .....  
 .....  
 .....

67-8-70

9th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT TELEFOMIN NO.5 OF 1965.66

Your 67-1-7 of 14th September, 1966 refers.

An interesting report of a lengthy patrol by Mr. Edgar. A press release was made by the Administration on 13th October, 1966 concerning the Antannin man naming his child "STESIN".

I agree that there is nothing to be gained at this stage by emphasising compulsory attendance at census. Continued friendly contact should obviate the natural reticence of the people of these areas.

Carriers should be paid the rates as set down in Departmental Standing Instructions Vol.I page 63, which are slightly higher than existing casual rates under the Ordinance. When the new Employment Ordinance comes into force these rates will be reviewed.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



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TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

JC/CH  
Administration  
Press Advice  
No. 776.

Port Moresby,  
October 13, 1966.

NOVEL NAME:

A man who served a short prison sentence earlier this year for stealing a pig, has named his first child after the government station where he served his sentence.

He is an Amtanmin man from the Hong River, a remote Sepik area, and probably the first of his tribal group to serve a prison term.

The Amtanmin man has named his child "Stein", after Telefomin government station.

The Amtanmin people belong to the Atbalmin groups who inhabit the fringes of the Star Mountains, in the extreme southwestern portion of the West Sepik District.

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19 68

Carriers

Mr. Edgars remarks on the attitude of the carriers was disturbing. Carriers should, I think be paid the casual rates as laid down in the Ordinance, and adjustments made concerning their rations.

An excellent patrol and good report, <sup>made</sup> named only by two things - 1 spelling mistakes and 2. the time lapse.

*D. J. Glancy*  
(D. J. Glancy) >  
District Commissioner.

C.C. The Director,  
→ Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

67. 8. 70

(67)

W.67-1-7



West Sepik District,  
WEWAK.  
14th September, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
TELEFOMIN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 65/66.  
TELEFOMIN.

Please thank Mr. Edgar for his most interesting patrol report.

The diary is somewhat long, but as you say it will be most valuable to future patrols.

I feel that we should not put too much emphasis on census attendance at this stage. The patrol aid make good and friendly contact, which is the main thing.

I have extracted the Health section of the report and passed it on to the District Medical Officer; he can decide on the suitability or otherwise of the establishment of the Aid Post.

#### Agriculture

Mr. Edgar indicated that the patrol was able to purchase a few introduced vegetables. This may be indicative that these people would take kindly to an introduction of more introduced vegetable seeds. This will be taken up with the Department of Agriculture.

The remarks made on the quality of the foods was also interesting. This could be caused by poorness of soil, and or old seeds and tubers.

#### Village Officials

These no doubt, will improve with closer contact and more intensified administration.

These people who move around the country handing out badges are a nuisance. The same type of thing happened in the Highlands, some years ago.

#### Drop Sites

A letter received some time ago with suggestions on drops and colours to be used was passed to the Chief Pilot of M.A.L. for his comments. It will then be passed to D.C.A.

59-1-2

SubDistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN

20th August, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,

W E W A K

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.5 -65/66  
ATBALMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Please find attached two copies of the report of the abovementioned patrol together with claims for camping allowance and sketch maps.

Diary

The detail contained in the diary will be valuable for future patrols.

The diary with its frequent descriptions of traversing, descending and ascending land slides, and constructing and renovating bridges highlights the rugged topography of this area. page 11. The occurrence of gold in the Din, Worp, Mimi and Al Rivers has already been investigated by Mr. T.W. Ellis. The results of his prospecting are not known.

Report

Introduction

Mr. Edgar's comment on the Atbalmin being amongst the most primitive people in the Territory is well founded as to a large degree their subsistence is based on food gathering rather than gardening.

Native Affairs

Some incidents described by Mr. Edgar, for instance the attempt by a mother to leave her child so that she could escape the patrol in the Upper Nong area - see diary for 5th May - would indicate that some people at least are afraid of patrols. The woman may have acted in the same way if approached by any group of strangers. It must also be remembered that the first Administration patrols which tried to make extensive contact with these people administered smallpox vaccinations, often on initial contact. These vaccinations did not however have a lasting effect on our relationships with many groups.

The diary indicates that the patrol was well received at some places. At Ogdurak a campsite and carriers shelters were prepared for the patrol. At Bultultuman a sing-sing was held.

However in most groups, attendance for census revision is not taken seriously. This has improved in the area near and to the north of the Atbalmin Rural Police Post.

The attitude of the Atbalmin people to the Administration is improving.

For the reasons given by Mr. Edgar I would not recommend including Bruneiok in the Telefomin Local Census Division.

With reference to the Busilmin murder, Silinia, Dagbaisep and Silamal have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court.

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Kusenmin, the husband of the victim, first reported the incident to the constables at Atbalmin Rural Police Post. A young Atbalmin lad at the Police Post told him that he would be gaoled if he stayed there so he fled firstly from the Police Post and later Mr. Edgar's patrol.

Administration interest in the differences of the Mianmin has been exhibited.

Education

With reference to Constable Yaregawa's 'adoption' of the lad Avemiap of Arimin 2, the lad is at present at Telefomin. I have discussed this matter with the Luluai and traditional leader of the lad's group who are both happy to have Yaregawa care for the lad for a few years. The lad is fit and well and in good spirits. He now understands quite a bit of pidgin English but as yet cannot speak the language.

Health

An Aid Post at Bultultuman would be six to seven days walk from Telefomin but only two days walk from a Patrol Post if established at the site discussed in Appendix "C".

At present there are only two orderlies at Telefomin with sufficient personality and resource to staff such an isolated post.

Censused populations in the area surrounding Bultultuman are:-

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Within one days walk | 358 |
| Within two days walk | 797 |

The long term solution would be the training of lads like Avemiap (see Education).

Agriculture

The agricultural practices of these people highlight their backwardness. Although the Mianmin to the north and the Telefomin to the east weed their gardens the Atbalmin do not do so. Similarly while the Mianmin and Telefomin have at least two and up to four and five gardens at different stages of maturity at any given time, the Atbalmin, in most groups, have only one.

Roads and Bridges

This clearing of tracks shows a significant improvement in the attitude of some of these people to the Administration. Including the cleared track from Mr. Edgar's Niol River Camp No.23 to the Atbalmin Rural Police Post there is now a total of at least fifty five miles of cleared track in this Division. At the time of the 1964 patrol there was only about fifteen miles of cleared track.

Village Officials

I have no idea what these silver badges might be. The appreciation by officials of their duties will improve in time.

Trade and Trading Routes

The information collected by Mr. Edgar is interesting.

The Mianmins seen are probably a sub-group of the Ivikmin who have gardens opposite the Kaidogoin on the north of the Sepik and also in the August River Valley. I saw three men of this group on the north bank of the river in September, 1965, and some of the group were contacted by Mr. B. Mulcahy in June, 1965. The principal settlements and gardens of the group are in the Amanab Subdist. 'ct.

The extent of Atbalmin tribal lands and the degree of movement across the border has been covered in previous correspondence.

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Political Development and Awareness

Mr. Edgar's last paragraph of this section ~~XXXX~~ sums up the situation.

The people are concerned only with matters within their own group's land boundaries.

Carriers

I have found that carriers in this Subdistrict can manage quite well on Government rations but I do feel that an increase to thirty cents per day for Atbalmin patrols is warranted principally because of the extremely rugged terrain and because of the time factor - at least 50 to 60 days. For this length of time rice and meat keep carriers fit but the general lack of supplementary taro and sweet potato leads to the issued food not satisfying the men.

Ultimatums about carriers for Atbalmin patrols have been made before but to date after some effort patrols have set out.

Mr. Edgar has not mentioned the possibility of using Atbalmin men as carriers. For the record, this has been tried in the past with small groups of up to ten but in most cases they have either deserted or been incapable of managing normal carrier loads.

Census

Trying to revise census and trying to have guides show tracks to a patrol seem to be the most frustrating parts of the work of officers patrolling in this Division.

Mr. Edgar's detailed comparisons over time of people actually seen show improvement since Mr. McArthur's 1963 patrol.

In the course of Mr. Kelly's 1962 patrol when 1202 people were seen smallpox and cholera vaccinations were administered. These vaccinations and the fevers etcetera endured after the patrol's departure could explain the reduction in people seen by later patrols.

Mr. Edgar's table on page 14 shows that only half of the groups made the effort to achieve an attendance of greater than 66%. (This presupposes accurate census records free of duplications, etc.)

Mr. Edgar's examples of the difficulties associated with census revision are of interest.

Appendix "A"

The depositions of the Coroner's Inquiry together with Claim for Compensation are forwarded under separate cover.

Appendix "B"

Constable Forbairk will not again be posted to Atbalmin Rural Police Post.

Appendix "C"

This report was forwarded under cover of my memorandum of 21st June, 1966.

Conclusion

The objects of the patrol were achieved. The report though detailed is well set out and I feel that a few more patrols like this latest one of Mr. Edgar will lead to further improvement in the attitude of the Atbalmin to the Administration. The establishment of a Patrol Post in the area would of course accelerate this trend.

*J.M. Wearne*  
(J.M. Wearne)  
Assistant District Commissioner

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67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,  
TELEFOMIN

8th March, 1966.

Mr. M.J. Edgar,  
Patrol Officer,

TELEFOMIN

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.5 - 65/66

In confirmation of our verbal discussions please prepare to depart Telefomin for a patrol of the Atbalmin Census Division on 9th March, 1966.

Mr. J. Kabisch, Cadet Patrol Officer, and seven members of the Constabulary will accompany you.

The objects of the patrol are:-

1. Routine Administration,
2. Census Revision,
3. Inspect airstrip site on Sepik River,
4. Investigate reported differences between the Karamin and Boveripmin groups of the Mianmin,
5. Investigate alleged murder at Busilmin,
6. Collate any information received in relation to trade routes and tracks from Atbalmin Census Division to areas to the South and West, and
7. Inspect Atbalmin Rural Police Post.

I feel sure that you will have a successful patrol.

*J.M. Weame*  
(J.M. Weame)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

(67)

ANNUAL REPORT

District of SEPIK

Report No. TELEPHONE 5-65/66

Patrol Conducted by H.J. Edgar, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled AYBALMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. Kabisch, Cadet Patrol Officer  
Natives Interpreter TINDINAM

**Police**

|       |                 |
|-------|-----------------|
| L/Cpl | KUBINCK         |
| Const | TIA             |
| Const | NARAGORI        |
| Const | KWANG           |
| Const | IRAI            |
| Const | SIMIVAN         |
| Const | SIEREI          |
| Const | GNATORVIN       |
| Const | PHEER KINGSI    |
| Const | FOKBAIUK        |
| Const | YAREGAWA PAULUS |

**Public Health**

Health Educator August Marieme  
Vinson.

And an average of 86 carriers.

Duration from 9th March, 1966 to 19th May, 1966

Number of Days 72

Last patrol by D.D.A. November-December 1964

**Medical**

European July - September 1963

Native November-December 1964

Map Reference Map attached

|                                                                             |                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Objects of Patrol                                                           | Routine Administration                       |
|                                                                             | Census Revision                              |
| the KARININ and BOVAKININ groups of the MIANNIN                             | Inspect Airstrip Site on Sepik River         |
|                                                                             | Investigate reported differences between     |
|                                                                             | Investigate alleged murder at HUBILMIN       |
|                                                                             | Collate any information received in relation |
| to trade routes and tracks from AYBALMIN C/D to areas to the South and West |                                              |
|                                                                             | Inspect AYBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST.          |



PATROL REPORTTELEKOMIN PATROL No. 5 - 1965/1966INTRODUCTION

The ATRALIMIN CENSUS DIVISION lies generally to the West North West of TELEKOMIN Station. The area of some 590 square miles is bounded by the Sepik River and Star Mountains approximately to the North and South respectively and the Western side of the Sepik Gap to the East. The natural Western boundary is near the Inul River, however, the political boundary is the 141 degree East meridian.

Generally the route taken was those taken by earlier patrols from 1962 onwards.

This was my second patrol to the ATRALIMIN and covered a much larger area than my first patrol which was in November-December 1964. ( See Telekomim L/R. 4-64/65.)

PATROL DIARYWednesday, 23rd March, 1966

1115 departed TELEKOMIN Station with 9 policemen, 1 interpreter, 1 Health Educator and 91 carriers.

1225 crossed ULIP Gk

1225 - 1235 rested for lunch.

1325 moved off and began to ascend fairly gradually to the OFEK River divide

1420 arrived at the crest of the OFEK River divide and began the steep descent to the OFEK River

1515 arrived at the OFEK River and crossed by fording

1620 arrived at the top of a high cliff overlooking SEPKIALIKMIN and descended down a slippery loose path on the cliff face after waiting for the carriers to move up.

1645 began to descend

1715 arrived at SEPKIALIKMIN Rest House where we were welcomed by the Village Officials of SEPKIALIKMIN and DANBIL

DARANG alias NOLOK of KAPIYDANG (ATRALIMIN) joined the patrol here to work as an interpreter.

Good supply of native foods purchased here with salt and matches.

Camp 1 at SEPKIALIKMIN Rest House elevation 3100 a.s.l.

Walking Time 4 hrs 35 mins      Track Time 6 hrs

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Thursday, 10th March, 1966

- 0800 departed BEPIKIALIKMIN Rest House
- 0805 passed below BEPIKIALIKMIN Village and descended to a track which follows the BEPIK River downstream.
- 0825 began to ascend gradually
- 0910 came to road junction which leads to the Haf bridge.
- 0915 arrived at a deserted 2 house hamlet belonging to the people of BEPIKIALIKMIN
- 0915 to 1000 waiting for carriers to move up
- 1005 - 1020 repaired a foot bridge
- 1035 crossed the BAKAN River and followed it downstream for a short way.
- 1050 after crossing a low ridge crossed CABALAN Ck
- 1110 passed J. Wearnes old camp on the banks of the SHW River
- 1140 crossed ULIFKON Ck and rested for 30 mins
- 1210 moved off and ascended steeply
- 1235 reached crest of the hill and followed it along
- 1300 stopped to setup the 510 transceiver
- 1320 contacted TELEFONIN
- 1330 moved off along the ridge top
- 1515 began to descend very steeply to the ELIP River
- 1615 arrived at a campsite on the left bank of the SHW ELIP River. Inspected the suspension bridge over the ELIP and found it to be unsafe in the extreme.
- Camp 2 on the left bank of the ELIP River 200 yards up stream from its junction with the Sepik River elevation 1700 a.s.l.
- Walking Time 6 hrs 50 mins Track Time 8 hrs 15 mins.

Friday, 11th March, 1966

- 0630 began work on the bridge
- 0645 Const MARAGORI and BARANG sent to tell the BOWARIMIN people of our coming.
- 0830 work on bridge completed
- 0845 moved off - John Kabisch now has a sprained ankle
- 0935 crossed KEIROK Ck
- 1005 crossed DITOTEN Ck about 100 yards passed an old camp police
- 1010 pm crossed small ck name unknown

Friday, 11th March, 1966 Continued

- 1 1015 crossed ~~and~~ small crk name unknown  
 1020 crossed another crk name unknown  
 1022 crossed BANGHUMA Crk  
 1033 crossed an unnamed Crk  
 1041 crossed another unnamed Crk  
 1042 - 1105 rested at the last creek before the FAK River  
 1105 moved off and ascended very steeply for several minutes then began to follow a ridge top along.  
 1205 began to descend steeply  
 1225 passed J. Wearn's old camp above the FAK River  
 1235 reached bridge over the FAK River which was in a satisfactory state of repair  
 1235 - 1415 rested while carriers negotiated the bridge crossing  
 1380 contacted TELEPOKIN  
 1435 crossed a landslide area on the right bank of the FAK River after crossing the bridge.  
 1438 arrived at the Sepik River at the mouth of the FAK River. Mr. Kabisch's ankle is very painful and he now has a crop of blisters on his hands and feet.  
 1440 - 1450 crossed five small creeks.  
 1453 began to move up a ridge opposite the eastern end of a small stone island in the Sepik  
 1453 crossed a small creek about 200 feet above the Sepik  
 1520 after walking along a flat track for a short while crossed a small creek.  
 1530 crossed KUNUMAKIN Crk and made camp as Mr Kabisch is unable to continue further.  
 1545 interpreter TOM (TUMDINAM) sent to NOVAYININ to recall NARAGORI and DARANG.  
 Camp 3 on the right bank of KUNUMALIN Crk which is about 400 yds downstream from the mouth of the MUN River (ATRALIN) elevation 1500 a.s.l.  
 Walking Time 4 hrs 42 mins Track Time 4hrs 45 mins

Saturday, 12th March, 1966

- 0600 broke camp and headed West along the Sepik after heavy rain had ceased  
 0650 crossed a small creek after ascending to a height of 150 feet above the Sepik  
 0900 were opposite the mouth of the MUN River (ATRALIN)  
 0905 crossed ISOKTEN Crk

Saturday, 12th March, 1966. Continued

0925 crossed HAGAREN Cr after passing through an extensive taro garden

0930 arrived at a BOVAKIMIN hamlet consisting 4 houses 2 of which were occupied, 1 deserted, and 1 men's house.

Hanging up in one of the houses was a crocodile skull which once belonged to a crocodile I judged to be about 4 ft long.

The people were asked to come to the patrol's camp which will be at the mouth of the HAN River to discuss and settle if possible the reported differences between them and the KARIMIN group.

About 18 people live at this hamlet and 2 of the 5 women have large goitres.

A couple of sarifs were issued to the Lalua who was also advised that there was work available at the station.

The Lalua asked the patrol to make camp near the village but was advised that the patrol was slightly behind schedule and we could not therefore oblige.

1110 moved off

1140 came to the bank of the SEPIK near 3 stone islands 2 of which are tree covered.

1200 passed through a BOVAKIMIN taro garden

1205 reached the HAN River. A headline was erected then a tree felled for a bridge.

1240 all across and moved over to the Sepik River a distance of 50 yds and cleared a camp site. Opposite this camp site is an UNAKLIMIN garden house.

1315 contacted TELIPOKIN

1400 word sent out for KARIMIN people

1545 contacted TELIPOKIN

1600 small amount of food purchased from the BOVAKIMIN who advised that it was all they could spare.

1815 scouts reported back that they were unable to contact the KARIMIN group.

Camp 4 on the right bank of the SEPIK between the HAN and the SEPIK Rivers elevation 1300 a.s.l.

Walking Time 2 hrs 45 mins Track Time 4 hrs 5 mins.

Sunday, 13th March, 1966

Large number of cutfish caught during the night.

In camp - general rest day for the carriers.

0600 scouts sent out for the KARIMIN people

0645 contacted TELIPOKIN

(57)

0930 began work on a permanent bridge over the NAM River

1130 work on the bridge completed

1150 3 BOVARIPMIN men came to the camp

1200 the people on the opposite bank came down into the river bed and we tried to advise them by signs that the patrol was coming to ATBAZMIN on the following day.

1700 scouts returned with 8 KARIMIN men. The BOVARIPMIN group arrived about 1600

The Lalusi of the KARIMIN group is reported to be sick and the other people are at their gardens.

The strife, and assault, had been sorted out by both parties privately and compensation paid to the injured party. No further action seemed to be necessary, as the people seemed to be on good terms with each other.

The KARIMIN group reported that the bridge over the SEPIK at DAKPANDUP has collapsed.

Spent the night here

Monday,

Sunday, 14th March, 1966

The very heavy rain last night has caused the SEPIK to rise about 3 ft.

0810 broke camp and followed a cleared track on the right bank of the SEPIK.

0815 crossed a small creek and ascended for 10 mins

0837 crossed another small Crk

0910 passed 2 hunting houses

0930 on the bank of the SEPIK River opposite the mouth of the NAPIE River (ATBAZMIN) There is a large grass covered island at this point.

1000 opposite the mouth of the BAN River (ATBAZMIN) and then due to DANANGS lack of knowledge ascended for 45 mins on a track leading to the YAWI River (SIARMIN)

1115 met on the track by 3 KARIMINS who stated that the bridge is being repaired with the aid of the UHAKKLININ group at DAKPANDUP.

1130 passed the bridge under repair and moved on to J Wezme's old camp a few minutes down stream. Met by the Lalusi of KARIMIN who appears to be sick with a bout of Malaria.

Carriers sent to help repair the bridge.

1320 contacted TELEPOMIN

1430 bridge had been repaired sufficiently to cross

1435 made camp on the bank of DAKPAN Crk near DAKPANDUP hamlet of the UHAKKLININ group.

1730 last of the carriers crossed the bridge.

Small amount of native foods purchased with salt and matches

(56)

Camp 5 Below DAKFANDUP hamlet on the left bank of  
DAKFAN Cr elevation 1100 a.s.l.

Walking Time 3 hrs 20 mins    Track Time 6 hrs 25 mins

Monday, 12th March, 1966

0815 carriers sent ahead while a small party remained  
to carry out census and vaccinated the UNAKLININ group  
against smallpox.

0930 began to census the UNAKLININ group

1035 census completed. No complaints or talk.

One man with elephantitis of the left leg seen - advised  
to seek medical attention. Some of the KARIEIN women have  
goitres but none were noticed among the UNAKLININ women seen.

1100 departed from DAKFANDUP and followed the SEPIK  
downstream

1230 reached the crest of a ridge between the IUGUH River  
and the SEPIK

1230 - 1245 rested.

1245 began to descend steeply to the IUGUH River

1300 arrived on the right bank of the IUGUH which is  
flooded and followed it downstream for 15 minutes passed my  
old camp.

1300 crossed the IUGUH by fording and began to follow  
the SEPIK downstream over a very poor track over rocks and  
landslide areas.

1425 caught up with the carriers who have prepared a camp  
site.

1430 moved off further downstream

1545 camp to a point near the mouth of the IRIT River  
at the western end of a large pit pit and tree covered island.

Camp 6 on the bank of the SEPIK River upstream from the  
mouth of the IRIT River elevation 1000 a.s.l.

Walking Time 3 hrs 45 mins    Track Time 4 hrs 30 mins.

Tuesday, 14th March, 1966

0745 broke camp and began cutting our way towards the  
IRIT River.

0800 began to move away from the SEPIK River and up a  
ridge to the IRIT River

0815 came to the IRIT River and a log bridge was constructed

0855 all crossed the IRIT River and began to ascend  
fairly steeply.

0940 the climb became less steep

1000 crossed NO1 SIANEN Cr

Wednesday, 16th March, 1966 Continued

- 1020 crossed No 2 SIANEH Cr  
 1015 heard Aray Coona  
 1105 rested in an old garden area at 2900 a.s.l.  
 1135 moved off  
 1225 passed a small house from which beehives (hornbills) are shot  
 1235 reached the crest of the SEPIK ATEM divide elevation 4050 a.s.l.  
 1240 reached T. Ellis's old camp and cleared a few trees View to the West as far as the RIGOL River gardens and saddle, the TAGAN ATEM DIVIDE, and the HULTULAMIN garden areas.  
 1320 contacted TELEFONIN  
 1330 moved off and descended steeply to the ATEM River  
 1405 reached the ATEM River  
 1420 found a suitable campsite on the ATEM River left bank. Several small streams were crossed while following the ATEM downstream.  
 Camp 7 on the left bank of the ATEM River elevation 3200 a.s.l.  
 1700 contacted TELEFONIN.  
 Walking Time 4 hrs 40 mins Track Time 6 hrs 40 mins

Thursday, 17th March, 1966

- 0715 broke camp and began to follow my old track to DEPAKHEL  
 0735 reached the crest of a ridge and began to follow it towards the TAGAN River at heights varying between 3600 and 3800 a.s.l.  
 0815 reached the top of the ridge and began to descend  
 0840 reached IULAHIT hamlet - 2 houses deserted  
 0940 moved off.  
 1015 crossed the TAGAN River by fording.  
 1020 came to a garden house near a few spiny sage trees  
 1120 crossed NUB Cr  
 1137 arrived at a cane suspension bridge over the NONG River which broke when I tried to cross.  
 1140 - 1240 built a temporary log bridge.  
 1300 arrived at the DEPAKHEL Rest House and erected the 510 transceiver.  
 1315 contacted TELEFONIN

Thursday, 17th March, 1966 Continued

1315 contacted TELEPORIN  
 1345 began work on preparing for the airdrop  
 1600 M.A.L. Piaggio began airdrop  
 1605 Luluai of TELEPORIN Village, one of our carriers  
 was fatally injured. ( See appendix )  
 1615 contacted TELEPORIN  
 1710 M.A.L. Piaggio began second airdrop  
 1740 contacted TELEPORIN  
 Camp B at DEPAKILL near the junction of the DEN and the  
 HONG Rivers elevation 3700 a.s.l.

Walking Time 3 hrs 27 mins Track Time 5 hrs 25 mins

Friday, 18th March, 1966

0630 began to dig a grave for the Luluai with one shovel  
 several digging sticks, and two bush knives  
 0745 contacted TELEPORIN  
 0800 word sent out for the Locals - but most of them are  
 reported to be on the SEPIK.  
 1300 contacted TELEPORIN  
 1600 a delegation from the carrier line stated that the  
 carriers would not be prepared to carry tomorrow.  
 1615 contacted TELEPORIN  
 1700 - 1710 Luluai buried ( See appendix )  
 Spent the night here.

Saturday, 19th March, 1966

0730 carriers still refuse to carry.  
 0800 carriers sent out to find the bags not located  
 yesterday  
 1600 had located 51 bags  
 1600 - 1800 reshuffled cargo  
 Spent night here.

20th

Sunday, 20th March, 1966.

0915 broke camp and headed South along a ridge high above  
 the DEN River.  
 Constables PETER KINOWI and SWATORVIN sent to A.R.P.P.  
 via the NIGL River route.  
 0945 after ascending steadily passed a deserted ceremonial  
 house above which is a deserted hamlet



Sunday, 20th March, 1966 Continued

A good view of the STAR Mountains and gardens on both sides of the DEN River

1015 passed WOKBIL hamlet - 2 houses and 1 new ceremonial house. Directly opposite at about the same height on the Western Bank of the DEN River is MONDOU hamlet - 2 houses

1030 moved off and began the steep ascent to the WOK River

1045 crossed the WOK River and ascended steeply over a ridge to the FUGUN Ck

1105 crossed the FUGUN Ck and began a steep ascent through a large garden area.

1130 arrived at TOETAVIP hamlet - 2 houses elevation 4300 a.s.l.

1245 sent carriers on ahead to find an old camp site used in 1964.

1245 - 1415 encamped 13 people of the TIPUNUNIN group

1430 departed and ascended steeply

1500 reached a height of 4900 a.s.l.

1510 descended to a small creek which was crossed and immediately began to ascend

1520 at 5000

1530 passed a deserted house - about 200 ft below this and some 100 yards from the track is a new house

1615 after descending for some 30 mins crossed the FUGUN Ck at 4100 a.s.l.

1615 - 1630 rested

1630 moved off and ascended very steeply.

1650 reached the camp elevation 4400 a.s.l.

This is a very poor camp site and not the one used in 1964. It is on a ridge barely 10 ft wide and water is 20 minutes away at the FUGUN Ck. Nearby is a TIPUNUNIN hamlet of FUGUNTARAN whose DARANG'S mother and in - low resides.

Camp 9 is on a narrow ridge 20 mins above the FUGUN Ck at an elevation of 4400 a.s.l.

Walking Time 4 hrs 20 mins Track Time 7 hrs 35 mins.

Monday, 21st March, 1966

0745 after an extremely cold night broke camp and ascended steeply

0805 reached 5100 a.s.l. and began to side the ridge.

0840 arrived at KULIPANG hamlet - 2 houses - 5000 a.s.l.

0930 carriers sent on ahead to find a camp site near the ARININ group

Monday, 21st March, 1966 Continued

0940 - 1155 census of the TIPISUNUMIN group

Decided to remain here for a while until we have contacted TELEPOMIN

1320 contacted TELEPOMIN

1340 moved on and descended steeply

1345 passed an old camp site I hoped we would reach yesterday

1410 arrived at a campsite on the NOKKA River elevation 4100 a.s.l. Was rather annoyed as I had instructed that the main party should try to find a camp site further up the DIN River

Small amount of foods purchased - about 20 lbs.

BARANG claims he has received word that his wife is sick and wants to leave the patrol - a perfect excuse to get rid of him without hurting his feelings. He does not appear to be much good as an interpreter. He was given a small amount of salt and a few boxes of matches to help him buy food on his way home.

Camp 10 on the right bank of the NOKKA River elevation 4100 a.s.l. - a very good camp site.

Walking Time 1 hr 25 mins Track Time 6 hrs 40 mins

TUESDAY, 22nd March, 1966

0720 broke camp and descended to the NOKKA River

0725 crossed the NOKKA and ascended steeply

0735 began to ascend through an old garden area

0755 at an elevation of 4800 a.s.l. passed 2 deserted houses and then descended

0815 crossed APINTEK Ck elev 4200 a.s.l. at its junction with another small creek

0835 crossed KULIPQUE Ck elevation 4100 a.s.l. after a short sharp ascent and descent

0900 at 4400 a.s.l. crossed another small creek

0915 passed a hunting house at 4300 a.s.l.

1040 crossed OKDURUK Ck just above its junction with PUKUP Ck. There is a fairly large water fall at this point.

Began to descend steeply to the DIN River cutting our way as we have been most of the morning.

1120 crossed the DIN River per log bridge at the mouth of FUEIMAN Ck somewhere near the YEN River

Camp established

1130 contacted TELEPOMIN

Tuesday, 22nd March, 1966 Continued

1530 small group of ARININ camp into camp with a small amount of food which was purchased. It seems that most of the people are either dead or have moved to another location

1600 began to take census but was forced to stop due to a sudden downpour of heavy rain.

Traces of alluvial gold were noticed in the pit latrine.

Camp 11 on the left bank of the MIN River between the YIRIN and TICILI Rivers elevation 4200 a.s.l.

Walking Time 4 hrs      Track Time 4 hrs.

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966

One man is very sick with malaria and had a stretcher made using a bed sleeve.

0745 the main party departed for MUSILIN

0815 - 0930 census 5 ARININ people and waited for more to come. Some are reported to be at BUSILIN awaiting our arrival.

0930 moved off - crossed the DIE River and followed it upstream.

1025 were at an elevation of 5900 a.s.l. after a steep ascent through a garden area.

1030 reached the crest of the ridge and crossed BOLA Ck

1050 crossed WIPKI Ck

1055 crossed FITIKOK Ck

1100 crossed KNUHUM Ck.

1105 arrived at BUSILIN Rest House erected by the Australian Star Mountains Expedition last year.

1315 contacted TELEFONIN

1330 carriers set to work clearing the drop site

1500 a small amount of native food purchased

Camp 11 at BUSILIN elevation 5400 a.s.l.

Walking Time 1 hr 35 mins      Track Time 1 hr 35 mins

Thursday, 24th March, 1966.

0700 work commenced again on clearing of drop site

0845 contacted TELEFONIN

0930 contacted TELEFONIN

1110 - 1130 drop per H.A.L. Casma 185

Cargo collected and sorted out

1230 recommenced inquiries re murder

(50)

Thursday, 24th March, 1966 Continued

1315 contacted TELEFONIN

1515 Constable YARNGAWA (PAULUS) arrived ex ATBALAIN RURAL POLICE POST and reported having sighted the suspects on the TIGILI River

1615 contacted TELEFONIN.

Night spent at BUSILMIN.

Friday, 25th March, 1966

In camp at BUSILMIN

0600 party of Police and carriers sent to the TIGILI River to take the suspects into custody if possible. We had been informed by Constable YARNGAWA that the suspects had said that they would pull rocks down on any person who tried to capture them. The Police therefore, were instructed to approach the house on the uphill side .

0900 - 1150 contacted the BUSILMIN group and asked about the whereabouts of an UNAKELMIN group which was seen here last year. We were informed that they had moved to the HOSU and UGUM Rivers and also that a large number had died.

1300 Police party returned with the suspects who had put up a very token resistance as they had been taken by complete surprise.

The three suspects were questioned but were not very helpful. Three men met each with any number of different stories.

1315 ~~contact~~ contacted TELEFONIN

1330 continued to ask the local people for information regarding witnesses and the whereabouts of the body.

It is very slow going as people claim to have no real knowledge but have only heard a lot of second hand rumour

In camp at BUSILMIN.

Saturday, 26th March, 1966-

Spent the whole day searching nearby houses for the witnesses especially a young girl and an old woman.

The Lalua of BUSILMIN came into the camp with a pig belonging to one of the suspects which he had killed. It was his intention that we should take the pig and allow the suspects to return to their village. The Lalua was informed that we could not take such action and went to great lengths to explain what would or might happen to the three suspects. We offered to buy the pig on the understanding that it was to be a normal sale such as buying turo and that it would in no way affect future of any of the suspects. Our offer was accepted after explaining several more times what we intended to do in relation to the murder suspects.

No success with the finding of witnesses.

In camp at BUSILMIN

Sunday, 27th March, 1966

The investigation is slowly grinding to a halt as the people are now denying that there ~~was~~ ever was a woman called DENHUP living in the MUSHILIN area.

The Lalual claims to know nothing of the murder but claims to have heard from somebody on the NIOL River that DENHUP had been killed.

All the police and most of the cargo carriers have been involved in the investigation trying pick up any loose talk, gossip or rumour.

Large amount of native foods purchased.

In camp at MUSHILIN.

Monday, 28th March, 1966

0600 again began to find out where witnesses might.

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

1500 L/Upl heard that the body of the murdered woman may not have been thrown into the NIOL River at all but may still be somewhere near the murder scene.

Have also learned that the people whom we believe to be the main witnesses may be on the WOPK River.

1615 contacted TELEPOMIN.

Tuesday, 29th March, 1966.

0600 a party of police and 60 carriers sent to the murder scene to search for the body and any other items which may be useful, ~~such~~ such as spears etc.

Constable PETER KINAWI and EKKER GWATORVIN departed A.N.P.F. for the WOPK River.

1130 body of DENHUP located as well as some parts of arrows at the murder scene.

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN.

In camp at MUSHILIN.

Wednesday, 30th March, 1966

The suspects have identified the arrows as belonging to them but could not hazard a guess as to where they had been found.

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

Still trying to locate the child

Large amount of food purchased.

In camp at MUSHILIN

Thursday, 31st March, 1966

0600 work began on the construction of a police barracks

Thursday, 31st March, 1966 Continued

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

Large amount of natives food purchased

Incamp at BUSILMIN awaiting the arrival of GWATORVIN and PETER.

FRIDAY, 1st April, 1966

0600 work started on police barracks.

1000 PETER and GWATORVIN arrived with an old woman - TOLOBAN. They caught KUSNIN, DEWENIP'S husband but he escaped and is believed to have friends on the headwaters of the WORP River with whom he will probably seek refuge.

1200 TOLOBAN taken to see the body which we had found, for identification purposes.

1630 located the child - she has been hidden by the people in a house not a mile from the camp.

The three suspects were recognised by TOLOBAN as the people who killed DEWENIP.

1700 - 1900 a statement was taken from TOLOBAN.

This old woman appears to have one foot in the grave and I am doubtful if she could walk to TELEPOMIN.

Police barracks completed.

In camp BUSILMIN.

Large amount of food purchased.

Saturday, 2nd April, 1966

0745 the patrol was split and the suspects and the small child were sent to TELEPOMIN under police escort.

0800 sent the main party on to the WORP River and waited for the Laluai to appear.

Gave instructions to the Laluai to look after the old woman as we may send a helicopter to BUSILMIN to get her if she is need for any of the court proceedings, as she probably will be.

0845 moved off from BUSILMIN and descended to the junction of the DIN and TIGILI Rivers.

0905 crossed the DIN River

0910 crossed the TIGILI and continued to follow it upstream.

0940 - 0950 rested as it is very strenuous walking in the bed of the river over slippery stones.

1040 arrived at the junction of the ALTELUM and TIGILI Rivers.

1040 - 1100 rested.

1320 crossed the AL River after ascending and descending

Saturday, 2nd April, 1966 Continued

1100 moved up the ~~ALMUTAN~~ River which comes into the TIGILI on the left bank.

After a short time moved up another tributary which flows into the ~~ALMUTAN~~ from the left bank.

1210 - 1230 rested and drained shoes.

1230 moved off and ascended over a very poor track

1310 passed T. Ellis's old camp - not a very good site.

1330 reached the crest of the WORP TIGILI divide at an elevation of 7100 a.s.l.

1330 - 1340 rested

1340 began to descend steeply over another extremely poor track.

1400 reached the WORP River and followed this stream down walking in the bed of the river.

1515 passed an old Army camp

1530 arrived at a camp site where the main carrier line has just arrived.

Camp 13 on the right bank of the WORP River elevation 5000 a.s.l. - not a very good camp site.

Walking Time 5 hrs 45 mins Track Time 6 hrs 45 mins.

Sunday, 3rd April 1966.

0600 broke camp and began to follow the WORP downstream again

0605 crossed a small creek on the right bank of the WORP

0620 passed a camp site used by T. Ellis. Crossed the WORP at this point and ascended through gardens to the 6 house hamlet of DIGHOBIL also known as DIGOHANKINBA

0900 arrived at the hamlet - on the next ridge to the West is OGDURUK hamlet - 4 houses.

0910 arrived at a prepared camp site where T. Ellis erected a Rest House and constructed a helicopter pad.

1030 the main carrier line was sent ahead to MILEL.

1045 - 1050 censused BUKLEMIN group and a few KUBERMIN. Inquired after the escaped witness KUBERMIN but the people claim to have no idea where he is. Police searched all nearby houses but found no trace of him.

Sarifs issued and requested that the road be cut. Face paint and a few mirrors issued as compensation to the people for clearing a compete and building houses for the carriers.

1210 moved Westwards.

1240 passed OGDURUK hamlet

1320 crossed the AL River after ascending and descending

(46)

Monday, 3rd April Continued

After crossing the AL River ascended very sharply  
1355 reached the crest of the ridge and began to descend  
towards the NIMI River.

1410 - 1420 rested

1420 moved off descending

1440 arrived on the right bank of the NIMI River near  
a new garden area and house. House appears to be deserted.

1520 arrived at the campsite which is opposite that used  
used by McArthur in 1963.

Camp 14 on the left bank of the NIMI River near where  
it is joined by the MIL Cr., elevation 5500 a.s.l.

Walking Time 4hrs Track Time 6 hr 20 mins

Monday, 4th April, 1966

0740 main party moved off, following the NIMI upstream

0740 - 0800 censused 2 people after being assured that  
there were no more people in the area - this was an obvious lie  
as we saw two adult females yesterday afternoon. However, as  
we are running short of rations we have to continue and are  
unable to waste time looking for people at this stage.

0805 departed and followed the carriers - ascending

0935 - 0945 rested - have a sore back

1100 reached the crest of the NIMI TAKHIF divide after  
a very steep ascent - elevation 8600 a.s.l.

1100 - 1125 rested - very cold and we have been in cloud  
for the last hour.

1240 after descending to 7100 a.s.l. erected the wireless  
in an old army camp.

1315 contacted TELEPHONE

1340 moved on down

1355 reached a cleared patch due west of some high falls  
marked on the map. We can see some garden areas beyond the A.R.P.F.

1400 moved off again.

1445 arrived on the TAKHIF River elevation 4900 a.s.l.

1455 passed McArthur's old camp

1550 found an old camp site used by BOOTH in 1957 on  
the left bank of the TAKHIF.

1610 carrier out on the arm with an axe - 3 stitches inserted  
Camp made in pouring cold rain.

Camp 15 on the left bank of the TAKHIF River elevation  
4600 a.s.l.



Monday, 4th April, 1966 Continued

This is the last suitable camp site for 3 hours or more.

Walking Time 6 hrs 5 mins Track Time 7 hrs 45 mins.

Tuesday, 5th April, 1966

0745 broke camp and followed the TAKHIF River downstream on a very dangerous track along a cliff edge some 200 feet above the river

0830 crossed a creek and ascended again.

0900 passed 1 deserted house and old Army camp and ascended again.

0900 - 0910 rested

0930 crossed creek

0930 - 0950 constructed ladders for carriers

1050 - 1105 rested on a descent to a creek

1200 crossed a creek with the aid of ladders constructed by Constables PETER and GWATORVIN.

1210 - 1235 carriers negotiating the ladders - rested

1245 crossed another creek

1290 arrived at Mr Arthur's old camp site and erected the transceiver - contacted TELEFONIN

1340 moved off over a cleared track.

1450 arrived at the ATBALIN Rural POLICE POST and were welcomed by Constables PETER KINWEI, GWATORVIN, and FORBAIUE.

Camp 16 at the A.R.P.P. on the right bank of the MAILIN River at an elevation of 3700 a.s.l.

Walking Time 4 hrs 35 mins Track Time 7 hrs 5 mins.

Wednesday, 6th April, 1966.

0630 carriers sent to the drop site at the AL TAKHIF junction accompanied ~~with~~ by L/Cpl KUSINOK and Constable PETER. This party also took a 510 wireless with them.

0730 the carriers who remained at the camp were put to work preparing the drop site above the Police Station. (This drop site has been used by Army Genesas but civilian pilots claim that the valley is too narrow.)

0930 inspected the drop site above the station.

My left eye which has been infected for some days has become worse. Mr. J. Kabisch, has an infected foot and also a sprained toe which is very painful.

1315 contacted TELEFONIN

In the after noon the Police Station was inspected.

1615 contacted TELEFONIN.

Thursday, 7th April, 1966

In camp at A.R.P.P.

0630 contacted TELEFONIN

Inspected the airdrop site near the Police Station - all ready.

Contacted the party at AL TAKNIP Junction and they also are ready for the drop.

The weather began to deteriorate.

1130 - 1145 drop carried out at the AL TAKNIP Junction by M.A.L. Gessna 165 - not a very satisfactory drop as a fair quantity of supplies were lost.

1315 contacted TELEFONIN

1615 contacted TELEFONIN

No further drops were carried out today because of poor weather conditions.

In camp at A.R.P.P.

Friday, 8th April, 1966.

Good Friday - in camp at A.R.P.P.

0630 contacted TELEFONIN and the party at the AL TAKNIP Junction drop site.

0930 further radio contact with TELEFONIN.

Between 1130 - 1430 three drops were carried out by M.A.L. Gessna 165 - better results this time. The pilot who carried out the drops here on the 7th and 8th March made these drops.

Contact was made at various times throughout the day with the party at the AL TAKNIP Junction.

Incamp at A.R.P.P.

Saturday, 9th April, 1966

0800 contacted the party at AL TAKNIP who are still searching for bags etc - especially the mail bag.

0930 - 1200 censused the ARIHIN group near the station

1315 Contacted TELEFONIN

1615 contacted the party at the AL TAKNIP who advised that they have now located all bags.

In camp at the A.R.P.P.

Sunday, 10th April, 1966

0900 contacted TELEFONIN

1330 - 1530 censused ARIHIN group which lives astride the International Border.

1500 party returned from the AL-TAKNIP

LSP

Sunday, 10th April, Continued

1600 - 1800 sorted out the supplies - some were for the patrol and some for the Police Station.

Word sent to KUSEMIN, the wife of the murdered DENSHIP of HOSILMIN, who is now believed to be still on the WORP River.

In camp at A.R.P.P.

Monday, 11th April, 1966

0900 departed from the Police Station. Constable FORBAIUK has now joined the patrol.

0915 crossed the MAILIN River after descending

1000 arrived at YUPMIL hamlet - 3 houses

1005 passed Booth's old camp site

1025 crossed the YUP River

1055 arrived at DAGONGA hamlet 3 houses

1055 - 1105 rested

1200 crossed the HLEP River

1300 arrived at SUNDLOK hamlet - 2 houses elevation 4000 a.s.l. The SEPIK River can be seen from this point.

1300 - 1330 rested

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

1350 crossed SUNDLOK Cr

1445 made camp at an elevation of 3200 a.s.l. near a house in a large garden area.

Camp is at an elevation of 3200 a.s.l. in the IUNDELMIN area near a large garden.

Walking Time 5 hrs 15 mins Track Time 5 hrs 45 mins

Tuesday, 12th April, 1966

In camp

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

1330 - 1500 census of IUNDELMIN group

Some native foods purchased.

Spent night here.

Wednesday, 13th April, 1966

0800 broke camp and descended

0820 crossed UHOGOP Cr 0821 crossed No2 UHOGOP Cr

0845 crossed AL River per suspension bridge which had been repaired by the carriers yesterday.

0915 all across and ascended.

Wednesday, 13th April, 1966 Continued

- 0945 - 0950 rested near OGORIP hamlet. 3 deserted houses
- 0955 crossed No1 and No2 NOWA Gks
- 1005 reached NOWABIP ( BISILOK?) hamlet - 1 house in a new garden area. People asked to accompany the patrol to our next camp.
- 1035 crossed IUNDELMIN boundry into KAIKAGOIN area
- 1040 crossed UGI CE, a tributary of the BILKA River.
- 1145 arrived at FURABIP hamlet - 2 houses.
- Made camp here
- 1315 contacted TELEFOMIN
- 1615 pig purchased and publicly shot - everybody very impressed. Fair quantity of native foods purchased.
- Camp 18 near FURABIP hamlet at an elevation of 1500 a.s.l.
- Walking Time 3 hrs      Track Time 3 hrs 45 mins

Thursday, 14th April, 1966

- In camp
- 1000 - 1030 purchased a small amount of food
- 1100 - 1300 censused IUNDELMIN group. As the census was proceeding I made up a couple of names and were informed that these names referred to people who were at their gardens on the NEM River.
- 1315 contacted TELEFOMIN
- 1330 - 1500 censused KAIKAGOITIN group
- More food purchased
- 1615 contacted TELEFOMIN
- Spent the night here.

Friday, 15th April, 1966

- 0805 broke camp and descended
- 0820 crossed the BILKA River and followed it down stream
- 0825 came to a river joining the BILKA on the left bank and ascended.
- 0900 reached crest of a hill at SEKINGAVIP hamlet - 3 houses - 6 people inoculated.
- 0900 - 0910 at the hamlet
- 1037 and 1045 Winond, the Health Education Assistant, saw an aeroplane - others heard it.
- 1245 arrived at a deserted 1 house hamlet from where we can see FUGIARIP hamlet from here.

Friday, 15th April, 1966 Continued

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN - the sweat flies at this place are atrocious.

1330 moved on.

1405 arrived at a 3 house hamlet of SAIDAHIP. The people were obviously not expecting us and made no attempt whatever to greet the patrol nor did they show any interest in it.

1410 made camp at McArthur's old camp site.

No food available.

Camp 19 at SAIDAHIP hamlet - KAIKAGYIN group - at an elevation of 2900 a.s.l.

Walking Time 4 hrs 10 mins Track Time 6 hrs 5 mins.

Saturday, 16th April, 1966

In camp rain and drizzle until 1130

1200 - 1400 censused KAIKAGYIN group.

Located a man from SHANBING hamlet of the WEMURAZHIN group on the HIN River. He had been used as a guide by McArthur in 1963.

1315 abortive attempt to contact TELEPOMIN

1615 contacted TELEPOMIN.

Spent the night here.

Sunday, 17th April, 1966

0610 broke camp and descended to the BILKA River

0650 on the BILKA River - wireless erected and carriers sent ahead.

0915 contacted TELEPOMIN

0940 moved on and ascended

1015 passed 1 deserted hamlet - THIMARIP

1040 - 1050 rested

1100 ~~1115~~ passed one deserted house - no name

1115 ~~1130~~ passed NORTHEIKIOMIP hamlet 1 house near URUKAI River

1155 came to FUGIA River and commenced to follow it downstream - in the bed of the river.

1250 rested until 1315.

1315 moved away from the FUGIA River - our guide now claims he is lost

1550 began to descend after we have been ascending since 1315.

1650 arrived at the SHUKI River drop site - the camp site has been prepared by TOM, the interpreter, and Constable

Sunday, 17th April, 1966 Continued

POREBAIUK who had been sent ahead with a few carriers for that purpose.

Camp 20 on the banks of the SERIK River at an elevation of 300 a.s.l.

Walking Time 7 hrs 15 mins Track Time 8 hrs 40 mins

Monday, 18th April, 1966

In camp

Day spent in cutting tracks through the bush to try to find a suitable Ceenna landing ground.

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

A wild pig was shot and brought to the camp

Spent the night here.

Tuesday, 19th April, 1966

In camp spent the day searching for an airstrip site.

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

1105 sighted a Catholic Mission Ceenna ex VARIHO on route TELEPOMIN

1400 two MIABIN men contacted and they swam across the SERIK to our camp. One had never seen a European before. They did not seem to be afraid of the patrol and they soon traded their weapons for cloth articles.

We learned that they were on a hunting expedition and we asked if they would cut down some trees on their side of the river which were partially blocking the North West approach on to the drop site. They agreed but said that they did not have an axe. They were loaned an axe on the understanding that it would be returned on the following day.

Spent the night here.

Wednesday, 20th April, 1966

0700 prepared the drop site for the supply drop today

The river has risen some 3 feet overnight but does not seem to have affected the possible airstrip site to any great extent.

Lockouts were posted to watch for the MIABINS who should be returning our axe. We know that there is still somebody on the opposite bank of the river as we can see smoke from a fire and trees are being felled - but not the ones we wanted cut down.

0830 - 1100 hourly radio contacts with TELEPOMIN

1005 - 10:15 drop carried out by E.A.L. Ceenna 105.

1030 sighted Catholic Mission Ceenna ex TELEPOMIN on route VARIHO.

Eventually measured out 2068 ft on an island by an average width of 250 ft which seems will be suitable for a light aircraft landing ground.

Wednesday, 20th April, 1966 Continued

Cargo was reshuffled and began to question ownership of land etc.

By 1900 there was no sign of the MIANNINS and as we have heard no more trees being cut down and there is no more smoke in the area we have assumed that our axe has been stolen. Even though a watch was kept all day for the MIANNINS nobody saw them.

Spent the night here.

Thursday, 21st April, 1966

0700 the SEPIK is still running high and there is still no sign of the MIANNINS

0910 broke camp after the very heavy rain had ceased.

0930 rested 10 mins to put on shoes.

0940 moved on following the SEPIK upstream.

1015 came to the mouth of TIBU Cr and began to follow it upstream

1030 began to ascend a ridge running parallel to TIBU Cr

1130 - 1145 rested at 1700 a.s.l. and then descended to the TIBU Cr again

1155 - 1205 followed the TIBU upstream

1255 arrived at FUGIAP haplet - 3 houses deserted

1255 - 1330 rested

1330 began to descend again

1445 crossed YUGAR Cr and followed it downstream

1500 crossed a small cr

1503 crossed the TEMUP River

1525 arrived at the DIN River and followed it upstream

1540 came to an island in the DIN River and made camp in torrential rain. At this point the river is too wide to build a temporary bridge to the right hand bank and on the left bank is quite a high cliff.

The guide we have been using today is the same one as we used to take us to the SEPIK River. He claims that this is an easier route to MINADING haplet however, we seem to have run out of track.

Camp 21 on an island in the DIN River elevation 700 a.s.l.

Walking Time 5 hrs 40 mins Track Time 6 hrs 30 mins

Friday 22nd April, 1966

0630 broke camp after erecting ladders to scale the cliff for the first part of today's walk.

Friday, 22nd April, 1966 Continued

0905 crossed INING Gk at its junction with the DIN River

0940 crossed the KOBINSUN Gk at its junction with the DIN River

0950 - 1005 erected more ladders

1015 arrived at a cane suspension bridge over the DIN. The bridge was in very poor condition and almost collapsing into the river.

1015 - 1145 repairs to the bridge carried out. The top of a tree fell while Mr. Kubisch and myself were preparing to cross the bridge, fortunately all the large branches missed us.

1235 moved off again over a reasonable track after waiting for the carriers to cross.

1430 - 1450 rested. Asked where WIRANDING hamlet is and the guide happily told us that we were well passed it.

1510 arrived at a small ' house hamlet

1535 after ascending still further arrived at a 6 house of HININ, NABIP

1540 made camp on a very poor camp site at an elevation of 2500 a.s.l. high above the DIN River on the right bank.

Walking Time 5 hrs 5 mins Track Time 7 hrs 10 mins

Saturday, 23rd April, 1966

In camp. Knife reported stolen. The knife belonged to one of the carriers and was stolen while he was helping to clear the camp site.

A search was made near around the area where the knife was last seen and later a search of the village was instigated

One of the locals claimed that the man who was our guide had taken it from the hills and that he had seen him take it. A party of police and carriers were sent after the man but were unable to find any trace of him

Heavy rain persisted until about 1230

1315 contacted TELRPMIN

1600 a small amount of native foods purchased.

Spent the day waiting for the local WIMBURAPIN group to assemble.

Spent the night here.

Sunday, 24th April, 1966

In camp

0915 contacted TELRPMIN

1100 - 1320 census of WIMBURAPIN group and word sent ahead to URANKLININ and UMFKMIN groups.

Spent the night here.



Monday, 25th April, 1966

ANAG DAY

0845 broke camp after waiting for rain to clear and  
sided a ridge

0915 crossed WANANGLIA Cr

0950 arrived at a deserted 1 house hamlet of TAGAFUVEIP

0950 - 1000 rested

1030 arrived at the 3 house hamlet of BONGBOHAVIP  
which belongs to people of the UNPOKMIN group. These people  
were asked to come to the HIGS River for census

1030 - 1040 rested

1040 moved off again towards the HIN River

1115 crossed the BONGBOU Cr

1130 arrived at the PEN River at a cane suspension  
bridge which was in need of repair.

1130 - 1300 repairs to the bridge over the HIN River

1300 crossed the bridge. 40 lbs of rice was lost at  
this place.

After crossing the river ascended along a cleared track  
which is very slippery because it has been raining for the  
last hour.

1410 arrived at the UNPOKMIN hamlet of BAITUNBANGABIP  
after a steep descent towards the HIN River

1430 found camp site used by J. Woarne, 1965 and made  
camp

Camp 23 on the left bank of the HIGS River not far from  
its junction with the YAK River at an elevation of 1700 a.s.l.

Walking Time 3 hrs 55 mins Track Time 5 hrs 45 mins

Tuesday, 26th April, 1966

In camp.

60 carriers sent out with police escorts to find the  
people and bring them in for census

1315 contacted TELEPOKMIN and was advised that A.R.F.P.  
had not made radio contact with TELEPOKMIN for 2 days.

1345 L/Opl KUSINEK and a couple of carriers sent to  
A.R.F.P. to investigate.

1615 contacted TELEPOKMIN - also made radio contact with  
A.R.F.P.

1645 re-call party sent after KUSINEK and his party.

1715 - 1900 censused 106 people of the WIMMURAMIN  
and UNPOKMIN groups.

Spent the night here

Wednesday, 27th April, 1966

1210 broke camp after waiting for KUBINOK and the recall party to return. Questioned people as to why they had run away from the patrol - no satisfactory reasons given.

1245 crossed the YAK River by log bridge and ascended steeply over a land slide area which is very loose

1410 after reaching the crest of the ridge and descending a short way came to KOKON Hamlet which is now deserted

1420 passed a 2 house hamlet belonging to the KUBINOK group. These people were asked to send out word for the others to come to BULTULAMIN for census.

We have been walking over a cleared track since 1400

1520 camp to a suitable camp site on an island in the DIN River.

Camp erected in pouring rain.

1630 a pig was purchased of the WIMURAMIN group from the NIGL River

1640 radio contact with A.R.P.F.

1710 L/Cpl KUBINOK and others reached our camp hungry and tired.

Small amount of food purchased from the KUBINOK and UNAKLIN groups.

1400

Camp 24 on an island in the DIN River 1800 a.s.l. just below BULTULAMIN hamlet.

Walking Time 3 hrs 10 mins Track Time 3 hrs 10 mins.

Thursday, 28th April, 1966

0915 broke camp after having been delayed by rain

1015 after a steep ascent over a cleared track arrived at BULTULAMIN hamlet belonging to the UNAKLIN group

Camp established

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

1530 - 1700 census of the KUBINOK and UNAKLIN groups

Sing Sing held at night.

Camp 25 at BULTULAMIN hamlet 1900 a.s.l.

Walking Time 1 hour Track Time 1 hour.

Friday, 29th April, 1966

0645 broke camp after having confirmed that the bridge over the DIN River on the track to the SEPIK River is broken. Decided to go to DIPAKIL and send a party from there to the SEPIK RIVER to find any WIMURAMIN people who may be there.

0945 - 1100 repairs to bridge over the DIN River on the track to DIPAKIL.

Friday, 29th April Continued

1135 arrived at DEPAKELL after ascending from the MH River

1315 contacted TELEFONIN

1400 word sent out for the people to come in for census tomorrow.

Camp 26 is at the same location as camp 8 used on 17th March, 1966.

Walking Time 1 hr 35 mins Track Time 2 hrs 50 mins

Saturday, 30th April, 1966

0630 Constables HANBGGRI and FORBAIK and 10 carriers set to find people on the SERIK River and bring them in for census.

The remainder of the carriers were put in to work cleaning the drop site.

1030 - 1150 censused the local WINSURAPHIN group

1315 contacted TELEFONIN

Spent the night here.

Sunday, 1st May, 1966

In camp

0915 contacted TELEFONIN

1050 Constable KWANGS heard an aeroplane - may have been an Army Caribou

General rest day

Monday, 2nd May, 1966

0700 camp prepared to resemble how it was on the 17th March, for the benefit of the A.D.C. MR. J. Wearne.

0845 contacted TELEFONIN

0900 HANBGGRI and party returned with 26 people

0930 contacted TELEFONIN

0950 sighted a Cessna "Push - Pull" heading East to TELEFONIN

1135 - 1150 airdrop carried out per H.A.L. Cessna 105 in very poor weather conditions.

The weather continued to deteriorate

1230 - 1310 census

1315 contacted TELEFONIN

No native foods purchased.

Spent the night here.

Tuesday, 3rd May, 1966

0815 broke camp and headed in a South-Easterly direction  
0820 crossed INEP Cr

0840 crossed HUNGUN Cr

0925 arrived at BONGHAIIP hamlet 1 house - our guide, a man from IYONGHIGIN hamlet claims he does not know the way to the NONG River. The airstrip site which WeArthur located and measured roughly is just opposite this point.

0925 - 0950 rested and coaxed the guide to take us further.

0950 moved off along a ridge high above the left bank of the NONG River

1000 crossed BOEGHA Cr

1020 passed a recently used hunting house

1130 crossed FUGEL Cr

1130 - 1150 rested

1325 crossed BRANA Cr

1415 crossed TIN Cr

1415 - 1450 rested

1455 passed a 1 house hamlet DUTERTILANIP belonging to the WIMHAPHIN group

1505 passed NILANGAL Cr which is on the Eastern side of the NONG River

1545 found a suitable camp site. Camp made in pouring rain.

Camp 27 mi high above the NONG River on the left bank at an elevation of 4100 a.s.l.

Walking Time 6 hrs 10 mins Track Time 7 hrs 30 mins

Wednesday, 4th May, 1966

0830 broke camp after waiting for rain to clear and ascended steeply

0910 arrived at the NONG River after a very steep descent

0910 - 1000 repairs to bridge over the NONG.

1000 crossed the NONG River then ascended then sided the ridge heading in a Southerly direction.

1030 crossed NULITEN Cr

1130 arrived at a large garden area belonging to the elusive ANPABIN group

1135 arrived at a 2 3 house hamlet known as BABIL

1140 began to rain heavily

1300 carriers sent ahead after rain had ceased

1315 contacted TELAPBIN

Tuesday, 3rd May, 1966

0815 broke camp and headed in a South-Easterly direction  
0820 crossed IREP Cr

0840 crossed HUNGUH Cr

0925 arrived at BONGHATIP hamlet 1 house - our guide a man from ITUNGIGIN hamlet claims he does not know the way to the HONG River. The airstrip site which McArthur located and measured roughly is just opposite this point.

0925 - 0950 rested and coaxed the guide to take us further.

0950 moved off along a ridge high above the left bank of the HONG River

1000 crossed BONGHA Cr

1020 passed a recently used hunting house

1130 crossed FUGEL Cr

1130 - 1150 rested

1325 crossed BWANA Cr

1415 crossed TIN Cr

1415 - 1450 rested

1455 passed a 1 house hamlet BUTETILABIP belonging to the WIMBORAHIN group

1505 passed BILANGAL Cr which is on the Eastern side of the HONG River

1545 found a suitable camp site. Camp made in pouring rain.

Camp 27 m high above the HONG River on the left bank at an elevation of 4100 a.s.l.

Walking Time 6 hrs 10 mins Track Time 7 hrs 30 mins

Wednesday, 4th May, 1966

0830 broke camp after waiting for rain to clear and ascended steeply

0910 arrived at the HONG River after a very steep descent

0910 - 1000 repairs to bridge over the HONG.

1000 crossed the HONG River then ascended then sided the ridge heading in a Southerly direction.

1030 crossed MULEYIN Cr

1130 arrived at a large garden area belonging to the elusive AVTANIN group

1135 arrived at a 2 3 house hamlet known as BABEL

1140 began to rain heavily

1300 carriers went ahead after rain had eased

1315 contacted TELEPHONIN

Wednesday, 4th May, 1966 Continued

1330 - 22 1430 censused this AMYAHIN group

1500 departed and ascended steeply

1530 reached the crest of this ridge and began to descend

1615 crossed AGUNTEH Gk - quite a number of houses about some occupied

1630 crossed UGUM Gk and ascended steeply through an old garden area,

1645 arrived at an AMYAHIN hamlet which has been deserted

The camp has been prepared here. This is an old camp site used by Kelly in 1962. A very poor camp site as the nearest water is some 15 - 20 mins from the hill.

Camp 26 on the right bank of the HONG River and high above it at an elevation of 5500 a.s.l.

Walking Time 4 hrs 30 mins Track Time 8 hrs 15 mins

Thursday, 5th May, 1966

A freezing cold night - also rained heavily most of the night.

0700 scouts sent out to find people

0830 scouts reported back that all the nearby houses are deserted and there are no signs of the people who we believed were in some of the houses yesterday afternoon.

0930 broke camp and ascended slightly then began to slide a ridge

1030 arrived at the 3 house hamlet of TELIPONABIP. 2 people here - reported that all the others have gone to the BIN HONG Junction. 22

1030 - 1045 rested

1045 moved on heading south

1100 came to a bridge over the HONG River

1105 crossed TISITUMUN Gk

1130 came upon 2 men, a woman, and a child who were heading north. We called out to them to stop but they ran away and we gave chase. The woman attempted to throw her child into the HONG River. ANTON, Mr Kabison's personal servant grabbed the woman and child just as the child was about to be thrown away. The 20 people then accompanied the patrol to its next camp

1200 again came to a bridge over the HONG River. To cross the river by this bridge involves climbing a tree which looks none too safe. Heavy cold rain began to fall.

Decided to erect a safer temporary bridge

1200 - 1230 built a bridge and crossed

1315 Contacted TELIPONABIP.

Thursday 5th May, 1966 Continued

Decided to make camp here as some of the carriers have malaria and other have colds. The rain was very heavy and very cold.

One man seen here dressed in shorts etc who claims to have been working at OLSORIP a Patrol Post in the far North of the Koroia Western District of Papua. The man claims that it is 10 nights on the road from our present location to OLSORIP Patrol Post.

1630 rain cleared

1700 - 1730 censused 8 more ANTAHAIN people.

Camp 29 is almost at the junction of the STOLKA River and the BORO River not far from a camp used in 1964.

Walking Time 2 hrs <sup>15</sup> 33 mins Track Time <sup>1</sup> 2 hrs <sup>00</sup> 38 mins

Friday, 6th May, 1966

0730 broke camp which was at an elevation of 5200 a.s.l. after a freezing wet night.

Began to follow the STOLKA River upstream.

0930 came upon a group of MUSILMIN people who were on their way to the BORO River. They were returned to the Rest House at MUSILMIN as they had not appeared for census when the patrol visited the area earlier.

1000 arrived at the MUSILMIN Rest house and sent all carriers and police to search for the people.

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

L/Cpl KUBINGK and a line of carriers sent to find KUSEMIN, the husband of the murdered woman.

1615 contacted TELEPOMIN and have now found some 60 people who had not appeared for census in March.

Spent the night at MUSILMIN.

Camp 30 at MUSILMIN

Walking Time 2 hrs 30 mins Track Time 2 hrs 30 mins

Saturday, 7th May, 1966

0630 began to prepare for an airdrop

0845 contacted TELEPOMIN

0930 contacted TELEPOMIN and advised that the drop has been cancelled

1315 contacted TELEPOMIN

Most of the day spent interviewing people about the murder which is believed to have occurred sometime in January, 1966.

Spent the night at MUSILMIN.

(37)

Sunday, 8th May, 1966

0600 Cpl KUSINOK returned with KUSEKHIN, husband of DENSHIP.

0630 Constable FORMAIUK departed for the WOPF River to take mail to Constable GWATONVIA who should arrive there to day on A.R.P.F.

0900 contacted TELEFONIN

1200 went over to the murder scene with all available witnesses and police.

Spent most of the afternoon sheltering from the rain.

Found one more ~~skk~~ arrow and also a stone which may have been used in the murder

Mr Kabisch remained at BUBILMIN camp to conduct census

1800 returned to camp <sup>in</sup> pouring rain

Spent the night here.

Monday, 9th May, 1966

0730 began to prepare for airdrop

0845 abortive attempt to contact TELEFONIN

0930 another abortive attempt to contact TELEFONIN

1020 - 1035 airdrop per H.A.L. Coema 185.

1130 returned to the murder scene - witnesses showed where they were and demonstrated ~~where~~ what they saw etc.

1600 moved to where DENSHIP'S body was <sup>found</sup> following the path along which the body was supposed to have been taken

Removed the badly decomposed body from the creek and then returned to camp.

An arrow head was found in the body.

1910 arrived back at camp.

Spent the night here.

Tuesday, 10th May, 1966

1130 MURBER, the carrier line foreman, returned to camp with the wife of BILIMIN, the oldest of the three men suspected and alleged to have committed the murder.

Decided to remain here for the rest of today.

Spent night here after a large amount of native foods were purchased.

1700 Inlual of BUBILMIN arrived and accused the patrol of stealing some dog teeth necklaces from his house. He had not been to his house to check the truth of this but relied on the conversation with the man who had gone to the EIGL River to inform him that the patrol had returned to BUBILMIN.



Tuesday, 10th May, 1966 Continued

The Lulual was invited to search the camp however, he declined to take opportunity of this offer.

The Lulual was questioned on matters relating to the death of BENEHIL.

After questioning decided to bring him to TELEFONIN.

Spent the night here.

Wednesday, 11th May, 1966

0130 TOLADAN, the sister of BENEHIL, escaped - police immediately gave chase and L/Opl KUBINGOK, and FORBAIHK and TIA eventually returned with her at 0630.

As it is still raining heavily and quite a number of carriers have colds and some are recovering from bouts of malaria decided to wait until the rain clears before moving off.

0900 no sign of the rain clearing - seems to be set in for the day

0930 - 1400 interviewed all witnesses again.

1315 contacted TELEFONIN

1630 rain ceased

1700 purchased a large amount of foods.

1745 began raining again.

Spent another night in this miserable place.

Thursday, 12th May, 1966

0800 broke camp and headed East.

1045 reached a point just to the South of our old camp and crossed the HONG River per log.

1045 - 1055 rested.

1055 moved off and began to follow the HONG River upstream

1210 passed a camp used by T. Ellis. Not far from this point we began to move away from the HONG River in a Northerly direction.

1300 - 1330 rested.

1315 listened into TELEFONIN .

1530 camp to a camp site area on a land slide area.

Made camp in freezing cold, heavy, driving rain.

Camp 31 at an elevation of 7800 a.s.l. somewhere near the head of the TAGAN River on a land slide area. Plenty of water available.

Walking Time 6 hrs 55 mins    Track Time 7 hrs 30 mins

Friday, 13th May, 1966

A very cold wet night.

0930 broke camp after waiting for rain to ease.

Immediately upon breaking camp we began to ascend.

1025 passed an old camp site used in 1964. (The Army has also used this camp site and carried out an airdrop here.)  
The altimeter now reads 8000 a.s.l. whereas on a previous patrol to the area this camp site was thought to be at 8300 a.s.l.

1025 - 1040 rested.

1040 moved on and began to ascend more.

1115 reached the crest of the range elevation 8400 a.s.l.

After reaching the crest we began to descend at a moderate rate.

1230 passed a camp site used by N. Ellis. A reasonable camp site on the banks of a creek.

1300 - 1330 at an elevation of 6800 a.s.l. rested

1345 listened into TELEPHONE

1330 moved on still descending and trying to reach my old camp near the ILELEN River.

1620 made camp at 5700 a.s.l. about an hour short of our planned destination.

Camp 32 on a ridge which is on the right bank of the ILELEN River at an elevation of 5700 a.s.l.

Walking Time 6 hrs 15 mins Track time 6 hrs 50 mins

Saturday, 14th May, 1966

0700 scouts sent out to find any people on the ILELEN River and bring them to FIANUK for census.

0800 broke camp

0830 arrived at a fork in the track - one road leads to the old camp site and the other goes on to FIANUK.

0905 crossed BUNGA Ck at an elevation of 5000 a.s.l.

0945 arrived at YAKMANOVIP hamlet now deserted.

0945 - 1005 rested. More scouts sent out to find the group which we think is somewhere near here.

1005 moved on over a partially cleared track to the IUGUR river.

1010 crossed the IUGUR River per newly erected log bridge.

1015 moved over a partially cleared track

1130 crossed NININ Ck

1210 arrived at FIANUK. We have been walking over a properly cleared track since 1130.

Saturday, 14th May, 1966 Continued

No sign of any people. Scouts sent out to find people. The young boys aged about 8 and 10 were found who were sent off to find the Luluai.

1540 a few ARIMINS returned to camp with the carriers

1600 a few UNANKLININS arrived at the camp.

1615 - 1700 census of these ~~in~~ two small groups.

A small amount of food was purchased

Camp 33 at PIANUK hamlet high above the DINOP River at an elevation of 4500 a.s.l.

Walking Time 3 hrs 50 mins Track Time 4 hrs 10 mins.

Sunday, 15th May, 1966

0700 prepared to break camp but still raining heavily. Decided to wait for the rain to clear.

1200 rain began to ease but it is now too late to go any where.

1330 locals agreed to sell food to the patrol if the carriers would help to harvest it and carry it to the camp.

1630 carriers arrived back ~~in~~ with 4 copra sacks full of taro and sweet potatoe which was purchased with mirrors, matches, and red face paint.

Spent the night here.

Monday, 16th May, 1966

0715 broke camp and headed East

0740 crossed the INIM Cr

0815 crossed a small Cr

0830 crossed the DINOP River

0845 began to ascend pretty steeply from 5000 a.s.l.

1020 reached the crest of the ridge at an elevation of 7000 a.s.l.

1020 - 1035 rested

1035 moved off and began to descend over an uncleared track

1300 - 1340 rested on a huge land slide area on the BAGIAN River

1515 arrived at an old camp site used in 1964 near the junction of the BAGIAN and YAN Rivers.

Made camp here - a small UNANKLININ group had assembled here for census after scouts had been sent out the previous day to locate them.

1630 - 1700 Mr Kabisch carried out census

1800 felt a strong earth tremour and heard a landslide

(76)

Monday, 16th May, 1966 Continued.

Camp 34 at a place called TELHARIP between the junction of the DAGAIN and YAN Rivers, at an elevation of 4200 a.s.l.

Walking Time 6 hrs 5 mins Track Time 8 hrs

Tuesday, 17th May, 1966

0700 local men sent to the INEM River to advise the ATENKISHIN people to assemble at BRUWZOK.

0745 broke camp and headed south east along the YAN River

0955 at the head of the YAN River

1010 began to descend over a fairly well cleared track

1215 arrived at KAPITRANG, on the SIK River

1330 cargo sent ahead to SEPKIALIKHIN.

Large amount of food purchased

1430 departed after Mr Kabisch had completed census.

1615 arrived at KLEEMEN DANBIL hamlet which at the moment is unoccupied. The track from KAPITRANG to this hamlet is fairly reasonable as it passes over a large land slide area for the most part.

1640 arrived at the cane suspension bridge over the SEPIK River and crossed. A little girl who almost fell off the bridge was rescued by Winoud's prompt action.

1650 arrived at SEPKIALIKHIN.

Camp 35 at SEPKIALIKHIN.

Walking Time 6 hrs 50 mins Track Time 9 hrs 5 mins.

Wednesday, 18th May, 1966

0900 departed SEPKIALIKHIN for BRUNKICK

1030 arrived at a suspension bridge over the SEPIK.

1130 arrived at BRUNKICK. The road from the bridge to the hamlet is very good but still a fairly steep ascent.

Only a few people have assembled. The people have not come in from the INEM River. The Laluni was told to have the people who have not turned up for census to come to the station. Word was sent to the KARIMIN Laluni to come to TELNPOHIN and also for repairs to be made to the bridge over the SEPIK near KARIMIN- DOLPANDUP.

1400 departed BRUNKICK for SEPKIALIKHIN.

1430 met at bridge and informed by a messenger that two of the confessed murderers from BOSILAHIN have escaped from the Corrective Institution at TELNPOHIN.

On arriving at SEPKIALIKHIN carriers were sent out to guard all known routes into the ATRALHIN.

Walking Time 5 hrs Track Time 7 hrs 30 mins.

Thursday, 19th May, 1966

0745 attempted to contact TELEPOHIN.

0800 the Lulua of SERKIALIEMIN advised to post guards on all nearby tracks into the AZBALMIN until notice of the capture of the murderers is received.

1010 broke camp and proceeded to TELEPOHIN

1530 arrived at TELEPOHIN where the patrol was welcomed by the A.B.C. Mr. Wearne and station people generally.

1730 began to pay off carriers.

Patrol stood down.

END of DIARY

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PATROL REPORT

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 5 - 65/66

INTRODUCTION

ATBALMIN, one of the Census Divisions of the TELEFOMIN Sub-District, lies generally to the North West of TELEFOMIN station.

The language spoken by the ATBALMIN people is a dialect of the TELEFOMIN tongue.

The people are probably the most primitive in the whole Territory.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

At present the Administration exerts very little influence on the greater portion of the ATBALMIN population.

As far as the author is aware the only two private expeditions with which the ATBALMINS have had contact were that led by Mr. E. Ellis, District Commissioner, Western Highlands, and the Australian Star Mountains Expedition. These patrols moved through the area in January 1965, and May 1965 respectively.

Other contact with which most ATBALMINS have come has been D.D.A. patrols and Army (P.I.R.) patrols, and the constables stationed at the ATBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST (A.R.P.P.).

The Public Health Department at TELEFOMIN usually has one of its more experienced hospital staff accompany the annual D.D.A. patrol through the area.

From conversations with the police who have accompanied P.I.R. patrols through the ATBALMIN it seems that the Army had very little contact with the people. However, whenever these patrols do make contact with the local population it they display a friendly attitude towards the people.

Since December, 1964 there was a P.I.R. patrol through the area and another is now nearing completion.

Mr. Ellis's expedition was mainly concerned with prospecting and the only group with which he had sustained contact was the BUSILMIN 2 group on the WORP River.

The Australian Star Mountains Expedition which was in the BUSILMIN 1 area (near the junction of the TIGILI and DIN Rivers) was mainly interested in anthropology.

Since 1961 D.D.A. and medical patrols combined have been an annual event.

Generally the ATBALMINS appear to show very little interest in the Administration or its aims. However, it is the authors belief that the people are afraid of the Administration and patrols.

From what information is available the ATBALMIN people were never great fighters and have always been easy prey for such fearsome groups as the MIABMIN.

NATIVE AFFAIRS ( CONTINUED )

There are isolated cases of small groups of ATRALMIN coming to TELEFOMIN Station for work.

A small group of BUSILMIN 1 men accompanied the police escort for the BUSILMIN murderers back to the station where they worked for a couple of weeks. A group of ARIMIN 2 men and boys accompanied the patrol from A.R.P.F. to the station where they worked for cash.

This group were engaged by the patrol as carriers, and for their first time at this job they did a creditable job.

Visits by ATRALMIN people who live within eight hours walk of TELEFOMIN are quite rare. However, the ATRAKISMIN group of BRUNEIOK is something of an exception.

Some of the people from BRUNEIOK captured one of the self confessed BUSILMIN murderers, ~~who had escaped~~ who had escaped from custody, and returned him to the ~~station~~ station.

The Lulual of BRUNEIOK asked that his group be included in the TELEFOMIN LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION. It was explained to him that it was not usual for settlements to change census divisions unless (a) the people actually moved into the existing census division permanently and (b) it was administratively expedient that a census division be reorganized to include a particular settlement or group.

BRUNEIOK hamlet is on the South bank of the SEPIK River and geographically and linguistically belongs in the ATRALMIN Censu Division. In addition to this there is no guarantee that all the people of the ATRAKISMIN group would be prepared to assemble at BRUNEIOK for census and other purposes.

The Lulual was advised that it was highly unlikely that his group would be included in the Telefomin Local Census Division.

As far as was known no person from any of the ATRALMIN groups had ever been imprisoned for any offence. However, one man from the AMTANMIN group on the HONG River was found who had served a short prison sentence at TELEFOMIN in January, 1963.

There is some confusion regarding the reason for his imprisonment. The man in question thought he had been imprisoned for stealing a pig belonging to a man of the TIMUNUMIN group on the DIN River. However, TINDINAR, the interpreter who accompanied the October-December patrol of 1962, claimed that the man had been gaoled for spreading false reports about the patrol. This man does not appear to resent having been imprisoned as he named his small child, who was born just after his release, 'Stemin'.

As far as the author is aware the only other people who have been forced to come to TELEFOMIN from the ATRALMIN are those who are involved in various ways in the BUSILMIN murder.

This murder at BUSILMIN is believed to have occurred about the 17th January, 1966.

About January, 19th, KUSEMIN, husband of the deceased DORNEIE, reported the matter to the police stationed at A.R.P.F. Then for reasons best known to himself KUSEMIN disappeared.

*Author's file  
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(4)

NATIVE AFFAIRS ( CONTINUED )

DENENIP, the murder victim, was thought, by the people, to be a soocress who was responsible for the death of one BULIP, wife of SILINIM who was one of the murderers.

Several days, about four, after BULIP'S death SILINIM and two younger men, DAGBALASEP and NILAMAL, went to a garden house where they found DENENIP inside. The three men shot several arrows each into the house and four are believed to have struck the occupant however, an examination of the body revealed only one arrow. After some ten arrows had been fired SILINIM reached inside the house and struck the screaming DENENIP on the head with a sharp with a stone. After being struck on the head DENENIP ceased to scream and the trio made good their escape.

TOLOBAN, sister of the deceased, claims to have witnessed the whole incident.

After the murderers had escaped TOLOBAN returned to her hamlet and told DENENIP'S small daughter about the murder.

Late in the afternoon of the day on which DENENIP was killed KUSENIM returned to the garden house and found the body of his wife. He then went to a nearby house where he slept. Next morning he departed for the police station with two shafts which he claims to have broken from arrows in the body.

Sometime in the morning before TOLOBAN and her niece returned to the scene a man called DOGIN came to the garden house where he saw DENENIP'S body. He left without touching anything.

After DOGIN had departed TOLOBAN and her niece returned to the murder scene. They fastened two pieces of cane around the body and dragged it down to a shallow creek where it was later found by police.

After KUSENIM had reported to the police station he went to live with friends on the WORP River. A policeman from A.R.F.P. to BUSILMIN was ordered to bring this man to the patrol. However, KUSENIM eluded the policeman, GWATORVIM. He was eventually located on the FIRIM River by Constable First Class KUBINOK.

Besides investigating the murder no complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol by any of the ATRALMIN groups.

Soecry and magic are still a very strong part of traditional belief.

The strife reported between the BOVARIPMIN and KARIMIN groups of the MIAMIN had already been settled by the both groups themselves. The BOVARIPMIN were alleged to have abducted a KARIMIN woman and that when the KARIMIN tried to take her back a general free for all broke out. The KARIMIN laid the blame on the woman and both parties admitted that a brawl had occurred. However, as no serious injury was done to anybody and both groups claimed to be on amicable terms no action was taken.

Overall, it is my opinion that the situation with regard to ATRALMIN to Administration attitude has improved slightly since 1964 and this, I think, is the consequence of more contact.



EDUCATION

BUFUIAP of ARIMIN 2 and YATIGAN of BUSILMIN 1 who accompanied the patro of November- December, 1964, to TELEPOMIN remained for only a short while before they returned to their respective homes.

BUFUIAP again came to the notice of the patrol in connection with an attempted axe stealing incident reported by Constable FORBAIUK.

Constable YAMIGAWA (Paulus) has adopted a young ARIMIN 2 orphan and plans to send him to ~~school~~ his village near WENWAK from where it is hoped that the child will attend school. This young lad's name is ~~Adoniam~~.

A few small boys of the SIKTAMIN group were reported to be at TIFALMIN but we were unable to ascertain whether they were attending the Baptist Mission school there.

Since December, 1964, the Baptist Mission stationed at TELEPOMIN has established a small ill equipped school at KAPITDANG on the SIK River. Very few children attend this school and those who do attend do so irregularly.

It can be said that all of the ATRALMIN people are 100% illiterate and are likely to remain so for some time.

MISSIONS

The only two missions in the TELEPOMIN area are the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and the Baptist Mission. The S.D.A. pastor confines his activities to KOBOROMIN and TELEFOLIP villages.

The Australian Baptist Mission has varying degrees of influence in the following areas TELEPOMIN, ELIPTAMIN, FERAMIN, TIFALMIN, EAST MIAMMIN, and recently has moved into the ATRALMIN at KAPITDANG.

At present mission influence in the ATRALMIN is negligible.

HEALTH.

From general observation, it is the authors opinion that, the overall standard of health of the ATRALMIN population is lower than that of TELEPOMIN.

The main food eaten by the ATRALMIN is sweet potatoe. Towards the Western regions of the ATRALMIN taro gardens are found in larger numbers. Other foods prominent in the people's diet are opa, abioa, breadfruit, "acrate", bananas, sugar cane, and pit-pit. Meat supply is limited to pig, various birds including cassowary, a few fish, tadpoles, eels, and the very occasional crocodile.

The people appear to be underfed and some nutritional diseases are present.

It is the authors opinion that the garden sites and method of agriculture are, in the main, the root causes of these diseases. By supplying better gardening equipment larger areas could be put under crops and it might be possible to change gardening methods so that food shortages do not occur.

Drinking water is drawn from small streams near occupied houses. ~~It is~~ A few of these streams are little better than

HEALTH (CONTINUED)

muddy water holes. As water is never boiled before consumption it is more than likely that some sickness can be attributed to this lack of elementary hygiene.

Quite a few women and the occasional man was seen who had a goitre.

Latrines are non-existent in the ATRALMIN - a convenient patch of bush provides the required privacy.

Waste food scraps and the like are usually thrown away near the village. The rubbish is dispersed over quite a large area to confuse would be scavengers.

Hordes of sweat flies were responsible for great discomfort at many locations but the common house fly population did not appear to be large.

Mosquitos were felt at many of our camp sites and even at an altitude of 7800 a.s.l. mosquitos were worrisome.

It is very doubtful that mosquito breeding could be controlled successfully.

Children throughout the ATRALMIN generally look half-starved and do not seem to enjoy good health.

As far as is known motherless babies are fed by women who have lost their new born child or fast feel that they can feed another infant besides their own. In the event of loss of milk supply pre-masticated food usually sweet potatoes or taro are fed to the child.

The people of this area rarely wash, if ever, and babies seen were covered in a coat of dirt and grime. Skin disease such as tinea imbricata are rarely seen in the ATRALMIN.

The people of BULTUTAMIN hamlet, UNANKLIMIN 2 near the junction of the DIN and HONG Rivers, made a request to the A.D.C. Mr. J.M. Wearne, when he was in their area, for the establishment of an aid post at their location. No such request was made to this patrol.

It is the author's opinion that an aid post should be established in this area if staff are available. Tropical ~~xxx~~ ulcers and other sores are prevalent in the ATRALMIN and people would no doubt take advantage of medical facilities if they were available.

At present there are no aid posts in the ATRALMIN however, at AR.P.F. the policemen stationed there do render a small outpatients service for sores and malaria.

Small pox vaccinations were given to all suitable people with whom the patrol came into contact.

Health Educator Assistant August Mariamne Winnoud, who accompanied the patrol and was responsible for the small pox vaccinations and health of the carriers did an excellent job.

AGRICULTURE

Quite large areas throughout the ATRALMIN are covered with secondary growth which indicates a shifting agriculture system is practised by the people.

The general gardening procedure is as follows.

A small area of virgin bush is cleared and the under

AGRICULTURE (CONTINUED)

growth and felled trees are burned. Often not all logs are completely destroyed by fire but are merely left on the ground to rot. These rotting logs ~~xxx~~ provide the people with firewood and the white grubs which inhabit the outer wood are eaten with great relish.

After the crop has been planted very little attention is paid to the garden. When the crop has been almost completely harvested the original garden is enlarged and a new garden is planted.

Over a period of years these cleared areas become very large and from the air appear to be large gardens. Unfortunately such is not the case.

Carriers and police claim that the quality of ATRBALMIN produce is quite low when compared with that of TELEFONIN and MIAMIN areas. Not being a connoisseur of native foods I am unable to confirm this view. Judging from the size of the ~~xxxx~~ sweet potatoe and taro however, I am inclined to agree with my informants.

As stated earlier the staple is sweet potatoe with taro, bananas, ope, sugar cane, pit-pit, and breadfruit as subsidiaries.

One rice plant was seen at DUKPANDUP which appeared to be growing well. This indicates that some ATRBALMINS may be induced to grow new crops if seeds were made available to them.

Only at a few places are paw paws grown. These have been introduced by visiting patrols and the people who have eaten them agree that they are good food and have indicated that they would like to grow more.

A few cucumbers, pumpkins, and tomatoes were purchased by the patrol but these crops are not grown in large quantities.

Generally throughout the ATRBALMIN food shortages do occur between the time one garden is depleted and a new garden comes into production.

Good ground in the ATRBALMIN is at a premium and river flats and terraces are ~~xxx~~ almost non-existent. Most gardens sighted by the patrol were on mountain slopes and often these slopes would be in excess of 50 degrees.

Needless to say as food supplies are somewhat inadequate hunting and gathering play a very important ~~xxxx~~ part of the ~~xxx~~ people's lives.

If better implements were made available to the ATRBALMINS larger garden areas could be cleared and if the people could be induced to prepare a new garden well in advance of the depletion of the old garden the position would improve.

LIVESTOCK

Pigs are kept in small numbers by ATRBALMIN groups. However, most of the pork consumed comes from wild beasts.

With the pigs which are reared there is no tradition of animal husbandry.

Fowls and other poultry are not kept by any of the ATRBALMIN groups.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As indicated in the diary, tracks through the ATRALMIN are of quite a poor standard. However, I am pleased to report that there has been a slight increase in the yardage of cleared tracks since the November-December, 1964, patrol. This shows that the Administration is exerting some slight influence in the area.

Cleared tracks are found in the following locations:-

- (i) from about 1 hour South of A.R.P.P. to SUMULOK,
- (ii) From the DIN River to camp 25 on the NIOL River
- (iii) from camp 25 to DEPAKRIL.
- (iv) From NINIM Ck to FIAMUK,
- (v) from KAPITXDANG to a bridge near SEPKIALIKMIN, and
- (vi) from a bridge downstream from SEPKIALIKMIN to BRUNGIK hamlet.

The several same suspension bridges, except for those near SEPKIALIKMIN, negotiated by the patrol were in need of repair. Suspension bridges in the ATRALMIN used by the patrol are located at approximately the following sites.

|             |                                            |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------|
| AL River    | 032758                                     |
| DIN River   | 130769                                     |
| DIN RIVER   | 129750                                     |
| DIN River   | 159680                                     |
| DIN River   | 207637                                     |
| HONG River  | 220630                                     |
| HONG River  | 218569                                     |
| SEPKI River | 408600                                     |
| SEPKI River | about 2 hours downstream from SEPKIALIKMIN |
| SEPKI River | near SEPKIALIKMIN                          |

( Map reference 'Border (Special) Sheet 4, Edition 3).

The usual bridge over streams in the ATRALMIN is constructed either of saplings bound together or a single tree felled at a convenient place.

It is considered that it will be many years before most patrol routes are cleared.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

As far as the author is aware there is only one cluster of houses which could be called a village. This is the UMPOKMIN hamlet of DIMANSIGAH which is situated high above the left bank of the NIOL River.

Generally people live in isolated or at least widely separated houses usually adjacent to or in the garden area.

Many of the houses seen by the patrol were completely abandoned and deserted but others showed signs of periodic residence.

The number of houses which would be unoccupied or abandoned and this coupled with the seemingly large garden areas would give an observer flying over the ATRALMIN quite a false picture in estimating the population.

The majority of houses are similar in design to those

VILLAGES AND HOUSING (CONTINUED)

Built by the TELEFOMIN people. However, it is noted that there are at least two different types of houses.

The first type of house is circular in shape, walls are of split lengths of tree, and a sago thatch roof. The front of this type of house is higher in the front than the back and the eaves of the roof extend almost to the ground.

These houses have a diameter varying from 14 to 16 feet.

The interiors of these houses are bark lined.

The height of these houses above the ground varies from 2 feet to about 8 feet. The eaves on the higher houses while they are quite big do not extend to the ground.

The other type of houses are of rectangular shape. The smallest of this sort would be about 10 ft by 8 ft and the largest about 14 feet by 20 feet.

The walls of these rectangular houses are approximately 8 feet high whereas those on the circular houses are about 8 feet high in the front and about 2 feet at the back.

The roof of the circular houses have no ridge whereas the roof of the rectangular houses is quite conventional.

Neither of the two types of houses seem to be peculiar to any given area.

The actual standard of housing appears to be on a par with that at TELEFOMIN.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Most village officials seem to be of low calibre even from the point of view of personality.

On at least two occasions head men did not bother to assemble with their group for census.

The Lulusi of the BUSILMIN 1 group was given the quite simple task of ensuring that TOLOBAN, one of the witnesses to the BUSILMIN murder, stayed near our camp site to await transportation to TELEFOMIN by helicopter. Almost as soon as the patrol moved off from BUSILMIN the Lulusi departed for the NIOL River and of course TOLOBAN shifted to a house perched high on a mountain above the camp site.

At present there are no recommendations for the appointment of village officials or the dismissal of same.

Perhaps as the years go by the village officials will improve as Administration influence in the area is consolidated.

It was noticed that several men along the DIN River were wearing badges which had been presented to them by members of the AUSTRALIAN SEAR MOUNTAINS EXPEDITION.

On the obverse side of these silver coloured badges was an engraving of a bearded head which was facing to the right and around the perimeter of the face were the inscription 'LUDOVIGVS XIII . D GFR DE NAV REX'. On the reverse side an old sailing ship was depicted the view being of the port side and the back. The inscription on this side read, 'NAVIGATIO INSTAVRATA'.

It was explained to the people that the bronze badges

VILLAGE OFFICIALS ( CONTINUED )

were the only ones issued by that Administration and that the silvered coloured ones had been issued by a private party.

The people and headmen were informed of the duties of Luluais and the like and that there were penalties which could be enforced if (a) the Luluais lawful instructions were not carried out and (b) if Administration officers instructions were not heeded.

At the present stage of influence it is only to be expected that instructions given by foreigners and Government appointed officials, who are possibly not traditional leaders, will not be followed

TRADE AND TRADING ROUTES

The ATRALMINS trade with groups to the North, South, East, and West of their area.

The main trading appears to be evenly divided between groups living to the East, South, and West.

Main trade with people to the South is done with the WOKEMIN people of the North West of the WESTERN DISTRICT of Papua. Tobacco, string bags, and shell necklaces are used in barter by the ATRALMINS in return for stone axe heads. Even though the stone axe has been passed over in favour of steel ones the traditional trade items are still used to obtain steel goods and articles of European clothing.

General trading and swapping is done with the TIPALMIN and URAPMIN groups who are about 4 to 10 hours walk west of the station but which lie East of the ATRALMIN to ensure continuing political alliance.

The ATRALMIN and MIANMIN, who live to the North, were not so very long ago bitter enemies. However, now they do trade and exchange visits on a slightly restricted basis. ATRALMINS confine their visits to MIANMIN groups who live almost entirely on their own settlements. MIANMINS, on the other hand, have been seen on the NIOL River well upstream from its junction with the YAK River.

Two unarmed MIANMIN males who visited our camp on the SEPIK River seemed to strike fear into the hearts of our KAIKIDAGIYIN hosts. By contrast the MIANMINS appeared to be quite at ease. One of the men had never seen a European before but it was not long before he regained his confidence.

Those two MIANMINS were the ones who misappropriated one of our axes.

It appears that the ATRALMIN group extends across the International Border and that to some extent the people move freely between the East and West Irian.

The ARIMIN 2 group near the A.R.P.P. definitely have gardens in the West Irian area. There is a strong possibility that the IUMDELMIN people have gardens in West Irian and move to and fro across the border but exact information is not available.

The BUSILMIN people who live on the Upper BIN River and the WORP Rivers claim that in years gone by that friendly visits were exchanged between themselves and the people at the head of the SHOL River. It is further claimed that such visits have now ceased and the reason for this is that the groups to

TRADE AND TRADING ROUTES ( CONTINUED)

the East have one Administration while the groups to the West had another. Even so, when we were trying to contact KUSENIM, one of the witnesses in the BUSILMIN murder, we were informed that he had moved to stay with friends on the headwaters of the SMOL River. This suggests visits are still carried on. When KUSENIM was later located he denied going over the border.

When the patrol was in the OGDURUK area on the WORP River the position of a track leading into West Irian was pointed out. The general route of this track follows the MIMIK River upstream and on the right bank.

While on the NONG River near its junction with STOLKA Creek we contacted one man who claimed to have been at work at BEN OLSORIP, a patrol post in the extreme North of the WESTERN DISTRICT of Papua. The man claimed that it was ten (10) days walk from his hamlet to OLSORIP.

MAPS AND MAPPING.

The patrol map attached to this report is a trace of the Border Special (Sheet 4) Edition and as such does not show the position of the station - TELEPOMIN. However, lines to SEPILALIKMIN and TELEPOMIN to camp "2 and from KAPITDANG to SEPILALIKMIN and TELEPOMIN have been noted on the map.

Some changes have been made to the patrol map in relation to the position of several rivers.

These changes are as follows :-

- (i) STOLKA Creek,
- (ii) FUGUM River
- (iii) FUGUM River
- (iv) NONGKA River
- (v) TIGILI River
- (vi) ALTELTEM River
- (vii) MIMI River
- (viii) SEBOL River
- (ix) NEM River
- (x) FUGIUM River

DROP SITES

Drop sites used by this patrol were (a) DEPAKELL near the junction of the DIN and NONG Rivers, (b) BUSILMIN, about directly opposite the mouth of the TIGILI River, (c) on the North East slope of a mountain at the AL and TAKNIP River junctions, and (d) on an island in the SEPIK River almost at the TELEPOMIN and AMANAB Sub-District boundaries.

The DEPAKELL and SEPIK River drop sites are suitable for PIAGGIO aircraft. A Piaggio has been used on an airdrop at the BUSILMIN site but the approaches are not very good. Only single engine aircraft have been used to drop supplies at the AL-TAKNIP junction.

There is a drop site above the A.R.P.P. which has been used on numerous occasions by army aircraft. Civil pilots claim that the valley in which this site is located is too narrow for safety.

Because of the refusal of pilots to drop on the A.R.P.P.

DROP SITES (CONTINUED)

site supplying this station has become a problem.

The AL-TAKNIP junction drop site is some three hours walk from the A.R.P.F. and whenever drops are made it is necessary for the police to employ local carriers.

While the patrol was at A.R.P.F. a total of four drops were made at the AL-TAKNIP junction and a good supply of rations were left at the Police Station. Patrol carriers were used to carry the supplies from the drop site to the police station.

The AL-TAKNIP drop site is far from good as there are many fallen trees on the site and supplies which hit these logs are damaged. The actual position of the drop sites makes it difficult for some pilots to come low enough to ensure that most of the supplies fall on the drop site.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND AWARENESS

Even though there appears to be an awareness that there are two different administrations near this area there is not indication that the people are showing any signs of political awareness or development.

These people voted in the House of Assembly of elections in February-March, 1964 but none of them have any knowledge of the House of Assembly or its works.

The only wireless receivers in the ATRBALMIN are at the A.R.P.F. and the people in this locality do not show any interest in any of the Radio WENAK programmes.

As far as is known there is no political propaganda from the West entering ATRBALMIN.

The only reported border crossing by an Indonesian person was investigated by Mr. J.M.Wearne, A.D.C. in June, 1965.

People of the ARMIN 2 group are known to have visited Indonesian settlements but this does not seem to have influenced the people to any ~~significant~~ noticeable degree.

Local Government Councils will not, I think, be a feature of the area for many years. The small and widely dispersed population would be but two factors precluding the establishment of councils.

I imagine that it will be many years before this isolated group has any notions about the political development of the Territory.

CARRIERS

The carriers employed on the patrol were drawn from the following census divisions :- TELBOMIN LOCAL, ELIPTAHIN, PERAMIN, TIPALMIN, and URAPMIN. About half way through the patrol a few ARMIN 2 men were also employed.

The carriers did an excellent job over very poor ~~in~~ terrain.

Unfortunately the morale of the carriers was seriously affected by the fatal accident however, the position in this regard did improve as time passed.



CARRIERS ( CONTINUED )

The one major complaint of the carriers was the low rate of pay.- 22cents per day.

A delegation from the carriers asked that the pay be increased for ATRALMIN patrols on the following grounds

(a) it is very strenuous work carrying supplies over extremely rugged terrain,

(b) Government rations, even when added to what local supplies are available, are insufficient for their bodily needs,

(c) the patrols to the ATRALMIN are quite long and this means longer times than normal are spent away from families and gardens.

It was further advised by the delegation that working as carriers was one of the few ways in which people in the TELEFOMIN Sub-District could earn a cash income.

Finally the delegation issued an ultimatum that unless better pay was offered for the ATRALMIN patrol no carriers would be available.

In spite of this ultimatum that carriers intimated that they would be prepared to work at the new patrol post if it is ever opened.

The carriers did not mention any particular rate of pay which they thought they should be entitled to.

I would suggest that rates of pay ~~existing~~ for the carriers employed by ATRALMIN patrols be raised to perhaps 30 cents per day.

The only argument I can find against this beside the one about rations being issued is that carriers would expect the same rate to apply to all patrols.

I do not know if most men in the TELEFOMIN area and areas from where carriers are usually drawn would be prepared to refuse to carry into the ATRALMIN, or if those who advocate higher pay could influence those who offered their services. If local labour did refuse to carry into the ATRALMIN efforts by the Administration to consolidate its influence in the area could be severely hampered.

AKMIN CENSUS

To date a total of 1543 names have been recorded for the ATRALMIN Census Division and this is an improvement on Mr. J. McArthur's figures recorded in TELEFOMIN Patrol Report No 12-62/63.

The patrol of November-December 1964, did not visit all known groups in the ATRALMIN. However, this patrol contacted all known groups with the possible exception of part of an AMTAMIN group thought to be living on the ILELEM River. No information could be obtained about this group.

After strenuous efforts a total of 896 people were actually seen which is some 306 down on Mr. J. Kelly's 1962 figure of 1202 but 106 up on Mr. McArthur's 1963 figure, of 790.

Mr. McArthur recorded names of part of the AMIN 2 group which may be residing in West New Guinea. This patrol saw 21 people of this group and this figure has been included in the total of 896.

A total of 76 names are now recorded under the ARIMIN 2 part West New Guinea part of the census book.

The following table sets out the numbers of people actually seen by patrols since 1963.

| GROUP                       | YEAR                     |                      |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
|                             | 1963<br><u>McArthur.</u> | 1964<br><u>Edgar</u> | 1966 (1965/66)<br><u>Edgar</u> |
| ATEMKISSIN                  | 37                       | 58                   | 34                             |
| UNANKLININ 1                | 32                       | 41                   | 33                             |
| WIMMURAPMIN 1               | 26                       | 40                   | 89                             |
| WIMMURAPMIN 2               | 62                       | 60                   | 49                             |
| UNANKLININ 2                | 34                       | 14                   | 59                             |
| TIPMUNUMIN                  | 20                       | 42                   | 54                             |
| ARIMIN 1                    | 29                       | Not Located          | 15                             |
| BUSILMIN 1                  | 61                       | 65                   | 78                             |
| UNAKLININ 3                 | 18                       | 65                   | 32                             |
| ARIMIN 2                    | 36                       | 48                   | 80                             |
| BUSILMIN 2                  | 23                       | Not Visited          | 19                             |
| WIMMURAPMIN 3               | 30                       | Not Visited          | 10                             |
| IUMDELMIN 1                 | 34                       | 22                   | 38                             |
| IUMDELMIN 2                 | 48                       | Not Visited          | 40                             |
| KAIDAGOYIN                  | 38                       | Not Visited          | 81                             |
| WIMMURAPMIN 4               | 41                       | Not Visited          | 24                             |
| UMPOKMIN                    | 72                       | 68                   | 81                             |
| KUEININ                     | 22                       | 38                   | 30                             |
| ANTAKMIN                    | 22                       | 7                    | 35                             |
| ARIMIN 3                    | 17                       | 24                   | 10                             |
| UNANKLININ 4                | 40                       | 49                   | 13                             |
| SIKTAMIN                    | 48                       | 43                   | 51                             |
| ARIMIN 2 West New<br>Guinea | --                       | --                   | 875 Sub-Total<br>21            |
| TOTALS                      | 790                      | 695                  | 896                            |

If the West New Guinea ARIMIN are excluded the following figures are calculated :- total of names now recorded 1467 and the number of people actually seen is reduced to 875.

The difference between the number censused and actually seen is set out in the following table.

See page 14.

| GROUP                    | CENSUSED 1965/66 | ACTUALLY SEEN 1965/66 |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| ATEMKISMIN               | 58               | 33                    |
| UNANKLIMIN 1             | 46               | 33                    |
| WIMMURAPMIN 1            | 36               | 9                     |
| WIMMURAPMIN 2            | 130              | 49                    |
| UNANKLIMIN 2             | 84               | 59                    |
| TIPHURUMIN               | 67               | 54                    |
| ARIMIN 1                 | 20               | 15                    |
| BUSILIMIN 1              | 140              | 70                    |
| UNANKLIMIN 3             | 34               | 32                    |
| ARIMIN 2                 | 119              | 80                    |
| BUSILIMIN 2              | 32               | 19                    |
| WIMMURAPMIN 3            | 32               | 10                    |
| IUMDELIMIN 1             | 58               | 38                    |
| IUMDELIMIN 2             | 65               | 40                    |
| KAIDAGGOYIN              | 128              | 81                    |
| WIMMURAPMIN 4            | 52               | 24                    |
| UMPOKILIN                | 95               | 81                    |
| KUBINMININ               | 79               | 30                    |
| AMTAHMIN                 | 50               | 35                    |
| ARIMIN 3                 | 35               | 10                    |
| UNANKLIMIN 4             | 47               | 13                    |
| SIKTAMIN                 | 68               | 51                    |
| Sub-Total                | 1407             | 875                   |
| ARIMIN 2 West New Guinea | 76               | 21                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>1543</b>      | <b>896</b>            |

\* See paragraph 2 page 15

As with many groups throughout the Territory the people of the ATBALMIN have more than one name. Some people were found who had more than two names and it is quite possible that some of the names in the Census Book are duplicated.

Often ~~has~~ the name of a man in a particular hamlet is a nick-name which is used by a group of people while his true name is used by other groups of people who may not know his nick-name.

It is quite normal for the people of this area to answer to their children's names. E.g. A man called OKSEP who has a son or near male child relative called FOGSEP could answer to the names of both OKSEP and FOGSEP. Similarly with females. Even though there may be no confusion at the hamlet level it can be most confusing to the person trying to conduct census.

The people are inveterate liars. Almost time without number names were called and after the group had discussed it at some length we were informed that the particular person was dead or unknown. However, very frequently the spokesman gave his name as that of the person who was supposed to be deceased or unknown.

Often small children are found who claim to be orphans and also no foster parents. These children in the 8 - 12

CENSUS (CONTINUED)

age group, it is claimed, care for themselves. The veracity of such claims is very much doubted.

\* As can be seen from the table on page 14 there is a difference of 647, if the West New Guinea ARIMIN are included, between the number of people censused and the number actually seen. And the difference between censused and seen, if the West New Guinea ARIMIN are excluded, is 592. The figures 647 and 592, expressed as percentages if none of the names recorded are duplicated and none of the people whose names have been recorded are dead, it is calculated that 42% and 40.5% ~~excess~~ respectively of the population were absent.

One man who was censused at A.R.P.F. claimed to be not married and never had been. Mr. McArthur, in 1963, recorded this man as being married with several children. The group at this census place claimed that the man in question was married but the man continued to deny that he was.

At FUMABIP (camp 18 in the IUMDELMIN 2 /KALIDAGOYIN area) while census was being taken a couple of made up names were called and the author was quickly informed that the ~~mapka~~ people who had these ~~xx~~ names were at the NIM River. At the same location we were informed that all the people of that group had assembled for census however, about two hours after we had departed we found six people who had been hiding from the patrol.

In the same general area a camp was made (camp 19) at a hamlet which was reported to be deserted. The inhabitants were taken completely by surprise and admitted that they had not expected the patrol to visit them. At camp 22 in the WIMHURAPMIN 4 area we were informed that many people had gone to A.R.P.F. to work. This information was checked and found to be incorrect.

Our guide from camps 19 to 22 was to have taken us from camp 21 to NININDING hamlet, on the South side of the DIN River, but instead lead us well away from our planned destination. It was ~~xx~~ later found that the guide belonged to NININDING hamlet.

Typical reasons to explain a persons absence from census are he is dead, there is no such person, she is looking after a sick pig, he is hopelessly crippled, and he just did not come and we do not know where he is.

Generally speaking the numbers of people who have been seen since 1963 are increasing.

It is estimated that the overall population of the ATRALMIN Census Division is approximately 1700 people.

CONCLUSION

Generally the patrol was apathetically received however the overall situation seems to be improving.

The murder at BUSILMIN 1 which was reported to the personnel at A.R.P.F. is the first complaint of any consequence which has come to the notice of the Administration since 1957.

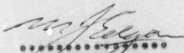
There were no demonstrations against the patrol.

Administration influence will be more effectively and quickly consolidated in the area when a patrol post is established

CONCLUSION (CONTINUED)

in the area.

It is the authors opinion that all objects of the patrol were ~~met~~ as successfully achieved as possible.



.....  
( H.J. Magar )  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 5 - 65/66

FATAL ACCIDENT - AIRDROP DEPAKBIL

On the afternoon of the 17th March, 1966 the Luluai of TELEFOLIP Village, was killed during the course of an airdrop.

The accident happened at about 1605 after the Piaggio aircraft had made its third run over the drop site area.

The same bag which struck the Luluai also struck another man, BAGOMAL, on the right wrist and forearm. This man was extremely lucky in that he had no bones broken or other serious damage done.

During the first series

During the first series of drops the plane did not ever pass over the drop zone proper but continually made runs over the camp site.

The drop zone proper and the camp site at DEPAKBIL appear to stand out well from the air. Not only is the camp site obvious from the air but the buildings in this area are quite distinctive.

On the day of the air drop the roof of the police quarters and rest houses were partially covered with a white fly and green fly respectively. A good third of the roofs of these buildings were uncovered and were a brown colour.

It had been arranged prior to the airdrop that the drop site be marked with fires and that the white fly be put on the roof of one of the houses to keep out the rain. It was thought that this would be a suitable arrangement as the pilot who would be carrying out the airdrop was familiar with the site. In addition to there being no markers on the drop site proper except for three fires it was planned that a number of carriers remain in the camp area to observe where the bags fell.

As a result the pilot took the white fly to be a marker as the fires which had been prepared had been left to die down by the carriers. Quite a large number of people were in the camp site area and it was not until it became obvious that the plane was not flying over the drop zone proper that observers and the like dispersed.

The obvious injuries sustained by the Luluai were a very bad compound fracture of the leg and a small wound on the temple. Later examination of the body revealed that one of the lower ribs had been broken and forced into the man's chest thereby causing extensive internal damage.

The body of the Luluai was buried near the rest house and the site was marked with a pile of stones and surrounding the grave are ornamental shrubs.

For the guidance of future officers involved in airdrops a list of recommendations made by the A.D.C., Mr. J.M. Fearn, and Mr. K. Lamb of M.A.L. are included in this appendix.

The recommendations are as follows:-

(9)

APPENDIX " A " (CONTINUED)

1. SMOKE FIRES

Placed to indicate the bounds of the drop site. They also indicate the direction and velocity of surface wind to the pilot.

2. WHITE OR OTHER MARKER

Placed in the centre of the dropping zone. Smoke fires could be extinguished by heavy rain.

3. DUMMY RUN BY THE AIRCRAFT

The first fly over by the aircraft when no supplies are despatched gives a margin for complete dispersal of personnel from the drop site proper.

4. RADIO CONTACT

Between the loading point and the field party. If it is possible the field party should be ready as above.

5. PERSONNEL TO BE WELL CLEAR OF THE DROP SITE

All personnel to be at least 500 yards from the drop site at the time of the drop.

6. YELLOW BAGS

If the bags can be dyed a bright yellow-

- (a) the pilot can observe the fall of supplies and correct as necessary, and
- (b) the ground party will be assisted in recovery of supplies.

(9)

APPENDIX "B"

TELEPOMIN PATROL REPORT 5 = 65/66

REPORT ON ATRALMIN RURAL POLICE POST (A.R.P.P.)

STAFF

At the time when this patrol departed from TELEPOMIN constables FORBAIUK and YARAGAWA (Paulus) of TELEPOMIN and WENAK Sub-Districts respectively were stationed at ATRALMIN RURAL POLICE POST.

In early March, 1966, Constable FORBAIUK sustained a back injury as the result of trying to lift a heavy log. However, by the time the patrol had reached the A.R.P.P. he appeared to have fully recovered from this injury.

Each of the policemen had with him a personal servant who were used to do odd jobs around the station and act as interpreters.

AWOHNG, FORBAIUK'S servant married an ARIMIN 2 girl. This girl and her husband now reside at TELEPOLIP Village near TELEPOMIN. This is the first known marriage between an ATRALMIN and a TELEPOMIN.

FORBAIUK and YARAGAWA have since been relieved by Constable GWATORVIM and Bugler/Constable PETER KINEMI of the TELEPOMIN Police Detachment. GWATORVIM is a local TELEPOMIN man while PETER hails from MANUS.

Constable PETER has since been transferred to Pthoresby and Constable SIKREI, a VANIMO man, has replaced him.

The dates for these changes of staff are as follows:-

|                           |                                                                                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Monday, 21st March, 1966  | Constables PETER and GWATORVIM took up duty at A.R.P.P.                              |
| Tuesday, 22nd March, 1966 | Constable YARAGAWA departed from A.R.P.P. to join the patrol at BUSILMIN 1.          |
| Monday, 11th April, 1966  | Constable FORBAIUK joined the patrol on its departure from A.R.P.P.                  |
| Saturday, 18th June, 1966 | Constable PETER departed A.R.P.P. to join a P.I.R. patrol and to return to TELEPOMIN |
| Monday, 20th June, 1966   | Constable SIKREI took up duty at the A.R.P.P.                                        |

Thus Constables GWATORVIM and SIKREI are presently stationed at A.R.P.P.

T  
STATION BUILDINGS

There is now quite a large rest house now at this police station and part of it has been converted into a store and wireless room.

The house in which the police live is a local materials structure partly lined with sisalcraft paper and has a galvanised iron roof.



APPENDIX "B" CONTINUED

Other buildings include a house for personal servants and any visitors, kitchens for the police accommodation and rest house, and a small shack in which a petrol J.A.P. battery charger is housed.

OTHER FEATURES

There is a small but very well cared for helicopter pad slightly to the East of the station buildings.

Water is drawn from a dammed up small creek near the helicopter pad.

A wet battery operated Crammond CTR 25 transceiver using a fixed aerial has been installed.

In addition to this Crammond transceiver is a portable A.W.A. 4510 transceiver.

A few small gardens have been started by various people posted to this station to grow food to supplement rations.

As mentioned in the preceding section there is a J.A.P. petrol battery charger at the station.

FOOD AND RATIONS

Local food supplies are unreliable and therefore personnel stationed at A.R.P.F. are forced to rely on Government rations.

During February and early March rations at the police station were almost depleted because of the difficulty in obtaining an aircraft to carry out an airdrop.

On the 7th and 8th March two Cessna 185 loads of supplies were dropped at the AL-TAKNIP drop site. Further supply drops were made on the 7th and 8th April, late May, and from the 8th to the 10th June supplies were taken in by helicopter.

Most of the helicopter loads were made up of items which drop poorly such as petrol, oil, kerosene, meat and margarine.

The ration stock at present held at A.R.P.F. should now be sufficient for approximately six months.

MAIN TASKS OF POLICE

The main tasks of police at A.R.P.F. to date have been to report any unidentified aircraft in the area and sicknesses which have been brought to their notice.

Small projects around the station are carried out by the local people who accept trade goods as payment.

INCIDENTS INVOLVING STATION PERSONNEL

Three incidents of importance were brought to the notice of the patrol by Constable YARAGANA.

One relates to an attempted axe stealing. BUFUIAP, a young ARIMIN 2 lad who accompanied a patrol to TELEPOMIN in December, 1964, went into the store room and removed an axe. BUFUIAP was seen with the axe as he was running away. Constable

APPENDIX "B" CONTINUED

FORBAIUK caught the lad and took back the axe. FORBAIUK then punished the lad by boxing his ears. No further action was taken in this matter.

The second incident involves two local men who were working on the construction of the rest house and who were somewhat tardy in reporting for work one morning. When they did eventually appear Constable FORBAIUK gave them a tongue lashing and then struck one of the men on the head with the palm of his hand. By such action FORBAIUK disobeyed a strict instruction from the A.D.C. Mr. J. M. Wearne, that if the local people did not wish to work they were not to be chastised in any way. When the patrol reached the station the incident was investigated and FORBAIUK given a severe reprimand. The incident in itself was quite trivial but could have resulted in serious consequences.

At approximately the same time as this second incident a dog came on to the station and made off with a piece of pork which the police had purchased.

Again FORBAIUK came to the fore and struck the dog with a length of bamboo to chase it away. This annoyed the owner of the animal. However, the people had been asked by the police on previous occasions to keep their dogs away from station buildings. A complaint was made to CONSTABLE YARAGAWA who informed the patrol. The complaint was investigated and again the people were asked not to allow their dogs to wander around the station, and especially not to allow them to enter station buildings.

About the time of the second and third incidents Constable FORBAIUK injured his back as described earlier and the local people claimed that he had been shot in the back by an invisible arrow as punishment for his misdeeds.

There were some rumours reported to us by Constable YARAGAWA that the local people intended to massacre the station personnel. The reason given for this impending attack was to revenge Constable FORBAIUK'S actions. However, after a thorough investigation the author came to the conclusion that such an event was highly unlikely.

CONCLUSION

The police station had served a very useful service apart from its reporting work in that it is material evidence to the people that the Australian Administration is interested in their area.

(5)

APPENDIX "C"

SEPTEMBER PATROL REPORT No. 5-65/66

PROPOSED STATION AND AIRSTRIP SITE AT BALAN

Map reference Border (Special) Sheet 4 Edition 3

The site in question is bounded more or less by grid lines 098828, 118828 and the Sepik River to the North- See larger sketch attached.

The strip site is on the island on grid reference 110830

The direction of the strip site is almost due North West and South East.

The known length of this strip site is 2068 feet by an average width of 250 feet.

At present this island is used as a drop site and has excellent two-way approaches.

The altitude of the site is somewhere between 300 and 500 feet above sea level. The altimeter used by the patrol is a fairly inaccurate instrument and for this reason it is not possible to give a more accurate figure at this stage.

The surface of the strip appears to be light, black, sandy silt overlying gravel and stones.

The depth of this silt appears to be greater at the North West end than at the South East end and as a result the N.W. end is slightly less firm than other areas.

In addition to the greater depth of silt at the N.W. end there are a few minor depressions. However, none of these depressions are below the level of the river - even after the river has risen some 3 to 3½ feet.

Vegetation cover takes the form of pit pit and grass in the main. There are a few small trees in the S.E. end area but this

(4)

would present no problems in airstrip construction.

The grass cover is a type which has a central tuft from which runners spread. As yet it is not known if this type of grass would be suitable for an airstrip.

As can be seen from the map the island on which the strip is located is surrounded by flowing water. The ~~yaem~~ main channel flows to the North of another island further to the North of the strip site. However, at times the stream between the northern island and the strip site does flow with considerable force. There is evidence that some erosion is caused by this stream, however, it seems that by planting grass etc on the bank this erosion could be almost completely eliminated.

As far as I could ascertain there is no erosion on the Southern side of the strip.

I think that it would be possible to raise the bed of the water course between the strip site and the Northern most island by filling this with rocks. Such raising would reduce the volume of water and ~~I think would form some sort of barrier~~ passing through the water course.

It would not be necessary to raise the entire length of the course bed - only the Eastern end. This would form some sort of barrier to the water and I think would reduce the rate of flow. This would further minimize the risk of extensive erosion.

Clearing of the strip site and its environs would be a comparatively simple task because of the absence of major obstacles. On the surface the actual building of the airstrip appears to be a straight forward job.

It is envisaged that the station buildings would be situated in the area 100830 This area is on higher ground than the airstrip and because of its slope would be less conducive to marshy conditions than other sites.

To the south of the island are extensive rain forests and

and some of the timbers therein appear to be suitable for building requirements.

I think the rainfall would be slightly less than that of TELEFOMIN which is in the vicinity of 133 inches per year.

It is seriously doubted that major flooding occurs in the area with any regularity.

If the station is built at this location the majority of the labour would be drawn from TELEFOMIN at first. The MIANMIN groups to the North and the ATBALMIN groups of IUMDEMINZ and KAI DAGOYIN have a labour potential of some 250 males and females at least. The areas mentioned are within about a day and a half walk of the strip site. No doubt as the locals saw work progressing they would offer their services.

A station in the area would be a great advantage to the Administration. More patrols could visit the ATBALMIN and West MIANMIN areas for the same cost as an annual patrol from TELEFOMIN and this would result in desirable consolidation of Administration influence. The possibility of using local labour for portage and also using local food supplies, which could easily be increased, would also reduce patrol costs.

At the present time long patrols originating and terminating at TELEFOMIN visit the area annually.

Because fresh food supplies are uncertain and the time involved is some six weeks at least, air drops are necessary. A portion of the rations dropped are always irrecoverable.

A patrol into the Atbalmin probably costs about \$6000 when all things are considered and this annual expenditure for negligible return tangible and intangible seems a waste.

It is anticipated that the costs of establishing a patrol post in the area would be about \$8000 initially. However, the costs of building and maintaining such a patrol post would be

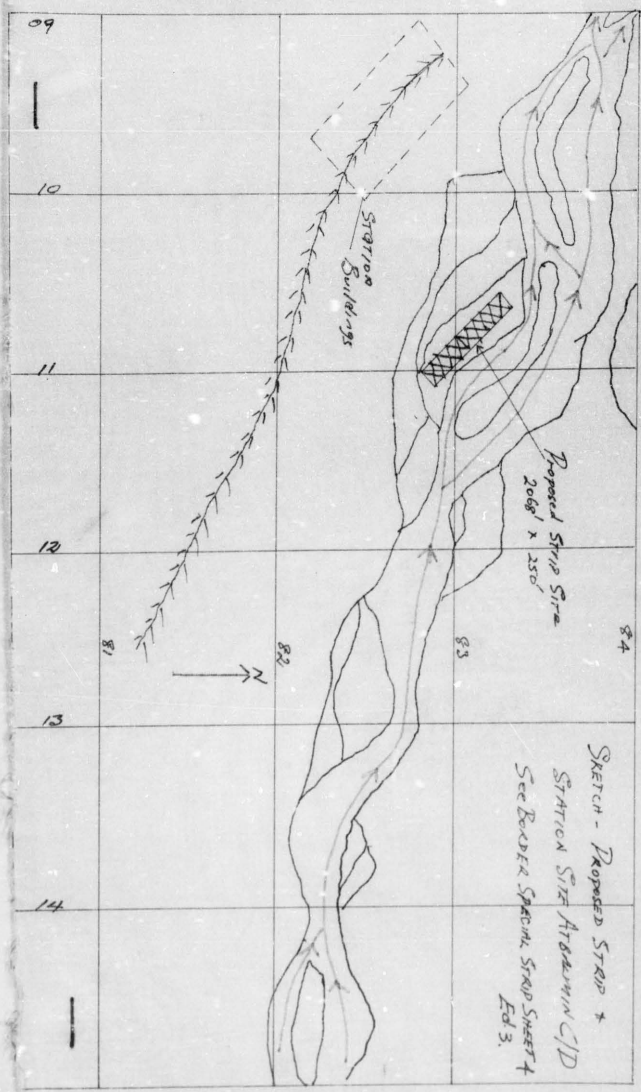
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APPENDIX "C" Cont. (2)

compensated for in some degree by establishing permanently friendly relations with border groups.

The ownership of ht this land is claimed to be vested in one man, UKHAR/MUNYENIN, of SRIMANIP hamlet in the KALIDAGOTIN area.

The name of this land is thought to be "TIBUEIL".

Discussions with several KALIDAGOTIN men revealed that they as well as the owner would be prepared to sell the land to the Administration.



SKETCH - PROPOSED STRIP STATION SITE AT BURNING C/D  
 See BORDER SPECIAL STRIP SHEET 4  
 Ed. 3.

Proposed Strip Station  
 206ft x 250ft

Station Buildings

09

10

11

12

13

14

84

83

82

81

