

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: TELEFOMIN

VOLUME No: 1

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PERIOD: 1948 - 1953

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: TELEFOMIN WEST SEPAK ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 1..... 1948/53..... Number of Reports: 16.....

PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[1]	10 of 1948/49	D. CLIFTON - BASSETT	M/PO TELEFOMIN TRIBAL AREA.	MAP	22.1.49 - 1.2.49	
[2]	20 of 1948/49	J. M. ROGERS	P.O TELEFOMIN, FERAMIN, URADOMIN		3.3.49 - 29.3.49	
[3]	3 of 1948/49	J. M. ROGERS	P.O TO WEST AND SOUTH WEST TELEFOMIN		4.4.49 - 14.4.49	
[4]	4 of 1948/49	J. M. ROGERS	P.O SOUTH & SOUTH-WEST TELEFOMIN STATION	MAP	3.6.49 - 13.6.49	
[5]	6 of 1948/49	D. CLIFTON - BASSETT	M/PO NORTH - WEST OF TELEFOMIN STATION.	MAP	30.9.49 - 26.11.49	
[6]	1 of 1950/51	H. W. WEST	P.O TELEFOMIN TO UPPER MAY RIVER	MAP	24.5.50 - 29.6.50	
[7]	2 of 1950/51	H. W. WEST	P.O ALL POPULATION AREA - TELEFOMIN	MAP	7.8.50 - 22.11.50	
[8]	3 of 1950/51	H. W. WEST	P.O COUNTRY EAST OF TELEFOMIN	MAP	15.1.51 - 21.2.51	
[9]	1 of 1950/52	L. J. NOLAN	P.O OUTER ATBLAMINS.	PHOTO MAP	3.8.51 - 30.8.51	
[10]	2 of 1951/52	L. T. NOLAN	P.O TRIBAL GROUPS OF ELIPTAMIN, TELEFOY		5.2.52 - 28.3.52	
[11]	3 of 1951/52	J. A. GAUCI	CPO FERAMIN.		25.5.52 - 28.5.52	
[12]	4 of 1951/52	L. T. NOLAN	P.O FESOLMIN & WOPKEIMIN	MAP	9.6.52 - 28.6.52	
[13]	1 of 1952/53	L. T. NOLAN	P.O OKSAPMIN SUB-BIVISITAN.	MAP	10.11.52 - 19.12.52	
[14]	2 of 1952/53	K. GRATTAM	CPO TIMKAMIN & SEPKIAKUMIN VILL	MAP	2.2.53 - 7.2.53	
[15]	3 of 1952/53	L. T. NOLAN	P.O MANMIN & PART WANIFOMIN TRIBAL	MAP	14.4.53 - 22.5.53	
[16]	5 of 1952/53	L. T. NOLAN	P.O MIANIN & PART WANIFOMIN TRIBAL		14.4.53 - 22.5.53.	

PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1948-53

TELEFOMIN

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-1948/49	D. Clifton-Bassett	Telefomin Tribal Area
2-1948/49	J.M. Rogers	Telefomin, Feramin, Urapmin, Tifalmin
3-1948/49	J.M. Rogers	To west and south-west Telefomin Station
4-1948/49	J.M. Rogers	South and south-west Telefomin Station
6-1949/50	D. Clifton-Bassett	North-west of Telefomin Station
1-1950/51	H.W. West	Telefomin to Upper May River
2-1950/51	H.W. West	All populated areas within radius of 3 day walk from Telefomin mt country between Papuan border and Sepik R. to point 40m west of Tel efomin.
3-1950/51	H.W. West	Country east of Telefomin to Strickland Gorge
1-1951/52	L.J. Doolan	Outer Atbalmins
2-1951/52	L.T. Nolan	Tribal groups of Eliptamin, Telefomin, Urapmin & Feramin
3-1951/52	J.A. Gauci	Feramin
4-1951/52	L.T. Nolan	Fegolmin & Wopkeimin tribal groups
1-1952/53	L.T. Nolan	Oksapmin Sub-Division
2-1952/53	K. Graham	Timkamin and Sepkialikmin village



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN SERIK Report No. 1 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by D CLIFTON-BASSETT A/ADD.

Area Patrolled TELEFOMIN TRIBAL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 5 POLICE 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 22/1/1949 to 1/2/1949

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference MAP BASED ON MAP BY T.B. BLACK 1935/39

Objects of Patrol INITIAL CONTACT WITH PEOPLE, ESTIMATE POPULATION  
EXPLAIN OBJECTS OF THE GOVT. GAIN KNOWLEDGE OF AREA.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

30/11874

TERMINOLOGY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

WK. 30/5.

Sepik District,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

21st April, 1949.

Director of District Services &  
Native Affairs,  
PORE MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, TELEFOMIN. No. 1 of 1948-49.


Forwarded herewith are copies of the above-mentioned Report by A.D.O. D. Clifton-Bassett, covering a group of villages to the north of Telefomin.

Mr. Bassett had planned a regular series of patrols, of which this was to be the first, after the initial establishment of the station and contact had been made with the natives and some degree of confidence obtained. Unfortunately, he was taken seriously ill and had to be evacuated to Wewak Hospital. In the meantime, Patrol Officer Rogers carried on with the patrols, the report of which has already been forwarded to you. Mr. Bassett will shortly be returning to the station.

The population, as anticipated, is very small and scattered, and it is agreed that it will be difficult to fit these people into the general Territory economy. They are a small group in an extremely isolated area and it seems most unlikely that any developmental work will ever take place in the area. The establishment of law and order, medical treatment and improved agriculture is all we will be able to do for the people for many years to come.

I am concerned over the large number of deaths which have occurred in the last few years. The language difficulty will prevent a good investigation into the causes and little could be achieved at present by an investigation by a Medical Assistant. Reports by patrolling officers should show the cause if the high death rate persists.

The introduction of stock and seeds is necessary, but to date we have done practically nothing to replace the large numbers of stock destroyed by the Japanese in thickly populated areas of the District.

  
A.D.O.  
Acting District Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT - No. 1 of 1948-49.

DURATION OF PATROL: 22nd January to 1st February, 1949.

AREA PATROLLED: TELEFOLMIN tribal area.

PERSONNEL: D. Clifton-Bassett A/A.D.O.

L/Cpl. SAUWENI N.G. Police Force.

Const. YENDARARI " " "

" HAYS " " "

" BURITORY " " "

" YANGI " " "

BUNAI N.M.A.O.

MAP: Attached 1" to 1 mile, based on map by J.R. Black, 1938-39.

APPENDICES: "A" and "B".

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Initial contact with the people in their villages; to extend to all the goodwill of the Government.

To estimate as accurately as possible the population of the area.

To instruct the people in the primary laws of the Government, e.g. fighting and killing etc. to cease, disputes to be arbitrated.

To note the mode of living and state of health.

To gain as much understanding of the people and knowledge of the area as possible in the time allocated for the patrol.

DIARY.

1949.

- Jan. 22: Departed Telefomin Station approximately 8.30 a.m. Reached summit of MT. DEKINTEGIN at approx. 1 pm. Descended north face of TEGIN-ALIP Divide and arrived TERAPDAVIP approx 4 pm. Fine weather with some cloud.
- Jan. 23: At TERAPDAVIP. Bright sunny day.
- Jan. 24: Departed TERAPDAVIP at 8 am for KOMDAVIP. En route stayed approx. 1 1/2 hours at APOGAVIP arriving KOMDAVIP approx. 5 pm. Rain in afternoon.
- Jan. 25: At KOMDAVIP. Drizzle from 1 pm onwards. Rain at night.
- Jan. 26: Departed KOMDAVIP approx 8 pm. Arrived AGUNDAVIP and IPALANGAVIP approx. 2.15 pm. Fine day, rain at night.
- Jan. 27: Departed AGUNDAVIP 7.30 am. Arrived IHATEGIN approx. 1.15 pm. En route visited IMAVAVIP. Fine day. Rain and thunder at night.



- Jan. 28: At INANTEGIN. Sunny day. Rain at night.
- Jan. 29: Departed INANTEGIN approx. 7 pm. Arrived ORPEKALUM approx. 2 pm. Fine sunny day.
- Jan. 30: Departed ORPEKALUM approx. 7 am. Arrived Telefolmin Station approx 11 am. Fine.
- Jan. 31: At Station.
- Feb. 1: Visited village of KIALIHEIN, TELFOLIP, BORHEIN, KUREHEIN.

### INTRODUCTION.

This was the first patrol since the establishment of the Station and the basic achievement sought was the gaining of the confidence of the people contacted.

The people at each village were given only a short talk during this patrol but around the camp they were in constant conversation with the writer.

At each village the people were asked to line but those who were afraid and preferred to peep from their houses were ignored. On each occasion the people later told me that now that they understood the procedure they would all line in the future.

### TOPOGRAPHY:

The Patrol departed Telefolmin Station and travelled north over a range of mountains, mostly limestone and covered with rain forest.

For the purpose of description this range has been called the TEGINALIP Divide.

The track to MT. DEKHEHEIN is very steep and as no sun penetrates the leaves of the tall forest it is constantly wet. However footholds are numerous as the roots of the trees tie themselves in knots along the surface of the earth.

The track down the north face of the TEGINALIP Divide is actually the bed of the creek OK DEKHE. This flows down a small gorge which seems to have been created by a landslide and washway. The sides are very steep and broken, in parts sheer, and the creek bed consists of medium rocks and boulders.

The track from TERAPAYUP to INANTEGIN is rough and trying, steep sided spurs run at close intervals from the TEGINALIP Divide down to the OKALIP (DONNER Rv.). Owing to nightly rains during the patrols the tracks were wet and slippery and in many cases a slip meant a long fall. Over these spurs the track runs mainly through timber with bush and long grasses so distinct from the Divide itself which is purely rain forest with no grass. Occasional native gardens are passed which are planted in any area which has a more gentle slope.

After leaving INANTEGIN the track follows a spur to the top of the Divide (about the only place where a track runs with a spur) and then drops sharply to ORPEKALUM. From ORPEKALUM to the Station it runs for about two miles through the fringes of the timber then over the gentle slopes of the grass country.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: At each village the patrol was warmly welcomed and very friendly relationships ensued.

I think that in addition to the patrol's endeavours to foster good relations the following factors were of great assistance:

The good relationships of previous parties in the area.

The fact that the grandfathers of the people on the north side of the range all migrated there from the villages of KIALIKMIN, TELEFOLIP, BORGELMIN, and KUBERMIN which are near the station and with whom a firm friendship has already been established.

Good propaganda had been spread by the latter-named people during visits to and by their relatives over the range.

The fact that some people and most Headmen from the villages to the north had visited the station prior to the patrol on one or more occasions.

At each village the people were given a short address. Short talks not to bore them and so that the few facts would be remembered. The bare facts among other things were:

That the Government Station had been established to look after their welfare.

That fighting and killing etc. are to cease and any disputes to be arbitrated.

That adultery and rape are not to be committed, it being against the Government law as it is against their own law and further that it creates intra tribal and inter tribal troubles.

In each instance the address was heartily approved and I am sure that frequent patrols and short talks will result in an excellent native situation.

All native members of the patrol were frequently reminded that no bumptiousness would be tolerated towards the people and that even looking at a female 'googly eyed' was forbidden.

The people of each village appeared healthy, no large sores were seen but numerous small sores and abrasions were treated by N.M.C. BUNAT. Men, women and children all came along for treatment.

One of the main topics of conversation amongst all Telefolin people is the MIAMIN people. (see AIRMAIL on aeronautical sheet B7). The MIAMIN people are the enemies of the Telefolins and have apparently been raiding for many years. They appear to always be victorious and are now dreaded by the Telefolins. However, as MIAMIN is about five days walk from Telefolin station it is intended (providing raids are not carried out) to consolidate areas nearby before extending to their borders.

On various occasions since the establishment of the station the people have told the writer that since the departure of the airstrip construction party in 1945, large numbers of people have died. The writer has persistently attempted to ascertain the symptoms of the sick people but little or no success has been met with. Sometimes the people confirm descriptions of fever other natives question lead one to believe that no apparent fever accompanied the illness. Questions in regards to pains have led nowhere. However, the writer attempted to find out how many people have died from each village. The figures which are alarming are shown in Appendix "A" with the census.

At each village it was stressed that a count of those who died from illness only was required. In each case the writer was assured that each figure quoted was minus deaths due to fighting, accidents etc. and that the deceased persons were either young or in their prime or capable of "mothering or fathering children".

The only suggestion the writer can make at the moment is that in another few months time when these areas are quite used to patrols and have completely lost their shyness an experienced European Medical Assistant be posted to the area to investigate thoroughly the situation. He could carry out patrols with District Services and it is already planned to build a Hospital Ward to which it is hoped patients can be encouraged to come for treatment by the Native Medical orderly.

CENSUS: See Appendix "A".

The figures of course are not accurate.

It will be realised that the writer endeavoured to do the initial count as quietly as possible in order not to arouse any doubts or suspicions among the people. The headmen accounted for people absent by counting pebbles or small sticks in place of the absentees.

There were four or five villages the people of which were a little shy and in these cases a total count only was taken. Talking and persuasion would have got them to line properly but I think it was better policy to leave them, gain firm friendship, and during future patrols I am sure they will willingly line in order that separate counts of male adults, female adults, children etc. can be obtained. At each village camp was usually made about three hundred yards away. The writer lined the people in the village itself and permitted one native constable only to accompany him together with the interpreter.

Approximately 450 people could be safely added to the total shown, there being three fairly large villages unvisited during this patrol. The villages unvisited are KUREMIN No.2, AMATIVIP, and DACATEITEGIII. These were not known until the day after the patrol arrived at TERAPDAVIP. Word had gone ahead of the patrol's day of arrival at KONDVIP and as many of the inhabitants of the unvisited villages arrived at TERAPDAVIP for the day, it was decided to include them in the next patrol.

VILLAGE HEADMEN: The Village Chiefs all appear to be capable men and exercise reasonable control over the village people. The names of the Chiefs are listed in Appendix "A" with the Census figures.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE: The people seen were healthy looking, many small sores treated at each village but no large sores were seen. As patrols are to be regular and often the writer refrained from close examinations etc. which may have been mildly resented or embarrassing to the natives on this first patrol. A most important point being, also, that had anything more serious than small sores of malacia been found little of any good could be done on the patrol and until the ward at the Station is built and comfortably set up enabling the admittance of patients, little can be done there either.

Villages were quite clean considering the primitive standard of the people.

NATIVE CROPS AND LIVESTOCK: At each village much more than enough food was brought to the camp. It was all purchased, usually with salt, and the surplus was partaken of by the local inhabitants who became hungry during the day while at the camp.

The basic food is taro. Everywhere very large taros are grown.



A little sweet potato is grown also but it is a small and poor quality. Cucumbers and pumpkins are plentiful, seed having been distributed by the airstrip construction party. Other native foods are bananas (mostly cooking variety) a few yams, a variety of native cabbage, corn, sugar cane, native beans and the tips of pumpkin runners are also eaten.

The meat diet is small. Pigs are not over plentiful, the men shoot possums for the family, young girls and boys also eat various grubs and large beetles etc.

It is hoped to later introduce some European pigs. However, before these are received a substantial pig run will be built at the Station together with proper houses. A system of servicing native sows would then be commenced thus gradually improving the native stock. It is hoped to obtain fowls also for distribution to the people. I think that such fowls should not be distributed gratis but some payment such as fifty pounds of taro per fowl should be paid. I think the fowls would be more appreciated if this were done. Advice on the point would be appreciated.

TRACKS: The native tracks traversed were usually wet and muddy; as the ground is clayey they were very slippery.

Patrol roads will be surveyed during future patrols and cut accordingly. It is not proposed to rush this matter as it is most disappointing to the native people after a road has been cut and used some months to be told later that a better route has been found and construction again commenced. This easily happens in such mountainous country.

MAPPING: The map attached is based on the map made by J.P. Black during the Hagen - Sepik patrol.

The Villages are not marked on Mr. Black's map and as prismatic compasses have not yet arrived at Telefolmin the position of villages on the attached map are approximate only but plotted in as accurately as possible to give an appreciation of the area lay out.

NOMENCLATURES: The correct pronunciation of Telefolmin is as follows :- TLE as in telephone FOL as in Follow MIN as in minute.

The name IPTAMIN on the B7 aeronautical sheet refers only to an area of ground at the head of the TPI Creek (shown on attached map). It is not the name of the village as formerly supposed, the village names are shown on the map.

The word "TEGIN" means mountain, i.e., DEHILTEGIN, ILTEGIN, etc.

The prefix to river names, "OK" means water, i.e., OKALIP (Donner Rv.) OKTEGIN (Sepik River) meaning mountain water.

The name for village or place of abode is AVIP. It will be seen that this is the affix of many village names.

A very careful check of village names was made and it is hoped to have all names properly recorded and correctly spelt for future use.

CUSTOMS: Many interesting things will be ultimately written about these Telefolmin people but the writer does not wish to write in regard to their customs and beliefs until the notes are correct in all details.

An interesting feature of their spiritual beliefs is the preservation of certain bones of deceased old men.

Outstanding men (in warfare or as gardeners) who reach a great age and die purely from old age and not illness are not buried in the customary way but the corpse is wrapped in leaves and tied up between two poles or trees and left until decomposition is complete.

When the body is fully decomposed, a ceremony is held, pigs are killed, the people 'sing-sing' and if the deceased person had been a great warrior the bones of the forearm, shoulder-blade and the skull are removed from the corpse, later carefully wrapped, placed in net bags and hung in the houses of influential men. When the people go into battle the bones (except the skull) of these past warriors are carried in the bags around the neck of the chief and other influential men. The skull is left in the village. I am not quite sure why the skull is left behind but the belief in regard to carrying the forearm and shoulder-blade bones is that the strength of the past warriors is imparted to the men engaged in the battle.

If the deceased person has been an outstanding crop grower, the same procedure is followed except that the collar bone is taken instead of the shoulder-blade. When the people go to their gardens these bones are taken in the net bags and hung up in the garden area, the belief being that the strength of their ancestors is imparted to them for the breaking of the ground in which the foods are planted.

NATIVE POLICE: See Appendix "E".

GENERAL: It is interesting to note that all the people on the northern side of the TEGMALIP Divide originated from the villages of KIALIWIN, TELEROLIP, KUBERWIN and BOREWIN. This was approximately 80 - 100 years ago. The area was gained by conquest by the abovenamed villagers when they routed the former owners, the SUARWIN people, to the OM River area. See aeronautical sheet, B7.

It is difficult to imagine a useful purpose for the area or the ultimate role of such a people in the territories' economy. For many many years I think the establishment of law and order, hospitalisation, introduction of stock and crops for improving the living standard and eventually general schooling is all that can be hoped to be achieved in the area.

*D. Clifton-Bassett*  
(D. CLIFTON-BASSETT)  
Actg. Asst. District Officer.

## CENSUS

## DEATH RATE SINCE 1949.

VILLAGE.	HEADMAN	MALE ADULTS.	FEMALE ADULTS.	CHILD	TOTAL.	MALE ADULTS	FEMALE AD.	CHILD	AGED PEOPLE	TOTAL
TERIPDAVIP	YAMBAKALIM	23	22	41	86	11	12	6	1	30
AFOGAVIP	SITIKUING	20	14	16	50	10	12	4	NIL	26
KOMDAVIP	DABNESEP	-	-	-	150	3	4	1	NIL	8
AGUNDAVIP	BONDIOK	-	-	-	94	9	5	-	1	15
IPALANGAVIP	UNALEPNOK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRITAVIP	SEGIMNOK	-	-	-	15	2	2	2	1	7
ENATRESIN	TRUBEHGIM	-	-	-	90	10	8	1	NIL	25
UARTEGI	MIAMKALING	-	-	-	70	NOT RECORDED				-
KIALTEGIN	FEMSEP/KIPYINIL	85	62	87	234	12	12	NIL	NIL	24
TELIPOLIP	DEBOMING	74	53	59	186	29	22	NIL	NIL	51
DORGELEMIN	NIMOBSEP	23	33	21	77	5	14	NIL	NIL	19
AUBERMIN	KWENGSEP	46	40	30	116	14	13	16	NIL	43
				TOTAL	1169					246

APPENDIX "B".

NATIVE POLICE: L/Cpl. SAWENI did an excellent job of work, well behaved, reliable N.C.O.

Const. YENDABARI. Inclined to be slow, but reliable.

Const. KATS. Efficient but needs supervision.

Const. BURITORI. A young reliable policeman but lacks experience.

Const. YANGI. Quiet, good policeman.

*J. Clifton-Barnett*  
1922

DONNER MOUNTAINS

OK ALIP (DONNER RV)

INANTEGIN IRTAVIP

IRLANGAVIP - X - AGUNDAVIP

KOMDAYIP

ATOGA

BOA

NO POPULATION

OK TESIN (SEPIK RV)

ORFEKAMUN

PO. ILTEGIN

OK ORFEK

OK KOM

M.N.

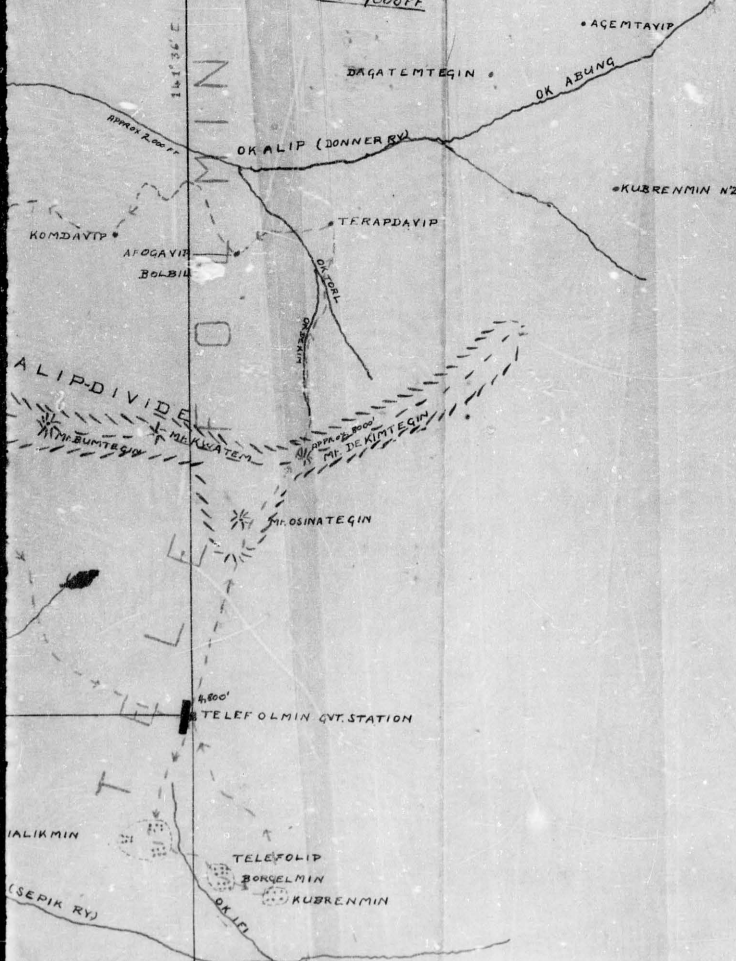
5° 9' S

KIALIKMIN

OK TESIN (SEPIK RV)



NER MOUNTAINS 1000-9000ft



DS 30 11 76

# SKETCH MAP OF TELEFOLMIN

BASED ON MAP BY J. R. BLACK - 1938-9 PATROL

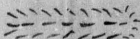
TELEFOLMIN PATROL N<sup>o</sup> 1 JAN. 1949.

## LEGEND

MOUNTAINS.



MOUNTAIN RANGES.



RIVERS.



PATROL TRACK



VILLAGES



Scale - 1 INCH = APPROX 1 MILE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN SEPIK Report No. 20/48/49

Patrol Conducted by J.R. ROGERS P.O.

Area Patrolled TELEFOMIN, FERAMIN, URAPMIN, TIFALMIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 9 Police

Duration—From 3/3/1949 to 29/3/1949

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 22/1/1949 (TELEFOMIN ONLY)

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

Map Reference MAP OF HAGEN-SEPIK PATROL 1938/39

Objects of Patrol 1) STOP INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING. 2) GET INFORMATION AS TO NUMBER OF NATIVES WITHIN 3 DAYS OF STATION. 3) TRAINING OF POLICE IN PATROL PROCEDURE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

Telefomin,

SEPIK DISTRICT.

24th March, 1949.

District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
NEWAK.

Patrol Report no. 2 for period ending 31st. June, 1949.

Report of a patrol to : Villages to the north and south  
of Telefomin station.

Object of Patrol :

1. To stop intertribal fighting.
2. To gain information as to the number of natives living within a radius of three days walk from the station.
3. The training of police in patrol procedure.

Duration of Patrol :

3rd. March '49 - 29th. March '49

Map used on Patrol :

'Map of the Journeys of the Hagan-Sepik  
Patrol 1938 -39.

Personnel :

Patrol Officer, J. M. Rogers.  
Reg. No. 3866 Sgt. Tokoruru  
Reg. No. 3729 L/Cpl. Sauwini.  
Reg. No. 3926 Co. Jange.  
Reg. No. 3493 Co. Pio  
Reg. No. 6079 Co. Rendabari  
Reg. No. 6093 Co. Muya  
Reg. No. 6099 Co. Njaut  
Reg. No. 6451 Co. Leni  
Reg. No. 6469 Co. Tokopo

Introduction :

The country in the area patrolled consists of

forested limestone mountains with kunai foothills. The great majority of the villages are situated on spurs running down from the mountain ranges.

The natives seen during the patrol were generally of small stature, the average height being approximately five feet. Their colouring ranges from negroid black to a light honey colour.

It was originally intended to do a series of short patrol within a days radius from the station to train the police of the detachment in patrol procedure ( the great majority of the police have had little experience in patrolling ) and to gain an idea as to the number of natives living within the immediate vicinity of the station. News of intertribal fighting and of threats being made to wipe out any patrol entering the Wifalmin area induced the writer to go farther afield than was originally intended. It was considered that the most effective method of preventing such talk from spreading was an immediate patrol to the area of unrest. The purpose of the patrol was then changed to stopping intertribal fighting, the assessment of the native population living within three days walk from the station, and the instruction of the police in patrol duties.

Patrol Diary : 3rd. March '49.

The patrol left Telefomin station at 0945 hrs, after contacting Wwvak by wireless, for the Urapmin area. The Tarin river, which was in flood, was crossed at 1305 hours. The patrol then skirted around kunai foothills until the El creek was reached at 1630 hours. Camp was made and the police were assembled. The objects of the patrol were explained to them and they were warned against shooting without permission.

4th. March '49

The patrol moved on at 0605 hours and at 0710 hours Ulabeep (a hamlet of Urapmin) was reached. The hamlet was visited and after talking to the men who were present the party moved on

until a suitable area to pitch camp was found. Guards were posted on the campsite and the patrol visited 11-EI-BEEF (the largest hamlet of Urapmin) The men of the village were addressed and the purpose of the patrol explained to them.

A young man, who had broken his right arm that morning, accompanied the patrol back to the campsite. The arm was set and medical attention was given to those natives who required it. In the afternoon fairly large numbers of natives visited the patrol to trade native foods. The influential men of Urapmin after much discussion agreed to make peace with the Tifalmin natives if the patrol could arrange it.

5th. March '49

The party set out at 0540 hours for Tifalmin climbing up and down two kunai limestone mountains and then down through kunai foothills to the Ilum river which was reached at 1145 hours. The patrol rested and the river bed and terraces were tested for gold, no trace. The party then proceeded upriver using a native footpad until sharpened stakes were found concealed in the track. The carriers were left, shielded by the cargo and guarded by a section of the police, while the writer and the remainder of the police circled round to see if an ambush had been prepared by the Tifalmins. Approximately 150 yards up the track, a smouldering firestick and a couch of leaves that were still warm told the patrol that we had been sighted by a Tifalmin scout.

The writer then returned to the carrier line and decided to swing out, breaking through the bush, in a semicircle to lessen the chances of ambush. At 1520 hours a large clearing was found, the patrol made camp. Guards were posted and sentries were sent approx. 100 yards up and down stream to sound the alarm if the Tifalmins endeavoured to surprise the camp. The police were assembled and given another warning re. shooting without permission.

6th. March '49.

The patrol moved off at 0545 hours and at 0700 hours was sighted by a large number ( 70 -80 ) painted and heavily armed natives. The patrol endeavoured to talk to them through the interpre-

until a suitable area to pitch camp was found. Guards were posted on the campsite and the patrol visited Il-Ei-BEEP (the largest hamlet of Urapmin) The men of the village were addressed and the purpose of the patrol explained to them.

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6th. March '49.

The patrol moved off at 0545 hours and at 0700 hours was sighted by a large number ( 70 -80 ) painted and heavily armed natives. The patrol endeavoured to talk to them through the interpre-

but every time the interpreters called out, the Tifalmins hurled abuse and challenged the patrol to attempt to cross the river. the patrol moved upstream, the Tifalmins following on the opposite bank of the river. A bridge was found approx. 500 yards upstream. The party rested and waited for the Tifalmins to become curious enough to enquire as to the purpose of the patrol. After waiting for approximately an hour the patrol was able to tell the Tifalmins that its purpose was to settle the disputes between the Tifalmins and whitemen and between the Tifalmins and the Urapmins.

After further parlying the Tifalmins gave the writer permission to cross the bridge, which was slung across a narrow gorge, provided he did not carry a rifle. The writer crossed the bridge with some trade, this was given to the leader of the band, who after accepting and smoking a cigarette, gave permission for the rest of the party to cross the bridge. The patrol was then escorted to the nearest hamlet where peace was made between the Tifalmins and the Administration and the Tifalmins and the Urapmins. Camp was made and the remainder of the day was spent in winning goodwill and buying native foods.

7th. March '49.

The day was spent talking to the influential men, buying native foods and improving the campsite.

8th. March '49.

The patrol set out at 0540 hours for Urapmin village. At 0820 hours the patrol reached the Sagan river which was in flood. The Sagan was crossed and the patrol moved down towards the Ilum river. This was reached and the patrol walked down the river for 4 hours until a suitable place was found to bridge the river. At 1230 hours the patrol found a narrow gorge (approx. 30 feet wide) a bridge was constructed and the party crossed the Ilum and rested. The party moved on and the Urapmin campsite was reached at 1710 hours. A pig and native vegetables were brought for the police and carrier line. After dinner the police were assembled, the trip to Tifalmin was discussed and Reg. no. 3866 Sgt. Tokoruru was complimented on his work.



9th. March '49

Visits were paid to the hamlets of Urapmin village that had not been visited on the 4th. March and a census was taken. Medical attention was given to those natives in need of it and native foods were purchased for the police and carriers.

10th. March '49

The patrol set out for Telefomin station at 0540 hours and arrived at 1505 hours. Wewak was contacted and advised of the patrols return.

11th. March '49

The police and carriers were rested while the writer inspected station building activities and the work done in widening the strip during his absence. Wewak advised that an aircraft would arrive on Monday 14th.

12th. March '49.

The hamlets of Ifitamin village were visited and a census was taken.

13th. March '49.

The patrol rested.

14th. March '49.

An Anster aircraft arrived at 0930 hours and departed for Wewak at 1005 hours. The patrol then set out for Termarmmin village. Rain set in at 1205 hours and camp was made at Okfeikamun which was reached an hour later. At 1800 hours the police were assembled and the object of the patrol was explained to them.

15th. March '49.

At 0550 hours the party set out for Termarmmin which was reached at 1200 hours. Camp was made and native foods purchased. In the afternoon a talk was given to the men of the village concerning the purposes of the patrol and the objects of the Administration. A census was also taken.

16th. March '49.

A guard was left on the camp and Ivatakin village was visited.

A talk was given concerning the purpose of the Administration and a census was taken. The patrol returned to Termarrmin. The campsite was improved and native foods were brought for the police and carriers.

17th. March '49

The patrol moved off at 0555 hours. Ilitebeep a hamlet of Termarrmin was visited and the party then made its way across spurs running down from the mountain ranges. At 0845 hours the patrol came to the small village of Avarlungabeep. The village was visited and after talking to the men of the village a census was taken. The party then moved to U-Undabeep where the same procedure was adopted. The patrol reached Komdavi at 1400 hours camp was made and native foods brought. A talk was given to the influential men of the village and census was taken.

18th. March '49

Guards were left on the campsite while the rest of the patrol visited the various hamlets of Komdavi.

19th. March '49

The patrol moved off at 0540 hours and came to Ballbil village at 0800 hours. The patrol rested and some sugarcane was brought for the police and carriers. A census was taken and the purposes of the patrol and the work of the Administration was explained to the people. The party then set out for Teradavi village. The patrol visited the village and talked with the men and a census was taken. The influential men of the village asked the patrol to witness the payments they were going to make to Kubrenmin village to settle a feud between the two villages.

20th. March. '49

Guards were posted on the campsite and the patrol visited Kubrenmin village. A talk was given to the influential men of the village and a census taken. The Kubrenmins also asked the patrol to witness the payments they were to make to Teradavi village. The patrol agreed to do so. The patrol returned to Teradavi village, native foods were purchased and medical attention was given to those in need

of it. The work of the carriers in improving the campsite was inspected.

21st. March '49

The patrol left Teradavip at 0605 hours for Utamtigin village. The people were most friendly and the warmest welcome received by the party was given by these people. The aims and the purposes of the patrol was explained to the people and medical attention was given to those in need of it. A census was also taken. The patrol then departed for Tatamtakin village. An excellent campsite was found which was used as a base for ~~22nd~~ visits to three other villages. A talk was given to the influential men of Tatamtakin concerning the aims of the Administration and a census was taken. In the afternoon a visit was paid to Aguntageep village and the procedure was again the same.

22nd. March '49

A visit was paid to Biltibeep village, the purposes of the patrol was explained to the people and a census taken. The patrol then returned to Teradavip village. The payments of compensation made by the influential members of Kubrenmin and Teradavip were witnessed and a talk was given to the members of both villages re. the folly of fighting and the advantages of permanent peace. The patrol returned to the campsite.

23rd. March '49

The patrol left Teradavip and returned to Telefovin station. Wewak was contacted and advised of the patrols return and intention to leave the next day for the Feramin area.

24th. March '49

The patrol contacted Wewak on the wireless and then set out for the Feramin area. The patrol crossed the Takin river and then climbed the kunai mountain range that rises up from the river. The party rested after ascending the mountain before making the descent down to the Funk river which was reached at 1450 hours. The patrol then visited Kubrenmin No. 2



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A campsite was selected and camp made. The purpose of the patrol was explained to the influential men and native foods were brought for the police and carriers. The police were assembled and the purpose of the patrol's visit to the area was explained to them and they were given a warning re. the shooting of firearms without permission.

25th. March '49.

Balbell was visited and the people were told of the aims and purposes of the patrol and a census was taken of the two villages who are temporarily living at Balbell while they prepare ground for gardens. Native foods were brought and the day was spent in supervising the work of improving the campsite, talking to natives and giving medical treatment. The parents of a small child who had been badly burnt agreed to accompany the patrol back to the station where the child could receive further treatment.

26th. March '49.

The patrol was delayed by heavy rain until 0750 hours, it then proceeded to Yengdubeep village. ( marked <sup>Yengimup</sup> Yengdubeep on map ) Camp was made and a visit was paid to the three hamlets. The purpose of the patrol was explained to the people and census was taken. Native foods were brought and medical treatment given.

27th. March '49

Guards were placed on the camp and the patrol visited Karlikmin village, the purpose of the patrol was explained to the people and a census taken. Medical treatment was given to those in need of it. The patrol returned to the camp, native foods were brought and the work of improving the campsite was supervised.

28th. March '49.

The patrol visited Parmoffmin village, the purposes of the patrol and the work of the Administration was explained to the people. A census was taken and medical attention was given to those in need of it. The patrol returned to the campsite where native foods were brought for the police and carriers.

29th. March '49

The patrol returned to Telefomin station, Wewak was contacted by wireless and advised of the patrols return.

Native Affairs :

The patrol first visited Urapmin village and after a rather cold reception the atmosphere became more cordial after the writer had set the broken arm of a young man who had fallen from a tree, that morning. It was learnt that the last skirmish that had occurred between the Urapmins and their enemies the Tifalmins had taken place on the 2nd. March '49. The Urapmins losing four and killing thirteen Tifalmins. The Urapmins, however, admitted between boasting, that the Tifalmins were the stronger of the two villages and that a lucky ambush was responsible for the disparity in the relative losses.

It was also learnt that, the Urapmins and the Tifalmins are not hereditary enemies, intermarriage takes place between the periods of spasmodic fighting and that the fighting was generally over magic and women.

The Urapmins agreed, rather reluctantly, (after first endeavouring to persuade the writer to join forces with them and wipe out the Tifalmins) to make peace if the Tifalmins were willing to do so. The three most influential men from the Urapmin area then accompanied the patrol as interpreters, guides and peacemakers.

The patrol had to travel most cautiously after entering the Tifalmin area as sharpened stakes were found concealed in the footpad and the area bristled with ideal places for ambush. The Tifalmins who had sighted the patrol were found on the opposite bank of the Ilum river. They were all painted and heavily armed. The writer endeavoured, through the interpreters, to make peace with them. Everytime the interpreters called out the Tifalmins drowned out his voice with catcalls, shouts of abuse and challenges to the patrol to attempt to cross the river.

The writer decided to move upstream in search of

of a bridge and give the Tifalmins time to become curious enough, as to the purpose of the patrol, for them to listen to the interpreters. The bridge was found about five hundred yards upstream and the patrol sat down and waited for the Tifalmins to open negotiations. After parlying for approximately half an hour the writer was allowed to cross the bridge on the condition that he was not to carry a rifle. The writer crossed the bridge, which was slung across a narrow gorge, carrying a tomahawk and a bushknife as presents. These were given to the leader of the Tifalmins, who after accepting and smoking a cigarette made signs that the rest of the patrol could cross the bridge.

The Tifalmins, stated that the reason why they had decided to attack any patrol entering their area was because, twice before, whitemen had entered their area and each time they had stolen food and pigs.

It would appear that when Mr. John Black was mapping the area, during the Hagan-Sepik Patrol, and had tried to buy food from the Tifalmins, they had run away and he was forced to take food from their gardens to feed his carriers. The second whiteman to enter the area was a 'Masta Bob' (the native labour supervisor for the U.S.A. strip construction party) who shot one of the Tifalmin pigs and also stole food from their gardens. Compensation was given to the owner of the pig and salt was distributed as compensation for the food taken from the gardens.

Peace was then made between the Tifalmins and the Urapmins. The functions and the purposes of the Administration was then explained to the influential men and they were told that fighting and cannibalism must cease.

The people of the Iliptamun area, which was next visited by the patrol, are a comparatively gentle and peaceful folk. A good number of young men from this area have worked or are at present working on the stations' labour lines. The Iliptamuns are however continuously harassed by their neighbours the Mianmins, the Mianmins live five days walk away to the north. They are very much

afraid of the Mianmins and with reason. In the last eleven years (time based on the period since the Hagan-Sepik Patrol visited the area) the Mianmins have killed 138 men, women and children from this area.

It was the Mianmins who so strongly attacked Messers Taylor and Black during the Hagan-Sepik Patrol. The last attack by the Mianmins on the Iliptamun area occurred in mid December '48 (losses, men 1. women 2. children 2). During this raid they also abducted a young woman who later escaped. The Mianmins, questioned her as to the reason for aircraft continually flying over towards Telefomin. They wanted to know whether whitemen were living at Telefomin. The woman says she told them that the aircraft did not land at Telefomin but only flew over. She also states that the young men of Mianmin said that if whitemen came into their area they would kill them and then their carriers. She further stated, that the older men had told the younger ones that it was folly to fight the whitemen, they had tried it before and had been severely trounced.

The Iliptamun area is the most heavily populated of all the areas visited by the patrol and the people were the least shy and timid.

The visit of the patrol to the area, was taken by the natives of Kubrenmin and Teradavip villages as a suitable occasion to make peace with each other. Both villages asked the patrol to witness the payments of compensation. The patrol, of course agreed. The dispute between the two villages occurred approximately three years ago when an old man of Teradavip village died and the Kubrenmins were accused of black magic. In the fight that ensued, five Kubrenmins and four Teradavips were killed. An uneasy neutrality then set in, both villages living more in fear of black magic than of physical violence from each other. No other disputes between villages was brought to the attention of the patrol.

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Two young married men from this area accompanied the patrol back to the station. They will be taught pidgin and given elemental training on the station on the duties of native medical orderlies. It is hoped that at a later date they will be sufficiently advanced to be sent away for further training.

The Feramin area was the last area covered by the patrol. The people are friendly although rather shy. Their houses are scattered over a large area. This is probably due to the rotation of soil rather than crops in an area that has little ground suitable for gardening.

Comparatively very few men in the age group 20 -30 years were seen in this area. The teen and middle age groups were numerically well represented when the people gathered to talk and trade with the patrol. The large number of women and children who came to trade with the party and talk with their friends in the carrier line, discounts any theory that the warrior group were being held back fearing treachery from the patrol.

A most ironical situation, which is the subject of much joking amongst the natives of the Feramin area, is the fact, that the two most influential men from the Ifitamina area are Feramins who were captured, with their mother, during intertribal fighting amongst the Feramins and the Ifitamins some thirty years ago.

Native Agriculture and Livestock :

The gardens are of medium size. The ground is not broken when the garden is being prepared, holes, only are made in the ground and the clippings planted in them. There is no rotation of crops and the soil is spelled for twelve to fifteen years. Work in the clearing and the fencing is shared with either two or three friends. Each man and his family then plants and tends his own garden. Apart from the felling of timber there is no division of labour amongst the sexes.

The principal crop throughout the area is taro. The taro is of good size and quality. This would seem to



be due to the climate and the soil rather than to skill in gardening. The other main crops are sweet potato, sugar, pitpit, pumpkins and cucumbers. The pumpkins and cucumbers were introduced to the area by the U.S.A. strip construction party. The two vegetables, which are very popular amongst the natives, are now grown throughout the area patrolled. All specimens seen were of good size and quality.

Tobacco is also grown throughout the area, the leaf is a fairly large one and is free from mould and spots. When mixed with twist it makes a fair pipe mixture.

The only livestock owned by the natives are a few pigs. These are rather scrawny and of small size. There appear to be quite a good number of wild pigs in the area judging by the number of tracks and the amount of disturbed soil. There are few pigeons and the only ones seen were of the small variety.

Tracks :

The tracks are in very bad condition, and are so constructed to make a surprise attack upon a village difficult. Bearing the villages the tracks wind in and out mazelike fashion. It is hoped to induce the natives to maintain the tracks when intertribal fighting is stopped.

Emergency Landing Grounds:

Bearing in mind the rugged nature of the country, and that at present only light aircraft use the Telefomin strip, a watch was kept for suitable areas where emergency landing grounds could be built. A most suitable area of flat kunai was found near Tifalmin village. It is intended to build an emergency strip at Tifalmin and at suitable places found during future patrols.

Forests :

There are isolated clumps of hoop pine scattered throughout the area patrolled. Very few hardwoods were seen and from a forestry viewpoint the area is most uninteresting.

Housing :

The houses are built in the shape of a rough square. They are built approximately three feet off the ground and are constructed of roughly cut timber, the roof is of pitpit and is tied together in rough sheaves. The average dimensions of the houses seen by the patrol are 12 x 10 x 7 feet. Bark is used for floor covering and is also secured to the walls to an approximate height of 30 inches. to protect the inhabitants from the winds that blow between the spaces in the timber which serves as walls.

The mens house is a very small and drab affair when compared with the large, ornate mens houses seen in the greater part of the Sepik District. The average size is 16 x 12 x 7 feet and the only carving is a roughly cut piece of timber which serves as a door. It has a crude design, that does not vary throughout the area patrolled, coloured with red and white ochre.

Native Trade :

From the experience gained during the patrol and from information gained by questioning natives on the station it was learnt that the best trade was, tambu, salt and large girigiri in that order. Unfortunately the patrol did not have any tambu and the girigiri held by the patrol was of the small variety. There is little interest and no demand for goldlip shell.

The natives in the area are of course hungry for steel in the shape of tomahawks and knives. A few steel tomahawks have found their way into the area via native trade routes leading down into the Fly and Sepik rivers. The majority of the stone tomahawks held by the natives have also come to the area via these trade routes. A few stone tomahawks were seen that resembled the mount Hagen type in design, these come from a trade route up the Om river. The stone however is inferior to the stone used in the mount Hagen axes.

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Mapping :

Additions made to the map compiled by Mr. John Black during the Hagan -Sepik Patrol are only approximate. The additions were only placed on the attached map to give an indication of the route taken by the patrol. The only compass available to the writer was a pocket compass. It is hoped that a prismatic compass will be available for future patrols.

Future Patrols :

The above patrol covered the villages, within three quarters of the area three days walk from the station. It is planned to do a patrol to the remaining quarter early in April and then to pay a return visit to the Urapin - Tifalmin area.

Census :

Census figures were obtained by the influential men, of the village or hamlet concerned, calling the names of the members of the village and placing a twig on the green ground for each name called. It is hoped to gather more complete information when shyness and timidity are overcome.

The areas not yet patrolled that appear, from questioning of native informants, to have any appreciable number of people are the Mianmin and the Bitamin-Suarmin groups. These are situated approximately seven days walk from the station.

Anthropological :

Quite a good deal of information of anthropological interest was gained during the patrol. This will be forwarded in a separate report after the writer has opportunity to check the data gained during future patrols. The writer has been engaged in compiling a

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SHEET no. 16

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vocabulary of the principal dialect, during the last five months  
and this will be forwarded with various legends and stories  
of the natives of the area when completed.

*J. M. Rogers*  
.....  
J. M. Rogers, Patrol Officer.

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Census :

Village	Adults		Children		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
Urapmin	73	78	31	29	211
Tifalmin	93	106	23	37	259
Termarmin	33	41	18	11	103
Ivatakin	27	36	11	-	74
Ivartungabeep	18	19	11	9	57
U-Undabeep	19	18	7	10	54
Komdavi	88	100	61	43	292
Ballbil	11	14	9	6	42
Teradavi	23	26	18	22	89
Kubrenmin	47	49	30	29	155
Utemtigin	29	37	11	16	93
Tatimtakin	32	35	12	20	99
Aguntageep	16	11	8	7	42
Biltibeep	26	26	14	22	88
Oximin	53	47	40	39	179
Kubrenmin no.2	66	70	18	11	165
rengdubeep	76	78	33	45	232
Kalikain	33	46	27	31	137
Pamoffmin	60	55	35	20	170
	<u>823</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>2541</u>

Report on members of Native Constabulary accompanying Patrol :

The nine native police mentioned below were not all on duty for the complete duration of the patrol. They were changed each time the patrol visited the station as the writer wished to assess the capabilities of as many police in the detachment as possible.

REG. NO. 3866 Sgt. Tokoruru :

Worked excellently during the patrol and was a steady influence on the police who had had little patrol experience.

REG. NO. 3729 L/Cpl. Sauwini :

A good, experienced, responsible N.C.O. who worked well during the patrol.

REG. NO. 3920 Co. Jange :

A good type of policeman who with experience will do well in patrol work.

REG. NO. 6079 Co. Rendibari :

A quiet, steady type, worked well.

REG. NO. 6469 Co. Tokodo :

A 'playboy' needs constant and close supervision and showed neither interest or energy in his work.

REG. NO. 6099 Co. Ajaut :

rather slow and needs experience.

REG. NO. 6093 Co. Muiyae :

A quiet, average type.

REG. NO. 6451 Co. Lani :

An excellent type who although has had only a years service shows signs of developing into a firstclass policeman and with experience should make a fine N.C.O.

REG. NO. 3493 Co. Pio :

became a cripple in the first three hours of the patrol and had to be returned to the station.

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it has since been learny that Co. Pio has always been unable to stand up to continuous walking and that, during his service at Lae ,in recognition of this fact, he was given duties that required no more than a nominal amount of walking. It is difficult to appreciate the reason why the authorities at Lae, knowing of Pio's weakness, posted him to a mountainous area.

*J. Rogers*  
.....  
J.M. Rogers, Patrol Officer.

Medical and Health:

The health of the natives seen during the patrol was good. A most pleasing feature being the complete absence of tertiary yaws and tropical ulcers.

Hygiene and Burial of the Dead:

The natives bury their faeces and as a result dysentery is unknown. The area seems to be particularly free from epidemics, probably due to the natural barriers created by intertribal fighting. Only one section of the area visited by the patrol has known an epidemic of either influenza or pneumonia. This was at least fifty five to sixty years ago. (Time based on the age of an old man who was born during the epidemic)

The bodies of women and children are generally thrown into one of the rivers. The bodies of the men are buried inside the trunk of a hollow tree. Very influential men have their bones and skull, when the body decomposes, placed inside the mess house.

malaria:

During the patrol a splenic examination was carried out on a group of 176 male adults and 125 children. The following is the result;

Adults, No. examined	176	Spleens felt	67	Percentage	38%
Children No. examined	125	Spleens felt	88	Percentage	70%

Anophiline and culcex mosquitoes were seen throughout the area patrolled, but much time has to be spent searching for them. 19 natives were seen by the patrol who appeared, from the symptoms, to be suffering from malaria.

Tinia imbricata:

11 natives, only, were seen with this infection. Natives interrogated by the patrol state that this infection is not prevalent.

Vincent's mouth:

This was the most common infection seen by the



patrol. In all villages where this infection was encountered, large bamboo tubes were filled with a mouthwash solution of Pot. Permanganate for the use of those infected.

Conjunctivitis :

nine cases of mild conjunctivitis were seen and treated by the patrol.

Scabies :

Four cases of scabies were seen, one case being particularly advance. The four natives accompanied the patrol back to the station for treatment.

raws and Tropical Ulcers :

No cases were seen by the patrol and interrogation of natives indicates that this infection is at least relatively unknown.

goitre :

Six cases were seen all came from mountain villages.

Gonorrhoea :

23 male natives of the Iliptamun area were persuaded to submit to an examination for this infection. no cases was found amongst those examined.

General :

Three young married natives accompanied the patrol back to the station. They will be taught pidgin and given elementary training in the duties of medical orderlies. It is hoped at a later date they will be sufficiently advanced in their training to be sent away for advanced training.

A most interesting case was seen in Utentigin village. A man of approximately forty years of age with a penis the size of a male child of two years. He has little pubic hair and his arms and legs are almost hairless. The man possesses a

falsetto voice and has the facial appearance of a woman. The writer, has of course read of such cases, but it was still a surprise to encounter one and more surprising still, to find that he is a most influential man, the owner of the most pigs and the largest gardens in the village. I imagine that the explanation lies in the fact that the sexual impulses find an outlet by seeking recognition and prestige through the accumulation of wealth.

Due to the complete absence of dysentery in the area it is respectfully suggested that all Administration personnel who are posted for duty to Telefomin station be first required to undertake a prophylactic course of sulphaguandine before entering the area.

*J. Rogers*  
.....  
J. M. Rogers, Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

District Office,  
WEWAK.

4th April, 1949.

District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

REPORT: PATROL REPORT, TELEFOLMIN No.2.

The above report by Mr. Patrol Officer Rogers perused.

I think the report is well compiled and indicates a good patrol undertaken with interest.

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The Tifalmin-Urapmin dispute was brought to my notice before I was evacuated from Telefolmin and I think Mr. Rogers handled the situation well.

Re the Mianmin people (Page 10). As long as the Telefolmin people are not molested by raiding Mianmin men it is not intended to undertake patrols to that area until a good degree of consolidation work has been achieved in the ATBALEIN area and in the areas at present contacted.

The training of two or three young men who would be of assistance to a competent Native Medical Orderly at Telefolmin was the suggestion of Mr. R. Healy, B.M.A., (Angoram) during his visit to the area. I think it a good plan but when suitable trainees are found, the assent of the District Officer will be sought before action is taken to remove them to Angoram or other coastal hospital for training.

2. CENSUS:

Census figures taken on the 12th March of the Tifalmin Villages have not been included in the census list. According to figures from my January patrol this will raise the total by 613 i.e., from 2,541 to 3,154.

3. LIVESTOCK:

I think meat is short in the people's diet <sup>and</sup> for a start, and hope to introduce fowls when they are available through Wewak Agricultural Station.

4. TRACKS:

When the various tracks are well known, a system of patrol roads will be surveyed and constructed. It is a hardship for carriers carrying patrol gear over the existing tracks.

5. EMERGENCY LANDING STRIPS:

As all aircraft to Telefolmin approach from the north or north east I do not appreciate the necessity of an E.L.G. at Tifalmin which is only a few degrees north of due west from Telefolmin. That means that aircraft would by-pass Telefolmin

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in order to land at Tifaamin E.L.G.

Unnecessary works will not be undertaken. E.L.G's are necessary in strategic positions but such positions will be shown on clearly marked maps and referred to the District Officer for approval by the A.D.O. in charge together with his recommendation. Ample work for village people will be available in widening tracks for patrol roads etc. without work on indiscriminately planned projects.

Further, the tins may not be too far distant when a Patrol Post may be required out from the present station and investigation may reveal a strategic position for both Patrol Post and E.L.G. Stores could then be supplied to such a post eliminating any carrying whatsoever.

6. MAPPING:

The mapping instruments for which a requisition was sent to Australia by the Dept. of District Services have been partly supplied and it is hoped that the prismatic compasses will arrive shortly.

Iftamin Villages have been omitted on the map; they are approximately 1 mile south of the government Station.

7. PROPHYLACTIC SUBPHAGANADINE:

The above, as a precaution against dysentery, was laid down by the Director of Public Health and all members of the party received the treatment. It is hoped that all future members also take the course.

8. NOMENCLATURES:

Native names of villages, rivers etc. will be maintained as accurately as possible. Mr. Rogers has neglected this aspect but they will be investigated thoroughly and maps marked accordingly. This has been done for Telerolmin area in my January report.

*D. Clifton-Bassett*  
(D. CLIFTON-BASSETT)  
Asst. District Officer.  
Telerolmin.



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

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DS.30-11-75

Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

21st April, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR:

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

PATROL REPORT - TELEPOMIN NO.1-1948/49

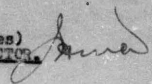
Receipt is acknowledged of the above.

This is a most interesting report and it is desired that Mr. Rogers be commended on the work carried out.

The Acting Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has advised that arrangements will be made to hand over to you some young pigs for TELEPOMIN.

It is understood that it will be some three or four weeks before delivery is effected.

(J.H. Jones)  
ACTING DIRECTOR



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

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Sepik District,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

7th April, 1949.

Director of District Services &  
Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, TIFALMIN. No. 1 of 1948-49.

Attached please find copies of the above Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer Rogers.

This is the first Patrol Report submitted from this area and it is very interesting and informative. Mr. Rogers has done an excellent job and is to be complimented on the way he has carried out his patrol.

Mr. Clifton-Bassett, Asst. District Officer, had commenced this patrol and had visited the ALIPTIMUN people when he was taken ill with scrub typhus and had to be evacuated to the Wewak Hospital.

The population of the area is very small and will not exceed the original estimate of 5,000 even when those to the South near the Papuan border are included.

The Patrol Officer appears to have acted correctly when hostility was shown by the TIFALMIN people, and he was thus able to overcome any ill feeling and establish good relations. This is "peaceful penetration" as it should be carried out.

The country traversed is most rugged and patrolling is arduous. As tracks are improved the going will become easier and the opening-up of suitable selected tracks will enable the people to move more freely and thus better relations between various villages will be established and full control established. Efforts should be directed to this end rather than to preparing new airstrips.

If a few well bred pigs could be supplied to the station we would be making a start towards improving and increasing the livestock in the area. Sufficient supplies of native foods can be grown or purchased with salt for three or four pigs and I would particularly like to see some sent there. The climatic conditions should suit them.

*H. R. Neill*  
(H. R. NEILL)

Actg. District Officer.

*The Mr. General. This is a most interesting report - to advise Sr. Superintendent Mr. Rodgers - Please take any necessary action indicated. 19/5/49*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 19/49

Patrol Conducted by S.M. ROGERS P.O.

Area Patrolled 10 WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF TELEFOMIN STATION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 5 POLICE 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 4/1/49 to 14/4/49

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/3/49 (URAPMIN - LIFALMIN)

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

Map Reference MAP OF HAGEN/SEPIK PATROL 1938/39

Objects of Patrol 1) GAIN INFORMATION ABOUT NUMBER OF NATIVES IN AREA WEST OF THE STATION. 2) CONSOLIDATE GOVT. INFLUENCE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

(10)  
(11)

Telefomin,

SEPAK DISTRICT.

14th. April, 1949.

District Officer,  
Sepak District,  
MEWALE.

Patrol Report No. 2 for period ending 31st. June, 1949

Report of a Patrol to : Villages to the west and southwest  
of Telefomin station.

Patrol conducted by : J.M. Rogers, Patrol officer.

Object of Patrol : To gain information as to the number  
of natives living in the area to the  
west of the station.  
To strengthen Government influence  
in the area patrolled.  
The training of police in patrol  
procedures.

Duration of Patrol : 4th. April '49 - 14th. April '49

Map used on Patrol : Map of the journeys of the Magan -  
Sepak Patrol 1936 - 39

Personnel : Patrol Officer, J.M. Rogers  
Reg. No. 3789 L/Cpl. Sauwini  
Reg. No. 6092 Co. Mayae  
Reg. No. 6022 Co. Muratori  
Reg. No. 6099 Co. Njaut  
Reg. No. 5451 Co. Lani

Introduction. :

The area patrolled consists of rugged, limestone forested and kunai mountains. There are comparatively few natives in the area patrolled. The natives seen were of small stature but sturdily built. Their colouring ranges from negroid black to a light brown.

Patrol Diary :Monday 4th. April.

The patrol left Telefomin station at 1030 hours for the Misinmin area. The patrol found all the natives of the Misinmin group living at Folibil hamlet where they are planting new gardens. The patrol arrived at Folibil at 1600 hours, camp was made and native foods brought for the police and carriers.

Tuesday 5th. April.

The purpose of the patrol and, the aims and purposes of the Administration was explained to the people. Medical treatment was given to those in need of it and a census was taken.

Wednesday 6th. April.

The patrol set out for Kalikmin at 0550 hours and arrived at 0740 hours. The purpose of the patrol was explained to the natives and a census was taken. Medical treatment was given to natives suffering from minor cuts and burns. The party moved on at 1220 hours and the Takin river was reached at 1355 hours. The bridge was found to be broken and the natives of Urapmin and Kalikmin helped the patrol to repair it. At 1650 hours the bridge was repaired sufficiently enough for the carriers to cross. The patrol crossed the Takin and made camp at Bongabong where the natives of Urapmin have gardens.

Thursday 7th. April.

At 0935 hours the party departed for Atbalmin which was reached at 1325 hours. Camp was made and native foods brought for the police and carriers. The purposes of the patrol and the aims of the Administration was explained to the people.



Friday 8th April.

A census was taken and the remainder of the day was spent talking to the men, buying native foods and improving the campsite.

Saturday 9th. April.

The patrol set out for Tifalmin at 0540 hours the country traversed being particularly rugged. At 1320 hours sharpened stakes of bamboo and limbon were found concealed in the footpad. The patrol moved most cautiously, every precaution was taken to prevent the party being surprised in an ambush. Reg. no. 6451 Co. Lani and two carriers trod on concealed stakes off the footpad. Fortunately not one of the three received more than a bad scratch. Tifalmin was reached at 1410 hours. The patrol made camp and rested. The Tifalmins, who were rather timid, brought native foods to the camp.

Sunday 10th. April.

Quite large numbers of Tifalmins visited the patrol during the day to trade native foods and to receive medical treatment. The day was spent talking to the men and improving the campsite.

Monday 11th. April.

At 0610 hours the patrol set out for the urapmin area. The party crossed the Sagan river at 0745 hours and moved down to the llum river which was crossed at 1030 hours. The patrol rested before moving on to urapmin which was reached at 1350 hours. Camp was made and medical treatment given to those members of the party who had suffered cuts while climbing up the kunai mountains which are studded with limestone rocks. Native foods were brought and the remainder of the day was spent talking to the natives of urapmin.

Tuesday 12th. April.

The day was spent talking to the natives of urapmin, giving medical treatment to those in need of it, buying native foods and improving the campsite.

Wednesday 13th. April.

Heavy rain fell all the morning. The afternoon was spent buying native foods and talking to the natives of Urapmin.

Thursday 14th. April.

The patrol set out for Telefomin station at 0610 hours and arrived at the station at 1220 hours.

Native Affairs :

The patrol first visited the Misinmin area. The people were friendly and shy rather than timid. The Misinmins were all engaged in preparing ground for new gardens. They have, taking into consideration the practice of shifting cultivation little ground suitable for gardens.

The Misinmins are a peaceful folk and their only enemies are the Mianmins of whom they live in acute fear.

The Atbalmins who were next visited by the patrol are a timid, semi - nomadic people. They live as a family group rather than that of a clan and their houses are separated by a  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour to 2 hours walk from each other. The Atbalmins say that the reason for this is that long ago there was an epidemic (possibly influenza or pneumonia from the symptoms) and they learnt that there was safety in living apart.

Their ground is extremely rugged and lack of suitable ground for gardens is possibly the main reason for the Atbalmins living in family groups.

Like the Misinmins there only enemies are the Mianmins. The Atbalmins are easy prey for the Mianmins who have killed or captured 31% of the Atbalmin population in the last four years.

The Tifalmin and the Urapmin natives, which were next visited by the patrol were found to be living in rather a strained

peace with each other. These people were previously visited in early March when the writer had by negotiation ~~had~~ stopped intertribal fighting between them. The patrol moved most cautiously on entering the Tifalmin area as sharpened stakes were found concealed in the ground on the footpad.

The Tifalmins were found to be suspicious of the patrol but much less so than during the patrol to the area in March. The Tifalmins like all other groups in the area patrolled are preparing new gardens. They have unlike all the other native groups visited plenty of good ground for gardens.

The natives of the Urapmin area were found to be most friendly and eager to be as co-operative as possible. The Urapmins are at present split into two factions, due to a dispute over sorcery. It was learnt from interrogation that these disputes are quite frequent and are generally of short duration. The fear of attack by the Tifalmin and the Atemkiakmin natives is the strongest inducement for the hamlets of Urapmin to stay banded together.

The Urapmins fear sorcery from the Atemkiakmin natives. Most sickness and ill fortunes that visit the Urapmins is believed to be due to the sorcery invoked by the Atemkiakmins. The dispute between the two groups originally arose, about 10 years ago, over the death of an influential man from Urapmin. The Urapmins, believing that his death was caused by sorcery made by the Atemkiakmins, banded together and killed five male children of Atemkiakmin. The natives of Atemkiakmin and their allies the Ifitamins raided Urapmin and killed one man without suffering casualties themselves. Since then both villages have lived more in fear of sorcery from each other than physical violence from each other.

Native Agriculture & Livestock.

The natives living in the area patrolled are at present engaged in preparing new ground for gardens. The gardens are medium to large in size. The natives do not break the ground, holes only are dug for planting. There is of course no rotation of crops and the ground is spelled for twelve to fifteen years. Apart from the heavy labour involved in felling timber there is no distinct division of labour between the sexes in either the clearing or the planting of the crop.

The principal crop is the taro. The taro is of large size and of good quality. The other crops listed in their order of importance are, sweet potato, pumpkin, sugar, pitpit, cucumbers, bananas and corn. Sego grows in the area patrolled. It is not however cultivated and from all accounts is only eaten if the foods listed are in short supply. Tobacco is also grown throughout the area patrolled. The quality of the leaf varies a good deal. The leaf is a large one and is free from mould and spots. When mixed with twist it makes a fair pipe mixture.

Tracks :

The tracks are in a very bad condition and walking is most difficult. It is hoped to persuade the natives of the area to put in tracks and maintain them during a future patrol to the area.

Forests :

There are isolated clumps of oak and hoop pine scattered throughout the area patrolled. Very few hardwoods were seen.

Housing & Household Goods :

The houses throughout the area patrolled conform to a basic pattern. They are all built in the shape of a rough square approximately three feet off the ground. The average dimensions of the houses seen are 12'x10'x7'. The walls and the floor are constructed of roughly cut timber and the roof is of pitpit tied together in sheaves. The floor is covered with

strips of bark. Bark is also secured to the walls to an approximate height of 30" as a protection against the winds. A fireplace of hardened clay is found in the centre of each house measuring approximately 8 feet by two feet. Shelves are mounted above the fireplace for the storing of firewood.

Mapping :

Additions made to the map compiled by Mr. J. R. Black are only approximate as no prismatic compass was available for the patrol.

Census :

Census figures were obtained by the influential men of the village concerned calling the names of the members of the village and placing a twig, for each name called, on the ground. No census was taken of the natives of Urapmin and Tifalmin as this had been done only a month previously. It was considered that at this stage further questioning might make the people distrustful of the patrols' intentions.

The result of the census taken in the Misinmin - Atbalmin area was numerically most disappointing as it was hoped that the population would be much larger. The areas not yet patrolled that appear, from questioning of native informants to have any appreciable number of people are the Mianmin and the Bitamin-Suarmin areas. These areas are situated approximately five days walk from the station in a northerly and easterly direction respectively. It is considered most unlikely that these areas will be able to be patrolled for some few months to come.

Census figures for the Urapmin and Tifalmin groups obtained in March are attached for easy reference.

Anthropological :

Quite a good deal of information of anthropological interest was gained during the patrol. This will be submitted when the writer is able to check the data gained during future patrols to the area.



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Census :

<u>Village</u>	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Children</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M	F	M	F	
Misinmin	31	37	12	13	93
Kialikmin	16	14	14	9	53
Atbalmin	19	21	7	6	53
Tifalmin	93	106	23	37	259
Urapmin	<u>73</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>211</u>
	232	256	87	94	669

Report on Members of Native Constabulary accompanying Patrol :

Reg. No. L/Cpl. Sawini :

A good experienced, responsible N.C.O. who worked well during the patrol.

Reg. No. 6093 Co. Murae :

Quiet, steady average type.

Reg. No. 6092 Co. Buratori :

A good type who should do well when he gains experience.

Reg. No. 6099 Co. Njaut :

Rather slow, needs experience.

Reg. No. 6451 Co. Lani :

An excellent, intelligent type, good build, Lani with experience should develop into a good N.C.O. type.

*J.M. Rogers*  
.....  
J.M. Rogers, Patrol Officer.

Medical & Health :

The health of the natives seen during the patrol was good. A most pleasing feature being the absence of tertiary yaws and tropical ulcers.

Diseases and infections seen during the course of the patrol are listed below.

Tin's Imbricata :

Seven natives, only, were seen with this infection. Natives informants stated that this infection is not prevalent.

Vincent's Mouth :

This was the most common infection seen during the patrol. In all villages where this infection was encountered large bamboo tubes were filled with a solution of pot. permanganate to be used as a mouthwash. The general condition of the teeth of the natives was poor. The writer was unable to determine the reason as the natives have a comparatively well balanced diet and there should be sufficient calcium salts in the streams which come from limestone mountains.

Yaws & Tropical Ulcers :

No cases were seen by the patrol and interrogations of natives show that these infections are relatively unknown.

Goitre :

Two cases were seen in mountain villages.

Conjunctivitis :

Twelve cases of mild conjunctivitis were seen and treated by the patrol.

Gonorrhoea :

Native informants stated that they had neither seen nor heard of this infection.

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Native Foods :

The principal crop throughout the area is the taro. The taro is large in size and of good quality. The other main foods would appear to be : sweet potato, pumpkin, sugar, pitpit, cucumbers, bananas and corn. Sago grows in the area patrolled but is only eaten if the foodstuffs mentioned are in short supply.

*J. M. Rogers.*  
.....  
J.M. Rogers, Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/11/89  
(12)

File 30/1

Tafalmin,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

4th. June 1949.

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

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.3.

The a/m report is forwarded herewith.

The Tifalmin people are the only ones to have shown opposition to our patrols to date and with a view to gaining their confidence, Lt. Patrol Officer Rogers was allocated another patrol to that area on which he departed yesterday. He was instructed to stay several days in the area.

*D. Clifton-Bassett*  
.....  
D. CLIFTON-BASSETT  
Actg. ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEKOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 4 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by J.M. ROBERTS P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST OF TELEKOMIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 7 POLICE

Duration—From 3/6/1949 to 13/6/1949

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/4/1949

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

Map Reference HAGENSEPIK PATROL 38/39

Objects of Patrol 1) GAIN CONFIDENCE OF NATIVES. 2) TO ENDEAVOUR TO GET TRAINED INTERPRETERS. 3) OBSERVE SUITABLE TRACKS FOR FUTURE PATROL ROADS AT LATER DATE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

(12)

Telefomin,

SEPIK DISTRICT.

14th. June '49.

District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
Wewak.

Patrol Report No. 4 for period ending 31st. June '49

Report of a patrol to:

Villages to the South & Southwest  
of Telefomin Station.

Object of Patrol:

- 1 The gaining of the confidence of the Tifalmin and Urapmin people.
- 2 If suitable natives were willing to engage two from each group as trainee interpreters.
- 3 To observe enroute suitable tracks for the laying down of patrol roads at a later date.

Duration of Patrol: 3rd June '49 to the 13th. June '49

Map used on Patrol: Map of the Journeys of the Hagen-Sepik Patrol 1938-39

Personnel: Patrol Officer & Managers.  
Reg. No. 3866 Sgt. Tokoruru  
Reg. No. 6093 Co. Muiyae  
Reg. No. 6451 Co. Lani  
Reg. No. 6469 Co. Tokopo  
Reg. No. 2197 Co. Soni  
Reg. No. 3926 Co. Jangi  
Reg. No. 6098 Co. Yeraksi.

Introduction :

The native people visited by the patrol live to the South & Southwest of Telefomin Station. The country in which they live consists of forested limestone mountains with kunai foothills. The natives are of small stature, the average height being approximately five feet. Their colouring ranges from negroid black to a light brown.

The principal game is the wild pig and the cassowary of which there are comparatively large numbers if the tracks made by these animals in the bush is any indication. Wallaby, possums and other small marsupials are also fairly numerous. The natives from information gathered through native informants do quite a good deal of hunting but, hunting does not take precedence over gardening.

Patrol Diary. :

Friday 3rd. June.

The patrol left Telefomin station at 0900 hours for Urapmin village. The party marking out a track for a future patrol road as it moved along. Urapmin was reached at 1630 hours. Camp was made and it was learnt that on the 36th. May the natives of Tifalmin had lured a native of Urapmin to Tifalmin and had there killed him. Heavy rain set in at 1750 hours and continued all night.

Saturday 4th. June

Heavy rain fell until 0930 hours. A messenger was sent to the Atbalmin area asking for witnesses to the murder to visit the patrol at Urapmin. The day was spent talking to the natives of Urapmin endeavouring to gain their confidence. Native foods were also purchased and medical treatment given to those in need of it. Peanut, corn, tomato and pumpkin seeds were distributed to the natives and they were instructed in the method of planting them.

Sunday 5th. June.

The day was spent marking out a track for a patrol road. Talking to the natives of Urapmin endeavouring



(6)

to gain their confidence, buying native foods and giving medical treatment to those in need of it. The natives of Urapmin strengthened the bridge over the Ilum river to facilitate the patrols crossing on the 6th. June.

Monday 6th. June

The patrol broke camp at 0530 hours and moved off for Tifalmin at 0600 hours. The party marking out a track suitable for the laying down of a patrol road as it went along. The Ilum river was reached at 0845 hours and the patrol arrived at Tifalmin at 1630 hours. Camp was made and the patrol rested. Quite a few Tifalmins visited the camp amongst the first visitors to the camp was the man who had been reported murdered. This came as a welcome anticlimax after a heavy days walk.

Tuesday 7th. June.

The day was spent talking to the natives of Tifalmin and improving the campsite. Eight male natives from the Fegoalmin area visited the campsite and when leaving invited the patrol to accompany them back to Fegoalmin. Some native foods were brought but not enough to feed the carrier line.

Wednesday 8th. June.

The patrol spent the day talking to the natives of Tifalmin, supervising the improving of the campsite, buying native foods and giving medical treatment to those in need of it. Peanut, corn, tomato and pumpkin seeds were distributed to the natives and they were instructed in the method of planting them.

Thursday 9th. June.

The day was spent talking to the natives, buying native foods and giving medical treatment to those in need of it. At night a singsing was held by the natives of Tifalmin and the carrier line.

Friday 10th. June.

The patrol spent the day visiting the various hamlets, talking to the natives, giving medical treatment and buying native foods. At night another 'singsing' was held which continued until about 0500 hours the next morning.

Saturday 11th. June.

The patrol moved off at 0530 hours for Urapmin. A suitable track for a future patrol road was marked out as the party moved along. Urapmin was reached at 1400 hours and camp was made. The afternoon was spent talking to the natives of Urapmin and buying native foods. A 'singsing' was held at night.

Sunday 12th. June.

The day was spent talking to the natives of Urapmin, buying native foods and giving medical treatment to those in need of it. During the afternoon seven male natives of Fegoalmin visited the campsite.

Monday 13th. June.

The patrol broke camp at 0500 hours and moved off at 0530 hours. A suitable track for a future patrol road was marked out as the patrol moved along. The patrol arrived at Telefomin station at 1300 hours.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. :

The patrol first visited Urapmin village. The natives were found to be most friendly and eager to be co-operative. Native foods were not plentiful but the Urapmins sold all they could spare. They also offered to strengthen the bridge over the Ilum river to facilitate the patrols crossing. This offer was accepted and a number of native carriers under police supervision assisted them in this work.

The Urapmins told the patrol that they had been told by the natives of Atbalmin, that, the natives of Tifalmin had killed a young man from Urapmin.

The Urapmins told the patrol that they had been informed by the Atbalmin natives that the murder had taken place on or about the 24th, May.

The writer, sent word to the Atbalmin natives that he wished to speak to any natives amongst the Atbalmins who had been eyewitnesses to the murder. Five natives from Atbalmin visited the patrol and stated that they had been present when the natives of Tifalmin had shot the Urapmin. The only discrepancy in the stories of the individual witnesses was their evidence as to the number of arrow wounds in the body. It was therefore quite an anticlimax, although a welcome one, to find the 'murdered man' in the best of health and spirits when the patrol visited Tifalmin.

The natives of Tifalmin and Urapmin are unable to advance any reason why the natives of Atbalmin should have put forward such a nasty rumor and one, but for the fortunate arrival of the patrol, ~~which~~ would have caused fighting to break out again amongst between the Urapmins and the Tifalmins.

The Tifalmins lost most of their shyness during the patrol's visit and came to the campsite to talk and gossip each day with the members of the patrol. A most pleasing feature being the large number of women and children who freely visited the campsite.

The writer would have liked to have spent another day at Tifalmin but was reluctant to do so as the patrol would have been encroaching on the small stocks of food that the Tifalmins had to see them through the 'hungry period' between the harvesting of their crops.

The Tifalmin and Urapmin natives are engaged in preparing new gardens. Food is rather short but all appear to have sufficient, even if there is none to spare, for their needs.

Two trainee-interpreters were recruited at Urapmin village to accompany the patrol back to the station. One of the trainees being the son of the most influential man amongst the Urapmin group.

Unfortunately the patrol was unable to obtain trainee-interpreters from the Tifalmin area. It is considered that this was due to the Tifalmins fearing sorcery and the dangers of the road on the relatively long distance to be travelled rather than distrust of the Administration as represented by the patrol.

Natives from the Fegoalmin area visited the patrol at Tifalmin and Urapmin villages. They were most friendly and invited the patrol to accompany them back to Fegoalmin. They were told that unfortunately this was not possible but that the patrol would visit them as soon as circumstances permitted.

Native Agriculture & Livestock. :

The natives in the area patrolled are still engaged in preparing new gardens. The gardens seen were from medium to large in size. In preparing gardens the work of felling, clearing and fencing is generally shared with two or three friends. There does not, apart from the felling of timber, appear to be any distinct division of labour between the sexes.

The natives were given, peanut, corn, tomato and pumpkin seed for planting and were instructed in the methods required to grow good crops. With reasonable care by the natives fair to good crops should be gained by the natives. As they have plenty of good ground and a suitable climate to ensure success.

The pigs owned by the natives are small and scrawny. The natives were most enthusiastic when they were told that they could have their sows serviced by the station's boars and so improve their stock.

Tracks. :

The tracks are in a very bad condition and walking is most difficult. The routes of future patrol roads were marked out during the patrol. The laying down of these patrol roads, with the exception of one or two nasty pieces of ground should not prove too difficult a task. The advantages of laying down patrol roads was explained and stressed to the natives.

Forests. :

There are isolated clumps of oak and hoopline scattered throughout the area patrolled. Very few hardwoods were seen and from a forestry viewpoint the area patrolled is uninteresting.

Housing. :

The houses throughout the area patrolled conform to a basic pattern. They are all built off the ground and have the shape of a rough square. The average dimensions of the houses seen were 12'x10'x7'. The walls and floor are constructed of roughly cut timber (generally hoopline) and the roof is of either pitpit or kunai grass tied together in rough sheaves.

Bark is also secured to the walls as a protection against the winds. A fireplace of hardened clay is found in the centre of each house measuring approximately two feet by two feet. Shelves are mounted above the fireplace for the storing of firewood.

Mapping. :

No additions were made to the map submitted in Telefomin Patrol Reports Nos. 2 & 3 of the area.

Anthropological. :

Material Culture:

The principal weapon is the palmwood bow. The bow is approximately 5'6" long and 1 1/2" broad at the



centre its widest part. The string is of bamboo or rattan-cane with loops ready tied. There is quite a good deal of variety in the arrows.

The shaft of the arrow is of pitpit and the head is fastened by a wooden tang and may be a single piece of palmwood, hardwood, bamboo or bone which is fastened into the tang by resin and bound with string and painted with red ochre. The most common arrow has a blade of bamboo for a head and is used for hunting. The other arrows used for hunting have heads of hardwood or palmwood and have barbed sides. Arrows with pronged heads are used for shooting birds and with blunt heads for stunning rats.

The other arrows are used for warfare and are decorated with carvings and red and white ochre. It would appear that <sup>their</sup> highest expression of ~~artistic self-expression~~ artistic development is shown, by the Urapmin - Tifalmin natives, in the manufacture of their arrows

Daggers are made by cutting the end of a cassowary bone and filing it to induce a sharp point.

Hunting Appliances. :

The principal weapon of the chase is the bow and arrow. Concealed holes are used to trap pig, cassowary and wallaby. Springnoosed traps are also used. Springnoosed traps are also used for trapping smaller game. Cassowary and pigs are caught in conical cane traps that resemble fish traps. The traps are secured, firmly to the ground and are baited with food. The pig or cassowary after nuzzling the food in the trap is unable to release its head and is killed when the hunter visits his traps.

Firemaking. :

There are two methods used for making fire. There is the striking of flint and the sawtrap method. The former simply consists of the striking of flint so that the spark will fall on crushed bark where it will

smoulder. The operator then gently blows it into flame.

The second is the sawtrap method. Pieces of crushed bark are placed underneath a dry piece of wood and then a piece of rattan cane is placed underneath the wood over the bark. The cane is pulled up and down one piece being held in each hand and the wood held in position by the foot of the operator. The bark quickly smoulders and is blown into flame by the operator.

Textiles. :

Are limited to the large string bags that the women carry garden produce in and the small string bag that the men carry their tobacco and various odds and ends. No dye or worked design was seen on the bags examined.

Woodwork. :

if one discounts housebuilding, woodwork would appear to be limited to the manufacture of arrows, the hand drum pipes and cigarette holders.

All the drums seen were of a standard design and pattern. The drum is approximately three feet in length and has a long tapering waist. It has a handle which is of one piece with the rest of the drum. Spiral and or zigzag incisions are cut into the wood and are painted with red and white ochre. The skin of the drum is of snakeskin stretched tightly, gummed and bound down.

*J. M. Rogers*  
.....  
J. M. Rogers, Patrol Officer

Medical & Health . :

The health of the natives seen during the patrol was very good. A most pleasing feature being the absence of tertiary yaws and tropical ulcers.

Diseases and infections seen during the course of the patrol are listed below.

Tinia imbricata :

Five natives only were seen with this infection. Native informants stated that this infection is not prevalent.

Vincent's Mouth :

This was the most common infection seen during the patrol. In all villages where this infection was encountered large bamboo tubes were filled with a mouthwash solution of pot. permanganate to be used by those infected. The general condition of the teeth of the natives was only fair.

Yaws & Tropical Ulcers :

No cases were seen by the patrol. Interrogation of natives showed that these infections are relatively unknown.

Goitre. :

Only one case was seen.

Conjunctivitis :

Four cases of mild conjunctivitis were seen and treated.

Gonorrhoea :

The natives stated that they had neither seen nor heard of this infection.

Diet :

The principal crop throughout the area is the taro which is of large size and of good quality.

The other main foods are, sweet potato, pumpkin, sugar, pitpit, cucumbers and corn. Sago grows wild in the area patrolled but is only sated if the other foods are in short supply between the harvests.

Peanut, corn, pumpkin and tomato seeds were distributed during the patrol.

The natives in the area patrolled do quite a good deal of hunting, wild pig and cassowary appear to be quite numerous in the bush if the number of tracks seen are any indication.

*J. M. Rogers*  
.....  
J. M. Rogers, Patrol Officer.

(1)

Report on Members of Native Constabulary accompanying Patrol :

Reg. No. 3866 Sgt. Tokoruru :

A good experienced, responsible N.C.O. who worked well during the patrol.

Reg. No. 2197 Co. Soni :

Badly needs experience in patrol work.

Reg. No. 6093 Co. Muvae :

Quiet, steady, average type.

Reg. No. 6451 Co. Lani :

A good solid type. Worked well during the patrol.

Reg. No. 6469 Co. Tokopo :

Tried very hard and showed signs of improvement.

Reg. No. 3926 Co. Jangi

A good type, worked well.

Reg. No. 6098 P.A. Co. Yarakai :

Carried out all routine duties well but, showed no interest in the work of the patrol. His attitude was one of 'Lets hurry up and get it over'.

*J. Rogers*  
.....  
J.M. Rogers, Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1

Tafelomin,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

4th. June 1949.

District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WERWAK.

TAFELOMIN PATROL REPORT No.3.

The a/m report is forwarded herewith.

The Tafelomin people are the only ones to have shown opposition to our patrols to date and with a view to gaining their confidence, Mr. Patrol Officer Rogers was allocated another patrol to that area on which he departed yesterday. He was instructed to stay several days in the area.

*D. Clifton-Bassett*  
D. CLIFTON-BASSETT  
Actg. ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.



File 30/1

Telefolmin,  
Sepik District.

13th. June 1949

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

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.4.

The a/m report by Mr. Patrol Officer  
M.J. Rogers is forwarded.

The patrol did a good job and apparently  
arrived in good time to prevent a deterioration  
in the Urapmin - Tifalmin relations.

It is pleasing to see that there is a  
marked improvement in the attitude of these two  
groups to the patrols; another patrol or two will  
probably result in the successful recruitment of  
two or three young Tifalmin men for training as  
interpreters. Two good lads were engaged by  
Mr. Rogers from the Urapmin group and seem to be at  
ease and like the station life.

The policy adopted in regard to patrol  
roads is to observe and try alternate tracks during  
each patrol and when it is reasonably certain that  
the most suitable route has been found, construction  
will be begun. Although this means a greater length  
of time before roads are commenced it is thought  
better to lay sound roads in the first instance rather  
than leave room for the extra work of detours etc. in  
the future.

Native foods appear to be sufficient for  
the inhabitants needs but there is now none to spare.  
This is the end of the harvest and the new crops,  
most of which have been planted over the last two to  
three months will not be mature until September.

*D. Clifton Bassett*  
.....  
D. CLIFTON BASSETT.  
ACTG. ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

Received 25/7/1949.

30/11/91



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED  
25 JUL 1949  
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
PORT MORESBY

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. DS. 11-51.

Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

22nd July, 1949.

His Honour, the Administrator,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Reports - Telefolmin.

I forward you two patrol reports by Mr. Rogers.

It is thought that Mr. Rogers might have written more interesting reports about a people we know little about.

The total population now counted amounts to 4,009, though it is probable that among these new people a number would not be counted.

These "MIN" people extend to the headwaters of the western Strickland branch and the Fly headwaters, though the population in these areas is much smaller than on the Sepik.

Mr. Champion's original estimate of these "MIN" people was 5,000.

The correct name is TELEFOLMIN (vide Champion and Clifton-Bassett).

The Acting District Officer has been supplied with a new liquid prismatic compass. It is a pity that rapid compass mapping is not taught at ASOP's.

RECEIVED  
25 JUL 1949  
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
PORT MORESBY

SOE/VA

See and interest. Asopa  
written to 26/1/49.

PIA

(J.H. Jones)

Acting Director.

J.H. Jones  
W. Jones

PIA

Copy to District Officer, Wewak.

PA





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN SEPIK Report No. 6 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by D. CLIFTON-BASSETT w/A.D.O. H. THOMAS P.O.

Area Patrolled NORTH WEST OF TELEFOMIN GOVT. STATION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 8 POLICE

Duration—From 30/9/1949 to 26/10/1949

Number of Days 57

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference 4 MILES : 1 INCH. ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol TO ASCERTAIN DEGREE OF POPULATION AND NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....



TERRITORY OF PAFUA - NEW GUINEA.

16

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT - No. 1 1949-50.

Officers conducting patrol: D. Clifton-Bassett Actg. A.D.O.  
H. Thomas Patrol Officer

Area patrolled: Area north-west of Telefomin  
Government station.

Objects of patrol: To ascertain the nature of the  
country north-west of Telefomin  
and to what degree it is populated.

Duration of patrol: Fifty-seven days.

Personnel accompanying: New Guinea Police Force - Eight.  
Native carriers - Varying numbers.

Maps: Map attached 4 miles to one inch.

INTRODUCTION:

The idea of a patrol through the north-north west area of Telefomin was conceived in May 1949 when the District Officer arranged with the writer to conduct a patrol from Telefomin to ABAU. (Map reference 1410 8' E - 30 55' S Aeronautical sheet B7)

As difficulty was anticipated in obtaining a large number of carriers from this Sub-District to journey far from their homes ( the people here had barely eight months contact) the patrol was to be supplied by air drops. However owing to circumstances prevailing the patrol was not undertaken immediately and the writer visited Wewak for talks on administrative matters with the District Officer on Friday September 2nd. when the subject was again discussed. On this occasion the District Officer decided against supply by air and it was agreed to make an attempt to reach people believed to be inhabiting the Table Mt. and Klotz Peak areas. (Map reference 1410 12' E 40 33' S) Aeronautical sheet B7.

The writer returned to Telefomin on Thursday 8th. September and with Mr. Thomas commenced making plans for the patrol. In an endeavour to make for fast travel it was decided to travel as light as possible and our entire requirements including bedding were confined to a small kit bag each except for a pack which Mr. Thomas carried himself for three - quarters of the journey and a haversack similarly carried by the writer. These were not entirely personal belongings either.

Food was also kept to a minimum. It was hoped to live to a large degree off the land, purchasing ample native foods from people when contacted and supplementing the meat <sup>portion</sup> by shooting wild pigs and cassowary which were reported to be plentiful in forest areas remote from habitation.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

(15)

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT - Nol 1949 - 50 Cont.

S H E E T      2

Two tents minus flys were taken, one for stores and Europeans and one for the native police. Bush houses to be built for carriers at each stopping place. The tent for the use of native police was later returned to the station in order to further minimize cargo and thereafter bush houses were built at each stopping place for police also.

While preparations were being made a constant drive was made to obtain carriers. Although the people here have been willing carriers for patrols which have been to areas known to them it now proved very difficult because of the inherent fear of lands and people foreign to them. They expressed fear of sorcery and death. However by Friday September 30th. <sup>THERE WERE</sup> ninety-one volunteers.

It was hoped that a route could be taken which would pass through the MIANMIN people and thus enable contact to be made and peaceful relations established between those people and the people of Telefolmin. As stated in previous reports the Telefolmin people dread the Mianmin people who in the past have caused considerable damage of crops and loss of life to some villages in the Aliptamun area.

From there it was intended to travel along the THURNWALD RANGE and leave as many stores as possible in the vicinity of the THREE PINACLES thus enabling the return of about half the carrier line accompanied by two native police. The patrol would then have considerable supply for the few carriers remaining and patrols in several directions could be made. The tentative route back was to lie to the north of the STAR MOUNTAINS.

The station was left in the charge of Reg.No.3866 Sgt.TOKURURU who was given careful instructions in regard to his duties.

DIARY.

1949

Sept. Fri.30th. As many of the carriers did not volunteer until this day departure for ORFEKAMUN was delayed until 10a.m. owing to last minute details. Many people were present to watch the departure and through the interpreter I heard one old man telling the carriers that they should not go because some mishap would be sure to befall them in new country. Although fair weather was prevailing this soon changed to a very cloudy sky and at approx. 12-30 p.m. heavy rain fell and the tents were opened to cover the stores. The patrol waited for approx. three and a half hours for the downpour to finish and eventually arrived at ORFEKAMUN at approx. 6 p.m. wet, tired and hungry. ORFEKAMUN is a garden area used mainly by people of TELEFOLIP village. There were very few people there and little native food available as crops were newly planted and so from the start a ration of rice and meat had to be used each meal during our stay. Camp was made and the carriers slept in the garden houses with their friends.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

14

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT - Nol 1949-50 Contd.

S H E E T            2

1949

- Oct. Sat.1st. Owing to stores and equipment being rain soaked the patrol had to remain the day at ORPEKAMUN in order to dry the bags of rice and wheatmeal etc. Discovered that 30 carriers had deserted during the night leaving approx.60. Succeeded in drying all the stores before the afternoon rain set in again.
- " Sun.2nd. This morning discovered that 30 more carriers had deserted leaving 30. From those remaining it appears that the majority of the deserters were too afraid that the patrol was going through MIANMIN country. The patrol departed at 7 a.m., the writer travelling with the first relay of stores and leaving Mr.Thomas with one constable to look after the balance of stores until the carriers returned.(From hereon for about three weeks Mr.Thomas and I carried as much as we could. Usually our own kit bags in addition to the pack and haversack already mentioned. The police also carried what they could in addition to their equipment.) It was decided to travel to UARTEGIN where it was hoped that new carriers could be obtained to replace the deserters. After about two hours walk it was decided to make camp and return the carrier line for the balance of stores.The writer, one constable and three ~~xxxxx~~ carriers cleared the forest sufficiently for the erection of houses while the rest of the party relayed the balance of stores. At approx.3.30 p.m. Mr.Thomas arrived at the rear of the last relay and then heavy rain began to fall again.
- " Mon.3rd. The party was roused at 4 a.m. and food prepared. At 6.30a.m. the patrol continued on the track using the same system of relaying stores as yesterday. The track which yesterday had been wending its way up a mountain range now began to go up quite steeply and after approx.one hour forty five minutes walk camp was made on a high section of the range. The same procedure was adopted as yesterday and the carrier line returned for the balance of stores. Rain fell during the afternoon and all through the night.
- " Tues.4th. Camp was struck at approx.6.0.a.m. and the patrol then made a long descent,climbed to the highest point on the range and then descended to a native garden where camp was made. Stores were again relayed and Mr.Thomas arrived with the last relay at approx.3.30p.m. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon and evening.
- " Wed. 5th. Departed at approx. 6.0a.m. The track now follows a ridge continually. Camp was again made in thick rain forest and stores relayed as before.Heavy rain fell during the evening.
- " Thurs6th. Patrol departed on last stage of journey to UARTEGIN and arrived with all stores relayed up at approx. 3.0.p.m. Camp was made on top of the ridge, the two hamlets of UARTEGIN village being about 800 ft. below on narrow spurs from the main ridge. The people brought food during the afternoon which was the first relief for the rations the patrol carried since departure from the station. More rain fell during the night.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

13

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT - No.1 194960 Cont.

S H E E T 4

1949

- Oct. Fri. 7th. Patrol at Uartegin. Decided to give carriers good rest here while native foods available as the last six days have been hard for all concerned. All stores and gear dried out in sun. The village headman of Uartegin assures us that he can supply carriers and in addition, messages sent this day to the people of ALIPTAMUN calling for more carriers. Rain during night.
- " Sat. 8th. At Uartegin. Descended side of range and with Mr. Thomas visited the village of range and with Mr. Thomas visited the village of UARTEGIN. It is a ~~village~~ small village and in the centre is a house built on stilts about twenty feet in the air. The house is used as a fort in time of raids, the women and children are taken in and the men shoot their arrows through holes in the walls. This is necessitated wholly by fear of the Mianmin people who raided the village approx. one year ago. Food was brought to the camp during the day. No rain today.
- " Sun. 9th. Patrol remained at Uartegin. The writer travelled about two to three miles along the ridge during the morning in order to find an open view from which compass bearings could be taken but the whole valley was under cloud and the trip was made again during the afternoon and some bearings were checked. About two and half miles along this ridge is another fighting house similar to the one in the village and this one is often used as a lookout. Native foods were brought to the camp during the day. Village headman was told that the patrol was due to leave the following morning. No rain today.
- " Mon. 10th. This morning 30 more carriers reported to the camp. The patrol departed heading for the junction of the Sepik and Donner rivers and with the assistance of a few people who volunteered for carrying over a short distance the whole of the cargo was carried forward in one trip. The track continued to follow the ridge which in most parts was only a few feet wide. Camp was made at approx. 1:30 p.m. on a small flat on the ridge and rain fell heavily shortly afterwards.
- " Tues. 11th. The party arose at 4 a.m. and it was found that 14 of the new carriers had deserted and also 10 of the original party who were from Urapmin. The remaining carriers said that the Urapmin people deserted because they were getting too far away from home. A messenger was then sent to ATRALMIN in order to obtain carriers from there and the patrol waited the day hoping that some people may turn up. No one arrived. Rain fell during the afternoon and evening.
- " Wed. 12th. The patrol departed on the way early, the track continuing along the same ridge which is now about two to three feet wide in many places. Ten men from ATRALMIN joined us along the road and volunteered as carriers. Camp was pitched on a slightly wider spot on the ridge and the original system again used for the relay of stores which was now necessary owing to the desertions of yesterday.
- " Thurs. 13th. The writer and the first relay of stores departed at 7:15 a.m. and at 3:00 p.m. all stores had been ferried to the junction of the Sepik and Donner Rivers. Both rivers were in flood but a rope was success-

TERRITORY OF PAFUA-NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT - Nol.1949-50 Cont.

S H E E T     5

1949

- Oct. Thurs.13th. -fully fastened to the trunk of a tree on the opposite side ready for the construction of a bridge the next day. Camp was made and very heavy rain fell during the night. Reg.No6630 Const.Samoigira became very ill during the day and was treated for malaria.
- " Fri. 14th. The river this morning (Donner Rv) was in flood and even with the rope already attached to the opposite side police had difficulty in crossing. However, by 3.0 p.m. a bridge had been built but was soon swept away by flooding from very heavy rains which fell during the afternoon. Const. Samoigira still very ill.
- " Sat.15th. This morning discovered that the ten ALBALMIN men had left us and also some from Uartegin.It seems that they are too afraid of the Mianmin people. Another bridge was built today, being completed at about 5 p.m. The weather seems good and it is hoped that no rain falls during the night. MIAMKALING, who is the headman of UARTEGIN says that some more people from his village may arrive for carrying. Const,Samoigira shows a little improvement.
- " Sun.16 th. At Daybreak police reported that further heavy floods had again swept the bridge away. After considering the position which included the grave possibility that perhaps the whole line of carriers may desert once we crossed to MIANMIN territory it was decided to retrace our steps and endeavour to bridge the Sepik Rv. at a place known to MIAMKALING and from there travel through ATRBALMIN country in a northerly direction and leave the MIANMIN visit until a later date. The patrol departed and made camp at the previous stopping place.Stores were ferried as previously.
- " Mon.17th. From our guide, MIAMKALING, we learned that there is no possibility of descending to the Sepik Rv. this side of our previous camping place and so once again the patrol retraced its steps and camped in the previous site to this one. Since the patrol departed UARTEGIN the party has been fed on rations carried which were mainly for use in uninhabited country through which we should now be passing had there been no difficulty in regard to carriers etc. To think we had taken so long in order to come such a short distance was very disappointing.
- " Tues. 18th. Before the patrol departed it was decided to return Const.Samoigira to the station because he complained of dizziness and certainly looked unwell and it was not thought that he would finish the journey without further illness. It was ~~not~~ decided to take a short cut down from the ridge to the Sepik Rv. in order to save time and this proved very difficult and wearying. The patrol descended roughly two to three thousand feet and for the most part the grade was very steep; in fact it amounted to climbing down not walking down. The trip was very hard on the carriers and no further relays could be ~~not~~ made and so camp was made on the side of the river.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No. 1. 194950 Cont.

S H E E T 6

1949

- Oct. Wed. 19th. At 6.0a.m. the carriers and police returned for the balance of stores. The Sepik Rv. here is very rapid and the natives bridge it here when the flow subsides by placing timbers across large boulders. However at this particular time floods prevail and the only boulder above water level is ~~and~~ a huge one in the center of the river. The other boulders are not even discernible under the roaring flood waters. The carriers returned during the afternoon and later some timber was cut in readiness for bridging to-morrow.
- " Thur. 20th. An attempt was made to build a bridge by lowering a long timber from the bank to the boulder mid-stream but the span at this point was too great. The water has subsided to-day and if attempts are unsuccessful to-morrow we may be fortunate enough to see the water subside to a level sufficiently low to use the intermediate boulders at present under water.
- " Fri. 21st. This morning Mr. Thomas journeyed to a point about two hours distant in an endeavour to find a more suitable bridge site should attempts at this <sup>one</sup> fail. However there were none. A further attempt was made here today, this time on to another boulder which was a little closer to our side of the river but had the disadvantage of being a little further from the opposite side. The largest and longest timber that the entire party could handle was cut, the base anchored into a rock crevice and then strong ropes attached to the top of the timber, passed through the fork of a stout tree on the waters edge and with the whole party pulling on the ropes the top of the timber was hoisted into the air, swung out over the water by means of guide ropes until it was what appeared to be above the boulder and then lowered down. The top of the timber was about two feet short of the span and while orders were given to hold the timber suspended in mid air so that adjustments could be made one of the lawyer cane ropes snapped, the jolt of which caused the other five or six ropes to break in turn and then all that was holding the timber for about ten seconds was the length of sisal rope carried by the patrol which in turn ~~it~~ also broke under the terrific strain. The preparation for that operation had taken all morning and so the disappointment can be imagined. The timber was snatched by the rapid waters, the base wrenched from its anchorage and in a matter of seconds swept downstream.
- " Sat. 22nd. As the water showed signs of subsiding it was decided to wait the day here hoping to see the other intermediate boulders used by the natives and if it did not subside sufficiently not to waste further time but go further upstream again to MISIMMIN where it is known for a fact that a lawyer-cane vine bridge is practicable although not now in existence. Reg. No. 6079 PA Const. Yendebari was sent to the station this day in order to bring a few stores which had been left behind. These were to help replenish stocks consumed by waiting caused by delays as already outlined. Also he is to endeavour to obtain more carriers because the patrol will never cover much ground while carriers have to return for the balance of stores. At the end of the day the water level had dropped considerably but in no way could the intermediate boulders be yet used.
- " Sun. 23rd. At 7.0a.m. the patrol departed for MISIMMIN and arrived at approx. 2p.m. Camp was built and heavy rain again fell during late afternoon and evening. The MISIMMIN

TERRITORY OF PAFUA-NEW GUINEA.

TELEPOLMIN PATROL REPORT Nal. 1949-50 CONT.

S H E E T 7

1949

- Oct. Sun. 23rd. people brought some native foods during the afternoon.
- " Mon. 24th. This morning the police and carriers returned to the last camp site for the balance of stores. A messenger was sent to URAPMIN to ask the people there to gather on their side of the river in order to assist us to build the lawyer cane bridge. A small quantity of food was brought by the Misimin people. There are not many people here and their new crops are not yet mature.
- " Tues. 25th. Patrol departed for Sepik Rv., camp made near bridge site and carriers returned for balance of stores. The old bridge is broken completely.
- " Wed. 26th. Today carriers were employed gathering strong lawyer cane for the bridge. A few Misimin people brought food to the camp. Four URAPMIN men appeared on the opposite bank and we signalled to them our intentions in regard to the bridge. It was impossible to speak to them because of the noise made by the turbulent water.
- " Thurs. 27th. Carriers employed today preparing timber and more lawyer cane for bridge. No sign of Const. Yendabari or the messenger to Urapmin as yet.
- " Fri. 28th. Const. Yendabari returned today with the required stores and twenty eight carriers. With this number we should be able to lift all stores at once and make good progress. The messenger from Urapmin returned to say that all Urapmin people are away from their hamlets, hunting and gardening and that he could not locate the Headman, TANSORGLIM. As the river today was considerably lower three police decided that with the aid of poles for bouyancy they could swim across. A place was selected about a mile upstream where the river was much wider and was swum without difficulty. They then thought it safe to cross closer to the bridge site so that the rope could be secured for the passage of others to help build the bridge from that side. Two police started off here and one, Reg. No. 3729 L/Cpl. SAUWENI accidentally lost his pole and was downstream for about fifty yards before he could get out and was badly bruised by rocks. The other man Reg. No. 5451 Const. LANI saw what happened and returned to shore without difficulty. The volume of water was very deceiving because it looked safe. By questioning Misimin people it was learned that at about four hours walk upstream again was a crossing where the river flowed under rock cliffs which almost met at the top but that the ascent on the other side was mainly by means of clinging to protruding tree roots and could not be negotiated by men carrying loads. It was then decided to send a small party via this crossing.
- " Sat. 29th. At 7 a.m. Consts. Yendabari and Lani together with eight carriers departed upstream to cross at the place mentioned by the Misimin people. At about 3.30 p.m. they had crossed and were on the opposite bank. After difficulty a rope was put over to them and food transferred by this method. L/Cpl. SAUWENI had his bruises treated having received a hard knock on the knee.
- " Sun. 30th. Commenced building bridge and good progress made. At present rate it should be completed early tomorrow.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT Nal. 1949-50 CONT.

S H E E T 7

1949

- Oct. Sun. 23rd. people brought some native foods during the afternoon.
- " Mon. 24th. This morning the police and carriers returned to the last camp site for the balance of stores. A messenger was sent to URAPMIN to ask the people there to gather on their side of the river in order to assist us to build the lawyer cane bridge. A small quantity of food was brought by the Misinmin people. There are not many people here and their new crops are not yet mature.
- " Tues. 25th. Patrol departed for Sepik Rv., camp made near bridge site and carriers returned for balance of stores. The old bridge is broken completely.
- " Wed. 26th. Today carriers were employed gathering strong lawyer cane for the bridge. A few Misinmin people brought food to the camp. Four URAPMIN men appeared on the opposite bank and we signalled to them our intentions in regard to the bridge. It was impossible to speak to them because of the noise made by the turbulent water.
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- " Sun. 30th. Commenced building bridge and good progress made. At present rate it should be completed early tomorrow.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

9

TELEFOLKIN PATROL REPORT No1 1949-50 Cont.

SHEET 8

- 1949  
 Oct. Sun. 30th. At about midday some native women from Misinmin arrived and told us that there was trouble at Kialikmin. It was said that people from Feramin were visiting Aliptamun and that a Feramin man had been killed and taken to Kialikmin and eaten. Mr. Thomas immediately departed with two constables and an interpreter to investigate the matter.
- " Mon. 31st. Work was resumed on the bridge and it was completed by the afternoon. During the night L/Cpl. Sauweni complained of acute pains in the lower stomach and so it was considered best to send him to the station while Mr. Thomas was there and a doctor could be contacted by means of the tele-radio. Heavy rain during the night.
- Nov. Tues. 1st. A stretcher was built and L/Cpl. Sauweni carried to the station. The patrol remained the day as it was no use proceeding too far ahead until Mr. Thomas caught up again, particularly if anything serious had happened at Kialikmin.
- " Wed. 2nd. The patrol crossed the river and proceeded through URAPMIN country. No people were seen during the day until camp had been made and then about a dozen people brought food. The area traversed to-day was mainly old gardens and newly planted gardens. Late evening two police went to hunt wild pigs and ~~xxxx~~ cassowary but saw none. Tracks were plentiful.
- " Thurs. 3th. Patrol departed at about 7.30 a.m. and followed a track in a westerly direction. We crossed over from Urapmin country to Atbalmin country and made camp early so as not to be too far ahead of Mr. Thomas. About a dozen people brought food. Atbalmin is a small group, individual gardens and houses widely scattered is the mode of living. There would probably be no more than about one hundred and fifty people in the whole area.
- " Fri. 4th. Patrol departed at approx. 8.0 a.m. and having obtained a guide here we followed a creek for about four hours and made camp on the side of the creek. A few Atbalmin came to visit us here.
- " Sat. 5th. The patrol obtained two young lads here to act as guides for the next portion of the journey and once again followed the creek until finally the track left the creek and we climbed out of it. The climb was steep and there would be no chance of saving anyone who should fall down. After climbing approx. 1000 feet the patrol rested on a flat and then continued to climb more slowly until camp was made at approx. 3.0 p.m. At 5.0 p.m. the writer looked back from a clearing and could see smoke beginning to rise from the the last camp site. After a few minutes it grew in intensity and it was guessed that Mr. Thomas had just arrived.
- " Sun. 6th. It was decided to await Mr. Thomas before proceeding further. He arrived with the two constables and Sgt. Tokururu who was to replace L/Cpl. Sauweni. Trustworthy and reliable police were on the station and as the rumours of the Feramin-Aliptamun trouble was unfounded the sergeant's experience could be best used here. It was decided to remain the day as Mr. Thomas and his party had been travelling hard to catch the patrol. An aircraft had arrived at the station bringing the doctor to examine L/Cpl. Sauweni on Friday and after

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.  
TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No1 1949-50 Cont.

8

S H E E T      9

1949

Nov. Sun. 6th. it departed Mr. Thomas and party left the station and were eight on the road, the next day fourteen hours and this morning four hours all of which were at a fast rate.

" Mon. 7th. The patrol departed at 6a.m. and from here we thought that if we could link up with some people whose population was sufficient to feed the party we would start to get somewhere because by this time our stores were much lower than before and with the extra volunteers we could carry all stores forward at once without relays. From here on no one would accompany us as guides and as the country was strange to all the Telefolmin people who are our carriers we commenced making our own tracks. We found a well defined track running in a north-westerly direction and followed it until after a long climb it passed through a gap in the range. We went through the gap, descended the range and then followed a creek in a northerly direction. At about 2.30p.m. rain threatened and camp was made. Our carriers while roaming far for suitable leaves to thaten their housewere apparently heard by some natives and late afternoon we were surprised to be visited by about fifteen men bringing food. They had never seen Europeans before but were part of the ATRBALMIN group and had heard of us through their people who live on the south-eastern side of the range. These people insisted on us staying with them for a day and so as they said they had an abundance of food it was decided to spend the next day there hoping to purchase sufficient food in order to carry some with us to supplement our rice stocks.

" Tues. 8th. This morning the patrol moved down to the area inhabited by these ATRBALMIN people which was about one and a half hours walk away. In all there would be about fifty people living here and consequently food bought was sufficient only for our stay. However we had no need to use our stocks and so nothing was lost in that way. It will be noted on the Aeronautical sheet B7 that south of the THREE PINNACLES there are several bridges marked over the Sepik Rv. From questioning of these people it seemed a safe assumption that there are people in that area but no one has seen them but these people did say that they had heard of them through their ~~ix~~ forefathers. However when we mentioned our intention of travelling in the westerly direction we were immediately faced with the threat of desertion by our entire carrier line. It appears that the spirits of the dead ancestors of the ATRBALMIN people are said to dwell in the forested mountains and that they make fires at night. The carriers who had heard of the story were quite upset that we should want to go over there and so rather than have them all leave, another track was tactfully chosen which went in a northerly direction and so it was hoped to bypass the area of which they were all afraid.

" Wed. 9th. The patrol departed at approx. 7a.m., the people showed us the road but declined to accompany us for fear of meeting the Miamin people who may be hunting some miles away. The road was very difficult going up steeply and down steeply every half mile or so. At one place it went over a rocky face and here one had to cling to protruding roots and should one fall the chances of being found alive would be very small. At about 1.0p.m. we lost the track and from here on for the rest of the patrol we cut our own tracks as we went. Finally after nine and a half hours of hard walking we found a route down to the Degiem creek and made camp



TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.194950 Cont.

SHEET 10

1949

- Nov. 10th. The patrol departed at 7.0a.m. and after building a bridge over the Degiam creek (which is narrow but swift and deep) we commenced to climb the range on the opposite side. After wending our way we struck a spur and followed that until we made camp in the afternoon which was at the highest point we could expect to find water. It was a trying day, one constant steep climb.
- " 11th. Patrol departed at approx. 6.30a.m. and continued to climb, following the spur all the time. Towards midday we climbed up the last portion which was very steep and as no alternative route could be found we were forced to walk around a small ledge about a foot wide with hundreds of feet sheer drop below. To say the least, spots like this of which we were to see more were frightening. On reaching the summit we commenced to cut down sufficient trees in order to view what lay ahead and also to note our position in relation to known points to the south. From here we could see the HINDENBURG RANGE and DAF RANGE in Papua. To the north we could see little and as rain threatened we descended the range to the north and made camp when we found water. Our food at this stage is getting low.
- " Sat. 12th. The patrol departed at approx. 7.15 a.m. and descended the range making our track as we went. This morning Sgt. Tokururu sighted a wild pig sleeping under leaves and shot it. That is the first we have seen of game during the whole trip. Police have been sent out every evening to hunt in order to supplement our food, many tracks have been seen but attempts at hunting down to ground have failed. Our progress today was slow because we ran into an area of thick undergrowth and had to wait until a track could be cut through. We eventually found a small flat area where camp was made.
- " Sun. 13th. Patrol departed approx. 7.0 A.M. and continued to descend the range. A spur was found and we followed this to a point where a good view could be obtained across to the three pinnacles. The outline of the trees could be seen but nowhere was there any sign of habitation, or even old gardens. As our food was now low it looked as if we would soon be forced to return. However we decided to go down further and see what else could be viewed. We climbed down until at last the ground dropped away so steeply that progress was very slow and halts continually made in order to cut the thick growth. Sgt. Tokururu and Interpreters Sune and Tegoli went ahead to survey a track down, after half an hour they returned to say that the whole mountain side dropped sharply into the next river, and as it was a stone face it would be too dangerous for men walking without cargo. At this point it became obvious that we would have to return because with the days wasted in returning to some point from where a suitable route could be discovered our rations would be finished before reaching any new people. The patrol climbed back until a suitable place was found to make camp. Heavy rain fell while we were clearing the area and lasted for some hours. That evening we took stock and found food was sufficient for return and so we decided to return via TIFALMIN and URAPALIN which were due for a visit.
- " Mon 14th. The patrol departed at 7.30am. and commenced the long climb back to the top of the range and camp was made at approx. 3pm. some distance from the top, quite some time having been wasted searching for water. It has been bitterly cold on top of all these mountains and spurs.
- " Tues 15th. Patrol departed at approx. 8 a.m. and reaching the summit we followed the range along in a South Westerly direction for about one hour and made camp at approx. 1 a.m. as heavy rain threatened. Later torrential rain fell.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 11949-50 Cont.

SHEET 11

1949

- Wed.. 16th. Patrol departed approx. 7.30 a.m. and continued cutting a track along the top of the range which was studded with species of pandanus as well as timber. Each side of the range dropped sharply and land slides had taken place in many parts. Little ground was covered and camp was made at approx. 1 p.m. again owing to rain.
- Thurs 17th. The patrol departed at approx. 7.30 a.m. and after continuing along the range for approx. three and a half hours came to a place which allowed us to descend and make for the camp site we had used while staying with the ATBALMIN people. From time to time the party halted and police went ahead looking for suitable places to continue the descent. In this way we eventually reached the DEGLIAM creek again, after having been more or less imprisoned on the top of the range by its precipitous sides. We climbed out of the DEGLIAM creek and re-occupied our former camp site at approx. 5 p.m.
- Frid. 18th. Patrol rested here today.
- Sat. 19th. Rain fell from the early hours of the morning until approx. 12.30 p.m. Patrol obliged to remain.
- Sun. 20th. Patrol departed at approx. 7.0 a.m. for TIFALMIN having obtained guides from the ATBALMIN people, who are friendly with the TIFALMINS. The track lay to the south and after approx five and a half hours steep climb we stopped on the top of another range which must have been about 8,000ft. high and like all others was damp, cold, eerie moss forest. Black clouds were overhead and the patrol had not descended very far before heavy rain set in and continued for the rest of the afternoon. The descent was steep and dangerous and there was no place where camp could be possibly made, hence the party continued on, soaking wet and icy cold until at about 3.30 p.m. we arrived at a suitable spot for a camp. We were also at the foot of the range.
- Mon. 21st. The patrol departed at approx. 7.0 a.m. and for about three hours followed the SAGAN creek. After leaving the creek the track improved somewhat and the party arrived at TIFALMIN at approx. 2 p.m.
- Tues. 22nd. The patrol remained Tifalmin cementing friendly relations previously established. It was intended that the patrol should remain with these people for two or three days but they had little food at this time and our own stores are almost finished. Some food was brought during the afternoon, and a singeing was held at night.
- Wed. 23rd. Patrol departed TIFALMIN at approx. 7.0a.m. and set out for URAPMIN. Mr Thomas became very ill during the night and took to the track in a weak state. He continually vomited along the road and appears to be suffering from malaria and severe stomach upset. At mid-day the party sheltered from rain under trees and after continuing for approx. three and a half hours camp was made at about 4 p.m. because of heavy approaching rain. We were approx two hours from URAPMIN. The road today, although only a native track seemed like a highway after the road we have been travelling over.
- Thurs. 24th. Patrol departed for URAPMIN at approx 7.30a.m. and arrived at URAPMIN at 9.30a.m. Day spent with the people. Food brought during the morning and heavy rain fell during the afternoon. Mr. Thomas much improved today.

(5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW-GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO.1 1949-50. Cont.

S H E E T 1E.

1949.  
Frid. 25th. Remained at URAPMIN talking to the people. Very heavy rain fell again during the afternoon.
- Sat. 26th. Patrol departed URAPMIN at 6.35 a.m. and following a good track arrived at the station at approx 1.30 p.m. The writer having contracted an infection around the knee cap had to be carried over the last two and a half hours owing to the great pain. All was in order at the station when the patrol returned.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The only people with whom the patrol had contact with as a village or group were the people of UARTEGIN village and the groups of ATBALMIN, TIFALMIN and URAPMIN.

The people of each mentioned group greeted the patrol ~~in~~ in a very friendly manner. The Tifalmin people on sighting the patrol ran away, explaining later that at first they thought the long line was the Urapmin people coming to fight. However they soon came back and visited us. They are still rather timid but that will soon pass, it was noted that quite a bit of it passed with the second day we spent there. They mingled well with the carriers who until the establishment of the Government station were ~~the~~ hereditary enemies.

The writer gave all encouragement to the Headman and some of his people to visit the station and accompany us on our return but they declined and on our departure the Headman said that when we make our next visit he would send some of his men with us and pay a visit himself later.

The people of UARTEGIN are constantly on the lookout for raids from MIANMIN people and it was a pity that a visit there was not possible. A special patrol should be made there with reliable carriers. A small number for a short patrol there could be obtained and if the writer was not due to proceed on leave such a patrol would be carried <sup>soon</sup> after Xmas. As the native situation in all areas contacted is satisfactory we can afford now to extend our boundaries out to Mianmin. It is approx. five to six days walk.

The Urapmin people have no timidity now and provided that contact is maintained there should be no more fighting between them and the Tifalmin people.

The ATBALMIN people are a small group living in scattered houses situated in their gardens. They are very friendly, rather timid and have in the past been prey to the raiding Mianmins.

Close contact was made with all the above-mentioned people, they were given little talks and it is hoped that they are gaining an increasing appreciation of the Administration.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple diet of all people contacted is taro except for the small group of Atbalmin people living along the DECIAM creek whose staple diet is sweet potato. In all the food purchased there, there were about six pieces of taro. In all the other groups, like Telefolmin, one sees about a dozen pieces of sweet potato to every twenty net bags of taro. In other respects the native foods are the <sup>same</sup> throughout all groups, the most common crops being bananas, pumpkins (intro

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.1 1949-50 Cont.

SHEET 15.

duced during the Air Strip Construction Party visit to Telefolmin during the war and these have now spread far and wide) sugar cane, native cabbage, cucumbers, a few winged beans, wild ginger, a little corn and pit.

A Large variety of corn has been given to the people from the station also peanuts, tomato etc. and seed is being saved for replanting.

Native livestock consists wholly of pigs. These are not over plentiful and one of the factors governing this, I think, is a custom which results in the killing off of each sow after the first litter being born.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Attention was given to sores and abrasions at each group but no illnesses giving rise to concern were noted.

TRACKS.

The track from the station to ORFEKAMUN was fair. Very boggy for long stretches but compared with most tracks in this country it would be classified as fair. From there to the junction of the Sepik and Donner Rivers the track is fair in parts and in the others hard, owing to steep climbs etc. not to mention the numerous places where huge slippery logs serve to bridge deep gullies. These are difficult to negotiate in boots. In many parts as one nears the junction of the rivers the track (which follows the ridge almost all the way) is, in many parts only one to two feet in width. The whole track for the rest of the journey except for the section from TIFALMIN to the station and while we were following some creeks was most trying. There were in all five places which were really frightening and if the greatest caution had not been taken some of our party would surely have been killed in falls. In addition to those places there were numerous where falls would have caused injury to limbs etc.

TOPOGRAPHY.

After departure from the station the patrol moved over grass flats which are usually boggy and are barren as far as native agriculture is concerned. The soil being hard white clay. From Orfekamun to Uartegin it is a constant climb up and down at an average height of about 6,000 ft. and the mountain range is all rain forest. It continues so to the Sepik-Donner Rv. junction. A small section is stony but most time the track is over forest leafage which with the huge quantities of fallen leaves etc. is as springy as a sponge. Indeed in some patches we actually walked on top of tree roots which were bridging deep holes between large rocks and the roots had been covered over with a thick layer of leaf mould and here it was necessary to test each foot hold in order not to put a foot through gaps between roots and thereby twist an ankle etc. In many parts the patrol moved through moss forest. Cold, damp and quiet; there were no birds, no sign of wild pigs having moved through and no sign of cassowary, just moss covered timber. That was mainly from the 11th Nov. to the 17th Nov.

In all it can be said that the whole countryside outside of the Telefolmin valley is very rugged. The ATBALMIN, TIFALMIN and URAFALMIN land is limestone and the mountains to the east of the Sepik Rv. appear to be largely of stone closely allied to slate and in some parts are slate.

(3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.  
TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.1.1949-50 Cont.

S H E E T 14.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Among the people visited it is the custom for young men to allow their hair to grow to a great length. While it is being grown it is bundled on top of the head and held in place under a small net. Sometimes birds feathers are stuck in the top of this again as decoration. After reaching about a foot in length the hair is separated into thin strands, and each strand is then bound around with very narrow strips of string obtained by removing the stringy centre portion of the pandanus. From there it is again bound strongly on to two long pieces of fine cane about three feet in length (some shorter) giving the impression of a long tail hanging down the back. Should there be two dozen of the original bound strands, one dozen would be collectively bound to one tail and a dozen to the other tail. When the hair is ready for the "plaiting" all the young men due to take part in the ceremony are taken into the "house man" and the plaiting is commenced. In all they are kept in the house for thirteen days the first six of which are spent having the hair plaited and during this time they are not allowed to drink water under any circumstances. Should they drink water some accident will surely befall them at some future date. On the seventh day they are allowed to eat sugar cane. However they are not denied food during this first six days and after the seventh they may eat food and sugar cane for the next seven days. They are then taken into the bush and surrounded by the village men so that they cannot run away and are then subjected to great pain by being beaten with a powerful stinging nettle of the family urticaceae. (Pidgin-sarat). When this has been completed they are rubbed with pig fat and then heavily painted and taken back to the village. A feast is held and the next day they are allowed to continue their normal daily life.

However this is not an initiation ceremony although I think it may be part of it together with many other things.

At an early age, about six years to eight years, the left earlobe is pierced. Later, a carved piece of bamboo about six inches long and three quarters of an inch in diameter is inserted in the hole as decoration.

As the pubic hairs grow thickly the penis gourd is worn but no ceremony is held with this event as might be expected. At a later date again holes are pierced in the nose and into these are inserted the quills of cassowary feathers as decoration also.

In patrol report No.1 of 1948-49 the writer described a ceremony which appears to be the basis of the spiritual factor in this community. In that it was stated that the fore-arm and shoulder blade bones of deceased outstanding warriors were carried into battle and the skull left behind. It is now established that the reason for leaving it behind is merely because the skull makes the net bag too bulky for the wearer during fight.

General.

In general the patrol was a failure. It is regretted that this has to be admitted but without supply we were unable to continue. As stated in the diary, from the point reached where the Three Pinnacles could be so easily seen there was no sign of life whatever. If it had been possible to have supplies dropped at this critical time we would have continued and reached our goal. Much local knowledge was gained of course, for instance from the Tifalmin people we learned that there are people to the south-west of them and also a long way to the west.

The writer would like the opportunity to thoroughly explore the country to the Dutch border and the highland country to the north-west but supply would have to be assured in order



TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.1.1949-50 Cont.

S H E E T 15.

for the patrol to be a success; there are so many large areas of uninhabited forest. From about Friday 4th. of October Mr. Thomas and I rationed ourselves to two meals per day and because we had cut weight down as much as possible and were not receiving much in native fresh foods we were soon out of tinned vegetables and soup etc. and often our meals consisted of tinned meats or stew and some rice. Consequently condition tended to drop.

By the same token that coastal carriers have always been used for long distance expeditions into new country before, and Chimbu-Hagen people used for carrying during the Hagen-Sepik patrol (at that time they had about four to five years contact with the Administration) it is thought that for any future patrols of this nature foreign natives should be used because these people with their short period of contact are still too full of intertribal fear and suspicion to move readily out of their own area.

Such natives imported for such work should be Central Highland people rather than coastal people.

*D. Clifton Bassett*  
.....  
D. Clifton-Bassett,  
Actg. Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.1949-50 Appendix "A"

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO NORTH  
WESTERN AREA OF TELEFOLMIN. DURATION 57 DAYS...

Reg.No.3866 Sgt.TOKURURU

This N.C.O.was with the patrol for the latter 20 days. Exercises good control over his squad, nothing is too much trouble and generally did a good job.

Reg.No.6630 Const.SAMÓIGIRA

This constable was with the patrol for 18 days and was sent back to the station owing to illness. He is a good type, does a good job but is not over strong.

Reg.No.6437 CConst.OOGRI

A good strong young constable, at times a little tired but generally a good man and should improve as he grows older. Did a good job on this patrol.

Reg.No.3926 Const.Jange

A staid constable, inclined to be slow but a good worker. Was always on the job.

Reg.No.6451 Const.LANI

Another good type and with more experience may make a good NCO. Was a sturdy worker on patrol.

Reg.No.6395 Const.LINIEI

A good police <sup>man</sup> and can be trusted. Unfortunately he had to be returned to the station after 31 days because of a very sore foot and had difficulty walking.

Reg.No.6079 PAC Const.YENDABARI

A reliable constable, did a good job on the patrol.

Reg.No.3729 ~~Const~~ L/cpl.SAUWENI

A good solid N.C.O. did a very good job but had to be returned to the station with Const.LINIEI through injuries received while crossing the Sepik river.

The police detachment accompanying the patrol did a good job all round. No one ever hesitated over anything that had to be done.

*D. Clifton-Bassett*  
.....  
D.Clifton-Bassett,  
Actg.Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAFUA-NEW GUINEA.

17

Telefolmin,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

14th. December 1949

District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT <sup>wk6</sup> Vol. 1949-50

The a/m report is forwarded.

The reason why I have departed from the rule that the diary section shall be brief is that in a patrol of this type it was felt that daily description would be required in order to give a more complete picture of the activities of the patrol.

*D. Clifton Bassett*  
.....  
D. Clifton-Bassett,  
Actg. Assistant District Officer.

30/11/58 ✓ 19

WK. P.R. 6 of 49/50.

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

24th January 1950.

The Director,  
District Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT WK 6 of 1949/50 - TELEFOMIN  
AREA.

Forwarded herewith is report by Mr. Acting A.D.O. Clifton-Bassett into the area north-west of Telefomin.

The Patrol was in the nature of an exploratory one, being the commencement of an effort to establish, if a practical route existed between Telefomin and Abau on the Green River, and also to ascertain if there are any population in the north-western area between the Mianmin people and the Sepik River. The country traversed was of a particularly wild nature and, as you will perceive, in addition to difficulty in obtaining carriers, travel was exceedingly hard. The nature of the country was established and also the fact that there are no population on the southern bank of the Sepik, north of the Atbalmin group. It also revealed that there is no practical route along the Sepik on the northern bank. It is quite clear that some other direction would have to be taken if, at a future date, patrols from Abau towards Telefomin indicate that there is any degree of population between these two stations on the Abau side.

The area between Donner and the Sepik Rivers is obviously a single patrolling zone that could be dealt with in one patrol, and any egress from that area in the north would probably be from Terapdavip. The southern bank of the Sepik, as far as Atbalmin and south-west of Tifalmin appear to be another suitable zone, and I think should be two areas that consolidation could now begin in, and I shall instruct the Officer on the Station accordingly. I think one of his first tasks should be the establishment of proper paths, connecting all the parties to a patrol route. This undertaking invariably is a valuable means of consolidation and contact in addition to the obvious advantages that are derived later. I am of the opinion that consolidation should now generally commence around the Station and once or twice a year perhaps exploratory patrols extend beyond boundaries of the areas being consolidated.

There is no doubt that the Mianmin people should be visited and a few weeks spent amongst them. They seem to be the terror of the countryside in this region. I think they should be visited at an early date to reduce the likelihood of future raids on the near areas in which consolidating work is being done. In all areas in New Guinea a constant complaint from the tribes coming under influence and control is that they have obeyed the injunctions of the Government not to kill or to engage in fighting, but the people outside their boundaries continue to attack them. For patrols outside the country in the vicinity of the Station Mr. Clifton-Bassett's points in his last paragraph under the heading "General" are well taken. I discussed this previously with him and it is apparent that a special carrier line should be engaged for patrols that go beyond the two areas mentioned above. But, in my opinion, the administrative

24th January 1950. (18)

development of the country is not of immediate importance and it cannot be done with any degree of success with our present facilities to maintain a permanent line of labourers or carriers, and Telefomin Station would require some better means of supply than we have at present. Frequently, aeroplanes go into that area every day for a week before they finally find an opening and deliver their load and every attempt they make costs us money at charter rates. I think that the area around the Station should be concentrated on and, as they gain more confidence in our Administration and personnel carriers would no doubt become available in a year or so. In the best time of the year, if any, I would not mind sending in a line of forty carriers to make a special patrol of an exploratory nature, but the next patrol of this nature I would like to see commence from the Green River zone, to work towards Telefomin and ascertain what population exists out of that point.

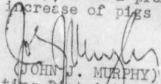
One new group were contacted in the Athalmin country and received the patrol in a friendly manner. However, the next visit there should be done with an eye open for possible attack as, in some cases and particularly in the early days in the Chimbu-Hagen area, the first visit of a patrol was received with every mark of honour and pleasure but, before a return of the patrol was made, the ~~native~~ people got to discussing it, pooling their observations, and arrived at the opinion that these strange white people carried tremendous amount of wealth about them, and the police and the white officers appeared to carry no weapons or means to protect themselves from attack and robbery because, being unfamiliar with the rifle, they failed to recognise it as a weapon.

A definite technique in uncontrolled and strange areas has been evolved over the years by the older officers and has proved very successful. It is observed that on sheet 12 of his report the A.D.O. states that some of the Tifalmin people ran away when they saw the patrol coming. If ~~on~~ patrol, field ~~work~~ officers invariably wore some means of identification such as a white shirt the people throughout the area soon come to know that any large body of people with a white shirt amongst them is a Government patrol. Secondly, patrols in these areas are best done by breaking camp round 4.30 in the morning and camping at 12 o'clock. In that way, the afternoon rains are avoided, the people in the area learn of their presence and have time to come to the camp, either to visit or to bring food or to observe.

In the matter of air droppings to a patrol in this country, it would be highly expensive and pretty well impracticable, due to the rough nature of the country and extreme difficulty of locating people on the ground. The expense is not warranted.

An interesting point is the white clay existing in the area, and I shall ask the officer-in-charge to obtain a sample of about 10 lbs. for forwarding and examination. The same also applies to the deposit of slate he mentions in his paragraph under "Topography".

The custom of people in killing off their sows after the first litter no doubt has some religious basis, and I shall ask the officer to endeavour to obtain as much information about them as possible because, obviously, such a practice is going to limit or mitigate against any increase of pigs in the area.

  
(JOHN J. MURPHY)  
Acting District Officer.

DISTRIBUTION: 1 original and 2 copies DDB & NA.  
1 copy to A.D.O. Telefomin  
1 copy for file.



DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
& NATIVE AFFAIRS.

M.180

Patrol Report - No.1 of 1949/50 - Telefomin.

I have seen the report of Mr. Clifton-Bassett in connection with his patrol. I am glad that Mr. Murphy emphasised that the patrol was not a failure. It did, of course, not succeed in doing all that Mr. Clifton-Bassett hoped, but it added information with regard to the area in which he is working and will assist him in obtaining further information concerning his area.

I have noted the opinion expressed either in connection with this report or some other one that Telefomin is a difficult place to maintain and the suggestion that it is too expensive in personnel and expenses to continue. I am afraid that the over-all picture, with which all officers cannot expect to be acquainted, rather indicates that we should maintain the post at Telefomin. If any competent officer states the post should be shifted, then the alternatives should be clearly indicated, together with what is involved in staffing and other considerations. There is no doubt that the Mianmin people should be visited and control obtained there as soon as reasonably possible.

These isolated people, such as those on Mr. Bassett's Station, require to be reminded of the important service they give and that their work is basic and much appreciated.

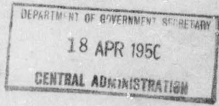
I have noted that Mr. Murphy states that aeroplanes frequently go into the area every day for a week before they finally find an opening and deliver their loads, and that each attempt is costly. Some other part of the report indicates that this is rather an exaggeration and, of course, is not a regular experience.

It would be well if you were to obtain from Mr. Murphy factual information as to the number of attempts to reach Telefomin, giving the dates of charters and of stations which charters got through and which failed.

Administrator's Office.  
April 17, 1950.  
JKM:MK



*J. Murray*  
ADMINISTRATOR.



30-11-103

17th February, 1950.

District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - No. 1 of 1949/50  
TELEFOLMII

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged.

The report is most interesting and instructive and gives a wealth of information.


I notice that Mr. Clifton-Bassett is carrying out the early start procedure which we found to be the best in years gone by.

Building bridges over some of these fast flowing streams is, sometimes, very disappointing. I have seen four carried away before we could get across the river.

Mr. Clifton-Bassett should not be downhearted because no great spectacular results are shown. It is the method of approach, sympathy and tactful handling which will finally produce results which we require.

With regard to carriers. On a long patrol in strange country it is always better to have carriers under a monthly pay system. One is then always sure of being able to move.

The report has been passed to His Honour the Administrator and items concerning other Departments have been forwarded to those concerned. Anthropological notes have been forwarded to A.S.O.P.A. and Sydney University.

  
(M.C.W. Rich)  
ACTING DIRECTOR.

31  
30-11-108

21st April, 1950.

His Honour the Administrator,  
PORT LORESEY.


PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1949/50 - TELEFOMIN

Sir,

I note the comments you have made in the second paragraph of your Memorandum M.180. Because of the airfield, the present site at Telefomin is the only site suitable for a post.

As I am the only officer who has a detailed knowledge of this region, not much importance should be attached to the opinions of District Officers who pay flying visits to Telefomin. Some District Officers in New Guinea do not seem to be in favour of extending Government influence before full consolidation is effected in areas nearer Headquarters, thus we have many areas still labelled "uncontrolled". I am not in agreement with this view.

I will ask the District Officer to supply me with the number of unsuccessful flights to Telefomin during the last year.

  
(I. F. Champion)  
ACTING DIRECTOR.

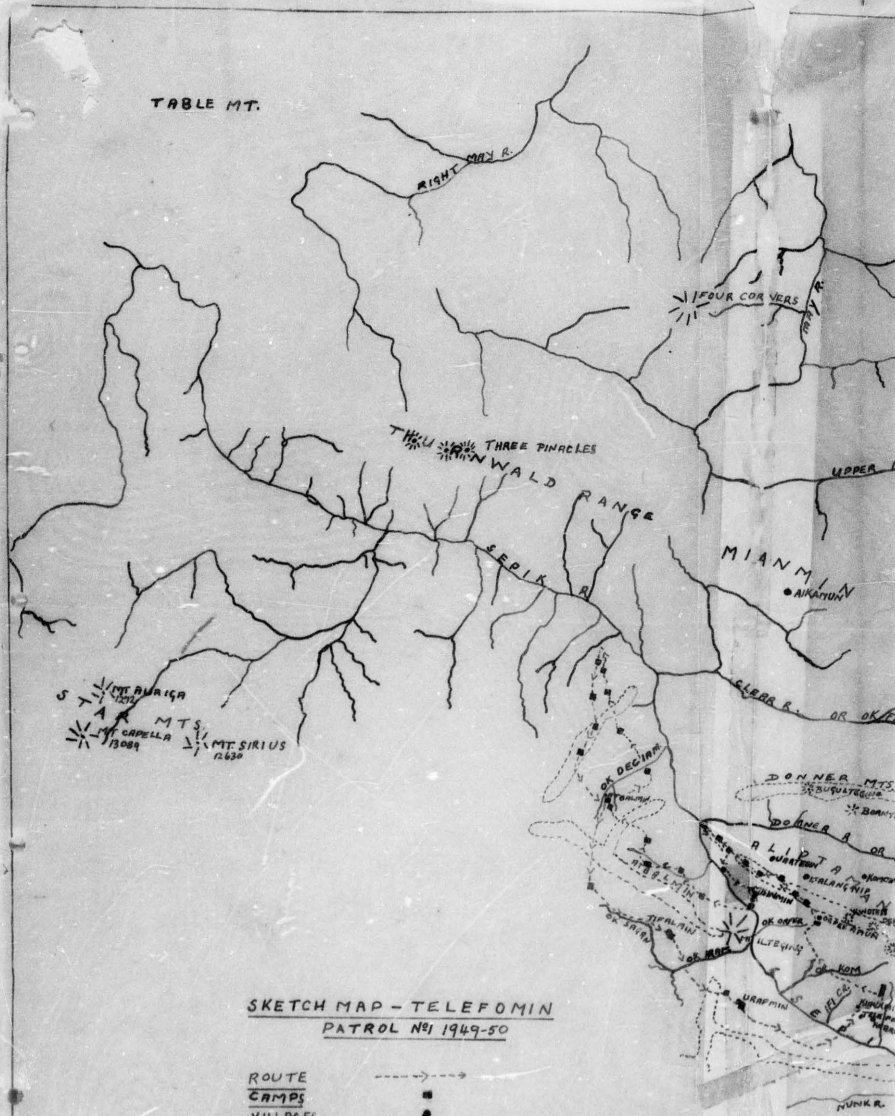


TABLE MT.

RIGHT MAIN R.

FOUR CORNERS

THREE PINNACLES  
WALD RANGE

UPPER M.

SEPIK R.

MIANNI  
• ANANU

CLEAR R. OR OKER

MT. AMERICA  
13089  
MTS.  
MT. CAPELLA  
13089  
MT. SIRIUS  
12630

OK DECIAH  
DONNER MTS.  
DONNER R.  
ALIPTA  
UNK R.

SKETCH MAP - TELEFOMIN  
PATROL No. 1949-50

- ROUTE
- CAMPs
- VILLAGES
- Mountains
- RANGES



BASED ON MAP BY NACH-SEPIK PATROL & 4.75" 1" STAT. SCALE







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 1 of 50/51

Patrol Conducted by H. W. WEST P.O.

Area Patrolled TELEFOMIN TO UPPER MAY RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans H. THOMAS P.O.

Natives NO

Duration—From 29. 5. 1950 to 29. 6. 1950

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services HAGEN/SEPIK PATROL 30/39

Medical NIL /19

Map Reference 3488 MAY RIVER 4 INCH SERIES MAP OF HAGEN/SEPIK PAT.

Objects of Patrol EXTENSION OF ADMIN. INFLUENCE AND EXAMINATION OF COUNTRY NORTH OF TELEFOMIN

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(12) 30/11/1950  
Sub-District Office,  
Telefolmin,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

30th July, 1950.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
NEWAY.



SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1950-51.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY Mr H.W. West, Patrol Officer.  
AREA PATROLLED TELEFOLMIN to UPPER MAY RIVER AREA.  
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY Mr H. Thomas (part time)  
19 members R.P.C. (some part time)  
1 N.M.O.  
60 Native carriers  
30 Native headmen of TELEFOLMIN area.  
DURATION From 28th May, 1950 to 29th June, 1950.  
NUMBER OF DAYS Thirty-two days.  
LAST PATROL TO AREA - DISTRICT SERVICES - HAGEN-SEPIK PATROL, 1939.  
MEDICAL - Nil.  
MAP REFERENCE No 3248 MAY RIVER 4 mile series, and Map of the Journeys of the HAGEN-SEPIK PATROL, 1938-39.  
OBJECTS OF PATROL Extension of Administration influence and examination of country north of TELEFOLMIN.

INTRODUCTION.

The territory of the Upper May River people, the MIANMIN, appears to have been initially penetrated by Europeans in 1939 when the HAGEN-SEPIK patrol passed through the area. The only contact with the inhabitants, however, was when they attacked the patrol at AIKAMUN, ((V)K0258) on the southern slopes of the THURWALD Divide, at that time an important gardening area but which has been deserted ever since. In 1942 the Thurston evacuation party moved up the May River on its way from WEWAK to DARU but made only superficial contact with the people in its direct path.

As the present patrol was the first visit to MIANMIN for administrative purposes and represented the first large scale contact with the people, more subject matter than usual has been covered in certain sections of the diary to preserve continuity and for the benefit of officers who may visit the area in the future.

DIARY.

Monday, 29th May.

Mr Thomas left Sub-District Headquarters at 8 a.m. for BRASAVIE, (Upper CLEAR River). OIC waited till noon lest mission from Trusteeship Council of United Nations expected yesterday should arrive, then left on different route. Party split on way through ELIPTAMIN and to UK River for purposes of examining alternative route and the purchase of as much native food as possible for later stage of journey. OIC reached OREKAMUN gardening hamlet at 3 p.m. and camped before heavy afternoon rain.

Tuesday, 30th May.

Crossed divide to DONNER valley and descended steeply to MISIMMIN village. 3½ hours.

Wednesday, 31st May.

Moved to bush camp across DONNER River where it had been arranged for the people of MISIMMIN area to concentrate with sufficient taro for the four or five days journey through uninhabited forest. 3¼ hours. Additional carriers engaged to carry taro.

Thursday, 1st June.

Difficult five hour climb to bush camp near top of divide between DONNER and CLEAR Rivers. Camped in heavy rain.

Friday, 2nd June.

Trail cutters left camp at 6.30 a.m. and main party left one hour later. Walking very difficult over slippery tree roots concealed by a thin layer of moss. Moved in NNE direction and reached ~~DONNER~~ CLEAR River at 5 p.m. Rain fell heavily for two hours during march. Carriers most anxious to camp on high on southern bank of river because of fear of MIAMIN but river was crossed to prevent possible delay of patrol through flooding.

Saturday, 3rd June.

Spent day on CLEAR River resting carriers and drying stores. Surplus taro carriers returned to ELIPTAMIN.

Sunday, 4th June.

Forced to remain at CLEAR River camp because of wet weather. Site improved as considered suitable base for future patrols.

Monday, 5th June.

Departed CLEAR River at 7.45 a.m. Medium climb then gradual descent to UKAMAN River, a tributary of the CLEAR, after 2½ hours walking. Moved on cutting trail through dense undergrowth in direction a few degrees north of Mount Stolle (SUGARLOAF) ((V)KL575). After climbing steeply for two hours through blinding rain came upon a fairly well defined hunting trail which was followed in a general direction towards the north and through a moss forest till 4.30 p.m. when a suitable camp site was located. Joined by Thomas' party, which had followed our trail since morning, at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 6th June.

OIC went ahead of main party at 7 a.m. with four police to explore route and out trail. After half hour came to recently occupied camp site above MAY River. Track followed downstream for almost an hour then flooded river crossed by felling large trees. Track then moved away towards north-east and up very steep spurs towards Mount Stolle but the direction in which subsidiary trails branched from the arterial one and the position of sentry boxes in relation to camp sites indicated that the patrol was moving towards habitation. At noon the crest of the divide was reached and in the distance gardens and a few scattered houses could be seen. After moving north-east along the trail for a further one and three-quarter hours the sound of tree-felling was heard. OIC and four police went to investigate and surprised two natives working in a garden who fled in terror on seeing the police and left tools and weapons behind. Continued to nearby hamlet of IMAMBIM ((V)KL373 approx). People could be heard calling to each other in the bush and two shots were fired as a medium of advice that the government officer from Telefolmin, of whom they had heard through captured ATBALIM and ELIPTAMIN women, was in charge of the visiting party and that it was not a warring group. After remaining one hour at IMAMBIM in an unsuccessful attempt to contact the inhabitants the party moved down a steep ridge to the HAI River, crossed it and camped at TABIAVIP, the junction of TABIA Creek and the HAI River, at 4 p.m. Patrol came upon

terrified young woman hiding in bush beside the road just as camp site was reached. Because of language difficulties little resulted from questioning her but by signs it was indicated that the patrol was friendly. The woman was given various presents and sent away from the camp within half an hour, much to the disgust of TELEFOLMIN carriers and headmen who wished to hold her as a hostage. Late in the afternoon about thirty men came very warily to the camp and brought a small quantity of taro.

Wednesday, 7th June.

People from the surrounding area, SOGARMIN, came to the camp early and brought taro and two pigs. One pig was brought by the woman found yesterday but she soon disappeared and was one of only two women seen in the MIAMMIN area. Both officers had a very trying morning controlling the vociferous relations of the TELEFOLMIN and MIAMMIN peoples. The Telefominns appeared very credulous and despite language difficulties almost everyone claimed to have found some relative whose mother had been captured as a child years before. The situation changed dramatically about 1 p.m. when the headman of the SOGARMIN advised us that despite his intervention people from further down the river, whom he had dissuaded from attacking us last night, were determined to attack during the afternoon. Soon the atmosphere of the camp became almost measurably heavy as figures with bows and arrows moved cautiously down the slopes towards the camp and the group of about eighty SOGARMIN men gradually withdrew from the camp area. Eventually the tension eased and through TELEBUNAMING, the headman of the SOGARMIN, the leaders of the group on the ridge were persuaded to come to the camp and were given suitable presents. The spirits of the TELEFOLMIN carriers and headmen were very depressed by nightfall however, - a marked change from yesterday-, and they barricaded their houses well before retiring.

Thursday, 8th June.

Questions yesterday indicated that the main body of MIAMMIN people live on the other arm of the Upper May River, the WARUPAMIN. The party therefore moved off in this general direction at 7.30 a.m., guided by DEUANSEP, headman of the TIMALMIN, and leader of the group which was so provocative yesterday. Moved down and across HAL River and came to hamlet of HALAVIP at 8 a.m. Continued along low ridge to IWAR (Upper May) river in a WSW direction. River crossed at 9.30 a.m. then track led very steeply up range beyond right bank of river to NIARBIT hamlet ((V)K0364 approx) and continued along ridge parallel to river. A number of branch tracks very cunningly concealed by the local people who did everything possible to induce us to take the track leading to the SEM River to the x south and towards Telefomin. BULTALTI hamlet reached at noon, then crossed several swiftly falling streams and continued to KALMUDARAVIP (KALMAVIP) village, on KALMUDARA creek which flows almost directly north to the IWAR. Arrived 2.15 p.m. and camped. Fair quantity of taro brought to patrol in late afternoon but people reluctant to accept a salt as payment and asked for giri giri, none of which had been brought because of the poor response with which it has met elsewhere in the sub-district.

Friday, 9th June.

At KALMUDARAVIP ((V)K0364 approx). People of surrounding area, the TIMALMIN, brought taro and one pig. Natives in fairly large numbers around hills all day and from time to time small groups came to camp. All seem very suspicious of the patrol, no doubt because of its close association with their traditional enemies, the TELEFOLMIN.

Saturday, 10th June.

Mr Thomas left at 8 a.m. on way back to Clear River with surplus taro carriers and to meet the two police constables expected from Telefomin with salt and trade goods due on planes heard passing overhead on 7th and 8th. OIC remained in camp because of painful boil on knee.

Natives from further up WAMUTAMIN River arrived and sat about the surrounding ridges most of the day but none came to the camp. TIMAILMIN natives who threatened us a few days ago are now quite friendly. OIG had long conversations with headmen during the day but the people remain very suspicious and information is vague and contradictory. The TIMAILMIN people say that they heard of the raid in which DRIMTALM, the adolescent daughter of MIANKALINK, headman of U-ARTEGEN, who accompanied the patrol, was captured but that they took no part in it.

Sunday 11th June.

Spent morning climbing to top of high ridge beyond KAMDARA Creek and above BURUMALBIP village which appears to be the main centre of the TIMAILMIN people. A good view of Mount Stolle and down the May River obtained but as I had given my compass to Thomas I could not take bearings.

Small groups of the people who spent yesterday viewing the camp from surrounding ridges came to the camp during the afternoon but the majority were content to keep us under observation from a distance.

Monday, 12th June.

Left KAIMUDARAVIP at 9 a.m. after early morning rains and moved along range above IWAR River towards its junction with the WAMUTAMIN. At 9.45 a.m. reached GWETAKONVIF hamlet, then crossed WERBAL Creek to DABLIP and continued to climb till 11.40 a.m. when KIMBIP village was reached on the crest of the high divide which runs parallel with the WAMUTAMIN to its junction with the IWAR. Moved south-west through MISINAVIP hamlet to WAMUTAMIN River crossed it at its junction with BANINI Creek, which marks the boundary of the TIMAILMIN and TEMANMIN peoples, climbed steeply to AWIAVIP village (V)J9175 approx) and camped at 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 13th June.

Two pigs and taro brought to the patrol.

Headman of TIMAILMIN states that TEMANMIN people sought an opportunity to attack the patrol during the night but fires and periodical flashing of torches indicated that the party was well guarded. Nevertheless the carriers, and Telefolmin headmen accompanying the patrol, both believe and magnify the numerous reports of contemplated attacks on the patrol by "the people over the hill" and the resulting tension is not conducive to the friendship it was hoped would develop between the Telefolmin and Miammin groups during the course of the patrol. OIG spent most of the day trying to obtain the confidence of the people. Hitherto only a few old men who appear to be leaders and young men have visited the camp but now a good many middle aged and more mature people are paying visits but there is still no sign of women or children.

Wednesday, 14th June.

Four pigs and a relatively large quantity of taro brought to the patrol by TIMAILMIN people and many signs made that these people wish to be friendly. At 11 a.m., as the OIG and three police were leaving to survey the country further up the WAMUTAMIN River from the top of the range, two TIMAILMIN men brought the daughter of MIANKALINK, headman of U-ARTEGEN, who had been captured from her village several months earlier, to her father. In spite of emphatic denials while in their area she had been with these people and since her capture.

When OIG returned to camp about four hours later tension could be sensed, and about 125 MIANMIN natives were grouped in the area. The TIMAILMIN people had considered that I would acknowledge their right to the girl; to them the legitimate spoils of war. They explained that they had brought her on a visit to her father as a gesture of friendship, and to cement the friendship would compensate him with a pig. Naturally the child wished to remain with her father and it was made clear to the people that she could do so. Compensation was offered the man who had captured and cared for her but this was refused. When the TIMAILMIN people left in a group at



4 p.m., obviously feeling that they had been cheated over the girl, the carriers commenced to strengthen their barricades. DRUANSEP, the TEMAILMIN headman, however, remained at the camp and appeared satisfied that the girl should remain with her father. It was explained to him that the Administration was firmly established at Telefolmin, was to be a permanent guide for the advancement of the whole area and was determined to protect the people who had come under its influence; ~~xxx~~ that regular patrols would in future be made to the MIANMIN area and that an attack on the present patrol would be foolish. He left the camp promising to do all he could to persuade the younger elements of his group to accept the loss of the girl and remain friendly towards the patrol. However, KUTAPSIM, the headman of the TEMAILMIN, who was by now becoming our best friend and most reliable informant reported that the TEMAILMIN were determined to attack and this warning ensured an uneasy and sleepless night for the carriers.

Thursday, 15th June.

KUTAPSIM stated that the TEMAILMINS surrounded the camp during the night but did not attack as camp fires and the flashing of torches indicated the site was well guarded. A few TEMAILMIN, including the captor of the girl, came and offered to compensate her father for her return but soon left. A number of people from higher up the WAMUTAMIN River visited the patrol. Most carried bone daggers made from the thigh bone of the cassowary in their armlets and had an arrogant bearing.

A wet day and very little food brought to the patrol.

Friday, 16th June.

Remained at camp near AWIFIP village. Very little food brought, and none by the TEMAILMIN. It seems that they are divided over the attitude they should adopt towards the patrol as a result of the loss of the girl. TEMAILMIN appear very friendly but still no women or children come near the camp. The men say they are afraid of the rifles but it is evident that there is suspicion beneath their own veneer of friendship and no chances are being taken.

Saturday, 17th June.

Moved on because of the small quantity of food available and to contact the remainder of the MIANMIN people. Left AWIATVIP at 7.45 a.m. and followed track along side of range above right bank of WAMUTAMIN River, passed WALWAIWAP hamlet at 8.15 a.m., crossed river at 10 a.m. and climbed steeply to MINANGRINEIP, an old village site, where camp was established at 10.45 a.m.

A number of TEMAILMIN men were amongst those who accompanied the patrol. One of these was seen to break a piece of grass from the skirt of the girl DRIMITAIM as he passed her, wrap it in a leaf, and conceal it in his string basket. Tension grew as this information spread and of course everyone was convinced of the harm which would befall the girl in particular and the patrol ~~if the girl was taken~~ in general if magical rites were carried out with the aid of this tatter of the girl's personal clothing. The patrol was thereupon halted for a rest and when the culprit announced that he had to his garden and bring back he was quietly seized, the piece of skirt removed from his string bag and he was sent on his way. This eased the feeling in the patrol party but did not improve relations with the TEMAILMIN people whose attempt to settle the difference over the girl again failed. Those who were moving with the patrol soon disappeared into the jungle but an explanation of the incident was given to the TEMAILMIN who remained with us.

Sunday, 18th June. At 4.15 p.m. five police sent by Mr Thomas who had returned from the Clear River to KAIMUDARAVIP reached camp with trade items and mail which included a barometer. Letter from Mr Thomas stating that he would await instructions at KAIMUDARAVIP.

Sunday, 18th June.

Sent three reliable police with letter asking Mr Thomas to join me at MINANGRINEIP.

7

Visited WEROMARIBIP village and IRAPIP hamlet and gardens, then climbed to top of range for further examination of country. Informants had insisted that there were no other villages or hamlets in upper valley but when the mist cleared it was possible to distinguish, from this altitude, two fairly large villages on a ridge beyond the left arm of the Upper WAMUTAIN River - BIRENDINBIP and BERAVIP.

Monday, 19th June.

Rained almost all day. Very few visitors and no food brought.

Tuesday, 20th June.

Wet day. Few visitors and little food brought.

Wednesday, 21st June.

Remained at MINANGRINEIP. A fine day. A large number of men visited the camp but brought very little food. The fact that they would exchange almost anything else for the girl girl brought from the Clear River by Mr Thomas bears out their reports that food is scarce in the area. Nevertheless it is evident that they are anxious about the patrol's prolonged stay in the area and no doubt realise that we will soon have to move off if little or no food is available.

Learnt that Mr Thomas had returned to the Clear River from KAIMUDARAVIP without waiting for my reply to his note. (\*) I had intended sending the main party back to Telefolmin with Mr Thomas by the SENTAMIN route and then crossing with a small group to the headwaters of the Right Laly River, country apparently occupied by people known as the APISIM. These plans had to be cancelled for rumours had reached the patrol that we would not be molested in the MIANMIN territory but that a strong attack would be launched against us in the SENTAMIN area, a long day's walk across the THURNWALD Range on the way back to Telefolmin and where the HAGEN-Sepik patrol had been attacked. In view of these rumours and as the route was unknown to all members of the patrol ~~party~~ it was not considered safe to send the main party with only a police escort, and in view of dwindling food supplies it was decided that the whole party should set out for Telefolmin to-morrow.

Thursday, 22nd June.

Left MINANGRINEIP 92,500 ft) at 7.30 a.m. Mianmin people indicated the track but would not accompany us even on the early stages of the journey. Clear morning but soon heavy rain commenced to fall and continued for three hours. At 10.45 a.m. after some extremely difficult climbing the Thurnwald Divide was crossed at 4,500 ft. Moved south-east for an hour then followed a tributary of the SEN river flowing towards the south for several hours. Camped on ridge above stream at 5 p.m.

Friday, 23rd June.

Left camp at 8 a.m. and, after spending more than an hour attempting to find a practicable descent towards the south-east, moved east along the divide. Crossed INER Creek at 11 a.m. and MI Creek at 1 p.m. Movement very difficult over broken country, continually descending to basins of rapidly falling streams and then climbing again. At 2.30 p.m. moved down a spur towards the SSE between the SEN and UK basins and reached the junction of the UK and Clear Rivers at 4.30 p.m. Camped. (2,000 ft).

(\*) I subsequently learnt that Mr Thomas did not receive a letter left for him at KAIMUDARAVIP. As he did not know how far I had proceeded, had only two police with him after sending five forward to contact me and his carriers spent a terrifying night at KAIMUDARAVIP when numerous MIANMIN, realising his weaknesses, moved through the camp all night, he wisely decided to return to the Clear River as it was evident that his carriers would have deserted had he attempted to move further into Mianmin territory with an escort of only two police.

(6)

Thursday, 24th June.

Left Clear River camp at 8.30 a.m. after early morning rain and climbed along a narrow broken spur which had reached an altitude of 6,100 ft when camp was made in heavy rain at 5 p.m.

Sunday, 25th June.

Patrol moved off at 9 a.m. through moss forest covered limestone, reached top of range (7,050 ft) after two hours, then descended steeply to Donner River (2,300 ft). Welcomed by about one hundred ELIPTAMIN people with a large quantity of native food. Crossed river and camped at 3 p.m.

Monday, 26th June.

Climbed to INANTIGIN village (5,260 ft) and camped. 3 1/2 hours.

Tuesday, 27th June.

At INANTIGIN.

Wednesday, 28th June.

Departed INANTIGIN 8 a.m. Crossed divide (6,800 ft) at 11 a.m. and reached ORFEKAMUN (5,350) at 12.45 p.m. just as heavy and prolonged rain commenced to fall. Camped.

Thursday, 29th June.

ORFEKAMUN to TELEFOLMIN 3 hours.

GENERAL AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The MIAMMIN people occupy the extremely rugged Upper May River region, isolated by the Thurnwald Ranges to the south and the chain of mountains dominated by Mount Stolle (9377 ft) and the Four Corners (8102 ft), between which the May River flows in a narrow gorge, to the north. Access to the area is extremely difficult except, perhaps, from the Lower May River.

They maintain what appears to be a somewhat uneasy neutrality with the people who occupy the headwaters of the Right May River and a state of small scale internecine warfare with all their other neighbours- the Lower May River people to the north, the NEWARTMIN to the east, the ELIPTAMIN to the south and the ATBALMIN to the south-west, - none of whom are closer than three days walking distance even at the speed the people themselves move, unhindered by nothing more than a bow and arrows and a string bag of taro.

The Miammin people have been the subject of comment in practically all patrol and monthly reports submitted from this Sub-District and mention of their name amongst local people always ensures lively and speculative discussion. That they are a warlike and aggressive group there can be no doubt; their gruesome exploits are a sufficient indication of this.

They appear very conscious and resentful of the fact that it is only in recent years that they have been confined to the uninviting and apparently unproductive country they now occupy and look forward to the time when they will be able to reassert themselves more effectively. They are particularly jealous of their numerical strength in relation to that of their neighbours. Recently, for example, a member of the Temamin community was drowned on a hunting expedition to the Clear River. The loss of an able-bodied man, even though accidentally, was viewed so seriously that it caused a definite breach in the group, which resulted in one section migrating some distance away and reconciliation did not follow until the offending party killed a man of LANIATAMIN (Lower May River) to preserve the balance of power.

Formerly these people occupied the country extending north from the Clear River and embracing the basins of the Sen and Uc Rivers, and were friendly with the Telefomin-Atbalmin groups and closely related through inter-marriage. The Hagen-Geptik

(5)

Patrol, 1938-39 was the occasion of the final abandonment of their land south of the Thurnwald Divide for agricultural purposes. The retraction commenced about forty years ago, however, when differences with the Telefolmin people, which had their genesis in marriage problems, assumed greater proportions than usual and fighting commenced between the two groups. Reconciliation was never achieved and the gulf which separates them has extended with the passage of time. The ELIPTAMIN people in turn moved back across the ELIP (Donner) River for additional protection and it is a striking fact that of the thousand people who occupy the Elip valley none live or have gardens on the left side of the river. Except for hunting the vast stretch between the Donner and Upper May Rivers became a no-man's land.

Mr Rogers, Patrol Officer, conducted a survey of the Eliptamin area recently and found that the Mianmin had killed one hundred and thirty eight of the population of approximately one thousand in eleven years (i.e. since the Hagen-Sepik Patrol). His findings appear to be correct and the scattered and unorganised Atbalmin people have suffered even more seriously.

In recent months two treacherous attacks have been made on Eliptamin people. In the former two men were killed with arrows while removing opossums from a tree and in the latter one woman and three children were killed and the adolescent daughter of MIAMKALING, headman of U-ARTIGIN, abducted. Man to man fighting is practically unknown and the attack on U-ARTIGIN typifies the general pattern of warfare in which the people engage. A large number of Mianmin warriors, probably almost their entire fighting force of about two hundred men, attacked U-ARTIGIN while all the men were away hunting and only one woman and four children were in the village. Together with the pigs, the woman and two of the male children were killed, dissected and the segments of the bodies distributed amongst the party to eat. The entrails were left in the centre of the village which was looted and burnt. Gardens and food-bearing trees were destroyed. The girl and a male child were carried off, but as the boy could not be quietened he was killed, his body, too, cut into sections and his entrails left in the centre of the track.

The party then moved back to Mianmin, carrying the girl, who, as described in the diary, was returned to her father during the patrol. When KAMUDARAWIP village was reached on the third day the human flesh was roasted and eaten by men, women and children alike.

The direct purpose of the patrol was to bring the Mianmin group under some degree of government influence and to attempt to reconcile the differences existing between them and their neighbours. It was of particular local significance from the administration point of view as the Mianmin are the only group likely to come within the boundaries of the yet undefined Telefolmin Sub-District which cannot be contacted through mutually friendly people.

A patrol to the area was contemplated by Mr Clifton-Bassett while Assistant District Officer here but his plans were frustrated by the reluctance of the Telefolmin to act as carriers on such a venture. The Mianmin knew of the administration post at Telefolmin through captured Atbalmin women and one who escaped told how the Mianmin planned to deal with any patrol to their area. It would be greeted with all signs of friendship, plenty of food would be brought and when they least expected it the Europeans and police would be seized, together with their arms, and the defenceless carriers killed. The Telefolmin readily believed this and it was evident that a larger body of police than that stationed at Telefolmin would be necessary to gain the confidence of the local people on their first visit to a potentially hostile, and to them distant, area as carriers, ten additional police were obtained from Wewak and seventeen police were thus available for the patrol. There is no doubt that their number contributed materially to the success of the patrol from the point of view of availability of carriers and they evidently dispelled any desire on the part of the Mianmin to attack the party.

4

About thirty of the most influential Telefolmin headmen accompanied the patrol and it was hoped that through their friendships would be established. Unfortunately the languages were more divergent than was expected of two groups which had been fairly closely associated until about forty years ago, and little more than the basic grammar appears common. Only a few of the older Mianmin men understand the Telefolmin dialect.

It became evident as the patrol progressed that differences were too deeply rooted and suspicions too widespread to effectively reconcile the two peoples on this one patrol. Whenever it seemed that good progress towards this end was being made some unfortunate incident, such as the stand that had to be taken in relation to the girl DRIMITAIM and the attempt at sorcery mentioned in the diary, invariably arose. When the husband of the murdered woman already referred to, who was a carrier, discovered that he had eaten pig cooked in the same stones as had been used to roast the flesh of his wife it was little wonder that he showed no inclination towards friendship.

No children were brought near the patrol and the only two women seen were those already discussed. No doubt it was believed that we would repatriate the captured ABGALMIN women if the opportunity presented itself or at least exact an equivalent number of their own women.

Tracks leading to villages and hamlets were frequently very effectively concealed and our most reliable informant told us towards the end of our stay that this was a precaution lest the Telefolmin should be using the patrol as a reconnaissance for future attacks.

The suspicion with which the patrol was received can no doubt be very largely attributed to its association with the Telefolmin who also accompanied the Hagen-Sepik Patrol to the area. The attitude of the Telefolmin was that the patrol should slaughter as many Mianmin as possible to reciprocate their losses as a prelude to future friendship, and they did little to conceal their disappointment that they were not able to feast on Mianmin flesh.

Every opportunity was seized upon to explain that an administration centre was permanently established at Telefolmin, its presence was in the interests of the people as a whole, their welfare of the Mianmin was just as much its concern as that of the Telefolmin and that patrols would visit all adjacent areas regularly to maintain law and order.

The patrol represented the first social contact between the two groups for forty years and in view of the nature of their relationships during this period it was not to be expected that a great deal would be achieved. Meanwhile the Mianmin, excluding the TIMAILMIN section, have signified their willingness to resume peaceful contact with the Telefolmin and the degree to which the patrol was successful probably depends largely on what happens at the next fortuitous meeting of hunting parties from the two groups.

#### POPULATION.

Because of the rugged, heavily timbered nature of the country and the many obstacles placed in the way of normal investigation by the people it was not possible to obtain any accurate statistical information but I do not think the population of the Upper May River region would exceed seven hundred. The greatest number of adult male visitors to the patrol on any single occasion was one hundred and forty.

My most reliable informant intimated that the AKESIM people, about whom all informants were reticent and some obviously lied, who live on the Aki River, which appears to be identical with Right May, number about five hundred, and can be reached by a track



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leading over the divide from the FLAKMIN River, approximately four day's journey from its junction with the May. I gained the impression that some of the natives who attacked the Hagen-Sepik Patrol subsequently migrated to AKISEM. This region will be visited on the next patrol to the May River.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The Mianmin people live at altitudes between two and three thousand feet above sea level and the climate is much warmer than at Telefolmin (5,000 ft). This probably accounts for the high tinea imbricata rate - about 40% of the men seen were infected - whereas the disease is practically unknown at Telefolmin. Apart from a few cases of goitre no other physical defects were noted, but of course only those adult males who cared to visit the patrol were seen. The men are relatively tall and well proportioned, averaging about five feet nine inches in height, whereas the Telefolmin average about five feet six inches.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

No doubt because of the rugged nature of the country and the paucity of the soil the people are more dependent on hunting than the Telefolmin. Wild pigs appear plentiful, especially in the country across the Thurnwald Divide to the Clear River, an important agricultural area until the people were forced over the range by tribal warfare, and together with opossums and other small animals and birds appear to form a relatively important part of the diet.

The penis of the wild boar is dried and worn as an amulet by the successful hunter, and is not transferable. Many men were adorned with more than fifty of these amulets.

The pig and the dog are the only domesticated animals. Although many piglets are captured when their mothers are shot by hunters, few appear to be reared in captivity, probably because of limited food resources.

Very little steel has reached the region and the stone axe and digging stick remain the sole agricultural implements. The usual bush fallow rotation is followed but most of the larger timber is merely ring-barked and not felled. Planting commences as soon as the undergrowth is cleared away and the garden is well established by the time the ring-barked timber dies.

Taro is the staple and is supplemented by sugar-cane, pit and native cabbage. Root crops other than taro are scarce and few bananas are grown. Some sago has been introduced from the lower reaches of the river but it is not significant as an article of diet. The only European type vegetable grown is the cucumber.

#### TERRAIN AND TRACKS.

Three rugged and roughly parallel main ranges, forming the watersheds of the Takin (Sepik), Donner, Clear and May Rivers, lie between Telefolmin and Mianmin and movement involves a series of climbs and descents, from the beds of the rivers and rain forests at about two thousand feet to the crests of the divides and moss forests at about seven thousand feet. Tracks, where they exist, are no more than hunting trails and, because of the sparse population and the long four or five day's stretch through uninhabited country, little improvement can be expected and patrolling in this country will be hard for some time to come.

The three routes from Telefolmin to the Upper May River indicated on the accompanying map were examined during the course of the patrol and that taken by Mr Thomas to BRADAVIF and then to the UK River is the most practical route. It takes advantage of the

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watershed of the rivers flowing to the Sepik and the OM, which eventually reaches the Strickland, and eliminates some hard climbing.

There is some limestone in the divide between the Donner and Clear Rivers but apart from this the country traversed north of the Donner was of slate and some mudstone with considerable igneous intrusion. The surface material is clay below a few inches of humus which is the sole support of the vegetation. An outcrop of huge ironstone boulders was encountered along the KAIMUDAKA creek which flows into the May River. Water erosion throughout the area is rapid.

ALLIED GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No copies of these are held at Telefomin and correction is therefore not possible.

*H. W. West*  
.....  
(H.W. West, Patrol Officer)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL FROM TELEFOLMIN TO  
LANMIN (UPPER MAY RIVER) 31st MAY to 31st JUNE, 1950.

No 3886 Sgt. TOKORURU - A reliable NCO. His long experience in uncontrolled areas most useful.

No 2629 Const. ORGOMBIOR - Intelligent, trustworthy constable.

No 6079PA " YENDABARI - Hardworking and reliable.

No 6395 " LINIBI - A very satisfactory constable.

No 6451 " LANI - Strong, hardworking and intelligent.

No 5630 " SAMOIGIRA - Average constable, lacks initiative.

No 3093PA " MUYAE - A very reliable constable.

No 6591 " PAHEKI - From Wewak. Trustworthy constable.

No 3349 " FURARI - " " Experienced and competent.

No 6212 " WAIDE - " " Intelligent but too arrogant for work amongst newly contacted people.

No 1484 " KAGA - An old, experienced constable. All aspects of his work outstanding. (Wewak)

No 6459 " MION - From Wewak. Intelligent, but unreliable and arrogant.

No 5006 " KATS - From Wewak. Reliable but somewhat lazy.

No ? " APTAD - " " Average only. Unreliable.

No ? " HARA - " " Unreliable and too arrogant for work amongst backward people.

No ? " PEJIKI - From Wewak. A very satisfactory const.

No ? " LUNGA - " " A useful and intelligent constable.

H. W. West  
.....P.O.  
(H.W. West OIC TELEFOLMIN.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/11/51

File 29/3



Sub-District Office,  
TELEFOLMIN,  
Sepik District.

1st May, 1951.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - No. 1 of 1950/51  
TELEFOLMIN TO UPPER MAY RIVER.

Your WK.T. 1-50/51 of 3rd March, 1951 refers.

I have just returned from a second patrol to the Upper May River country and a report of this patrol will be submitted shortly. The native situation in the area is satisfactory and at no stage during the patrol did the people demonstrate hostility.

Since the original patrol eight months ago several groups of MIANMIN natives, from the Upper May River, have visited the Telefolmin region and the Sub-District Office, and these visits have been reciprocated by Telefolmin natives.

*H.M. West*  
.....  
(H.M. West, Patrol Office,  
O. I. C. Telefolmin.)



WK.T. 1-50/51

Minute to :

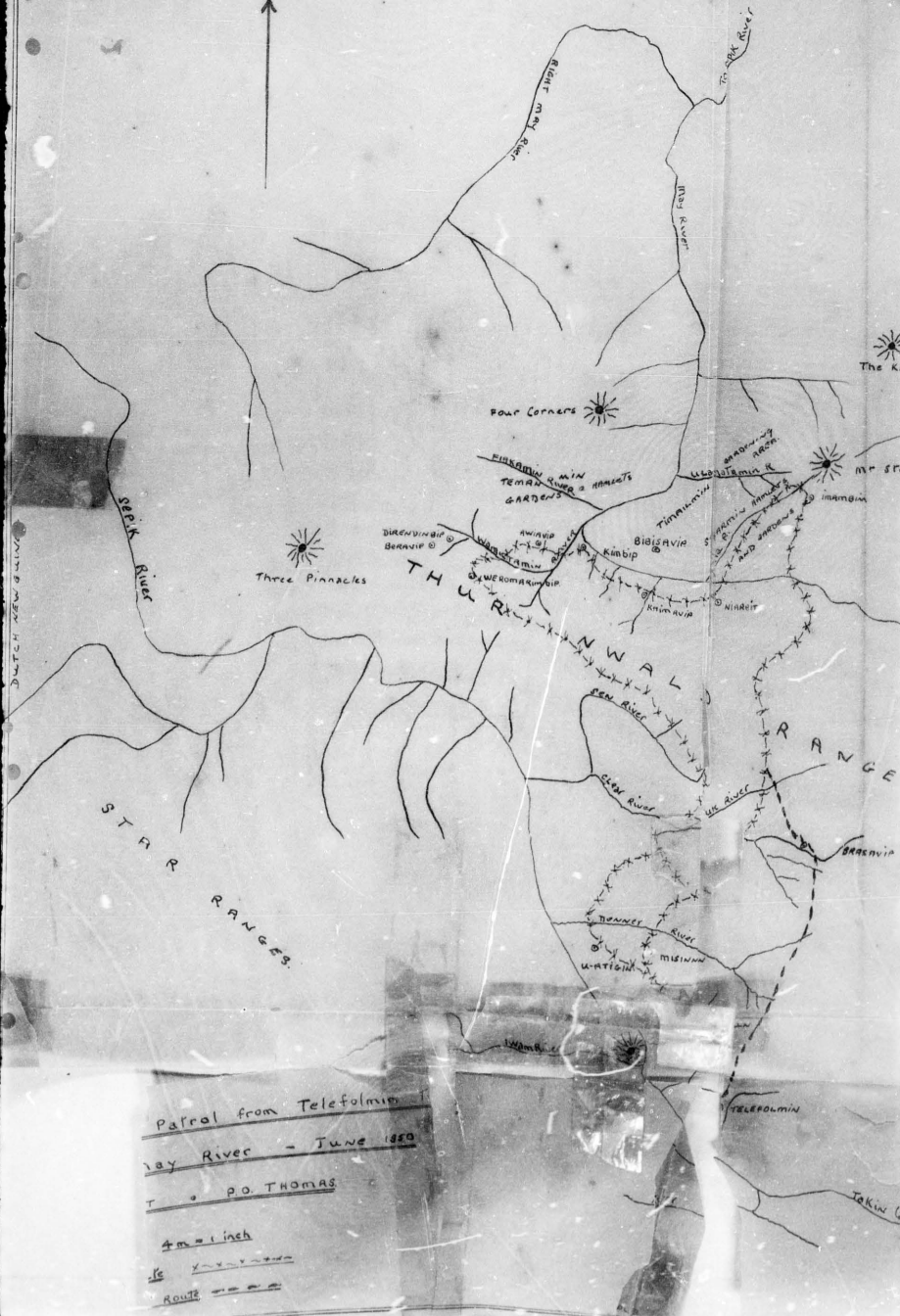
Director,  
Department of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

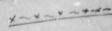
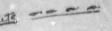
Sepik District,  
District Office,  
WEWAK, 4th May 1951.

Your memo 30-11-123 of 14th February last refers.

*[Signature]*  
(S. RIGBY)  
Acting District Commissioner

M.A.



Patrol from Telefolmin  
 Sepik River - June 1950  
 T. P. THOMAS  
 1 cm = 1 inch  
 Trail   
 Route 

TELEFOLMIN

TAKIV







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 50/51  
 Patrol Conducted by H.W. WEST P.O.  
 Area Patrolled ALL POPULATED AREAS IN RADIUS OF 3 DAY WALK FROM TELEFOMIN MOUNTAIN COUNTRY BETWEEN PAPUAN BORDER AND SEPIK R. TO POINT 40 M. WEST OF TELEFOMIN IN DIRECT LINE.  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2 Natives 20  
 Duration—From 1. 8. 19. 50 to 22. 11. 19. 50  
 Number of Days 95 DAYS  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19.....  
 Medical ...../...../19.....  
 Map Reference NO. 3248 MAY RIVER 4 MILES SERIES AND MAP OF HAGEN SEPIK PATROL 1938/39.  
 Objects of Patrol 1) Consolidation of influence, initial census 2) Examination of country WEST OF TELEFOMIN

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
Telefolmin,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

5th December, 1950.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1950-51.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY. Mr H.W. West, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED. All populated country within a radius of three days walking distance of Sub-District Headquarters and the mountainous area between the Papuan Border and Sepik River to a point forty miles west of Telefolmin in a direct line.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY. Five members N.C.F.F. (Average)  
One N.M.O.  
Twenty carriers. (Average)

DURATION. From 7th August, 1950 to 22nd November, 1950.

NUMBER OF DAYS. Ninety-five (95) days. (Actual, i.e. excluding thirteen days spent at Telefolmin during period).

LAST PATROL TO AREA. DISTRICT SERVICES - Part - initial penetration,  
Part - Karius and Champion, 1928.  
Part - J. Black, 1938.  
Part - H. Thomas, Jan. & June, 1950.  
Part - H.W. West, April & June, 1950.

MEDICAL - Nil.

MAP REFERENCE.

No 3248 MAY RIVER 4 mile series, and Map of the journeys of the HAGEN-SEPIK PATROL, 1938-39.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

(a) Consolidation of administration, and influence initial census of, areas originally contacted before June, 1950;  
(b) Examination of country west of Telefolmin between the Sepik River and the Papuan Border.

DIARY.

Monday, 7th August, 1950.

Telefolmin to NONKAMM garden village of KORBORENMIN (Telefolmin) people. 3 1/2 hours. Visited KORBORENMIN village and FIAIMDUVIP hamlet en route. Steep climb over Kunal Hills beyond Sepik, then fair track through forest to village of 15 houses.

Tuesday, 8th August.

Moved down NONK valley for 1 1/2 hours and established camp adjacent to garden villages of WINKAITAVIP and DAITUVIP, of KORBORENMIN (Ferevin) people.

wednesday, 9th August.

Initial census of PINKAITAVIP section of KORBOROMIN. Work commenced on rest house, using patrol's carriers and volunteer labour. Large quantity of food brought to camp.

Thursday, 10th August.

Initial census of DALTUVIP. Cold, wet day.

Friday, 11th August.

Moved to OXIMIN village site one hours walking distance down valley. Adjacent hamlets visited during morning and initial census taken during afternoon.

Saturday, 12th August.

Crossed Sepik by cane bridge upstream from its junction with the NONK to IGGAVIP and DIRINDUVIP villages where remainder of OXIMIN and KORBOROMIN peoples, respectively, were censused. Continued up Sepik valley and reached camp site above SIMINTAVIP and IGINDAVIP villages of KIALIKMIN (Seramin) group in late afternoon. 4½ hours actual walking.

Sunday, 13th August.

Rest day. Many visitors to patrol and much food brought.

Monday, 14th August.

Work commenced on rest house, using patrol's carriers and volunteer labour. Initial census of SIMINTAVIP village.

Tuesday, 15th August.

Census of IGINDAVIP and BETEMUK sections of KIALIKMIN people.

Wednesday, 16th August.

Crossed Sepik to FAMUKMIN area and established camp near villages of KASUKAVIP and NILENAVIP. One hour. Visited gardens during afternoon.

Thursday, 17th August.

Commenced initial census of FAMUKMIN people.

Friday, 18th August.

Completed census and returned to SIMINTAVIP.

Saturday, 19th August.

Rest house completed. Visited gardens during afternoon.

Sunday, 20th August.

Rest day.

Monday, 21st August.

Returned to Telefolmin, visiting BETEMUK village and gardening hamlets of KIALIKMIN (Telefolmin) on way. 5½ hours difficult walking over poor tracks and in heavy rain.

Tuesday, 22nd August.

To DPORINGAM village of KIALIKMIN (Telefolmin). Initial census. Returned to Telefolmin.

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Wednesday, 23rd August.

To ANKAVIP village (KIALIKMIN). Initial census. Returned to Telefolmin.

Thursday, 24th August.

To MIAMDUVIP village (KIALIKMIN). Initial census. Returned to Telefolmin.

Friday, 25th August.

At Telefolmin preparing for next stage of patrol.

Saturday, 26th August.

Telefolmin to OGELBIEL. 2½ hours.

Sunday, 27th August.

Rest day at OGELBIEL.

Monday, 28th August.

OGELBIEL to URAPMIN tribal area; mainly through open foothill country segmented by numerous streams, which fall rapidly to the Sepik River. 4 hours.

Tuesday, 29th August.

Site, centrally situated in relation to majority of URAPMIN hamlets, selected and work commenced on rest house and police barracks.

Wednesday, 30th August.

Main Urapmin village visited and initial census commenced.

Thursday, 31st August.

Visit to URAPMIN hamlets for purpose of initial census.

Friday, 1st September.

Initial census of URAPMIN people completed.

Saturday, 2nd September.

Heavy rain. Remained at URAPMIN.

Sunday, 3rd September.

Crossed steep spur running to junction of Sepik and IWAR Rivers to TIFALMIN territory and moved up lower Iwar valley to grass plain on river near extensive gardens and camped. 5 hours. People fled on approach of patrol but soon returned and brought large quantities of food. Women worked in gardens without concernment and showed little sign of the nervousness demonstrated on last visit to area.

Monday 4th September.

At river camp. Rest day for police and carriers. People addressed, seeds distributed and some progress made with census. Informed that a number of Tifalmin natives had recently visited a kindred group who had migrated, about twenty years earlier and as a result of intra-tribal warfare, to a site in ASBALMIN territory several day's walking distance through the mountains to the west and that three of the visitors were murdered. Decided to



proceed to this area (BUSILMIN) and sent to Telefomin for necessary stores.

Tuesday, 5th September.

Hamlets in area visited for purpose of compiling initial census. Large number of armed Tifalmin natives surrounded camp during night as a result of rumours concerning the purpose of the census emanating from the URAPMIN carriers who are traditional enemies of the TIFALMIN, but dispersed when reassured about the patrol's motives.

Wednesday, 6th September.

Fig presented to patrol by local people as reaffirmation of friendship. Moved up valley over undulating grassland, passed hamlets of SANTONAVIP and WORVIP, and camped near village of BRORENGAVIP after 2½ hours walking.

Thursday, 7th September.

Initial census of BRORENGAVIP section of TIFALMIN people.

Friday, 8th September.

Left BRORENGAVIP and after 1 3/4 hours reached SENANTAVIP hamlet and the end of the open and relatively level country. Crossed tributary of IWAR and after very steep climb descended to TITALAVIP, a gardening hamlet of the WOPTILIN people, (whose permanent home is south-west of Mt ALIANG), where patrol camped after five hours walking. Heavy rain late afternoon.

Saturday, 9th September.

Wet day. Remained at TITALAVIP. The Tifalmin natives who were accompanying the patrol as guides stated that a hunting party reported the track through gorges further up the river to be impassable because of the heavy rains and advised me to abandon the patrol. Their advice was not heeded and they all disappeared during the night.

Sunday, 10th September.

Proceeded along very jagged limestone banks of Iwar River for 4½ hours to "Junction Camp" where small sweet-potato gardens, maintained by hunting parties, were found. Sufficient food removed to last party for two days, and as owners who had promised food from this source left patrol previous day they were compensated on patrol's return.

Monday, 11th September.

Continued with great difficulty along the Iwar River, which at this point passes through several narrow limestone gorges between precipitous cliffs, for more than two hours; then crossed the stream and followed divide in a general west to north-west direction for remainder of day and camped in rain, after 7½ hours actual walking, in moss forest at 8,700 ft.

Tuesday, 12th September.

Very fortunately a Tifalmin youth reached the patrol in the early morning and stated that as he was a member of the ill-fated party which had recently visited the area to which we were proceeding and had been sent by his elders to act as a guide.

Moved on all day through moss forest at altitudes exceeding 8,500 feet in general north-west direction,

(13)

crossed divide after four hours walking and camped in heavy rain at 8,600 feet after 6½ hours.

Wednesday, 13th September.

Resumed journey in west to north-west direction after early morning rain and within twenty minutes reached the head of a sparkling stream, the NONG, flowing over, and rapidly eroding, a bed of soft and dazzling white limestone. Very difficult descent for 3½ hours to NONG'S junction with FARIEN, then movement somewhat easier for three hours to camp site in vicinity of small and deserted BARAVIP gardening hamlets near the junction of the NONG and a tributary flowing from the south-west. Sufficient sweet-potato tubers removed from gardens for day's needs. (Owners paid when later contacted).

Thursday, 14th September.

Continued west over range forming watershed between NONG and DIN Rivers. Marked change from limestone country to shale and mudstone once NONG River crossed. Reached occupied gardens after 3½ hours but people fled on approach of patrol. Continued gradual descent for further 1½ hours and camped near BORAVIP, the village of the BUSIMIN people, above the DIN River, and where the TIFALMIN people had been murdered a few weeks earlier. All the timber within a radius of 150 yards of the village had recently been cleared and a substantial "fighting house" on a platform about twenty feet above ground level constructed. BUSIMIN warriors, no doubt surprised by the patrol's bold approach and the first visit by a European, fled to the edge of the forest but maintained a threatening attitude until satisfied that only one Tifalmin guide was with the party. By late afternoon there were about 45 adult male visitors in the camp.

Friday, 15th September.

At BORAVIP. Altitude 5,450 feet but river basin encircled by very high ranges, especially to the south and south-west. Basimin population estimated to be about 140. Pig presented to patrol and shot at request of the people to indicate the power of the rifle, of which they had only remotely heard. Learnt that the Tifalmin party had retaliated by killing a woman and child and wounding a man, fortuitously met in the forest, while fleeing from BORAVIP. Natives from further down DIN River visited patrol and undertook to guide the party to their village to-morrow.

Saturday 16th September.

Moved with great difficulty down range rising very steeply from the DIN River. in N.N.E. direction and reached KURIPDINGAVIP (5,800 feet) after seven hours actual walking.

Sunday, 17th September.

At KURIPDINGAVIP hamlet. Visited by related people from surrounding hamlets. Again no women or young children seen but men very friendly and brought pig and large quantity of vegetable foodstuffs to patrol. Total population of group estimated to be about eighty (80).

Monday, 18th September.

Continued down Din River for 5½ hours to WOKBIELAVIP. (4,250 feet). Then difficult climbing along side of shale range deeply intersected by numerous rapidly falling water-courses.

Tuesday, 19th September.

Remained at WOKBIELAVIP beyond junction of

DIN and NONG Rivers from Mount NELANDABOM (WATCHTOP - V(J)6665). Patrol visited by men from BITAMAVIP, MURUKUVIP, ITUSIGIN, BUGI-AGAVIP, DEFAKAVIP and BUGUTAVIP hamlets. Total population estimated at about 300.

Wednesday, 20th September.

Left WOKBLELAVIP and after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour reached DEFAKAVIP and photographed the THREE PINNACLES (V(J)7671) which could be clearly seen directly across the Sepik. Forged NONG River and TEGAN and SIGIT Creeks and moved E.N.E. along MOSSY RIDGE which wx to U-ALBIEI which was reached after  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours walking.

Thursday, 21st September.

Followed crest of Mossy Ridge to the deserted village of UTAMAVIP, (4725 feet) (marked "probable village" (V(J)7164 on Sheet No. 3243 MAY RIVER 4 mile series). Three Pinnacles and Sepik photographed, then descended to FUMUNTABINAVIP (3,900ft), where the former inhabitants of UTAMAVIP now live, and camped. Three hours.

Friday, 22nd September.

Commenced return journey to Telefolmin by way of the Sepik River. Left FUMUNTABINAVIP accompanied by two guides at 7/30 a.m., descended steeply to DUATAMUN Creek, passed cane bridge over Sepik at 10/30 and Camped at WANDA Creek junction in x rail at 3/30 p.m. Six hours walking. Small crocodile and good fish supplemented patrol's rations.

Saturday, 23rd September.

Two guides returned home and after early morning rains patrol resumed journey up Sepik. Exhausting day cutting track and constantly climbing and descending the numerous steep spurs rising sheer from the river bed. Appropriately named Casuarina Creek (LUGIM) in flood and crossed with some difficulty. Camped after moving for six hours, excluding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours spent crossing Casuarina Creek.

Sunday, 24th September.

Journey along river continued till 2/30 pm. when party camped after six hours march because of impending storm. Movement, mainly along boulder stream bed of river, somewhat easier than yesterday. A number of crocodiles seen in last three days and sizable fish caught each evening.

Monday, 25th September.

Left camp after rain at 10/30 and at noon spent one hour crossing flooded tributary of Sepik. Passed Clear River junction at 4 p.m. and camped on high ridge above river at 5/30 p.m. after 6 hours marching.

Tuesday, 26th September.

After three hours marching came to cane bridge over Sepik. (Altitude of bed of river 2,500 ft. at this point.) Passed Donner River flowing to opposite bank of Sepik xx soon afterwards and camped at 4/30 p.m. after  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours actual walking.

Wednesday, 27th September.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  hours very difficult climbing along limestone cliffs and ridges to DAMBIL, the small village of a section of the URAMPIN people. The adequate supply of native foodstuffs

(11)

Brought to patrol was most welcome for last of party's rations had been consumed on previous day.

Thursday, 28th September.

Police constable sent to Telefolmin for stores and patrol moved on through rugged limestone country to SIKAMUN hamlet, ATBALMIN. Three hours.

Friday, 29th September.

Crossed high range to TIFALMIN territory and camped on grass plain above SUGUN River which flows to the IRAM. 7 hours.

Saturday, 30th September to Monday, 2nd October.

Remained at Tifalmin. Central site selected and rest house constructed. Scattered hamlets and gardens visited.

Tuesday, 3rd October.

To URAPMIN, 5 hours.

Wednesday, 4th October.

At URAPMIN.

Thursday, 5th October.

To OGELBIEL, 3½ hours.

Friday, 6th October.

At OGELBIEL.

Saturday, 7th October.

To Telefolmin, 2½ hours.

8th October - 15th October.

At Sub-District headquarters.

Monday, 16th October.

census.

To KORBOREMMIN (Telefolmin). Initial

Tuesday, 17th October.

To BOCALMIN. Initial census.

Wednesday, 18th October.

To TELEFOLIP. Initial census.

Thursday, 19th October.

rain.

To OPEKAMUN, 3½ hours. Camped in heavy

Friday, 20th October.

To INANTIGIN, 5 hours. Steep climb to head of Sepik-Donner Divide then fair track through forest along ridge.

Saturday, 21st October.

Site selected and construction of rest house commenced. Initial census of INANTIGIN.

(10)

Sunday, 22nd October.

Rest day.

Monday, 23rd October.

Initial census of U-ATIGIN.

Tuesday, 24th October.Proceeded up Donner valley to MISINMIN; 2½ hours.  
Work commenced on rest house.Wednesday, 25th October.

Initial census of MISINMIN.

Thursday, 26th October.Through TINGIDUVIP hamlet to KOMDAVIP; 2½ hours.  
Very heavy rain during afternoon.Friday, 27th October.Construction of rest house commenced. Village,  
hamlets and gardens visited.Saturday, 28th October.

Initial census of KOMDAVIP commenced.

Sunday, 29th October.

Rest day.

Monday, 30th October.

Census of KOMDAVIP completed.

Tuesday, 31st October.To INUGEL gardening hamlet of FERAMTIGIN (Telefolmin) people. Initial census. Continued to BOLVIL - 2½ hours  
walking distance from KOMDAVIP. Message received from Mr R. Thomas,  
Patrol Officer, advising that Mr C. Day, Cadet Patrol Officer, had  
arrived to relieve him.wednesday, 1st November.

Returned to Telefolmin. Six hours.

2nd November to 6th November.

At Sub-District headquarters.

Tuesday, 7th November.Returned to BOLVIL accompanied by Mr C. Day,  
Cadet Patrol Officer. 3¾ hours.Wednesday, 8th November.Initial census of IBISOLWIGIN gardening  
hamlet of FERAMTIGIN (Telefolmin) and BOLVIL.Thursday, 9th November.To camp site adjacent to KORBORONIN (ELIPTANER  
-IN), JERAPDAVIP and APOGAVIP villages. Two hours. Initial census  
of APOGAVIP.



10.

9.

Friday, 10th November.

Initial census of KORBORERMIN and TERAPTAVIP.

Saturday, 11th November.

To UTEMETICIN. Initial census. Continued to camp site between TAGATEMETICIN and BILTAVIP villages. 2½ hours.

Sunday, 12th November.

Initial census of BILTAVIP.

Monday, 13th November.

Initial census of TAGATEMETICIN. Mr Day returned to the Sub-District headquarters to investigate sickness amongst pigs.

Tuesday, 14th November.

Initial census of AEUNKAMUN.

wednesday, 15th November.

To TERAPTAVIP. One hour.

Thursday, 16th November.

TERAPTAVIP to TELEFOLMIN. 5 hours.

Friday 17th November.

To OGELBIEL 2½ hours.

Saturday, 18th November.

At OGELBIEL.

Sunday, 19th November.

Rest day.

Monday, 20th November.

To ATEMKIARMIN, 1 ¾ hours. Initial census.

Tuesday, 21st November.

Initial census. ATEMKIARMIN to MISINMIN (Telefolmin) 1½ hours.

wednesday, 22nd November.

MISINMIN to Telefolmin; 2 hours.

INTRODUCTION.

The original object of this ninety-five day patrol was to consolidate the "inner" Telefolmin area, that is the populated country within a radius of three day's walking distance of Sub-District headquarters and to prepare an initial census wherever feasible in this zone which has now been influenced by the administration centre at Telefolmin for two years.

However, the scope of the patrol was widened once TIFALMIN was reached, for on learning that three Tifalmin men had been murdered on a recent visit to the BUSILMIN people, through the mountains to the west, and that this visit had been partly instigated by suggestions on my previous visit that the Tifalmin should do everything possible to terminate feuds with their neighbours, I felt it incumbent upon me to visit the Busilmin area and investigate the matter. This decision took me further afield than I at first envisaged, for it transpired that the ~~two~~ three day's walking distance referred to was not from my camp in the centre of the Tifalmin territory but from the extremity of the country over which the Tifalmin exercise hunting and gathering rights, and I eventually found that the investigation of the murders was to take me along the base of the towering Star Ranges and then from the almost land locked basins of the DIN and NONG Rivers to the Sepik beyond the Three Pinnacles - an area which was to have been visited at a later date.

The patrol therefore developed into two distinct stages - the original consolidation aspect in those areas initially contacted before June of this year, and the exploration of the country west of Telefolmin between the Sepik River and the Papuan Border for a distance of forty miles in a direct line, although, of course, owing to the extremely rugged nature of the country, the distances actually traversed were greatly in excess of those suggested by a cursory glance at a map reduced to a plane surface.

GENERAL AND NATI AFFAIRS.

What may be conveniently termed the "inner" Telefolmin area consists of the populated IWAR, NONK and DONNER River valleys and the twenty-five mile stretch from the point where the headwaters of the TEKIN (Sepik) fall sharply from the precipitous Victor Emanuel Ranges, east of FERAMIN, and flow through the relatively level and five to eight miles wide Telefolmin valley before narrowing again and gushing rapidly through the rough mountain country to the west. This region has a total population of about 4,500 but except when annual gatherings are held at traditional village sites for about three months of the year for the purpose of initiation and other ceremonies, the people scatter widely over large areas for the rugged and broken nature of the country and the paucity of the soil dictates that the size of the farming community must be small to eke out an existence.

Within this inner Telefolmin area mutual hostility previously existed between the tribal groups enumerated in the census table, except in the case of the Telefolmin and the Ekiptamin who are closely related and where there was no contact because a third group occupied the intervening territory. In addition differences between elements within the tribal groups frequently led to long standing feuds and bloodshed, and in relation to the population the percentage of people who met violent deaths seems to have been high.

All intra-tribal conflict of an important nature, within this zone, has by now been satisfactorily adjusted and the last of the inter-tribal hostility, inasmuch as it is likely to manifest itself in organised tribal warfare, seems to have disappeared with the establishment of friendly relationships between the Urapmin and Tifalmin groups. Tifalmin natives are now working for the first time on the government station and several parties

from Tifalmin have paid social visits to Urapmin and passed through Urapmin territory on their way to Telefolmin. However, although the people are now moving from place to place without fear of being attacked and relationships are generally good, such events as the death of an able-bodied man are usually attributed to sorcery on the part of former enemies and result in an undercurrent of ill-feeling and mistrust which will no doubt continue for some time to come.

The inhabitants of the above areas are now accustomed to government patrols and know that, should their rights be transgressed, they may seek redress at the administration centre. Perhaps the main function of the patrol was to emphasise to the people that in return for the security, freedom from fear and other direct benefits, such as the introduction of steel, seeds and medical attention, which flow from the administration they have to face certain obligations, mainly to themselves as organised communities, and that they would from now on be expected to undertake certain elementary developmental work such as cleaning villages and constructing patrol roads through their tribal lands. The population is of a sufficient density to enable good patrol roads to be constructed and maintained without hardship to the people.

#### HEADMEN.

Political development in the area has been very slight and now that the administration has assumed responsibility for the maintenance of law and order there is evidence that the headmen, who previously owed their status to their prowess as warriors and the recognition of the ~~xxx~~ need for a group leader for defence purposes, are losing some of their influence but, of course, they are being encouraged to assist in the implementation of the government's policy. Most of them are responsive and co-operative and everything possible is being done to enhance and preserve their prestige, for the present at least, as it will probably be some time before there is any local political development along the lines of village councils in the Telefolmin sub-district.

#### LAW AND ORDER.

I consider that the territory discussed above, with the possible exception of Tifalmin, should now be regarded as under government control and I intend to enforce certain provisions of the N.A.R. from now on, especially in relation to acts or omissions which are both offences under the N.A.R. and repugnant to native social and moral codes. Stealing is common, even widespread, for such small communities. It has been necessary, too, in all villages to warn fathers against the practice of shooting an arrow into the thigh of a daughter who refuses to marry the man of the father's choice. Two or three cases have been reported where death has resulted from such wounds, usually some time afterwards when portions of the arrow-head, which remain in the wound when the arrow is removed, rot and cause poisoning.

Another section of the N.A.R. which will be applied following warnings given in all villages is that relating to the spreading of false reports. There can be no doubt that such reports, usually relating to some action the administration is said to be planning, are designed to cause fear and discontent, usually amongst people against whom the instigator, or instigators, of the rumour bear a grudge. Nevertheless, the source of such rumours is frequently difficult to isolate and as the natives gain confidence in the administration the damage false reports can do will diminish correspondingly.

The notion of individual responsibility for crime is not clearly comprehended by these people who are accustomed to support from the group to which they belong when exercising their rights and to being held jointly responsible for the transgressive acts of any one of their group. Thus, on several occasions, where a native from one village has committed a crime, such as stealing a pig from another village, and it is thought that the matter has been reported to the administration officer, the whole community has fled and remained

(6)

away from the village for several weeks. Every opportunity has been seized upon to explain that the Administration imputes all blame to the actual culprit and that under no circumstances will property be confiscated or hostages seized by way of retaliation. In any case our conception of individual responsibility is gradually being accepted and appreciated by the people in the vicinity of the Government station but the problem of recalcitrants absconding to such distant places as FEGOALMIN will place an obstacle in the way of justice for some time to come.

#### FUTURE POLICY - LABOUR.

One of the problems of extending Administration influence here is the isolation of Telefolmin and the consequent difficulty of imparting new ideas which are beyond the experience of, and to some extent incomprehensible to, the people. Furthermore some economic incentive must be offered if these people are to develop. Once a knife and a tomahawk have been obtained the Telefolmin Administration Centre has little to offer that the adventurous youth cannot obtain or experience in his own tribal community.

It seems that the next step in the development of the area should be to send labourers to the coast so that new wants may be developed, experience gained, horizons widened and new ideas imparted on their return home.

Mr L.R.Healey, Medical Assistant, has found the incident of malaria to be high here and provided normal precautions are taken it is not likely that new diseases would be introduced from the coast. No information is available on T.B. amongst the local natives.

The number of labourers available from Telefolmin would not be great but they could play some part in the Territory's economy and the Sub-district would benefit from their experiences.

#### OUTER AREAS.

The inner Telefolmin region defined above is completely surrounded by rough forest country and mountain ranges exceeding 7,000 feet and there is no population for long distances in any direction.

To the north, the May River and Frieda River people were visited in June and July. Since then the aggressive MIANMIN of the May River have demonstrated their sturdy independence and self-confidence by making several visits, always in large groups, nevertheless, to Telefolmin and for the first time in forty years are exchanging friendly visits with the ELIPTAMIN. Both the Mianmin and the Eliptamin have now established gardens on the CLEAR River and when these reach maturity, about next March, a second patrol will be undertaken to the Upper May River, as the food available along the route will considerably ease the problem of rationing the patrol's carriers.

It is intended, on this patrol, to visit the Right May River, which is reported to be populated, and continue to Green River, probably by way of the August River, if the plan is approved. Natives who wish to work on the coast could be used as carriers on this patrol and transported to work from Green River, thus obviating the problem of returning them to Telefolmin.

Beyond the formidable limestone ranges to the south of Telefolmin and across the Papuan Border the extreme headwaters of the Fly are occupied by the FEGOALMIN and BOLLIVIP people. Both groups have extensive trade relationships with the TELEFOLMIN and make frequent visits to the Government station where numbers of them have been and are employed. It has not been possible to patrol this region yet but the influence of the Administration is being indirectly felt there and recent reports indicate that long-standing differences between the BOLLIVIP and FEGOALMIN have been amicably settled, partly



5

as a result of members of the two groups being brought together for discussions at Telefolmin.

It is intended to conduct a patrol down the Om River east of Telefolmin as far as the Strickland gorge in January, 1951 to contact the SUAMIN people who originally occupied the Jonker (Slip) valley but have been driven progressively down the Om by the ELIPIAMIN section of the TELEFOLMIN. Oxamin, on the Upper Strickland will also be visited on this patrol. Natives report the OXAMIN area to be densely populated and a number of Baptist Missionaries from Baiyer River who recently flew over the Upper Strickland state that they counted almost one thousand native huts in this region.

The country to the west of Telefolmin between the Papuan Border and the Sepik River, examined as far as the headwaters of the DIN River by this patrol, is no doubt some of the most mountainous and difficult to penetrate in New Guinea. In his attempt to reach Green River from Telefolmin about a year ago Mr D. Clifton-Bassett found it impossible to cross the broken limestone mountains north-west of ATBALMIN (see map) and close investigations indicate that this vast expanse of high and rugged country, which was encircled by the current patrol, is uninhabited.

On this occasion a native path, first along the IWAR River and then following the watershed between the Iwar and the rivers flowing north-west to the Sepik was followed along the base of the towering Star Ranges to the headwaters of the DIN and NONG Rivers. For more than two days the patrol did not descend below 8,500 feet.

The number of fairly well defined paths, which came to abrupt ends for no apparent reason, in these distant mountains far from habitation was at first puzzling but it was learnt that the nut of the wild pandanus, which grows profusely at these high altitudes, is much prized and annual visits are made to the region by the TELEFOLMIN people to gather the nuts and hunt opossums. Because of the extreme cold, growth is slow in these forests and tracks are not rapidly obliterated by undergrowth as at lower levels and a superficial impression of well and frequently used paths is gained.

The journey through these cold, wet, misty moss forests could well be described as a nightmare. For long distances the track meanders along numerous moss covered and slippery logs of considerable girth which could not be avoided for much of the forest is a mass of fallen timber. Miraculously and fortunately no serious accidents resulted from falls from these decaying logs.

The only population contacted on this stage of the patrol was found on the DIN and NONG Rivers, as indicated on the accompanying maps and mentioned in the diary. From this region the patrol proceeded back to Telefolmin by way of the Sepik River along the route taken by Karius and Champion, in the opposite direction, more than twenty years earlier.

The country encountered on the exploratory section of the patrol consisted almost exclusively of limestone until the Nong River was reached on the outward journey and then mudstone and shale predominated until the limestone country was again encountered several miles down the Sepik from the Clear River junction, on the return journey.

The people who occupy the basins of the Nong and Din Rivers number about 600, are isolated by very mountainous country from all other groups and have had no previous contact with Europeans. Hunting parties found old camp sites of the Karius-Champion expedition along the Sepik and later learnt from the Atbalmin people that white men had passed that way.

These people are friendly with the Atbalmin whom they occasionally meet on hunting expeditions but few could be found who had visited Atbalmin and contact appears to be slight. For example, corn and pumpkins, which were apparently introduced to this region by the HAGEN-SEPIK patrol, and which are popular vegetables, had not found



their way to the ASBALMIN, the people of the Nong and the Din. The Upper May River people, nevertheless, raid as far afield as Asbalmin at the times of the year when the Sepik can be crossed by hastily constructed bridges, but both parties have now agreed to discontinue such hostilities. However, because of the long distances of these groups from Telefolmin it will not be possible to effectively supervise this undertaking.

The main link with the outside world of the Asbalmin appears to be with the FEGOALMIN of the Upper Fly by way of the small WOPLMIN group, south-west of Mt. ALIYANG. By this route a limited quantity of steel tools has reached Asbalmin.

The BUSILMIN people who murdered the visitors from Tifalmin a few weeks before the patrol are fugitives from Tifalmin who were given sanctuary by the Asbalmin in their uninviting river valley some twenty years ago. The visitors were mistrusted when they brought peace offerings and the murders were reprisals for earlier killings. As described in the diary it was learnt that the Tifalmin killed Busilmin natives while fleeing from Busilmin and considering all the circumstances it was decided to take no action other than to assure the Busilmin people that the peace offering was genuine and inspired by the Administration and that future fighting would not be tolerated. The Busilmin undertook to resume friendly relationships with the Tifalmin when hunting parties from the two groups next met.

It seems certain from observing the sheer cliff faces of the Star Ranges to the south and south-west of the Din basin and from closely questioning the people that no one has ever crossed these ranges. The people themselves know nothing of what is beyond this massive mountain chain.

#### ALLIED GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Unfortunately no copies of Allied Geographical Publications are held at Telefolmin and correction is therefore not possible. However the rivers in the region just described are inaccurately shown on the "MAY RIVER 4 mile series" sheet and for this reason an enlargement of the area, from compass bearings, has been compiled and is forwarded with the patrol map.

On the May River sheet the rivers rising in the Star Ranges and flowing in a general northern direction are shown entering the Sepik upstream from watchtop (V(J) 5365), whereas Casuarina Creek is the only major stream flowing to the Sepik from the south between the Iwar and a point some distance downstream from watchtop. The Din and Nong River system is deflected to flow parallel with the Sepik by Mossy Ridge as indicated on the maps and probably flows into the Bridges River before joining the Sepik. The Asbalmin natives stated that these rivers flow into the NI-OL, the valley of which is sparsely populated, before joining the Sepik and the NI-OL is probably identical with the Bridges. The party did not continue to the Bridges River as it had already proceeded further than was originally intended and the supply position made further extensions of the patrol impossible.

#### REST HOUSES.

Rest houses were constructed at places in the inner Telefolmin area indicated on the map during the course of the patrol.

#### POPULATION AND CENSUS.

The initial census of all tribal groups of the inner Telefolmin area, with the exception of Atbalmin, was recorded during the patrol.

Considerable attention was given to accurately recording names in their correct extended family and sub-clan groups and as this involved a good deal of time and patience and the people are not familiar with census procedure it was not possible to obtain some of the details listed in the Population Register on this occasion.

3

When a census of the scattered ATEBALMIN people is feasible it is thought that a population of about two hundred will be revealed, bringing the total of the inner Telefolmin area to 4,500.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health throughout the area appears to be generally good and the people are notably free from tropical ulcers and skin diseases. Malaria and pneumonia, however, are fairly prevalent and the latter appears to account for most deaths. There is no indication of recent epidemics of any kind.

Mr D. Clifton-Bassett noted in a patrol report some time ago that about 20% of the Telefolmin population succumbed to an illness soon after the airstrip construction party left in 1945. From close questioning it seems that the complaint was influenza, introduced by the construction party and to which the local people had no resistance.

.....

*H. H. West*  
.....  
(H. H. West, Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX "A".

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1950-51.  
7-8-50 to 22-11-50.

(2)

INITIAL CENSUS.

TELEFOLMIN TRIBAL AREA.

	CHILDREN		ADULTS		TOTAL
	m.	f.	m.	f.	
ATEMCIKMIN	23	11	30	21	85
BOGALMIN	42	29	52	40	163
FERAMTIGIN	24	26	28	33	111
KIALIKMIN	50	46	75	79	250
KORBORANMIN	22	23	45	43	133
MISINMIN	35	20	46	33	134
TELEFOLIP	35	32	58	48	173
					1049
					1049

FERAMIN TRIBAL AREA.

FAMUKMIN	31	25	62	43	161
KIALIKMIN	75	44	109	86	314
KORBORANMIN	26	29	55	45	155
OKSININ	37	15	47	33	132
					762
					762

KILIPAMIN TRIBAL AREA.

ABUNKAMIN	39	32	45	46	162
APOGAVIP	22	15	33	31	101
BILTAVIP	38	28	56	37	159
BOLVIL	23	17	35	26	101
INAMTIGIN	24	16	45	39	124
KOMDAVIP	83	63	83	73	302
KORBORANMIN	47	25	46	40	158
MISINMIN	28	28	46	31	133
TAGAT-TEMTIGIN	29	25	31	31	116
TARAPTAVIP	29	15	22	23	89
U-AMTIGIN	19	20	32	30	101
UTEMTIGIN	20	7	35	33	95
					1647
					1647

URAMIN TRIBAL AREA.

56	53	103	75	287
				287

TELEAMIN TRIBAL AREA.

500	500
	4,246

H. H. West  
.....P.O.

APPENDIX "B".

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL, TELEFOHIN  
SUB-DISTRICT, SERIK DISTRICT - 7-8-1950 to 22-11-1950.

No 4215 Cpl. NAEUNDAMERI.

An average N.C.O. but lacks initiative and fails to inspire his men. Has had many years service but this patrol was his first experience in uncontrolled areas.

No 6591 Const. PAHTKI.

A satisfactory constable.

No 6396 Const. LINIRI.

A useful and trustworthy constable.

No 2629 Const. ORGOMEIOR.

Reliable and experienced constable. Worthy of promotion.

No 6079FA Const. YENDABARI.

Hardworking and reliable.

No 3349 Const. PURARI.

Experienced and competent.

No 6093FA Const. MUYAE.

Trustworthy constable.

.....

Cpl. NAEUNDAMERI accompanied the patrol for the whole of the above period and each of the ~~patrol~~ police was with the patrol for about ~~an~~ one month.

*H. W. West*  
.....P.O.  
(H.W. West)

Commissioner... WEWAK  
- SEPIK

29th March, 1951

SEPIK PATROL REPORT No.2 of 50/51


Mr West has carried out a very useful patrol and he writes an interesting report.

His remarks regarding law and order are noted but he should proceed warily.

I shall be surprised if the OKAPIIN carries a very dense population. There is certainly a great deal of grass-lands there, but that is probably due to drifting agriculture.

Mr. West should be careful about taking these people overland to Green River. There are many large rivers to cross and these people are not water-men.

Further reports from Mr West are awaited with interest.

  
I.F. Chatterton  
ACTING DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



P/R.T.2/50-51

Sepik District,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

27th January, 1951.

Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT 2-50/51

Attached is a Report of a Patrol carried out by Mr. West in the Telefomin area.

The report is an excellent one, and Mr. West will follow this up with patrols covering the same area.

He is to be congratulated on compiling a very good report.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J.R. Rigby".

(J.R. RIGBY)  
Acting District Commissioner.





From Telefomin.  
A-SH CAMP (8000 FT)

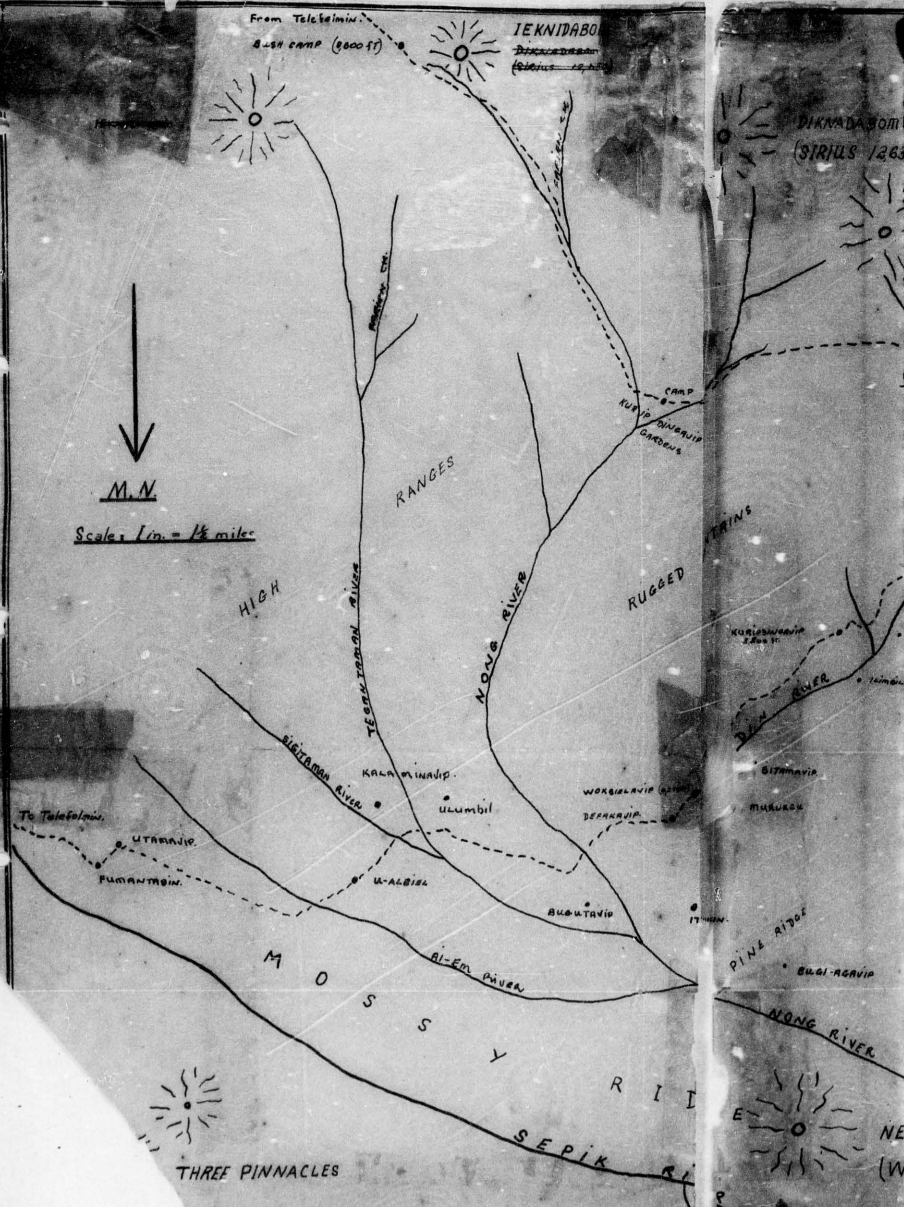
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(SIRIUS) 1263

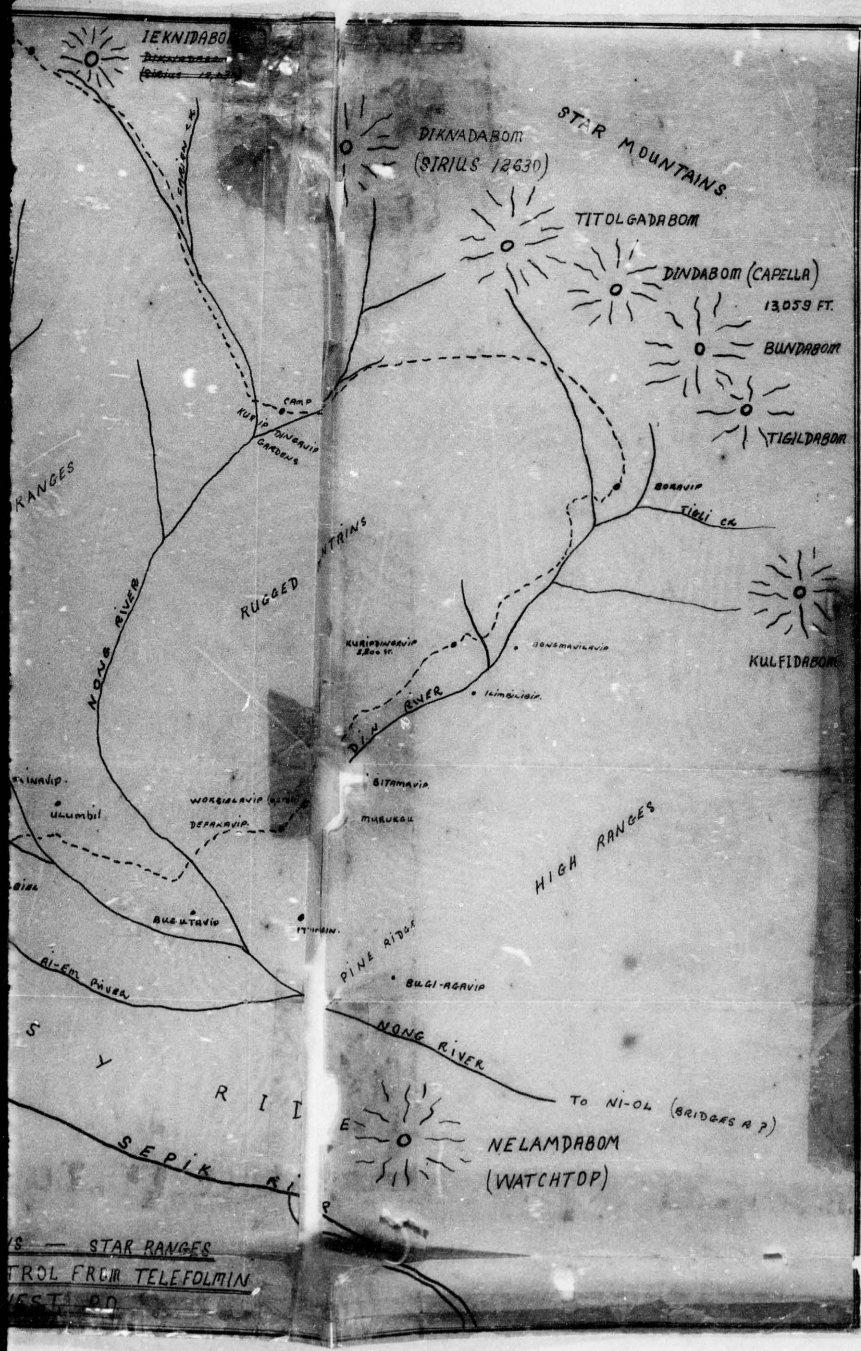


M.N.

Scale: 1 in. = 1/2 mile



DIN & NONG BASINS — STAR RANGES  
— EXPLORED BY PATROL FROM TELEFOLMIN  
1950. — H.W. WEST, P.D.



STAR RANGES  
CONTROL FROM TELEFOLMIN  
WEST RD





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN SEPIK Report No. 30/50/51  
 Patrol Conducted by H. N. WEST. P.O.  
 Area Patrolled COUNTRY EAST OF TELEFOMIN TO STRICKLAND GOREE  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C. G. DAY C.P.O.  
 Natives 50  
 Duration—From 15/1/19.51 to 21/2.19.51  
 Number of Days 38  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/19.36/39 PART.  
 Medical NIL /19.....  
 Map Reference 4 ACEN / SEPIK PATROL 38/39  
 Objects of Patrol EXAMINATION OF COUNTRY TO POINT 50 MILES EAST OF TELEFOMIN IN DIRECT LINE. EXTENSION OF GOUT

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

IN F.W.E.A.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
Telefolmin,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.  
5th March, 1951.

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

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No 3.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY. - Mr H.W. West, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED. - Country east of Telefolmin for a distance of fifty miles in a direct line to OKSAPMIN and the Strickland Gorge.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY. - Mr C.G. Day, C.P.O.  
Seven Members N.G.P.F.  
One N.M.O.  
Forty carriers.

DURATION. - from 15/1/51 to 21/2/51

NUMBER OF DAYS. - Thirty-eight (38).

LAST PATROL TO AREA. - DISTRICT SERVICES - Part - Initial penetration  
Part - Hagen-Sepik Patrol 1939

MEDICAL - Nil

MAP REFERENCE. - Map of the Journeys of the Hagen-Sepik Patrol 1938/39  
(Area not mapped 4 in series)

OBJECTS OF PATROL. - (a) Examination of country to Strickland Gorge, fifty miles east of Telefolmin in a direct line;  
(b) Extension of Administration influence.

DIARY.

Monday, 15th January, 1951.

Mr H.W. West crossed divide (7,000 ft) between the TEKIN (Sepik) and DONNER River valleys and joined Mr C.G. Day at TERAPPAVIP rest house. 5/ hours walking.

Tuesday, 16th January.

At TERAPPAVIP recruiting carriers and organising stores.

Wednesday, 17th January.

To ABUNKAMIN. 3 hours. heavy rain during afternoon. Plane arrived at Telefolmin and mail reached party by police runner at 10 p.m.

Thursday, 18th January.

Crossed divide between Donner and OM Rivers at 6,000 feet and proceeded through heavy rain to MAREL, a gardening hamlet of the ABUNKAMIN people, above the KWEP River. 5 hours walking.

Friday, 19th January.

Descended long spur to junction of AMIN and KWEP Rivers; passed through ABUNKAMIN gardens and camped on river bank at 3,875 feet after 4 1/2 hours marching.

Sufficient food purchased from, and carried by, the ABUNKAMIN people to last the patrol two days. Fairly easy going along wide river bed but many crossings made which would be difficult in time of floods. Country undulating and heavily timbered. Some good stands of hoop pine passed.

Saturday, 20th January.

Reached junction of KWEP and OM rivers after 1 1/2 hours, crossed FUGI River, a large and clear stream falling rapidly from the victor Khamel Ranges to the south, after three hours. Camped on bank of OM at 3 p.m., after a total of six hours walking. Altitude 3,575 feet. Gradient of country traversed during day very slight and walking fairly easy along hunting trails.

Sunday, 21st January.

along  
Left OM River and moved first/a creek bed to the south for one hour and then in a general easterly direction. Difficult walking through dense forest across limestone spurs falling to the OM River. Camped at 4/30 p.m., after eight hours walking, on the bank of UBUU Creek. Altitude 4,375 feet.

Monday, 22nd January.

Patrol delayed till 9 a.m. because of heavy rain, then moved in a general east-south-east direction; large river, the BI, reached after 3/4 hour and sizable tributary, the UNING, from the south-west crossed 15 minutes later. Fair hunting track encountered one hour after river crossing and followed along the main ridge between the BI and the UNING to SEPULCHRE ROCK camp (6,220 ft) adjacent to KAMI-MITAVIP and other hamlets of the SUARMIN people.

Tuesday, 23rd January.

Bleak, wet day. Remained at Sepulchre Rock camp. Population of area very scanty but people, who were visited in 1938 by Mr J. Black of the Hagen-Sepik patrol, friendly and adequate native foods brought to patrol.

Wednesday, 24th January.

Accompanied by OKSAPMIN guides, who were visiting SUARMIN, patrol left Sepulchre Rock camp at 7 a.m. and moved in a south-easterly direction along a well defined trail. After 3 1/2 hours emerged from dense forest vegetation to the open swamp valley of the IAW River, then crossed the divide to the TEKIN (No. 2) River which was followed until the first OKSAPMIN gardens were reached after 8 1/2 hours actual walking and party camped at 7050 feet in late afternoon. About twenty male natives visited patrol with food and appeared friendly but timid.

Thursday, 25th January.

Followed bed of river downstream for 1 1/2 hours to TEKIN area and camped near MIANAPTE hamlets. About 600 people, including many women and children, welcomed the patrol and brought large quantities of food, particularly pandanus nuts which abound in the valley. Altitude 6800 feet.

Friday, 26th January.

At MIANAPTE. Large number of visitors to patrol. During afternoon O.I.C. moved down valley to a vantage point on a ridge two hours walking distance away to examine country and determine future route of patrol. Evident that whole valley densely populated.

Saturday, 27th January.

Continued downstream through cane grass, casuarina groves and many gardens for one hour to SEREMTE hamlets. After exchanging greetings with the people the patrol proceeded for a further hour to DUANMIN tribal area and camped. A large quantity of food was brought by the DUANMIN and their neighbours, the TOMIANMIN who occupy land on the opposite side of the river.

Sunday, 28th January.

Remained at DUANMIN.

Monday, 29th January.

Moved down the gradually widening TEKIN valley for 2½ hours, then crossed stream to a high and broad spur around which the river flows to the north-east. Some very large communal taro gardens seen, in contrast to the small individual sweet potato plots encountered higher up the river. Altitude 6550 feet.

Tuesday, 30th January.

Remained at above camp. Many visitors from the GAI-MIN people who occupy the steep limestone country on the south bank of the river, the SAMBATE to the east and the KOMKAIMIN to the north. Both the GAI-MIN and KOMKAIMIN groups have rights over the attractive agricultural land in the vicinity of the camp area but, because of long standing mutual mistrust through sorcery, land is not occupied. Disputing parties brought together by patrol and attempts made to reconcile differences.

Wednesday, 31st January.

Left camp at 7 a.m. and moved over low ridges falling from Mount TANG-GODABOM through many small and scattered hamlets and excellent gardens in DUERANMIN and WA-ULMIN territory, then forded Tekint to BATTIANMIN. Few women visitors to patrol and men more timid than those previously encountered probably because these people had no contact with the Hagen-Sepik patrol and unlike those on the ~~the~~ higher reaches of the Tekin have only remote contact with the FERAMIN and had heard little of the Administration.

Flat area below camp carefully examined as potential Auster strip but unsuitable because of frequent inundations caused by the damming of the river which a short distance downstream flows through a limited egress under a high range for several miles.

Thursday, 1st February.

Mr Day remained at BATTIANMIN and O.I.C. recrossed the river, which had flooded during the night, with some difficulty and examined the valley of the ARIGA River, flowing from the north-west and visited the BATHGAMIN and BATTIANMIN people. Soils appear less fertile than those along the main waterway and population is correspondingly smaller - about 800. People timid but showed no sign of hostility to patrol.

Friday, 2nd February.

Climbed over steep, timbered range (7125 feet) beneath which the Tekin flows in a north-easterly direction, then descended to a completely land-locked, relatively broad, grassed and valley into which the Tekin emerges from the mountain side in two channels separated by half a mile and disappears beneath the surface again in the centre of the valley. Proceeded down valley for about five miles and camped after 4½ hours walking.

About 400 people, including women and children, from surrounding groups (see map) visited patrol. People much more at their ease with the party than those encountered on previous two days, possibly because the relationships between the groups themselves are more harmonious than those existing amongst the people in the ARIGA River region.

Saturday, 3rd February.

O.I.C. left camp early to examine the country to the north and proceed along broken but fertile plateau above the floor of the valley and encountered many gardens and hamlets. After three hours the crest of the northern rim of the basin was reached and an excellent view of the OM River and the high and rugged ranges forming the watershed of the Strickland and Sepik River systems was obtained and compass bearings and photographs taken. Proceeded south through hamlets and gardens along centre of valley, passed point where streams flowing from all parts of the valley disappear underground  
xna

and reached camp after 8 hours.

Sunday, 4th February.

O.I.C. remained at camp and Mr Day carried out detailed survey of land in valley considered in previous cursory examination to be potential site for airfield, but because of periodical inundations sites explored considered unsuitable.

Monday, 5th February.

Crossed valley in north-easterly direction and after  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours reached top of range (7125 feet) and descended steeply into a similar undulating but more heavily timbered and broader depression with an estimated population of 800. Camped above GAWENG River which flows north-east to the Strickland. Total walking time three hours. About 300 people visited patrol during afternoon and brought adequate food.

Tuesday, 6th February.

O.I.C. carried out six hour patrol to the east, crossed the Gaweng valley, then traversed a long, narrow land-locked valley running parallel to the Gaweng depression and climbed to the crest of a high, exposed limestone range which falls sheer to form the western edge of the Strickland gorge. Excellent view of the country east of the Strickland obtained and the courses of two relatively large rivers, the BIBI and the KEMA, flowing to the gorge from the east, plotted. Compass bearings and photographs taken. Basins of BIBI and KEMA Rivers populated.

Wednesday, 7th February.

Moved up GAWENG valley in S.S.E. direction through gardens and casuarina groves for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours, gradually ascended forest ranges to 7500 feet and then descended steeply down jagged limestone mountain face to BAK valley and camped in vicinity of IENDANMIN hamlets after six hours actual walking. Altitude, 4950 feet.

Thursday, 8th February.

Wet day. Remained at IENDANMIN camp.

Friday, 9th February.

Mr Day followed BAK River upstream and camped after  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours in KUSANMIN tribal area.

O.I.C. proceeded downstream, crossed swollen BAK with some difficulty and followed it along the narrow gorge it has cut through the high limestone barrier running parallel to the Strickland. Climbed steep spur rising from the Strickland south of the BAK junction and continued south across the heavily wooded and broken valley of a tributary of the BAK and camped after six hours walking on the high ground above the Strickland occupied by the KUNANMIN people, who number about eighty. Altitude 4,500 feet.

Saturday, 10th February.

Left camp at 8 a.m. and moved to high cliffs overlooking the Strickland gorge. Excellent panorama of the gorge and the country to the east and south obtained and compass bearings and photographs taken. Fires of the KOBELMIN natives, about sixteen miles down the Strickland, seen. Headwaters of the TUMULA River, which flows into the Strickland just south of the TEKIN (No.3) (see map), reported to be populated by the TAU-ULANMIN. Returned to camp at 4 p.m.

Sunday, 11th February.

Moved to the west over ranges running parallel to the Strickland to the rough and heavily forested limestone valley of the TEKIN (No.3), which, like the two other streams of the same name indicated on the map, rises in the



vicinity of Mount IBAFORNBK, then climbed north-west across the BAK-TEKIN divide and descended steeply to the BAK River, forded the stream and camped in BAKAMIN tribal area.

Monday, 12th February.

Joined Mr Day two hours walking distance upstream at DABULMIN.

Tuesday, 13th February.

Proceeded along BAK valley over broken ground and low spurs and through cane grass and scattered gardens and hamlets for two hours to the KWEPTANMIN tribal area beyond which the valley of the BAK is very rugged and uninhabited.

People of this part of the valley are ~~very~~ closely related to the natives first contacted in the Tekin (No. 2) valley and like them were very friendly and completely at ease with the patrol. Many people of all ages and both sexes, except young unmarried girls, brought large quantities of food.

Wednesday, 14th February.

At KWEPTANMIN. Party prepared for return journey to Telefolmin. Natives assembled and salient points of Administration policy emphasised throughout stay in OKSAPMIN reiterated.

Thursday, 15th February.

Accompanied by thirty OKSAPMIN natives patrol commenced return journey to Telefolmin. Proceed in general north-west direction through broken limestone country, crossed BAK-TEKIN divide at 8425 feet, then followed a well defined trail along the Tekin to the west until camp was made, after 5½ hours walking, in heavy rain. Altitude 7350 feet.

Friday, 16th February.

Continued towards the high IBAFORNBK (Victor Emanuel) Ranges and climbed gradually along a fair trail through cold, wet forest for four hours when camp was made at mid-day because of threatening storm and uncertainty of water supply at higher altitudes. Moved away from the Tekin (No. 2) to the north-west and crossed headwaters of the IAM and UNING Rivers during the day. Altitude 8325 feet.

Saturday, 17th February.

Resumed journey to the west through the moss forests and low, stunted, alpine vegetation of the IBAFORNBK peaks and crossed the divide between the Tekin (No. 2) and the Tekin (No. 1) (Sepik) at 10,600 feet. Difficult forest country encountered along northern side of Sepik some two miles after divide crossed. Camped at 9,600 feet after 7 hours actual walking.

Sunday, 18th February.

Followed trail along the narrow crest of a long spur between the Sepik and the BLOL, a sizable tributary from the north-~~west~~east, for greater part of the day and camped on bank of the Sepik, after 6 hours walking, in unpopulated area known to the Feramin as ENMIT.

Monday, 19th February.

Crossed Sepik and continued to the west through heavily forested, broken limestone country for four hours, then negotiated with some difficulty the narrow gorge through which the Sepik falls from the Victor Emanuel Ranges to the undulating FERAMIN-TELEFOLMIN valley. Reached SIMINTAVIP rest house after 10½ hours actual walking.

Tuesday, 20th February.

Rest day at SIMINTAVIP.

Wednesday, 21st February.

Returned to Telefolmin by way of LININBIL gardening hamlets of the KIALIKMIN people. 5 1/2 hours.

INTRODUCTION.

The journey was the fourth long patrol carried out in the last nine months beyond the inner Telefolmin area (described in Patrol Report Tel.No. 3) with the object of supplementing and ultimately completing the exploratory work carried out in this region by the KARTUS-CHAMPION Expedition (1928) and the HAGEN-SEPIK Patrol (1938-39), and with its conclusion the rugged mountain country within a radius of sixty miles of Telefolmin, except the extreme headwaters of the Fly River to the south, has been examined in detail and its nature and population assessed and the people brought under some degree of Government influence.

The current patrol proceeded east of Telefolmin along the OM River, contacted the small SUARMIN community in the vicinity of SEPULCHRE ROCK in the mountains about fifteen miles south of the OM River (see map), then moved to the south-east to the TEKIN (No. 2) and went on to explore in detail the country encircled by the Hagen-Sepik Patrol between the Victor Emanuel Ranges and the OM River as far as the Strickland Gorge.

Unfortunately the reports of the two expeditions already mentioned are neither available here nor at the District Office, Wewak for they would be of considerable assistance in carrying out the present programme of extending Government influence from this centre. However the FERAMIN people, just east of Telefolmin, have frequently discussed the dense population in the valleys of the streams flowing east to the Strickland and a party which flew to Telefolmin from the Baptist Mission, BAIYER RIVER, in November reported that one thousand houses had been counted in one of these valleys.

The main object of the patrol was to verify this information and determine the practicability of effectively administering the people from Telefolmin.

GENERAL AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The sixty mile course of the OM River, the arterial headwater of the Strickland from the west before it swings abruptly south through towering limestone gorges, is virtually uninhabited although the country is less rugged than many populated river basins in the Telefolmin region. However it appears to have been more densely populated in the past and sickness, probably malaria, is attributed by the people to be the cause of what seems to have been a rapid decline in population and the reason for the scattered SUARMIN, the only inhabitants of the zone and who number fewer than one hundred and fifty, virtually abandoning the more easily cultivated river lands for the steep mountain sides.

Originally a considerable SUARMIN population occupied the Elip River valley north of Telefolmin but they were driven across the low divide between the ELIP and the OM headwaters by the Telefolmin and have subsequently been forced to retreat further and further down the OM by pressure exerted by their numerically superior aggressors.

Nevertheless the small and isolated SUARMIN community now lives at peace with the people of the Elip and are joined in their agricultural and hunting pursuits for several months of the year by numbers of OKSAPMIN natives from the headwaters of the Tekin (No. 2) to whom they are closely related through marriage.

At the present time they have an important function in that the stone axe, the main agricultural implement of the considerable OKSAPMIN population, finds its way from natives far to the north on one of the Sepik tributaries through SUARMIN to the Tekin valley, and there appears to be no other source of supply.

A.  
7.

The people who occupy the courses of the rivers flowing east to the Strickland Gorge regard themselves as a single group, the OKSAPMIN, but there is no central authority and smaller sections of about three hundred are the significant social and economic units.

The rugged mountain country to the north, south and west is uninhabited for considerable distances but it is estimated that no fewer than eight thousand (8,000) people are concentrated in the fertile river valleys visited and indicated on the accompanying map.

The patrol did not proceed beyond the Strickland Gorge but from vantage points above it two large river systems flowing from the east to the gorge were cursorily examined. The OKSAPMIN were reticent when questioned about this area and denied that it was populated until fires were pointed out to them, whereupon they admitted that the BIBI and KENA valleys, especially in their upper reaches, were populated. However, headmen who accompanied me to T Telefolmin subsequently became more vociferous and confirmed my belief that the groups are not at present friendly, (although inter-marriage with the KENI-UMIN of the Kena valley does take place), and that the population of these two river basins, especially the Kena, is considerable. The KENA people were said to be comparable numerically with the people of the Tekin valley, i.e. they number about four thousand (4,000), and it therefore seems safe to assume that in the Strickland Gorge area there is a fairly concentrated population of thirteen or fourteen thousand (C.F. Telefolmin - 5,000 in a similar area).

The natives of the Upper Tekin maintain fairly close relationships with the FERAMIN of the higher Telefolmin valley and through them have heard a good deal of the Administration centre at Telefolmin. This indirect approach through a mutually friendly group no doubt contributed considerably to the harmonious relationships which existed throughout the journey between the OKSAPMIN people and the patrol. The party moved slowly through the populated country and spent two days in each tribal area. Usually Mr Day remained in charge of the camp on the second day while the C.I.C. carried out a detailed examination of the surrounding country and visited hamlets and gardens. Each group was informally addressed and the basic aims and purposes of the Administration were explained and everywhere eagerness was expressed that an Administration centre should be established, for the material benefits of such an establishment are well known through contact with the FERAMIN. Steel is practically unknown in the area and the desire for it appears to be insatiable and it was necessary to limit the number of pigs brought to the patrol to one from each group to conserve the ~~patrol~~ goods allotted to the patrol.

Within the tribal groups the people are organized into small homesteads and hamlets but there are no villages. The small square houses are raised from the ground, are floored with limbon (kentiopsis archontophoenix) and a gap is left between the eaves at the apex of the house to allow smoke to escape.

In personal appearance and dress the people resemble the Telefolmin, although the hair is worn in a bun and is not arranged in massive cane plaits as is the case at Telefolmin.

It is interesting to note that the penis gaud, which seems to be an essential article of apparel of the mountain peoples from almost the western extremity of Dutch New Guinea to the OKSAPMIN people, disappears entirely once the Strickland is crossed and is replaced by the "bilum and tanket" (woven skirt and taetsia fruticosa) well known in the Central Highlands. Possibly the Strickland is an important boundary between two major native groups occupying the central mountain chain of the New Guinea. Mantraces of Central Highland culture, such as the manner of arranging the hair, wearing ornaments and the method of fencing and cultivating gardens, foreign to the Telefolmin, were noted amongst the OKSAPMIN who occupy this transition zone.

Even amongst the OKSAPMIN several customs and practices unique to a limited group were observed. The people of the two land-locked river basins, referred to in the diary, tattoo the skin with bamboo needles, although no pigments are used, and "Kapipi", a type of betel nut, is chewed with pepper leaf and lime, whereas these habits are not practiced by other OKSAPMIN peoples.

LAW AND ORDER.

The tribal groups which constitute the OKSAPMIN embrace between three and four hundred people and the more important activities of these groups appear to be determined and guided by three or four influential middle aged and elderly men.

Normally these segments live in harmony but from time to time the death of an able-bodied man is attributed to the sorcery of another group and small scale fighting is resorted to, but few people are killed and such breaches, although recurrent, heal with the passage of time. External relationships are not extensive and are usually amicable, although at present animosity exists between the people on the eastern fringe of OKSAPMIN and the KENA River natives as a result of the inevitable sorcery but there was no indication that tribal warfare would develop from this grievance.

TERRAIN AND TRACKS.

Apart from the shale and mudstone encountered in the Upper OM River zone the country traversed consisted exclusively of rough limestone forest, except in the populated areas and the gorge country where open grassland, casuarina groves and cane grasses replace the forest vegetation. A feature of the country in the vicinity of the Strickland Gorge is the number of relatively small and completely land-locked valleys with sizable streams appearing from, and disappearing beneath, mountain sides.

The return ~~jour~~ journey to Telefomin was made by the shorter route through the towering Victor Emanuel Ranges and involved spending several bitterly cold nights at altitudes in excess of 8,500 feet.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION.

The high ranges between Telefomin and OKSAPMIN and the long stretch of uninhabited country to be traversed make it necessary for patrols to spend at least six nights in bush camps with no possibility of obtaining food other than that which is carried with great difficulty. The isolation of the area, too, will make effective administration from Telefomin impossible, and although for the present considerable material benefit, through the introduction of steel, seeds ~~and~~ and the like, and some measure of control, will result from patrols and the employment of OKSAPMIN labourers at Telefomin, the population of probably not less than twelve or thirteen thousand will ultimately warrant the establishment of a patrol post in the Strickland Gorge region. For this reason considerable time was devoted to the location of a site suitable for an airstrip. However the only considerable expanse of level land located was situated along the floor of the Tekin (see map) which is periodically inundated at flood times when the surface waters are dammed by the limited ingress at the point where the stream flows underground. It may be possible to construct an airstrip suitable for Auster aircraft on a slope above this section of the TEKIN but considerable drainage would be necessary and the result would be doubtful.

The next patrol to the OKSAPMIN area should cross the Strickland Gorge from the GAWENG valley by way of the track taken to the vantage point above the OM River mentioned in the patrol diary on 6th February, visit the peoples of the BIBI and KENA Rivers, assess the population and search for a suitable airfield site in that region.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

An initial patrol cannot accurately gauge the health of a community for the ill and afflicted usually remain in their houses and are not attracted by the white man's medicines and cures. However, as far as could be gathered from answers to questions there have been no recent epidemics and the people appear very virile and healthy. This patrol's carriers frequently commented on the large number of people who live to old age and the proportion of aged people to the total population is certainly much higher than it is at Telefomin.

No tropical ulcers or skin diseases were seen. Malaria is

PH9  
probably present and the people say they avoid the low country along the OM because of the sickness and death which frequently comes in the train of a visit to the zone.

AGRICULTURE.

Steel is virtually unknown in the area and the digging stick and the stone axe are the major agricultural implements. Sweet potato is the staple crop but taro is grown fairly extensively and native green are abundant.

A number of large communal taro gardens were seen on the higher slopes of the valleys but in addition to these each individual family has its own sweet potato plots in the vicinity of its homestead on the lower slopes. The cane grass which abounds in the valleys is removed with sharpened sticks and burnt and the sweet potato is planted in mounds.

The people say that a good deal of the heavily timbered hill country is suitable for taro, their favourite food, but because of the difficulty in clearing it they depend largely on the more easily cultivated sweet potato. With the introduction of steel much of this hill land will no doubt be brought under cultivation.

Figs are plentiful in the area and their numbers indicate that the people must have an adequate food supply as far as vegetable matter is concerned to make their retention possible.

The most outstanding feature of the region from the agricultural point of view is the vast quantities of pandanus nuts grown. These nuts are removed from the shell, hung in string baskets in the houses and smoke dried and may be kept for several months. Each household visited had about one hundred and fifty pounds of these nuts stored.

A quantity of peanut, corn and pumpkin seed was distributed by the patrol.

H. W. West.  
.....  
(H. W. West, Patrol Officer).



APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL FROM TELEPOLMIN TO STRICKLAND  
GORGE - 15-1-51 to 21-2-51.

6092 FA	Const. BURITORI	-	Intelligent and reliable constable.
6093 FA	Const. MUYAE	-	Experienced and trustworthy.
6099 FA	Const. NJUAT	-	A satisfactory constable.
2629	Const. ORGOMBIOR	-	An experienced and capable constable.
6591	Const. PAHIKI	-	Average constable. Somewhat lethargic.
6630	Const. SAMOIGIRA	-	A satisfactory constable.
2197	Const. SONE	-	Quiet, steady and reliable.

*H.W. West*  
.....  
(H.W. West, Patrol Officer).

30-11-137.

13th September, 1951.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Subject: Patrol Report No.3 - 1950/51:  
Telefolmin.

A very interesting patrol report which gives a good description of the country traversed and also the people.

Unfortunately the Hagen-Sepik Report is not now available, so this office is not able to tie the two reports in.

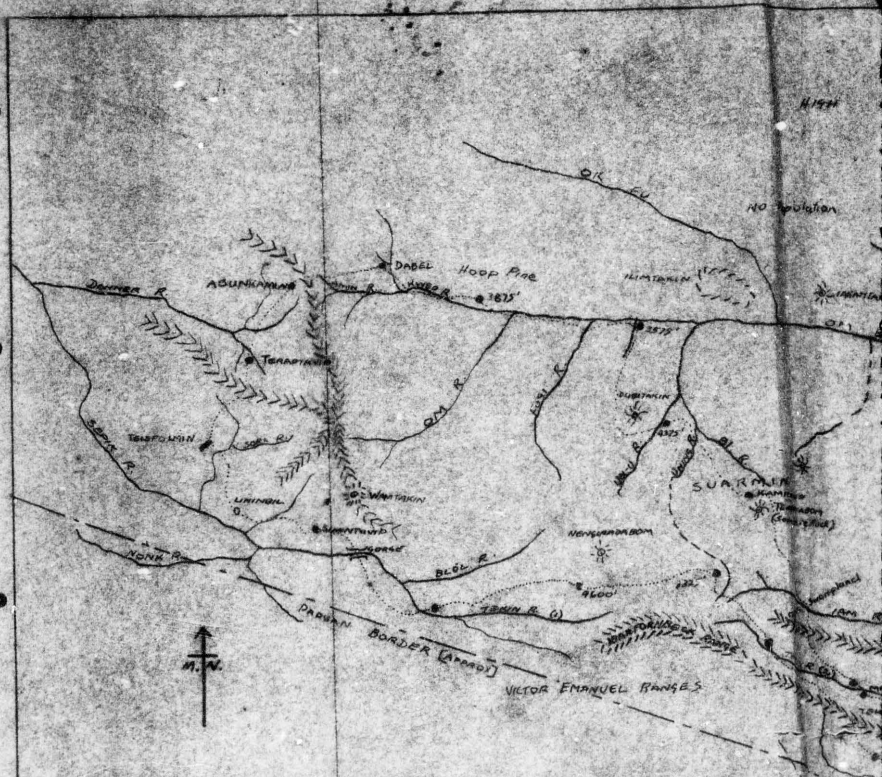
Copies of Mr. West's map are being made and four will be forwarded to Wewak for your use.

The photographs of the areas visited are excellent and should Mr. West so desire, we will be pleased to receive the negatives.

Various items have been extracted and forwarded to the Departments concerned.

*J.H.J.*  
(J.H. Jones)  
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

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MAP of the PATROL from  
 TELEFOLMIN to the STRICKLAND  
 GORGE  
 JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1931. H.W. WEST, P.O.  
 NON-SETTLED AREAS - ROUGH MOUNTAIN FORESTS  
 SCALE: 1 IN = 4 MILES  
 ROUTE ..... CAMPS ●

550





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 10/51/52

Patrol Conducted by L.S. DOOLAN P.O.

Area Patrolled OUTER ATBALMINS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C.G. DAY C.P.O.

Natives 11 POLICE 1 N.M.O. 2 INTERPRETERS

Duration—From 3/8/1951 to 30/8/1951

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services PART INITIAL PART D. CLIFTON BASSETT NOV. 49 PART H.W. WEST SEPT. 50.

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

Map Reference MAY RIVER 4 MILES SERIES AND OTHER PATROL MAPS

Objects of Patrol EXAMINATION OF COUNTRY TO WEST OF P.O. NEST'S PATROL AND CONSOLIDATION OF GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



TERRITORY OR PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,  
TELEFOLMIN.  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

5th October, 1951.

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

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO.1, 1951-52.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: Mr. L. J. Doolan, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED : Outer ATEBALMINS.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Mr. C. G. Day, C.P.O.  
Eleven members N.G.P.F.  
(completed patrol)  
One N.M.C.

DURATION : From 3rd. August, 1951  
to 30th August, 1951.

NUMBER OF DAYS : Twenty-eight (28)

LAST PATROL TO AREA: DISTRICT SERVICES -  
Part - initial  
Part - D. Clifton-Bassett  
Nov. 1949.  
Part - E.W.West  
Sept. 1950.

MEDICAL - Nil.

MAP REFERENCE : MAY RIVER, 4 miles series.  
Maps of route attached.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Examination of country to the  
West of P.O. West's patrol,  
and the consolidation of  
Government influence.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was undertaken to visit what was thought to be an intermediary population between TELEFOLMIN and GREEN RIVER, and, if successful, (able to obtain food) continue on to GREEN RIVER POST, where rations would be made available for the patrol's return. Unfortunately, the idea of reaching GREEN RIVER was forced to be abandoned owing to the unexpected shortage of food, so, with reduced carrier and police line, it was decided to extend examination of the country explored by P.O. WEST - Report No. TEL. 2 of 1950/51.

The commencement of patrol was delayed considerably by the refusal of the local natives to act as carriers. During the preceding week, at least fifty locals, who had agreed to carry, deserted at night, which meant that time had to be wasted awaiting the arrival of replacements. On Friday 3rd. these were sufficient in number, though not physic, to make a start, and the patrol was commenced with sixty odd carriers, a big percentage of whom deserted during the first week, making it necessary to overload on occasion to enable the patrol to move until other natives were encouraged to assist.

DIARY.FRIDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

Departed TELEFOLMIN 0945 hours and arrived OPEKAMUN rest house (5600') at 1400 hours, following a very muddy track and walking the last half hour or so through a heavy down-pour of rain.

There were no natives in the village; apparently they had no intention of making themselves available as carriers.

The police and carriers were given kaukau, which had been previously sent from the station.

During the night, four carriers deserted.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th.

Broke camp 0845 hours. Four local women were persuaded to assist as carriers. The patrol followed A.D.O. Clifton-Bassett's track, (Vide P/R No.6, 1949/50) and came upon one of TELEFOLIP's garden hamlets, where two extra carriers were obtained.

Passed two of the previous officer's camps - crossed ridge at approx. 7500' and pitched camp in an old garden site at 6200'. - 1630 hours.

The track was mainly over limestone country - awkward in places, though generally fair.

Remainder of kaukau eaten.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5th

Broke camp 0800 hours. Continued to follow A.D.O. Clifton-Bassett's track along crest of range, reaching height of 7000' - cold; mossy limestone country. After passing through two deserted hamlets, came upon an old fighting house of UATIGIM (about 30' high - built some two years or so ago when they were involved in tribal fighting with the MIAMINS) at 1430 hours. Decided to camp thinking food would be made available by the locals. Height 5500'.

Six women later arrived with food, followed by the local headman, MEIMKALIM, who was asked to arrange for more food to be brought in, and also asked to inform the locals of the need for more carriers.

Just sufficient food later made available for carriers.

Heavy rain at night - four more carriers deserted.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6th.

As the natives apparently had no intention of supplying food, it became necessary to remove food from their gardens. Mr. Day and some police proceeded to large garden area some distance back, while writer and most of gear went on ahead to repair bridge over SEPIK and prepare camp. Arrived at SEPIK after four hours hard walking along a track previously hidden from A.D.O. Clifton-Bassett. Descent to river very steep. Height of river 2100'.

River crossed at 1500 hours, after repairing bridge. Camp pitched. Mr. Day and police arrived 1810 hours with food and some of the cargo - the food was bought when the owners were contacted later. MEIMKALIM and three others arrived later with two pigs, but no carriers.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

Remained at yesterday's camp to allow carriers to return to previous camp and collect remaining cargo. MEIMKALIM decided to make a further effort for carriers - five men arrived late afternoon.

A small group of ATBALMIN's came in with food and two males offered as guides.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8th.

Broke camp 0800 hours and climbed to about 4500', passing P.O. West's camp site. Day spent climbing over many sharp spurs. Time lost waiting for carriers to keep up. An idea of the country can be obtained by the fact that, at times, the carriers took at least twice the time to cover the distance. Crossed swift flowing DAKRAM Creek at 1500 hours after rebuilding an old bridge. Walked till 1700 hours through swampy forest along SEPIK bank, when camp was pitched at height of 1900'.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9th.

Broke camp 0745 hours. A hard morning was spent climbing over spurs and following, in places, a most dangerous track. CLEAR River/SEPIK Junction passed just

just/

on noon, and the SEPIK reached at 1330 hours. Walked until 1700 hours through swampy forest, when camp was pitched at a height of 1800'.

A tiring day cutting track and improvising means by which cargo could be carried over the dangerous spots. Some crocodiles were seen in the late afternoon. Police tried their luck fishing.

The five carriers engaged Tuesday deserted, together with two of the originals. Found it necessary to issue rice to carriers.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th

Departure delayed until 0800 hours owing to the need to rearrange loads after the desertion of the seven carriers. Another hard day's walking, when ropes and improvised ladders were necessary for climbing up sheer faces.

Camp pitched at 1530 hours because of impending rain.

Good fish caught.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th

Broke camp 0820 hours. One of the hardest days to date spent climbing and descending ridges. Came to Casuarina Creek 1130 hours - trees out for bridging and party crossed by 1230 hours. Dangerous track follows creek downstream for almost two hours.

Came out at SEPIK some distance down from junction of CASUARINA Creek, and followed bank. Camp just past P.O. West's camp at 1600 hours - height of river 1450'. Last hour or so through heavy rain.

Nice fish caught.

Const. NJUAT's feet in bad way - many of carriers with foot and shoulder sores.

Rice again issued.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12th

Departure delayed until 0900 hours while treating sick. Easy walking in comparison with the previous days until 1230 hours, when camp was pitched near cane bridge; height 1375'. Two constables sent back with carriers to collect injured carrier. Returned 1800 hours. A dozen or so natives from FUMANTABIN - previously contacted by P.O. West - arrived with a small amount of food - mainly bananas - for which they were paid in girigiri shell and matches.

The afternoon was spent talking over the proposed route with locals, and obtaining information. It was apparently impracticable to continue on the proposed course along the SEPIK, and, because of shortage of food, it was

was/

decided to leave the river for where a population was said to exist. Arrangements were made for a number of police and carrier line to return to the station, thus enabling a faster movement and conservation of food.

Very heavy rain during the night.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13th.

The Sgt., 6 constables and 13 carriers returned to the Station. Broke camp 1000 hours, reaching FUMANTABIN village - three houses - 1330 hours, after a steady climb. A further climb to the summit and then descended into ATEM River, a tributary of the NONG, and, after following same for an hour, camp was pitched at 1620 hours below the village of UALBIEL. Height 3250'.

The camp was visited by approximately twenty natives, mainly from ALENTENEUN hamlet across the river, who made a small amount of food available.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th.

Broke camp 0820 hours and, with FUMANTABIN guides, climbed to UALBIEL where further natives were awaiting the patrol with the gift of a pig. Crossed a fast running creek at 1030 hours, and, at 1230 hours, the NONG was bridged - height 2600'. Ascended to ITUMSIGIN village (3250') where camp was pitched at 1430 hours. The village, consisting of eight houses, was found to be entirely deserted. Although some of the inhabitants had previously visited P.O. West's party, this was the first actual contact with their village, which would account for their timidity.

Natives of UALBIEL later arrived bringing food and a pig. Towards dusk, a few of ITUMSIGIN also came forward with food, from whom it was learnt of recent tribal fighting resulting in three or four deaths. An hour or so was spent in an effort to consolidate the friendship established by P.O. West's patrol, whilst condemning the practice of tribal fighting.

A most impressive view of what is thought to be the rugged COMB peaks was sighted up the DIN river valley.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th

Broke camp at 0820 hours and descended into DIN River valley, crossing the river by an improvised bridge just up from it's junction with the NONG. Two guides from ITUMSIGIN declared their unwillingness to guide the party any further and returned.

A very hard and most dangerous climb out of the river by cutting a track until the party came upon an overgrown trail which was followed for some distance, bringing it into a garden area where one native was surprised. After gaining his confidence, he agreed to guide the party further. Camp was pitched at 1430 hours near the small village of DALKUMSIGIN, 3275'.

Ten males later visited camp bringing food, and advised that most of the people were away hunting. Their confidence was quickly gained and all offered to accompany



accompany/

the party to the NI-OL River - then thought to be the Bridges.

Rained during the night.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16th.

Broke camp 0800 hours. Followed track along the side of the range, crossing many fast flowing streams, and going through DALKUMSIGIN gardens. Reached small hamlet of DIMDU soon after noon, and, after spending an hour or so with the few residents, continued on for one hour to the village of ATEMSIGIN. Camp pitched near the village, over looking the OFAKMIN people. Approximately fifty males visited the camp during the afternoon with food. A pig was bought and shot to show the power of the rifle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th.

Remained at camp to encourage further visitors. Bearings were taken of the OFAKMIN hamlets, being the area bounded by the NI-OL and YAK rivers. It was learnt that a further group, known as KOLAIGILMIN, existed to the North West, anything from three to ~~thirteen~~ days away, and it was decided to attempt to reach these people with OFAKMIN guides.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th

Departure delayed until 1030 hours owing to rain and the desertion of four more carriers. Forced to hide a drum of salt and overload once again.

Mr. Day developed a very painful boil on the knee.

None of the people who had previously volunteered as guides appeared, and a visit to the nearby village showed it to be entirely deserted.

The patrol set off, following an overgrown track, and came upon the village of UNGALTEMI, which was also deserted. The YAK river was crossed, and, after a short time, the NI-OL was reached. Time was spent following the river upstream in an endeavour to find a track. One was found which took the party away from the decided course, so, once again, we headed back for the NI-OL and camped near a small garden.

The afternoon had been spent walking through showers, and the camp was pitched at 1700 hours in torrential rain.

Constable WADI injured his foot with an axe.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th

The writer decided to go ahead for a few days to scout the country, leaving Mr. Day, whose leg was giving considerable trouble, with the bulk of the stores, carriers and sick.

The writer set out at 0915 hours with five police and 12 carriers, crossed the NI-OL and, following the track,

track,/

climbed until the village of MEIEDU was reached.

A view from this village showed that the country in the direction of the KOLAIGILMIN group was extremely rugged. Some time was spent talking to the local inhabitants, who said it took them up to nine days to reach the group, and that they seldom had contact with them, being tribal enemies and of a different language group. They also advised that the track was over very difficult country, and, in consequence, said that they would not consider guiding the party.

Taking the above into consideration, together with the rapidly diminishing stock of food and the apparent unwillingness of the natives newly contacted to augment these stocks with native food, it was decided to turn back, the camp site being reached at 1600 hours.

Some food and a pig was made available by the locals.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20th.

Commenced return journey. Broke camp 0815 hours. Followed track through OFANMUN hamlets and gardens, reaching ATEMSIGIN at noon. Very few natives seen and, after spending over an hour in the village, continued on to DIMDU and pitched camp at 1500 hours.

Eight locals arrived at dusk with small quantity of food. Rain.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st.

Broke camp 0815 hours and, with guides, reached ITUMSIGIN 1500 hours. Camped. A pig and sufficient food was made available.

Mr. Day's knee, which had been giving his trouble for the past few days, improved.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd.

Broke camp 0815 hours and, with three guides, set off to follow a new route to enable the visiting of a group of natives along CASUARINA Creek. Followed previous track as far as NONG, after which the patrol followed a seldom used path along a narrow, and, in places, most dangerous mossy ridge, reaching a height of over 7000' before descent was started. The patrol was forced to carry on until 1730 hours when camp was pitched at a height of 5600' by a small stream—the first water seen since leaving NONG — in very heavy rain.

A cold, wet, miserable night. Rice issued.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23rd

Departed 0815 hours. Arrived KAIEN River 1100 hours and followed same upstream for nearly three hours (hard going).

going).

Left river and crossed divide at 7200' - a dangerous walk over rotten mosscovered logs. Descended in hope of reaching CASUARINA Creek but was forced to camp at 1700 hours nowhere near objective.

Rice issued.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24th

Broke camp 0800 hours. Descended steeply into swift flowing ILELEM creek - a tributary of CASUARINA creek. A most difficult walk following it and cutting across sharp limestone spurs - it is a wonder to the writer that no-one was injured during the past few days, the terrain being as it is. Sighted six locals on rise across the river around noon.

Stream crossed and climbed up into ILELEMTAMAN group, overlooking the ILELEM and CASUARINA creek gorges. Very broken mountainside with odd houses scattered. Estimate population to be approximately 100, although no more than twenty males were seen.

Camped at 1400 hours (5200'), having been forced to climb to crest of range to find suitable camp site.

The people were found to be friendly and no trouble was experienced in contacting them. Sufficient food made available..

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th

Remained at above camp to allow for more visitors.

Large quantity of kaukau bought. An overcast showery day. Time spent talking to local visitors. Two women came in - the first to be sighted since the fifth inst.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26th

Broke camp 0800 hours. After following the ridge for some time, patrol descended steeply into CASUARINA Creek, which was crossed and thence over top of divide into INAM Creek - loose shale country.

After climbing over a further ridge, came upon the small garden hamlet of FEBIAMA, consisting of two houses, at 1230 hours (4800'). One male and two females surprised by the visit.

Camp was pitched in heavy rain which came unexpectedly and which continued throughout the night.

A small quantity of food, mainly sugarcane, made available.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27th

Broke camp 0800 hours. Descended into DINOK River,

River, /

which was in flood after the heavy rain. A steady two hours climb to 6500' and then, later, down into sparkling white limestone bedded DAKEM River. Followed it downstream for one hour and climbed to opposite ridge, where the patrol came upon the small group first visited by A.D.O. Clifton-Bassett during November, 1949.

Camped at his old site at 1600 hours (4500') after six and a half hours actual walking.

Native food insufficient.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28th

Broke camp 0730 hours, minus guides. Climbed to top of range and followed it. Some very steep pinches - until a height of 7550' was reached at noon. Then descended very steeply for first fortyfive minutes over an almost perpendicular limestone face, and, after a more gradual descent, the SIGIM river was reached at 1330 hours. (5700') Followed the river downstream - very tiring few hours spent jumping from rock to rock.

TAFALMIN rest house reached at 1715 hours (3350'). Patrol fatigued after a hard eight hours march.

As is usual with these people, very little food was made available.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29th

To URAPMIN. Route of future road to TAFALMIN decided.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th

Returned to TELEFOLMIN along the nearly completed URAPMIN/TELEFOLMIN road.

Inspected station garden at OGELBIEL on the way. Noted damage done by pigs during absence - all young seedlings rooted up, thus very little fresh vegetables for station for some months to come. A fitting climax to an unsuccessful patrol.

Station in order on return.

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## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The following people were initially contacted by this patrol - KORBORENMIN, OFAKMUN and ILELEMTEMAM.

The KORBORENMIN Group, consisting of a number of small hamlets, each having from one to five houses, is situated between the DIN and YAK rivers, along the Northern slopes of a rather broken range over-looking the NONG River, and has an estimated population of not more than 150.

The OFAKMUN Group is to be found between the YAK and NI-OD Rivers, bounded to the South by very high rugged peaks. This group is much larger, with an estimated population of over 300, though not more than 60 were sighted.

The ILELEMTEMAM Group is scattered over the mountainside over-looking the ILELEM Creek, with a population of not more than 100. Owing to the extremely rugged and broken nature of this particular area, these people have not even so much as a hamlet, their houses, of necessity, being built singly where ever they are able to find flat ground.

KOLAIGILMIN, which lies to the West of the OFAKMUN's, is apparently situated along the BRIDGES river, and is reported to have a scattered population. These people are tribal enemies of the OFAKMUN's and contact between them has been only occasionally.

The country between the areas is rugged, with no defined ranges, and the only route is reported to be by following the NONG and later the YEP rivers as far as possible. No definite information could be obtained as to how long the journey would take - evidently somewhere between three and thirteen days. Had more food been available, the patrol would have attempted to visit these people.

It would seem that there is a definite change of language and, also, whereas the groups contacted have the usual kaukau/taro diet, the KOLAIGILMINS are reported to be sago eaters.

Newly contacted groups could be conveniently classed as OUTER ATEBALMINS, being of the same linguistic group as the previously visited villages, even though visits between them are very seldom, owing to the distance separating them.

The death of an ITUBIGIN native, attributed to sanguma performed by a native of a group along the DIN valley, previously visited by Mr. West, resulted in the fighting mentioned in the diary. Only two deaths were reported and, although no action was taken, the practice was condemned and they were told that in future this would not be tolerated.

Gruesome tales were told by the ILELEM and DAKEM people, of past attacks, resulting in the death of many of them, by the infamous NIAMINS. As far as could be ascertained, the last of these attacks took place during 1947, when a whole household of the ILELEM group were imprisoned in their home, and killed and devoured by a small raiding party. Opportunity was taken to inform the people that, since the Administration's stay in TELEFOLMIN, the NIAMINS have been patrolled on two occasions and are, at long last, becoming friendly with their past enemies.

For the information of future patrols into these areas, it is advised that the most suitable trade items are giri giri shell and matches - salt, of course, being, as yet, unknown.



It can now be assumed that all the ATBALMIN Group has been visited. With a total estimated population of 1000, these people are scattered over many square miles of mountainous country, from three to twelve days hard walking from TELEFOLMIN.

#### AGRICULTURE

All the people are keen agriculturists, whole mountainsides, either under cultivation or being prepared for planting, being seen. Unlike the local TELEFOLMINs, who mainly grow taro, these people concentrate on sweet potato, with only occasional taro. The kaukau seen was a very poor variety, being small and fibrous. The gardening practices also slightly differ with other TELEFOLMIN areas in that, after the undergrowth is cleared, all the timber is felled; whereas other areas usually allow the large timber to remain, probably as a means of affording shade for the taro, which is grown in moist ground. Also a slight difference was noted in the fencing of the gardens.

Pigs appear to be plentiful, and the bush is reported to abound with wild pigs, cassowary and o'possums. Snakes are also considered a delicacy by all, and after being promptly seized without fear, are bitten behind the head and then put in the captor's small woven bag.

In the KORBOROMMIN and OFALMIN areas, numerous sago palms were seen, the fronds of which are used for thatching, replacing the usual grass or bamboo leaves of TELEFOLMIN. Apparently sago is not eaten to any extent, as many palms which had long past reached the suitable stage for cutting, were seen.

#### TRACKS.

Seldom did the patrol follow any well defined pads, and, when without guides, the party often unknowingly left the track to finish up in some impassible area forcing it to retrace it's steps until a more suitable track was found.

During the walk along the SEPIK, it was necessary to cut a track, this area seldom being traversed by natives. This section of the route was most dangerous in parts, and extreme care was needed in crossing some of the near perpendicular limestone faces.

The remainder of the trip was spent climbing ranges and descending into the numerous fast flowing streams, prior to a further ascent to a cold mossy mountain top. A big part of the time was spent walking along old rotting logs, which were often the cause of many falls.

A well graded and drained road now connects URAPHIN with the station and, at present, work on the continuation of this road to TAFALMIN is under way. Approximately five miles of a road which will eventually connect OFEKANIN and MISIMIN with the station, has been completed. In the near future, it can be expected that the inner TELEFOLMIN Group will be connected by good patrol roads.

#### HEALTH

No illnesses of any nature were noticed during the patrol amongst those people who were seen, although a number of enlarged spleens were noted, which would probably suggest that malaria is present. It would seem that the area is free of tropical ulcers and framboesia.

TOPOGRAPHY

Submitted is a 2 miles to the inch sketch of the KORBORUMIN/OFAIKUN areas, showing the approximate course of the YAK and NI-OL rivers. It will be noted that these streams flow into the NONG, which in turn, joins the SEPIK. Just as the NONG turns to meet the SEPIK, it is joined by what appears to be a large river called the YEP, running from the West.

Mr West suggested - Page 14 of his report - that the NI-OL was identical with the BRIDGES. It is now known that this is not so, and the BRIDGES may be identical with the BELKA, which is reported to be a large river which joins the SEPIK some distance to the West, along which the KOLAIGILMIN people dwell.

CONCLUSION

Unfortunately, it has to be admitted that the patrol was a failure, in that it did not accomplish its original objective of reaching GREEN RIVER. It is the writer's opinion that it is impossible to get through on this route unless food could be dropped, and this would be extremely impracticable, owing to the rugged nature of the country. It is suggested that the only possible route would be through the MIAMINS. Even then, it is known that ten, and maybe more, days would be spent passing through uninhabited areas.

Out of close on 900 lbs. of rice which was taken on this patrol, only 30 lbs. remained on arrival back at the Station. This should give some idea as to how little native food was made available. It is admitted that, by removing food from the various gardens, the patrol could have got a lot further; but this was considered unwise.

*L. J. Poolan*  
.....  
L. J. POOLAN, P.O.

## APPENDIX A.

## REPORT ON N.G.P.F. PERSONNEL.

Reg. No. 4215 Cpl. NABUNDAMERI.

Conduct : Very Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : An able NCO with good control over his Police.

Reg. No. 6079 Const. YENDABAI.

Conduct : Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : A trustworthy and reliable member worthy of promotion.

Reg. No. 6092 Const. BURITORI.

Conduct : Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : A good constable.

Reg. No. 6093 Const. MUYAE.

Conduct : Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : A quite, reliable and hard-working member also worthy of promotion.

Reg. No. 6451 Const. LANI.

Conduct : Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : A willing worker.

Reg. No. 6630 Const. SAMOIGIRA.

Conduct : Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : Rather quite but always prepared to do his share.

Reg. No. 3926 Const. YANGE.

Conduct : Good.  
 Discipline : Fair.  
 Ability : An average member.

Reg. No. 6737 Const. LUNGA.

Conduct : Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : A willing worker.

Reg. No. 2053 Const. OUNG-SINJI.

Conduct : Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : A good constable though inclined to show off.

Reg. No. 6212 Const. WAJEE.

Conduct : Fair.  
 Discipline : Fair.  
 Ability : Willing but does not impress.

Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Const. AIMAI.

Conduct. : Good.  
 Discipline : Good.  
 Ability : An average member.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/11/51.

19 NOV 1951

P.R. Tel. 1-51/52.

Sepik District,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

16th November, 1951.

Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT.

Attached is an excellent report of a patrol conducted by Patrol Officer L. Doolan and Cadet Patrol Officer C. Day in the Telefomin area.

One of the objects of the patrol was to endeavour to go through from Telefomin to Green River, and, although Mr. Doolan seems to consider the Patrol was a failure in that respect, he gives most valuable information about the area.

.....  
(J.R. RIGBY)

Acting District Commissioner,

*Mr. Doolan  
19/11/51*

30-11-151.

27th November, 1951.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
NEWARK.

Subject: Patrol Report - Tefefomin  
No. 1 of 1951/52

I read Mr. Patrol Officer Doolan's Report of his Patrol to the ATBALMIN area and examined the photographs and map accompanying it. Although he did not get through to Green River as planned, he should not be disheartened, the difficulties and problems when undertaking such patrols are appreciated. Primitive people whose country the patrol traversed are unpredictable and much patient work is necessary in peacefully penetrating such areas.

I agree with Mr. Doolan that taking food from gardens at all, and especially without leaving some trade goods the owners would particularly like, is highly undesirable. I don't consider Mr. Doolan's patrol by any means, as being without value and hope to hear about some more of his work patrolling through his field before long, as it is only by regular and painstaking patrolling that such native people are brought under Government influence and control.

*J. H. Jones*

Director, D. A. S. & N. A.

EXTRACTS to  
Department of Agriculture,  
Commissioner of Police.

17/10  
27/11  
Baker



SEPIK RIVER

A SEPIK CAMP

LOWER HIRALDIN BRIDGE



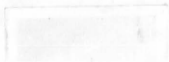
LOOKING TOWARDS KALANGIYIN CROSSING CASUARINA CR.

LELEIA AREA



OFAMUN AREA

HIRALDIN VALLEY









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 5/52

Patrol Conducted by L.T. NOLAN PO

Area Patrolled FERAMIN, URAPMIN, ELIPTIMIN + TELEFOMIN TRIBAL GROUPS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S. GAUCI CPO AND R. LUDLOFS CPO

Natives 5 POLICE

Duration—From 5/2/1952 to 28/3/1952

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/1950

Medical 1/19

Map Reference MAP WITH P.R. 7 of 50/51

Objects of Patrol 1) REVISION OF CENSUS 2) CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCE 3) INVESTIGATE EFFECT AND EXTENT OF MEASLES EPIDEMIC

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,  
TELEFOLMIN,  
Sepik District.

7th. April, 1952.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
HEMAK.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 51/52.

REPORT OF PATROL TO: The tribal groups of ELIPTIMIN, TELEFOLMIN,  
URAPHIN and FERAMIN.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: L. F. TOLEN, PATROL OFFICER.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: J. GAUCI, CADET PATROL OFFICER (part time).  
R. LULCFS, CADET PATROL OFFICER (part time).  
Five members N.C.P.F. (average).  
One N.M.O. (part time).

DURATION OF PATROL: From 5th. February to 28th. March.  
Actual time spent on patrol was 35 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: H. W. WEST, PATROL OFFICER.  
August to November 1950.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) Revision of Census.  
(2) Consolidation of Administration  
Influence.  
(3) Investigate Extent and Effect  
Measles Epidemic.

APPENDICES: (1) Report on N.C.P.F.  
(2) Health and Hygiene Report.



DIARY:

Tuesday 5-2-52.

Left TELEFOLMIN Government Station at 8-30A.M. and arrived at NINIBIL, garden village of KIALIMIN, at 10-35 A.M. Inspected village and some of the gardens and departed at 12-55A.M. for SIMINDUVIP which was reached at 4-10P.M. Visited hamlet ANGAIP on the way. Repairs were made to the cook house and the tent pitched for the police and carriers. The latter had been enlisted at NINIBIL.

Wednesday 6-2-52.

Visited SiminduVIP and IginduVIP villages during morning. Work continued on cook house and police quarters during afternoon.

Thursday 7-2-52.

Took census of KIALIMIN and, using local labour, continued work on police quarters and cook house.

Friday 8-2-52.

Left SIMINDUVIP at 9-30A.M. and proceeded to rest house near villages TIMKETAVIP and KUALTAMAVIP arriving at 1-30P.M. after crossing Sepik and Em Rivers. Native food purchased and camp made. Local natives put to work on roads.

Saturday 9-2-52.

Took census of OSEMIN and KOREKORIMIN in the morning and early afternoon. Purchased native foods and made arrangements for their transport to the station.

Sunday 10-2-52.

Left rest house at 8-45A.M. and arrived at station at 1-30P.M. This completed the FERAMIN group with the exception of the PAMUMIN area, the natives of which were absent at their gardens.

Monday 11-2-52 to Wednesday 13-2-52.

On Station.

Thursday 14-2-52.

Left TELEFOLMIN at 9-00A.M. and arrived at OGELEBEL, station garden area, at 10-40A.M. Inspected garden and departed for URAPMIN at 2-05P.M. Mr. Lulof's returned to station to instal the battery charger which, it was thought, had arrived on the aircraft which visited the station soon after the patrol's departure. Arrived at URAPMIN rest house at 4-10P.M., purchased food and made camp.

Friday 15-2-52.

Took census of URAPMIN group during morning and early afternoon. Visited hamlets during afternoon.

Saturday 16-2-52.

Left URAPMIN at 9-20A.M. and arrived back at station at 1-15P.M. This completed the URAPMIN group.

Sunday 17-2-52.

Rest day.

Monday 18-2-52.

On station preparing for patrol of ELIPTIMIN group.

Tuesday 19-2-52.

Left station at 9-10A.M., after waiting arrival of aircraft, and arrived at rest house at garden area of OKFEKAMUN at 12-30A.M. Purchased a little native food and made repairs to rest house.

Wednesday 20-2-52.

Left OKFEKAMUN at 9-10A.M. arriving at INANTAGIN at 2-20P.M. after climb to head of Sepik - Donner Divide. Last stage of walk made in heavy rain. Some native foods purchased and camp made.

Thursday 21-2-52.

Took census of INANTAGIN in morning and U-ATAGIN during afternoon. A large percentage of U-ATAGIN failed to come up for census.

Friday 22-2-52.

Left INANTAGIN at 8-40A.M. and arrived at MISIMIN rest house at 9-45A.M. Some additions made to partly completed police quarters and cook house constructed. Commenced census in afternoon but unable to complete same due to heavy rain. A large quantity of native foods purchased.

Saturday 23-2-52.

Completed census of MISIMIN between showers.

Sunday 24-2-52.

Departed for KOMDAVIP at 8-45A.M. arriving at rest house at 10-20A.M. Hamlet Tingiduvi visited on way. Commenced census of KOMDAVIP in order to utilise the fine weather. Native foods, including one pig, purchased. KOMDAVIP is the largest village visited on the patrol.

Monday 25-2-52.

Forenoon completed census and afternoon visited hamlets. Const. AUTO, with carriers, returned to station for stores.

Tuesday 26-2-52.

Left KOMDAVIP for BOLVIL at 9-10A.M. and arrived at destination at 10-50A.M. after crossing Kei River. Completed construction of rest house and visited hamlets during afternoon.

Wednesday 27-2-52.

Took census of BOLVIL in morning and early afternoon. Left BOLVIL for TERAPAVIP arriving at rest house at 4-00P.M. after 12 hrs. walk. Purchased food and made camp.

Thursday 28-2-52.

Visited KORBORINAIN in morning and TERAPAVIP during afternoon. Stores arrived with Const. Auto during afternoon.

Friday 29-2-52.

Mr. Gauci, with Const. Rusino, returned to station with native foods. Left TERAPAVIP at 8-35A.M. and arrived at rest house between the villages of BILTAVIP and TAGATENTAGIN at 10-25A.M. after visiting the village of URETKIGIN on the way. Heavy rain during afternoon. Visited BILTAVIP and purchased native foods.

Saturday 1-3-52.

Took census of BILTAVIP and TAGATENTAGIN. Rain again during afternoon. Const. Auto sent to ABUNKAMIN to supervise the construction of a rest house and police quarters.

Sunday 2-3-52.

Rest day. Heavy rain all day.

Monday 3-3-52.

Gave talk to BILTAVIP and TAGATENTAGIN natives and purchased further native foods to be sent to the station. Mr. Lulofs arrived during heavy rain in afternoon.

Tuesday 4-3-52.

Broke camp at 10-20A.M. after waiting for heavy rain to cease. Arrived at ABUNKAMIN at 1-10P.M. after visiting hamlets AGENTIP and NURSENGAL on route. Camp established and food purchased during afternoon.

Wednesday 5-3-52.

Took census of ABUNKAMIN and inspected village.

Thursday 6-3-52.

Left ABUNKAMIN at 9-30A.M. and, after one hours walk over broken country, arrived at UTEMTAGIN. Took census and departed for TERAPAVIP rest house at 12-30A.M. arriving at destination at 1-10P.M. Took census of TERAPAVIP during afternoon. Native foods previously purchased remained so no further purchases made.

Friday 7-3-52.

Mr. Lulofs returned to station as message had been received that he was required in Wewak. Took census of KORSORERMIN and OFOGAVIP.

Saturday 8-3-52.

Left rest house at 8-00A.M. and, crossing Sepik-Donner Divide, returned to the station at 12-15A.M. This completed ELIPTMIN group.

Sunday 9-3-52.

Rest day.

Monday 10-3-52 to Wednesday 12-3-52.

On station.

Thursday 20-3-52.

Took census of KIALIKMIN, the first of the TELEFOMIN group.

Friday 21-3-52.

Took census of KORPORENMIN.

Saturday 22-3-52.

On station.

Sunday 23-3-52.

To OGELBIEB. Inspected government garden.

Monday 24-3-52.

Took census of BOGALMIN and commenced TELEFOLIP. Unable to complete TELEFOLIP due to heavy rain.

Tuesday 25-3-52.

Complete census of TELEFOLIP and FERAMTAGIN, a small village between TELEFOLIP and KIALIKMIN.

Wednesday 26-3-52.

On station.

Thursday 27-3-52.

Took census of MISIMIN.

Friday 28-3-52.

Took census of ATEMKIANMIN. This completed TELEFOLMIN group and patrol.

Introduction:

The original object of the patrol was to consolidate government influence in the "inner" TELEFOLMIN area before commencing any patrols into outer areas and to revise the initial census of the area made by Mr. H.W. West during the later months of 1950. The measles epidemic held up the commencement of the patrol but gave an extra reason for a patrol of this area as soon as natives failed to further report to the temporary hospital which had been established by Mr. W. Lester, B.M.A.

During the patrol four groups were visited, FERAMIN, URAPMIN, ELIPTIMIN and TELEFOLMIN. These are tribal groups and are all of one linguistic group which covers, except for small variations, most of the peoples visited from this station.

The ELIPTIMIN group occupy the Donner Valley and the <sup>only</sup> three groups straddle the Sepik river. The FERAMIN group are roughly to the south of the station and the URAPMIN group to the north west.

Native Affairs:

The natives of the groups visited have had constant contact with administration personnel since the station was established in 1948. As Mr. H.W. West stated in the report of his patrol of this area, it is now under government control and the natives have reached a standard when the Law can, and should, be enforced. Overdue consideration to their relatively short period of contact.

The people now occupying the ELIPTIMIN area were originally of TELEFOLMIN. The actual name of these people, that is the natives of TELEFOLMIN and ELIPTIMIN, is TELEFOLIP with TELEFOLMIN and ELIPTIMIN referring to the areas occupied. It appears that a little over fifty years ago the people then occupying the ELIPTIMIN area were exterminated by the TELEFOLIPS. The latter, by the right of conquest, planted gardens and formed villages in their newly acquired territory. Many village and hamlet names of the TELEFOLMIN group are also to be found in ELIPTIMIN. The people of these villages, as it suggests, came originally from the village of the same name in TELEFOLMIN. This intergroup relationship caused much concern and inaccuracy with census compilation. Many had submitted their names in TELEFOLMIN and again at ELIPTIMIN. On the other hand many names were missed as, without a fixed abode, they were claimed by neither village. The combination of these two groups puts a circle of friendly natives around the station, that is friendly to one another. A circle which has to be penetrated by natives of other groups, enemies of the TELEFOLIPS, wishing to visit the station.

The FERAMIN people are the traditional enemies of the TELEFOLIPS who, by supremacy of numbers, often defeated the FERAMIN people and took land which they still hold by the right of conquest. Although there has been no intertribal warfare since the establishment of the station the FERAMIN people will come to the station in armed groups only and if accompanied by their women refuse to stay overnight. It was pleasing to see that some of the 'big men' of TELEFOLMIN accompanied the patrol on its visit to FERAMIN. During a 'sing-sing', which was held recently on the station, a number of men attended, all between the ages of sixteen and forty five, but no women or children. The writer was told that the FERAMIN men considered that they would be hindered by the women, children and aged in the case of a fight.

A similar position occurs with the URAPMIN group who, more or less allies of the TELEFOLIPS, still blame them for most of the deaths by sickness which occur amongst their people. This attitude was evident during the measles epidemic when, after six men and women who had been brought in to the hospital ran away during the first night, the URAPMIN natives refused to come in for medical treatment. As the epidemic was not of a serious nature no effort was made to force the people to come in for treatment.

The outer groups, as yet not visited by the writer, are even more affected by this circle or, in some cases, circles about the station. Until such time as this fear is extinguished contact will be limited.



Although some effort was made, it was impossible to find out the reason for the planning of an attack on the station by the ELIPTIMIN and TELEFOLMIN natives. The ELIPTIMIN natives claim that it was planned by the natives of TELEFOLMIN while the latter say they know nothing of any such plan. All seems to be peaceful now and the ELIPTIMIN group were far superior to the others regards roads, housing and general attitude towards the patrol. It is considered by the writer that these people had reached a stage in their development where, having seen what the government had to offer and the price they were to pay for it, they were undecided whether to accept or refuse. Refusal meant an armed stand against their intruders. Now that the decision seems to have been made they are prepared to co-operate with the government. This change of attitude towards the government has been felt by the writer since his arrival at TELEFOLMIN. A sign of this change was the whole hearted participation of the TELEFOLMINS in the celebrations held on the station for the termination of the measles epidemic.

#### Headmen:

It is recommended that the headmen of the villages of the groups visited be appointed as luluais. It will be many years before any form of village council can be introduced but, in the meantime, some idea of delegation of authority can be given to these people by the appointment of luluais. As more natives learn to speak pidgin tul tuls could also be appointed. Another reason for this recommendation is that it enable natives to be charged under N.A.A.'s referring to the authority of luluais. Without this government recognition headmen have no official authority over the people of their villages.

If this recommendation is accepted a list of names of all headmen can be compiled and forwarded. These appointments would greatly ease the work of officers and police and therefore allow a greater concentration on outer areas.

#### Future Policy:

The natives of the four groups visited have now reached a stage in their economic development when the knife and tomahawk are no longer an incentive to work either on the station or in their gardens to produce extra food for sale to the administration or mission. These natives have reached a stage when it is recommended that money be introduced as the main currency. The government has, in the eyes of the natives, brought them nothing except knives, tomahawks and a few other lesser trade goods. They now have enough of these and therefore the government has exhausted its usefulness.

Mr. H. W. West, in the report of his patrol of this area, recommended that some of the young men be allowed to work in a more sophisticated area. This would develop new wants and give the younger men an opportunity to see places which have experienced many years of government control. This recommendation is put forward once again for your consideration.

If money was introduced to the area and the above recommendations accepted it would then follow, in the writer's opinion, that the government should set up a trade store to keep in circulation the money and put before the natives the incentive to obtain this form of currency.

The purchase of food and building materials by trade goods is no longer economical among the inner groups. As an example of this, a large pig could be bought for a small knife when the station was first established, a large bush knife and a superior quality tomahawk will sometimes buy a small pig after a lot of bartering. There is no shortage of pigs in the area.

#### Outer Areas:

All known groups of outer areas have been visited by government patrols with the exception of FEGOLMIN and AINKIARMIN. These lie roughly to the south and south west of TELEFOLMIN. They have a trade connection

with the TELEFOLIPS and it was from these people that the TELEFOLIPS first obtained knives and tomahawks. It is thought that these had come up from the government station at Lake Murray as the AIKIAKMIN who were working on the station said that some of men of their group had seen natives on the Papuan side with hair cut and wearing laplaps. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that a visit to these groups will close the gap between the Lake Murray and TELEFOLMIN districts. Perhaps, at a later date, a patrol from TELEFOLMIN through to Lake Murray could be carried out with the co-operation of the O.I.C. Lake Murray.

The writer plans to visit the FEGOLMIN and AIKIAKMIN groups early in May. The length of the patrol is expected to be about six weeks as the area is reported to be large and the population of the groups combined about three thousand.

#### Roads and Bridges:

All groups are connected to the station by roads constructed by the natives under police supervision. Individual villages and hamlets are connected by roads varying from decent patrol roads to native pads. In all groups work is now being carried out on these roads and it is expected that soon all roads will be of a fair standard.

Bridges are constructed at all river crossings of any size. Bridges were found to be in good repair except in the FERAMIN area where quite a few had to be replaced.

#### Rest Houses:

With the exception of the TELEFOLMIN group, rest houses are placed at regular intervals throughout the area patrolled. A tent is not required for a patrol of any of the four groups.

In some places there were no police quarters or cook house, these are now being built where required.

#### Agriculture and Livestock:

The main food of these people is the taro which generally grows to a larger size than those usually found in the coastal areas. Other native foods are grown in the area the more common of which are sweet potato, aibica, sugar cane and a type of pit pit. The more common of the imported crops are pumpkins, corn and cucumbers.

There seems to be no special time during the year when the people suffer a food shortage. Any shortages seem to be isolated to individual villages and due to poor crops or having to wait for a crop to mature, in other words badly organised planting.

The livestock in the villages is limited to pigs. Due to inter breeding with well bred pigs from the government station, the pigs in the area patrolled are of a particularly high standard when compared with those usually seen in native villages. In a few years the native pig, in its original form, will be bred out. There is no shortage of pigs in the area and every woman seems to own at least one fully grown pig.

It is desired to introduce goats and fowl into the area but all requests to the Agriculture Department have been fruitless. This also applies to seeds for distribution to the natives. The introduction of vegetables which cannot be grown on the coast may lay down the foundations for a successful co-operative venture amongst these people. TELEFOLMIN, 4,800ft. above sea level, is the only highlands station in the Sepik District.

Planes visit the station with government and mission stores and generally return to Wewak empty. At no extra expense these planes could be back loaded with vegetables for sale in Wewak or used in the administration mess. This would work in with the previous suggestion of introducing money as the main currency and the establishment of a trade store.

Census:

As Mr. H.W. West, in his initial census of this area, gave only totals, no infotative comparison can be made between figures.

The census figures given with this report are far from complete. It will be some years before the total population of villages will come up for census. The natives have been told that if they fail to come up for census in the future they will charged under the section of the N.A.R's.

Another factor which hinders the accurate compilation of census is that many of the people have no fixed village. They move from garden area to garden area and construct only temporary houses. They are not confined to one relatively small area but move anywhere they find good gardening ground. Until these people settle in a permanent village, or villages, an accurate census will be impossible.

As the entire population of some of the villages in the FERAMIN group were absent, the census figures of that group are not included. A further patrol of FERAMIN will be conducted by J. Gaudi, Cadet Patrol Officer. This will comply with instructions regarding patrols by Cadets.

Missions:

The Baptist Mission are establishing a station at TELEFOMIN, about 1 mile from the government station and airstrip. Except for conducting a Sunday service the mission activities have been limited to the preparation of housing etcetra for the missionary who is expected to arrive soon.

As yet the presence of the mission has had no marked effect on the local natives.

Map:

As there is no further ~~information~~ to be added to that submitted by Mr. H.W. West, no map is being forwarded with this report.

Mr. West's map was checked during the patrol and was found to be correct except his section of the FERAMIN group. A map of that area will be submitted with a report of a patrol to be conducted of that area within the next three months.

Conclusion:

The patrol enabled the writer to visit the inner groups before commencing patrols into outer areas when natives from inner groups will have to be called on to carry cargo.

It also gave the natives their first experience of gathering for inspection and census. These gatherings gave the writer the opportunity to speak to the people as a group instead of to the individual and hope that it was passed on.

It is considered that progress amongst the people of these inner groups will now be rapid especially if the suggestions previously mentioned, are introduced.

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APPENDIX NO.2

HEALTH AND HYGIENE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

PATROL REPORT TELEFOLMIN NO.2 of 51/52

AREA PATROLLED: FERAMIN, URAPMIN, TELEFOLMIN and ELIPTMIN  
Tribal Groups.

OFFICER CONDUCTING  
PATROL: L.T. NOLEN, Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL OF P.H.D.  
ACCOMPANYING: N.MO. SUAU, with patrol one week.

As this was the first time that these people have been called on to gather for inspection and census, the absences were numerous and it is suspected that included among these were most of the sick.

One of the objects of the patrol was to ascertain the effect of the recent measles epidemic and whether it had completely finished. The number of deaths was less than 1% of the total population and it is thought that most of these had developed pneumonia which is very common in the area. It can now be officially stated that the measles epidemic is finished in the area patrolled. It is probable that it is still in some of the outer groups but lack of contact with these people prevents any reliable information.

The people of the groups visited by the patrol, except for suffering the after effects of measles, are extremely healthy and free from skin complaints and infections so common in coastal areas. As if to offset this, the number of venereal disease sufferers seems to be many. In some villages it is estimated that 75% of the women have venereal disease. It is thought that most of these cases are urethritis as the women, by local custom, are forbidden to wash after menstruation. There has never been a V.D. patrol conducted from TELEFOLMIN and these figures seem to indicate that one is urgently required. It is impractical to send all cases to Wewak for treatment and staff and medical supplies do not allow effective treatment at TELEFOLMIN.

All villages were inspected for hygiene. They were clean and all houses habitable. When taken into consideration the short time that there has been government contact with these people, the villages are of quite a high standard. Latrines are being constructed in all villages and areas are being cleared for the burial of the dead.

The appointment of second Native Medical Orderly to TELEFOLMIN would allow one to accompany patrols while the other attends the sick on the station. Since the measles epidemic the people have come to realise, to some extent, the value of medicine and more now come in for treatment.


  
L.T. NOLEN, Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX NO.1

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL

PATROL REPORT TELEFOIMIN NO.2 of 51/52

<u>Official Number</u>	<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
6079 PA	Const. YENDABARI	PERAMIN, URAPMIN and ELIPTIMIN.
<u>Remarks:</u>	A very good policeman worthy of promotion. In charge of police during patrol.	
6092 PA	Const. BURITORI	URAPMIN and ELIPTIMIN.
<u>Remarks:</u>	A good policeman, hard working and intelligent. Will make a good N.C.O.	
3926	Const. YANGE	PERAMIN.
<u>Remarks:</u>	Many years service, reliable but not N.C.O. material.	
6395	Const. LINIBI	PERAMIN and TELEFOIMIN.
<u>Remarks:</u>	A good policeman, hard working and intelligent. Will make a good N.C.O.	
6603	Const. SAMOIGIRA	URAPMIN.
<u>Remarks:</u>	An average policeman, steady worker but not impressive.	
6451	Const. LANI	ELIPTIMIN.
<u>Remarks:</u>	A good policeman, hard working and reliable but seems to lack initiative.	
6435	Const. AUTO	ELIPTIMIN and TELEFOIMIN.
<u>Remarks:</u>	An average policeman, hard working but inexperienced in the bush.	
7403	Const. KUSING	PERAMIN, URAPMIN and ELIPTIMIN.
<u>Remarks:</u>	A young policeman who has yet to acquire balance. Being a local, very useful or patrol.	

  
L.T. NOLEN, Patrol Officer.



38/11/170-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED  
14 MAY 1962  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
NEW GUINEA

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESEY.

P/R TEL No.2/51-52  
Sepik District,  
District Office,  
WEWAK, 7th May 1952.

PATROL REPORT TEL NO.2/51-52

L.T. NOLEN, PATROL OFFICER

Three (3) copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report are submitted herewith.

HEADMEN I am not prepared to recommend the appointment of Luluais in the TELEFOMIN area until I have had the opportunity of familiarising myself with actual conditions prevailing. I plan to visit the Sub-Station for the third occasion on the 8th May 1952.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK The question of seeds for distribution will be taken up with the Department of Agriculture.

CENSUS TELEFOMIN is a new area and the O.I.C. has been instructed to exercise patience in dealing with the people. TELEFOMIN has been gazetted a penal district but this does not require the prison to be filled to capacity.

MAP Mapping materials are being despatched to all outstations.

*Alan Timperley*  
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)  
Acting District Commissioner

*Com. current*

*See comments on  
penal code*

*common sense  
font as a policeman*

*Mr. Down  
14/5*

16th May, 1952.

District Commissioner,  
Sopik District,  
MIRAE.

WILDERNESS PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1951/52

Reference is made to your memorandum covering the above Patrol Report, which is now acknowledged.

2. We are in complete agreement with the opinions expressed in your covering memorandum. Please bring to the attention of Mr. Helen that this Headquarters does not share his apparent view that a stage has been reached when the law can be enforced without proper consideration to the relatively short period of contact. Four years is definitely not enough, particularly when the quality and the experience of the staff available does not compare with that used to open up other similar areas, and it should take at least 10 years to reach the stage that Mr. Helen has in mind. Law and order must be maintained but there should be no over-emphasis on the penal code; common-sense is required. The greatest care is to be taken to ensure that the people do not come to regard the Administration purely as a "policeman" and that the Government is not interested in the future development of the natives. If after 4 years it is the general feeling of those people that they have already reached a dead-end, it is clear that the speed with which they have been brought under control has been far too rapid and is the cause of any frustration which may exist.

3. Future policy in regard to economic development must be based on some cash crop or process, a market for the product and the means of transportation to make such product marketable. At the present stage of development, these people should be largely concerned with improving the range and quality of their diet, with the introduction of as many new crops and varieties as can be obtained, with the improvement of housing, health and community life and any gradual assimilation of Western culture, religion and the principles which are responsible for the fact that we, as a metropolitan power, have intervened in this backward Territory.

4. Under the heading "Headman" on page 6, Mr. Helen seems to be quite clear that it will be years before village Councils can be introduced. This cannot be reconciled with his other views. Most of the information in the Patrol Report suggests that this is a backward area requiring very patient treatment and it might be useful for you to discuss the lines upon which Mr. Helen conducts his discussions with the natives.

5. It is noted that Mr. Helen was appointed a Cadet Patrol Officer in the latter half of 1949 and that he has served in Rabaul and Kokopo only and then proceeded on leave before being posted to Mirae. It would therefore appear that Mr. Helen has as much to learn about his work as the Natives of Tolofana have to learn about Administration.

JW  
 (J. H. Jones)  
 Director, D.D.S. & H.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 51/52

Patrol Conducted by J.A. GAUCI C.P.O.

Area Patrolled FERRAMIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 25/5/1952 to 28/5/1952

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/2/1952

Medical NIL / / 19

Map Reference MAP SUBMITTED WITH REPORT. ALSO PR TEL 2 of 50/51

Objects of Patrol CENSUS OF FAMURMIN ; CORRECTION OF MAP  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....  
.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,  
TELEFOLMIN,  
Sepik District.

14th June 1952.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
MEKAM.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1951/52.

REPORT OF PATROL TO: That area called FERAMIN which lies to the South-East of TELEFOLMIN government station.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: JOHN A. GAUCI, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Three Members R.P. & N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: From the 23rd of May 1952 to the 28th of May 1952.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:  
District Services - L.T. NOLEN, Patrol Officer  
P.R. Tel.2 of 1951/52  
(FAMUKMIN excluded).

Medical - NIL.

MAP REFERENCE: The Map submitted with this Report. Map submitted by H. WEST, Patrol Officer, with P.R. Tel.2 of 1950/51.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:  
(1) Census of FAMUKMIN people.  
(2) Correction of map compiled by H. WEST, Patrol Officer.  
(3) General administration.

APPENDICES:  
(1) Health and Hygiene Report.  
(2) Report on R.P. & N.G.C.

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DIARY.Friday 23rd May 1952.

TELEPOLMIN Government Station to SIMINDUVIP and into the FERAMIN valley. Actual walking distance three hours. Direction South-East skirting the Southern end of FRULIM ridge. Through well wooded country thick with vine and low growing vegetation. Crossed Rivers SOL (by bridge) and MALAN. En route visited LINIBIL a garden hamlet of the TELEPOLMIN.

Saturday 24th May 1952.

SIMINDUVIP to HILENAVIP the main PAMUISIN village. Actual walking distance three quarters of an hour. Direction South across the wide, fast and shallow SEPIK RIVER. Down and up fairly steep banks through thick vegetation and well wooded country. Censused the PAMUISIN. Visited FERAVIP. Returned to SIMINDUVIP.

Sunday 25th May 1952.

At SIMINDUVIP. Visited ANGAVIP ten minutes walk to the North-West. Returned to SIMINDUVIP midday. Visited IGINDUVIP to the South-East and in the immediate proximity. Returned to SIMINDUVIP late afternoon.

Monday 26th May 1952.

Departed SIMINDUVIP at half past eight in the morning. Arrived TINKAITAVIP rest house at three o'clock in the afternoon. Actual walking distance three hours. Direction South-West, parallel to the high BRUKTAGIN range and generally along clear unshaded tracks. Crossed rivers SEPIK and IM both by bridge and upstream from the NONK, IM and SEPIK junctions. En route visited TOGAVIP, DIRIDUVIP, BOGOTOVIP and DALUVIP.

Tuesday 27th May 1952.

At TINKAITAVIP rest house. Made a number of visits to TINKAITAVIP and KURALERANA both hamlets being about five minutes walk East of the rest house.

Wednesday 28th May 1952.

TINKAITAVIP to TELEPOLMIN Government Station in five hours. Initial direction North-West. Across the NONK river by bridge. Northward, to a steep climb up the high BETOPTIGEN range. Down the steep kumul covered BETOPTIGEN slope. Across the river SEPIK by bridge to the Government Station beyond.



Introduction:

When in February of this year Patrol Officer L.T.Helen visited the FERAMIN area in order to census its inhabitants ( vide P.R. Tel. No.2 of 1951/52 ), the FAUKLIN group were absent planting Taro in their scattered and distant gardens. It was decided therefore, that a Patrol would census the group as soon as these returned to their villages. They did so in the middle of May.

On his way from one FERAMIN village to another, Patrol Officer L.T.Helen discovered that the only available map of the area was to a certain extent inaccurate. It therefore devolved upon the writer to submit a new one.

Apart from censusing the FAUKLIN, the Patrol carried out a thorough inspection of FERAMIN villages and connecting roads and bridges.

Particular attention was given to Health and Hygiene. This was urged by the Measles epidemic which gripped the Sub-District early this year, and the recent discovery that a number of natives are afflicted with Venereal Disease.

Native Affairs:

The TELEFOLIN and LIPTAMIN groups on the one hand and the FERAMIN on the other have always considered themselves traditional enemies. In conflict, the former were quite often aided by the URAMIN, whilst the latter were invariably partnered by the OKSAPMIN. As TELEFOLIN and LIPTAMIN territory completely surrounds the Government Station, it is not surprising to find therefore, that the FERAMIN and OKSAPMIN were for a long time rather wary of visiting the Station. Having arrived at SIMINDUVI village, the Patrol was introduced to a band of OKSAPMIN natives. The greetings exchanged were very cordial; and it was suggested to them that their visit the Government Station were they would be well received. In 1950 and in the early months of 1951 the OKSAPMIN used to visit the Patrol Post regularly, but since about a year ago they ceased to do so. It is felt however, that they will soon be seen again on the Station.

When the patrol set out to visit FERAMIN, it was accompanied by a leading Headman of the TELEFOLIN. The Patrol also employed a number of TELEFOLIN carriers. It was found that these were greeted cordially and very amicably by both the OKSAPMIN and the FERAMIN. It is worth recording that at SIMINDUVI, late in the night, FERAMIN, OKSAPMIN and TELEFOLIN gathered together for an impromptu Sing-Sing.

It was felt by the Patrol that the FERAMIN are demonstrating an uncooperative attitude. For example, requests by the Station that tracks be cleared and maintained and that villages and hamlets be kept clean are being carried out very half-heartedly indeed.

In the writer's opinion, it is not unnatural that to a primitive people requests such as these should seem to entail tedious and fruitless labour. But an enlightened Headman and wielding strong authority can make his people recognise a necessity in them, and an ultimate good.

It is suggested therefore, that lack of

cooperation is being bred by the weak and unenlightened leadership of Village Headmen.

At the moment, the Headman situation is fluid; and most of them are in a parenthesis of indecision: they still wonder whether or not the Government is here to stay. Moreover, in the past the strength of their authority depended upon their calibre as warriors and hunters, the former attribute being considered the most important. But with the coming of peace the primary quality was nullified; and in consequence the Village Headman of today can exercise comparatively little authority.

Today, after four years of Government contact, progress amongst the KEMANIN, TELEFOLIN, and ILIPANIN groups is becoming evident. It is slow however. But the writer believes that the rate at which progress is being achieved is the correct one.

The native is in the habit of labouring only when dictated to by the absolute necessities of self-preservation. He lives maintaining the living standard of the past. Endeavouring to improve upon the past through ingenuity and inventiveness seems to him to be quite unnecessary. Generation after generation dictated to by the past, localised and isolated by tribal conflict and the nature of the terrain, had bred a backward people. However, the advent of the white man and the Administration, the cessation of warfare and a glimpse at another standard of living has given the native a tremendous jolt. Above all, it is a moving jolt and towards progress. But the inertia is considerable and movement and progress must therefore be slow. The writer also believes, that the primitive New Guinea native, when he compares our achievements and standard of living with those of his own, is very much overawed by the gap between. He tends to believe that the task of bridging the gap is impossible and he falls into accepting inferiority. As a counter to this tendency, some might urge the hastening of progress. But any attempt at forcing the rate of progress will result in a disintegration: a people lost in bewilderment. The native would wait to be given and receive instead of achieving for himself; and he would fall, again, into conceding inferiority. To assuage its hurt, he would delude himself into believing, that equality with the white man would be sent by his ancestors from beyond the horizon, and that this would come by ship and plane in the shape of material wealth.

#### Roads and Bridges:

The track from the Station to SEMIDUVIP is fair. There is one stretch however, which is very bad. Here the track consists of a succession of narrow and slippery tree-trunks lying at an angle of about thirty degrees. Its bridge being in good condition the SOL river was crossed without difficulty. The MALAN however, has no bridge; and the Patrol had to cross this river by wading through fairly deep water. At SEMIDUVIP road maintenance was supervised by the writer. The road to SIKSHAVIP and WAKAVIP is muddy and bad. From SEMIDUVIP to IORAVIP and DIRIDUVIP the going is also muddy but the road is wide. From here to TINIAITAVIP the track is clear and fair. The bridges across the rivers SERIK and IN were found to be good. The track from TINIAITAVIP across the strong NONK bridge to the top of ITOPIRIGEN ridge is fair, but the steepness of the track and the jutting limestone make the downward journey to the SERIK somewhat hard and dangerous. The bridge across the

SEPIK is dilapidated and needs repair badly. From the SEPIK to the Government Station the roads are firm and good.

Census:

Attendance for census was exceptionally good; and the writer experienced very little difficulty in making the task a simple and an orderly one.

Up to the date of this Patrol, the FANUMIN had only been censused once; this, in 1950 by Patrol Officer H. West.

The FANUMIN census taken by this Patrol is the first one achieved in detail, and it follows that a comparative study of figures will have to wait for a third census.

Rest Houses:

The roof of SIMINDUVIP rest house was found to leak and had to be repaired. Apart from this, its condition is reasonable. The one at TINKATTAVIP had been maintained regularly and did not require repair.

Maps:

The map of the FERAMIN area, as drawn by Patrol Officer H. West, was found inaccurate in that the names of some villages appear incorrect, and that in relation to land marks other villages are shown out of true position. A corrected map of the area is submitted with this report.

Is the Blucher map of the Army Survey four miles to one inch Series obtainable?

Agriculture and Livestock:

Excepting the rich alluvial deposits on a few flat river banks, the land carries a soil which is not very fertile. This applies not only to FERAMIN territory, but also to land held by the TELEFOMIN, ILIPTAMIN and URAPMIN. The soil is like clay in quality and lies rather shallow. Immediately beneath, lies a thick and extensive bed of yellow to white clay, the presence of which, combined with a high rainfall, turn flat areas into bogs and swamps. Underneath the clay lies hard limestone. In the geological make-up of the land the presence of shale is frequent; and a feature of the country, is the widespread appearance of patches of oil in pools of water. This may or may not indicate the presence of oil deposits. The writer's knowledge of geology is limited, and cannot therefore express a sound opinion. In the vicinity of shale may be found a substance which has the quality of clay. When wet, it is red in colour. When dried, the substance crumbles to a fine powder and the colour fades to fawn.

Like those of the ILIPTAMIN, TELEFOMIN and URAPMIN groups, the FERAMIN gardens are scattered and far flung. As a general rule, they are located on the lower levels of hill and mountain slopes and not far from rivers or streams. The garden, are small and cannot be called more than mere plots. But relative to the population they are numerous and the people rarely suffer from food shortage.

The main food crop grown is the large type of Taro. This is supplemented with Cao-Cao, Pit-Pit, Ibi-ca and Sugarcane. Banana, Corn, Cucumbers, Pumpkin and Beans are also grown.

Pigs are the only livestock in this area; and almost every adult female seems to possess one. The native pig has a long head, an arched back and a straight tail. Its prickly and very sparse coat reminds one of hedgehogs. Natives treat their pigs more or less as pets.

Some time ago, the Government Station received a sow and boar in order to evolve in the area a better type of pig. This is steadily being accomplished; and progress is evident not only in the FERAMIN area, but also in TELEFOLMIN, ILIPTAMIN and URAPMIN.

The writer would like to suggest the introduction of Goats. The terrain and the vegetation will favour this animal most of all.

Anthropological:

TELEFOLMIN Patrol Post lies in the centre of a circle formed by villages and hamlets of the ILIPTAMIN and TELEFOLMIN native groups. The former occupy the Northern half, and the Southern half is occupied by the latter. Immediately outside this circle, to the South-South-East, lie the FERAMIN villages and people. These three groups are all within a day's walking distance from the Patrol Post.

TELEFOLMIN, ILIPTAMIN and FERAMIN consist of a mixture of two tribes, namely KIALIRMIN and TELEFOLIP. The existence of the present ILIPTAMIN and FERAMIN groups is due to migrations in the distant past from TELEFOLMIN. In ILIPTAMIN, relationship to the TELEFOLIP is immediately evident through the duplication of village names. For example, a MISIIN village is to be found in ILIPTAMIN as well as in TELEFOLMIN. In FERAMIN, relationship is evident through the people taking on names which are in fact names of TELEFOLMIN villages. For instance, some call themselves KIALIGIN FERAMIN, some OKSININ FERAMIN and some KOBREMIN FERAMIN. They never call themselves merely FERAMIN.

All three groups speak the same language.

The territory now occupied by the ILIPTAMIN was secured by the TELEFOLIP through war and conquest; and the original inhabitants were practically exterminated. On the other hand, the FERAMIN territory seems to have had no original inhabitants and was not secured by victory in battle.

Whereas the ILIPTAMIN and the TELEFOLMIN have always been firm friends, and allies in war, the FERAMIN however, despite the kinship tie, are the traditional enemies of both these groups. Such a state of affairs points to the probability, that whilst the ILIPTAMIN migration occurred through a desire to hold land secured by victorious arms, the FERAMIN migration occurred as a result of differences between rival factions in the home territory.

The history of a fairly extensive area surrounding the Patrol Post is largely one of conflict between the FERAMIN aided by the OKBAPMIN and AINKIANGMIN on the one hand, and the TELEFOLMIN and ILIPTAMIN aided by the URAPMIN on the other. The URAPMIN are a small group lying to the West of the Patrol Post and about a day's walk away. The AINKIANGMIN are near neighbours of the FERAMIN; but the OKBAPMIN lie to the East, about six day's walk away from the Government Station.

In this frequent warfare the FERAMIN and their allies usually triumphed. But in the last encounter, which occurred approximately thirty years ago, the TELEFOLMIN, ILIPTAMIN

and URAFIM combined won a resounding victory. Having become over bold through frequent past triumphs, the FERAMIN and their allies ventured too far into enemy territory, and the enemy was able to indulge in the simple strategy of encirclement. That day the TELEPOMIN, ILIPTAMIN and URAFIM made a very royal feast of the FERAMIN and OKSAPMIN dead. TELEPOMIN natives still point to the spot where these were roasted prior to the eating.

In the TELEPOMIN, ILIPTAMIN and FERAMIN groups, the average height of a male native is about four feet ten inches. Skin colour ranges from the practically white to black. A striking physical characteristic is the well developed thigh muscle.

The basic mode of male dress is the wearing of a penis gourd and a length of thin cane wound loosely round the waist. The penis gourd, called OMET, is held in place by being attached to a length of native string which is then tied to the waist. The OMET is about ten inches in length, tapering, hollow throughout and buff in colour. It may be straight or curved like a pig's tusk. Actually it is the skin of a cucumber type of native food.

Basic female dress is merely the wearing of an URAM, and it cannot be aptly called a skirt. The URAM is manufactured by the knotting of a certain type of grass onto a number of lengths of native string. The grass hangs down to three inches, but from only two six inch portions of each one string. The number of strings which combine to make an URAM may vary from five to ten. Each string is tied round the waist with the grass accumulating to front and rear. *Ungamaxai*

In general males and females have their hair cut short. However, some males grow it high, and fitting tight into a string bag; whilst some would grow it in strands. Pertaining to the latter fashion, each strand is tied to a piece of thin cane about twelve inches long. The lengths of cane are then tied at the tip, and the result resembles a loose and over fat pigtail.

For the purpose of ornamentation most male natives are wont to pierce a hole into each nostril. Into each hole is inserted a thin and tapering piece of Limbor wood about eight inches long. The result is reminiscent of a butterfly's antennae. That part of the nose which divides one nostril from the other is also pierced. Usually a wild pig's tusk is inserted into this hole.

Other ornaments worn by males are bird feathers, strings of pig or dog's teeth, tassels fashioned from native string and types of seashell called BOMAG, KWOL and HAI. Bird feathers serve to decorate the head. Strings of pig or dog's teeth are worn either round the head or the neck. Tassels are worn round the arm above the elbow and round the shins. BOMAG (TAMBU in Pigin) is a type of seashell which is very small in size. Having been holed, it is threaded onto lengths of native string and then worn round the head. Previously this ornament was restricted to males. Now however, it is being worn by females as well. KWOL (GIRI-GIRI in Pigin) is a shell larger than the BOMAG type. It is holed and then threaded onto string and may be used to decorate the head or neck. HAI is a type of seashell which is fairly large, and resembles to a degree the iced cream conch. For decoration, a length of string is threaded through a single HAI which is then tied round the neck so that the shell hangs resting on the breast. BOMAG, KWOL and HAI came to this area through trade and by way of native groups who occupy the intermediate territory between this region and the coast. BOMAG is the shell considered most valuable; and today the Government Station at TELEPOMIN still uses BOMAG and KWOL for purchasing native foods and hiring carriers for Patrols.



Female ornaments are strings of pig tusks, strings of KWOL shell and tassels. Pig tusks and shell serve to decorate the neck, whilst tassels are worn round the arms above the elbows and round the shins.

Common to both males and females is the small string bag worn hanging from the neck. The MENEKITIP, as it is called, might contain a needle made from the wing-bone of bats, or a charm in the shape of a stone, or tobacco leaf, or small food such as a lizard or grasshopper. Some women are now decorating their MENEKITIP with BORAG shell.

Usually the native village is situated upon high ground, and where the land on every side slopes down somewhat. The natives were obliged to choose such a locale the better to be able to ward off attack. The village consists, on an average, of fifteen houses. These are built about two feet above ground, and situated on either side of a small oblong area. The house is merely a small room with a floor fireplace built to one side. The walls consist of six or eight thick wooden sticks, about eight feet long, tied side by side with vine. For this purpose, the core of a particular type of tree is used. Inside, the walls are lined with bark. Roofs are of a certain type of PANDANUS leaf.

Each village owns an AMAREM (House Tambora), wherein is found the complete skeleton of a distant ancestor who had been a good man and had died peacefully in old age. The skeleton is kept in two large string bags, which take pride of place. One bag contains the skull, and the other holds the rest of the bones. Other objects found in this house are the jawbones of wild pigs which have been killed and eaten, ~~skullbones~~ and sometimes the human bones of ancestors. Every night the men of the village sleep in the AMAREM, with the exception of those who are too old and those who have been uninitiated. Women may not enter the AMAREM.

Each village owns also, a KATIRAM and a TIRAM. These are two houses; and in the former sleep men who are considered old, in the latter sleep the boys who have not as yet been initiated.

Unlike their menfolk, women sleep in their own family houses and which are called UHANGAM.

In every village may be found a DUNGAM. The DUNGAM is a small house set apart from the village and to which women retire when suffering menstruation. All births take place in the DUNGAM. It is forbidden for men to enter the DUNGAM.

The main native foods are Pig meat, the large Taro, Cao-Cao, Pit-Pit and Sugarcane. Taro and Cao-Cao are cooked by being put into or near the fire. Pit-Pit is cooked by being put into the fire. When the natives desire to cook a pig, they begin by throwing a number of fairly large stones into a fire to heat. When these are hot enough a few are strewn, close together, upon the ground, and covered with leaf. The pig, having been killed and quartered, is now deposited upon the leaf. This done, the pig is covered with leaf and then more hot stones. Finally more and more leaf is put on top together with a few heavy logs to safeguard against the wind.

Articles which the natives manufacture are the string bag, the bow and spears, the drum and the stone axe. String bags are made in a variety of sizes, and remind one of fishing nets. The larger size most common can accommodate a child a few months old quite comfortably. The string used is obtained from a cane type of plant. Smoked initially, the fibre is rolled, with the palm of the hand, upon a small and flat piece of wood covered with dust. The strands are joined together in the rolling process. The bow is manufactured from black Limbon wood, and the largest size stands

about six feet high. The string is a length of thin sturdy cane. Spears are made of thin bamboo to which is attached a serrated and carved wooden head which might be tipped with sharpened bone. Other types of spear heads are the plain blade, which is used for killing pigs and men, the three prongs and the ball head, both of which, like the single serrated head, are used for killing smaller animals and birds. Spears are shot from the bow, and in length they vary from fortyseven to fifty-nine inches. The drum, called OTT, (It is similar to the Coastal Kundu) is manufactured from a small particular type of tree trunk which is hollowed by burning. It is invariably carved and painted black and red. The OTT is about three feet in length and at both ends it has a circumference of roughly sixteen inches. It is fashioned so as to have a small middle circumference, a waist as it were. The skin used is that of a large lizard type of animal. Stone axes are made by ~~hitting~~ tying a piece of granite stone to a hardwood shaped like the figure seven. The stone is imported from neighbouring native groups. It is shaped like a pyramid but with two base edges worn towards each other in order to produce one cutting edge.

Two types of socery occur in the MERAMIN, ILIPTAMIN and TELEPOLMIN groups, namely BEET and TIMON.

BEET is a form of socery which can be indulged in by almost every male native; but a man cannot practice it by himself, nor can females. A typical way of performing BEET entails initially the acquisition of a human skull. This is then decorated with red earth and the red feathers of a particular type of bird. Having been decorated, the skull is deposited into a string bag and taken for safe keeping to the house of the village headman. The conspirators now proceed to obtain a quantity of water from the swollen belly of either a dead dog or a dead man. This water is contained in the hollow of a bamboo stick. When it is desired to kill a man, the skull is obtained from the village headman, and armed with this and the water the conspirators set out into the bush. They may venture either in daylight or by moonlight; but for them to attack, the victim must be found alone. Having been located the is pounced upon stealthily. He is dealt blows upon the eyes, in order that he may not recognise his assailants clearly, and blows upon the head in order to render him unconscious. In a state of insensibility the victim is tied to a tree, and the chanting conspirators then proceed to drive a varying number of wooden nails into his body. At the same time, he is fed the water from the swollen belly of either a dead dog or a dead man. Following such treatment, the victim is rubbed over with stinging nettles, which process brings him back to half consciousness. The unfortunate is then informed that after an illness of so many days he would die. The number of days may vary from one to six. Having delivered this information, the conspirators depart. The victim is now alone; his body shows no sign of the maltreatment he has received, but he knows what has befallen him. Returning home he cannot tell of his misadventure, for the water he has been fed ties his ~~mouth~~ tongue whenever he tries to do so. After some hours or even a day, the nails begin to pierce the vital parts of his body. He lingers ill for the pronounced number of days, then suddenly he dies. The villagers, noticing that his death occurred within six days, opine that he was a victim of BEET. The victim can be a man woman or child.

TIMON means poison; and this type of socery may be practiced by both males and females. Secrets of the chant and materials used are handed down from mother or father to son or daughter. A person indulging in this type of socery, proceeds by securing a morsel of that food which the victim had been seen eating. To the accompaniment of a chant, the morsel is then wrapped in a particular type of leaf and tied securely with a length of native string. Subsequently, this is either deposited deep in the ashes of a house fire, or in the string bag which contains the skull found in the ARABEL. The latter alternative is restricted

to males. The victim now becomes subject to a chronic and lingering illness, and in not less than two moons death occurs. The morsel of food in its wrapping is then retrieved and thrown away. Fellow villagers, having noticed the victim's long and lingering illness prior to the death, are quite sure that TIMON had been at work.

When a man is taken ill, and he lies in his house apparently very sick, fellow villagers might sometimes suspect that he is a victim of either BEET or TIMON. If their suspicions are correct the victim's life might yet be saved, for there are men amongst these natives who claim the power of being able to combat BEET and TIMON. The name applied to any man who claims such powers is USONG. Actually this is the name of the would be doctor's helpmate. Having been called the USONG duely arrives, and visiting the sick man determines whether or not the sickness is due to soeery. Should it be soeery he pronounces as to whether there is hope or not, and also whether it is BEET or TIMON. Should hope exist and TIMON be diagnosed, he orders the villagers to kill and cook a pig owned by the sick man. The pig having been cooked and roasted, the doctor obtains a morsel of the meat and chants over it for a while. He then requests the sick man to eat it. This accomplished, the doctor now joins the villagers in consuming the rest of the pig. When night has fallen and accompanied by a number of villagers, he repairs to the sick man's house, where the firelight burns dim. Inside, the doctor squats down and presently utters a low faint whistle. Soon, and in answer, a similar whistle is heard from the night. It is USONG the doctor's helpmate answering, and he is a spirit. The doctor explains to those present, that USONG has spoken, and that the instrument of poison has been located. He now proceeds to inform them of its exact locale, and also, that USONG is away to fetch it. After a while, the low faint whistle is heard again. USONG is back; and the instrument of poison is heard fall upon the floor. In some excitement, the ~~skin is loosened~~ string is loosened and the leaf unwrapped. The morsel of food, the leaf and string are then thrown unceremoniously into the water. In the water the poison cools, and the skin of the sick man begins to cool at the same time. After a few days the sickness leaves him.

If, however, BEET is found to be the cause, the doctor proceeds to feel the sick man's body in order to locate the nails. Having achieved his object, he points to a number of parts of the man's body, and informs the villagers standing round him that the nails are to be found there. He smears the areas with clean water, and biting the skin at each spot he proceeds to suck the nails out one by one. Each time he sucks one out, he spits it, covered with blood, onto the floor. The nails are then picked up and thrown into a nearby water to cool. At the same time, the skin of the sick man begins to cool, and he recovers quickly. Later, he is able to name his assailants, or to point to them. The accused sometimes deny the charge, sometimes they admit it.

In this region, as opposed to coastal areas, it is not the custom for parents to marry off children who are as yet immature. It is not unknown, however, for friends to plan marriage between their children. But should the child of one refuse that of the other, both having achieved maturity, the marriage is then abandoned.

Should a man desire to marry a certain woman, he makes his wish public by telling his friends, who would then proceed to inform the whole village. Eventually the woman is accosted by the man and invited to go with him to his parents. If willing she accompanies him. He then introduces her to his mother and father as the girl whom he would like to marry. Should these think her suitable she is accepted into the house and the family. She now remains with the man's mother and father. Upon hearing from other villagers of this happening, her parents visit the man's family, and if these are also agreeable, the couple are then considered man and wife. The husband is now under an obligation to

pay a bride-price to his parents-in-law.

It may also occur, that a mature girl might wish to marry a certain young man. Having obtained prior approval from the girl's mother and father, she is taken by a female cousin or an elder sister to the young man's parents. Should these have taken a liking to the girl, she is received into the house till the young man concerned appears. If he likes the girl, they are then considered man and wife. It might decide, however, upon a period of trial before paying the bride-price. The usual trial period is of three months. If in that time the husband finds his wife unsuitable, they part.

A girl is considered desirable and likable, if she has proved herself hardworking and capable. Recognised marriage may only occur after eventual all round consent.

To pay for his wife, a man has to rely upon aid from his kinsfolk. These however, are under an obligation to provide such aid, and in consequence it is always forthcoming. The bride-price therefore, is accumulated by contributions from kinsfolk. Quite often these contribute more than is required, and the excess is returned with thanks.

The bride-price having been accumulated, the husband's mother and father send word to his wife's mother requesting her presence, that she may collect and take away with her the bride-price. In due time the mother arrives; the husband hands the bride-price to his wife who then hands it over to her mother. Having received it the mother departs. She and her husband then proceed to distribute the bride-price amongst kinsfolk to whom they owe obligations. Having paid the bride-price, the husband now receives two pigs from his parents-in-law. When received, the pigs are killed, cut and distributed by him amongst kinsfolk who contributed towards the bride-price.

Prior to the advent of steel tools, the bride-price consisted of the following:-

- One to nine twentyone inch (approx.) lengths of threaded BOMAG.
- Four to six twentyone inch (approx.) lengths of threaded KMOL.
- Four to five stone axes.
- One Limbor bow.
- One new string bag (large).
- One to two MAL.

*John A. Gaudi*  
.....  
( John A. Gaudi, Cadet Patrol  
Officer )

APPENDIX No. 1

HEALTH AND HYGIENE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY  
PATROL REPORT TELEPOLINI No. 3 of 51/52

AREA PATROLLED: The FERAMIN.  
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: John A. GAUCI, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
PERSONNEL OF P.H.D.  
ACCOMPANYING: NIL.

In general, the FERAMIN villages and hamlets were found to be clean and hygienic. The people are little troubled with illnesses, and their health is good.

The patrol treated a small number of natives for minor injuries. These were mainly, sores on the shins and on the soles of the feet.

The FAMURMIN group, which the patrol censused, were found to have suffered very little from measles. During the epidemic, most of these were away planting Taro in their scattered gardens. ~~Among~~ A number of children encountered by the patrol seemed rather thin, but they were quite sprightly and in high spirits. In all probability, their condition was due to their having suffered from measles. As far as could be ascertained by questioning, the epidemic seems to have claimed only two deaths, a woman and her baby. One woman presented a child who appeared extremely emaciated. She was told to take the child to the Government Station for treatment, which she did; but the child died a week later.

The incidence of Venereal Disease, in the area visited by the patrol, seems to be low. However, the intimate nature of the disease prevents any accurate estimation of the number afflicted. One female, who was reported to the patrol, was sent to the Station for treatment.

*John A. Gauci*

( John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer )



APPENDIX No. 2

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

PATROL REPORT TELEFOMINI No. 3 of 51/52

Official Number:                      Rank and Name:                      Area Patrolled:

3866

Sgt. TOKORUHU

PERAMIN.

Remarks: Invaluable to a Cadet on a first Patrol.

6395

Const. LINIBI

PERAMIN.

Remarks: Hardworking and reliable.

7403

Const. KUSINO

PERAMIN.

Remarks: Hardworking, but not impressive.

*John A. Gauel*

.....  
( John A. Gauel, Cadet Patrol Officer )

30-11-176.

COPY for: Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer GAUCI's  
Personal File, please.

6th August, 1952.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District, WEWAK.

Subject: TELEFONIN Patrol Report No. 3 of 1951/52.

The above report has been read with interest.  
It is noted that this officer has had some eight months in the  
Service. His observations and his reporting ability seem to  
be considerably above average.

2. Matters of interest to other Departments will  
be referred to them.

3. Although the map appears to be of limited  
usefulness, two copies have been made.

*J. H. J.*  
(J.H. Jones)  
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.  
*J.S.*

71A

DS. 3011-176

11th August 1952.

The Field Manager,  
Australasian Petroleum Coy. Ltd.,  
PORT MORESBY.

Dear Sir,

re Geological Report - FERAMIN/TELEFOMIN  
Cepjak District.

The following is an extract from a recent Patrol  
Report received from the above area :

"Excepting the rich alluvial deposits on a few flat  
river banks, the land carries a soil which is not very  
fertile. This applies not only to FERAMIN territory,  
but also to land held by the TELEFOMIN, ILIPAMIN and  
URAMIN. The soil is like clay in quality and lies  
rather shallow. Immediately beneath, lies a thick and  
extensive bed of yellow to white clay, the presence of  
which combined with a high rainfall, turn flat areas  
into bogs and swamps. Underneath the clay lies hard  
limestone. In the geological makeup of the land the  
presence of shale is frequent; and a feature of the  
country is the widespread appearance of patches of oil  
in pools of water. This may or may not indicate the  
presence of oil deposits. The writer's knowledge of  
geology is limited, and cannot therefore express a sound  
opinion. In the vicinity of shale may be found a sub-  
stance which has the quality of clay. When wet, it is  
red in colour. When dried, the substance crumbles to a  
fine powder and the colour fades to fawn."

2. Forwarded for your information, please.

J.H.J.

(J.H. Jones)  
Director, D.S. & N.A.

*Broadhurst*

*P111*

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*1878*

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30-11-176.  
34-2-13.

14th August, 1952.

The Government Secretary,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Geological Report - FERAMIN/TELEFOMIN  
Sepik District.

Early in August, Patrol Report No.3 from Telefomin was received at this Headquarters and, as it was largely a routine patrol, details of matters of interest to other Departments were forwarded to them in the usual way.

2. Subsequently the Department of Agriculture drew our attention to the fact that in the extract that they had received from this report, there was some useful geological information, which they felt the Australasian Petroleum Coy. should be advised. We therefore forwarded this information to the Australasian Petroleum Company.

The information supplied to this Company is as follows -

"The following is an extract from a recent Patrol Report received from the Feramin/Telefomin Area, Sepik District:

Excepting the rich alluvial deposits on a few flat river banks, the land carries a soil which is not very fertile. This applies not only to FERAMIN territory, but also to land held by the TELEFOMIN, ILIPIAMIN and URAMIN. The soil is like clay in quality and lies rather shallow. Immediately beneath, lies a thick and extensive bed of yellow to white clay, the presence of which combined with a high rainfall, turns flat areas into bogs and swamps. Underneath the clay lies hard limestone. In the geological makeup of the land the presence of shale is frequent; and a feature of the country is the widespread appearance of patches of oil in pools of water. This may or may not indicate the presence of oil deposits. The writer's knowledge of geology is limited, and cannot therefore express a sound opinion. In the vicinity of shale may be found a substance which has the quality of clay. When wet, it is red in colour. When dried, the substance crumbles to a fine powder and the colour fades to fawn.

Forwarded for your information, please.

3. To-day the Australian Broadcasting Commission's reporter stated that Mr. Osborne, Chief Geologist of the Australasian Petroleum Company was extremely interested in this report, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission intends to make a story out of the matter.

4. In view of the fact that this may take you by surprise the above information is forwarded herewith.

(J. H. Jones)  
Director, D.D.S. & R.A.

ti

30/11/76 ✓

# AUSTRALASIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY

PROPRIETARY LIMITED

[Incorporated in Victoria]

Telegraphic and Cable Address  
"Airovos," Port Moresby

PORT MORESBY.

13th August, 1952.

G.650



The Director,  
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,  
Territory of Papua and New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY.

Dear Sir,

re Geological Report - Fereimin/Telefomin Sepik District.

We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter DS.30-41-176 of August 11, 1952, with the interesting extract from the recent patrol report on the Fereimin/Telefomin area.

We should appreciate further information regarding the reported oil occurrences, including detailed descriptions and samples, if such can be obtained; since so far as we are aware, these are the first such records from the Central Highlands.

Would it be possible, at some future date, for one of our geologists to pay a brief visit of inspection to this particular area?

May we also express our thanks for the co-operation of your Department in our exploration work as evidenced by the assistance given our Mr. Llewellyn in his recent inspection of the Kutubu oil seepages, as well as in bringing the present report to our attention.

Yours faithfully,

AUSTRALASIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY PTY. LTD.

*C. O. Osborne*  
Chief Geologist

NAO:DF

*Mr. Down R  
about 16/8*

*Director  
to see  
P/O*

*1-D  
16/8*





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 4 OF 51/52

Patrol Conducted by L. T. NOLAN P.O.

Area Patrolled FEGOLMIN AND WOPKEIMIN TRIBAL GROUPS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 6 Police INAO 2 INTERPRETERS

Duration—From 9/6/1952 to 28/6/1952

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/19

Medical .. 7/19

Map Reference AERONAUTICAL MAP SHEET B7.

Objects of Patrol 1) EXAMINE COUNTRY 2) CONTACT THE PEOPLE  
3) ASCERTAIN THE EFFECT OF MEASLES EPIDEMIC.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,  
TELEPOLMIN,  
Sepik District.

7th July, 1952.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
MEKAK.

TELEPOLMIN PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 51/52.

REPORT OF PATROL TO: WOPKEIMIN and FEGOLMIN Tribal Groups, populating an area west to south west of the station.

OFFICER CONDUCTING: L. F. NOLEN, PATROL OFFICER.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Six members R.F. & N.G.P.F.  
One Native Medical Orderly.  
Two interpreters.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: Initial visit by Administration patrol.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (1) To ascertain the nature of the country west to south west of the station beyond the areas previously visited by Administration patrols.
- (2) To contact the natives of the FEGOLMIN and WOPKEIMIN Tribal Groups and ascertain their approximate populations.
- (3) To investigate the effects, if any, of the recent measles epidemic.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 9th. to 28th. June. Twenty (20) days.

APPENDICES:

1. Report on members R.F. & N.G.P.F.
2. Medical Report.
3. Map.

## DIARY:

Monday 9-6-52.

Left station at 8:45A.M. and proceeded to the station garden area at OGELEBEL, on the west bank of the Sepik River. Made a quick inspection of the work being done before departing at 11-15A.M. Arrived at URAPMIN at 1-45P.M. Purchased native food, including one pig, and recruited carriers.

Tuesday 10-6-52.

Left URAPMIN Rest House at 8-25A.M. Rested on western slope of Mt. Buguntagin from where bearings were taken on prominent points in the ILAM Valley. Moved on at 11-30A.M. and crossed the swift flowing ILAM River at 12-40A.M. Finally made camp after contacting TIFALMIN natives in order to have food brought to the patrol. Despite word having been sent ahead, no preparations for the patrol's visit had been made. Firewood etc. collected by patrol's carriers. A small amount of food purchased, promise of more tomorrow.

Wednesday 11-6-52.

Waited at Rest House for further supplies of food as promised. Little was brought and large and productive gardens seen in the area. Because of this apparent unco-operative attitude decided to waste no more time and stores and moved further up the ILAM Valley. Left TIFALMIN Rest House at 11-50A.M., crossed ILAM River after reconstructing bridge over deep narrow gorge. Reconstruction took nearly an hour. The TIFALMIN'S had directed the patrol over a dangerous and little used road whilst failing to reveal the presence of a better road more often used. Arrived at a previous camp site of Mr. H. west near a hamlet of BUFULMIN village which is made up of hamlets occupying the southern bank of the ILAM River. Camp was made at this site at 3-40P.M. and native food purchased and a promise of more to be brought tomorrow. One of the two natives of the WOPREMIN group volunteered to guide the patrol to his village BULLEIVIP. Decided to accept the offer and move further up the valley tomorrow where, if their word is good, the natives of BUFULMIN can bring food.

Thursday 12-6-52.

Broke camp at 8-30A.M. and followed the ILAM River upstream to its junction with the ALUK River. Camp was made at 10-00A.M. near a hamlet whose previous occupants had been killed by the ATRALMINS to the north west. Waited the arrival of food and took further bearings on points in the ILAM Valley. Little food brought during afternoon. Afternoon and night heavy rain and very cold. Height 5350'.

Friday 13-6-52.

Crossed Mt. AIIANG via the saddle between it's peaks. Height at crossing 8,200 ft. This point reached at 12-15A.M. after 4 1/2 hours steady climbing. Descended western slope and made camp, in heavy rain, at old garden hamlet of WOPREMIN people at 6-20P.M. This was the first possible camp site seen all day. This has been a long hard day, most of track through moss forest. Difficulties of track added to by a continuous soaking drizzle or mist. Sun never sighted. Afternoon saw, through mist, outline of twin peaks UYANG and UK which the writer estimates to be over 12,000 feet.

Saturday 14-6-52.

Broke camp at 8-45 A.M. and soon after contacted WOPKEMIN natives. Made camp at 10-00 A.M. in the garden area UBLEM. Large gardens being planted but little food brought to patrol. Sent word to another garden area where the majority of the WOPKEMIN people were reported to be engaged in planting new gardens. Decided to move on to main village, BULEIVIP, tomorrow and wait the arrival of the balance of the WOPKEMIN people with promised supply of food. Two small rivers, ALLEL and UNGGORE, making camp. It is considered that they probably flow into the TEDI or ALICE River to the south west. Rained most of afternoon and sun not sighted during whole of day.

Sunday 15-6-52.

Left UBLEM at 10-00 A.M. after waiting a decision on the weather. Arrived at BULEIVIP at 1-45 P.M. after hard walk through continuous rain. Crossed a few creeks all running in a general westerly direction.

Monday 16-6-52.

Remained at BULEIVIP. Interpreters and some of the carriers sent to entice people to visit the patrol. Mt. IIA to north east large, flat topped, sheer sides, estimated height 7,000 ft. Although close to BULEIVIP, Mt. IIA not sighted until late afternoon through a small clearing in the mist. Visibility during most of day about 40 yds.

Tuesday 17-6-52.

Interpreters and carriers returned having failed to contact the balance of the WOPKEMIN people. It was now decided to return to the station via FEGOLMIN to the south as our guide told us of quite a good road connecting the WOPKEMIN and FEGOLMIN groups. Left BULEIVIP at 9-30 A.M., crossed KALIL River and tributaries and KAM River. These are swift flowing and difficult to cross with cargo. Area cleared and bush camp made at 4-20 P.M. after hard days walk in drizzling rain. No water found near camp site, carriers finished last of taro and police issued with biscuits.

Wednesday 18-6-52.

After issuing police and carriers with biscuits, broke camp at 8-10 A.M. Crossed a small river, YAL, at 1-00 P.M. most of track along limestone bedded creek, MAROMIN, through old garden area and crossed the MAMALENG River at 3-15 P.M. The latter river, although now not a large stream, has a large river bed with an average width of about 50 yds. After short rest moved on to cross the MAGAL River which is large and swift flowing. Arrived at MAGALIBIL, a garden hamlet of the FEGOLMIN people, 3-50 P.M. Enthusiastic reception by natives engaged in the final stage of planting new gardens. Presence of Mt. YAL, estimated about 8,000 ft., reported but not sighted due to poor visibility. Altitude of MAGALIBIL 2,450 feet. A fair amount of food purchased.

Thursday 19-6-52.

Rest day. Stores and gear, including clothing, dried for first time since crossing Mt. AIYANG. Pig bought and power of rifle demonstrated at request of the local natives. More native food purchased. MAGALIBIL consist of four (4) married houses and one (1) men's house. The nearby hamlet, TAGUMIP, is of similar size but uninhabited as planting has been completed and the people have returned to their village.

Friday 20-6-52.

Left HIGALSHEIP at 8-50A.M., climbed out of HIGAL Valley, crossed various streams the largest of which is the PUPTIM running to the west. Track fair though muddy after last night's heavy rain. Walking was hard as it was either through mud, sometimes above the knees, or over sharp slippery stones. Passed through large garden area to reach the first of the FEGOLMIN villages, BOLANG, at 3-40P.M. Camp made at site central to villages BOLANG, WOLLEHEIP and TOLLEHEIP. A good response to request for food. Rain for most of day.

Saturday 21-6-52.

Broke camp rest day. Stores dried, gear cleaned and attention given to many sick and injured in the party. More native food purchased. Height at camp site 4,400 feet.

Sunday 22-6-52.

Broke camp at 8-50A.M., fair track to ICH river flowing south east to join the river BLAK or FEMENG. A steep climb over mountain range where met by FEGOLMIN natives and escorted to KAINEDUWIF village where camp was made 7-00P.M. This was another days hard walking over, for most of the way, jagged stones. Sun seen for the first time, for a few hours this morning, since leaving the TIFALIN Rest House eleven days ago.

Monday 23-6-52.

A fine day, stores etc. dried. A large amount of native food purchased plus one pig. The large number of sick and injured, including the writer with an infected leg, were treated and rested.

Tuesday 24-6-52.

In order to use up part of the large quantity of native food which had been purchased and to further rest the sick and injured, another day spent at KAINEDUWIF. Height 4,450 feet.

Wednesday 25-6-52.

Left KAINEDUWIF at 9-00A.M., arrived at camp site near DOLUVIF village at 11-25A.M. Walking made slow by a very muddy road plus the pain of the writers infected leg. Native food plus two pigs purchased. Camp site on west bank of ISAM River, a fairly large stream which is reported to flow into the BLAK (FEMENG) river.

Thursday 26-6-52.

An interpreter and carrier sent to station to obtain further medical supplies and assure the repair of the bridge crossing the SAPIK river. Surplus stones taken to top of mountain range to avoid overloading over reported dangerous stretch of track. The patrol's carriers, assisted by local natives, worked on repairing road to be used tomorrow.

Friday 27-6-52.

Broke camp at 7-15A.M., crossed ISAM River and made steep climb to top of ISAM Range, height 7,450 feet. Camp made, at only possible camp site seen since leaving FEGOLMIN, at 6-00P.M. An extremely hard days walk especially as the writer was suffering much pain from his leg as well as having a slight attack of diarrhoea. These discomforts were added to by rain which continued, with strong winds, throughout the night.



Saturday 28-6-52.

After treating sick and injured, broke camp at 9-45A.M. Writer's leg much improved since dressing with ointment brought to patrol from station. Passed through garden hamlets of the BOGALMIN and KOROOREMIN people who have their main villages near the station. Crossed the NOKK River and climbed over the KURINTAGIN Range. Track then through open grass country, crossed the SLEIX River and finally reached the station at 6-00P.M.

INTRODUCTION:

It was originally intended to attempt to census the TIFALMIN and ATBALMIN Tribal Groups. Upon reaching TIFALMIN the patrol met two men of the WOPKEIMIN group to the west. As these people had never been contacted and one of the natives met offered to guide the party, it was decided to forego the original plan and attempt to contact these, the WOPKEIMIN, people. It was not until reaching BULTEWIP, the main village of the WOPKEIMIN group, that the writer, learning of a track connecting the two groups, decided to return to the station via PEGOLMIN.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The two groups visited prior to contacting the WOPKEIMIN people were URAPMIN and TIFALMIN. The URAPMIN group have been visited frequently and now both friendly and co-operative. Two of the headmen volunteered to accompany the patrol with carriers. This offer was accepted and their presence was very helpful during the patrol.

The TIFALMIN group are far less co-operative although they also have been frequently visited by Administration patrols. Word had been sent that the patrol proposed visiting their area and would require food. This message was ignored and on the arrival of the patrol at the Rest House, much in disrepair, only one native was in sight. Police and interpreters were sent to inform the people that the patrol had arrived and it wished to purchase food. In the meantime the carriers made temporary repairs to the Rest House and police quarters. Later in the afternoon some of the local men, including the headmen, arrived with a little food but promised to bring more first thing next morning, but as this promise was not fulfilled decided to move further up the ILAM Valley. Directions as to the road were given but the headmen refused to accompany the patrol. The track taken, as directed, was difficult and at times dangerous. Nearly an hour was spent repairing a bridge across a deep narrow gorge. It was later learnt that a far better road existed but had been hidden from the patrol. According to reports this lack of co-operation has been experienced by all previous patrols. These people are not timid, as these remarks may first suggest, nor were they short of food as the ILAM Valley is very fertile and gardens seen were in full production.

The first contact with the WOPKEIMIN group was made at UBIAN, a garden area of considerable size. About a dozen natives, including men, women and children were here engaged in planting new gardens. They were quite friendly but not over enthusiastic about the patrol's visit. This is probably understandable as the only European to visit their area raided their gardens and shot their pigs and dogs. This visit was made by a party engaged in the construction of an airstrip at IPITAIN, the present site of the government station. They failed to contact any of the natives although some of the men say they saw the party whilst hiding in the bush. Another probable reason for the lack of enthusiasm is that the WOPKEIMIN are of the same linguistic group as the TIFAMIN and have therefore not been favourably influenced. Although word was sent to the balance of the WOPKEIMIN people, reported to be at another garden area, to visit the patrol, they failed to do so. Efforts to contact these people also failed. The WOPKEIMIN group, although thought to number only about one hundred and fifty (150), own, or have rights over a large

large area of country. They have no traditional enemies; the reason given for this is that they are one of the channels through which the groups to the north and east used to receive knives and tomahawks. The main village of this group is BULAEVIVIP comprised of five (5) houses occupied by women and children, two (2) men's houses and one (1) house 'tambaran'.

A much more enthusiastic reception was given the patrol by the FEGOLMIN people. This group of the same linguistic group as the people occupying the SEPIK Valley which has been their link with the station. Thurston's party passed through part of the FEGOLMIN area. Large amounts of native food were purchased and more could have been bought if required. These natives were not timid and all sections of the community, with the exception of young women, visited the patrol. The FEGOLMINS are the traditional enemies of the AINKIARINS to the south east but the writer was assured that all differences are now settled and that friendly visits are being paid by both groups. The former group are also a channel through which the people to the east and north obtained knives and tomahawks. Three headmen and two other natives returned to the station with the patrol and were each given a Berkshire piglet.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:

With the exception of roofing, the houses of FEGOLMIN and WOPKEIMIN are of similar design to those nearer the station. Roofing is of sago palm fronds.

The road from the station to URAPMIN is good and from URAPMIN to the TIFALMIN Rest House is also good with the exception of one stretch of about one (1) mile. Beyond the TIFALMIN Rest House the patrol followed native tracks and were at times forced to cut a path through overgrown tracks.

The nature of the country and the vegetation will prevent the construction of good patrol roads in the FEGOLMIN and WOPKEIMIN areas.

#### CENSUS:

As the majority of the WOPKEIMIN people were not contacted only a rough estimation can be made of the population. BULAEVIVIP is the main village of these people and the writer was informed that it is able to accommodate the entire WOPKEIMIN population. Working on this basis it would seem unlikely that the population would greatly exceed one hundred (100). On the other hand the large gardens seen and reported in the area suggest a much larger population. A rough estimation based on the above and further enquires would be between hundred twenty five (125) and hundred seventy five (175).

In the case of the FEGOLMIN group a more accurate estimation estimation can be given as a large proportion of the population visited the patrol and the headman of each village was questioned on this matter. The following are the figures obtained for all villages of the FEGOLMIN Tribal Group:

Village	Males	Females
BCLANG	28	
COLLEBIP	18	25
WOLUTEBIP	87	18
TAMTEM	34	77
AGUNALAVIP	26	30
KAINEDUMIP	46	26
INIGUWIP	41	31
MORTOLAVIP		37
AINDUVIP	52 (adult males only)	0 (females & all children)
OWENGBIP		
DOLUVIP	74	87

This gives a total of 321 though it is probable that a lot were not counted. Even taking this into consideration, it is doubtful if the total population would reach one thousand (1,000).

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The WOPHEMIN people have no domestic pigs and very few wild pigs in their area. To offset this in the provision of meat a species of possum and the cassowary are very common. The reason for having no domestic pigs may be that, as these people are continually moving from one garden area to another they may consider it inconvenient to have pigs with them especially as the possum which, as previously stated, is abundant and a suitable substitute in their diet.

The lack of pigs is the reason why all gardens seen of WOPHEMIN were unfenced. As previously mentioned in the section on Census, the gardens of these people are huge when considering the reported size of population. One reason for such large gardens would be that it is the practise of these people for the entire village to co-operate in the planting of one garden area. This suggests that there is no individual ownership of land.

The main crops are taro and, in far less quantity, pit pit. The pithe of the sago palm is an addition to these crops. The sago palm does not grow in the area visited but the natives make annual visits to an area about two days walk south of BULTEBIP. Sweet potato is not grown as the ground is too swampy. The 'greens' of these people is the taro leaf. No crops have been introduced to this area and it would be difficult to find one suited to the conditions.

PEGOLMIN are far better off both with livestock and agriculture. The domesticated native pig is found in large numbers and the possum is also common. The main crop of these people, also, is the taro but it is assisted by ibeca, a little sweet potato, pit pit and pumpkins which have only recently been introduced. Annual visits are also made by these people to areas growing the sago palm.

#### TOPOGRAPHY:

Due to the poor visibility and the mountainous terrain of the PEGOLMIN and WOPHEMIN area an accurate map was impossible. After crossing Mt. AIANG no bearings could be taken.

After leaving the grassland of the ILM Valley the <sup>patrol passed</sup> through forest and bush country until it's return to the station. It also left behind all flat open areas as the terrain becomes more rugged to the west. Upon reaching the hamlet MASALSIMBIP, height 2,450 feet, the writer was informed that to the south and south west there are no mountains of any great size. On the afternoon of the day the patrol crossed Mt. AIANG twin peaks were sighted which are estimated by the writer to be in the vicinity of 12,000 feet. The local names of these peaks are UK and UMANG.

OUTER AREAS:

The group to the south west of the WOPKEIMIN area are referred to as the OKSAPINS. They are of a different linguistic group from the OKSAPINS contacted by Mr. West at headwaters of the Strickland River. It is through these people that the FEGOLMIS and WOPKEIMINS obtained their knives and tomahawks. The two latter groups have been purchasing these items for at least the last twenty years and it is only within recent years that the supply has been discontinued. After questioning the headmen of both groups and examining one of the tomahawks, it is the opinion of the writer that the knives and tomahawks come originally from Dutch New Guinea. To further substantiate this opinion both groups say that the knives (KARAINS) and tomahawks (KIRAK) are brought to the OKSAPINS by 'TUANG'. In the Iaprik area a European is TIANG in the local language.

Some natives of the FEGOLMIS group told the writer that, whilst visiting the OKSAPINS, they met a European shooting Bird of Paradise. He was accompanied by a large number of natives armed, by the observer's description, with shot guns. The party received an airdrop during their stay, the natives, stay,

ANTHROPOLOGY:

The most interesting anthropological information obtained during the patrol is that the 'tambaran' house at BULTEEVIP, the main village of the WOPKEIMIN group, is one of the only three original 'tambaran' houses to be found amongst all the groups, except OKSAPIN and MIAMIN, that have been contacted by patrols from TELEFOLMIS Patrol Post. The others are to be found at TELEFOLIP, near the station, and at UTEPMAGIN, in the ELIPMANIN sub division. The FEGOLMIS people consider the 'tambaran' house at TELEFOLIP to be their's in conjunction with the TELEFOLIP and KIALIMIN people who occupy part of the SEPTEK Valley. The ELIPMANINS, who originally came from TELEFOLIP and KIALIMIN, obtained their 'tambaran' house at UTEPMAGIN by defeating it's former owners the ILIKIMIN people.

An interesting story told by the FEGOLMIS and TELEFOLIP natives is as follows:


A young woman of the original FEGOLMIS people went into the bush to gather food. It commenced to rain so she took shelter under a tree and whilst doing so an eagle came and flew round and round the tree. After it had flown away and the rain finished the young woman returned to her village. When later she became pregnant she was asked by her parents as to who was the father. She denied having had relations with a man but told them of the incident with the eagle. It was not until she had given birth to twin sons and it was seen that the eagle provided them with food that her story was believed and the eagle accepted as the father of the twins. The eagle continued providing for them until the children reached manhood. The time came for the FEGOLMIS people to visit TELEFOLIP and everyone was preparing for this occasion. The twins came to their mother and asked her who was to provide them with ornaments similar to those of the other young men. On hearing this question the eagle flew down between his sons and, extending his wings, told each to pluck some of the feathers to decorate himself. This they did and all departed for TELEFOLIP. There they joined in the dancing and took the eye of one of the young women of that village. She obtained the bone of a cassowary and buried it in the ground with only the sharp point protruding. The twins, who were dancing nearby, came closer and one of them had his foot spiked with the bone causing him to fall down. The young woman then came forward and carried him to her house. The eagle was cross at this and showed his annoyance by attempting to break the house. Next morning, after the killing of the pig by the

the,  
TELEPOLIPS, the FEGOMINS returned to their village leaving behind the twin who eventually married the young woman. Many children resulted from this marriage. In the meantime the other twin had returned to FEGOMIN where he also married and raised a large family. The children of these two marriages multiplied and intermarried until all the people of both groups claimed the eagle, the father of the twins, as their common ancestor.

It is this belief in a common ancestor which binds these groups and allows them to share the same 'tamtaran' house.

CONCLUSION:

The mountainous terrain and the isolation of the FEGOMIN and WOREMIN groups, especially the latter, will cause them to remain backward for many many years to come. Although extensive enquiries were made, no information of a probable site for an airstrip was obtained. Stores, in any quantity, could not be carried over the mountain ranges separating the station from these areas; that is if it was thought desirable to open a Patrol Post. On the other hand frequent patrolling from EVELFOLMIN will be difficult as there are other areas of larger populations to be visited and a patrol of this area is extremely difficult. All members of the patrol suffered, at some time or other, from injuries or illness. The writer had to rekit himself with clothes on return as shirts and trousers had been torn and heavy boot had their soles ripped off between the jagged rocks.

  
(L. E. NOLAN)  
Patrol Officer.



APPENDIX No. 1.

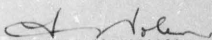
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

PATROL REPORT TELEFOLIN No. 4 of 5/52.

AREA PATROLLED: FEGOLMIN and WOPKEHIN Tribal Groups to the south west and west of the station.

DURATION OF PATROL: From the 9th. to 26th. June, twenty (20) days.

<u>OFFICIAL NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME AND RANK</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
3866	TOKORUHU Sgt.	Asset to patrol although getting too old for hard bush work.
6092PA	BUMTORY Const.	A good policeman but needs restraining at times.
6591	PAHEKI Const.	Worked well during patrol.
6395	LEHIBI Const.	Good, reliable constable, will make good N.C.O.
7404	OVIKIH Const.	A negative quantity but may improve in another area.
5369B	GAIHAN Const.	A good constable, shows initiative.

  
.....  
(I. E. NOLEN)  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX No. 2.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

PATROL REPORT TELEPHONE No. 4 of 31/52.

AREA PATROLLED: PEGOLMIN and WOKLIMIN Tribal Groups to the south west and west of the station.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: L.T. NOLES, Patrol Officer.

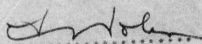
PERSONNEL OF L.N.D.M.M.C. SQUAD  
ACCOMPANYING:

As this was the first visit by an Administration patrol to the area only casual observations and enquiries could be made. Any methods of hygiene, of course, have not been introduced although all villages seen were reasonably clean and houses of good design and condition.

One of the objects of the patrol was to ascertain the effect of recent measles epidemics amongst these people. The WOKLIMIN group but it was impossible to obtain any reasonably accurate figures. From enquiries made the PEGOLMIN group had about thirty (30) deaths out of a total population of about eight hundred (800). Most of these seem to have been women and children.

No yaws or tropical ulcers were seen and only a few minor injuries came forward to be dressed. Quite a few of the natives of the PEGOLMIN group came up for medicine when they saw the carriers, accompanying the patrol, being treated. Most of these complained of head or stomach pains.

The Native Medical Assistant did a very good job during the patrol. Although he was called on to treat only a few of the local natives, he was kept fully engaged attending to members of the patrol.

  
.....  
(L.T. NOLES)  
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/11/79 ✓

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.



P/R. No. 4/51-52.  
Sepik District,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

8th. August, 1952.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/51-52. - TELEFOMIN.

MR. L. T. NOLEN. - P.O.

Three copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

I have already stated in comments on previous reports submitted from Telefomin that the area is backward and requires a patient and sympathetic approach. Mr. Nolen was posted to Telefomin approximately nine months ago and his service at Telefomin is the only service he has had in a primitive area.

*Mr. Nolen - P.O.  
H.M. 1/1/52*

*Allen Timberley*  
.....  
(A. T. Timberley)  
Acting District Commissioner.

30-11-179.

14th August 1952.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District, NEWAK.

Subject: TELEFOMIN Patrol Report No.4 of 1951/52.

The receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Patrol Officer L.T. Nolen's report on his patrol to the WOPKIMIN and FEGOLMIN Trihal Groups, from Telefomin Station.

2. The patrol traversed much difficult country and the work of officers like Mr. Nolen on distant stations is much appreciated.
3. The winning of the confidence of the native people in such an area requires as you say, a patient and sympathetic approach, a friendly attitude towards them, a somewhat more generous outlook on matters such as bartering for native foods than would pertain in say long settled areas, and a watchful and firm hold on the activities of the more sophisticated natives from other parts stationed at the Patrol Post.
4. It is only by regular contacts of a friendly and successful nature and trying to get a few such natives to return with a patrol to the Station for a short stay perhaps, that progress will be made with such primitive people.

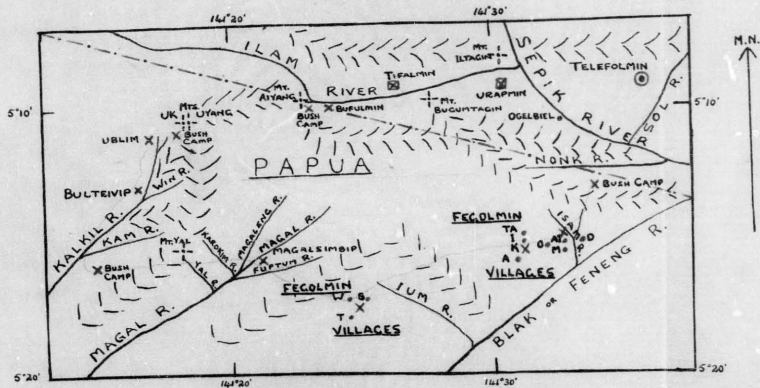
*J. H. Jones*  
J. H. Jones

Director, D.F.S. & N.A.

P1A

APPENDIX No. 3.

ACCOMPANYING PATROL REPORT TELEFOLMIN No. 4 of 1951/52.



KEY TO FEGOLMIN VILLAGES

W- WOLUTEMBIP    K- KAIWEDUWIP  
 B- BOLANG        A- AGUMALAVIP  
 T- TOLTEMBIP    O- OWENGBIP  
 TA- TANTEM      AI- AINDUVIP  
 I- IMIGUVIP      M- MORTOLAVIP  
 D- DOLUVIP

☐ DENOTES REST HOUSE  
 X DENOTES CAMP

SCALE: 1 in. = 4 MILES

COMPILED BY: L.T. NOLEN, P.O.  
 7-7-52.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 1 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by L.T NOLEN P.O.

Area Patrolled OKSAPMIN SUB DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4 POLICE 3 INTERPRETERS 1 N.M.O

Duration—From 10/11/1954 to 14/12/1954

Number of Days 40

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SAN/REG 19 51

Medical                     /19

Map Reference MAP OF HAGEN-SEPIK PATROL 38/29 AND OF P/R TEL 38/50

Objects of Patrol 1) CONSOLIDATE ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE

2) TO ASCERTAIN NEED AND POSSIBILITIES OF ESTABLISHING P.P. IN AREA

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,  
TELEFOLMIN,  
Sepik District.

2nd. January, 1953.

16 FEB 1953

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

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 52/53.

REPORT OF PATROL TO: OKSAPMIN Sub-Division.  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: L.T. NOLEN, PATROL OFFICER.  
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Nine (9) members of R.P. & N.G.C.  
One Native Medical Orderly.  
Three Interpreters.  
LAST PATROL TO AREA: Mr. H.W. West, Jan/Feb, 1951.  
OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) Consolidate Administration influence  
in the area.  
(2) To ascertain the need and possibilities  
of establishing a Patrol Post in the area.  
DURATION OF PATROL: From 10th November to 19th December, 1952.  
Forty (40) days.  
APPENDICES:  
1. Report on members R.P. & N.G.C.  
2. Medical Report.  
3. Map.

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DIARY:Monday 10.11.52.

Left station at 9.00 am, crossed DEKINTAGIN range, 7,400 ft., and arrived at TERAPTAVIP rest house at 1.30 pm. Rested carriers and purchased native food. Left for ABUNKAMUN via UTEMTAGIN at 3.00 pm and arrived destination at 4.20 pm. More native food purchased. Height at rest house 4,900 ft.

Tuesday 11.11.52.

Left ABUNKAMUN at 10.20 am. after waiting for rain to cease. Crossed range, passed through broken country, followed course of AMIN River and arrived at DABEL, an old garden hamlet of the ABUNKAMUN people, at 5.00 pm. Rained most of day. Police issued with rice, carriers with native food carried by the patrol. Height of camp 5,050 ft.

Wednesday 12.11.52.

Broke camp at 8.00 am, descended to Kwep River which was followed until its junction with the OM River flowing from the South West. Was reached at 2.00 pm, followed OM until camp was made at 3.00 pm near mouth of FUGI River, a large river flowing into the OM from the South West. Excellent camp site. Height 3,100 ft. Police and Carriers issued with rice.

Thursday 13.11.52.

Made departure at 8.15 am and continued following course of OM River. Crossed OM with difficulty near earlier camp of H. West at noon. Left OM and moved up the course of a small stream, passed through a heavily timbered area and made camp on bank of DIOMA, a small tributary of the OM, at 1.50 pm. Rice issued to carriers and Police. Height 3,050 ft.

Friday 14.11.52.

Broke camp at 9.00 am, followed DIOMA upstream for short distance, then moved south-east crossing some small streams including the BAR. Crossed high ridge and descended to tributary of the UBI-U on the bank of which camp was made at 3.00 pm. Both Police and carriers again issued with rice. Height 4,250 ft.

Saturday 15.11.52.

Made departure at 8.10 am, passed through dense bush until UNING crossed, then moved along a ridge via a fair track till garden hamlets of TETABIL reached at 2.55 pm. Native food purchased and issued to Police and carriers. Height 5,500 ft.

Sunday 16.11.52.

Rest day. Visited TETABIL hamlets. Some native food purchased and issued to Police and carriers.

Monday 17.11.52.

Left TETABIL at 7.25 am, through bush by fair track until open swampy valley reached at 11.15 am. Rest of day through heavily timbered country till TEKIN valley. Camp made near first of OKSAPMIN hamlets at 5.15 pm. Police and carriers issued with rice as, due to late arrival of patrol and rain, little native food could be purchased. Height 5,800 ft.

Tuesday 18.11.52

Remained at TEKMIN area in which camp had been made. Purchased native food and two pigs. About 100 visitors to camp during day.

Wednesday 19.11.52.

Broke camp at 7.50 am, moved down valley and made camp again at 9.40 am in the DUAMIN tribal area. Native food and two pigs purchased. About 150 visitors to patrol during day. Visited some of the hamlets during afternoon and inspected area to be used as a communal garden to establish some introduced crops in the area. Height 5,800 ft.

Thursday 20.11.52.

Left DUAMIN at 8.00 am, moved down valley, crossed TEKIN River and made camp at 10.30 am on north side of river in the ARAMIN tribal area. Native food and one pig purchased. About 150 visitors, including very few women, to patrol during afternoon. Height 5,700 ft.

Friday 21.11.52.

Remained at ARAMIN. Again about 150 visitors. Native food purchased.

Saturday 22.11.52.

Moved further down valley through sweet potato and some taro gardens and made camp in WAULUMIN tribal area after two hours walking. Two pigs and a little native food purchased. Few visitors to patrol. Height 5,675 ft.

Sunday 23.11.52.

After breaking camp at 7.40 am, patrol again moved down valley, crossed TEKIN and made camp at 10.20 am in the BATIAMIN tribal area. One pig and a little native food purchased. Few visitors, including no women, to patrol. Height 5,500 ft.

Monday 24.11.52.

With a reduced police and carrier line, broke camp at 7.35 am, crossed ridge and descended into open grassed valley of TEKIN River. Moved down valley and made camp on a ridge at 11.15 am. Some native food and one pig purchased. About 75 visitors, all male, to patrol during afternoon. Inspected vicinity of camp for possible airstrip site. Area occupied by DRUAMIN tribal group. Height 5,000 ft.

Tuesday 25.11.52.

Left DRUAMIN at 7.45 am, climbed steeply to top of range 6150 ft, then descended into valley populated by the GOBETIAMIN group. Camp made on ridge in centre of valley at 11.40 am. Afternoon climbed to top of range to inspect country across the Strickland Gorge. Two pigs and a little native food purchased. About 50 visitors, all male, to patrol during afternoon. Height 5,400 ft.

Wednesday 26.11.52.

Broke camp at 8.10 am, crossed low range to narrow valley, moved up valley to its head, then descended steeply to grassed plateau above the Strickland Gorge. Camp made at 3.00 pm after viewing the Gorge. About 20 visitors, all male, brought some native food to patrol. Height 3,800 ft.

Thursday 27.11.52.

After waiting for rain to cease, moved on at 9.10 am. Two guides and OKSAPMIN interpreter had run away during night. An extremely difficult descent made to STRICKLAND River on the bank of which camp was made at 1.00 pm. During afternoon unsuccessful attempts made to find a means of crossing river. One pig and a little native food bought, rice issued to police. Height, 1,550 ft.

Friday 28.11.52.

Writer accompanied by three constables and a station interpreter spent day in futile attempt to discover river crossing. Sufficient native food purchased for issue to police and carriers. Area occupied by EPFUMAMIN group.

Saturday 29.11.52.

Broke camp, climbed steeply to undulating grassed plateau above gorge and made camp after 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk. Sufficient native food purchased. Height 4,475 ft.

Sunday 30.11.52.

Rest day. Visited some of the nearby hamlets and gardens. Sufficient native food again purchased.

Monday 1.12.52.

After breaking camp at 8.00, climbed steeply to top of range, 6,150 ft, then descended to valley of GAWENG River. Camp made on site of camp of 25th. Inspected possible site for small aircraft strip to south of camp. Sufficient native food for patrol's requirements purchased.

Tuesday 2.12.52.

Remained at GOGUTIAMIN. Climbed to top of range overlooking Strickland Gorge in order to obtain bearings for correction of map. Also visited some of the gardens and hamlets of the GOGUTIAMIN people. Native food purchased.

Wednesday 3.12.52.

Broke camp at 7.30 am, climbed steep range and descended into TEKIN Valley. Arrived at camp of 24th at 10.50 am. During afternoon climbed to top of range to north west in unsuccessful attempt to obtain a good view of OM valley. Sufficient food for carriers only purchased. Police issued with rice. One pig also purchased.

Thursday 4.12.52.

Accompanied by one constable and station interpreter, moved down valley and climbed low range in order to view junction of OM and STRICKLAND Rivers. A good view also obtained of the TI valley and its tributaries. Two constables inspected other end of valley for a possible site for an airstrip. Sufficient native food purchased.



Friday, 5.12.52.

Broke camp at 8.10 am. Main party went ahead whilst writer, accompanied by one constable, made detour to inspect possible site for airstrip at head of valley, crossed steep but comparatively low range and reached camp site of 23rd at 12.35 pm. Balance of police and carriers arrived during afternoon. Writer confined to tent with fever. A little native food purchased.

Saturday 6.12.52.

Remained at BATIAMMIN as writer still laid up with fever. Bridge construction work to replace that washed away during heavy rains. Rice issued to police and carriers.

Sunday 7.12.52.

Majority of party crossed TEKIN River and made camp in MUTUGAMIN tribal area. Writer remained at BATIAMMIN as still feverish. Sufficient native food for carriers only purchased. Police issued rice.

Monday 8.12.52.

Left BATIAMMIN camp at 7.45 am., crossed TEKIN River, moved up ARIGA valley, passing through many hamlets and gardens of BATIAMMIN group. Crossed three fast-flowing tributaries of the ARIGA before reaching camp at 12.05 pm. A little native food purchased. About fifty visitors to patrol during afternoon, including women. Height 6,100 ft.

Tuesday 9.12.52.

Broke camp at 7.25 am, moved up valley through large sweet potato gardens, crossed rough bush-covered plateau and descended into small valley occupied by UAMIN group. Camp made at noon at an altitude of 6,400 ft. About 100 visitors to patrol including a large number of women of most age groups. Three pigs and sufficient native food purchased.

Wednesday 10.12.52.

Passed through hamlets and gardens of UAMIN group after breaking camp at 7.55 am. Crossed low range and descended steeply into valley of KUTIK River populated by the KIBAMMIN tribal group. Camp made overlooking river at 11.35 am.. Two large pigs and a large amount of native food purchased. Women of all age groups visited the camp and visitors altogether totalled about 150. Height 5,100 ft.

Thursday 11.12.52.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Information gathered for map. Native food purchased for return trip.

Friday 12.12.52.

Left at 7.20 am accompanied by six OKSAPIN guides. Climbed over low range, crossed fast flowing stream which joins the KUTIK near its junction with the UIA. Climbed steep range then made gradual descent by a good track to SUARMIN hamlet overlooking OM River near its junction with the QUON. Camp made at 3.00 pm, and a little native food purchased. Police issued with biscuits. Height 3,450 ft.

Saturday 13.12.52.

Considering the small population of the area, a large amount of native food, mainly tapioca, was brought to the patrol. Three pigs were also purchased. Constable LANI and interpreter KWIGRIAL sent ahead to arrange for food to be available to the patrol.

Sunday 14.12.52.

After waiting for rain to cease, broke camp at 8.45 am. Moved down spur, crossed OGON River and followed OM upstream until camp made at 3.50 pm. Passed a cane bridge across the OM approximately midway between the OGON and KU Rivers. Police again issued with biscuits as ration of native food considered not sufficient. Height 2,650.

Monday 15.12.52.

Police issued with biscuits before departure made at 7.50 am. Followed OM upstream via hunting tracks through dense forest and swamps. Crossed EI River after 2 hours walking. Afternoon torrential rain, made camp on bank of OM at 3.48 pm. Height 2,700 ft.

Tuesday 16.12.52.

Police and carriers issued with biscuits before breaking camp at 8.05 am. Continued following OM upstream, made difficult crossing above crossing of 13th. Recrossed OM to camp site of 12th near mouth of FUGI River. Afternoon carriers engaged in clearing area as considered ideal camp site for future patrols. Police issued rice. Height 3,150.

Wednesday 17.12.52.

Again police and carriers issued biscuits before leaving camp at 7.50 am. Followed OM upstream to its junction with the KWBP then foiled KWBP until it was met by the AEM. Climbed steep spur running between KWBP and AEM and arrived at DABEL at 2.40 pm. Some ABUNKAIUN natives arrived during afternoon, as arranged, with native food. Height 5,200 ft.

Thursday 18.12.52.

After issuing biscuits to carriers and police, departed at 7.30 am. Proceeded by fair track through broken country, crossed tributaries of AMIN, then crossed AMIN before crossing range dividing OM and DOWNER valleys. Height at point range was crossed, 6,400 ft. Arrived at ABUNKAIUN rest house at 1.25 pm. Large amount of native food purchased.

Friday 19.12.52.

Left ABUNKAIUN at 7.30 am, crossed tributary of DOWNER River, passed through UTENTAGIN village and arrived at TERAPLAVIF rest house at 9.25 am. Purchased more native food, crossed range between DOWNER and SEPIK valleys and arrived back at station at 2.20 pm.

INTRODUCTION.

It is almost two years since the OKSAPMIN was first visited by Mr. H. West, vide P.R. TEL 3 of 1950/51. The Hagen Sepik Patrol (1938-39) contacted some of these people in the SEMBATI area but seemed to be unaware of the extent of the population.

The delay in making the second visit to OKSAPMIN was because of continuous reports that they, the OKSAPMINS, were short of food. Even without this obstacle it will be difficult to make regular patrols to OKSAPMIN from TELEFOLMIN.

Other tribal groups contacted during the patrol outside the inner Telefalmin area, were the SUARMIN, who originally occupied the valley of the FU River, and the KASANGKELMIN who, before being conquered by the Telefalmans, occupied the DOWNER valley.

In much time was spent assessing the value and possibilities of establishing an administration post in the area.

GENERAL AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The course of the patrol was roughly that taken by Mr. H. West except that the return journey was made by the way of the OM River instead of via TERAMIN. This allowed the patrol to visit groups not contacted by earlier patrols, but did not allow its visit to groups occupying the valley of the BAK River.

The OKSAPMINS, although accepting themselves as one tribal group, are divided into many smaller groups among whom there appears to be continual friction. During the patrol's visit to the area, the natives who usually occupy the eastern portion of the BAK valley had temporarily migrated to the TEKIN valley in the vicinity of the TEKMIN and DUAMIN hamlets because of the regular attacks made on them by the KUTKUTMIN and BIMIN hamlet groups to the south. Mr. H. West had visited the people of the BAK valley, but not those to the south. The writer informed the former that any repetition of these attacks were to be reported. Among the other groups there had been no open conflict since the previous patrol but a few attacks on individuals and a lot of quarrelling between groups. There are no reports of the OKSAPMINS being attacked by outside groups, probably due to their isolation.

The patrol received a warm welcome by most hamlets, especially those occupying the eastern portion of the TEKIN valley and those occupying the KUTIK valley. Although some of the other groups gave obvious signs that the patrol was unwelcome, there were no signs of aggressiveness.

In the vicinity of the Sepulchre Rock, an area, TETABIL, is occupied by the KASANGKELMIN people and, at times of the year, by OKSAPMINS from the closer hamlets of the TEKIN valley. The KASANGKELMIN originally occupied the DOWNER valley. It appears that about fifty years ago some of the natives occupying the valley in which the station is now situated, crossed the range to the DOWNER River and took over the valley by right of conquest. The KASANGKELMINS were forced further and further down the OM River until now, with their numbers greatly depleted, they are occupying the TETABIL area.

GENERAL AND NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont)

A few KASANGHELMINS were also found occupying a hamlet in conjunction with what appear to be the last of the SUARMIN group who originally occupied the valley of the FU River. They, also, were forced to migrate because of continuous attacks by the TELEFOLMINS. The writer estimates the population of this hamlet to be less than fifty and by the appearance of the natives seen, their health is very poor.

The patrol attempted to find a means of crossing the Strickland in the gorge area. As reported by Mr. West the area east of the gorge is inhabited. Enquiries reveal that most of the population known as KAKAMIN occupy the headwaters of the KENA, BIBI and IOMAN rivers. The KENA is a tributary of the BIBI, while the latter and the IOMAN flow into the Strickland. From all reports to hand, the writer estimates the KAKAMINS to number in the vicinity of 15,000. They are intermarried with the OKSAPMIN groups occupying the valleys in the vicinity of the gorge. The KAKAMINS' only outside contacts seem to be with the OKSAPMINS as it is from them only that they obtain such items as knives, tomahawks, tambu-shell and giri giri. As the OKSAPMINS themselves are not rich in these items it is very probably that little gets across the Strickland. The main items of trade from the KAKAMINS are pigs and native salt. Although these people seem to be in close contact with the OKSAPMINS, dress and hair styles are entirely different. The penis gourd is replaced by the "bilum" and "tanket" and the hair either plaited or gathered in a net is replaced by a dressing with mud and leaves to give it the appearance of a steel helmet. Some KAKAMIN visitors to the patrol gave the writer the opportunity to make these observations.

A further large group is reported to occupy part of the valley of the TI or LAGAIP River. These people are known as the GALLIAMIN and are reported to plait their hair and wear the "tanket" both fore and aft.

The following is a table of the writer's estimation, based mainly on rather unreliable reports, of the population of the groups occupying the Strickland Gorge area:-

OKSAPMIN	10 - 12,000
SUARMIN	100
KASANGHELMIN	100
KAKAMIN	15,000 (Reports Only)
GALLIAMIN	5 - 10,000 (Reports Only)

With these figures, the estimated total is in the vicinity of 35,000.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION.

The distance of the OKSAPMIN group from the present station at Telefomin coupled with the fact that a patrol is unable to purchase food locally for four to five days, makes efficient administration impossible. Without establishing a station in or nearer the OKSAPMINS, the best that could be achieved would be by infrequent patrols and employment of OKSAPMIN men on the station.

*part of the valley of the TI or LAGAIP River*

*collecting Highland District  
WHD*

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FUTURE ADMINISTRATION. (Cont)

*Note*

The writer spent much time during the patrol endeavouring to locate a suitable site for an airstrip. The only possible site seen by the writer is in the TEKIN valley in the DRUALMIN area. Considerable work would be required, but as the natives are keen for the establishment of a station, the writer is of the opinion that, with sufficient labour, a suitable strip could be constructed.

*W. H. H. 20*

Although the writer was unable to cross the gorge, from observations and reports it is possible that a favourable site could be found in the KAKAMIN area.

The writer is due for leave in April but will postpone that leave if his services are required for the establishment of a station or for further exploration of the area with the view to establishing a station.

TERRAIN AND TRACKS.

As stated earlier, the patrol made both its outward and return journey by way of the OM River, which, on being joined by the TI or LAGAIP River, flows through what is known as the Strickland Gorge. This course would be impossible after a lot of rain, as the patrol was required at times with some difficulty, to cross and recross the river. Upon leaving the river the tracks are mainly hunting pads, but at no stage of the patrol was it necessary to send a party ahead to clear a track. In the populated areas, open grassland, casuarina groves and cane grass replace the forest vegetation.

*See border pass for further*

Mr. H. West's reference to landlocked valleys, vide P.R. TEL 3 of 1950-51, seem to be incorrect. In some places the rivers do flow beneath a low range, but the writer's investigations revealed that both the GAWENG and TEKIN find a pass through the range skirting the gorge.

From reports by OKSAPMIN natives now working on the station, the bridge crossing the Strickland in the Gorgs area and linking the OKSAPMIN and KAKAMIN groups is located above the mouth of the BIBI River. The patrol was shown the remains of an old bridge below the mouth of the IOMAN River, whilst the presence of the above bridge was hidden.

A map is to be submitted with this report as it was found that the map with the report by Mr. H. West is, in many places, incorrect.

AGRICULTURE.

Unfortunately, a quantity of seeds for distribution were unavailable. A little was obtained through the generosity of the Baptist Mission at Telefomin and some corn from the station gardens.

*PHF*

As the quantity was insufficient for distribution to all groups, a garden was marked out in the DUAMIN area and instructions given that the resultant plants were to be allowed to seed and these distributed for individual planting. The OKSAPMINS at present working on the station will be given any seeds available when they return to their hamlets.

During the patrol's visit, some of the OKSAPMIN groups reported a shortage of food, especially those of the BAK valley. This was probably due, mainly, to the fact that the pandanus nut was not ready and the people were dependent almost entirely on taro and sweet potato.



AGRICULTURE. (Cont.)

Sweet potato is the main crop in the area while taro is only grown in the high timbered portion of the valley. The exception to this is the taro gardens seen in the gorge area but these are small as the people mainly avoid the low country because of the sickness and death which frequently comes in the train of a visit to this zone and the OH valley.

Pigs are common in the area and some seen were a very good quality for native pigs. Two boars from the station were given to two of the headmen by Mr. West, and these are gradually improving the standard of pigs of the natives occupying the eastern portion of the TEKIN valley. Further pigs bred on the station at Telefolmin will be given to some of the OKSAPMINS now employed here.

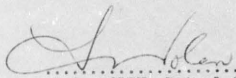
One of the most interesting discoveries of the patrol was that of cotton bushes in a hamlet occupied by the remains of the SUARMIN group. From enquiries it was discovered that the seeds had been obtained from a group occupying the headwaters of the NIAR River. From this it is reasonable to suppose that the seeds have come up the Sepik River as the NIAR is a tributary of that river.

The main agricultural implements of the OKSAPMIN and other groups contacted is the stone axe used like a mattock and the sharpened digging stick.

CONCLUSION.

The OKSAPMINS, through their isolation, especially from European contact are, culturally, an extremely backward group. About forty men are now working on the station and one of the headmen made a short visit to Wewak, but this contact plus an occasional patrol to the area is not sufficient to administer efficiently an area estimated, without inclusion of neighbouring groups, 10 - 12000 people.

It has been stated that it is the intention to bring under control the entire population of the Territory of both Papua and New Guinea by the end of 1955. There is no Government station between Telefolmin and Wabag and it is the writer's opinion that either OKSAPMIN or KAKAMIN would be a suitable and advantageous site for an intermediate station.

  
.....  
L.T. NOLEN, Patrol Officer.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

A little anthropological information was obtained during the patrol but details and further information will have to wait closer study.

The OKSAPMINS appear to have no handiwork of their own. Bows, drums, stone tomahawks and most ornaments are imported. Having to import drums, and not having another substitute, dancing is done to the accompaniment of hand clapping.

The people do not live in villages but in small hamlets of three or four houses or, as in most cases, individual houses. Each hamlet or house has its own sweet potato garden nearby, while taro gardens are further removed and are generally communal enterprises.

There are no ceremonial houses as those found in the Teleföldin area and there seems to be little organised ceremony for the entry of a boy into manhood. The houses are generally built with a bark floor but low to the ground. The smoke from the fire which is to be found in every house passes through the gap allowed by the overlapping at the top of the roof. Roofs are mostly made from the leaves of the pandanus palm. Walls are lined with bark but the outer walls vary from grass to split timber. In a hamlet of the SUARMIN people, a house was seen built about 30 ft high above the ground and occupied at all times by most of the population, men, women, children and pigs.

Except in the groups occupying the eastern portion of the TEKIN valley, the writer was unable to find anyone accepted as headmen. Even the headman of DUANIN said that he knew of no headmen of these other groups. Perhaps the lack of outside aggressors may cause this unusual situation.

The OKSAPMINS are an entirely different language group from the Teleföldins. Only one native, the headman of DUANIN, with the exception of a few FERAMINS, is able to fluently interpret between OKSAPMIN and TELEFÖLDIN.

*See field notes*

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APPENDIX NO.1.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY  
ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Patrol Report No.1 of 1952/53.


Area patrolled: OKSAPMIN Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol: 10th November to 19th December 1952.

<u>Official No.</u>	<u>Name and Rank.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
6093PA	Constable MUYAE	In charge of police during patrol but showed himself to be not ready for recommended promotion.
6028PA	" KOMBO	New to detachment but obviously experienced and well tutored in patrol work.
6451	" LANI	On the whole, hardworking and reliable.
7403	" KUSINO	Improving with experience. A local of Telefolmin.
6395	" LINIMBI	As always, hardworking and reliable. Will in time make a good N.C.O.
7936	" LEGO	Not long in service and no experience with primitive people or patrol work.
3349	" PURARI	Experienced, steady and reliable.
6591	" PAHEKI	At time inclined to be lazy, but otherwise a good constable.
6092PA	" BURITORI	A constable with plenty of intelligence and initiative who, with a little more balance, will make a good N.C.O.

It was unfortunate that it was impossible to have a N.C.O. accompany the patrol. Now that a Lance Corporal has been posted to the Telefolmin-detachment, future patrols will be accompanied by a N.C.O.

Although not accompanying the patrol, the writer takes this opportunity to recommend that 6079PA Constable YENDABARI be given permission to do a N.C.O.'s school at Bogeri. The only N.C.O. on the station able to accompany patrols is long overdue for leave.

  
.....  
L.T. NOLEN  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX NO.2

Health and Hygiene Report to Accompany  
Patrol Report TEL. No. 1 of 1952 / 53.

Area patrolled: OKSAPMIN Sub-Division.

Personnel of F.H.D. Accompanying: W.M.O. BUNAT.

This was the second District Services Patrol to the OKSAPMIN group. The previous patrol was conducted by Mr. H. West in early 1951, vide P.R. TEL No.3 of 1950/51. As yet the area has not been visited by either a Medical Officer or Medical Assistant, although due to the primitive state of these people, little would be gained by a visit in the form of a patrol.


It is unfortunate that these people are too far away and isolated for regular patrols, either District Services or Medical, from the present station at Telefolmin. Likewise it is impracticable for the sick of this area to come in to the station. The estimated population excluding groups across the Strickland, is 10 - 12000.

The general health seems to be very good, but as naturally few of the sick or injured would allow themselves to be seen by the patrol, a correct picture could not be obtained. A few men were treated for minor ailments and quite a few for arrow wounds and infected feet and legs.

It is possible that quite a few deaths are caused by fever and pneumonia as some of the gardens are in the low valleys of the OM and STRICKLAND rivers.

The writer saw only one case of yaws and no tropical ulcers but did see a large number of natives of the group occupying the HUTIK valley suffering from elephantiasis, especially of the testicles.

Little can be done to improve the health of these people until a station is established in or nearer the OKSAPMIN zone.

  
.....  
(L.F. NOLEN)  
Patrol Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/11/1953

ATT.GHC.

16 FEB 1953

P.R. Tel. 1 of 52-53.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Senik District,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

9th February, 1953.

TELEFONIN PATROL REPORT NO.1/52-53.

MR. L. T. NOLEN. P.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION. It is unlikely that any consideration can be given to the establishment of a Patrol Post in the OKSAPMIN area due to a shortage of field officers in the Senik District. Within the next few weeks three officers will be proceeding on recreation leave which will result in most Sub-stations and Patrol Posts being manned by one officer in each instance. The Officer-in-charge, Telefonin will be instructed to carry out a "follow-up" patrol to the OKSAPMIN area in approximately three months time.

TERRAIN AND TRACKS. One copy of a map is being forwarded with this report. It would be appreciated if four (4) additional copies of the map could be prepared by the Department of Lands, Survey and Mines.

*Alan Timmerley*  
.....  
(A. T. Timmerley)

Acting District Commissioner.

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30-11-199

The District Commissioner,  
Seddi District,  
WENAK

4th March, 1953

TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT NO. 1-52/53  
REFERENCE YOUR MEMO. OF 2/2/53

Receipt of the above-quoted Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. Copies of the map are being obtained as requested by you, and will be forwarded when completed.
3. Your proposal to arrange a "follow-up" patrol in three months' time should result in further consolidation.
4. The information recorded by Mr. Nolan is interesting and should be of value as a basis for further work in the area. The population figures supplied, although estimates only, give an indication of what the eventual census will record. The staff situation does not offer any hope of improvement to the extent that an additional Post can be opened in the area for some considerable time. If the population estimates are at all reliable, however, consideration will have to be given to the establishment of such a Post when possible. The fact that the KAKAMIN and GALLIANNIN groups are in the Western Highlands District has to be taken into consideration.
5. Mr. Nolan has written a good report and made very good contacts in the area.

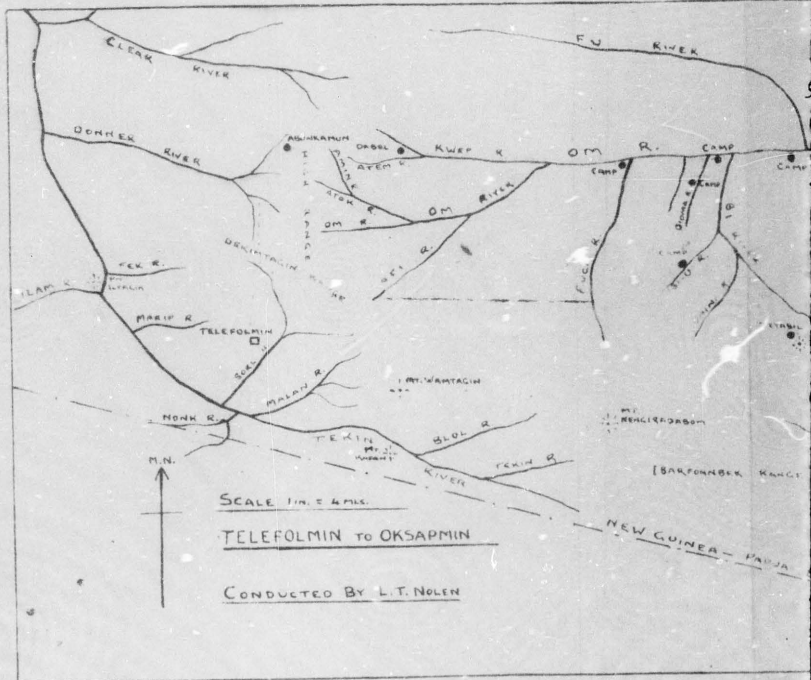
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*PIA*

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Acting Director

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ACCOMPANYING PATROL ROUTE







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by K. GRAHAM C.P.O.

Area Patrolled TIMKAMIN, SEPKIALIKMIN VILLAGES

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 4 POLICE IN.M.O.

Duration—From 2/2/19.53 to 7/2/19.53

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services PAKT /19 52 PAKT. INITIAL

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol COMPLETE CENSUS OF TELEFOMIN AREA.

CONTACT NEW NATIVES - CONSOLIDATE GOVT INFLUENCE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,  
TELEFOIMIN,  
Sepik District.

9th February, 1953.

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

TELEFOIMIN PATROL REPORT No.2 of 52/53.

REPORT OF PATROL TO: TIMKAMIN and SEPKIALIKMIN villages,  
TELEFOIMIN Sub-Division.

PATROL CONDUCTED: K. Graham, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 4 members RPCENGPF.  
1 N.M.O.

DURATION OF PATROL: 2.2.53 to 7.2.53 - 6 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: Part initial, Part L.T. NOLEN,  
Patrol Officer, February/March 1952.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Complete census of TELEFOIMIN area  
& contact and consolidate Government  
influence.

APPENDICES: Map.  
Report on RPCENGPF members.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this short patrol was to census the villages of TIMKAMIN and SEPKIALIKMIN and to bring these into line with the rest of the villages in this area. Although these villages had not previously been censused, SEPKIALIKMIN has been passed through by a number of patrols. TIMKAMIN had not been visited, but have had many contacts with patrols, some even having their names included in the ATEMKIARMIN census. The people of both villages have visited the station, but these visits are very infrequent.



DIARY.Monday, 2.2.53.

Left station 8.15 am, arrived TIMKAMIN 12.45 pm via MISIMIN and ATEMKIAPMIN. Made camp, food purchased and issued to police and carriers.

Tuesday, 3.2.53.

Census recorded, some gardens inspected, seeds distributed. Pig and food purchased.

Wednesday 4.2.53

Broke camp 8 am, arrived DUMAVIP 11 am, descended steeply into Sepik valley. Made camp SEPKTALIKMIN 1 pm. Height 3,100 ft.

Thursday 5.2.53.

Census recorded, etc. Site for new village inspected, seeds distributed. Ample food purchased.

Friday 6.2.53.

Heavy rain early morning. Broke camp 10 am, arrived DUMAVIP resthouse 11.40 am. Village inspected etc., native food purchased.

Saturday 7.2.53.

~~xxxxx~~Departed 8 am, crossed low range at 5350 ft, and arrived station 12.40 pm.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was warmly received at both TIMKAMIN and SEPKTALIKMIN. These two villages ~~xxx~~ are connected by marriage and have fairly close social ties.

The TIMKAMINS were forced from their village at the time of the URAPHIN/AEMKIAPMIN conflicts, being directly in the path of the raiding parties, and retreated to SEPKTALIKMIN where they have stayed until comparatively recently. The SEPKTALIKMINS were previously battling with the IWATIGINS (ELIPTIMIN) in alliance with the URAPHINS.

TIMKAMIN consists of two hamlets, each of two communal houses, one for men and the other for women and children. SEPKTALIKMIN has no village, two previous sites being deserted because of deaths which took place there. They now live in individual houses scattered throughout the bush, but a place has been marked for a new village near one of the former sites

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

These people rarely visit the station though only a few hours away, and it was urged that some young men work at the station for a period, and that food be brought in exchange for salt, a much sought after item.

Generally, these villages are typical of the area and conditions are very similar to the surrounding villages described by previous patrol reports of the TELEFOIMIN Sub-Division.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads, in general, were fairly good, though there is much room for improvement. One portion only was in a complete state of disrepair - that near Telefoimin station, the responsibility of HESIMIN. The road between ATEPKIAMIN and TIMKAMIN, and that leading to SEPKIALIKMIN could be considerably improved and shortened, and the natives of these villages showed willingness to undertake the construction of these roads. Implements will be supplied from the station when suitable supervision is available.

The few small rivers and creeks encountered were adequately bridged. A bridge across the Sepik near SEPKIALIKMIN is to be constructed to allow patrols to cross to the ATRALMIN and URAPMIN groups. The present track to URAPMIN from SEPKIALIKMIN is impossible for carriers, being a narrow ledge around Mt. ILMIGIN, about 300 feet above the Sepik River.

RESTHOUSES.

One resthouse was encountered at DUMAVIP, which is now falling into disrepair. It was recommended that when this is rebuilt, the site be shifted nearer to SEPKIALIKMIN, near the rim of the Sepik valley, where it would serve as resthouse for both places. It was also recommended that a resthouse be constructed at TIMKAMIN.

CENSUS.

A few people were absent from the villages, but apparently not intentionally. The shortage of women, especially of marriageable age, was accredited to the fighting which took place in the area. It is unlikely that any of the inhabitants were concealed.

Some TIMKAMINS had already been censused with the ATEPKIAMINS.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Agricultural activities are typical of the area, i.e. the main crop being taro, assisted by kaukau and pitpit and to a lesser extent, by tapiok and aibika. Bananas are plentiful at SEPKIALIKUIN, where the gardens are situated on good alluvial ground in the Sepik valley.

Some seeds were distributed, but unfortunately, the only seeds available were corn and radish from the station garden.

Figs appeared plentiful, mostly "halfcaste", and cassowaries and o'possums are numerous.

HEALTH.


Health in this area is remarkably good. A few infected sores were treated by the NMO, but no sign of sickness or ailment was evident.

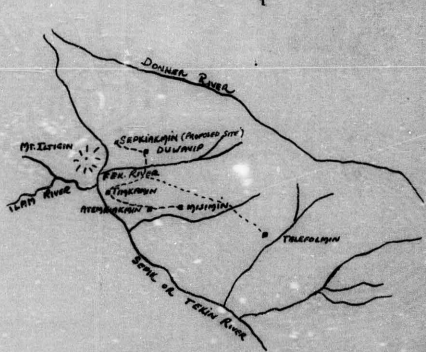
*K. Graham*  
.....  
K. Graham, CPC.

Report on Members Police Accompanying Patrol.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
3866	Sergeant	TOKORURU	Invaluable member of patrol.
6451	Constable	LANI	Reliable and efficient.
7403	"	KUSINOK	Carried out duties efficiently- good interpreter.
5369B	"	GAINAN	A proficient constable.

*Police*

  
.....  
K. Graham, CPO.



POSITIONS OF TIMKAMIN AND  
 SEPRIKAMIN VILLAGES SHOWN  
 ON OVERLAY OF H.W. WEST'S MAP  
 ACCOMPANYING P.R. No. 2 of 1950/51

--- ROUTE OF PATROL TO ABOVE VILLAGES - J.P.A.S.  
 K. SEANANT  
 1951





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 52/53  
 Patrol Conducted by LT NOLEN PO  
 Area Patrolled MIANMIN AND PART WANIFOMIN TRIBAL GROUPS  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans G. HARRIS C.P.O.  
 Natives 9 Police, 3 interpreters, 1 N.M.O.  
 Duration—From 14/4/1953 to 22/5/1953  
 Number of Days 39  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19..... PART BLACK/TAYLOR 38/39  
PART H.W. WEST APR 50  
PART INITIAL  
 Medical ...../...../19.....  
 Map Reference No 3248 MAY RIVER 4 MILE SERIES  
 Objects of Patrol CONSOLIDATION AND EXTENSION OF GOVT.  
INFLUENCE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

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District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,  
TELEFOLMIN,  
Sepik District.  
3rd. June, 1953.

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

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1952/53

REPORT OF PATROL TO : MIANMIN Sub-Division.  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY : L.T.NOLEN, Patrol Officer.  
ACCOMPANIED BY : Mr.G.Harris, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Nine(9) members of R.P.& N.G.C.  
One(1) Native Medical Orderly.  
Four(4) Interpreters.  
LAST PATROL TO AREA : Part initial.  
Part Mr.H.West, Patrol Officer, April 1951.  
OBJECTS OF PATROL : Consolidation and extension of Administration  
influence.  
DURATION OF PATROL : From 14th.April to 22nd.May inclusive.  
Thirty nine(39) days.  
APPENDICES:  
1. Report on members of R.P. & N.G.C.  
2. Health and Hygiene Report.  
3. Map.

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DIARY :Tuesday 14.4.53.

Left station at 8.50 am. after receiving permission to commence patrol. Reached the top of DEKINTAGIN Range, 7,400 feet, at 11.40 am. Arrived at TERAPTAVIP Rest House at 1.45 pm., made arrangements for purchase of food then crossed DOMNER or ELIP River and made steep ascent to Rest House situated between the villages of TAGATEMAGIN and BILFEIVIP. Large amount of native food, mainly taro, purchased during afternoon.

Wednesday 15.4.53.

Remained at Rest House in order to purchase more native food and to be joined by Mr. G. Harris, C.P.O., who arrived during afternoon. More native food purchased and arrangements made for it to be carried to patrol's next camp. Height at Rest House 5,000 feet.

Thursday 16.4.53.

Left Rest House at 7.55 am., climbed to top of DALPENTAGIN Range, 7,650 feet, arriving at 11 am. Descended to tributary of CLEAR or PAK River then crossed the CLEAR and WIM rivers before making camp near the junction of the rivers WIM and KWILIM. Camp site was reached at 5.25 am. and heavy rain caused an uncomfortable night for most.

Friday 17.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp in order to purchase more native food as camp near gardens of TAGATEMAGIN and KOMDUVIP villagers. A large amount of food purchased and arrangements again made for it to be carried by locals. Height 3,300 feet.

Saturday 18.4.53.

Broke camp at 7.55 am., crossed KWILIM River then through lightly timbered country broken by many streams including the MAN, then followed a small stream to its junction with the UK River which was crossed and camp made at 3.35 pm. The UK seems to be recognised as the limit of BLIPTAMIN territory for either gardening or hunting. Height at camp 3,450 feet.

Sunday 19.4.53.

Re-arranged cargo, made arrangements for the sick and weaker of the carriers to return to the station before departing at 8.15 am. Passed through broken country including THURIMWALD Range and arrived ~~arrived~~ at Upper Way or IWAR River at 1.35 pm. Crossed river and soon came to the first of the MIANMIN gardens. Main party rested whilst scouts made contact with locals but these all fled on approach of main party. As party approached a small hamlet, first seen, all inhabitants fled with the exception of one man who, although cautious, was quite friendly. Soon he was joined by others who guided the party to a suitable camp site near the HIA River, a tributary of the IWAR. Camp made in heavy rain at 3.45 pm. About twenty (20) MIANMIN men visited the camp and said that food would be brought on the morrow. Rice issued to all members of party.

Monday 20.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. The people occupying the surrounding area are known as the SOGAMINS. About thirty (30) of them, including ten (10) women, visited the camp and brought in a large amount of taro. A pig and cassowary were also purchased. Heavy rain during afternoon.

Tuesday 21.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Visited local hamlets during morning. A small amount of taro purchased. Heavy rain again during afternoon. Height 3,100 feet.

Wednesday 22.4.53.

Broke camp at 8.05 am., followed, roughly, the course of the HIA till the IWAR was crossed at 1,600 feet. Crossed ridge to KEIMU River, a tributary of the IWAR, and made camp on ridge above at 3.30 pm. The party was accompanied by at least fifteen (15) SOGAMIN men, few of whom carried arms. Friendly reception given patrol by THELAMIN people who occupy the Keimu valley. Height 2,200 feet.

Thursday 23.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Visited local hamlets during afternoon. A little taro purchased plus one pig. About thirty (30) MIAMINS visited the camp during the day, including three (3) women.

Friday 24.4.53.

Departed at 8.05 am. Spent some time at one of the hamlets passed on the way in order to contact occupants and wait possible passing of aircraft. Crossed WAMU River and climbed to ridge above to make camp at 1.00 pm. One pig purchased but only a small amount of native food. Area inhabited by the TELAMIN and TEMSEMIN groups. Rice issued to police. One (1) carrier deserted during the night.

Saturday 25.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Afternoon visited local hamlets. One (1) pig and a very small quantity of native food purchased. Height 1,750 feet.

Sunday 26.4.53.

Departed at 7.35 am., crossed divide and made camp at 11.15 am. on the southern slope of the FIAK valley in an area occupied by members of the TELAMIN group. Three pigs and a fair amount of native food purchased during afternoon. About thirty (30) men visited the camp during the afternoon and some women and children were seen in the distance. The people here are more timid, generally, than those previously contacted.

Monday 27.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Sufficient native food purchased including two (2) pigs and two (2) small cassawories. Nine (9) carriers accompanied by an interpreter and constable were returned to the station. Afternoon visited local hamlets. Again about thirty (30) natives, including three (3) women, visited the camp. Height 2,400 feet.

Tuesday 28.4.53.

Broke camp at 7.45 am., descended to FIAK River which was followed for a short distance before crossing to the IWAR which was followed for the remainder of the day until camp was made on it's bank at 3.55 pm. All members of party issued rice. Height 525 feet.

Wednesday 29.4.53.

Left yesterday's camp at 7.45 am., followed IWAR for some distance before crossing to east bank. Remainder of day followed general direction of Iwar and crossed it several times. Lit fires in unsuccessful attempt to attract attention of pilot of aircraft on it's return from TELEPOLMIN. Made camp in garden area near junction of IWAR and ABEI Rivers at 1.15 pm. Sufficient taro purchased. Height 400 feet.

Thursday 30.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Two pigs and a fair amount of native food purchased. One(1) MIAMIN native treated for yaws. Discussion revealed the presence of a group known as the WANIFOMINS about two days down stream. Decision made to attempt to contact them; people and arrangements made for some of the MIAMINS to act as guides.

Friday 1.5.53.

Departed at 7.50 am.; crossed the IWAR with some difficulty, taking approximately two(2) hours to relay all the cargo, crossed the KASAKI, a tributary of the ABEI River, then followed the course of the latter until camp was made on it's bank at 3.00 pm. Rice issued to all members of party. Height 250 feet.

Saturday 2.5.53.

Broke camp at 8.00 am. accompanied by MIAMIN guides, followed course of ABEI. Guides deserted towards mid-day and much difficulty was experienced in finding and following the track. Camp made at 4.25 pm. on the bank of the ABEI. Rice again issued to all. Height 200 feet.

Sunday 3.5.53.

Left camp at 7.50 am. Cutting track made progress slow along bank of ABEI. At 4 pm. police, who has been sent ahead as scouts, reported that they could hear voices seemingly on the opposite bank. The writer ordered the party to rest and he silent whilst he and the L/Corporal went down to the river's edge opposite to where natives could be seen gathering breadfruit. The writer and the L/Corporal called out and signalled for the natives to come across and after some discussion one came close enough for the writer to exchange a knife for some breadfruit. By signals the natives instructed the writer to move further downstream which the party did making camp at 5.30 pm. Rice again issued.

Monday 4.5.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Large amount of food, mainly sago, purchased from about fifty(50) men who arrived early in the morning in twenty-two(22) canoes. Natives very timid and indicated their fear of the rifle. It was many hours and much persuasion before any of them could be enticed ashore.

Tuesday 5.5.53.

Broke camp at 8.30 am. Progressed slowly and made camp at 3.50 pm. upstream and on the opposite bank to the first of the WANIFOMIN villages seen. Again purchased sufficient food from forty-five(45) natives who had followed the patrol in canoes for most of day.

Wednesday 6.5.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Twelve(12) large and one(1) small canoe were purchased and rafts constructed by building a platform on three(3) canoes. A raft was also constructed of logs. A fair amount of native food was purchased during the day. The writer made an attempt to cross to the village during the afternoon but, when the natives made it obvious that he would not be welcome, returned to camp. The river rose about four(4) feet during the night. Five(5) carriers deserted during the night.



Thursday 7.5.53.

After replacing the small canoe lost during the night and giving instructions to all members, party moved downstream on the rafts leaving at 8.45 am. Soon it was seen that the raft constructed of logs was unsatisfactory so the L/Corporal was told to buy a further three(3) canoes and construct a raft of the design of the others and then catch up with the rest of the party. After travelling for just over an hour one(1) of the rafts got into difficulties and overturned causing five(5) of the carriers on board to be drowned. The writer immediately ordered all rafts to make for the bank and camp was made. After this fatal accident it was decided to return immediately to the station. Storm during night.

Friday 8.5.53.

Broke camp at 8.15 am. Hard day's walk mostly through water. Some difficulty crossing passages as river still rising. Camp made at site of camp (13) at 4.45 pm. This was the only possible camp site seen all day. A fair amount of native food purchased. By this time the MANIFOLINS have become used to the party to the extent of assisting in carrying and preparing camp site.

Saturday 9.5.53.

Remained yesterday's camp to wait for river level to lower. A small amount of native food purchased and issued.

Sunday 10.5.53.

As river now back to it's original level, departure made at 7.45 am. Moved upstream, passed site of camp (12) at 10.25 am., and made camp at site of camp (11) at 2.30 pm. Food purchased from MANIFOLINS who had followed the patrol and assisted in transporting some of the cargo.

Monday 11.5.53.

Continued return journey at 7.40 am. Followed ABEI upstream until camp (10) reached at 11.45 am. and, as no suitable camp site had been seen between it and the IWAR River junction, camp made. Rice issued to all members of party.

Tuesday 12.5.53.

Left camp at 7.40 am., continued by fair track upstream until camp made above junction of ABEI and IWAR Rivers at 12.10 pm. Sufficient food purchased from Miamin natives.

Wednesday 13.5.53.

Left camp at 7.40 am. and moved upstream some distance before leaving the IWAR to move south-east to reach the IWAME River and follow it upstream until camp was made on it's bank at 1.00 pm. The TIEELINS have gardens in this area and sufficient food was purchased from them.

Wednesday 13.5.53.

Left camp at 7.40 am., continued upstream by fair track, crossed the KEMAI River during the morning and, after crossing the IWAR made camp at 1.25 pm. at site of camp (8) on bank of the IWAR River. One(1) wild pig purchased but rice had to be issued to party.

Thursday 14.5.53.

Broke camp at 7.45 am. and moved upstream some distance before leaving the IWAR to move south-east to reach the IRALLE River and follow it upstream until camp made on it's bank at 1.00 pm. The THIBMININS have gardens in this area and sufficient food purchased from them.

Friday 15.5.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp as some carriers with fever and morning wet. One(1) pig purchased, also sufficient native food for day. About ten(10) natives, including four(4) women, visited camp.

Saturday 16.5.53.

Departed at 7.35 am., crossed ridge, passed through four (4) hamlets of SOGAMININ group which were deserted as occupants reported to be away hunting. Made camp near old camp site of Mr.H.West on bank of WANDAGU River at 12.05 pm. Sufficient food purchased.

Sunday 17.5.53.

Stayed at yesterday's camp in order to contact natives of area. Some visitors, including women and children. Food purchased again enough for party's needs.

Monday 18.5.53.

Broke camp at 7.25 am., passed through country broken by several streams, including the DEBTWAGI, and then the HIA just before reaching the ~~east~~ site of the patrol's first camp in MIANMIN territory at 10.40 am. A little taro was purchased but rice also issued.

Tuesday 19.5.53.

Left camp at 7.30 am., crossed Mianmin Divide to the IWAR River then crossed the THURWALD Range and arrived at site of earlier camp above Uk River at 2.00 pm. Rice issued to all members of party.

Wednesday 20.5.53.

Departed at 8.00 am., descended to junction of UK and BOGU Rivers and followed latter upstream til left to cross ridge to the river MAN. Remainder of journey through broken country til KWILIM crossed and camp made at site of camp (2) at 2.00 pm. Native food purchased from ELIPTAMIN natives and issued. Constable and interpreter sent ahead to station.

Thursday 21.5.53.

Left camp at 7.20 am., followed WIM upstream, passed ELIPTAMIN gardens at BRASAVIP, crossed DALFENTAGIN Range and arrived at TAGATENTAGIN Rest House at 3.00 pm. Met there by two constables with the news that a native had killed his daughter-in-law and injured a male native at a nearby village. Viewed body of female during evening and made arrangements for the apprehension of the two men involved. A small amount of native purchased.

food

Friday 22.5.53.

Left Rest House at 8.00 am. Writer, accompanied by one(1) constable went ahead of main party in order to inform the District Commissioner of the patrol's return. Arrived at station at 1.00 pm. Main party reached station at 2.15 pm.

INTRODUCTION :

There have now been, to the writer's knowledge, six(6) parties led by Europeans which have visited or passed through the area, in the vicinity of the Upper May River and its tributaries, occupied by the MIAMMIN Tribal Group. Earlier parties were led by Messrs. Marius, Taylor, Thurston and West in that order. Although reputed to be extremely warlike, the MIAMMINS have only attacked the one(1) party; that of Mr.J.L.Taylor in 1936.

A further group contacted during the patrol are known to the MIAMMINS as the MANIFOMINS. These people were contacted some days travel downstream from the limit of the area occupied by the MIAMMINS and are river rather than mountain people.

GENERAL AND NATIVE AFFAIRS :

The main object of the patrol was to consolidate Government influence among the MIAMMIN people. As mentioned in previous reports, vide P.R.No.1 of 1950/51, the MIAMMINS have a gruesome record and are still much feared by their neighbours. Although on first contact most of the natives fled, they soon discovered that the patrol was friendly and became at ease. During the whole of the patrol's stay in their area the MIAMMINS seemed to go out of their way ~~to~~ to demonstrate their friendliness and co-operation. An example of this was that very few men carried arms when visiting the patrol and on a few occasions the writer noticed younger men being reprimanded for doing so. But, despite this and other displays of friendship, it has been reported that one of the carriers, who deserted the patrol whilst in MIAMMIN territory, has been killed and eaten in retaliation for the death, by natural causes, of a MIAMMIN native whilst on a visit to the station at TELEFOLMIN. This report is still being investigated.

Although united by a common language, intermarriage and an alliance in the time of attack, the MIAMMINS are distinctly divided into five separate groups.

The first of these groups contacted was the SOGAMMINS who occupy an area in the vicinity of the headwaters of the HIA and WANDAGU Rivers which are both tributaries of the Upper May or, as known locally, the IWAR River. These were the least friendly kind and most friendly of the MIAMMIN groups, probably due to the fact that some had visited the station and are intermarried with the BLIPTAMMINS from amongst whom the carriers for the patrol were recruited.

The TIMBELMIN is probably the largest, most warlike and most scattered of the MIAMMIN groups. It was mostly TIMBELMIN natives who attacked the party led by Mr.J.L.Taylor. They occupy the KEINU valley, the headwaters of the IRAME River and an area near the junction of the IWAR and ABEI Rivers. The last mentioned area was obtained by the conquest of a group known as the OMTS, the survivors of whom are reported to have fled east towards the headwaters of the NIAR River. It is only in recent years that the TIMBELMINS have expanded their territory and that, the writer was informed, it was because of the large number of deaths by sickness in the KEINU valley and, since the station had been established at TELEFOLMIN, the little fear of attack on scattered communities.

The TEMAMMIN and TEMSEMIN groups have gardens in the WAIU and FIAK valleys. The men of these groups are less vigorous and were less co-operative than those of SOGAMMIN and TIMBELMIN.

The last of the MIANMIN groups is the URAMINS who inhabit the valley of the headwaters of the PIK River and were not visited by the patrol. They are reported to occupy four hamlets and are estimated to have a population of about seventy-five(75).

There are no villages in the MIANMIN area as the people live in hamlets near their gardens. The average size of a hamlet is about five(5) houses although one hamlet, ULADUVIF of the TEMSEMIN group, is reported to be made up of thirteen(13) houses. With none of the groups was the writer able to contact a headman either because he did not exist or present himself as such. Some groups said that they had had a headman but no one had been appointed in his place after his death.

The writer was unsuccessful in persuading some of the MIANMINS to return with the patrol to the station but extracted a promise that they would do so in the near future. If the reports on the killing of the carrier are true a visit is unlikely even from groups not directly concerned.

The MIANMINS occupying an area near the junction of the IWAR and ABEI Rivers told the writer that they have trade relations with a group downstream known as the WANIFOMINS. It was upon this information that the writer decided to move further downstream in order to contact these people. Some MIANMIN men volunteered to act as guides but deserted the patrol on the second day after leaving the mouth of the IWAR River. The following day four(4) natives with canoes were met gathering breadfruit. Bread fruit was purchased and indications given that the patrol would soon make camp and wished to purchase more native food. Early next morning twenty-two(22) canoe loads of food came upstream but it was some time before the natives could be persuaded to come close enough to effectively trade. It was not until late that afternoon that a few were persuaded to come ashore in order to meet the members of the party and inspect the camp. The slightest excitement among the members of the party or the appearance of a rifle caused a hasty retreat. These people seem to be very aware of the power of the rifle but, without interpreters, it is not known whether it is through experience or by repute.

In dress the WANIFOMINS seem to be influenced by the MIANMINS to the south, as a few wore the penis gourd, and the SEPIK River people to the north as the remainder were either completely naked or had only a possum skin for a covering. No women were seen and, as mentioned earlier, the writer considered it unadvisable to make a close inspection of their village.

#### CENSUS :

An estimate of populations were obtained by general observations and questioning of local natives. No estimate of the population of the WANIFOMIN group can be given as only one of their villages was seen and it was not possible to question them.

The following are the <sup>five(5)</sup> ~~six(6)~~ divisions of the MIANMIN group with estimated populations :

BOGARIN	350	TEMAIMIN	200
TIMBELIN	400	URAPIN	75
TEMSEMIN	125		

This gives a total estimated population of 1150 as compared with Mr. H. West's figure of 700.

OTHER GROUPS :

The AKISIM group are reported to occupy the region of the headwaters of the AKI River which is said to be situated across the range dividing it and the headwaters of the FIAK. The writer was informed that the AKI eventually finds it's way to the SEPIK River, probably a little below ~~where~~ the BRIDGES River. This is contrary to Mr. H. West's suggestion that the AKI is identical with the Right Tay.

As mentioned earlier, the OMIT group originally occupied the area near the junction of the IWAR and ABEI Rivers but have been forced to migrate east towards the headwaters of the NIAR River by persistent attacks by XI MIAMIN natives. The TIMELIANS now have large gardens in this area.

The headwaters of the ABEI and it's tributary the MUMI are said to be inhabited by a group known to their enemies the MIAMINS, as the KANAKWEITIN. They are reported to be at least seven(7) days walk from the mouth of the IWAR River.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK :

Unfortunately no seeds have been made available to this station in the last eighteen(18) months for distribution to the natives. A little corn grown in the station gardens was issued during the patrol.

The main food of the MIAMIN people is taro but small quantities of aibeca and sweet potato were seen. Meat counts a lot more in their diet than it does with other groups contacted from TELEPOMIN as wild pigs, cassawories and possums are plentiful. The MIAMINS, being more of warriors than their neighbours, travel far and claim hunting rights over a large area. They are also able to obtain fish in most of the rivers, especially the FIAK and below the junction of that river and the IWAR. With the exception of the SOGARINS, who are probably influenced by the gardening methods of the ELIPTAMINS, the MIAMINS do not fence or tend their gardens after planting. The natural result is that the produce is poor. How the pigs are prevented from consuming the crops is not known unless they are hand fed and a guard kept against wild pigs.

The WANIPOMINS main foods seem to be sago and breadfruit but some taro, yams and coconuts were purchased. As no gardens were seen and, as previously stated, it was not possible to question them, no further information can be given.

TERRAIN AND TRACKS :

The patrol made both it's outward and return journeys via BRASAVIP, a garden area of the ELIPTAMIN people in the CLEAR or FAK valley. This seems to be the best route as the patrol was unable to purchase food at one camp only; that was near the UK River. All tracks used were quite fair except through the country separating the MIAMIN and WANIPOMIN groups where it was necessary to cut a path.

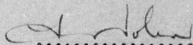
The MIAMINS have their hamlets and gardens on the steep slopes of the valleys of the Upper Tay and it's tributaries. The whole area is very mountainous and heavily timbered except where cleared for gardens. Nowhere in the area would there be the slightest chance of constructing an airstrip with the use of native labour.

Soon after leaving the mouth of the FIAK River the country levels out considerable. Below the junction of the IWAR and ABEI Rivers sago swamps are common and only high ground is above high water level for at least a mile beyond the normal limit of the river.



CONCLUSION :

Three rugged and roughly parallel main ranges and the heavily timbered nature of the country make patrols from TELEFOMIN to MIANMIN difficult. It seems to the writer that the only way to effectively administer this area would be from the Lower May which is navigable by small launch for a great distance and almost to MIANMIN territory by canoe. In the meantime all efforts will be made to re-establish friendly relations between the MIANMINS and their neighbours and to encourage some of the MIANMINS to make regular visits to the Government station at TELEFOMIN.

  
.....  
( L. T. NOLLEN )  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX NO.1.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY  
ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Patrol Report Telefolmin No.3 of 1952/53.

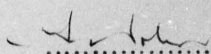
Area Patrolled : MIAMMIN and part of WANIFOMIN Tribal Groups.

Patrol Conducted  
By : Mr.L.T.NOLEN, Patrol Officer.

Duration of  
Patrol : From 14th.April to 22nd.May inclusive.  
Thirty-nine(39) days.

<u>Official No.</u>	<u>Name and Rank</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3729	L/Corporal SAUWENI	An excellent N.C.O.,worthy of promotion.
6451	Constable LANI	A good experienced constable.
6591	2 PANIKI	Work at most times of high standard.
6028PA	" KOMBO	A good experienced constable.
6630	" SOMOIGIRA	A steady worker but slovenly appearance.
6435	" AUTAU	Inexperienced in patrol work.
7953	" MULAI	Inexperienced,unreliable and impulsive.
7936	" LEGO	Inexperienced and impulsive.

It is strongly recommended that L/Corporal SAUWENI be given the opportunity to attend an N.C.O. school in order that he may be promoted to Corporal.

  
.....  
( L.T.NOLEN )  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX NO.2.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE REPORT

Patrol Report Telefolmin No.3 of 1952/53.

Area Patrolled : The Mianmin and part of the WANIFOMIN Tribal Groups.

Patrol Conducted By: Mr.L.T.MOLEN, Patrol Officer.

Personnel of P.H.D.: N.M.O. SUAU.

In the case of the MIANMIN group little accurate information can be given on the health of the population as they have had little European contact and only a small proportion of them were sighted by the patrol. Of those seen a large number were infected with tinea imbricata which is practically unknown among groups nearer the station. A few cases of goitre were noticed amongst the natives occupying the PIAK valley and one case of yaws was treated with N.A.B. The general physique of the MIANMIN men appeared to the writer to be superior to those of other groups he had seen in the TELEFOLMIN Sub District.

With regards hygiene, suggestions were made but no attempt at enforcement was considered advisable at the present stage.

Even less information can be given on the WANIFOMIN group as the patrol contacted only the men of one village. These appeared to be in good health and no skin diseases or sores were noticed by the writer.

It is unfortunate that a Medical Assistant is not available for posting to TELEFOLMIN as a lot of valuable work could be done and information obtained on patrols such as this.

  
.....  
( L.T.MOLEN )  
Patrol Officer.

30-II-210.

4th August, 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

Subject: Patrol Report No. 5/52-SS. (TELEPHONE).

Although it is easy to be wise after the event, it has been recognised for years that it is a very dangerous practice to transport primitive non-swimmers on rafts. However, this aspect will be dealt with by separate memorandum.

It may be necessary to consolidate in this area if any of the party have been murdered.

The report reveals that Mr. Nolan is attacking his problems energetically.

*oak*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Actg. Director. D.D.S. & F.A.

PA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/53

ATT/NH

PR. 3/52-53

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.



29th July, 1953.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 3/52-53

MR. L. T. NOLEN P.O.

Three (3) copies of the above-mentioned report are submitted  
herewith.

Diary Entry

Friday 24/4/53: I am still awaiting the results of inquiry  
concerning the carrier who deserted during the night.

Thursday 7/5/53: A report concerning the loss of carriers  
has already been forwarded to Port Moresby.

General and Native Affairs: It will be necessary to ascertain  
if the carrier who deserted, was actually killed and eaten by  
the MIANMIN people. The O.I.C Telefomin has received instruc-  
tions in this regard.

Agriculture and Livestock: The Department of Agriculture,  
Stock and Fisheries will be requested to place Telefomin  
on the seed distribution list.

My comments on the loss of carriers during the patrol  
will be forwarded under separate cover.

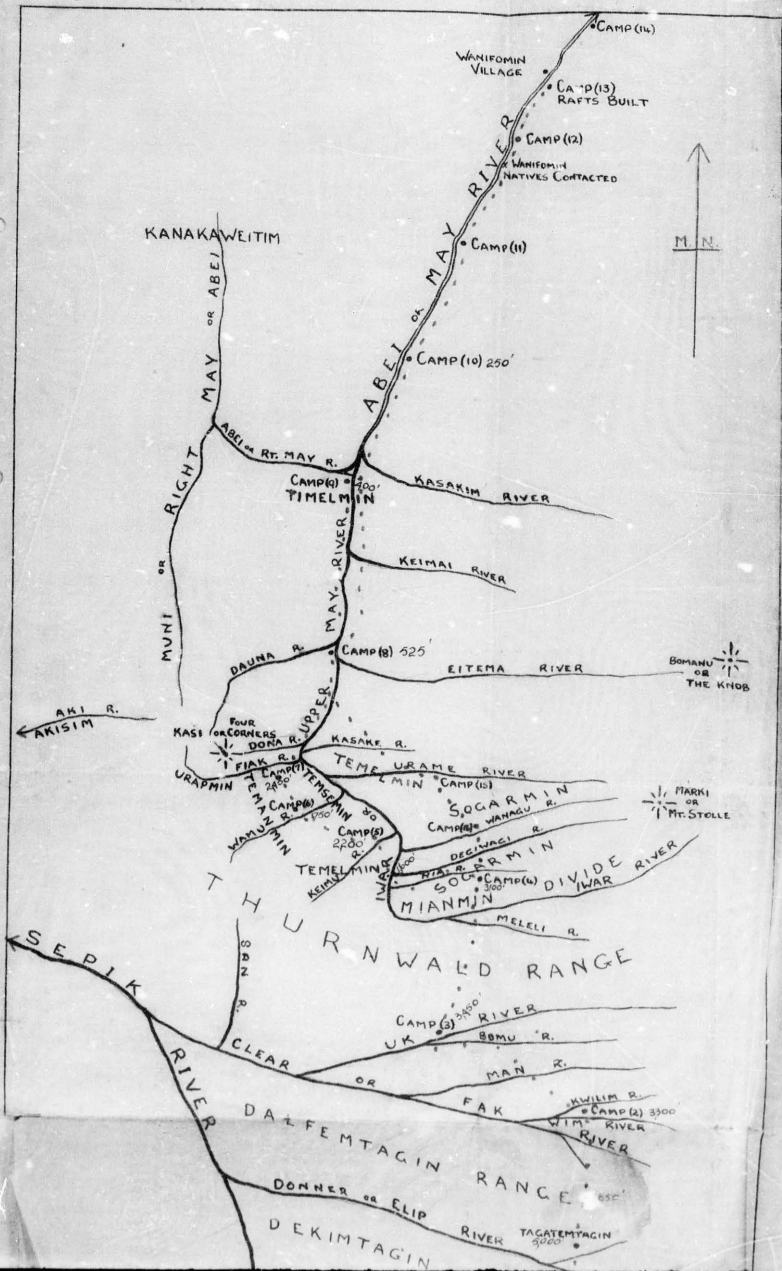
*Refer file  
DS. 41/1/54  
from 21-1-53  
2/2 (with 21-1-53)*

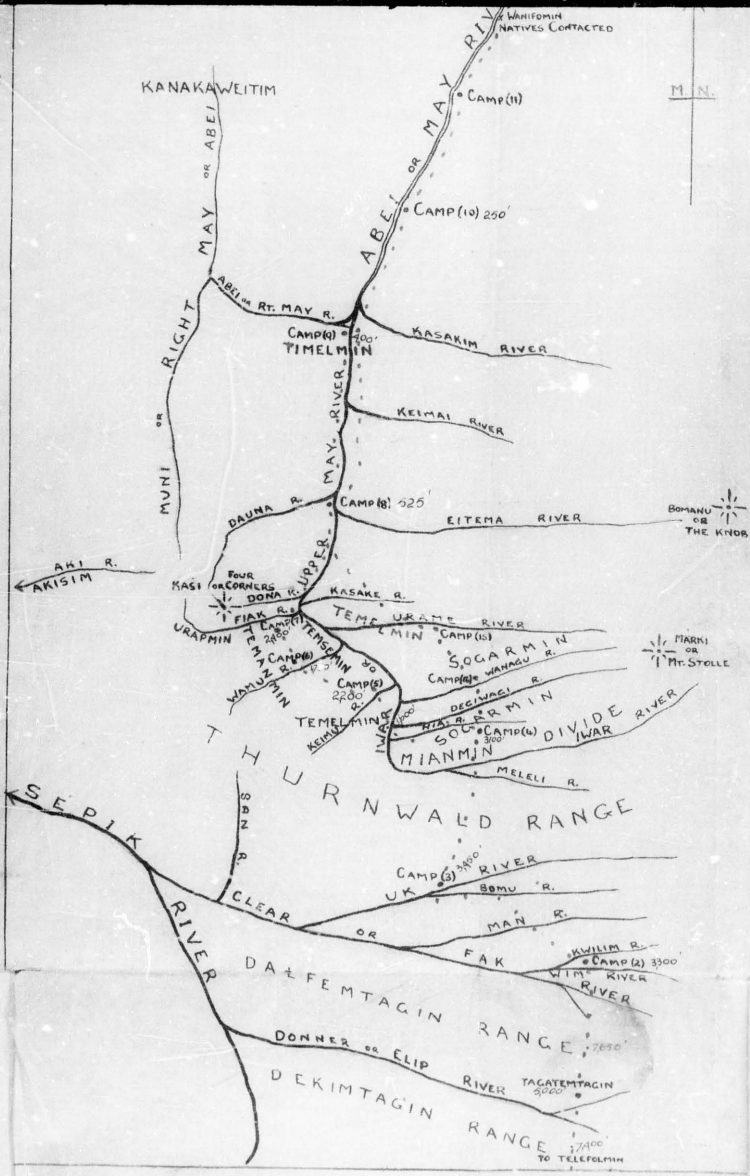
*A. T. Timberley*  
(A. T. TIMPERLEY)  
a/District Commissioner



APPENDIX No. 3.

PATROL REPORT TEL. No. 3 OF 1952/53.





ELIPTAMIN-MIANMIN-WANIFOMIN

SCALE 1 IN. = 4 MILES

CONDUCTED BY L.T. NOLAN.