

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: TELEFOMIN

VOLUME No: 6

ISBN: 9980-911 - 17 - 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1957 - 1958

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1995

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by

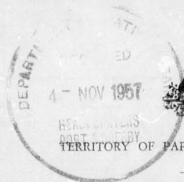


Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).



HEADQUARTERS.



PATROL REPORT

District of TELEPOLMIN-SEPIK DISTRICT Report No. 1 of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by R.T. NEVILLE. a/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled FERAMIN and local TELEPOLMIN Villages.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans TWO.

Natives 43.

Duration—From 23 7 57 to 1 8 57.

Number of Days 10.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3 56.

Medical 10 56.

Map Reference Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol 1. Revise Census. 2. Medical Inspection. 3. Educational survey. 4. Consolidation Admin. influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30/10/1957

J. J. ...
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

30-11-97

5th November, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWIR.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The practice of taking officers from other Departments to visit the villages is to be lauded, and I feel sure, will assist those officers in their contact with the native people.

It is too much to ask these people to congregate in large villages: they are far better off living as homesteaders and attending some community centre as required.

It is gratifying to notice the improvement in the attitude of the people towards the Administration.

The problem of police and local native women relationships must be settled domestically.

The patrol has been satisfactorily performed and presented.

J. K. M.
P.P.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

P.P.

MAP REFERENCE:

Map attached.



20/11/97 ✓

FFK/HOM.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEW GUINEA.

NEW.TEL.P/R.1-57/58/1066.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
NEW GUINEA.

29th October, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
TELEPOLMIN.

TELEPOLMIN PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 57/58.

Although I thoroughly agree with your practice of putting all relevant information in reports covering places which are little known, I feel that it is possible to become too verbose at times. I refer mainly to your remarks under "Native Situation". Apart from these queries, such as the one raised concerning local women are normally best dealt with by separate letter.

The native situation appears to be under good control and the people to be responding to our efforts.

Please let me know when you have some likely labour recruits and I will endeavour to place them in suitable jobs. However, with the air fares from your station so high a limit of say half a dozen will have to be set at the moment.

I am pleased that after the MIANMIN diversion you are now back on to that most important aspect of administration - consolidation.

(F.P. Kaad)
s/District Officer.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs.

For your information please.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RTH.

File, 30-1/20.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

23rd September, 1957.

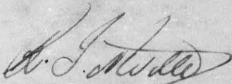
The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

Reference the above report.

When moving today from the old office to the new one, this report was discovered amongst matters for filing. I was under the impression that it had been forwarded some considerable time ago.

The delay is regretted.



R.T. Neville,
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RTH.

File, 30-1/46.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

27th August, 1957.

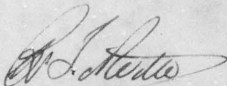
The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

Please find enclosed three (3) copies of the above report.

A claim for camping allowance has not been made out for the information required for this contingency has been mislaid. However, only four nights were actually spent away from the station.

Could you please have us forwarded a pro forma of the information required to cover camping claims.



R.T. Neville.
s/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RTN.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

16th August, 1957.

4 NOV 1957
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R.T. NEVILLE a/Assistant District
Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: FERAMIN and local TELEFOLMIN Villages.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: E.M.A. ROCHE.
Education Teacher E.J. FITZGERALD.

No. 6376 L/Cpl MARIAMBUN.

No. 6554 Const WALAMAIWAI

No. 6737 " LANGA.

No. 7403 " KUSINO.

No. 7404 " OVISIM.

No. 7623 " DARUAM.

No. 3887 " SANGONDI.

No. 4225 Const/Bug. KUNI.

Interpreter SUNI.

N.M.O. SUMENGIM.

33 Carriers.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 23.7.57 to 1.8.57.

Number of days: 10.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Revise Census.
2. Medical Inspection.
3. Enable Mr. Fitzgerald, Education Officer to make a survey of the potential number of children eligible for school.
4. Consolidate Administration influence.

MAP REFERENCE:

Map attached.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RTN.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

16th August, 1957.

PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

INTRODUCTION:

The FERAMIN area lies quite close to the Telefolmin Station. It is approximately four hours walk to the South. Although this is so, the area is, strictly speaking, on the Papuan side of the Border. The area straddles the Sepik River near its headwaters and is bounded to the South by the Hindenburg Range. To the North their land joins that of the local Telefolmin people.

The nature of this patrol was routine and it also served to allow our new Education Officer to visit and see the large number of children who could be encouraged to enrol for schooling when the boarding school is opened during this coming year. From his observations, Mr. Fitzgerald will be able to furnish an accurate report on the education potential of the area.

The patrol travelled slowly with the intention of contacting as many people as possible and it was therefore a good opportunity for our new Medical Assistant, Mr. Roche, to see the country and the people with whom he will be dealing. He was afforded every opportunity to treat those suffering from the various forms of ailments.

During the past year the major portion of patrolling has been concerned with the MIANMIN-ATBALMIN peoples. My present plan is to get about amongst the locals who live in close proximity to the station and consolidate the advancements which have already been made. This patrol was in keeping with that plan.

This patrol, together with the one now in progress, completes the coverage of all the people within a radius of 5-6 days walk from the station.

Though a number of patrols have been made to this area in question, there is a lack of information held here at Telefolmin concerning position of Villages, gardens, roads, walking times and Headmen etc. This report has therefore been enlarged to contain these small but important details. This should considerably help any new staff and patrols to get to know their Sub-District quickly and accurately.

DIARY.

Tuesday 23rd July, 1957.

Departed station at 10.15 am. and moved slowly over an undulating track till arriving at the central Rest House at KIALIKMIN at 3 pm. Patrol camped - talks held with Village Headmen.

Wednesday 24th July, 1957.

People gathered - revised the census of KIALIKMIN and PAMUKMIN - a large number of absentees. Medical inspection - talk given to gathering. Inspected the Villages and roads of KIALIKMIN and PAMUKMIN. Orders given to clean.

Thursday 25th July, 1957.

Revised the census of KORBORENMIN and OKSIMIN. Further talks and discussions held. Held Court for Native Affairs. Inspected KORBORENMIN Village, roads and gardens. Cleaning tasks given.

Friday 26th July, 1957.

To OKSIMIN Village - inspection. Surveyed possible light aircraft strip site. Inspected progress of work given out on previous days. Talks held with headmen and others during late afternoon.

Saturday 27th July, 1957.

Final inspection Villages, roads, latrines and houses. Departed at 11.30 am. and arrived at the UM River 11.50am. Continued up and over a small range to arrive at the MARAM River (the border between FERAMIN-TELEFOLMIN) at 12.35 pm. Moved on till arriving at the junction of the KIALIKMIN road and the main road at 1.7 pm. Rested for 10 minutes. Visited and inspected the local Telefolmin gardens. Moved off again at 2.10 pm. till descending steeply to the SOL River at 3.20 pm. Climbed out of the River to arrive at the station at 3.40 pm. Night spent at station.

Sunday 28th July, 1957.

Observed.

Monday 29th July, 1957.

Proceeded to KIALIKMIN (Telefolmin) at 8.5 am. Revised Census - talks and discussions held. Held Court for Native Affairs. Inspected Village, roads etc. Returned station 4.45 pm.

Tuesday 30th July, 1957.

Proceeded FERAMTIGIN Village - revised census - talk given - inspected village and roads - certain work given out. On to TELEFOLIP - revised census and held Court for Native Affairs - settled minor matters then held discussions. Village and roads inspected - medical inspection. Returned to station at 5 pm.

Wednesday 31st July, 1957.

To BOGALMIN village - census revised. Inspected village roads and gardens. Proceeded to KORBORENMIN - census revised. Talks held and recommendations put forward. Inspected village etc. necessary work given. Returned station 5.30 pm.

Thursday 1st August, 1957.

Day spent further inspecting local villages and cleaning operations, roadwork etc of KIALIKMIN, FERAMTIGIN, TELEFOLIP, KORBORENMIN and BOGALMIN. Returned to station at 5.20 pm.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The native situation in the area patrolled is relatively good. However, at first it was thought that in Feramin there was a somewhat feeling of apathy towards the Government. The Villages of SIMINTAVIP and IGINTAVIP in particular were very dirty and over grown and no semblance of a clean up preparatory to a Government visit had been made. Again, although a patrol policeman who is a local native, was sent five days in advance of the patrol, many were at first missing for census. Upon further enquiries being made it was found that the Headman ILAFINOK was the person at fault. This man has little or no control or influence over his people and had not exerted himself in the slightest way to either gather the people or conduct the customary clean up. Taking this into consideration and the fact that few people occupy their main villages but rather live in their gardens, it was therefore not surprising to find that little or nothing had been done to satisfy the patrol.

Later, after the people of these villages had gathered and this work was given to them, they set about the task in a happy and cheerful manner and appeared to be only too willing to please.

The situation in the villages of OESIMIN and KORBORNMIN was much different. The villages and roads were in very good condition and the Headmen and people concerned appeared to take a pride in this fact. Moreover, in these two villages very little difficulty was experienced in having the people attend the census.

The native situation in the local Telefolmin villages was naturally by far the most satisfactory. In these villages we have two enterprising and energetic headmen, namely NIFINIM and FEMSEP, who have done and are doing a good job of interpreting the Government to the people and visa versa. The result is, that whenever there is a job to be done either on the station or in the village or a policy to be put forward, these men and their people are always and invariably to the fore and can be relied upon for support.

Several cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs. Most of these were held against people who have been blatantly refusing for years to attend and have their names recorded for census. Whilst I do not normally hold that it is necessary to take such action, for one can usually rely on one's own personality and the enlisted help of the village elders, on this occasion I felt that action was necessary as it had not been done in the past and those concerned were taking advantage of the leniency shown to them. This action brought about the result intended and a 97% attendance in all villages was achieved. The previous best was 75%. Mr. Booth on his present patrol reports that the court action taken has had far reaching results and that he also is getting attendances previously unheard of in the Telefolmin Sub-District. Two cases of adultery were also heard and many minor disputes were ironed out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A situation which I feel must be somewhat unique to Telefolmin, made itself even clearer during my visit to the local villages. You will recall Sir, that one of the reasons for the unrest here during 1953 was the fact that the local women were marrying and having affairs with the police detachment and medical orderlies on the station. Their menfolk felt that they had unfair competition with their women from the police and others. This however, is not the case now. Since that time such practices have been

severely frowned upon and discouraged by the Officers stationed here. However, the Telefollin women appear to be rather promiscuous and desire to have these casual relations with anyone who can offer them rice and meat and other articles of apparel. In other words they, the women or rather the few ladies of fortune' dislike tramping long distances to their gardens, performing the arduous tasks required in getting a living, especially when they can see an easier way or doing so i.e. becoming friendly with a policeman, a medical orderly or a labourer. On the whole, the police and others have desisted very well. However, even those men succumb occasionally when these few women follow them to their place of bathing and other such places and vigorously entice them to have an affair. Naturally enough, two or three married police and medical orderlies have fallen and when a charge has been laid, have suffered the consequences.

Now our problem is this. The women having acquired a taste a long time ago for rice and meat and the easy living which accompanies this, do not want to marry a village native or (b) one or two do not want to stay married to a village native. They endeavour to take up with someone on the station which is quite in order legally, providing that such person is not already married. This is not always the case and several of my staff have been gaoled for this reason. These latter are possibly the least to blame for they have been earnestly enticed, also in a place such as this, time must hang heavy on their hands when duties have been completed. On the other hand, these few women themselves who continually refuse to marry or stay with the man given to them in the village, realise that the only consequences that can be forthcoming to them should they be discovered, is that they are gaoled, or let off with a warning. Such a measure holds no fear for them for they realise that if this is done, they then take residence on the station as prisoners, are fed rice and meat etc. and are given only light duties (the Prison Regulations Sect. 157 ensure this). So that, at the very most, they are incapacitated for some few months which does not seem to trouble them - are looked after, and can look forward to further ventures when they are released. However, in the meantime, they are depleting my police or medical strength and all too often, good men are ruining their records of service by receiving punishments which they would otherwise never attain if this temptation were not present.

To date we have been endeavouring to keep these few women off the station as much as possible and encouraging them to marry men of their choice with whom they should be able to settle down and put an end to this problem. I do not wish to alarm you for the problem has not reached any major issue and I am pleased to be able to report that I met with considerable success in settling some of the women concerned by adopting the above tactics. Nevertheless, I wonder if there is any further deterrent we could place on one or two of the more troublesome ones who appear may not settle down until they find a suitable partner?

You will notice from the census figures that sixteen young men are outside the district at work. Included amongst these are several local police constables who are serving in other areas. With your approval, it has been my intention to select one or two from some of the villages and if willing, send them off to outside areas to work for the Government in selected positions. Here they will be cared for and when they return, they will be able to relate what they have seen and learnt of the size and workings of the Government. This will help us considerably with our work in this area. Naturally, it is within our interests to

select those willing ones from outlying areas who are still unruly. This has been done to a degree and the lads shown in these census figures have gone out as worker/interpreter to help the backward ones who do not speak pidgin. It is my intention to send only a few so that they will be forced to mix freely with other workers - learn the pidgin language and, in general, pick up learning which they would not gain if sent out en masse. Moreover, it would not be desirable to deplete our limited labour potential.

To sum up, the native situation in the area covered is very heartening. There are two quite good leaders who have a powerful influence and they are pro - Government, namely NIFINIM and FEMSEP. Their people are working well under their guidance and because of the leaders regular reporting to the station, they are being guided in the right direction. The FERAMIN area is a little behind the standard set by those in the close villages, but this is directly attributable to the distance involved from the station. Nevertheless, they are coming along quite nicely and will improve with further consolidation.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

KIALIKMIN (FERAMIN)

The village is situated at some 3½ hours walking South from the station. Most confusing to the newcomer to have a KIALIKMIN within the local Telefolmin villages and one also at FERAMIN. This village comprises the hamlets of SIMINTAVIP and IGINTAVIP. The village is well sited near the Rest House on the station side of the Sepik. People spend most of their time in their gardens in the O-OPTIMIN which is fertile ground and much sought after. People from this group very friendly with the OKSAPMINS who live near the Strickland. Have two BIMIN men living within the community who should be good guides and contacts for any patrol proceeding that direction.

Gardens are situated in the O-OPTIMIN and some along the banks of the Sepik where ground is very good.

Mission have marked a possible light aircraft strip site near the Sepik on these people's land.

Census attendance at first very poor - later people forthcoming.

New Rest House and police quarters erected this trip.

Headmen.

INTAWENGIN: Fair - works satisfactorily under supervision. Not particularly suitable.

ILAFANOK: Very weak - found him no use whatsoever.

Population:

284+absentees.

OKSIMIN:

Village is situated 50 minutes walk from the KIALIKMIN Rest House. The Rest house for this village overlooks the villages of OKSIMIN and KORBORENMIN.

The people garden on the far side of the Sepik at roughly a half days walk from the village. Only have a very few gardens in the O-OPTIMIN.

People are very friendly under the guidance of headman MANDERIOK.

good. Census attendance, village and roads quite

Headmen: UAI-AGEM The traditional leader - unobtrusive type - influenced by MANDERIOK.

MANDERIOK: Quite good - easily the best and the most helpful in the FERAMIN area.

Population: 154.

KORBORENMIN (FERAMIN)

Remarks the same as OKSIMIN, except that the people of this village have had in the past a reputation for being unco-operative.

Census attendance fair.

Headmen: UNIMNOK. Weak - did not show out.

ASORENGIM: The better of the two - works reasonably well.

Population: 157.

FAMUKMIN:

This village is situated on the far side of the Sepik River. It is 40 minutes walking from the KIALIKMIN Rest House. The people usually line for census at the above Rest House.

Gardens are situated both in the O-OPTIMIN and on the banks of the Sepik. Very good specimens of taro grown.

The Famukmins have some contact with the ENKIAKMIN and the OKSAPMIN.

Census attendance good.

Headmen: DUGUNENGIM: Very weak.

DAGADOPROK: Does a good job - has a lot of sway with his people.

Population: 193.

KIALIKMIN. (TELEFOLMIN).

This group is made up of the first two villages, ANKAVIP and DROLING-GAM which lie nearest the station.

The people garden on the far side of the SOL River on the road to FERAMIN about 1½ - 2 hours walk from the village. They also garden on the range to the East of the station and in the OKPEKAMA area. The people are closely related to the FERAMINS and the ELIPTAMINS.

The people are very co-operative.

Headme.: NIPINIM: is the headman for DROLING-GAM. He is a very fine old gentleman is very pro-Government and very willing to help and oblige in every way. Works in very close harmony with FEMSEP.

FEMSEP: a shrewd man -- was alleged to be behind the Szarka and Harris killings -- nothing proved. I have found him to be most helpful and cannot fault him. A very powerful man amongst his people.

Census attendance 100%.

Population: 268 + absentees.

FERAMTIGIN:

Generally known as No. 3 place. Only a very small village which is the combination of the hamlets IBISOLTIGIN and INUMBIL. Quite a number of people have moved out of the village over the years to BOLVIL and KOMDAVIP.

They garden with the KIALIKMIN people, also some garden at BOLVIL and at the top of the BON creek.

Census attendance good.

Headmen: AMU-TOK: Has much to say but is of little use. Does do some good on occasions when pushed.

Population: 74.

TELEFOLIP & BOGALMIN:

These two villages are the extension of one another and except for the tv names and the two ' Haus Tauberans ' one would not know that there were two villages instead of the one. The TELEFOLIP ' Haus Tauberan ' is the main and central one for the whole of the TELEFOLMIN, ELIPTAMIN and FERAMIN villages. Thus all these people owe and show affiliation to this main village.

The people of TELEFOLIP garden near the SOL River and on the range to the East of the station. The BOGALMIN garden near the Sepik. On this side of the Sepik they plant their taro and on the far side they grow sweet potato. This latter village together with KORBORENMIN grow more sweet potato than any of the other villages. They make use of the relatively fertile Sepik flats.

Headmen:

TELEFOLIP - DABOMING is in gaol at Wewak for organising the Killing of Patrol Officer Szarka.

ATOGENGIM: is the acting headman - very weak. He is alleged to be the leading sorcerer in the area.- needs watching.

BOGALMIN: - SAGIMSEB: very weak but works under the guidance of FEMSEB and NIFINIM.

NINESIMNOK: quite a pleasant chap - does not have very much to say.

Population:

TELEFOLIP: 142.

BOGALMIN: 173.

KORBORENMIN:

This village is situated approximately 40 minutes walk from the station. There are three small hamlets to this village - U-GUSAVIP, FIRIMDUVIP and NONKAMUN - all lie in close proximity to the main village.

Some of the people garden near the SOL River whilst the majority of them garden near the Sepik and the NONG River. Unlike most of the Telefolmin people they grow a large quantity of sweet potato because of the suitable ground which they own near the Sepik. Hence are much better off for food than the top villages.

The people are very co-operative - have been very helpful in opening out the telefolmin airstrip to accommodate Junkers aircraft.

Attendance at census 100%.

Headmen:

KWENGSEB: is the traditional leader - is slack.

KARUNGSEB: is the better man of the two.

Population:

136.

VILLAGES & HOUSING:

Housing throughout the whole area covered is identical. Houses are built of split timber, are raised off the ground some two to three feet and are usually poorly constructed. I attribute the raising of houses off the ground to the fact that Telefolmin experiences an excessive rainfall which gives a resultant dampness in the ground. They raise their houses to get away from this dampness. This is unusual in most highland areas and must be extremely cold at times. Particularly in the late afternoon when rain is often accompanied by driving winds.

Near the station the houses and standard of living has been steadily improving. New types of houses modelled on those of the station have been appearing in these close villages. Such houses are usually set a little apart from the main housing group and are occupied by the younger men and their families, the former having received a little training and education either at the Government station of the Mission.

As stated earlier, villages in the FERAMIN area with the exception of OKSIMIN, were very dirty. It was later discovered that although the people of this area had five days warning, most of them had only recently returned from their garden sites which are situated at some one to two days walking distance. Also the headman of KIALIKMIN (LAFANOK) is very weak and had not rallied his people to carry out the task of cleaning.

Later, when given the work of cleaning, the people set about the task with a zest and will which was heartening to note. Further inspection over a period of a few days left nothing to be desired. Talks were held with the people pointing out the reasons for the insistence on cleanliness. They appeared to understand and agree particularly with the point regarding the spreading of disease. They had recently experienced an outbreak of influenza during which their losses were heavy, and though not strictly applicable, served as a parallel for reference. Standing orders were left with the headmen to keep their villages clean.

The villages near the station were very clean. The situation here was most encouraging, though no doubt word had come across from FERAMIN in advance that I was particularly insistent on this point. Nevertheless, the people are to be congratulated on their efforts. This was done. I noticed from the smiling faces that when being congratulated, many were very gratified that their work had been singled out and appreciated.

REST HOUSES:

Within the area patrolled there are only two Rest Houses. These are situated in the FERAMIN section at KIALIKMIN and OKSIMIN. There is no need for a Rest House for the Telefolmin villages for all are within forty minutes from the station.

The Rest House and other buildings at KIALIKMIN were in a bad state of disrepair. Whilst in the area, the police and others of the party together with the help of the village people erected a new Rest House and

and kitchen. Also the police barracks were repaired. These buildings should satisfy the needs of any patrol for the next two years. The centre itself is ideally situated and is most picturesque. It is shadowed by a low clear range and overlooks the villages of SIMINTAVIP and IGINTAVIP and one is afforded a very formidable view of the surrounding countryside.

The Rest House at OXIMIN was in reasonable condition and should serve its purpose for the next twelve months.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Roads in the FERAMIN area had been neglected. This was soon rectified and all roads in the area had been cleaned and repaired before the patrol's departure. Roads in FERAMIN could not be made suitable for vehicular traffic unless considerable work was carried out necessitating constant supervision. Moreover, the manpower is just not available to do the necessary grading etc. when taking into consideration that these people are taro eaters and much effort has to be expended in getting a living. Furthermore, these people would have to travel great distances going to and from their gardens whilst carrying out a road project. With the aid of machinery, the task would be relatively simple.

In the local area much work has been done in the last twelve months constructing and improving the connecting roads. Most of the roads have been widened and surfaced in places and we now have some 10-15 miles of road suitable for vehicles such as a tractor or jeep. As soon as some necessary grading of steep patches has been carried out another 10 miles of road will become accessible. Pressure of work in other directions has precluded us from finishing this important work for the time being. Now that we have completed widening and lengthening the airstrip and building several school buildings we will be able to push ahead with this project.

We have recently had one of the wartime rubbered tyred tractors overhauled. These tractors were left here by the Americans after they had put in the airstrip during 1943. As soon as several outstanding jobs on the station have been cleared up, this piece of machinery will be on the work of making and improving roads.

The people of Telefolmin have done a good job of road construction. With the payment they have received for their work, they are quite keen on keeping up their efforts. At present they are engaged on improving the main route to URAPMIN. When this task has been completed, we shall press on with the road which will further open up the Western end of the Telefolmin valley. I am quite confident that it would be possible to put in a road suitable for a motor bike, in the first stages, to INANTIGIN and MISINMIN villages in the ELIPTAMIN valley. This would serve to bring these people under much better control by virtually shortening the distance from the Station. However, to do so would require the aid of a small dozer.

The bridge across the SOL River had recently been repaired. The bridge is a sturdy structure across a difficult and dangerous crossing. It is most necessary that this bridge remain in good repair for it serves some 500 people travelling daily to and from their

garden areas. The bridge is a constant source of work for them and shortly we shall assist by making available some steel cable which will take the major portinn of weight and strain.

The people of the local villages have three bridges across the Sepik to upkeep. These bridges give access to their gardens on the opposite side of the Sepik. They are also used by people living on the far side of the Sepik going to and from the station. Two of these bridges were in very good order. The one below KORBORENMIN village is one of the best native constructed bridges I have seen. It bridges a gorge some 100'-150' high above the Sepik and has a span of approximately 60'. The bridge is built on the lever-arch principle. The bridge on the main URAEMIN road was also in good condition having been recently repaired. This was the bridge used by Mr. Bottril and his patrol travelling from KIUNGA in the Western District.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

The staple diet throughout is taro. Food brought in to the patrol at FERAMIN was sufficient but not over plentiful. This was not because food was in short supply, but rather that the main gardens are at a considerable distance from the villages and only a limited quantity could be carried for both themselves and for sale. Smaller gardens are planted by these people near the villages and are used when the people gather for specific occasions. At the time of the patrol these smaller gardens were not fully bearing.

Of the gardens seen, all were in good order and I was assured that there was no shortage of food. We have had a good season and the people are contented. We have nineteen students from FERAMIN in the school who supply most of their own food requirements. Their parents are quite satisfied which indicated that all goes well with them with regard to their food position.

Some very good land was seen adjacent to the Sepik River. Here the ground tends to be flat and must have, over the years, been considerably enriched by deposits of soil from the River. This ground at FERAMIN is mostly covered by pit pit which is profuse in its droppings and has contributed to the richness of the soil. Where gardens have been planted in this area they are flourishing and very good crops of taro and sweet potato were seen. Strangely enough the people tend to shun this land and prefer to garden in the O-OPTIMIN (in the higher reaches of the Sepik watershed) which is some two days walk from their villages. I feel that one of the reasons for this is that the Sepik sometimes floods and washes out crops in the low lying flats. However, these areas would be well worth while investigating with a view to planting coffee which would give them a very suitable cash crop. Not all of the area is subject to flooding.

At present there are no cash crops in the area. Yet despite the distance from the station, a considerable amount of native food is brought in to us for purchasing. I do not think that this situation will develop greatly for there are always those who are not willing to make the treck and one could not blame them.

In the local villages, the food situation is at present adequate. The people have been carrying out contract work for us and for this reason we have lately been loath to ask for purchasing fresh food in any great quantity. Even though they have been doing contract work on the airstrip etc., care has been taken to ensure that they do spend a considerable proportion of their time in their gardens thus forestalling any likelihood of a food shortage. When visiting the local gardens, it could be seen that food was sufficient for their needs.

The three lower villages TELEFOLIP, BOGALMIN and KORBORENMIN have an advantage in owning ground near the Sepik which has proved most suitable for growing sweet potato. The result is, that sweet potato being a more productive vegetable than taro, they are a little better off than their neighbours.

Pigs were everywhere plentiful. It is now possible to see the improved strain in the pigs of the whole Telefolin area. This has been as a result of the foresight of some previous Officer who introduced

Berkshire pigs. The local pig is now a much healthier and greater meat/fat producer than before. The natives realise this and pigs as near pure bred as possible are much sought after. I feel sure that they show gratitude for this helping hand which has been given them. On the station we have been without a good boar pig for some time. One is on order and when received we will again continue to improve the standard of pigs.

Some four months ago we received a consignment of tilapia fish which were ordered from Maprik. Suitable pools were constructed and the fish appear to be thriving. They are being watched with considerable interest by the villagers. It is my intention, and they have been promised, that as soon as they breed sufficiently some will be distributed to each village. With this they were very delighted for they spend many hours at the Sepik endeavouring to catch tiddlers which are the only fish present in the rivers around here. When tinned fish is received in the local store, it is almost immediately sold out. Hence, it is easy to understand their delighted expectancy. Little gestures such as these, which cost so little in time and effort, very quickly endear the giver (the Government) to the people.

HEALTH:

Mr. Medical Assistant Roche was one of the Officers accompanying the patrol. He will be forwarding a report on the health situation.

In general, the health of the area was quite good. It was necessary to bring back only fourteen patients who required further treatment. The majority of the complaints encountered consisted of burns, infected sores and conjunctivitis.

The people of FERAMIN still have not got into the way of making use of the hospital. This was particularly evident during the early part of this year when an influenza epidemic swept through the whole of the Telefolin Sub-District. It was very rife in the FERAMIN

area and when Mr. E.M.A. Goble visited the area in an endeavour to combat the sickness, he had much difficulty in contacting the people who had dispersed as much as possible. In all 57 deaths were recorded at FERAMIN and most of these were occasioned by this outbreak of influenza. In contrast to this, the local people have learned to recognise the value of having a hospital and readily avail themselves of it. Hence, amongst these latter, only three deaths were caused by the epidemic. This was forcibly pointed out to the FERAMINS in the hope of impressing the seriousness of the situation upon them and the measure of safety which they can gain by using the hospital. Whether or not it will have any effect upon their primitive minds is yet to be seen.

As mentioned earlier, villages in the FERAMIN were most unsatisfactory. Grass, refuse and pig manure cluttered up the living areas. Latrines were non-existent and orders were given for two to be constructed in each village and hamlet.

When a locally born medical orderly who has had sufficient training becomes available, he will be stationed in the KIALIKMIN (FERAMIN) area. This should enable us to keep a closer check on their hygiene and health and have deserving cases sent back to the hospital. The difficulty we are up against with local lads is the fact that they can neither read nor write and as such are unable to understand the writing on the bottle labels or know which medicine to give and in what instance.

Again, in contrast, we have the local villages. Here, new latrines had been constructed where necessary and existing ones had been repaired. Villages were very clean and the health situation generally good.

EDUCATION & MISSION ACTIVITY:

Mission activity in the FERAMIN area has been very little to date. Recently restrictions were lifted which enabled the Baptist Mission to proceed to FERAMIN as well as the ELIPTAMIN area. Since this time they have made only two trips to FERAMIN. They have had a good reception on both occasions for they were able to work through boys who had been attending their school and labourers working at their establishment.

During their visits to the area they have been concerned in locating light aircraft strip sites. They have in mind to purchase a light aircraft so that they can cut down on their traveling times (to FERAMIN 5 minutes flying time as opposed to 4-5 hours walking time.) They would be well equipped to do this for they have a pilot and an aircraft mechanic here on their staff. If this scheme does come to pass it will be certainly most advantageous to the Sub-District as a whole for all concerned will be able to move from population to population without having to traverse vast expanses of uninhabited country and much waste of time will be avoided. I inspected the site which they had negotiated to have cleared. It is down near the Sepik River. Having had considerable experience with choosing airstrip sites, I feel that apart from the site having several levels, it consists of black soil some 2-4 feet in depth. This soil would have to be removed and the site being down near the river, serious rainage problems may be encountered. Nevertheless, I have no doubt that a

suitable site could be found in the area.

The Mission have concentrated to some extent on the people in the local villages. This is natural for they have had contact with them ever since the beginning of their being in this Sub-District. They conduct a school but in the near future, they intend to hand over formal education (and their present pupils) to the Government European teacher. They will then concentrate on adult education.

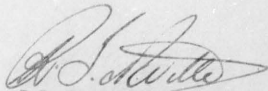
Mr. E. Fitzgerald, our recently acquired education teacher, was taken on the patrol so that he could ascertain the potential number of children who could be enrolled. He was pleased to be able to observe the children in their villages and was enthusiastically greeted by them.

The desire for education has rapidly taken hold in the area patrolled. From FERAMIN alone we have nineteen children who attend regularly. They remain at the school during the week returning home on the weekends to visit their people and obtain food to tide them over the coming week. The little fellows cannot carry all that they require for it is quite a step from their gardens to the station. Therefore we supplement their rations to some extent. Sometime in the near future it is planned to make the school a boarding school. Then it will be possible to ration the children and thus do away with some of the obstacles to education in this area. The Sub-District as a whole, is not a productive one and the question of children from villages at some distance from the station having to supply their own food is a difficult one and does cause some minor hardships.

CONCLUSION:

Except for the initial census attendance and lassitude in the FERAMIN area, the patrol was a pleasant one and I feel that the primary object, namely census and meeting the people, was accomplished satisfactorily. This was particularly so in the local Telefolmin villages. For our part, we were able to iron out all the grievances brought to the patrol and set them on the right tact where necessary.

It is to be hoped that the many points discussed both collectively and more particularly with the leaders of the people, will be taken to heart, chewed over and digested and, as a result, benefit them and bring them just a stage further towards our eventual aim - accomplishment and unity of mind and purpose.



R.T. Neville.
a/Assistant District Officer.

A REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA
CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING TELEPOLMIN PATROL No.1 of 1957/58
TO FERAMIN AND LOCAL TELEPOLMIN VILLAGES.

No. 6376 L/Cpl. MARIAMBUN.

An N.C.O. who is improving
with experience. Conduct good.

No. 6554 Const. WALAMAIWAI.

An excellent policeman, does
more than his share of work efficiently and well. Have
recommended that this man be allowed to attend the next
N.C.O.'s training course.

No. 6737 Const LANGA.

Another very good man - works
very well ALL the time - as above can be trusted with any
job.

No. 7403 Const KUSINO.

A local man and as good as
could be found anywhere. Wish that we could find a few
more like him in this area.

No. 7404 Const. OVISIM.

Another local man - average -
conduct good.

No. 7623 Const. DARUAM.

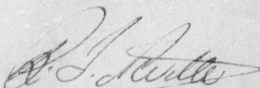
A very good man - cheerful and
willing though not over competent - getting a little too
heavy for mountain work and feels patrolling very much.

No 3887 Const SANGONDI.

Talks too much and does not
get his work done. Has to be continually pulled into
line.

No. 4225 Const/Bug. KUNI.

Average but can work well when
he likes. Needs pushing occasionally.


R.T. Neville.
a/Assistant District Officer.

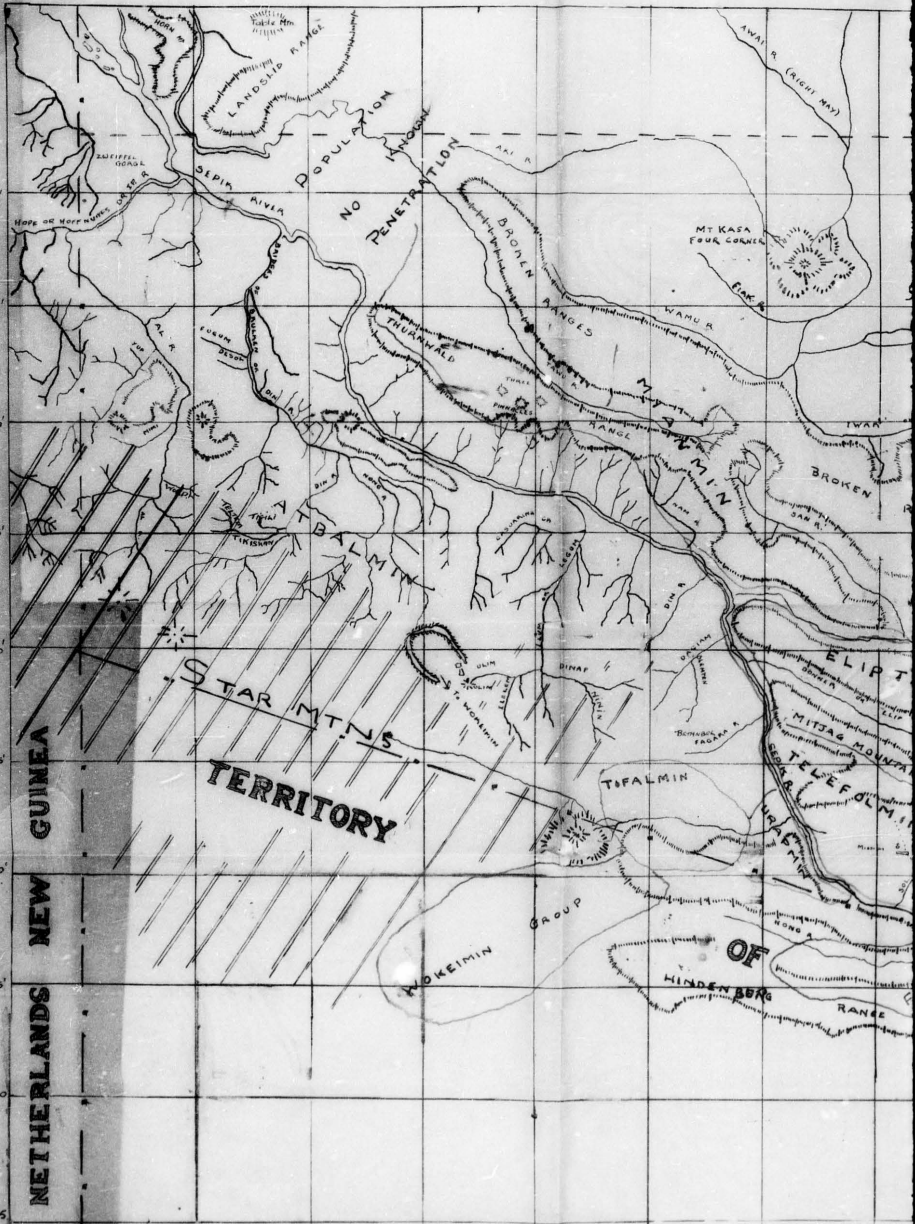
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year...**1957/58**.....

Govt. Print--3551/7.61.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)					GRAND TOTAL									
		Births		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Intra. District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Pregnant	Subtotal of Children	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F	M	F											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F		M	F							
KIALIKMIN	24/7/57	6	4	1			1	3					9	7		3	1	3	2	1		13					37	82	26	68	4	73	2.1	50	50	100	84	284							
FANUKMIN	"	2	4				1	1					8	4		1				2		1					21	52	14	40	1	38	1.9	32	31	74	56	193							
KORBORMIN	25/7/57	1	2					1			1	4	3		1				3							10	50	9	33	7	32	1.8	27	31	57	42	157								
ORIGIN	"	-	-							1	4	8						1		2					14	52	12	31	3	31	2.1	33	23	60	38	154									
KIALIKMIN (TEL)	29/7	4	9			1	1			1	1	2		3	5	2	2	7	5		2		3			22	74	20	74	5	68	1.9	39	50	81	88	268								
PERANTIGIN	30/7/57	2	3								1								1		1					4	20	2	21	-	19	2.3	14	16	22	22	74								
TELEPOLIP	"	1	2								1	1		2	2	4	4	7			2		3			16	41	10	35	3	37	1.7	35	20	44	43	142								
BOGALMIN	31/7/57	2	2							1	2	2		1	1			1		2							18	52	12	42	3	42	1.8	38	26	61	48	173							
KORBORMIN	"	3	5			1	1				1	1		1				1							5	43	11	39	4	40	1.7	24	15	48	49	136									
<u>TOTAL</u>																																													158

141° 00' 05' 10' 15' 20' 25' 141° 30' 35'



NETHERLANDS
NEW
GUINEA

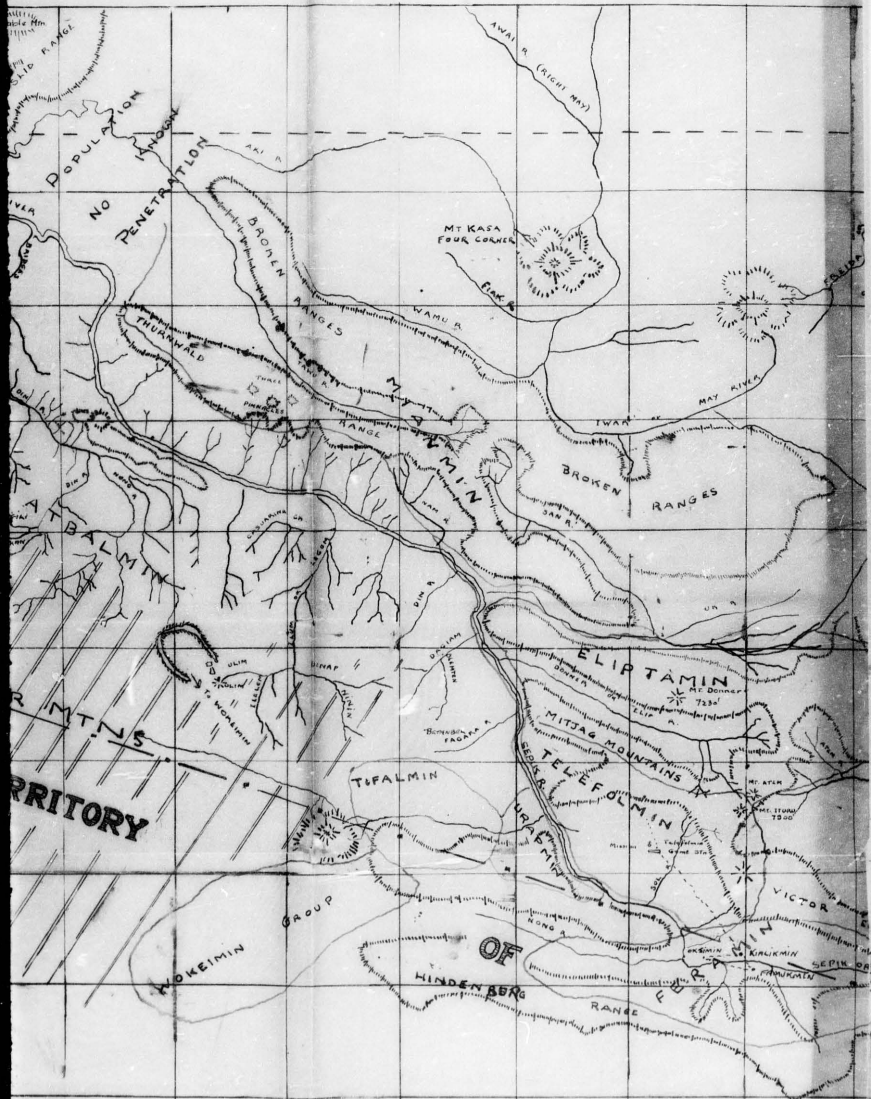
STAR MOUNTAINS
TERRITORY

WOKELMIN
GROUP

TIFALMIN

OF
HINDENBERG
RANGE

141° 00' 05' 10' 15' 20' 25' 141° 30' 35'



Map to Accompany TELEFOLMIN Patrol Report No I-578

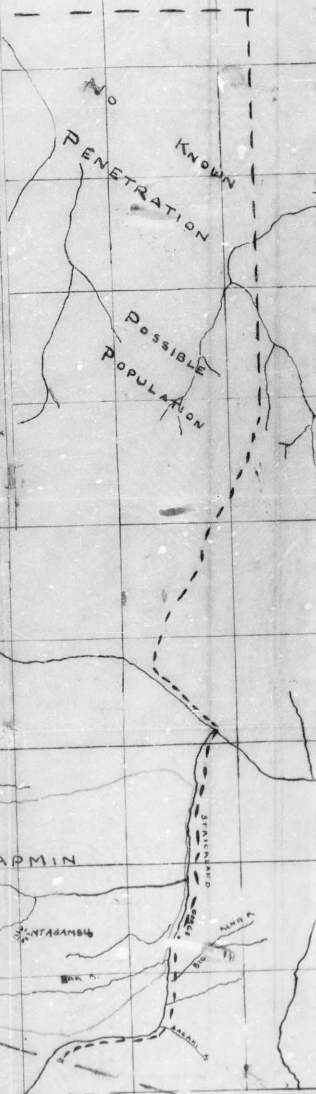
Compiled by R.T. NEVILLE *afdc*

- From
- a. Observations
 - b. Upper Sepik - August River Map (Ambunti PR No 3 5056)
 - c. Telefolmin Sub-District Map

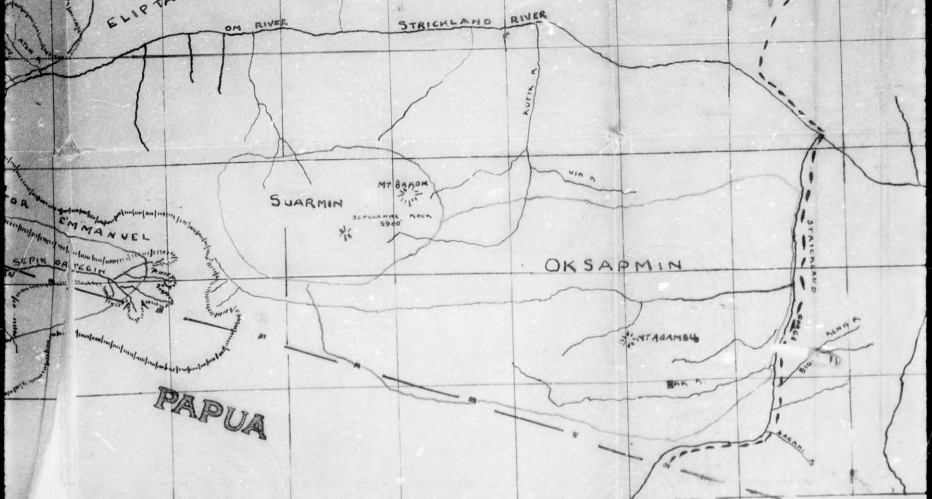
LEGEND

	CAMPS		INTERNATIONAL Boundaries
	Approximate Line of Men Ranges		SUB-DISTRICT Boundary
	TRIBAL Boundaries		PATROL'S TRACK

SCALE 4 MILES : 1 INCH



ELIPTAMIN GARDENING AREA

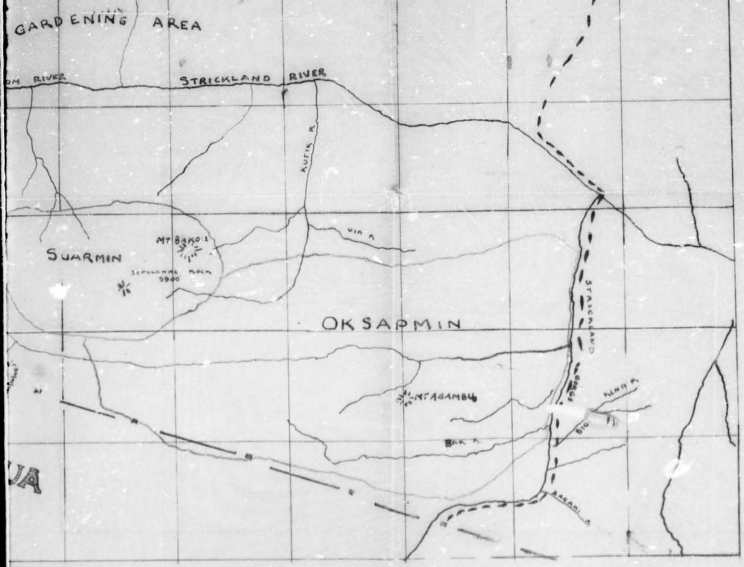
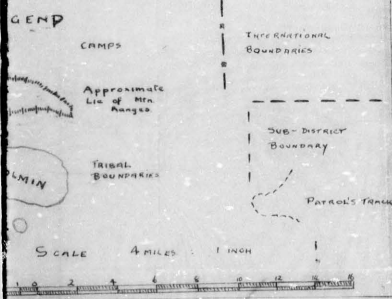


142° 10' 15' 20' 25'

Map to Accompany ELEFOLMIN Control Report No 1-578

Compiled by R.T. NEVILLE ADC.

- a. Observations
- b. Upper Sepik - August River Map (Ambunti PR Nos 5556)
- c. Telefolmin Sub-District Map

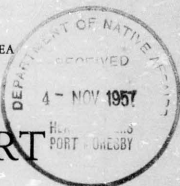


55' 142° 00' 05' 10' 15' 20'

HQ.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of. TELEFOLMIN, Sepik District. Report No Telefolmin No. 2/57-58.
 Patrol Conducted by..... G.F. Booth, Patrol Officer.
 Area Patrolled. TEGOLMIN, WOKELMIN, KAMPEGOLMIN, TIPALMIN & URAPMIN TRIBAL AREAS
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... P.C. Roche, Medical Assistant.

Natives 9 Police..... 1 Interpreter, 1 Medical Orderly,
40 Carriers.

Duration—From..... 9/...8/1957 to..... 28/...8/1957.

Number of Days..... 20.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... June, /19..56.

Medical June, /19..56.

Map Reference. Map Submitted based on Telefolmin S/D. Map with Amendments.

Objects of Patrol..... 1. Census 2. Extension of Government Influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30/10/57

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5th November, 1957.

ANTHROPOLOGIST, DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MINUTE

File No. NA.30-11-98

Govt. Print.—376/837.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

Your attention is invited to Pages 23 and 24 for your information, please.

R.

(E. G. Aitchison)
A/Chief of Division,
(Government and Research)

*PP. 23-24 copied for
analyst. file. E.G.
8/11/57.*

PA

30-11-98

6th November, 1957.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DASH.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1957/58 : TELEPHONE.

Please find attached a copy of the above-mentioned Patrol Report for your information and disposal, please.

J. K. M.
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

the Distr
Some of
the A.D.O

District Officer

30-11-98

5th November, 1997.

The District Officer,
Sopit District,
USA.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1997/98 I TROKOLUVA.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I heartily concur in the view expressed in the second paragraph of your memorandum to the Assistant District Officer, Takodaha.

The action on the part of the BAPURINS in returning the escaped prisoner is a remarkably satisfactory action.

A copy of the Patrol Report has been forwarded to the District Officer, Masi, for forwarding to the A.D.O., Klunga.

I am pleased to note that the patrol instructions contained a directive to the officer to take his time.

The action of the officer in delaying census compilation and checking was indicative of a proper appreciation of the demands of village life and he is to be commended for it.

It is gratifying to note the attitude of the TROKOLUVA people and speaks well for those concerned in the initial contacts.

The patrol report is highly informative and well presented. Mr. Booth has done a particularly fine consolidation patrol and is to be commended on his appreciation of situations as they arose.

The notes of anthropological interest have been passed to the Departmental Anthropologist.

PK
F.K.M.
(J.R. McArthur)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/11/98 ✓



File 30-1/74.
Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMAN,
Sepik District.

27th September, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Herewith please find claim for Carving Allowance for
G. P. Booth.

This claim was inadvertently not attached to Telefolman
Patrol Report NO. 2/57-58 which was forwarded to Wewak per
to-day's aircraft.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. T. Reville".

R. T. Reville,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Attach.

the District Commis.
Some of the in

28/11/98 ✓

FPK/HOM.



WEW.TEL.P/R.2-57/58/1067.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

29th October, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOLMIN.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No. 2 - 57/58.

Patrol Officer Booth has undoubtedly carried out a very good patrol and the major work of consolidating our position in the area around Telefolmin has progressed another step forward. The fact that the Urapmins voluntarily returned an escape prisoner speaks for itself.

I am fully aware of the necessity for the recent Mianmin and Atbalmin patrols and the present Oksapmin patrol; with these completed we have a particularly overall picture of whole sub district and a solid basis on which to plan for the future when adequate staff are available. However, our most urgent task is consolidation. When this is done - and only then - we can safely push further out.

There is no reason why some suitable reward cannot be given to the Urapmins, AMBOKASEP and KNEGSEP; this can be done from your patrol trade or charged against 6-3-7.

Where possible it is always advisable to work through the traditional head men but if they prove useless even when their authority is bolstered up by patrols, then other openings will have to be made. However, this requires very careful consideration and when not more than one it is stopped in the area. It is a retrograde step to appoint an official if he is to be no better than the traditional leader.

The information gained from the patrol will be very helpful to the A.D.O. Kiunga and I am passing a copy of the report on to him through the District Commissioner, Daru.

(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs.

For your information please. As indicated in my remarks to the A.D.O. we are concentrating on consolidation of our influence in the areas surrounding Telefolmin. With the return of the present Oksapmin patrol we will have sufficient information from which to choose patrol posts for the eventual patrol of the whole sub district. However, the present staff position precludes any move in this direction and I feel that our main objective now is concentration on the local Telefolmin area.

This is typical of Mr. Booth's reports - well written and containing a wealth of information which is invaluable to any following patrols.

Would you please forward a copy of this report to

Assistant District Officer

For information of the A.D.O. Kiunga. Some of the information contained in the report may be invaluable to the A.D.O. in choosing a site for the proposed patrol post.

Camping allowance claim is also attached.

(F.P. Kaad)

a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RTN.

File, 30-1/71.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

24th September, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

Please find enclosed three (3) copies of the above report.

Mr. Booth has carried out the patrol well. The good contacts made with the various groups, particularly the hitherto unknown KAMFEGOLMINS and the slightly known WOKEIMIN peoples emphasize this fact.

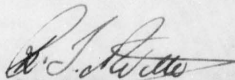
As stated in the body of the report, although a number of the people contacted live on the Papuan side of the border, the patrol was most necessary for all lie within relatively close proximity to this station. Moreover, they regard Telefolmin as being their Government centre. It is to be hoped, as was our intention, that further data of this relatively unknown area will be obtained by our superiors in Moresby who are interested in this section of the country. For this reason the report should be read in conjunction with that submitted by Mr. G. Bottrill of KIUNGA.

I was very pleased to learn that the TIFALMIN people who live within a hard day's walk of the station, have now settled down and have come to realise our authority and jurisdiction. It was only in March of last year that a section of these people attacked a Government patrol. Regular patrolling of their area has shown pleasing results. Many of their numbers now visit the station freely and are encouraged to do so. Whilst here, we are readily able to further our friendship and consolidation.

These same remarks apply to the URAPMINS who have in the past proved hard to manage. Now however, we see them often and have cultivated two very receptive young men AMOKASEP and KWEGSEP who are doing sterling work amongst their people.

The story of Lake SOKOLBANG makes interesting reading and the lake may or may not prove useful in fostering the opening of a patrol post in that corner of the KIUNGA Sub-District. Mr. Booth also reports that there are two likely light aircraft strip sites in the TIFALMIN area. These could prove useful to ourselves if the Baptist Mission go ahead and base a light aircraft here at Telefolmin.

This patrol completes the coverage of parts of the Sub-District within a five day radius of the station. Other sections further out e.g. MIANMIN and ATRALMIN have also been contacted within the last nine months.



R.T. Neville.
a/Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RFN.

File, 30-1/34.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

7th August, 1957.

Mr. G. Booth,
Patrol Officer,
TELEFOLMIN.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

As verbally arranged you will proceed on patrol to the FEGOLMIN (FATWOLMIN), TIFALMIN and URAPMIN areas as soon as possible.

Mr. Roche E.M.A. will accompany you. Render him every assistance to enable him to see as many people as possible.

The main objects of the patrol will be:-

1. To carry out the initial census of the FEGOLMIN. These people have proved to be most friendly and helpful in the past and the taking of their census will do much to bring them under further control. Also carry out a more comprehensive census check of the TIFALMIN people and encourage as many as possible to come in and have their names recorded. Word of your arrival should be sent well in advance.

2. Revise the census of the Northern end of the Telefolmin valley.

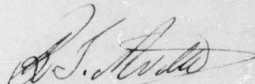
Improve the existing roads.

4. Take you time and during that which you spend in the villages have Rest Houses built at convenient points.

5. A medical check of the area.

6. Extension of Government influence.

As you have indicated, nine police should be sufficient for the patrol. The journey should take you approximately three weeks.


R.F. Neville,
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN,
Sepik District.

7th September, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOLMIN.

Patrol Report TELEFOLMIN No. 2/57-58.

Patrol conducted by : G.F.Booth, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled : FEGOLMIN, WOKEIMIN,
KAMFEGOLMIN, TIFALMIN,
URAFMIN Tribal areas.

Europeans accompanying : P.C.Roche, Medical Assistant.

Natives accompanying :
No.6481 Constable DEWARI.
No. 6737 " IANGA.
No.6900 " WAPE.
No.7403 " KUSINO.
No.7404 " OVISIM.
No.7494 " MATUM.
No.7623 " DARUAM.
No.9053 " ARE.
No.9433 " MANDEKAI.

A.P.O. BOGOSIMNOK.
Interpreter SESENGAL.
Carriers.....40.

Objects of Patrol :
1. Census.
2. Extension and Consolidation
of Government Influence.
3. Medical Inspection.

Last D.N.A. Patrol :
June, 1956...TIFALMIN Area.
(G.F.Booth.)
August, 1955..FEGOLMIN Area.
(N.J.Grant.)
June, 1952....WOKEIMIN Area.
(L.T.Nolen.)
Part Initial.

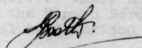
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Page 2.

Last Medical Patrol : June, 1956...TIFALMIN Area.
August, 1955..FEGOLMIN Area.
Part Initial.

Duration of Patrol : 9th August, 1957 to
28th August, 1957.
(20 days.)

Map Reference : Map Submitted.
Based on TELEPOLMIN Sub-District map as amended by the map submitted with TELEPOLMIN Patrol Report No. 5/56-57 with amendments from observations taken during this patrol.


G.F. Booth,
PATROL OFFICER.

Patrol Report TELEFOLMIN No. 5/57-58.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was initiated primarily to obtain an initial census of the FEGOLMIN (FAIWOLMIN) Tribe and to revise census of the TIFALMIN and URAPMIN Tribes. These objects were only partly achieved. A food shortage in the FEGOLMIN area had resulted in many of the people moving south to find food, and the patrol was forced to pend census taking until such time as the food position will allow the people to gather at their villages without undue hardship. The patrol returned to the station via the WOKEIMIN (WOPTIMIN) and KAMPEGOLMIN (KAMPAIWOLMIN) Tribal areas. Census at TIFALMIN was not fully revised; here also food shortages had caused the people to scatter widely, and after revising census of the BUFILMIN group the patrol moved to URAPMIN, thence to the station, revising census of the villages at the northern end of the TELEFOLMIN Valley en route.

All the tribes visited are close to the station. The people live in scattered groups along the southern slopes of the HINDENBURG Range and adjoining mountains, and but for the broken nature of the terrain would have been contacted far more frequently. The population is not extensive, but its nearness to TELEFOLMIN demands that visits be made to consolidate the earlier contact.

Contact with the FEGOLMIN people has not been extensive. Two patrols from TELEFOLMIN (1952 L.T.Nolen and 1955 N.J.Grant) have visited parts of the area, and two patrols from KIUNGA (1954 Kent & Jacobs and 1957 Bottrill & Pople) have done likewise. The people are, despite their limited contact, extremely friendly and co-operative. Their main villages lie southwest of the station along the Papuan Border at the foot of the HINDENBURG Range, the tribal lands extend many miles to the south.

The WOKEIMIN people have not been contacted previously by TELEFOLMIN patrols apart from the occasional visitor seen in the TIFALMIN area. In 1952 Mr. L.T.Nolen visited part of their area but could not make contact. The Kent and Jacobs patrol from KIUNGA in 1954 saw some of the people, as did Messrs Bottrill and Pople on their return trip from TELEFOLMIN this year. The tribe live in scattered settlements west southwest of the station, and if reports can be believed there is very little intercourse between groups.

The KAMPEGOLMIN people were unknown before this patrol. They live west of the station along the banks of Lake SOKOLBANG. The patrols from KIUNGA appear to have moved in close proximity to this area without making contact.

The TIFALMIN and URAPMIN Tribes have had regular contact by TELEFOLMIN patrols. Both areas lie to the west of the station; the URAPMIN straddling the SEPIK-ILAM junction at the foot of the BEHRMANN Mountains whilst the TIFALMINS live further west along the ILAM Valley and the eastern slopes of Mt. AIYANG.

DIARY.Friday 9th August, 1957.

Departed station at 0920 and moved along made roads towards the SEPIK River. Passed DROLENGEM and ANKEIVIP villages before commencing steady descent along a series of connecting ridges. Reached the SEPIK at 1100, altitude 3600'. Crossed by bridge and climbed steeply into the former station garden area, OGELBIEL. Spelled. Moved on at 1120 through grass country along the slopes of the BEHRMANN Mountains heading southeast. At 1215 began ascent of the range turning to the south southwest. Piper Facer aircraft observed leaving TELEPOLMIN. Now climbing steeply along a grassy spur studied with rock outcrops. Spelled at 1250, 5150'. On at 1240, station clearly visible to the northeast. Grass now becoming more stunted, soil erosion extensive. Spelled at 1320, 5950'. On at 1335 still climbing. 1405 into a stunted patch of bush near the top of the range then once more climbing through grass and ferns. Carriers becoming very tired due mainly to the hot sun. Reached a small pool of semi-stagnant water at 1425, decided to camp, altitude 6775'. Rice issued. Light guard posted. Fine, cold night.
Time on Track 5 hours 5 min. Walking Time 4 hours 30 min.

Saturday 10th August, 1957.

Departed camp at 0705, slight climb to the top of BEHRMANN'S then sharp descent through grass and rock, very slippery in parts. Spelled at old camp site of Messrs Bottrill and Pople at 0805, 4950'. On at 0820, crossed the NONG River at 0825 and immediately began ascent of the foothills of the HINDENBURG Range. Spelled at 0920, 5800'. Moved on at 0950 climbing steadily. Spelled at 1010, 6125'. On at 1100. 1130 Norseman aircraft heard to the northeast. Rain threatening. Reached a small bush shelter at 1235, 7400', met by four FEGOLMIN natives en route their NONG River gardens. Many of the carriers feeling the stiff climb. No water in vicinity so moved on at 1245. Reached top of the range at 1350, 8100', then greasy descent to Bottrill & Pople camp site, arrived at 1425, 7500'. Camped. Water obtainable nearby. Two FEGOLMINS waiting for patrol, helped in making camp. Rice issued. Light guard posted. Attempted to contact TELEPOLMIN on portable transceiver-unsuccessful. Heavy rain during the evening.
Time on Track 7 hours 20 min. Walking Time 5 hours 35 min.

Sunday 11th August, 1957.

Broke camp at 0655, moved over very broken terrain until reaching top of sheer cliff face at 0735. Heavy fog reduced visibility to a few hundred yards. Altitude 7500'. Commenced descent along a foot wide track, moving with extreme caution. 0820 reached safer ground, altitude 6825', regrouped line. Still descending, track very greasy. Passed through an old garden before spelling at 0945, 5125'. On at 1005 along a wide but very muddy track. Reached the ISAM River at 1020, followed downstream. Met by a number of men, women and children. enthusiastic reception accorded patrol. Reached camp site 1050, altitude 4500'. Started to rain. Purchased small quantity of food. Talks with Headmen. Made radio contact with TELEPOLMIN. Rice and native food issued. Guard posted. Steady rain throughout the afternoon and evening.
Time on Track 3 hours 55 min. Walking Time 3 hours 20 min.

Monday 12th August, 1957.

Remained at camp site.
AREA blanketed by low cloud and fog all day. ✓
Visited GOLTEMVIP village, 19 houses. Further talks with
Headmen and people. Food generally short, many people reported
to be seeking sago along the BILAK River to the south.
Radio contact maintained. Bought small amount of
food. Rice and native food issued. Heavy rain started during
the afternoon and continued throughout the night.

Tuesday 13th August, 1957.

Remained at camp site.
Quite clear in the early morning, HINDENBURG Range
free of cloud. Part of the TELEFOLMIN carrier line sent home,
patrol to use FEGOLMINS for the trip to TIFALMIN.
The NINGLINMIN group of the FEGOLMIN Tribe was
lined and their names recorded, many absentees. Medical
inspection by E.M.A. Roche, treatment prescribed where necessary.
Radio contact maintained. Bought food. Rice and
native food issued. Guard maintained. Heavy rain again started
in the early part of the afternoon and continued throughout the
night.

Wednesday 14th August, 1957.

Departed camp at 0715. 24 FEGOLMINS willingly
offered to assist the small TELEFOLMIN carrier line. Moved
along a wide but very muddy track. Crossed several small streams
before passing BUTEVIP hamlet. Reached TAMTEM hamlet of the
ATEMKIAKMIN group of the FEGOLMIN Tribe at 0850. Approximately
50 people present, majority of group making sago near the BILAK
and IUM Rivers. Gardens in this area not bearing. Departed at
0915 heading west, raining steadily. Passed old camp of
Bottrill and Pople on their trip to TELEFOLMIN at 0925, IMIGUVIP
hamlet nearby - deserted, people seeking sago. Crossed the ILOM
River at 0945. Continued on, track well defined but movement
slow due to the mud and large number of greasy rocks. Passed
through a large, well fenced garden before spelling near a
small stream at 1030, 4600'. Still raining. On at 1045, low
cloud and fog reduced ground visibility to no more than one
hundred yards. Sharp climb up a watercourse then a hand over
hand climb up a rock face to the top of a small knoll, ideal
lookout spot if no cloud. Spelled on the top at 1110, 5300'.
Moved on at 1125, slight drop before another sharp climb.
Regrouped the line at 1205, 5650'. Began descending, rain had
eased. A sizeable waterfall - ILFON - observed through a break
in the cloud to the east. Passed several bush houses before
reaching old camp site of Bottrill and Pople, several villages
nearby so decided to camp, 1325, 4675'. FEGOLMIN carriers look
very tired. Small quantity of food purchased from the few
visitors to the camp, they belong to the ATEMKIAKMIN group.
Talks with local people re roads and tribes to the west, report
the WOKEMINS have plenty of food. Informed that the Kent-Jacobs
patrol camped nearby in 1954 - very hard to reconcile with the
map of their patrol route. Radio contact maintained with
TELEFOLMIN, advised patrol would move west through the tribes
along the slopes of the range then head north to TIFALMIN. Rice and

Wednesday 14th August, 1957. con.

native food issued. Guard posted. Rained for most of the night.

Time on Track 6 hours 10 min. Walking Time 4 hours 55 min.

Thursday 15th August, 1957.

Broke camp at 0700 and moved through NELUVIP hamlet. The twin peaks KUM and KARIM were clearly visible to the west, their estimated height 8,000'. Descent over slippery logs before reaching the BLEVOL River at 0730, 4375'. Crossed heading west. Arrived at the IUM River at 0800, 4150'. Spelled. On at 0810 followed upstream for a short distance before swinging away to the south; began climbing a spur trailing from KUM and KARIM. On top at 0905, altitude 4800', regrouped line. Through hole in the clouds Mt. KABAN could be seen to the east south east. Steady descent into extensive areas ~~of~~ of secondary growth and gardens, sizeable population indicated. Patrol met by some people working in the gardens, all quite friendly, they belong to the ATEMKIAKMIN group of the FEGOLMIN tribe. Reached BOLANG village at 1000, 4500', number of people present. Moved out of the village and camped nearby. No rain to-day but clouds settling fast. During the afternoon about 70 people brought food to the camp; a pig was purchased and shot at the request of its owner. Interesting talks with the local people re the WOKEIMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN tribes. Native food issued. Radio contact maintained. Guard posted.

Time on Track 3 hours 10 min. Walking Time 2 hours 35 min.

Friday 16th August, 1957.

Departed camp at 0700, local native named KUBITUM as guide. Good progress along a level stretch, regrouped line at 0740. Passed Mt. INIM to the north. Moved through large gardens of the BOLANG people. Spelled at 0900, 4575'. On at 0920, heavy cloud settling on the surrounding countryside, began to rain. Reached a garden belonging to the WOKEIMIN tribe at 1025, 4000', spelled. Moved on at 1045 descending. Left the main track at 1110 and followed an overgrown pad towards the present gardening area of the WOKEIMINS. Movement difficult, much cutting necessary. Regrouped the line at 1150, 2950'. Still descending, scrambled across a landslide face then over a small stream, passed a bush shelter. Several stands of sizeable sago palms seen. Further steep descent to the FUTUP River 1255, 2200'. Several women on the opposite fled into the bush despite the calls of the guide. Crossed by log bridge then up and along to the TEKEL River, crossed and moved to TEKELAVIP hamlet, arrived at 1325, 2175'. A number of people present, all very timid, sat in their houses. Moved into a large old garden nearby and camped, 1345, 2175'. During the late afternoon some 60 people including women arrived with a large quantity of food. Talks with people, all very glad to see the patrol; offers to guide the patrol to the KAMFEGOLMIN area accepted. Native food issued. Guard posted. Radio contact maintained. Fine warm evening.

Time on Track 6 hours 25 min. Walking Time 5 hours 40 min.

Saturday 17th August, 1957.

Departed camp at 0700. Passed OKTAMANAVIP hamlet before crossing the headwaters of the TEKEL River at 0740. Number of people seen. Arrived MAGAMSILAVIP hamlet, deserted, at 0755. On at 0805, crossed the MAGAL River at 0815, only shallow but quite wide and running very strongly. Followed a very overgrown track, progress slow as impossible to move without cutting and clearing. Crossed the MANGALENG River at 0900 then into light rain forest. Reached the AIK River at 1005, 1950', spelled. Moved on at 1020 followed upstream for short distance before climbing into the bush. Sharp, short drop to the ASEK River at 1150 then climbing steadily. Now raining and visibility restricted by heavy fog. Continued ascent until 1500, altitude 3775', camp sought. Suitable spot located so moved on and camped at 1525, 3800'. Still raining. Rice and native food issued. Unable to contact TELEPOLMIN. Guard posted. Rain continued throughout the night.

Time on Track 8 hours 25 min. Walking Time 7 hours 30 min.

Sunday 18th August, 1957.

Broke camp at 0705, continued ascent. Followed up a small watercourse then into secondary growth. Area blanketed by heavy fog. Passed an old village site. Guide advised that KAMPEGOLMIN villages quite close - regrouped line. Slight descent, passed muddy path. Encountered one before reaching a wide but muddy path. Encountered one KAMPEGOLMIN male heading towards his garden, he was very startled and began to run away. The guide ran to him and managed to induce him to return. Casting fearful glances at the European Officers, the first he had seen, he nervously took the patrol to WANGBINAVIP village, arrived at 0950, 4500'. Only a few people present, they rushed into their houses and blocked themselves in as best possible. The guide soon won their confidence and they began to vie with each other as they crowded around the patrol. Several of the men led the patrol to a suitable camp site, camped 1030, 4450'. Lake SOKOLBANG nearby, covered by fog and low cloud, not visible from camp. In the afternoon approximately 50 people brought food to the camp. The headman apologised that food was not plentiful, explaining that their new gardens were not quite ready. In spite of the cloud and fog. Talks with people to ascertain size due to the cloud and fog. Talks with people about the lake and general matters, guides for the first leg of the trip to TIFALMIN obtained without trouble. Radio contact maintained. Rice and native food issued. Guard posted.

Time on Track 3 hours 25 min. Walking Time 2 hours 55 min.

Monday 19th August, 1957.

Broke camp at 0655. The writer hurried ahead in an effort to view the lake from the top of a ridge to the northeast but it was covered by fog and cloud. Regrouped the line at 0755, 5350'. Heading northeast descending gradually. Spelled at 0830, 5050'. Moved on at 0845 swinging towards the east. 0925, 4500' reached a swampy area named BITINMIP - flat as a billiard table and covered with grass and ferns,

Monday 19th August, 1957. con.

looked a perfect airstrip site until walked on then it was similar to walking upon an innerspring mattress, the grass roots and ferns being merely a mat over water. Spelled at 0935 until 0950. Crossed a low spur then descending over stone towards the KAM River. Swung away before reaching the river and commenced skirting the side of the spur. Reached a WOKEMIN garden house at 1015, no recent signs of habitation. Continued skirting, guides state that the WOKEMINS will run away and hide if they sight the patrol at any great distance, proceeded cautiously. 1105 joined the road traversed by L.T.Nolen in 1952. Track very muddy, walking difficult. Regrouped line in an old garden at 1120, village nearby. Moved quietly to the village, only a few people present. Most of them ran into the bush upon sight of the patrol, an old man and two children remained. The man's confidence was soon gained and he commenced calling to his tribesfolk. After about half an hour a few men could be seen gathering on the edges of the village, the old man stated that he thought the people thought they were going to be attacked and had gone to arm themselves. The guides and the old man were set to work calling out that the patrol had no warlike intentions. Success was finally achieved when one male ran into the village. Stationing himself in a central position he told the patrol to go as there was no food available. The new arrival was soon calmed and he then began calling to his people. Soon men began turning up in ones and twos, they were quite friendly but visibly nervous. A camp site was pointed out and the patrol moved from the village and camped at 1250, altitude 4600'. During the afternoon about 70 people visited the camp with a very large amount of food. A pig was purchased and shot upon request. Talks with people, much of their earlier nervousness had now gone, guides for the trip to TIFALMIN obtained. Native food issued. Radio contact maintained. Guard posted. Rained during afternoon and night. Time on Track 6 hours 45 min. Walking Time 4 hours 35 min.

Tuesday 20th August, 1957.

Broke camp at 0655 heading northeast. Mt. SOLOMAK, estimated 8,000', situated near camp but not seen yesterday due to the cloud. To the west and north were tiers of heavily forested mountains; to the northeast a range of sheer-sided peaks. Crossed the KAM River near its junction with the BIREL River at 0720, then crossed the BIREL and climbed to BRELANGAVIP hamlet. Continued gradual ascent along a well defined track. To the north could now be seen an unscalable range. Spelled at 0845, 5750' near a small stream. On at 0900 moving into moss forest before beginning a very steep climb which developed into a hand over hand scramble up a 75 to 80 degree slope. Reached rim of Mt. BLENTIN at 0950, altitude 6925'. Pushed on, still climbing until peak attained, altitude 7550'. Now moving over very broken ground, negotiated a series of small, steep gullies then over a maze of logs. 1100 spelled. On at 1120. Mt. FUGILIL could be seen to the east; Mt. AIYANG to the north. The TIFALMIN ranges seemed to be many miles away. Slight descent, then scaled a narrow pinnacle before spelling at 1220, 7375'. Moved on at 1245, sharp descent to cross two small streams of badly discoloured water. These streams are the TIFALMIN-WOKEMIN land

Tuesday 20th August, 1957. con.

boundary. Into a flat, open area of stunted bushes and ferns, camped near a small shelter at 1315, altitude 7100'. Mt. FUGILLI to the east south east at the end of the open stretch; Mt. AIYANG to the north north west. Many of the FEGOLMINS exhausted by the strenuous walking. Rice issued. Radio contact maintained. Guard posted.
Time on Track 6 hours 20 min. Walking Time 4 hours 55 min.

Wednesday 21st August, 1957.

Broke camp at 0645. Moved across this barren depression towards the TIFALMIN Range heading northeast. Crossed several small gullies. Good view of the mountains to the northwest, many peaks seemed to exceed AIYANG in size, that is 11,000 plus in altitude. Spelled at 0745, 7625'. On at 0800 heading east to obtain the best approach to the range ahead. Climbing steeply from 0820 up a shallow gully. Reached top of Mt. DINGABUN at 0855, 8300'. Sharp at times perilous descent to suitable spelling place. Spelled at 0920, 7850'. Magnificent view of the Sub-District. The MIANMIN Mts, the DONNER Range and the Station all clearly visible. Continued descent at 0955, quite sheer in parts. Crossed the ALU River at 1045, regrouped line at a bush house nearby, altitude 5875'. The mountain range which forms the headwaters of the SEPIK River dominating the skyline to the south west. 1110 began descending into the ILAM Valley along a good track, moving through grass. Recrossed the ALU at 1125 to climb through a new garden near the ILAM-ALU junction. Valley becoming wider as the patrol progressed. Passed several of the TIFALMIN hamlets to reach the BUFILMIN Rest House at 1300, altitude 4500'. Purchased small quantity of food, headman reports people very scattered due to the failure of their gardens, busy seeking bush foods. Rice and native food issued. Radio contact maintained. Guard posted.
Time on Track 6 hours 15 min. Walking Time 5 hours 5 min.

Thursday 22nd August, 1957.

Remained at BUFILMIN. FEGOLMIN carriers paid off in trade and sent home.

BUFILMIN people censused during the morning, many absentees. Medical inspection, treatments prescribed where necessary.

Small quantity of pumpkins and sweet potatoes purchased. Party arrived from Station with food and mail during the afternoon.

Radio contact maintained. Guard maintained. No rain, a most pleasant change from the previous ten days.

Friday 23rd August, 1957.

Remained at BUFILMIN.

Some of the census absentees sighted. Seems obvious that there is a real food shortage here. Little possibility of getting good attendances at census until such time as the food improves.

Radio contact unsuccessful - battery appears to have failed. Rice issued. Guard maintained. Some rain during the evening.

Saturday 24th August, 1957.

Departed EUFILMIN Rest House at 0830. Moved along well cleared road to the LOWER TIFALMIN hamlets, arrived at 0905, altitude 3850'. Inspection of hamlets and the Rest House, generally in fair order. On at 0950 following the ILAM River, some sections of road to be improved here. Began long climb to the top of Mt. BUGUMTIGIM, arrived 1115, altitude 5500'. Spelled. Moved on at 1145 descending, track particularly well cleared. Several minor ascents and descents, crossed a number of gullies by bridges. Reached URAPMIN Rest House at 1340, 4500'. Purchased quantity of food. Radio contact unsuccessful. Arranged for people to appear for census on Monday. Native food issued. Guard posted. Rained at night.
Time on Track 5 hours 10 min. Walking Time 4 hours 10 min.

Sunday 25th August, 1957.

Remained at URAPMIN. Observed.
Bought a large amount of food, mainly sweet potatoes.
Native food issued. Guard maintained.

Monday 26th August, 1957.

Remained at URAPMIN.
URAPMIN people censused during morning, almost perfect attendance. Inspection of main hamlets, instructions for further clearing and cleaning given, marks issued to the various headmen. Medical inspection, treatment prescribed where necessary.
Talks with local people re escaped prisoner IAGAPTARENG of URAPMIN. Arrangements for his recapture made. Further informative talks re BOLANG area.
Native food issued. Guard maintained.

Tuesday 27th August, 1957.

Departed URAPMIN at 0725. Descended along good road through KEMOVIP, DIMIDUVIP and DIMULDUVIP hamlets. Steep drop to the SEPIK River, reached bridge at 0845, 2950'. Crossed and spelled on opposite bank at 0855, river running strongly but quite low, apparently there has been little rain along the TELEFOLMIN Valley recently. On at 0910 climbing steadily. Reached URAPDAVIP hamlet at 0950, 4200' then passed TIGINALAVIP hamlet to camp near site of former rest house. Camped at 1015, 3975'. Purchased food from the small group living in the area. Revised census for the TIMKAMIN people, 100% attendance. Rice and native food issued. Guard posted.
Time on Track 2 hours 55 min. Walking Time 2 hours 20 min.

Wednesday 28th August, 1957.

Departed camp at 0720. Passed the hamlets visited yesterday and crossed a deep gully to reach an ATEMKIAKMIN garden camp. Continued on moving through grass sub-divided by bush lined gullies. Road well cleared. Crossed several small streams before spelling at 0835. Moved on at 0845 through similar country until arrived MISINMIN village at 0940, 4500'.

Wednesday 28th August, 1957. con.

People waiting for patrol. Revised census for the MISINMIN and ATEMKIAKMIN groups, very good attendance. Instructions for the cleaning and improving of the nearby hamlets given, marks issued to the various headmen. Departed along good road at 1145. Reached Station at 1315, altitude 4800'. During the late afternoon the escaped prisoner was brought to the Station by the URAPMIN people.
Time on Track 5 hours 55 min. Walking Time 3 hours 40 min.

End of Diary.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation, in all aspects, was most pleasing.

The reception accorded this patrol by the FEGOLMIN, WOKEMIN and KAMPEGOLMIN peoples was really heartening. Despite their limited contact the people greeted the patrol personnel as friends. There were few signs of fear and distrust, and none of hostility. In part of the WOKEMIN area some little time was needed to gain the confidence of the people, but soon they were flocking into the camp, admiring the tents, patrol gear etc., completely at ease and free of doubts. Three WOKEMINS, a male adult and two youths, accompanied the patrol to TELEFOLMIN; there to admire and be frightened by the planes, to study the various buildings and the Station at work, and to eventually return to their area convinced that the Government meant them no harm.

FEGOLMIN (FAIWOLMIN).

The FEGOLMINS are unlike so many of the other TELEFOLMIN Tribes in that they accept the Government as a friend. This speaks much for the contact they have had from previous patrols. The FEGOLMINS live along the foot of the HINDENBURG Range and are divided into two sub-tribes - NINGLINMIN and ATEMKIAKMIN.

Both these groups have much friendly intercourse with the tribes of the TELEFOLMIN Valley - FERAMIN, TELEFOLMIN and URAPMIN. The NINGLINMINS believe that they have the same ancestors as the TELEFOLMIN people, and regard the TELEFOLMIN Spirit House at TELEFOLIP as their own. The ATEMKIAKMIN group is split into two parts. The people east of the IUM River mix freely with the NINGLINMINS whilst still retaining their identities as ATEMKIAKMINS. The larger group to the west of the IUM River are particularly friendly with the URAPMINS.

The NINGLINMIN and east ATEMKIAKMINS are closest to the Station, and over a number of years many have worked for short periods on the Station as labourers. The good treatment they have received has done much to foster a pro-Government feeling amongst the people in the remoter areas. The west ATEMKIAKMINS do not visit the Station, but have from their contact with those people who have so done, come to accept the Government.

NATIVE SITUATION. Contd.

The patrol intended to initially census the entire FEGOLMIN Tribe, but a current food shortage in their area had caused many of the people to scatter so widely that census was pending until such time as the majority of the people can be gathered at their villages.

The FEGOLMIN Tribe would number approximately 750 people. This figure is much lower than estimates by the previous patrols. Estimated figures for the various hamlets and groups are shown under Census. Though their lands are quite extensive, stretching south to the junction of the BILAK and WANIK Rivers, the people have grouped themselves along the northern fringe of their land in a number of closely bunched villages. Only in times of food shortage do they move south in any numbers.

The east FEGOLMINS have clashed many times with the ANKIAKMIN Tribe to the east; at present an uneasy peace exists. Messrs Bottrill and Pople reported that trouble exists between the FEGOLMINS and the WOKPIAKMINS. The latter tribe lives to the southeast. The west FEGOLMINS appear to have no real enemies. They are close friends with the WOKEMIMINS and the KAMFEGOLMINS. From the BOLANG area of the ATEMKIAKMIN group, a leading personality named KUBITUM led the patrol to the KAMFEGOLMIN area, and there arranged for guides to take the patrol to WOKEMIMIN. KUBITUM'S help was invaluable, as he was able to act as interpreter with the WOKEMIMINS and KAMFEGOLMINS; his presence was also responsible to some extent for the patrol's good contact with these tribes.

WOKEMIMIN (WOPTIMIN).

The WOKEMIMIN Tribe is a rather unknown quantity. The people live in small, scattered settlements, and there appears to be little or no intercourse between groups. This patrol contacted two WOKEMIMIN groups; one near the TEKEL River, the other near the RAM River. Both acknowledged the existence of the other, but stated that they did not visit or intermingle in any way. Several further WOKEMIMIN settlements were reported to the south. It is very hard to get any real idea of the total number of the people. From gardens and houses seen, and taking into account the number of people sighted, and the communities reported but not seen, it is thought that they would total no more than 500.

The WOKEMIMIN settlements to the north are close to TIFALMIN, and the people intermingle freely. As the TIFALMINS have until recently been most unco-operative and anti-Government, it is natural to assume that the WOKEMIMINS have received a rather distorted idea of the Government and its workings. The WOKEMIMINS to the south are friendly with the west FEGOLMINS and the KAMFEGOLMINS, though some feuding has existed with the latter. The KAMFEGOLMINS have also clashed with the other WOKEMIMIN groups in disputes over land. At present all these groups are friendly. The BUSILMINS-ATRALMINS advised the recent patrol (Telefolmin Patrol Report No. 5/56-57) that they purchased knives from the WOKEMIMINS, this the latter denied. As the BUSILMINS have no other source from which they can obtain steel it opens the possibility of further WOKEMIMIN settlements to the west in the centre of the STAR Mountains.

NATIVE SITUATION. Contd.

The patrol made particularly good contact with both WOKEIMIN groups, and it is considered that following patrols will be able to continue these good relations, and perhaps clarify some of the uncertainties re the tribe as a whole.

KAMFEGOLMIN (KAMFATWOLMIN).

This tribe was unknown before the patrol. The people had not been contacted previously, though they had learnt of the Government from the neighbouring FEGOLMINS. From people seen, gardens etc., it would be impossible to estimate this group as numbering more than 200.

The patrol established good relations with the people. They willingly guided the patrol to the north WOKEIMIN settlements. It was most encouraging to see the KAMFEGOLMIN guides, only contacted the previous day, berating the WOKEIMINS for being nervous and lecturing them in the ways of the Government. The confident demeanour of the two guides showed how much can be accomplished in one visit, when sound contact can be made without incident.

URAPMIN.

The URAPMINS are rapidly becoming a settled and orderly group. Whilst, perhaps, not to the standard of behaviour and advancement attained by the local Station villages, they are now a better behaved and more tractable people than the ELIPTAMINS. As in most tribes there remains a certain element that can rarely be drawn into expressing opinions or ideas. The vocal sections of the group are known, but it is hoped that future patrols are able to induce this quiet section to take more than a passive part in tribal activities. Census attendance for this patrol was virtually perfect, a distinct improvement upon previous occasions.

Two young men, AMBOKASEP and KWEGSEP, are mainly responsible for the general improvement by the URAPMINS. Both these men worked as interpreters at TELEFOLMIN, and have a sound grasp of the law. The Headmen are a solid rather than enterprising group, but guided by AMBOKASEP and KWEGSEP they are moving along the right lines. It is unfortunate that these two stalwart supporters of the TELEFOLMIN Government cannot be rewarded in some small way for the work they are doing.

The patrol addressed the people on their responsibilities towards escaped prisoners from the TELEFOLMIN Gaol. Subsequently, IAGAPTARENG of the URAPMIN Tribe was located and returned to the Station by his fellow villagers. IAGAPTARENG, under sentence of six months imprisonment, had escaped from custody on the 8th August, 1957.

TIFALMIN.

The TIFALMINS are very slowly becoming a settled group. The patrol was greeted somewhat apathetically by some sections; but taking into account the food shortages, and the considerable amount of work that had been done on roads and villages, the general outlook was not depressing.

The TIFALMIN Tribe is divided into three sub-tribes - BUFILMIN, DAMANMIN and IPINKEILMIN - controlled by their respective Headmen. These men are, with one exception

NATIVE SITUATION. Contd.

pathetically weak, lacking any semblance of control over their groups. The patrol endeavoured to bolster the confidence and prestige of the Headmen, but they have neither the personality nor the interest to exert their will upon a most unruly people. It is suggested that these men be replaced by Government appointees should they fail to show considerable improvement for the next patrol. There are several suitable men available. TONAGEN of the DAMANMIN group is the one exception; his sub-tribe, the smallest of the three, is well controlled and orderly, due almost entirely to his personal drive and initiative.

Census of the BUPILMIN Sub-Tribe was revised, some new names being recorded. The patrol pending census in the other areas until the food position improves.

This is the writer's fourth visit to the TIFALMIN area. It is considered that there need be little fear of a re-occurrence of the incident of March, 1956, when a patrol was attacked by a TIFALMIN party. The people now realize that the Government have come to stay, and that they must be accepted. This has been greatly strengthened by the extension of Government influence to the WOKEMIN and BUSILMIN-ATEBALMIN areas. The TIFALMINS are now surrounded by tribes under contact.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

URAPMIN.

The URAPMIN group consists of six main villages, KEMOVIP, DIMIDUVIP, DIMULDUVIP, IDUVIP, MAMIBEL and DANBEL. They are situated in close proximity to one another in the foothills of the BEHRMANN Mountains above the junction of the ILAM and SEPIK Rivers. There are many garden hamlets which are occupied intermittently.

Gardens are situated along the slopes of the BEHRMANNS, near the ILAM and SEPIK Rivers, and to the north along the slopes of Mt. ILTIGIN.

The villages had been well cleaned for the patrol. Marks were given to the Headmen for further clearing and for shrubs to be planted around the villages. Spades were made available for this work.

Headmen

TABSONGIM	}	Are all making some effort, have AMBOKASEP and KWEGSEP as advisers.
DOROK		
TIBIANENG		
DIGENGIM		

Population

309

TIFALMIN

Consists of twenty two hamlets. Many of the people do not have established villages as they move from garden to garden. These hamlets are situated along the ILAM River and upon the slopes of the unnamed ranges which form the ILAM Valley

Gardens are situated near the many hamlets.

Village conditions improved, but still much to be desired.

Headmen BUKMOIN }
 AWANIM } A weak, disinterested crowd apart
 KANATIM } from TONAGEN.
 TONAGEN }

Population 431 (includes some of the figures from
 Census June, 1956)

TIMKAMIN

Consists of two hamlets, URAPDAVIP and TIGINALAVIP, situated on ridges overlooking the SEPIK.

Gardens are maintained near the hamlets and also near the BAGAN River.

Both settlements were quite clean. Arrangements were made for further clearing and the planting of shrubs.

Headman BEMSEF An old man but quite keen.

Population 33

ATEMKIAKMIN

Consists of one village, IEDUVIP, situated midway between URAPMIN and the Station near the SEPIK.

Gardens are maintained nearby.

Village quite clean. Similar improvements as at TIMKAMIN to be made here.

Headman ITOPSEP An old rogue but quite able to do a good job.

Population 57

MISINMIN

Consists of two hamlets, MISINMIN and INFUMAVIP, both situated upon ridges in grassy section of the TELEFOLMIN Valley.

Gardens are maintained nearby.

Both villages were clean. Marks given to the Headmen for extra clearing, shrubs to be planted.

Headmen DAGIPSEP }
 BOMENGIM } Both do a good job.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The URAPMINS and TIFALMINS have some appreciation of the law, and its practical application. The URAPMINS are by far the more advanced of the two groups. The FEGOLMINS, through their close association with the people of the TELEFOLMIN Valley, have seen the Government's actions in establishing law and order, and the eventual extension of such control to their area should not be difficult.

The WOKEIMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN peoples have no knowledge of the law and its workings. Future patrols have the job of demonstrating, and eventually applying the law to these areas.

LANGUAGE AND INTERPRETATION.

The FEGOLMINS, WOKEIMINS, KAMFEGOLMINS, URAPMINS, and TIFALMINS speak different dialects of the TELEFOLMIN language. The full extent of this linguistic group is not known, but it has been definitely established that it extends from the STRICKLAND River west to the NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA Boundary, south to the DONALDSON Range, and north to the RIGHT MAY River.

The FEGOLMIN dialect is understood by the URAPMINS and the TELEFOLMINS. The patrol was accompanied by one of the Station Interpreters, SESENGAL; he was able to converse with the FEGOLMINS, but not with the WOKEIMINS, KAMFEGOLMINS or TIFALMINS. The FEGOLMINS could make themselves understood by these three tribes.

CARRIERS.

The patrol employed an average of 40 carriers. They were paid in money or trade, as requested.

The patrol used TELEFOLMIN carriers for the trip to FEGOLMIN. From there, local natives were recruited, and 24 TELEFOLMINS were sent home, a small experienced nucleus being retained. The FEGOLMINS carried the patrol to TIFALMIN, from where they returned home. TIFALMINS carried the patrol to URAPMIN, and from there the locals brought the patrol on to the Station.

The FEGOLMINS, though inexperienced as carriers, performed well. Certainly they lacked the stamina and general skill of the TELEFOLMINS, but their enthusiasm and willingness, especially at making camp, were most pleasing. As Government influence is consolidated along the route of this patrol it will become possible for patrols to move from group to group obtaining carriers as needed.

The presence of Fegolmins in the carrier line assisted greatly in the contacting of the WOKEIMINS and the KAMFEGOLMINS. Both these groups viewed the TELEFOLMINS with some misgivings, but the presence of the FEGOLMINS, who are their friends, re-assured them that the patrol came with no ill intent.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

At present there is no Mission activity in the area patrolled. Now that the ELIPTAMIN and PERAMIN areas have been opened to the Baptist Mission the next step will be the opening of the URAPMIN. Mission expansion into the TIFALMIN, or the other areas visited by this patrol, would not be wise until such more consolidated contact has been made.

One TIFALMIN youth attends the Government School at TELEPOLMIN. The patrol had the opportunity to obtain children of suitable age from the FEGOLMIN, WOKKEIMIN and TIFALMIN areas for attendance at this school. The present uncertainty as to whether funds are available for the rationing of boarders made it unwise for the patrol to encourage the children to come to the Station to discover that they could not be accepted. It is hoped that some clear policy concerning this school will soon be outlined. If a few suitable children are drawn from each of these groups the advancement of the people as a whole will be accelerated. The children will, once they have been accepted as students, have to be properly rationed if their attendance in anything like a permanent manner is required.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food was generally in short supply throughout the area patrolled.

The people, in common with most tribes of the TELEPOLMIN Sub-District, follow a system of shifting agriculture. They have established garden areas which they plant in rotation. The patrol moved into the FEGOLMIN area at a time when the current gardens were failing, and the new gardens were not quite ready. A little food was sold to the patrol. The FEGOLMIN garden in an extremely poorly drained area and much of their garden failures, and the slowness of the gardens to mature, may be attributed directly to this. The KAMFEGOLMIN are in a similar position. Both these tribes plant sago in the lower altitudes to the south, and while waiting for their gardens to mature reside near these sago fields.

Both the WOKKEIMIN groups had plenty of food. A number of sago palms were seen near the villages of the first group, altitude approximately 2200 feet above sea level. The palms were of good size and were reported to mature well. This WOKKEIMIN group live in a narrow depression which is much lower than the surrounding countryside, and whilst the people are continually shifting their gardens, they move along this lower area thereby ensuring that they can plant sago nearby. The second WOKKEIMIN group lives at a much higher altitude, 4600 feet above sea level. They have no sago areas. The soil in both these areas appeared quite rich and much better drained than in the FEGOLMIN gardening areas to the east.

The TIFALMINS were very short of the staple foods. They claimed that many of their gardens had failed completely though their newer gardens were progressing satisfactorily. At URAPMIN the staple was in short supply but good crops of sweet

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. Contd.

potatoes were being obtained. Along the TELEFOLMIN Valley the people had ample food.

The main crop and staple food is taro. Supplementary crops are sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar cane, pit pit, cucumbers, edible leaves, cucumbers and sago. The latter crop is not grown with any success by the URAPMINS, TIFALMINS and TELEFOLMIN Valley people - the altitude is too high. Introduced crops are pumpkins, pawpaw (successful in the URAPMIN area only) and sweet corn.

There are no cash crops. Occasionally the URAPMIN and TELEFOLMIN Valley people carry food into the Station for sale, but most of the gardens are too remotely situated for this to develop greatly.

Figs, cassowaries, possums and wallabies are hunted with little success. Snakes have a place in the diet of the URAPMINS and TIFALMINS, several types of pythons are hunted.

Few domestic pigs were seen. It is the usual practice for pigs to be kept in or near the gardens. Pigs are constantly traded between the TELEFOLMINS and the FEGOLMINS and the crossbreed pig is now quite common across the HINDENBURG Range.

TRACKS AND TERRAIN.

Roads within the TELEFOLMIN and ILAM Valleys were in particularly good order. From TIFALMIN to the Station the patrol moved along well cleared, wide tracks. Many small bridges, duckwalks and handrails on the bad sections indicated that a considerable amount of labour had been employed.

The road from TIMKAMIN to the Station has been re-sited to avoid two steep-sided gullies and is now considerably shorter. From URAPMIN there are now two good roads to the Station. One crosses the SEPIK near the SEPIK-ILAM junction then joins the TIMKAMIN road mentioned above; the other follows along the slopes of the BEHRMANN Mountains for some considerable distance before swinging sharply to cross the SEPIK. The latter road is well graded and could be made suitable for light vehicles. There are several steep sections that would perhaps need to be recut, but they could be overcome without too much trouble. Drainage would be the major problem as the road is cut into the slopes of the BEHRMANN'S and washouts would be numerous. Bridging the SEPIK would be the greatest obstacle in the path of a vehicular road to URAPMIN. The present bridge site is most unsuitable but perhaps a better site could be located a little downstream. The improvement in the TIFALMIN roads was encouraging. The road along the south bank of the ILAM River, which was opened by the previous patrol, is now in good order, and the inter-village tracks were well cleaned.

Outside the TELEFOLMIN Valley the patrol followed native pads. They were, apart from some sections in the east FEGOLMIN area, poorly defined. The patrol moved with guides at

TRACKS AND TERRAIN. Contd.

all times. These pads made great use of the natural contours of the terrain. The descent of the HINDENBURG Range provides no real danger if it is approached with care, it will be possible for the worst sections to be improved. From north WOKKEIMIN the patrol crossed two unnamed ranges to reach TIFALMIN. It is not recommended that patrols move from TIFALMIN to WOKKEIMIN, at least until the tracks are improved. The initial climb out of the ILAM Valley would be most strenuous, and the descent of sheer-sided Mt. BLENTIN could be very dangerous for laden carriers.

Upon leaving the TELEPOLMIN Valley the patrol walked in rain and fog until TIFALMIN was reached. The poor visibility made accurate mapping impossible. As far as could be deduced, and from what few observations were made, the FEGOLMINS live on a slightly sloping plateau at the foot of the HINDENBURG Range. To the east this plateau joins the MAP Range, and to the west it tapers away near Mts. KUM and KARIN. From here the ground drops away to the west to form the WOKKEIMIN depression, beyond this lies the small hills which form the foothills of the STAR Mountains.

The HINDENBURG Range dominates the FEGOLMIN area; its sheer walls, bare but for a little stunted bush, form a great natural barrier. Further to the west the harshness of the Range subsides somewhat as it joins a series of forested peaks that link with the STAR Mountains. The sheerness of the HINDENBURGS, there are few if any trailing spurs, fails to channel the water into sizeable streams; consequently, a number of small streams trickle south to boost the many large rivers which join to form the mighty FLY. To the west the mountains of the STARS stand amidst a profusion of smaller peaks and projections, and the rivers formed therein are larger.

It was most disappointing that the patrol was blanketed by cloud and fog throughout its stay south of the Range. The patrol had hoped to view the STAR Mountains to the West, and compare them with the mountains to the north that were examined by the recent ATEALMIN Patrol. It seems that the central backbone of the STAR Mountains commences at longitude 141°20' east latitude 5°8' south, and runs approximately north west to the NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA Border, turning more to the north as it nears that Boundary. The foothills and minor ranges of these mountains extend for some distance north and south on either side of the PAPUA Border.

CENSUS.

The total estimated and counted population for this area is assessed at 2564 people. In compiling this figure, and the figures shown below, the patrol took into account: the number of people seen; the number of houses seen; extent of garden cultivation; and lastly, but to no great extent, upon the verbal reports of the people.

CENSUS. Contd.

Estimated population figures for tribes, sub-

tribes. Villages.	S/Tribe.	Tribe.	Est. Total
GOLTEMVIP } DOLUVIP } MOTOLAVIP } AINDUVIP }	NINGLINMIN	PEGOLMIN	350
BOLANG } TOLTEMVIP } TAMTEM } AGUMALAVIP } KAIWEDUVIP } IMIGUVIP }	ATEMKIAKMIN	PEGOLMIN	400

Estimated total of PEGOLMIN Tribe 750

TEKELAVIP } OKTAMANAVIP } SOBOLMOROVIP } WAGARAMAVIP } BRELANGAVIP } BULTEMAVIP }	?	WOKEIMIN	500
--	---	----------	-----

Estimated total of WOKEIMIN Tribe 500

WANGBINAVIP } ? } ? }	?	KAMPEGOLMIN	200
-----------------------------	---	-------------	-----

Estimated total of KAMPEGOLMIN Tribe 200

Estimated total of the three tribes 1450

Population figures of those tribes which have been fully censused.

TIPALMIN	431
URAPMIN	309
TELEFOLMIN Valley	174

Total estimated and censused population of the area patrolled is therefore 2364.

Previous patrols had never obtained more than a 70% census attendance, but this patrol was able to see at least 99% of the URAPMIN and TELEFOLMIN Valley peoples, and 75% of the TIPALMINS. In the latter area the shortage of food was mainly responsible for the numbers absent.

NEW TRIBES.

Apart from making contact with the KAMFEGOLMIN Tribe, the patrol learnt of the existence of another tribe - ABLEMKEMIN - that is thought to have been previously unknown.

Whilst in the WOKEIMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN areas the patrol asked the people concerning adjoining tribes. Despite their limited contact with Government patrols the people willingly answered questions with few apparent reservations. The north WOKEIMIN, who live along the KAM River to the south of Mt. AIYANG, reported that the ABLEMKEMIN Tribe lived north west of their area near the TEID River. The FEGOLMINs, when asked about this tribe, advised that they knew this group. They confirmed that the ABLEMKEMINs lived near the TEID River, but by their calculations the tribal area was to the west and not the north west. The TEID River was reported to have its source near Mt. AIYANG, from there it swung towards the west to pass Lake SOKOL-BANG (SOKOLMIK) before flowing south to be joined by the MIGAL and ALIP Rivers. Further to the south the TEID is said to be an enormous river, several hundred yards in width. It is possible that the TEID is the principal headwater of the ALICE River. Further questioning of the FEGOLMINs revealed that the ABLEMKEMINs are friends of their tribe, some members of the ATEMKIAKMIN Sub-Tribe regularly visiting their area. The FEGOLMINs regarded the ABLEMKEMINs as a much larger tribe than their own, and considerably larger than the WOKEIMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN groups. They considered that the ABLEMKEMINs were as numerous as the combined peoples of the TELEFOLMIN Valley - approximately 1,000 people. As a check on the ability of the people to accurately estimate population sizes, the patrol had its informants compare groups whose numbers are known: example - TIFALMIN and URAPMIN, ELIPTAMIN and TELEFOLMIN etc., and repeatedly the patrol was given answers that were near correct.

It can therefore be assumed that the ABLEMKEMIN Tribe is a sizeable group, living west of TELEFOLMIN Station near the TEID River. This location puts them near the central ranges of the STAR Mountains, an area which was previously considered uninhabited. With the possible establishment of a Patrol Post in the vicinity of the STAR Mountains in the near future, it should be possible for patrols to contact this group.

TRADE

Salt was the most desired trade item throughout the area patrolled. In the newly contacted areas, WOKEIMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN, matches, mirrors, bangles and beads were keenly sought, the lastmentioned being by far the most popular. The people all have a taste for salt, which means that future patrols need not carry such a diversified range of trade goods.

There is plenty of steel in the area. The people buy axes and knives from a tribe living to the south and south east, which they know by the name OKSAPMIN. This area is approximately 3 days walk from the centre of the ATEMKIAKMIN-FEGOLMIN group of villages. The OKSAPMIN group are reported to be regularly contacted by the Government, assumedly KIUNGA patrols,

TRADE. Contd.

and have Rest Houses in their area. The axes, which are of particularly good quality, are of DUTCH manufacture. This type of axe is keenly sought by the people north of the HINDENBURG Range, it being much preferred to the axes used at TELEPOLMIN Station for trade.

REST HOUSES.

There are two Rest Houses at TIPALMIN, and one at URAPMIN. Both buildings at TIPALMIN are large and roomy, built on a similar design to the other Rest Houses within the Sub-District. The URAPMIN Rest House was built by the villagers just before the arrival of this patrol. It is smaller than preferred, but is very solidly constructed. It will eventually be replaced with a larger more suitable structure. Large Police Barracks are maintained at these Rest House sites.

The patrol sought a Rest House site between URAPMIN and the Station amongst the TELEPOLMIN villages, but there was no suitable site that is central to more than a few of the people. The patrol has asked the people to mark a site that is, in their eyes, centrally situated, and should inspection prove it suitable, then a Rest House will be built.

The patrol pended the erection of Rest Houses in the newer areas until final plans for the future administration of the area are decided.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by the European Medical Assistant Mr. F.C.Roche.

In all villages a medical inspection was made in conjunction with the revising of census. Health, of the people seen, was quite good. Medical treatment was prescribed where ever necessary, the few more serious cases being sent to the Native Hospital at TELEPOLMIN for specialized treatment.

In the FEOLMIN, WORKIMIN and KAMFEOLMIN areas the patrol made no attempt to thrust medicine or treatment upon the people. Some people came forward for treatment which was readily given. The benefits of medicine were explained to all. 8

Personal hygiene, in the form of bathing and washing clothes, is non-existent. The introduction of European clothing into part of the area patrolled has brought with it the associated problems of dirt and disease. The URAPMIN, TIPALMIN and TELEPOLMIN villages were all relatively clean, and instructions were given for further clearing, and the erection of latrines. As the people live in garden camps, remote from their villages,

MEDICAL AND HEALTH. Contd.

for the greater part of each year there can be little achieved through improved hygiene conditions, until the people realise the benefits for themselves.

As the Medical Assistant Mr. Roche accompanied the patrol, his report will cover fully the health situation throughout the area patrolled.

LAKE SOKOLBANG (SOKOLMIK).

This lake lies west of TELEFOLMIN Station amidst the mountains which are apparently part of the foothills of the STAR Mountains. The whole area was covered by thick fog and low cloud during the patrol's stay, and it was most difficult to accurately fix the position of the lake.

Near the north end of the lake are several villages of the KAMPEGOLMIN people, whose existence was unknown before this patrol. The people greeted the patrol in a most friendly manner, but they warned the patrol personnel that evil spirits lived in the lake, and that it was not safe to go too close. The writer walked along the bank of the lake, which has two names - SOKOLBANG and SOKOLMIK, for a short distance but the cloud and fog made it impossible to see more than the other bank, and then only for brief seconds as the fog shifted. It was impossible to estimate its length, though what little could be seen, gave the impression of some size. From descriptions obtained from the people, the lake is narrow, approximately 60-80 yards wide near the camp, at the northern end, becoming wider to the south somewhat after the shape of a pear. The water is reportedly quite clear during fine weather, and very deep. It is, if faith can be placed upon the reports of the people, at least several miles long.

The KAMPEGOLMINS became quite agitated when they thought the patrol intended to interfere with the lake in some manner. A deputation of several men, verging on a state of hysteria, came to the writer, and stated; that they and the patrol personnel would be killed during the night if the lake was disturbed by noise, or in any other way. The FEGOLMIN carriers accompanying the patrol became infected with this hysteria, and promptly stated that they would return home should any move be made to touch the lake. The patrol did not have sufficient food to allow it to remain in the area and win the confidence of the people; so accordingly, the patrol abandoned any ideas of examining the lake thoroughly. As the KAMPEGOLMINS were initially contacted by this patrol, it would have been most unwise to push their initial friendship too far.

Even should the lake be as large as reported, it would possibly be uneconomical for use by floatplanes as it is at an approximate altitude of 4200 feet above sea level. At present it cannot be safely said how large the lake is, the patrol could not view it with completeness due to the weather. It would be unwise at this stage to think of the lake in terms

*Checked.
8/11/57.*

LAKE SOKOLEANG (SOKOLMIK). Contd.

of float equipped planes until a patrol can accurately measure the lake and study the approaches.

The people related this story concerning the lake. Many years ago there was no lake. Near its present site lived the ABLEMKETIMIN people. They had been fighting with the KAMFEGOLMINS and had driven them to the south, and had occupied their land. The land near the lake belonged to the KAMFEGOLMINS. Though the ABLEMKETIMINS lived in this area there was no water nearby, the people obtained their water from a small stream situated some distance from the village. One day aman named TARALEMNUP and his wife named BONGBUNGINIP were gardening near the present site of the lake. Several times BONGBUNGINIP asked her husband for water and each time he went to the stream to get her water. Later in the day TARALEMNUP left his wife and went to the top of a small hill nearby. After he had gone his wife became thirsty. She knew that the water was a long way away, so she decided to try and find water nearby. She lifted a smallish stone and was pleased to see water gushing out of the ground. She quenched her thirst then tried to replace the stone and stop the flow of water, but she was unsuccessful. The water kept gushing from the ground despite her efforts. She ran and told her husband what she had done. He told her he would come and have a look when he had finished what he was doing. She returned to find that the water was covering the ground and rapidly spreading. She ran back and told her husband. He told her not to worry as he would soon be coming. She returned to the water. A little later TARALEMNUP came down to see the water, he found that the area where he had been gardening with his wife was covered with water which was still rising. He searched for his wife, and found her dead. He ran and told all the village people. They realised that an evil spirit, in the form of water, had risen out of the ground, so they decided to appease the spirit. Some of the men went to TELEFOLMIN and bought some tambu shell. They returned to the lake. Here they fastened the tambu to the end of a bow and pushed it into the water, saying, 'You take this tambu and replace it with your own tambu and we will know that you are not angry with us' At the same time they called the name of the dead women several times. They waited for some time, then they withdrew the bow and discovered that their tambu was still attached. They all returned to their village as night was approaching. When the time came to sleep the men went into their house and the women to another as is the custom. One of the men did not want to sleep with the men, so he took off his penis gourd and put on a grass skirt and went and slept with the women. In the morning this man went to the house where the men slept and found them all dead. Their house was full of water. This man took all the women away and the evil spirits did not follow. Good fortune assisted this man and he had many children by the women, and eventually the ABLEMKETIMIN Tribe was large again. The people then went to live near a large river some distance from the lake, which they now called SOKOLEANG or SOKOLMIK. When the ABLEMKETIMINS moved away the KAMFEGOLMINS returned to their own ground. They were very frightened of the lake. They realised that the spirit in the lake would be very angry if they annoyed it in any way, so they never made any noise near the lake, nor did they disturb the water of the lake, or ever mention the name of the women named BONGBUNGINIP. They knew that if they did any of these things the spirit would come and kill them as they slept. X

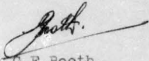
CONCLUSION.

It is respectfully suggested that this report should be read in conjunction with the report of the recent patrol from KIUNGA to TELEPOLMIN by Messrs Bottrill and Pople. These two reports together may clarify or confirm some obscure points that would not be clear if the reports were read separately.

The proposed establishment of a Patrol Post in the STAR Mountains area will possibly mean that the FEGOLMIN, WOKEIMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN Tribes will be administered from that Post. These groups, whilst very close to TELEPOLMIN, are south of the imaginary line which is at present assumed to be the PAPUAN Border. As far as is known the Border has not been accurately fixed, and it is possible that the present assumed Border is incorrect.

The nearness of the three areas to TELEPOLMIN, and the fact that TELEPOLMIN patrols have previously been through these areas, made this patrol necessary. With the completion of this patrol all contacted groups within a three day radius of the Station have now been visited within the last nine months. Further consolidation can now be commenced. The patrol will greatly assist future administration in the TIFALMIN and URAPMIN areas. These groups are closely connected with the people south of the HINDENBURG Range, and it has been quite common for wrongdoers to flee to those areas to avoid their just punishment. The good contact made by this patrol should deter such action in the future.

The pleasing reception given the patrol, and the harmonious relations established with all the people, assures that following patrols will receive a good welcome.


G.F. Booth,
PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX 'A'.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY

TELEFOLMIN Report No.2/57.58

No. 6737 Constable LANGA

Another sterling job. Conscientiously carried out job of Constable in Charge.

No. 6481 Constable DEWARI

Hard to fathom, inclined to lose interest, but when on the job has few equals. Was sick for part of the patrol.

No. 6900 Constable WAPE

Able to be trusted to carry out a job in a workmanlike manner.

No. 7403 Constable KUSINO

His enthusiasm and capacity for work is unequalled, still improving.

No. 7404 Constable OVISIM

Works quite solidly if never spectacular.

No. 7494 Constable MATUM

Energetic type, always in the forefront, improving all the time.

No. 7623 Constable DARUAM

Unaccustomed to difficult terrain, too exhausted at the end of days walk to show his best, will improve.

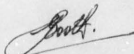
No. 9053 Constable ARE

Solid patrol policeman.

No. 9433 Constable MANDEKAI

Very unobtrusive type but works hard.

All members conducted themselves in a fit and proper manner throughout the patrol.



G.F. Booth,
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

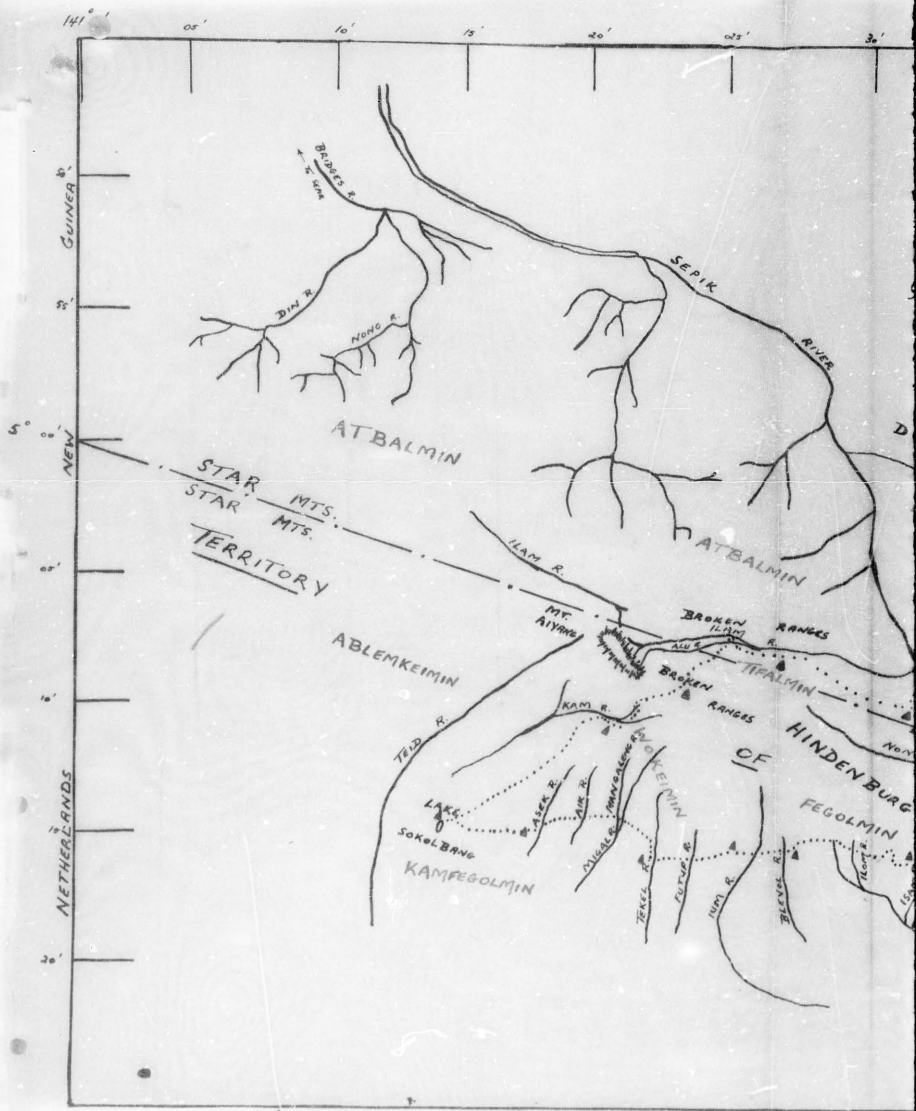
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Patrol Report No. 2/57-58.

Year 1957-58.

Govt. Print.-3851/7.21.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES (Number of Inhabitants)		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in L-oid Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission				Males	Females	10-16	16-43		10-16	16-45	Child		Adults																							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																												
MISINMIN	28.8.57	3	2					1						6	3	4	8	5	5	1	1	1					5	27	4	16	16	3.2	18	11	31	21	84																										
TIMKAMIN	27.8.57	2	2			1		2	1			1	2	2	3	5	1										4	16	1	4	5	2.5	5	5	18	5	33																										
ATEMKIAKMIN	28.8.57	4	4					2	1	1		7	4	3	2	2										5	19	1	12	1	1.1	12	11	21	13	57																											
CRAPMIN	26.8.57	2	7			1				1		5	7	5	3	1						1				25	62	23	64	2	5.8	2.1	74	38	89	309																											
TIFALMIN	22.8.57	2	1					1						13	10	8	4										Other accurate details not available				48	23	63	45	179																												
TIFALMIN	5.6.56																																		65	48	68	71	252																								
																																																											222	166	290	233	914



002' 20' 30' 40' 50'

TO ACCOMPANY
TELEFOLMIN REPORT

No. 2/57-58

PATROL ROUTE

.....

CAMPS

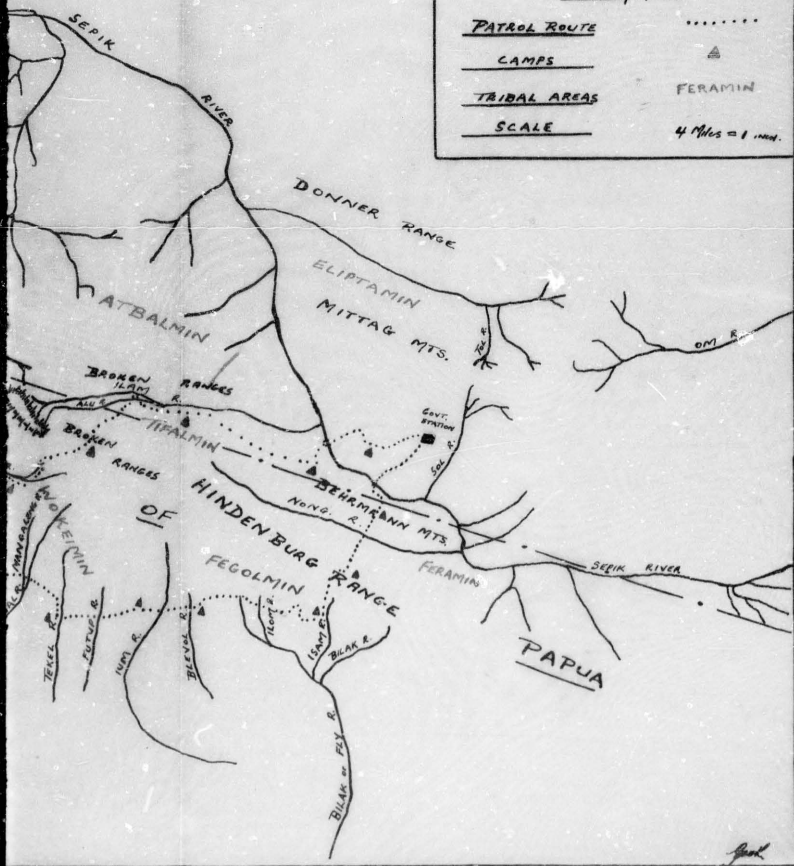
▲

TRIBAL AREAS

FERAMIN

SCALE

4 Miles = 1 inch.



Handwritten signature

HEADQUARTERS.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. No. 3 of 1957/58 - TELEFOIMIN

Patrol Conducted by R. T. NEVILLE Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled OXAPMIN.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE (Mr. R. AISETT)

Natives 50

Duration—From 17 10 57 to 7 11 57

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/19/56 (part)

Medical NIL /19.....

Map Reference Map attached.

Objects of Patrol 1. Routine visit 2. Examination for possible station and airstrip sites.
3. Initial contact of part 4. Check population potential 5. Extension Govt. influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30/12/57

R. T. Neville
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

30-11-104

6th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWARK.

Patrol Report No. 3. 1957/58.
Telefomin.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks and the contents thereof are very well covered in your memoranda to the Assistant District Officer, Telefomin and myself.

The contents of the second paragraph of page 2 are concurred in and it is requested that you take firm action to ensure that the Assistant District Officer, Telefomin, conforms to the views expressed therein.

The report has been subject to a Press Statement copy of which is attached for your information please.

Thank you for the photographs. It may be possible to include them in our next Annual Report.

The Geographical descriptions are particularly fine and I would like you to convey my personal thanks to the officer who performed their Patrol in such a thorough manner.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy) C.
Acting Director.



30/11/57 ✓

FPK/HOM.

WEW.P/R.TEL.3/57-58,
1289.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
NEWGUINEA.

30th December, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOLMIN.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOLMIN No.3. of 1957-58.

I am very glad that Mr. Neville and yourself were able to complete this patrol not only because it completes our first overall coverage of the Telefolmin Sub-district in the one year but also because it gave you an opportunity of personally inspecting the next area to be opened up in your Sub-District. In addition it has seemed to answer some queries arising from Mr. Bottrill's patrol out of Kiunga to confirm our suppositions covering the area south of the Hindenberg Range and to further consolidate our influence.

Whilst the continuation of the patrol to Tari would have gained further valuable knowledge, it must be remembered that your first task is in your own Sub-district. In this regard, too, whilst it is obvious that a Patrol Post will eventually be put into the OKSAPMIN area, the urgent need for consolidation in the remainder of the District will preclude any staff being posted for such new work for some considerable time. It would be most unwise to make any promises to the OKSAPMIN people until an officer for that Post is actually at Telefolmin.

The co-operation received from the people contacted, including those seen for the first time, is indicative of the very satisfactory manner in which this patrol was carried out and is certainly a welcome contrast to the attitude shown by the people to the West and North of Telefolmin station.

The Report is detailed and informative and gives an excellent picture of the area, especially in regard to the possibilities of opening a new station in the OKSAPMIN area. The TARANGMIN site has much in its favour and would certainly be the place from which our initial activities could extend.

However, the section covering Health is missing - would you please forward as soon as possible.

(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

- c.c. Mr. Neville.
- c.c. The Director,
D.N.A., Port Moresby.

This patrol was arranged in an endeavour to complete the general overall picture of the Telefolmin Sub-district whilst there was still three officers at Telefolmin and to give Mr. Aisbett, who would be relieving Mr. Neville, an idea of the country to the East of the station. I had hoped that the patrol might be able to visit TARI and so fill in the gaps in our knowledge of the people between Telefolmin and the latter station but time and the absence of a safe bridge over the Strickland prevented this.

Nevertheless, I think that the patrol was very successfully achieved in its first objects and Mr. Neville and Mr. Aisbett are to be congratulated both upon the conduct of the Patrol and the informative Report covering its activities.

It is obvious that our next expansion in Telefolmin will be to the East where the larger populations are. Concurrent with the establishment of a station would be the construction of a swing bridge of steel wire cable over the Strickland ~~is~~ thus completing control between Telefolmin and Tari. The exact area on the Tari side (if any) which the OKSAPMIN station would control is a matter for later investigation. However, any such expansion must take second place to consolidation of the areas already under our control and could not take place until a further four patrol officers are sent to this District. (My WEM.1-3/1288 on staff refers).

The Report again brings up the problem of who is to administer those areas which are more easily controlled from Telefolmin - and later Oksapmin - but which are in Papua. I am in favour of the practical solution of administering according to geographical position and ease of coverage but this may bring legal problems in its train. It is relatively simple to give our officers at Telefolmin Court powers for both Territories but the difficulty will be in naming a place to which Papuan prisoners can be committed. I believe a somewhat similar problem occurred at Menyamyama and the solution used there may be applicable to Telefolmin. I would appreciate your further advice in this matter.

Camping Allowance claims are attached.

Could we please have 8 copies of the rap.

Handwritten signature
(F.P. Raad)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

R.T.N.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

11th November, 1957.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R.T. NEVILLE. a/Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: O-OPTAMIN, part INKIAKMIN, KASANMIN, WINCREMIN, BIKEN, KUSKUSMIN, BAK River, area South of Strickland Gorge, OXAPMIN.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Mr. R. AISEETT. P.O..

No. 6554 Sen, Const.	WALAMAIWAI.
No. 6737 " "	LANGA.
No. 7403. "	KUSINO
No. 7404 "	OVISIM
No. 6900 "	WAPE
No. 9433 "	MANDEKAI
No. 8979 "	MAI
No. 9185 "	IARIF
No. 8991 "	WASIMNOK
No. 7946 "	MANEIN.
Interpreter.	SUNI.
N.M.O.	SUMENGMIM.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 17/10/57 to 7/11/57.
Number of days: 22.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Routine administrative visit to the OXAPMIN area which is some 50 miles East of Telefolmin in a direct line.
2. Examination of their country for possible airstrip and station sites.
3. Check on population potential.
4. Initial contact of peoples to the South of Papuan border, who nevertheless lie within relatively close proximity to Telefolmin.
5. Extension and consolidation of Government influence and information

LAST D.N.A. PATROL: November, 1956 - OXAPMIN.
Remainder - Initial.

Map REFERENCE: Map attached - based on TEL. Sub-District Map with amendments and additions from observations taken on this patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RTN.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

11th November, 1957.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

INTRODUCTION:

The OXAPMIN area was the last portion of the Sub-District which had not been patrolled during the preceding twelve months. It is a thickly populated section, in which the people are most friendly and desirous of seeing the Government in their area. This patrol moved out in order to complete the over all coverage of the Sub-District. It also served to familiarize Mr. R. Aisbett, Patrol Officer, with the location and type of people with whom he will be dealing. Mr. Aisbett is a new arrival to the Sub-District.

The OXAPMIN tribe occupies approximately 400 sq. miles of land, situated some 50 miles East of Telefolmin. Commencing at the head waters of the Sepik River the area extends East to the Strickland River, being bounded to the South by the BIMEN mountains and to the North by the OM River i.e. part of the headwaters of the Strickland River.

Relatively speaking, the land owned by the OXAPMIN people is quite open and fertile. This no doubt, is as a result of the breaking down and weathering of the limestone mountains and hills which divide and bound the area. Consequently, as a result of their being able to grow good crops, a high concentration of population has been achieved.

European contact with the OXAPMIN has been intermittent, whilst there has been no contact whatsoever with the people to the South of the Papuan border. The first contact with the OXAPMIN people was made by Messrs. Taylor and Black during their Hagen-Sepik patrol in 1938-39 on their inward journey to Telefolmin. This was followed up by Messrs. West in 1951, and Nolan in 1952. Mr. E.D. Wren made the last patrol to the OXAPMIN in November, 1952. Except for the original patrol which experienced a little difficulty with the SEMRATI people, all relations between the OXAPMINs and the Government have been very good. Numbers of them have come in to the station to work and have received payment in the much coveted steel which, till recently, has been short in the area. These good relations prevailed during this patrol and it is quite apparent that the people earnestly desire that the Government come and settle in their area. Although the patrol was very careful not to make any promises which owing to lack of staff etc., may not be fulfilled; it was hard to resist the numerous earnest entreaties made to us by the influential members of the community.

To the South of the Papuan border, very little was known of the area. Several days were spent prior to the patrol's departure gathering information from knowledgeable persons. As we are in possession of extensive information covering the Northern route to the OXAPMIN, it was decided to try a new and unknown track which took us over the back of the Hindenburg Range and thence

411 East till striking the Strickland River. In doing so, we discovered the presence of several groups who had hitherto been unknown, and confirmed the existence of two groups (BIMEN and KUSKUSMIN) who were known but not visited previously. These new groups again proved to be a typical Highland native in contrast to the rugged Telefolmin mountain type. Their confidence was quickly gained which resulted in firm friendship.

It can be seen that within a period of 50 years, there have been four patrols in and around the fringes of the OXAPMIN people, and for the most part contact with those extending towards the South, has been limited or non est. This patrol proceeded South beyond the point of previous penetration and initially contacted the people South of the Papuan border who extend Westwards towards Telefolmin station. There is no doubt that these people South of the Hindenburg Range lie in the Western District of Papua, however they are more readily accessible from this station and would regard themselves as coming under our sphere of influence. It can now be said that Government knowledge extends over the entire area between Telefolmin and the Strickland River.

It is requested that frequent reference be made to the accompanying map. The Sub-District map has been enlarged and extended from observations taken on this patrol and should help clear up any obscure points when reading the report.

The diary has been fully recorded so that future patrols will know the exact type of country and what to expect when following this route and dealing with these people. Consequently the diary may be a little boring for the outsider to read, but I would ask you to bear with me on this score.

DIARY.

Thursday, 17th October, 1957.

Left the station at 0900 and moved slowly over an undulating track till arriving at the central Rest House at KIALIKMIN., 1335. Patrol camped. Local people waiting for us with sufficient food for the patrol's needs. Follow up talks (Ref Patrol Rep. No.1 of 1957/58) held with Village Headmen and others.

Carriers lined and warned to fully obey instructions once the patrol moved out of the immediate area.

Time on track: 4hrs. 35 mins. Actual Walking time. 3½ hrs.

Friday 18th October, 1957.

Departed KIALIKMIN at 0653. Passed through SIMINTAIVIP village and then down to the Sepik flats - ground around here would appear to be good coffee

land. Arrived at the Sepik at 0710. Crossed a new bridge which the people had constructed for us, knowing that we were taking this route. Commenced crossing at 0712 - completed 0745. Continued climbing steadily over a well cleared track towards the Hindenburg Range. Rested at 0845 (5250' asl.) - off again at 0907 following up the DITAP creek. Rested at 1007 before crossing the DITAP for the last time (6150' asl.). Resumed at 1025 and passed through Mr. Jones's old camp site at 1040 - made enquiries re water further up the range. Decided to proceed but forced to make camp at 1130 (6750' asl.) for rain had commenced to fall heavily. Local FERAMIN people carried food to the camp - purchased - light guard posted.

Time on Track: 5 hrs 23 mins. Actual walking: 3 hrs.

Saturday 19th October, 1957.

0630 - two station labourers returned to Telefolmin. Broke camp 0655. Commenced climbing over reasonable grade. Rested 0755 (7750' asl.). Moved off at 0810 and passed another of Jones's old camp sites at 0820. Continued till 0900 when arrived at top of first range (8800' asl.). Off again at 0925 over a nasty track - came to the beginning of sheer descent at 1015 (8850' asl.). Began descent 1055, going very slow - one slip by any member of the party would have meant certain death to himself and possibly several in front. Rested at 1235 (6500' asl.) at the mouth of the road leading to the East. Had to wait at the mouth of the road leading to the East, till 1335 for the remainder of the party to complete descent. Off again over a reasonable track - arrived OPITIGIN village at 1400 (5600' asl.). Village belongs to the FERAMIN people and has been moved back towards the Hindenburg Range because of previous fighting with the SMITAMINS. Fighting has now finished. People very friendly - many women and children into the camp - food purchased - guard posted.

Time on Track: 8 hrs. Actual Walking time: 5 hrs.30 mins.

Sunday 20th October, 1957.

Six local men offered to help the patrol - was able to send off some original carriers who had slightly injured themselves. Broke camp 0705 - passed through large new gardens all along the route. Population appears to be quite heavy. Track good.

Arrived LINGATAT village (belongs to the INKIAMINS) at 0755 - met by many locals including women and children all anxious to bring us food. From here on none of these natives previously contacted. Left village at 0822 - along a well defined track which had been cleared for us. Arrived KORONGTAN village at 0840. People waiting here friendly. Departed 0855 still over excellent road - arriving KOGOMBUNG village at 0925. Departed 0940 and down to cross the TEM creek at 0955 - then up a steep incline before going back down to the TEM creek to follow it along for 15 minutes. Up over a ridge then down to the DOM river crossing 1030 (4200' asl.) Rested till 1055 - up and out of river, top reached 1155 (5000' asl.) Rested till 1220 - on again till 1255 where local guides showed us an old village site and suggested camping here - no suitable sites further on. Two local men who had helped today paid off - rice issued - guard posted.

This section of the country uninhabited and track very rough and overgrown

Sunday 20th October, 1957 (Cont.)

Time on Track: 5 hrs 50 mins. Actual Walking Time: 4 hrs 5mins

Monday 21st October, 1957.

Broke camp 6.50am. Moved along well graded road but very overgrown. Crossed the ARIMEN creek at 0803 and then followed the side of a range till 0830 (4700' asl.). Down to the APTING river arriving 0900 (3700' asl.). Climbed over a ridge (top 4000' asl.) and descended again to the DABAM creek (3700' asl.). Followed this creek up to the top of a low saddle arriving 1110 (4700' asl.) - rested till 1125. Down again to the ASELI river at 1150. Passing through large gardens for the last 20 minutes.

Waited for the carrier line to bunch up. Moved on to the site where the ONKARTWINS had built four shelters for the use of the patrol. Arrived 1205. Again this is the first contact with these people - very friendly. Large crowd arrived 1500 - brought in two pigs and abundance of food - salt main trade. Many women and children into the camp. Presents given to Headmen.

Estimate that there would be between 500 - 800 in this group. Native food issued - guard posted.

Time on Track: 5 hrs 15. Actual Walking Time: 4 hrs 45.

Tuesday 22nd October, 1957.

Departed ASELI Village 0710 - a few locals helping with the loads and guiding. Over a well defined track till arriving at ARINOTIATVIP village at 0740. Left 0755 passed more houses at 0803 - then over an undulating track till crossing the TRIBANG creek at 0845. Further series of climbs and descents - crossed the FOLEA creek at 0905. Arrived at the junction of two roads at 0910 - much discussion re track to use - took lower one - overgrown and had to cut. Arrived at the road to the KASANMIN tribe (who live lower down the valley) at 0955. Rested in an old garden at 1025 - had tea and left at 1055 moving through old KASANMIN gardens all the way. Climbing and descending into numerous small streams. Crossed the KUTEK creek at 1205 and the MATEK creek at 1215 (4775' asl.) - up through another old garden to the top of a ridge (5075' asl.) and down again till resting at 1255. Left 1330 and crossed the WARE river at 1332 - on till crossing the UTUM creek at 1425 (5000' asl.) and the MARAK river at 1440 (5150' asl.). Very picturesque as the river flows out of a gorge coming down off the main range.

Resumed at 1445 - arrived at a new KASANMIN - BIMEN garden at 1530 (4950' asl.) - camp site found - camped - except for this garden, this vast expanse not inhabited.

Time on Track: 8hrs 20. Actual Walking Time: 6hrs 55 mins.

Wednesday 23rd October, 1957.

Broke camp 0700. Crossed the WING river at 0702 - climbed steadily till 0815 (5750' asl.). Descended to a BIMEN settlement at 0840. One woman and

two children seen - very frightened - given some salt. Left at 0850 and continued for 10 minutes but uncertain of road - sent two members of party who are friendly with these people to look for guides - they returned with two young men who agreed to guide the party. Moved off again at 0910 over an undulating road. Crossed the SEGALTAMAN creek at 0950 (5100' asl.) and rested at the bank of the SAPSEPSIRANO creek at 1020.

Had tea and off again at 1055. Reached the crest of a range at 1115 (5250' asl.) then down steeply to the ATEM river arriving at 1235 (4500' asl.). Climbed steeply for a short period and then the track levelled out slightly - continued thus till resting at 1315 (6000' asl.) - rested for 20 minutes. Moved off over a bad road. Stopped overlooking the BIMEN Valley at 1400. Several good vantage points looking towards the South - but view obstructed by clouds. Highest point reached on this range (6300' asl.). Rested at 1450 after party had been descending for some time (5200' asl.). Moved off at 1515 and arrived at BANTEWIP (JIMEN) village at 1530. (4600' asl.).

> No people here had all run away. Later made good contact with a few BIMENS. At present population very scattered because of sickness. A little food bought from late arrivals to the camp. Guard posted.

Time on Track: 8 hrs 30 mins. Actual Walking Time: 5hrs 50.

Thursday 24th October, 1957.

Decided to make better contact with these people - main body of patrol in camp - remainder departed 0720 on a survey of the BIMEN valley - much discussion re tracks etc. - having language difficulties. Passed through a large number of gardens and settlements, met another 30 men along the road - all quite friendly but a little nervous - discussions. Ascertained that these people have a bridge across the Strickland at the South of this valley. Southern end of the Gorge plainly visible.

Later descended very steeply to the DEP river in an effort to find a road leading to the BAK river area running parallel to the Strickland itself. Arrived at the river at 1020 (2750' asl.). No such road found - left the river at 1100 and returned to BANTEWIP village via a different route noting the population etc.

Remainder of the day spent resting and collecting information by contacting the curious ones who came into the camp. A little food purchased and a large pig brought in for sale. Eventually good contact made with these people - guard posted.

Friday 25th October, 1957.

Guides arrived at the camp early enabling us to get away at 0655. Climbed till arriving at IRUNAVIP village at 0750 (4900' asl.). Further discussions re roads etc. These people had fought with the KUSKUSMINS some twelve months ago and very reluctant to take us on the road to KUKUSMUN. Decided to follow their advice and moved off on the top road at 0810.

Down and crossed the DEP river at 0825 (higher up than yesterday) - followed the river up for 15 minutes then climbed up over a bad track which ran

-/-

Friday 25th October, 1957 (Cont.)

along the side of the main divide between the DEP and BAK rivers. Rested at 1000. Moved off over a bad road - when nearing the top of the range the climb is sheer. Arrived at the summit at 1200 noon (7300' asl.) - a clear view to the South. Carrier line moving very slowly. Commenced descent at 1240 down a gradual grade till coming to KIONAVIP village (belongs to BIMEN) at 1320 (6300' asl.). Very heavy population in this valley which had not been previously sighted. The KUSKUSHINS inhabit the Eastern extremity of this valley. People very friendly though women and children ran away at first. Contacted some of the latter in their houses. Spent one hour talking to the older men of the community. All promised to bring us food to a camp site down at the river. Unable to camp on top of the ridges for weather very dry and drinking water short. Moved down to the TEKIN River (No. 3) to a very delightful camp site. Met many young women and men on the road down.

Descent to the river steep and somewhat slow - the writer had twisted his knee and movement rather painful. About 60 men, women and children into the camp with food for sale. Interesting talks held with people who were anxious to please.

Radio contact with Telefolmin.

Time on Track: 7hrs 40mins. Actual Walking Time: 5hrs 35.

Saturday 26th October, 1957.

With a BIMEN man as guide, broke camp at 0655 and crossed the TEKIN No. 3 - climbed steady grade to UBA village arriving 0815 (6200' asl.) again appears to be heavy population. Continued on through their gardens - stopped to talk with the locals at 0835. Moved off at 0905 - climbed over a double hill - quite steep. Arrived at the top of the hill at 1008 (7925' asl.). Departed 1045 over a bad track. Crossed the BAK river at 1135 (6400' asl.) then swung away to the North. This track very muddy and heavy going - decided best to follow the river down. Struck the BAK again at 12 noon - rested at 1210. Left again at 1245 and moved down the river till 1345 when the beginning of the BAK River population was encountered. Left the river and moved up the North bank for 15 minutes. Arrived UMITA village 1400 (5850' asl.)

Commenced to rain - very cold - sheltered in and around two houses offered by the owners. Rain stopped 1445 - made camp on the side of a ridge. Police and carriers crossed the BAK to gather timber when sudden fresh came down the river. Shouted warning and managed to get them back across the river before it became unmanageable. Rain again at 1600 which prevented us from obtaining a plentiful supply of native food.

Heavy population at this juncture - all very friendly - natives offered us the use of some of their houses since heavy rain precluded us from building shelters. This area known as KWEPTANMIN - on the other side of the river are the MEN'AKHINS. Talks with headmen who gathered in our tent re roads, population etc.

Radio contact with Telefolmin.

Time on Track: 6 hrs 55 mins. Actual Walking Time: 5hrs 23.

Sunday 27th October, 1957.

BIMEN guide paid and sent home - two BAK River natives to guide - late start due rain - broke camp 0720. Travelled over a climbing muddy track - look out kept for possible strip sites - none seen. Reached the top of a small hill dividing the BAK and the TEKIN No. 1 rivers at 0837 (6800' asl.). There is an alternate route a little to the East through a low saddle which is a lesser climb, but a little out of our way approaching from the KWEPTANMIN direction. Moved off at 0910 over a good road which has had much use. An excellent view of part of the TEKIN valley at 0930. Then through a gap into the open TEKIN valley - good road. Stood viewing the valley at 1045 and taking pictures. Very heavy population right the whole length of this valley. Walked down to a good camp site near the slow flowing TEKIN. Local people coming to the side of the track and calling friendly greetings whilst the patrol passed through their extensive gardens. Arrived camp at 12 noon.

Approximately 250 - 300 people into the camp with food for sale. Eventually had to stop buying. Patrol met by the main headman of the OXAPMIN (SINONOK) who made our dealings very pleasant. A very high percentage of women into the camp particularly unmarried young women which is unusual for a new area. Guard posted.

Time on tract: 4 hrs 40. Actual Walking Time: 3 hrs 37.

Monday 28th October, 1957.

Day spent in camp resting - able to get clothes washed etc. About 500 - 600 locals into the camp - lengthy discussions held - very nice people who welcomed the patrol enthusiastically.

A large quantity of food brought in including a pig which was shot at the request of the locals - very impressed with display. Much information gained re whereabouts of population, its density and possible strip sites etc. Afternoon a party off to investigate a strip site but found to be too small. This valley though open is very undulating and broken. Guard posted.

Tuesday 29th October, 1957.

Cargo rearranged - departed 0715 accompanied by headman SINONOK. Along a wet but straight road following the TEKIN down stream. Patrol accompanied by some 60 males. Searched for strip sites - found two possible Pacer strips. Locals asked to clear - very willing and proceeded to do so forthwith. The second site seen towards the Eastern end of the valley looks very promising for a light aircraft strip site especially if a small ridge were cut out which would add another 200 - 250 yards. Stopped to talk with the people at 0855 and look at the lie of the land. Had been moving through heavy population and large gardens. Departed 1035 following the TEKIN. Passed one of Mr. E.D. Wren's strip sites at 1105 (5900' asl.) waited and held further discussions - good view of TEKIN valley obtained - took pictures. Left at 1135 and passed over undulating country covered with gardens.

Tuesday 29th October, 1957 (Cont.)

The people asked us to camp at 1215 - this was done as weather most unpromising and a likely strip of land seen to the South. Also heavy population seen on the Southern side of the TEKIN.

A party off to investigate possible strip site. Some 300 people into the camp with food. Headman SINONOK making the passage of the patrol very smooth. He has very good control over these people and is highly respected - is very pro Government.

Radio contact maintained with Telefolmin and the District Officer spoke with the patrol at 5 p.m. - Guard posted.

Time on Track: 5 hrs. Actual Walking Time: 2 hrs 50 mins.

Wednesday 30th October, 1957.

Broke camp at 0650 - walking over undulating track leading through gardens - heavily populated. Dozens of people waiting along the road to greet us. Waited for the line to bunch up at 0855 at TAGAVIP village (5700' asl.) Here about 30 males watching us go by - somewhat sullen - it was these people who attempted to hinder the last patrol - though nothing very serious. No difficulty experienced with them on this occasion though endeavours to make friends with them were received rather apathetically.

Moved off at 1010 up and over a low ridge - walking quite reasonable. Halted at 1115 - population a little more scattered here. At this point there is another possible light aircraft strip site, though only 400 yards, it had a 1 in 20 slope. Population heavier on the Southern side of the TEKIN. Moved down and crossed the TEKIN. Here again the people asked us to make camp and told us that they would bring in food. This suggestion fitted in quite well as we also wished to investigate another strip site.

Had talk with the assembled men - about 120 in all. Here had been some talk previously that these people were going to kill SINONOK, the headman of the group at the Western end of the valley. Spoke to them earnestly advising against such action - story soon denied by all and sundry. After further talks about 100 men went off to help the patrol make camp. Eight of the older men took myself and party to investigate airstrip sites. Whilst walking many women and children found hiding in the bush - friendly relations established.

At first glance this site, on the Southern side of the TEKIN just before the river disappears under a range, looks very promising, but because of small opening for the river to flow through, it is subject to flooding and ground is very swampy. Investigated possibilities of blasting opening but consider chances very remote - would possibly only succeed in damming the valley.

Returned to camp site at 1500 - camp a good one after much help had been received from the local natives. About 200 into the camp including many women who had hitherto been in hiding. Food purchased including a pig - talks held.

Wednesday 30th October, 1957. (Cont.)

Time on Track: 4 hrs 40 mins. Actual Walking Time: 2hrs50

Thursday 31st October, 1957.

Talked with relations of a small boy who is desirous of returning to Telefolmin to go to school. Relations willing for him proceed with patrol. Broke camp at 0655 and climbed over the low limestone range under which the TEKIN flows. Range has three false tops. Finished climbing at 0745 (6000' asl.) Descended to TARANGMIN village at 0810. This small valley is a beautiful site - rolling grass planes broken by large pine stands and the TEKIN flowing from underneath the range to the West. Talked with the assembled natives and moved off at 0815 followed by some 80 friendly natives. Moved down and examined a very likely strip site. Should be able to get 800 - 900 yards which has a considerable slope - with work by the willing OXAPMINS it may develop into a D.C.3 strip.

Moved off and rested at 1000. Left at 1130 and climbed steeply. Here again at the Eastern end of the TARANMIN valley the TEKIN river disappears under a mountain range before finding its way into the Strickland. Reached the top of the range at 1245 (6800' asl.). Excellent view obtained of the GOGUTIANNIN valley and the country to the East of the Strickland towards KOROBA and TARI - pictures taken. Moved off at 1315 down a very steep descent for a half an hour - track then levelled out and patrol passed through population whilst making to the East towards the Strickland river. Rested at 1440. Left again at 1455 and continued looking for a camp site. Made camp at 1510 (5200' asl.)

Word was received that the natives of KILBAPMIN in the next valley were constructing a bridge across the Strickland - will investigate.

About 20 natives into the camp though food short in this area. Held discussions and noticed yet another language change. A WABAG police constable was able to recognise a number of words and phrases indicating that these people may have originated from the Eastern side of the Strickland towards WABAG. This is quite possible for it is only in recent years that the Strickland has been impossible for them to bridge. The writer was also able to recognise a number of TARI words and customs. When pointed out to the gathering, they were delighted and friendship was immediately sealed - Rice issued.

Time on Track: 8 hrs 15. Actual Walking Time: 5 hrs 5.

Friday 1st November, 1957.

Broke camp 0655. Headman SINONOK and two GOGUTIANNINS guiding the patrol. Crossed the GAU river at 0720 then climbed a small range to the South arriving at the top at 0755 (5700' asl.) Moved off at 0805 skirting along the side of the range in a South Westerly direction - climbing steadily. The top of the next range reached at 0850 (6325' asl.) Strickland Gorge visible. Descended at 0910 down a very perilous drop. Track levelled out at 1000 then passed through garden areas till resting at 1045 (4275' asl.)

Friday 1st November, 1957. (Cont.)

Left at 1115 over undulating country and extensive gardens. Met two small boys our guides had to give chase to bring them to the patrol and quell their fears - given salt - they then acted as guides. Also met a young woman in a garden - she also was persuaded to come up to the patrol - met many others on the road - they were a little suspicious but later quite friendly. Over broken country till arriving at a suitable camp site at 1420 (3650' asl.). Site overlooks the Strickland Gorge. Some men down building a bridge?

A small party down to have a look at the bridge - met several men on the road - decent sheer - bridge site a very unsafe one at 1200' asl. Approx. 40 feet above the rushing torrent - natives from the far side had been helping. Had only one small lawyer vine about the thickness of string stretched across an expanse of some 40 - 50 yards. Much ceremony attached to the bridge building.

Twenty men into the camp with a little food - Had thought that it may be possible to cross the Strickland and go through to Tari. However, the bridge would take from 7 - 10 days to build and the food position rather low. Decided to return to the station via the BAK river and thus complete the circle.

Radio contact maintained with Telefolmin - guard posted - rice and native food issued.

Time on Track: 7 hrs 20. Actual Walking Time: 5 hrs 40.

Saturday 2nd November, 1957.

Broke camp 0655 - climbed steadily - last part of ascent steep. Reached top of divide between Strickland and BAK rivers at 0820 (5500' asl.) Moved off at 0840 descending over a good grade - rested at 0950 (4125' asl.) and departed 1025 moving West parallel to the BAK river. Quite a number of gardens and houses in this area - crossed the MAMBU river at 1027 then over undulating track till arriving at DINDANMIN village at 1130 (4250'). Off again at 1145 over rough bush track. Crossed the DAP creek at 1230 - good camp site - made camp at 1230.

Several natives who had accompanied the patrol sent off to tell people to bring in food. Later a few arrived in with food.

Endeavoured to contact TARI but unsuccessful. Radio contact with Telefolmin maintained. Rice issued - guard posted.

Time on Track: 5 hrs 35. Actual Walking Time: 4 hrs. 10.

Sunday 3rd November, 1957.

Departed camp 0650. Walking over undulating track - arrived ASINGDAK village 0715 - population starting to increase from here on - passed through WINITE village at 0745, HIWA village 0815 and PIARAVIP at 0830. This latter a big village in three sections. A number of people waiting to greet the patrol. Talked with them at 0900 and on again at 0910 climbing steadily. Rested at 1010 (6300' asl.) and continued at

1040 - track good. Again walked over the saddle between the BAK and TEKIN no.1 rivers, a little to the East of our previous route. Reached the TEKIN valley at 1145. Moved along the valley to the West. Once again noted high concentration of population. Arrived MIANARTE village at 1220. Talked with the headman and others till 1300. Set off again at 1300 and walked till 1310 when a suitable camp site was found (6500' asl.) Food a little short here and some difficulty experienced - native food supplemented with rice.

Talks held with those who had gathered. The headman SINONOK left the patrol at this point to return to his village.

Time on Track: 6 hrs.15. Actual Walking Time: 4 hrs.55.

Monday 4th November, 1957.

Broke camp at 0645 crossed the TEKIN No.1 0650 climbed over a bad road which was covered with pit pit arrived at a large new garden at 0745 (6800' asl.) reached the crest of the hill at 0800 (7000' asl.) - good walking along the top of the range - would be possible to put in a strip on the top or at least have it cleared as an emergency site - approx 900 yds in length. Rested for 10 minutes at 0850 (7125') Passed the junction of the TARAPPAVIP road at 0905. Down to the TEKIN crossing at 0910. Followed the river up arriving at Mr. West's old camp at 0945 and rested at 0950. Continued at 1025 (7300' asl.) and climbed over gradual grade till nearing the top of the divide which was reached at 1130 (8375' asl.) On again 1135 skirting the side of the range over a badly overgrown track. Rested at 1245 (8100' asl.) - moved off at 1245 over reasonable road till arriving at Mr. West's old camp at 1335 (KANDU 8235' asl.) Decided to continue leaving at 1400 found water at 1510 (8425' asl.) - made camp - very cold night spent by all with a shortage of suitable fire wood.

Time on Track: 8 hrs 25. Actual Walking Time: 6 hrs.35.

Tuesday 5th November, 1957.

Departed 0710. Walked over a reasonable track climbing steadily - commenced steep climb at 0735, reaching the top of the first ridge at 0820 (9700' asl.). Moved off at 0825 - descended over a bad road - then climbed towards the second summit till resting at 0940 (10300' asl.) On again at 1010 and arrived at the top of the range at 1025 (10500' asl. - excellent view towards Telefolmin.

Commenced the descent at 1030 - initially over a good track but later deteriorated because of slippery logs, vines etc. - could be cleaned up to make a good walking road. Crossed several small streams which are the headwaters of the Sepik River (9425' asl.) Arrived Mr. West's old camp site at 1145 (9625' asl.) and continued at 1150 down a very long hill which has a sheer drop on the Northern side of the track. Rested at 1310 (9100' asl.) and on again at 1335 still moving down this long ridge. Passed a native camp at 1510 (8200' asl.), would have made camp - however, had been raining for the past half hour. Rain appeared to be only a shower so kept going in order to keep warm - altitude a little too

high to make a comfortable camp after having been soaked with rain. Guide informs us of a better camp site a little further down the range.

Continued at 1515 - waited at 1640 for the line to collect and moved off at 1700 - arrived camp site 1707 (7000' asl.) - cold night - rice issued.

Time on Track: 10 hrs. Actual Walking Time: 8 hrs. 17.

Wednesday 6th November, 1957.

Broke camp at 0630 - immediately crossed the Sepik. Climbed out of the River reaching the top at 0655. Along a well graded track descending very gradually (at 0930 still at 6800' asl.) Arrived at the head of a valley leading down to the Sepik at 1015. Rested till 1045 then down to the Sepik which was reached at 1105. Followed the river till 1117 - crossed (6000' asl.) Climbed a short distance - vantage point above the Gorge reached at 12 noon (6250' asl.)

Departed 1205 moving along a series of climbs and descents till going down abruptly to the Sepik. Arrived YATEMUN village at 1310 and the Sepik itself 1315. Here number of possibilities for light aircraft strip sites near the banks of the Sepik. Reached KIALIKMIN Rest house at 1402. Some locals here to meet us with food - talks held - guard posted.

Time on track: 7 hrs. 32. Actual Walking Time: 6 hrs. 57.

Thursday 7th November, 1957.

Departed KIALIKMIN 0730 and walked over the same route as was taken on the outward journey.

The people of Telefolmin had done work on their section of the track. This enabled good walking the-the time interval was considerably shortened.

Arrived at the station at 1000.

- End of Diary.-

NATIVE SITUATION:

The welcome accorded the patrol throughout its entire journey was most heartening. The enthusiasm of the OXAPMIN people i.e. those in the TEKIN and BAK valleys, was particularly noticeable. These people have had previous contact with the Government and contrast with their Southern neighbours. The fears and doubts of the OXAPMINS have long since been overcome. No doubt the next patrol to the Southern section will also notice an improved attitude

towards the party as a result of the friends and contacts made on this occasion.

From the time that this patrol left the station, though moving through the previously uncontacted peoples to the South of the Hindenburg Range, we were received without hostility, and the natives co-operated fully with the patrol. In the O-OPTAMIN area, the natives had been contacted previously on two occasions from Telefolmin and were well aware of the aims and needs of the party. In matters of food and assistance with carrying, these folk helped substantially, and the party was met by people of both sexes throughout the belt of population between O-OPTAMIN and KASAMIN, where such population cuts out till reaching the BIMEN.

In the BIMEN (initially contacted), those met were at first suspicious of the patrol until we established friendship by moving around amongst them and contacting as many as possible. Relations improved as the patrol made its way North through the second section of the BIMEN-KUSKUSMIN and BAK, until arriving at the OXAPMIN proper (TEKIN No.1). Here were relatively large numbers of people waiting to welcome the patrol, all unarmed and entirely friendly. Asking was more than sufficient to ensure that the party had adequate food. The buying of pigs had to be limited and the prices asked were by no means excessive. Natives followed the patrol in numbers, stopping at a suitable distance from their homes, and handing us on to the next group. Groups of women stood at the side of the track whilst we either passed by or stopped to talk with them.

It was ascertained that the fighting between the SETAMANS (or SELTAMAMINS referred to in Mr. Botrill's report KIUNGA No.8 of 1956/57) and their neighbours has ceased. Peaceful mediation from this centre has contributed largely to the settlement. One of their enemies, the INKIAMINS, have removed their gardens and houses back towards Telefolmin station and now inhabit the Southern foothills of the Hindenburg Range. They informed the patrol that no incidents had taken place during the last seven months and that they had no intention of retaliating against the SELTAMAMINS and were quite content to leave matters as they stand. The SELTAMAMINS also appear to be content.

The BIMENS and KUSKUSMINS had clashed with one another during August of last year. These grievances had again been settled by a patrol from Telefolmin and now, though not the heat of friends, peaceful relations exist and will improve with the passage of time.

The tribal groups in the OXAPMIN embrace between three and four hundred people and the activities of these groups are determined by three or four influential headmen. During the time these people have been under our notice, these segments have lived in relative harmony. This harmony is occasionally disturbed by a death of a member which is attributed to sorcery. Small scale fighting is resorted to, in which very few are killed and the groups quickly settle down and resume amicable relations.

At present, and for some time past, all is well in the OXAPMIN. Even those on the Eastern

fringes who formerly were at loggerheads with the KENA River people, have re-established relations and were occupied at building a bridge across the Strickland so that trading etc. could be re-commenced.

The SUARMIN who originally inhabited part of the Eliptamin valley but were forced out to occupy the headwaters of the OM, now live at peace with the ELIPTAMINS. They and the people from the headwaters of the TEKIN No.2 join together in agricultural and hunting pursuits for several months of the year.

The patrol gave instructions wherever practicable, that inter-tribal fighting must not take place. Most of the area traversed is accessible to Telefolmin and on all occasions, help and mediation should be sought from the station. In the initially contacted areas, the patrol was satisfied to gain the friendship and trust of those concerned rather than hurriedly introduce them to law and order prescribed by an authority. At this stage they have no conception of what this entails and the teaching should be done slowly. Nevertheless, in these specific areas the groundwork for future patrol has been laid and better contact will be possible. Respect for our party was gained in that the patrol travelled slowly and peacefully through their areas, disturbed nothing and was mindful not to upset their normal activities to any great extent. Moreover, they knew that we had the strength to hamper them should we so desire because of our numbers and force of arms, but the very fact that this was not done, that we traded reasonably with them and made ourselves a clearing house for gossip which they so dearly love, enhanced our opportunities to gain their respect and friendship.

Suffice to say that the situation throughout is calm; the native attitude though excellent from the start, was sustained and, with careful handling should remain so.

The OXAPMIN Native:

He is very similar to the Highlander, in so far as his attitude and many of his customs follow closely those of the WAMBA and TARI native. On the other hand his dress, except for a few, resembles that of the Telefolmin native and those of the lower regions. It consists of a penis gourd supported by a small string which passes around the waist. His rear remains uncovered. As one moves East towards the Strickland, a change is noticed. Some prefer to discard the gourd and have grass looped over a string belt to cover the penis, whilst others prefer a 'bilum'. More and more cane belts are in evidence and this approached the style used in the Highlands.

The hair is worn in a bun at the top which is usually held in place by a type of woven 'bilum' and is more closely associated with the wig worn by the natives to the East. Herein again the demarkation is noticed, for the Telefolmin often wears his hair in massive cane plaits matted with clay. A few wigs were also seen roughly approximating those of the TARI native.

When away from his own house he invariably carries a black palm bow, some 4' 6" long, and a bundle of arrows tipped with black palm points 10" to 12" long which are usually barbed. Amongst his arrows there are usually two or three with multi heads similar to the spear head used by a coastal spear fisherman. These are also barbed. Today steel is somewhat plentiful in their area and the well dressed man would not be without his tomahawk. A large string bag similar to that used extensively throughout the highlands, tied around his neck and hanging across his back completes his wearing apparel.



Typical OXAPMIN young men. A cross section of people into camp in the TEKIN - children in foreground.

His woman, also short and sturdily built, is most noticeably similar to the Highland woman in all respects.

She wears a knee length skirt of dried, flattened and worked water grass. She differs to the Telefolmin woman who wears an absurdly short skirt both back and front. At OXAPMIN the skirt is much longer at the back - both thighs are uncovered. Over her closely cropped head she wears a ' bilum '. Very often her most useful companion is the digging stick, so very effective both as a gardening implement, and as a weapon either between sexes or among confreres.



Food buying in the OXAPMIN.

It would appear that the Strickland is an important boundary between two major native groups occupying the central mountain chain of New Guinea. Many other traces of Central Highland culture, such as the method of fencing and cultivating gardens, foreign to the Telefolmin, were noted amongst the OXAPMIN who occupy this transition zone.



Notice the fenced garden in background - foreign to the Telefolmins.

CENSUS AND SETTLEMENTS:

The total estimated population of the OXAPMIN area has been previously put down as from 8 - 10,000 people. This figure had been arrived at prior to the sighting of the BIMEN, KUSKUSMIN, KASAMIN, WINCREMIN and a part of the INKIACKMIN.

This figure can now be increased to a maximum of some 15,000 persons. Details are given below. In compiling these figures four factors have been taken into account: the number of houses seen by the patrol, the number of people, the extent of land cultivated and upon verbal reports.

In the fertile OXAPMIN valley, cultivation is intensive and population estimates can be much more readily arrived at. This is not the case in the newly contacted areas to the South of the Hindenburg range. Here shifting cultivation is carried out in its fullest sense and garden areas are scattered, and no doubt many in the off the track places were not sighted by the patrol.

Taking these facts into consideration, as well as remembering that many people would not have turned up to see this initial patrol, future patrols may find that these figures have to be altered accordingly.

Furthermore, people to the South of the OGQO river (in the WANGOP valley) were not seen, and any station put in at some further date in the OXAPMIN could also bring these people under control.

AREA.	MIN. POP.	MAX. POP.
INKIAKMIN	250	400
WINCREMIN	450	600
KASANMIN	200	250
BIMEN	1200	1800
KUSKUSMIN	1000	1600
BAK	1500	2200
OXAPMIN	4500	5500
TARANMIN	300	500
GOCUTANMIN	1000	1400
KILBAPMIN	300	400
KASANGKELMIN	100	200
SUANMIN	100	200
Total	10900	15050

Moreover, if a station were to be put in at the OXAPMIN, I think that it would be possible to bridge the Strickland Gorge using steel rope etc. and the seemingly large population on the eastern side of the Strickland could also come under the influence of such a station. These people would swell the conservative numbers set out above.

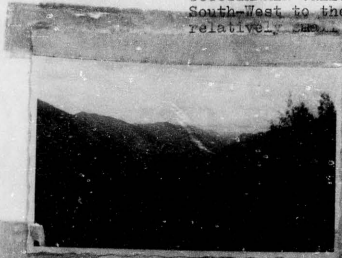
Population Distribution:

The area to the South of the Hindenburg range on the Northern side of the OGOP river, is fairly heavily populated by Telefomin standards. A series of ranges running parallel to the Hindenburg blocks one's view to the South and the distribution of population in this area could only be gained by verbal reports. The population extends more or less continuously to the KASANMIN group where it cuts out until the southern most sector of the BIMEN area is reached.

Here for the first time relatively open country was encountered for the first time and population and cultivation appeared to be much more intensive. The BIMENS extended northwards into the next valley. A large section of the group live side by side with the KUSKUSMINS. They tend to be concentrated at the headwaters of the TEKIN No.2. Several roads lead off to the BAK river. Again quite a heavy population is encountered in the mid-waters of the BAK. This population is spread out eastwards towards the Strickland but becomes less dense as one moves East.

There is a natural road leading across a low saddle into the TEKIN No.1 and it is here that the really heavy population is contacted. The population extends East along the valley till thinning out in the small land locked TARANMIN valley. Once having passed through TARANMIN and over the dividing

range, the population again increases in the GOGUTIANMIN valley. The population is followed South-West to the KLEBAPMIN group which is a relatively small one.

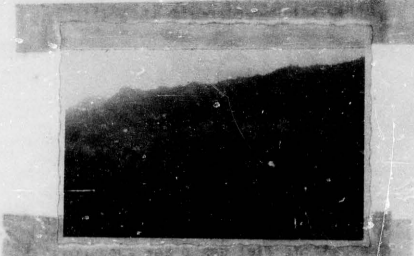


OXAPMIN valley looking East.



from the same point.

Unfortunately I did not have a filter with me and these photos are somewhat washed out. Nevertheless, they will serve to give some idea of the OXAPMIN Valley.



A portion of the lower OXAPMIN.

Note

By no means has all the area been sighted, but that which has, has tended to bear out previous reports. Even a head count would fail to be near accurate for at this stage, it would be most difficult to assemble the people. It will be a long time before anything like an accurate census can be assessed, and it will be a laborious task.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Except in the O-OPTAMIN who are more closely allied with the Telefolmin, there is no form of congregation into village groups. The people live in separate sections scattered throughout the area belonging to the group. The houses are generally sited on the edge of a garden being cultivated.

Houses in the OXAPMIN conform generally to the type of house built throughout the highlands.

They are built on the ground but have a slightly raised floor. This floor is made of 'limbon' (kentropoia archontophoenix) through which, there usually is provision made for two fire places. Above these fire places, racks are constructed and such things as pandanus nuts and fire wood are smoked and dried. In most of the houses seen, the interior was not divided into sections although several different styles of house building were seen and separate rooms were a feature of some.



Looking through the walls of a partially constructed house. Note the slightly raised floor and provision for fire place.

Styling of houses changed from place to place and among the worst seen were those in the BIMEN area. Here houses were raised off the ground and were indeed very small (4' x 6'). These were the ones used by the women of the group. The men lived in specially constructed man's houses and were of a much larger pattern. In the OXAPMIN proper, both sexes lived in the one house and no 'Haus Tamberans' were noticed. A common feature throughout was a gap left in the centre of the roof at the apex of the house, the rafters overlapping one another to allow for the smoke to escape.

TRADE AND TRADE ROUTES:

The natives can be termed 'trade hungry.' Previously, trade has come to them by two routes. Initially, the main source of trade was from the East. This was in the days prior to the bridge sites at the northern end of the Strickland Gorge having been washed away. Some still have access to the East via the bridge in the BIMEN area. It was also learnt that after the loss of the bridges, the natives on either side of the Strickland made a type of conveyor belt across the river for trading purposes. It was done thus. Those on each side would tie a stick onto the end of a thin piece of cane, when this was done both would throw their respective ends of cane into the river simultaneously. The whirling current knots the pieces of cane. Then either one or the other would pull and gather the 'rope' in and make it fast. Articles to be traded would be held up on either side of the river and when agreed upon, the pig or whatever it may be was tied to the taut rope with a sliding knot and an end would be

upraised and the article slide across the river per way of the cane. When the article was retrieved, those on the other end would fasten their trade item, raise their end of the line and send the exchange goods across the river.

It is interesting to note that this method of getting a rope across the river was recently used by the natives attempting to build a bridge at the mouth of the BAK river.

In recent years, trade has come to the OXAPMIN from Telefolmin by way of the PERAMIN people who are very closely related to the former.

The major items of trade listed in their relative values as such, are tomahawks, knives (of all sizes), salt, matches and beads.

Of these salt has the most convertible value of any. Once the native has become accustomed to the taste, it is a major item of small trade and is keenly sought by the older people. In the same category, beads have been getting an increased demand from the younger members of the community.

We were short of shell for this patrol and were unable to ascertain its acceptability. A quantity of shell was seen to be worn by the OXAPMIN and therefore would be sought after.

TRACKS AND TERRAIN:

Except near the station, neither roads nor bridle paths as such exist between Telefolmin and the OXAPMIN. Movement is made along small native pads through timbered and unpopulated sections and where population is found, the ' roads ' are a series and network of fallen logs which are slippery and difficult to negotiate. Passage is further hindered by rop's and vines of which every one, I am sure, is covered with thorns.

In much of the country it would be possible to cut quite good tracks though considerable work would be required and the difficulty would be in being able to keep food up to the working parties. For example, I consider that a very good walking road could be cleared between PERAMIN and OXAPMIN. This was the route taken on the return journey of the patrol. The grade is gradual, but there are vast areas of unpopulated stretches which would have to be cut at least partially, while food was carried from either PERAMIN, OXAPMIN or the station. As mentioned in the diary, the Western slopes of the Victor Emanuel Ranges are difficult and dangerous to negotiate and much effort would have to be spent in cutting a path away from the sheer drop of some 1000 feet on the one side. This drop runs the entire length of the road going up the Victor Emanuels (10 - 14 miles).

The road from the top of the Hindenburg Range to the O-OPTAMIN would be the most difficult I have yet encountered. One commences to

descend vertically from 8500' asl. down to 6000'. The descent takes from two to three hours during which time a slip made by any member of the party, would be fatal to himself and possibly others walking in front. Small sticks forming the ' track ' from one landslide slip around the sheer grey cliff face of the mountain, support the weight of a native but become rather hair raising for a fourteen and a half stone European!

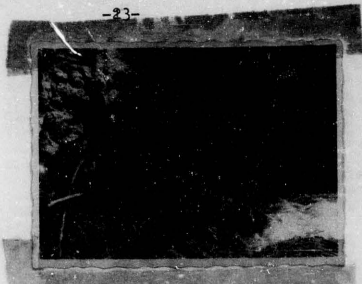
The country to the South of Telefolmin and extending East towards the Strickland, resolves itself into a series of ranges running roughly East - West. A general picture of the area would be the towering Hindenburg and Victor Emanuel Ranges overshadowing the lesser ranges to the South which run approximately parallel to the two former. The Hindenburg Range virtually forms a most imposing barrier between Papua and New Guinea. In places the peaks rise to something over 12,000 feet. In appearance the ranges are bleak and bare with white sheer faces, scarred by landslides and contrasts with the lesser ranges which are covered with virgin forest, secondary growth and gardens. To the West of INKIANKIN rises yet another formidable barrier which comes down off the Hindenburg Range in a southerly direction till joining the Blucher Range.

Travel East - West is relatively simple. It is not till one attempts to walk against the grain of the country (North - South) that movement is restricted and hampered by having to cross ranges from 7500' - 8500' at their lowest points.



Showing the BILLEN - KUSKUSMIN valley and one of the ranges referred to above.

The Hindenburg and Victor Emanuel Ranges form the watershed of most of the streams running easterly. These rivers join the Strickland directly or by confluence with other rivers. The main water system is the Strickland (or OM at its headwaters) which rises in the Victor Emanuel Range and flows eastwards to pursue its course before turning sharply South at its confluence with the LAGAIPI river. This latter rises in the Western Highlands. Its main tributaries, the TEKIN no.1, BAK and TEKIN no.2 all rise in the same range. The TEKIN No.1 after traversing the OKAPMIN flows underground, reappears in the TARANMIN valley before plunging underground once again to join the Strickland.



The hole into which the TEKIN No.1 flows before entering the TARANMIN valley.

Bridges:

Wherever fords are possible, bridges are not used even though floods may occur. However, the Sepik which is deep and fast flowing after rain at FERAMIN, could prove to be a hold up for a patrol. The FERAMINS, after having learnt that we were to take this route, set to and built a bridge across the Sepik for our use. They are to be commended for their thoughtfulness.

As mentioned previously, we discovered that there is a bridge across the Sepik. It is South of the BTMEN area. This discovery was made at the commencement of the patrol, prior to the work having been done in the OXAPMIN, and we were unable to take advantage of the bridge and go through to the Southern Highlands. It was thought that we may have later been able to avail ourselves of it, but the writer is shortly proceeding on leave and had to return to the station to pack, clear up any outstanding matters and hand over. It would have taken us at least another four weeks to complete the return trip to TARI.

Should this bridge be negotiated by some later patrol, I anticipate that difficulty will be experienced in making headway back North along the Strickland Gorge to arrive at the valley leading off to TARI. Along the Gorge, sheer cliffaces will have to be traversed or conversely, a very high divide rising to somewhere in the vicinity of 10 - 12,000 feet will have to be crossed. Nevertheless, there will undoubtedly, native tracks across or around this section and hence it will be possible for a patrol to make the journey.

It was ascertained that the bridges in the Gorge itself used by Messrs. Taylor and Black, have been washed away by large scale flooding. There is now no means of crossing by the natives in this section. The former sites were at WILEAF and near the mouth of the BAK river. The latter was used by the Hagen - Sepik patrol 1938-39.

Word was received that the natives of KILBAPMIN were endeavouring to build a bridge across the Strickland at a former traditional site. This report was investigated and whilst we found that it was true, they had only one small cane across the river placed there in the manner previously described. This

bridge site has not been used for twenty to thirty years. The natives have hopes of resuming trading and friendly relations which were broken off at that time with the cutting of the bridge as a result of the death of a native who was visiting the Eastern people. They feared that sorcery would be suspected by his relations and reprisals made. It is doubtful if they will construct the bridge as the site is most precarious and its success depends on the enthusiasm of all concerned. No one lives near the site and food for the workers (only a handful) on both sides, has to be carried a considerable distance.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Together with their other Highland characteristics, the natives of the OXAPMIN area are gardeners in the true sense of the word. Within each family area, extensive gardens, typical of the mountains, are made. They differ only in so far as the gardens are not of the mounded type and emphasis is placed on the growing of taro as much as that of sweet potato.

The runner of the sweet potato is merely placed in the turned, friable soil. Taro sticks are planted in small holes dug with digging sticks and are usually segregated and planted separately from the sweet potato patches. Other items planted are sugar cane, pit pit, native cabbage and bananas. The most outstanding feature of the region is the vast quantities of pandanus nuts grown. The trees are propagated by hand and when mature, the nuts are removed from their shell and hung in the houses to dry. They may then be used at any time over a period of several months. Each house visited had smoking racks filled to capacity with these nuts.

The local soil is comparatively deep and rich, and good yields appear to be the rule. This, no doubt, has been the main contributing factor allowing for the high concentration of population in this one particular spot. Very little forest timber is to be seen in the main TEKIN valleys, for this has been sacrificed for gardens and fire wood. Nevertheless, gardening pursuits continue in localized areas with no concern. The people do however concentrate on hand planting casuarinas which have an important role in house building and fuel requirements.

Both Officers were favourably impressed with the soil, and it should continue to support the population involved.

Within the past seven years several European crops have been introduced to the area from Telefomin, and for these, the natives have shown an increasing interest. The first new crop to be introduced was pumpkin, which, from a small start, has become very popular. Their western neighbours, the FERAMINS, are big eaters of pumpkins and have influenced the OXAPMINS into growing this vegetable. Other crops which have proved popular are cucumbers and corn.

The main wealth of the area is in its livestock. Pigs are numerous and are of fair quality. Each person within the family group has, as a rule, at least one pig which is given the best of care. This is logical, for these have been, for generations, the outward sign of wealth, and have been the main medium of trade between OXAPMIN and the Telefolmins who are not so fortunate.

In the newly contacted area to the South of the Hindenburg range, the picture is a different one. Rotation of ground is carried out much more extensively for here the soil is not the same quality as that in the OXAPMIN. Virgin bush is abundant and the shifting cultivation is suitable to their needs. On the other hand, they have the advantage of having much more game at their disposal.

Quinty

STATION SITES AND POSSIBLE STATION SITES:

Many possible airstrip sites were inspected, but the only one worthy of mention is that at TARANMIN. Here it would be possible to construct a strip capable of accommodating Norsemen type aircraft. This is having in mind the overall slope from end to end. In the first instance it would be an easy matter to construct a strip to allow for the operation of Pacer and Cessna type aircraft which could work from Telefolmin. Please refer Appendix "A" of this report.

The TARANMIN valley is ideally situated from the point of view of being central to the population and the area which the station would control. The major part of the population is at a distance of from two to three hours walk. This distance could be considerably shortened by the putting in of a road along the floor of the valley which again would be a relatively simple matter. This road could then lead off to the BAK river area across a low saddle.

We had thought at first, to find a site in the centre of the population but apart from the fact that there is just no site, the Government taking up land would cause considerable hardship to the natives who are quite numerous, and use almost every available piece of land at their disposal. This is a further point in favour of having any proposed station at TARANMIN. I do think however, that it would be possible to put a Pacer strip in a seemingly unused section of their land. This would serve two purposes seeing that the Mission intend to use such an aircraft in this area. It would give ready access to the main population (two to three minutes by air from TARANMIN) and would serve as an emergency strip between the new station and Telefolmin.

The TARANMIN site is again a good choice when considering the following points. Land is available, timber, both hoop pine and hardwood, is located in this small valley. This would make the building of a station an easy proposition when the Mission are allowed into the area with their saw mill. The approaches to the strip leave nothing to be desired

and the valley is not at any great distance from the Strickland. This last factor is very important. The Strickland Gorge, being a type of funnel, is nearly always clear of cloud. Any plane wishing to come into the station would only have to pick up the Strickland Gorge, an excellent land mark, then fly over a very low ridge separating the valley from the Strickland. The occurrence of turn backs should be few. Secondly, a strip and station at this point would complete the chain between Telefomin and the Southern Highlands and should make this air route relatively safe. Thirdly, I believe, that it would be possible to bridge the Strickland, with the help of a party on the Eastern bank, using steel rope and other permanent materials. I understand from Mr. Cole, District Commissioner, that there is little hope of putting in a strip at Lake KOPIAGO. The bridge would then make the population on the Eastern side of the Strickland readily accessible to this proposed new station. I have no doubt that the OXAPMINs did originally come from the East or had very close affiliations with those people. This would increase the population estimate that this station would control at least another three or four thousand.

Lastly, the natives in the immediate area as well as being numerous, are very cheerful and willing. When asked to clear areas so that a better inspection could be made, they eagerly went to work with a will. They pressed this patrol time and time again for a station to be opened in their area. No promises or indications were given as we fully realise the staff situation, but when staff does become available, it does mean that the strip and station could be put in quickly and cheaply.

Many other airstrip sites were inspected and it was found that it would be possible to put in Pacer type strips at several central and handy points. The Mission may be interested in constructing these strips with our help. They would serve to bring the area under rapid control and could be used as emergency landing grounds should the need arise. Refer next page for photographs.

Having been over the area very thoroughly, I consider that whilst a portion, namely that to the South of the Hindenburg Range, can be controlled from Telefomin, we cannot hope to exert any great degree of influence over the OXAPMIN and the 10 - 12,000 natives therein because of the distance involved. The numbers alone warrant a station being placed in that area and it would quickly assist in bringing that Eastern corner, including the MIANMIN, of the Sub-District under control.

CONCLUSION:

The people contacted greeted the patrol with enthusiasm. In as much as they did and that we were able to establish friendly relations, I consider that the aims of the patrol have been achieved. Though this visit is merely a forerunner of Administration influence within the previously

One of the alpsinid sites inspected at the Eastern end of the SMITH No. 1 Valley.

-27-

The site is unattractive because the river flows underneath the low range (marked X) and causes flooding to hills area during times of heavy rain.

A few of the food vendors

The hills

unknown, and uncontrolled area to the South and East of Telefomin, much has been achieved by laying the foundations for other patrols to work on and follow through.

Contact with the people was successful, and to a large extent their confidence has been won. This is best illustrated by the fact that since returning to the station, we have had many visitors from the initially contacted areas as well as a few from the OXAPMIN.

The very fact that people who had heard of the Government but had not bothered to investigate, have followed us in and are now working on the station, indicates that the patrol made an impression. As their confidence grows, so too does their malleability, and the area should eventually be another typical of those through the Central Highlands.

A suitable strip and station site has been located which is central to a relatively large and compact population. It only remains now for the staff position to ease and funds be made available, then we will be able to complete the bringing under control of the Eastern half of the Sub-District. This should also prove a valuable link with the excellent work being done in the Southern Highlands.



R.T. Neville.
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

To accompany Telefolmin Report No. 3 of 1957/58.

A report on the Aerodrome Site in the OXAPMIN (TARANMIN)
Valley - adjacent the Strickland Gorge.

<u>Map Sheet No.</u>	Australian Aeronautical Map B -8
<u>Position:</u>	Latitude $57^{\circ}10^{\prime}$ Longitude $142^{\circ}16^{\prime}30^{\prime}$ (TEKIN River - TARANMIN Basin)
<u>Altitude:</u>	5000ft.
<u>Runway:</u>	Bearing: 110° / 290° M. Length: initial 1800 ft. eventual 2850 ft. Width: (R/W) 100 ft. initial 200 ft eventual.
<u>Surface:</u>	Hard Clay.
<u>Slope:</u>	1 in 16 to E.
<u>Approaches:</u>	One-way operations. Land to the West. Take off to the East. East end: 1 in 80 (for considerable distance)
<u>Lateral Clearances:</u>	Both sides: 1 in 7.
<u>Parking area:</u>	West end - side.
<u>Weather Restrictions:</u>	Rainfall should be little trouble as surface is firm and drainage good - strip could be tilted down to the North. Nothing known definitely as to weather except fine and clear during time of patrol. Strip is in valley adjacent to Strickland Gorge. Latter acts as type of funnel and is nearly always clear of cloud. Planes would only have to cross low saddle to arrive at strip. Gorge would be excellent landmark for planes.
<u>General Remarks:</u>	Because of the slope, the strip could probably be later extended for larger type aircraft. In the first instances it would be a simple matter to construct for light aircraft operations from Telefolmin. Natives very willing and a large task force could be put on the job. The strip will eventually have to be put in to serve 11 - 15,000 people. Would be useful in emergency as inter- mediate between Telefolmin-Tari and Telefolmin-Wabaga.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 4 1957-58 TELEPOIMIN
 Patrol Conducted by R. AISBETT *a/z* Assistant District Officer.
 Area Patrolled ELIP CENSUS DIVISION ELIPTAMIN VALLEY
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P.C. ROCHE MEDICAL ASSISTANT
 Natives 7 R.P.&N.G.C., 1 Interpreter, 4 N.M.O.'s
 Duration—From 19 3 58 to 19 4 58
 Number of Days 13
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services DECEMBER 58
 Medical DECEMBER 1958
 Map Reference EXTRACT TELEPOIMIN SUB-DISTRICT MAP 1" = 4 Miles.
 Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION, (2) CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION
INFLUENCE. (3) P.H.P. ANTI YAWS CAMPAIGN.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
 District Commissioner

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

.....

Year..... 1957-58.

Village Population

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Female Child Birth	MIGRATION					Insid. Dist.		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In			Out							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M						
OFEKAMIN	20.3.58		1																5	4	2	3	Soal 2			
IVATICIN.	22.3.58		1				1													1	1	2	Soal 3			
INANTIGIN.	22.3.58	4	2									1								1	1	5	Soal 5			
MISINMIN	24.3.58	3	1																	1	2	2	3			
KOMDAVIP	24.3.58	5	6									1							7	10	1	2	Soal 7			
BOAVIA	25.3.58		1																	1	1	1	1	Soal 2		
AFOGAVIP	26.3.58		1	3								1								4		2	2			
TERAPDAVIP	26.3.58		2																	1	3	3	Soal 6			
KOBRAMIN	27.3.58	5	3																		2	3	2	Soal 2		
TAGATEMTIGIN	30.3.58	3	1																	4				2		
BILTAVIP	30.3.58	4	1									1									5	5	3	2		
AGUMTAVIP	31.3.58		3									1		1						4	3	2	1	1		
ABUNKAMIN	31.3.58		1	1																4	4	1	1	3		
UTEMIGIN.	1.4.58		2									1								1	1	2		1		
		28	26					1	1	3	2	3	1						20	19	1	29	41	27	34	25 25

Population Register

Area Patrolled ELIPTAMIN. VALLEY.

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL						FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant at Birth	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		M + F		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F		M + F	
5	4	2	3	2						1		7	22	6	19	1	17	2.5	18	18	20	21	80	
	1	1	2	3		3						5	19	5	14	-	13	1.7	11	10	15	15	57	
	1	1	5	5		2						12	34	2	19	3	20	1.7	22	10	29	21	89	
	1	2	2	3		2		1				7	39	10	32		33	2.2	25	31	37	36	135	
7	10	1	2	2		6		2		2		39	85	30	65	3	61	2.4	73	42	81	88	303	
	1	1	1	1		1						18	37	11	32	2	35	2.3	31	30	45	41	151	
	4		2	2		1		3				8	26	3	28	3	26	1.9	20	16	25	29	96	
	1	3	3	3		3		2				10	30	8	20	2	21	2.4	20	15	26	26	101	
	2	3	2	2		5						19	47	7	29	-	30	2.4	35	25	47	39	156	
2	3	5	5	2		2						18	26	13	28	3	32	2.3	35	21	26	35	121	
5	5	3		2		4						10	27	8	23	1	23	2.5	19	22	30	24	101	
4	3	2	1	1		3		2				15	26	8	20	1	22	2.1	15	20	29	24	94	
4	4	1	1	3	1	1		2		1		19	35	15	32	1	35	2.5	27	30	40	39	144	
1	1	2		1								12	20	4	18	2	19	1.8	18	16	25	23	83	
29	41	27	34	25	1	33		12		4		199	473	130	379	22	387		369	306	475	461	1711	

pul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Assistant Administrator, P.T. Moresby

NA.30-11-118

MINUTE

File No.....

Govt. Print.—575/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 1957/1958 - TELEPOLMIN.

Your attention is invited to paragraph 2 of page 6 and to paragraph 3 in the District Officer's covering comments.

2. I have noticed a steady improvement in the attitude of these people over the last 12 months and feel that one man patrols, so long as the officer concerned is a man of experience and balance, might now be manned in this particular area.

12/6/58

h-17/6.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
JCK Acting Director of Native Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
13 JUN 1958

MID
- In
M
5
7
1
2
5
4
4
1
29 4

pul

5	4
7	1
2	
5	
4	
4	
1	
29	4

R. T. NEVILLE - Personal File.

NA 30-11-118

Patrol Report No. 4, 1957/58 - Teleföldn.

It is pleasing to note the steady improvement in the native situation in this area. Mr. R.T. Neville, the former Assistant District Officer, can take much credit for this.

(Signed)

T. G. Aitchison
Chief of Division,
Government & Research.

original on R.T. Neville's Personal file

oul
MIC
In
M | F
5 4
/
/
/
7 10
/
/
4
/
2 3
5 5
4 3
4 4
/
29 4

30-11-118

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

12th June, 1958

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. A perusal of the report indicates a general improvement in the attitude of the people and a willingness on their part to co-operate with Administration and Missions - this is most gratifying.
3. The "modus operandi" mentioned at paragraph 5 on page 5 will undoubtedly ensure most satisfactory results. The response of the people to date can be considered highly satisfactory, particularly after their earlier reluctance to follow Administration advice.
4. The matter of single man patrols is receiving consideration.
5. At page 7 under the heading "Agriculture and Livestock" paragraph 4, wallabies are mentioned. Do the people get a large part of their diet from wallaby meat? I am particularly interested in obtaining a specimen or picture of the wallabies mentioned.
6. A most interesting, well prepared report.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

ul

30/1/118 ✓

REPUBLIC OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P/R Tel. No. 2 of 57-58/507.



Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

20th May, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.


TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 57/58.

Forwarded herewith is one copy of the
abovementioned patrol report.

It is pleasing to note the steady improvement
in the native situation in this area. Mr. R. T. Neville,
the former Assistant District Officer can take much credit
for this.

I concur with Mr. Aisbets recommendations and
consider that this area could be patrolled alone by a
disciplined patrol under an officer of not less than Patrol
Officer Gr. II experience.

In general it is a well written report of
competently conducted patrol.


(T. M. Ellis)
District Officer.

MIQ
-In
d | P
5 | 4
/ |
/ |
/ |
/ |
10 |
/ |
/ |
4 |
/ |
2 |
3 |
5 |
3 |
4 |
/ |
4 |

ul

MIC
In
1 F
5 4
7
1
1
10
1
4
1
2
3
5
3
4
1
4/

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P/R Tel. No. 4 of 57-58/507.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

20th May, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.


TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 57/58.

Forwarded herewith is one copy of the
abovementioned patrol report.

It is pleasing to note the steady improvement
in the native situation in this area. Mr. R. T. Neville,
the former Assistant District Officer can take much credit
for this.

I concur with Mr. Aisbetts recommendations and
consider that this area could be patrolled alone by a
disciplined patrol under an officer of not less than Patrol
Officer Gr. II experience.

In general it is a well written report of
competently conducted patrol.


(T. W. Ellis)

a/District Officer.

D

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.
Sepik District.

10th April, 1958.

PATROL REPORT NO.4 OF 1957-58 TELEFOLMIN - SEPIK DISTRICT.

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

Area Patrolled. ELIPTAMIN VALLEY.

Area Last Patrolled. DECEMBER, 1956.

Patrol Accompanied By.
Europeans. MR. P. C. ROCHE. Medical Assistant.

<u>Natives.</u>	
NO.7403	Constable KUSINO
NO.7404	Constable OVISIM
NO.8975	Constable MAI
NO.9006	Constable NICI
NO.8991	Constable WARSINAU
NO.8975	Constable KUOPERA
NO.7494	Constable MATUM

INTERPRETER. SUNRI

N.H.O.	AWARE
N.H.O.	POGOSIMNOK
N.H.O.	TINMULICK
N.H.O.	WULI.

Duration of Patrol. FROM 19-3-58 to 1-4-58.

NUMBER OF DAYS 13.

Objects of Patrol.

- (1) CENSUS REVISION.
- (2) CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE.
- (3) P.H.D. ANTI YAWS CAMPAIGN.

INTRODUCTION.

The detailed report submitted of a patrol by Mr. G.F.Booth, Patrol Officer, to this area in December, 1956 was of great assistance to this patrol in planning movement and also with general information.

The Eliptamin valley received constant attention from Patrols through 1954 and 1955 and two patrols in 1956. There was no patrol in 1957 hence the period between the last patrol in December 1956 and this patrol is the longest lapse since our attention was focused on these people. The writer made a two day visit to the area in January of this year.

Particular attention was paid to the native situation and an attempt has been made to gauge native feeling and attitude towards Europeans. In the case of these people this refers to Administration and Mission only.

The valley is bounded on three sides by steep mountains ranges and on the fourth side by the depression formed by the Sepik river. There is very little flat land of any description. The valley is made up of a series of ridges running from the main ranges (which drop to the Elip river). The south eastern end of the valley is the exception for here it splits and there are some small flat areas. One of these is being utilised by the Baptist Mission for construction of a light aircraft airfield.

ul
MIG
In
E
4
/ 5
/ 10
/ 4
/ 2
3
5
3
4
/ 4
4

DIARY

19-3-58.

Departed Telefolmin station 1330. Proceeded North West along valley over grass covered ridges. 1430 commenced gradual ascent through forest country, top of ridge (5650') reached 1515. Descended to cross OFEK River then climbed to OFEKAMIN rest house (5300') arrived 1600. People gathered at rest house on arrival and patrol purchased ample supplies of food. Guard posted.

20-3-58.

Census revised OFEKAMIN and Anti Yaws injections given under supervision of E.M.A. Roche. Visited the two hamlets which make up OFEKAMIN and lie to the south west of the rest house site. Returned OFEKAMIN. Guard posted.

21-3-58.

Departed OFEKAMIN 0650 and began a steady climb. Spelled 0800 (6400'). Moved on 0815 still climbing. Reached top of range 0925 (6600'). Moved on 0935 along top of range in north westerly direction. Spelled 1100 (6100'). Began steep descent along track which leads to the Sepik and Atbalmin. 1135 reached camp site used by Atbalmin patrols overlooking IUATIGIN village - descended from ridge to IUATIGIN arrived 1200 (4500'). People had left village and gone to INANTIGIN to await patrol. Sent word for them to return. Most of them arrived back at village by 1400. Purchased variety of foods including lowland varieties which are cultivated in gardens low down on the Sepik. Heavy rain during afternoon and evening. Guard posted.

22-3-58.

Census revised and Anti Yaws injections given IUATIGIN. Departed IUATIGIN 0910 over a well cleared track which is in fair condition considering the type of terrain. Up and down over ridges 1900 reached small INANTIGIN hamlet. 1025 rested at ATEM river and then climbed steep ridge to main hamlet of INANTIGIN village arrived 1105. Climbed further up ridge to rest house arrived 1125 (5400'). Census revised and Anti Yaws injection given INANTIGIN. Food purchased. Remained overnight. Guard posted.

23-3-58.

Departed INANTIGIN 0725 along the side of a ridge on a well cleared track. Some attempts have been made to grade and improve this part of the track. Track descends sharply to small fast flowing stream and then rises sharply to MISINMIN hamlet of UTECTIGIN. Rest house situated on high ridge reached 0830. Repairs made to rest house and police quarters. Food purchased. Guard posted.

24-3-58.

Census revised and Anti Yaws injections given MISINMIN. Departed MISINMIN 1015 arrived KOMDAVIP 1130 (4900'). Track well cleared and in good condition. Census revised and Anti Yaws injections given KOMDAVIP during afternoon. Large quantities of

food available. Remained KOMDAVIP. Guard posted.
25-3-58.

Departed KOMDAVIP 0915 arrived BOLWIL rest house 1030(4800)
 Track cleared and in good condition. Villagers working with
 Missionaries on airstrip at TERAPTAVIP returned early afternoon.
 Census revised and Anti Yaws injections given during afternoon.
 People from AFOGAVIP arrived but sent back to their own village
 for census following day. Food purchased. Guard posted.
26-3-58.

Departed BOLWIL 0700 arrived AFOGAVIP 0735. Census
 revised and Anti Yaws treatment given. Departed AFOGAVIP 0930
 arrived TERAPTAVIP airstrip sight 1005. Inspected work on air-
 strip with Rev. Vaughan and Mr. Doull of Baptist Mission. Moved
 on to TERAPTAVIP rest house 15 minutes from airstrip. Census
 and Anti Yaws injections given TERAPTAVIP. Food purchased.
 Guard posted.
27-3-58.

Census revised and Anti Yaws treatment given KOBRAMIN
 people at TERAPTAVIP. Attempted census of UTEMTIGIN village at
 this rest house also but as only half population presented them-
 selves deferred the census and left orders for people to gather
 again for census on return trip of patrol.

Patrol then advised by Missionaries who have Telersadio at
 the airstrip site that the Madang District Airport Inspector was
 making inspection trip to Telefomin station on following day.
 As no other officer was on station decided to break patrol and
 return station. Departed TERAPTAVIP 1230 crossed Mittag range
 7750') arrived station 1600.

28-3-58.

At Telefomin Station.

29-3-58.

Departed Telefomin 1045 returned to TERAPTAVIP arrived
 1425. Guard posted.

30-3-58.

Departed TERAPTAVIP 0725 descended to ELIP River (3900')
 followed downstream to junction with ABUNG River then steady climb
 to TAGATEMTIGIN rest house (4900') arrived 0835. Census revised
 and Anti Yaws injections for TAGATEMTIGIN AND BILTAVIP villages.
 Food purchased. Guard posted.

31-3-58.

Departed TAGATEMTIGIN 0700 arrived AGUMTAVIP hamlets 0750
 (4750'). Census revised and Anti Yaws treatments at AGUMTAVIP.
 Departed AGUMTAVIP 0930 crossed ABUNG River(4350') then climbed to
 ABUNKAMIN village (4900') arrived 1030. Census revised and Anti
 Yaws treatment given ABUNKAMIN. Food purchased. Guard posted.

1-4-58.

Departed ABONKAMIN 0645 arrived UTEETIGIN 0745 (4650').
 Census revised and Anti Yaws treatment given UTEETIGIN. Still
 quite a few absentees. Action taken to have these people brought
 to station. Departed UTEETIGIN 0900 crossed ELIP river and
 climbed to TERAPDAVIP rest house arrived 1000. Departed
 TERAPDAVIP 1045 crossed MITTAG Range and arrived station 1405.

END OF DIARY.NATIVE SITUATION.

After reading the previous patrol report on these people I have come to the conclusion that there is a definite improvement in the peoples attitude towards the Administration and an acceptance of responsibilities. I do not consider that this change in attitude is the result of a natural response to our ideas but rather a strong desire on the part of the majority of the people to keep out of trouble. In the light of their past experiences this is understandable and it is this attitude which we can work on to gain complete confidence. There is no doubt that the confidence of the ELIPS is being gained. This is evidenced in such things as vastly improved census attendance, (see para Census) the adequate maintenance of rest houses, the maintenance in good order of tracks, the availability of more than adequate food supplies for purchase by the patrol and the complete absence of suspicion or fear of the Anti Yaws injections given in conjunction with the patrol.

Also it is significant that when new rest houses are being constructed or villages rebuilt the village and rest houses are being built relatively close together instead of having rest houses hours walks away from the hamlets.

A major difficulty in administration of the area is the widely scattered gardenia areas which these people cultivate. At any one time as many as 800 of the population of 1711 are permanently absent from the Eliptamin valley in either the PAK, PU, KWEP, OM and WENA (PRIENDA) river areas which in some cases are five days walk from the Eliptamin. Until improved cultivation methods can be introduced the whole population and this migration back and forth to the distant gardening areas will continue.

One distinct advantage of this system which we have been able to utilise in the past and will certainly use in the future is the contacts established by the Eliptamin group with the outlying population groups of the North West, North and North East areas of the Sub-District. At least one or more of the villages have sound friendly contacts with the ATBALIN, MIAMIN and scattered smaller groups to the North East in the WENA and OM river country. By working through KONDADVIP village of the Eliptamin whose garden areas take them right to the outskirts of the MIAMIN group we have in the last twelve months been able to establish a number of incident free and friendly meetings with groups of MIAMINS. AFUPNOK the headman of the KONDADVIP group who garrier near the MIAMINS has been encouraged whenever possible to bring groups of MIAMINS to the station. This he has done and as well provides them with food and shelter. In January of this year this man brought a group of MIAMINS to look over the station amongst whom there were two with huge tropical ulcers. These were coerced into remaining at the

Native Hospital for treatment. They were later sent home healed. The response came almost immediately when a lone MIANMIN wandered into KORDAVIP and asked to be brought to TELEPOLMIN for treatment of an ulcer which the Medical Assistant here says is one of the largest he has ever attended too. This I consider to be a major achievement in our relations with the MIANMIN and achieved only through vastly improved relations with the ELIPTAMIN.

While it would be precipitate to say that the area is unequivocally controlled it must now be realized that the time has come for more unfettered action in the area. By this I do not mean the relaxation of caution in any way but maximum caution and expanding activity can be applied at the one time. I consider a one man, strictly disciplined patrol to be quite safe in the

A group of 30 labourers who have now almost completed a period of agreement labour with the Department of Forests at KERAVAT are expected to return shortly. Their return should be a great event in the area and serve to enlighten the ignorance of the people in their knowledge of the Administration and Europeans outside of TELEPOLMIN. It is interesting to note that the people view these absentees as being at WYAK which is to them the end of their known world.

A large proportion of the casual labour employed at TELEPOLMIN in recent years has come from the ELIPTAMIN area and created a desire for clothes, money and foreign foodstuffs.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

For detailed information under this heading see patrol report Tel. 3-56/57. There is little need for variation of any of the information contained therein except for the reference to census attendance which is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

ROADS.

The main walking track was in a much better condition than expected. While there was ample evidence that the track had been thoroughly cleaned up after word was received of the impending patrol it was evident that there had been considerable work done on it beforehand. At a number of spots attempts have been made to grade out difficult sections. Small log bridges have been put in and in many places steps have been cut into the ridges.

The main track runs from IUATGIN at the Western end of the valley right through to ABUKAMIN at the Eastern end. The terrain over which this road passes is far from good for walking. The villages are generally sited on a ridge top with one or two ridges between each village necessitating steep climbs and descents.

The track from TERAPDAVIP to the station passes over the MITTAG Range and crosses the top at a height of 7750'. On the ELIPTAMIN side this road follows the POL river bed. This particular area is loose rock, shale and mudstone and is subject to frequent landslides. The patrol passed through this section three times. In the interval between the first and second crossing a 500' high section has crashed down into the river bed. A number of large boulders were seen falling as the patrol entered the section and until the slide settles it represents a very real danger to life. The Missionaries building the airstrip at TERAPDAVIP were warned of the danger as they frequently use this route.

The light population is a big handicap to improving and grading the road along the valley to connect it with the motor cycle road in the TELEPOLMIN area.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by European Medical Assistant Mr. P.C. Roche and four Native Medical Orderlies.

In all villages a complete Anti Yaws campaign was carried out with the cooperation of all the people concerned.

The general health of the people in the area is good. Three only, people were sent to the station for hospitalization.

There appears to have been no major epidemics or disease outbreaks in the area since the influenza epidemic in August, 1956, reported by the previous patrol.

Two natives with paralysis of the legs were seen at TERAPDAVIP. These were considered by the Medical Assistant to be poliomyelitis. There does not appear to be an outbreak but the position will be watched.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The people of IUATIGIN, INANTIGIN, BOLWIL and AFOGAVIP garden wholly in the ELIPTAMIN valley. The remainder of the villages have garden areas on the PAK, FU, KWEP and OM rivers. Some of the people garden permanently in these areas but the majority rotate these areas with their garden land in the ELIPTAMIN valley.

The IUATIGIN and INANTIGIN people use land along the East bank of the Sepik and because of the lower altitude are able to grow paw paw and bananas in quantity. Taro is the staple food of the group. Other items are pit pit, sweet potato, leaves and sugar cane. Introduced foods such as sweet corn, pumpkin and tomato were plentiful.

There is no cash cropping in the area. Vegetables are occasionally brought to the station for cash sale or trade, mainly salt. When the airstrip is completed in the area the Baptist Mission are considering purchasing local foods and flying them back to the station for their own use. As back loads on light aircraft this will probably prove an economical means of increasing our own supplies of local foods.

There are large numbers of domestic pigs in the area. At least 100 were seen at AFOGAVIP. Usually they are kept in the garden areas. Occasionally hunting expeditions seek wallabies and cassowaries on the lower areas of the OM river.

CENSUS.

Census statistics are appended to the report. The most outstanding feature of the census was the greatly improved attendance figures at every village. Of a total population of 1741 the patrol sighted 1551 people. In addition 99 people are absent, either in goal or at work. This leaves 61 absentees. Most of the absentees are people who have not been sighted since 1953 at least whose names have been recorded from information supplied to previous patrols by the people themselves. Many of these are permanently domiciled out of the ELIPTAMIN valley in gardening areas as far as five days walk away to the East, North East and North of the area patrolled. It would require an extended patrol to visit these widely scattered areas where there are possibly many more people than those already recorded. This patrol sighted 220 more people than the previous patrol and the attendance was by far the best yet recorded.

It must be stated that this patrol insisted on maximum attendance wherever possible and appropriate action was taken where

deliberate avoidance of attendances was discovered. Six men, including the Headman DUCOIBENGIN of UTEWITGIN who has failed to appear at a census since 1954, were sentenced to imprisonment for census offences. This is the first time since December 1956 that these people have been required to assemble so it cannot be said that the Administration demands on their time are excessive. We have reached the stage of consolidation of control in this area where obedience of primary statutory orders such as census attendance must be enforced or we will lose what has already been gained.

The statistics show no population trends: births 54 and deaths 51. Of the deaths in the over 13 age group six of these were suicides by hanging including one male.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Since the previous patrol the area has been opened to the Baptist Missionaries stationed at TELEPOIMIN. Their permits are restricted to males only and each party entering the area must consist of at least two Europeans. Recently applications have been made to extend permits to allow the entry of one European. This has been the subject of previous correspondence and in the light of knowledge gained on this patrol a further appraisal of the position will be forwarded by separate correspondence.

The Mission is at present engaged in the construction of a light aircraft landing field near TENAPDAVIP. This construction is now well under way and should be completed in two to three months. I have given the Mission strong support in this venture as I consider it to be a worthy project and a distinct advantage to the Administration on completion. The response to calls for labourers by the local population once the project was under way has been very good.

The Mission intend establishing a small school near the airstrip staffed by a local catechist teacher with constant supervision by Europeans.

Three young boys were brought back by the patrol to attend the Administration school. A total of 15 from the area now attend the school.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

No. 7403 Constable KUSINO.

Used as senior constable for the patrol. A reliable and efficient policeman. A local Telefolmin who stands far in advance of the other local members of the detachment. Will recommend later for N.C.O. School. The first man from Telefolmin to reach this standard. Conduct good.

No. 7404 Constable WISIM.

Satisfactory worker. Conduct good.

No. 8975 Constable MAI.

A willing worker. Inclined to be a little impetuous. Conduct good.

No. 9006 Constable NIGI.

A young member who worked well. Conduct good.

No. 8991 Constable WARSINAU.

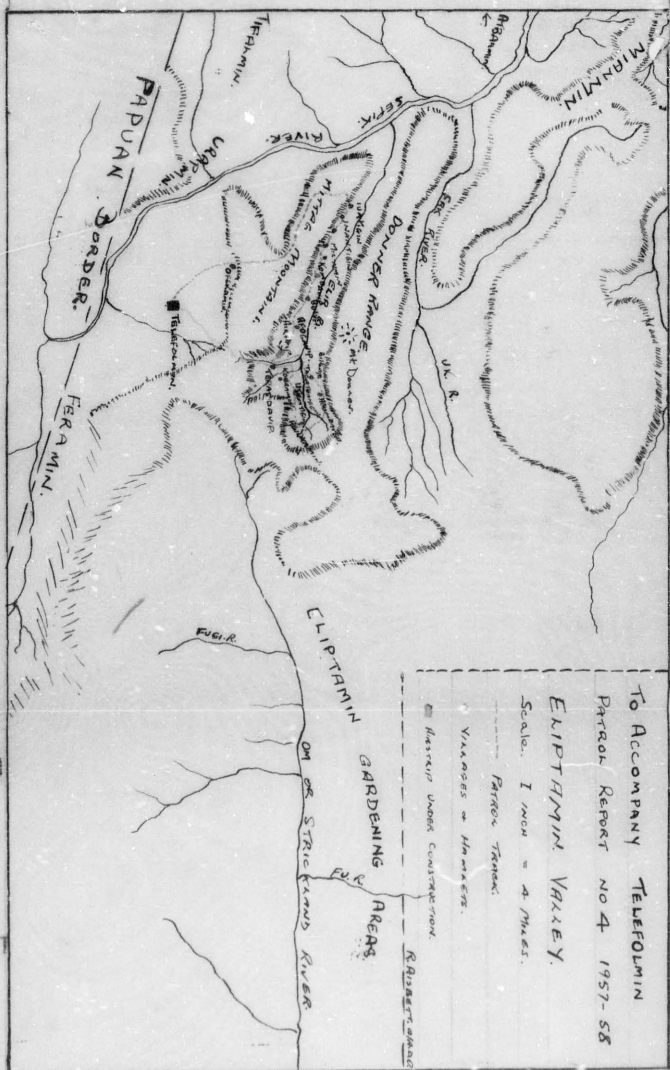
This patrol through his own area. Useful as additional interpreter. Not over endowed with common sense. Conduct good.

No. 8975 Constable KUOFERA.

Reliable. Conduct good.

No. 7494 Constable NATUM.

Young will improve with experience. Conduct good.



To Accompany TELEFOLMIN

PATROL REPORT NO 4 1957-58

EKIPTAMIN VALLEY.

Scale. 1 inch = 2 Miles.

PATROL TRACKS

VILLAGES - Hatched.

RAZING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

GARDENING AREAS

CLIPTAMIN ON STRICKLAND RIVER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SEPIK Report No. TEL 5 of 1957-58

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

Area Patrolled... FERAMIN GROUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... MR. P.C. ROCHE E.M.A.

Natives... 7, Police, 2, N.M.O.

Duration—From... 22/4/58 ... to... 26/4/58

Number of Days... 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... JULY 57 /...../19.....

Medical ... JULY 57 /...../19.....

Map Reference... Extract from Telefomin Sub-District Map, 4 mile to 1"

Objects of Patrol... (1) Consolidation Administration influence.

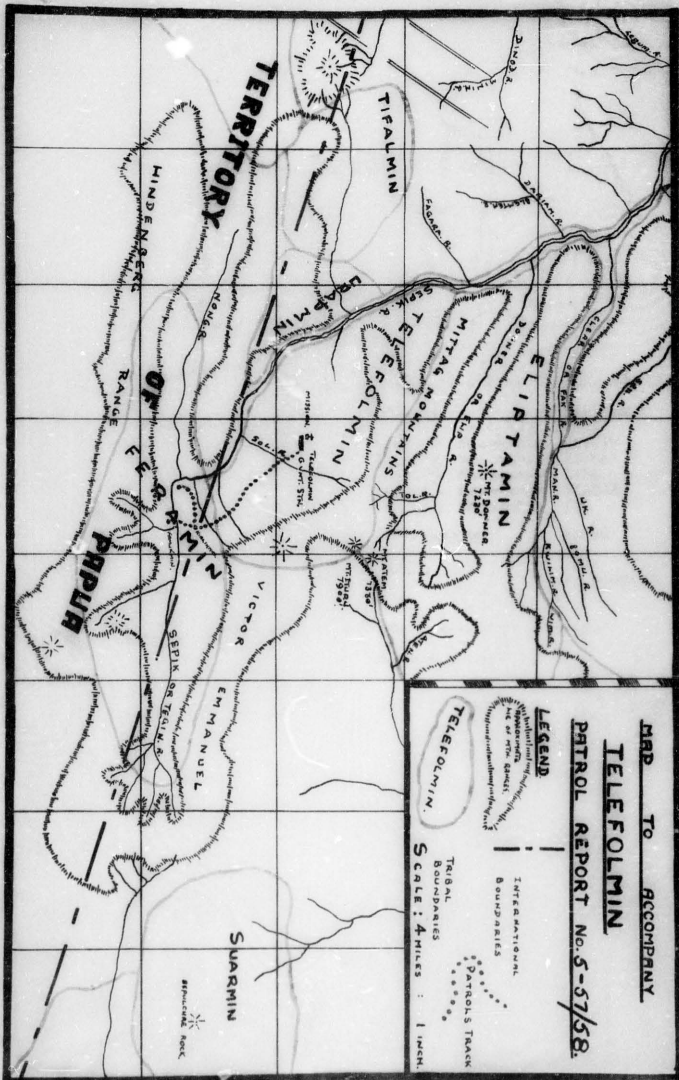
(2) P.H.D. Anti Yawa campaign.

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 ... £.....
.....
.....
.....



MAP TO ACCOMPANY

TELEFOLMIN

PATROL REPORT No. 5-57/58.

LEGEND

 TELEFOLMIN

 TRIBAL BOUNDARIES

 INTER-TRIBAL BOUNDARIES

 PATROL'S TRACK

SCALE: 4 MILES : 1 INCH.

30-11-119

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

12th June, 1958

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 1957/58 - TELEPOLMIN.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The attitude of the people continues to be most satisfactory. Do not encourage the people to build large villages - they are far better off as homesteaders. A community centre with an aid-post, school etc., for a number of homesteaders is considered quite satisfactory.
3. It is particularly gratifying to note that the children are settling down well in school.

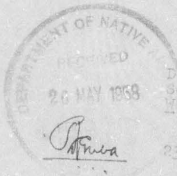
J. K. McCarthy
 (J. K. McCarthy)
 Acting Director.

6.

30/11/19 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

B/A. Tel. No. 5-57-58/528.



Department of Native Affairs,
Seaik District,
MORAK.

23rd. May, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT TEL. No. 5 OF 1257/58.

The above mentioned Patrol Report is forwarded
herewith for your information and wards.

A sound routine patrol of primitive area carried
out by a competent officer.

T. W. Ellis
(T. W. Ellis)
District Officer.

6.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P/R.Tel. No.5-57-58/528.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd. May, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT TEL. No. 5 OF 1957/58.

The above mentioned Patrol Report is forwarded
herewith for your information and wards.

A sound routine patrol of primitive area carried
out by a competent officer.

Ellis
(T. W. Ellis)
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30-1-1/244

Sub-District Office,
TELEPOLMIN.

21st May 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

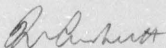
PATROL REPORT TELNo. 5 of 1957/58

The above Patrol Report is enclosed.

The patrol was routine and completed without incident.

The TIPALMIN - UMAMIN patrol will be setting out on 23/5/58 and this will complete the coverage of the inner area since March of this year.

Camping allowance claim is also enclosed.



(R. Aisbett)
a/Assistant District Officer.

.6.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.
Sepik District.

12th May, 1957.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1957-58 TELEFOLMIN - SEPIK DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting Patrol. R. AIBRETT, a/Assistant District
Officer.

Area Patrolled. PERAMIN TRIBAL GROUP.

Area Last Patrolled. JULY, 1957.

Patrol Accompanied By.
Europeans. MR. P. C. ROOHE, Medical Assistant.

Natives.

NO. 6376 I/Corporal MARIAMUN
NO. 4225 Const/Bugler KINAI
NO. 7404 Constable OVISIM
NO. 8973 Constable RAUPA
NO. 9005 Constable LILI
NO. 9115 Constable PRANGA
NO. 9053 Constable ABE

INTERPRETER SUNEI

N.M.O.

MILI

F.M.O.

ATIKBERENG

Duration of Patrol. FROM 22-4-58 to 26-4-58.

NUMBER OF DAYS 5.

Objects of Patrol. (1) CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION
INFLUENCE.
(2) P.N.D. ANTI YAWS CAMPAIGN.

INTRODUCTION.

The Peramin group occupy the eastern end of the Telefolmin valley. The central rest house is three and a half hours walking time from the station. Although quite close to the station the area is in the Western District of Papua. Because of the proximity to this station and the great distance to the nearest Papuan station it is entirely administered from Telefolmin.

There are five villages in the group, all relatively close together. Four are to the north of the Sepik River and one, Pamukmin on the Southern side. The Hindenberg Range forms a very formidable barrier to the south of the area but even so a large proportion of these people garden on land south of the range.

This patrol was the second to the area in the last twelve months and once again the people proved very friendly and helpful. The Peramin tribe have always been friendly towards the Administration. The patrol noticed nothing to indicate that this attitude was changing in any way.

DIARY.TUESDAY 22nd April, 1958.

Departed Telefolmin station at 10.30am and proceeded along a broad graded road to the SOL River gorge, 20 minutes distant from the station. This gorge drops almost sheer for about 250 feet to the river bed. Crossed the river by a good cane swinging bridge, climbed out of the depression and then proceeded over underlating track to the central rest house at KIALIKMIN. Arrived 2pm. Patrol camped. Purchased food and made arrangements with the village headmen of the group for the patrol programme.

WEDNESDAY 23rd April, 1958.

Inspection of BIKINIVIP and AMINIVIP headless which make up KIALIKMIN village. Anti Yaws injections given by E.M.A. Mr. Roche. Inspected road from KIALIKMIN to the Sepik River bridge. Marked out sections to be graded which the people immediately set to doing. Remained camped KIALIKMIN.

THURSDAY 24th April, 1958.

Departed KIALIKMIN 7.30am along good road to Sepik River bridge. Sepik flowing high. Crossed over swing bridge in good condition and moved to KAMIKMIN. Arrived 8.20am. People gathered waiting for patrol. Inspection of village carried out and Anti Yaws injections given by E.M.A. Roche. Returned to KIALIKMIN. Arrived 2pm. During afternoon inspected an area lying north of the Sepik which appears suitable for small airstrip.

FRIDAY 25th April, 1958.

Departed KIALIKMIN 7.15am moved south west along good walking track to ROBORENMIN village. Arrived 8.15am. Village inspected and Anti Yaws injections given. Moved to OKSIMIN and inspected village. Anti Yaws injections given. Returned KIALIKMIN. Arrived 4pm.

SATURDAY 26th April, 1958.

Departed KIALIKMIN 8.30am. Returned to Telefolmin along same track. Arrived 12.00pm.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation in the FERAMIN area can be regarded as very satisfactory. Having brought these people to a stage where they have accepted the Administration and cooperate with all our requests it is difficult to work out any sound developmental program for them. The biggest difficulty is the small population, the group numbers only 1888 and even together with the local TELEPOLMIN population the total is only 1600. The possibilities for sound economic advancement are extremely limited by the small work force and the poor soil types in the area. The only reasonable fertile area is the limited area of flat land bordering the Sepik, which the people avoid for gardens because of periodic flooding.

The people live in small garden hamlets scattered around the valley and the main village is only occupied at intervals. Even so the villages were found to be in good order. While their gardens are so scattered the people cannot be expected to live in large villages. While it is essential to have a central place for the people to congregate when required there is no need at the present stage of development for them to live permanently in villages.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

All the five villages were clean and well drained. It is more than likely that the cleanliness only exists as a result of the patrol but this is an improvement as no attempt was made to clean up for the previous patrol. Houses are typical of the whole TELEPOLMIN area, constructed of split timber with the floor raised approximately two feet from the ground. The villages are built on a rough shaped rectangle with the men's house forming one end and generally built on a raised portion of ground to give a prominent appearance. The shortage of roofing material, common throughout the whole TELEPOLMIN area, is evident in the variety of materials used. Main items is pitpit leaves which only serve for a very short while.

REST HOUSES.

There is now only one rest house in the FERAMIN area and this is all that is required. It is situated at KIALIRMIN village which is comprised of SLIMTAVIP and IGINTAVIP hamlets which are only four hundred yards apart. PAMURMIN is 40 minutes walk away on the south side of the Sepik and UKSIMIN and KOBORIMIN are about 50 minutes walk from KIALIRMIN. The KOBORIMIN and UKSIMIN people hastily began to construct a rest house after the patrol's arrival but were told that it was not necessary in view of the small distances involved. By using the one rest house it is hoped to encourage the FERAMIN to use the KIALIRMIN area not only as a centre for KIALIRMIN people but a centre for the whole FERAMIN community. With this I have in mind the establishment of an aid post and later perhaps a small village school. ✓

The rest house and adjacent buildings are sturdy constructions, well maintained and very suitable. The area is large and flat and adequate for the expansion mentioned above.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

A section of about two miles from KIALIRMIN rest house back towards the station has been graded and widened over the past six months. This constitutes a community effort and gives a good idea of the difficulties of terrain and small labour force. One large bridge has been constructed over the UM river. This was previously crossed on logs or by wading.

The section of road from the station to the SOL River gorge has also been graded by the local Telefolmin natives and the station labour. However the SOL River forms a barrier to linking the two areas by vehicular road.

The roads linking the FERAMIN villages were in good order and have been well maintained during the past months. There were a number of improvements noticed since I last visited the area in the course of the OKAFMIN patrol. The swing cane bridge over the Sepik linking FAKUMIN with the other villages is in good condition and being adequately maintained. While the patrol was in the area the people were put to improving side drains and small bridges. Since returning to the station spades have been issued to these people to further this work.

It must be remembered that these people have been engaged extensively on the Telefolmin aerodrome project and in the light of this their work on the roads is commendable.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

On arrival at KIALIMIN on the first day the patrol was met by representatives of all villages with food for sale. Sufficient was purchased on the first day for the whole stay in the area.

The staple food item is taro. Sweet potato, pit pit and corn are additional items. A variety of vegetable seeds were distributed.

Shifting agriculture is practised and the gardens are widely scattered. The FAKUMIN people have extensive gardens in the OKAFMIN area on the southern side of the main range and were about to move over to this area after the departure of the patrol.

Some good flat land was seen along the banks of the Sepik and this appears the most likely area for the introduction of a cash crop. The rest of the area is mainly ridge country with poor soil, suitable for taro and shifting agriculture but hardly likely to give an economical return for concentrated cropping. The only cash cropping as such at present is the spasmodic sale of vegetables to the Administration and the Mission.

Figs are plentiful in the area, the result of the introduction of good strains by the Administration is evident.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by E.M.A. Mr. Roche making his second visit to the area.

A complete Anti Yaws campaign was carried out with the complete confidence of the people. An hundred percent attendance was achieved. No doubt these people had heard that this was demanded on the recent ELIPTAMIN patrol.

The general health position in the area is good. There were a few cases of influenza at FAKUMIN and a number of these were brought back to TELEFOLMIN for treatment.

These people are now making greater use of the hospital at TELEFOLMIN.

MISSION ACTIVITY.

Mission activity in the area is very slight. The Baptist Mission have permission to enter the area but most of their activities have been concentrated in the ELIPTAMIN area.

It is the intention of the mission to construct a small airstrip in the area and work the area in conjunction with the airstrip which they have almost completed in the ELIPTAMIN. An alternative airstrip site to the one mentioned by the previous patrol was investigated on the north side of the Sepik and will probably repay further investigation.

A number of young men from the area are working and schooling with the Mission at TELEPOLMIN and these will be used when the Mission extend their activities to the area.

There are now 20 children from the area attending the Administration school at TELEPOLMIN. These children live at the school during the week and return to the villages for the weekend. Five children attached themselves to the patrol and with their parents approval were brought back to go to school. They have settled down well. *good*

CONCLUSION.

Twelve men were recruited for work with the Administration outside the District. No more will be sent out as with a small population the labour force must be constantly watched.

The patrol did not conduct a census revision as this had already been done for this year. It is hoped to visit the area again within the next few months.

R. Aisbett

R. AISBETT.
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX TO TELEFOLWEN PATROL REPORT NO.5 OF 1957/58.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

No. 6376 L/Corporal MARIAMBUN.

A sound reliable N.C.O.

No. 4225 Constable EUGLER KUNI.

Rather lazy. Does not have the physical ability for mountain work.

No. 8973 Constable KAUPA NG.2.

A sound type who conducts himself well.

No. 9009 Constable LILI.

Young and keen. Conduct good.

No. 9113 Constable FIANGA.

A sturdy type who will probably do well on tougher assignments. Conduct good.

No. 9053 Constable ARE.

A Highlander who is suitable to this type of country. Conducted himself well.

No. 7404 Constable CVISIM.

A local member who is valuable as an interpreter. Works satisfactorily. Conduct good.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.6 of 1957-58

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

Area Patrolled.....URAPMIN, TIPALMIN, WOKEIMAN, KAMPEGOLMIN & FEGOLMIN Tribal areas.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.MR.P.J.FENTON, Cadet Patrol Officer.
MR.P.C.ROCHE, Medical Assistant.

Natives.....9 R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Interpreter, 2 N.M.O's, 40 carriers.

Duration—From 23./...5../19.58. to 10./...6...19.58.

Number of Days.....19.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....YES.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.. AUGUST/19.57..

Medical AUGUST/19.57..

Map Reference.....BASED ON TELEPOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT MAP. 1 inch = 4 mile.

Objects of Patrol.....1. CENSUS REVISION TIPALMIN, URAPMIN. 2. INITIAL CENSUS FEGOLMIN, KAMPEGOLMIN & WOKEIMAN. 3. CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE.....4. ANTI-YAWS CAMPAIGN URAPMIN & TIPALMIN.....

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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

MA.30-11-130.

9th September, 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report No. 6 - 1957/58 - TELEFOLMIN.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I am most gratified to know that Mr. Fenton acquitted himself well on the Patrol.

There is no reason why Patrols from Telefolmin should not enter Klunga Sub-District and administer the people, who are more readily accessible from Telefolmin than from Klunga. It is most gratifying to note that the Urapin and Tifalmin groups are becoming quite tractable.

As regards the Wokelmin people, we can hardly expect them to remain in the one spot when their country is so inhospitable and they have to seek gardening grounds along the valleys and scarce flat areas in their country.

It is noted that the people generally are becoming more confident and friendly as a result of earlier patrols and the good relations established between visiting natives and Station personnel at Telefolmin.

It is obvious that the practice of using the youngsters as interpreters at Telefolmin and then returning them to their villages is having desirable results. It is most unfortunate that KWESSEP died.

It is apparent that conditions must be improving when people are prepared to travel through what to them was previously hostile country.

A generally heartening report of a Patrol well performed and adequately recorded.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

u l
MIGR
n
F

28/1/30 ✓

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA




In Reply
Please Quote
No. PR6/57-58/955

DISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

28th August, 1958


The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TELEPOLICE PATROL No. 6 of 1957-58

Mr. Aisbett has conducted this patrol in a satisfactory and efficient manner. It is pleasing to see Mr. Fenton, Cadet Patrol Officer, carrying out his duties in a capable manner and he will benefit greatly by the experience gained by serving with Mr. Aisbett. 

From the manner in which the patrol was received, it is seen that previous contact has been satisfactory and latest contact will do much to consolidate the areas visited.

Could the accompanying map be sun printed please and a copy sent to the Assistant District Officer, KIUNGA, for his information.


(T.W. Ellis)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

22 No 6



30-1-1/38.
Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

14th August, 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT TELEFOLMIN 6 of 1957-58.

Three (3) copies of the above report together with camping allowance claims are enclosed.

Mr. P. J. Fenton, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied the patrol. This was his first patrol from this station. He proved himself a very capable officer and should benefit from the experience gained on the patrol.

The patrol was completed without incident.

Between March and June of this year routine consolidatory patrols have been completed in all areas adjacent to Telefolmin.

It is now intended to visit the MIANMIN area last patrolled in March, 1957.

R. AISELTT.
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

30-1-1/38.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

14th August, 1958.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT TELEFOLMIN 6 of 1957-58.

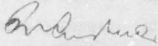
Three (3) copies of the above report together with camping allowance claims are enclosed.

Mr. P. J. Fenton, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied the patrol. This was his first patrol from this station. He proved himself a very capable officer and should benefit from the experience gained on the patrol.

The patrol was completed without incident.

Between March and June of this year routine consolidatory patrols have been completed in all areas adjacent to Telefolmin.

It is now intended to visit the MIANMIN area last patrolled in March, 1957.


R. AISBETT.
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOLMIN.

21st July, 1958.

PATROL REPORT NO.6 1957-58 - TELEFOLMIN - SEPIK DISTRICT.

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

Area Patrolled. URAPMIN, TIFALMIN, WOKEIMAN,
KAMFEGOLMIN & FEGOLMIN Tribal
areas.

Area Last Patrolled. AUGUST, 1957.

Patrol Accompanied By.
European. MR. P.J.FEINTON Cadet Patrol
Officer.
MR. P.C.ROCHE Medical Assistant
to URAPMIN & TIFALMIN area
only.

POLICE.

NO.6376 L/Cpl.	MARIAMBUN
NO.6554 Const.	WALAMAIWAI
NO.9113 Const.	PIANGA
NO.9053 Const.	ARE
NO.8975 Const.	KUOPERA
NO.3887 Const.	SANGONDI
NO.9006 Const.	NIGI
NO.7403 Const.	KUSINOK
NO.9433 Const.	MANDEKAI.
Interpreter	SUNEI
N.M.O.	SUMENGIN
N.M.O.	KIRISINOR
Carriers.	40.

Duration of Patrol. From 23/5/58 to 10/6/58
19 days.

Objects of Patrol.

1. CENSUS REVISION TIFALMIN,
URAPMIN.
2. INITIAL CENSUS FEGOLMIN,
KAMFEGOLMIN & WOKEIMAN.
3. CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION
INFLUENCE.
4. ANTI-YAWS CAMPAIGN URAPMIN &
TIFALMIN.

Map Reference. BASED ON TELEFOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT
MAP.
1 inch = 4 mile.

PATROL DIARY.

Friday, 23rd May.

Departed TELEPOLMIN at 12.40pm proceeded west along ATEMKIAKMIN road. Arrived ATEMKIAKMIN 14.30. Descended to Sepik River which was crossed by a log bridge over a very narrow section near the gap where the Sepik leaves the TELEPOLMIN valley. Spelled at River then proceeded along good track over ^{the} covered ridges into URAPMIN area. First hamlet reached at 1705. Climbed on through a number of small hamlets to reach rest house at 1800. Rest house and other buildings all in good order. Large numbers of people brought food and a large quantity purchased. Light guard posted.

Saturday, 24th May.

Census revised for whole URAPMIN group. Anti-Yaws injections given by E.M.A. Roche.

A number of TIFALMIN visited patrol. Inspected URAPMIN hamlets situated along BOGELMIN road. This is a graded road which is well maintained.

AMBOKASEP local headman is very helpful and cooperative man.

Remained URAPMIN. Light guard posted.

Sunday, 25th May.

Departed URAPMIN 0720 proceeded west across steep gullies. Top of MT. BAGAIUNTIGIN (5500') reached 0855. Moved on 0905 spelled 0955 (3900'). Reached ILAM River 1010 and followed upstream arrived OKBILAVIP rest house 1105(4000'). Large number of people (Lower TIFALMINS) gathered at rest house awaiting patrol. Large quantity of food purchased. Guard posted.

Monday, 26th May.

Census revised for two lower TIFALMIN groups. Many new names recorded. Anti-Yaws injections given by E.M.A. Roche. A suitable light aircraft airstrip site is situated near the rest house. An area of 550 yards with a grass cover only.

Remained OKBILAVIP. Guard posted.

Tuesday, 27th May.

Local natives, carriers and police building new rest house. During day inspected numerous small hamlets and garden areas on the north side of the ILAM River.

Remained OKBILAVIP. Guard posted.

Wednesday, 28th May.

Departed OKBILAVIP rest house 0645 arrived BUFILMIN rest house 0735. Track wide and well maintained. The people (Upper TIFALMIN) who live in small hamlets scattered around the valley soon gathered at the rest house. A large number who had never previously appeared for census taking were present. A very friendly and confident welcome given

to patrol. Rest house and other buildings in fair condition. Census revised. All hamlets visited. Food purchased.

Remained BUIFILMIN. Guard posted.

Thursday, 29th May.

Heavy rain during early morning. Departed 0715. Proceeded south west along ILAM Valley over grass covered ridges. Began climbing into forest country along the ALUK river a tributary of the ILAM. Spelled 0845 at 5500'. Moved on and passed through tribal ground of BIMARAPMIN people who were chased out of the valley by the TIFALMINS some years previously. Remains of their houses seen which indicates that these people who now live in the ATBALMIN area, were only recently dislodged from this area. Began climbing sharply up the main range south of TIFALMIN. Reached summit at 1100 (8400'). The area was completely covered by cloud. Commenced descent 1145 through stunted forest and wild pandanus. The TIFALMINS visit this area regularly to gather pandanus nuts. Continued descent to 7250' and reached old camp site of P.O. Booth's patrol No.2 of 1957-58, at 1400. Made camp. Native food and rice issued. Camp site close to foot of MT. FABILIL estimated height 10000'. Remainder of area completely blocked by cloud. Guard posted.

Friday, 30th May.

Broke camp 0700 proceeded south west over broken uninhabited country. Reached TIFALMIN-WOKEIMIN tribal boundary 0820 (7550'). Moved on across heavily timbered ridges and gullies. Gradual descent to rim of MT. BLENTIN reached 0945 (7150'), MT. SOKOLOMAK and MT. BLEL standing out high above. Began steep descent of MT. BLENTIN. Arrived at a small native bush shelter and contacted an old man and small boy. He informed the patrol that the WOKEIMIN people had gone to the west into the region of the foothills of the STAR Mountains to plant gardens. After much calling out another and much younger man was enticed out of the bush and he was engaged as a guide. Moved on at 1055 descending gradually through heavily timbered country. Track rough and not very well defined. Spelled to regroup at 1210 (5100'). Moved on at 1225 and arrived at the WOKEIMIN hamlet BRELAN-GAVIP at 1235. This hamlet deserted and from appearances has not been occupied for at least six months. Descended and crossed OLIMKAN river at 1245 (4650') over ridge and crossed KAM river on log bridge. The KAM is a large swift flowing stream. Climbed ridge to SOBOLMOROVIP hamlet also deserted (4675'). Made camp in heavy rain. The two WOKEIMIN men contacted during the day were from this hamlet and as they were friendly with the TIFALMIN carriers their offer of the Mens' house for the carriers accommodation was accepted. Rice issued. Guard posted.

Saturday, 31st May.

Broke camp 0715. 4 TIFALMIN carriers paid off. Proceeded south west crossed route of P.O. Nolen's 1952 patrol and through large garden. Crossed BITEK creek then began very steep climb up MT. TAIP. Spelled 0825 (4225') moved on 0845 passed through grass and moss covered lake then began gradual climb along the side of a lesser range over rough limestone track reached top 1000 (5450'). Began sharp descent arrived deserted hamlet 1055 (4725'). Joined the main track between FEGOLMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN and followed it towards Lake SOKOLBANG. A KAMFEGOLMIN woman and child found on the track and friendly contact made. Reached old camp site of previous patrol near the main KAMFEGOLMIN village.

The woman was sent on to the village to advise the people of our arrival. Some men visited the camp and were obviously pleased to see the patrol.

Large gardens were seen on ridges overlooking the lake.

A number of carriers with cut feet as a result of rough limestone country were treated and the local people then asked for treatment for various sores when they saw the patrol members being treated. About 40 people including women and children visited the camp with small quantities of food which was purchased. Advised them that I would visit the village next day and conduct a census. The URAPMIN carriers were invited to spend the night in the village. This was permitted as these people are related by marriage and on friendly terms. Guard posted.

Sunday, 1st June.

Initial census conducted of the KAMFEGOLMIN people. 55 people seen and 77 names recorded. Probable maximum number of this group is 100. Others were in an area further south in PAPUA making sago. A man named ASENGIM appears to be the spokesman for the group although a different man was pointed out as headman. Little food available for sale which could only be expected from such a small group.

Lake SOKOLOMIK which was discovered by Mr. Booth's patrol of the previous year was inspected for the first time and found to be too small for use by float planes. Mr. Booth has stated that he could not view the lake because of fog and had suggested it may be of use in this regard. Guard posted.

Monday, 2nd June.

Broke camp at 0655 and proceeded south east over an overgrown track. Progress slow as some cutting necessary. Track in this condition because of the uneasy relations existing between KAMFEGOLMIN people and FEGOLMIN group. Reached old camp site of Booth patrol 0835 continued descending steadily. Route followed crosses numerous streams flowing from the HINDENBERG range, being the Headwaters of the FLY river. Minimum altitude reached 1800. Joined route of Nolen 1951 patrol just prior to arriving at MAGALSIMBIP hamlet at 1305 which was deserted. Moved on following dry creek bed, arrived KABIROKSIGIM hamlet 1350 (2400'). About 30 people present. Moved on to small ridge opposite village and made camp after having been requested to stay instead of moving to the next hamlet as had been planned. Heavy rain began falling 4 pm. Purchased fair amount of food. KAMFEGOLMIN guide, ASENGIM welcomed although his people traditional enemies with these people, who are called IMDALMINS - a sub-group of the FEGOLMIN tribe. Patrol welcome and the people friendly and helpful. Guard posted.

Tuesday, 3rd June.

Census IMDALMIN people. 36 people seen and 42 names obtained. Departed camp at 0750 and climbed to top of ridge (2750'). The high sheer face of the HINDENBERG Range standing out clearly to the north. Began steady climbing, passed through a number of large gardens belonging to the IMDALMIN group. Contacted a number of people working in these gardens and they agreed to follow the patrol to the next hamlet. Arrived at BOLANGAVIP 1350 (4700'). Camped at a very small hamlet. These people live in numbers of similar hamlets scattered over a large area. About 50-60 people visited camp in the afternoon and were quite friendly. A large quantity of food purchased. Guard posted.

Wednesday, 4th June.

Initial census of IMDALMINS of BOLANGAVIP area recorded. Total 114.

Departed 0920. Walking in heavy rain arrived ANAUALAVIP hamlet 1045. 30-40 people in houses. Although still raining decided to move on to get into centre of population. Arrived NELGUVIP 1200 (4875') and made camp. Numbers of local natives began visiting camp from numerous small hamlets scattered around the area. Large quantity food purchased. Guard posted.

Camp aroused 9.30pm by the approach of a noisy group of local people. Their purpose was the presentation of a pig for sale. I suggested that the pig and its owner should stay at the camp and that it would be much better to conduct the business arrangements the following morning.

Thursday, 5th June.

Remained at camp. Pig purchased and rifle demonstration given to large group of people. Initial census compiled for the ATEMKIAKMIN group - one of the main sub-groups of the FEGOLMIN tribe. 102 people seen and 100 absentees recorded. Steady rain continued all day. Small quantities of food purchased. Rice and native food issued. Guard posted.

Friday, 6th June.

Broke camp 0700 and began climbing immediately. Reached 5700' at 0755. Walking in blanket of fog and rain all the time. Passed through a number of hamlets belonging to the ATEMKIAKMIN group and at 1015 arrived at IMIGAVIP village, the central village of the ATEMKIAKMIN group. This village deserted at the time, is occupied only periodically by the ATEMKIAKMINS and contains the Spirit House for the group. Moved on and into hamlets of the NINGLINMIN sub-tribe which is the most contacted group of the FEGOLMIN tribe. 1235 arrived at a camp site which had been prepared for the patrol by the group in a central position. A start had been made on some shelters for the patrol but the continuous rain had somewhat dampened their enthusiasm. However a large group of men willingly assisted police and carriers in building the camp. The headmen requested that the patrol delay census taking for a day to enable the people to collect food from their widely scattered gardens. A small quantity of food purchased. Guard posted.

Saturday, 7th June.

Remained in camp. Continuous rain all day. During the afternoon approximately 100 natives visited camp with large quantities of food for sale. A pig was also purchased. Guard posted.

Sunday, 8th June.

Remained in camp. Continuous rain and fog all day. Began construction of rest house etc..

Checked census compiled by previous patrol. 52 new names added. Guard posted.

Monday, 9th June.

Broke camp 0640 began climbing northwards towards HINDENBURG Range. at 0830 began main climb up Range.

7550' reached at 0905. Magnificent view from top south over PAPUA. Moved on across top of Range and reached 8000' at 1040. Began long descent. Rested 1250 at 5900'. Descended and crossed NONG river and made camp at site of Bottrill-Pople, KIUNGA patrol at 1405, 5100'.

Rice and native food issued. Light guard posted.

Tuesday, 10th June.

Broke camp 0635 and began climb up BEHRMANN Range. Top reached 7000' at 0825 after having spent 1 hour on a wrong track. Moved on at 0850 descended to Sepik and crossed by good log bridge at 1010 (3600'). Moved on at 10.30 across undulating grass covered country to station arrived 1215.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

As can be seen from the accompanying map part of the area patrolled lies in the KIUNGA sub-district of PAPUA. It was considered necessary to include this area in the patrol because of previous contact with these people by TELEPOLMIN patrols and because of the close relations between these people on the Southern side of the HINDENBURG Range and the people of the TELEPOLMIN valley. The contact and control of these groups to the south is also complementary to the consolidation of control in the immediate vicinity of TELEPOLMIN.

The URAPMIN, TIFALMIN groups are situated in the Western end of the TELEPOLMIN Valley, west of the Sepik river. These people have been visited frequently over the past few years and are becoming quite tractable although in the past they have proved somewhat hard to manage.

The FEGOLMIN people have had limited contact with patrols from TELEPOLMIN and similarly with two patrols from KIUNGA. As with all other patrols to the area this patrol was welcomed by a friendly and cooperative people.

The WOKELMIN group have proved most elusive. Although a friendly contact was made by the Booth patrol in 1957 only a small number of the people were seen. Similarly the Nolen patrol in 1952 saw only a few of them. This patrol passed through their main tribal area and found it deserted except for one small family. The remainder were said to be gardening three days walk to the west in the foothills of the STAR Mountains.

The KAMEGOLMIN were first contacted by the Booth patrol in 1957. A further good contact was made by this patrol. Although a very small group they appear to be more regularly settled than the other comparatively larger groups.

It was hoped to compile a census of all these groups. This was done with the exception of the WOKELMIN tribe but the figures arrived at must be considered far from complete because of the large number of absentees reported.

The area visited is all relatively close to TELEFOLMIN but contact has been slight because of the barrier imposed by the HINDENBURG Range. Until a station is established in the Northern end of the KIUNGA Sub-District it will be necessary to maintain fairly regular patrols to the area.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The situation in the URAPMIN-TIFALMIN area continues to improve and is a credit to the work of previous patrols and the good relations established between visiting natives and station personnel at TELEFOLMIN.

The confident and friendly welcome given the patrol by the KAMFEGOLMIN and FEGOLMIN groups is consistent with their behaviour towards previous patrols and most pleasing. The FEGOLMIN are by far the most friendly and pleasant people yet contacted from this station.

URAPMIN. This group inhabit the area bounded by the Sepik and ILAM rivers and extends into the foothills of the BEHAMANN Range. They also garden on the northern side of the Sepik Gap in an area bordering the inner limits of the ATBALMIN group.

The URAPMIN live in six permanent villages which were all found in good order. The people have been guided over the past few years by two young men AMBOKASEP and KWEGSEP who were previously interpreters at TELEFOLMIN. Unfortunately KWEGSEP died just prior to the patrols visit. His death occurred at the TELEFOLMIN hospital. At the time he was visiting local TELEFOLMIN natives and a certain amount of suspicion was raised by the URAPMIN people who considered his death to be the result of sorcery. No proof of this was found. The URAPMIN since that time have kept away from the local villages. I have been in touch with the headmen since the patrol and they have been advised against any attempt at payback. This was emphasised also before and during the patrol. As the two groups are traditionally closely associated I do not consider there will be any disturbance originated by the URAPMIN people. The TELEFOLMIN carriers who were sent back from TIFALMIN through the URAPMIN area were at first a little wary of returning but as they were accompanied on the return by the Medical Assistant and two police they were soon convinced there was no danger.

The man AMBOKASEP has since taken on himself the task of representing and being spokesman for the whole group. He is an excellent type and visits the station frequently. He will play an important part in future work amongst these people. There is perhaps the tendency on the part of the headmen to leave all dealings with the Administration to AMBOKASEP but this will be discouraged in order that the views of the whole group can be obtained.

Roads throughout the URAPMIN area were wide and well cared for.

The majority of carriers for the patrol were URAPMINS who did a very good job under most trying conditions. They were accompanied on the trip by AMBOKASEP who appears to be

gaining quite a deal of authority amongst them.

TIFALMIN. These people live further west along the ILAM river valley from the URAPMIN. They normally combine with the URAPMIN to visit the station or when requested to supply labour for any particular project.

This patrol can report further slow gradual improvement in their attitude towards the Administration. This was noticed in the improvement of roads in the immediate vicinity of their villages and connecting with the URAPMIN and in improvement in their attitude towards appearing at the rest house for the patrol's visit. Quite a number were brought forward who had never previously bothered to show themselves to a patrol.

The TIFALMIN are divided into three groups and a marked difference can be noted between the groups. The group living nearest the URAPMIN and led by a man named TONAGEN are by far the best of the TIFALMIN to deal with. Their village is in fair condition and is a large village compared to the small hamlets of the other groups. This group provided the patrol with huge quantities of food.

The second group live on the north side of the ILAM river in numerous small hamlets scattered round a high plateau which backs onto the main range separating the TELEPOLMIN valley from the ATBALMIN tribal area. These hamlets are small dirty settlements which no attempt had been made to clean or tidy chiefly because they did not expect the patrol to visit them. In order to improve the situation in these scattered hamlets it will be necessary for a patrol to remain in the area for some time. The people are still unruly and apathetic in their acceptance of Administration control. They lack a forceful headman.

The third group, the BUIFILMIN are further west along the valley and are by far the most difficult of the TIFALMIN group. While their small hamlets are grouped fairly close together they garden and wander over a much larger territory than the others. It was this group which chased the BIMARAPMIN people from the extreme western end of the valley some years back.

Now that Administration influence and control has extended to other groups on all sides of the TIFALMIN a general improvement in their attitude should become apparent. This is one of the main reasons for extending TELEPOLMIN influence south of the HINDENBURG Range into PAPUA.

This group have extensive contacts with the ATBALMIN to the north and KAMFEGOLMIN and WOKELMIN to the south west and south. After leaving the area it was learnt that two KAMFEGOLMIN men had arrived in the TIFALMIN area during the time the patrol was in the area. These men were not shown to the patrol although it was known that the patrol was moving into the KAMFEGOLMIN area.

WOKELMIN. Little is known of this group. The patrol failed to contact them apart from one small family group. It is not considered that they deliberately avoided the patrol. A number of their hamlets were visited and it was obvious that they had not been occupied for some months. The man AWANIM who was contacted in a small bush shelter said that the people were gardening to the west on the TBID river.

This river flows from the south west slopes of MT. AIYANG and is possibly the headwaters of the ALICE River.

The main WOPKEIMIN village is BULTEMAVIP. There are six other lesser hamlets. A reasonably accurate estimate of the number of this group is difficult to ascertain because of their scattered gardening areas and the wide area over which they wander. The habit in this whole area of erecting small hamlets near each and every gardening area could lead to a higher estimate than is the case. The Nolen patrol estimated the WOKEIMIN to number 150 while the Booth patrol gave an estimate of 500. The first estimate is probably nearer the mark.

The young WOKEIMIN willingly guided the patrol to the KAMFEGOLMIN area. What little contact the patrol had with the WOKEIMIN was quite friendly and these people must realise that they have nothing to fear from the Government as three patrols from TELEFOLMIN have now passed through their area without incident.

KAMFEGOLMIN. This group was first contacted in 1957 by Mr. P.O. Booth. They had knowledge of the Bottrill and Kent Patrols from KIUNGA which evidently passed quite close to them but did not make contact.

A very friendly and confident attitude to the patrol was displayed immediately on our arrival. Prior to the spread of Administration influence south from TELEFOLMIN these people had been the object of attacks by the ATEUKIAKMIN group of the FEGOLMIN tribe and being the smaller group had suffered the most. Naturally they welcome the Government because these attacks have now ceased although there is still very little intercourse between the two groups. Spokesman for the group is a man named ASENGIM who accompanied the patrol to TELEFOLMIN.

The KAMFEGOLMIN mingle freely with the WOKEIMIN, URAPMIN, TIFALMIN and a group further south into PAPUA known to them as OKAPMIN. Evidently this OKAPMIN tribe is in contact with KIUNGA but do not believe the existence of the Government station at TELEFOLMIN. ASENGIM explained that these OKAPMIN claimed that any trade goods which came into the possession of the KAMFEGOLMIN come originally from KIUNGA and passed through the OKAPMIN before trading further north and then back to the FANFEGOLMIN.

The camp was visited quite confidently by women and children with food for trade. It was quite noticeable that the children especially had no fears whatsoever. It was pleasing to see these people come forward for treatment of sores etc. when they noticed patrol carriers being treated.

This group is settled more or less permanently on a small ridge overlooking Lake SOKOLBANG. Their garden areas were noticed all around the lake. They make sago making and hunting trips south into lower altitudes but apparently always return to the same general site for their village.

FEGOLMIN. The FEGOLMIN are the most contacted group south of the HINDENBERG Range, that is as far as this station is concerned. Contact with them has always been on a friendly basis. They appear to have accepted the law of the Government without ever having had it forced upon them.

This group have rights to land far south into PAPUA but concentrate their villages and hamlets in the north of their land at the foot of the main range. This patrol contacted what is considered to be at least half of the total population. The others were said to be gardening and hunting on their land to the south. The availability of lower altitude land to the south gives these people rights to sago producing country and on occasions of food shortage they generally move into these areas. The presence of fish in the lower reaches of the river as well as other types of game also is reason for periodic trips south.

The group claim common ancestry with the people of the TELEPOLMIN Valley and cordial relations exist between the two groups. The two groups have a common gardening boundary on the NONG River which lies between the HINDENBERG and BEHRMANN Ranges. Hence there is much intercourse between the two groups and also some intermarriage.

Numbers of young men from the group have also worked for a time on TELEPOLMIN station.

The PEGOLMIN are divided into three main sub-tribes. The NINGLINMIN, ATEMKIAKMIN and INDALMIN.

(a) NINGLINMIN. This sub-group is the most contacted of the group. They would probably be the most friendly group contacted from the TELEPOLMIN post. An area in a central position to their hamlets had been cleared as a camping site for the patrol. They had also began to build bush shelters for our use. The site was chosen for the building of a rest house and the patrol party began the erection of buildings. This was hampered considerably by continuous rain and cold during our stay in the area. However the people who had willingly joined in stated their intention of completing the work.

Another pleasing aspect was the huge quantity of taro which these people provided for the patrol. They evidently had plenty more available if it had been requested. The main trade item was salt.

The people live in the vicinity of the BLAK or FENING river which is one of the main headwaters of the FLY river. Their gardening areas extend eastwards to the boundaries of the INFIKMIN people. They have had previous bad relations with this group but state that there have been no clashes over the past few years.

(b) ATEMKIAKMIN. The ATEMKIAKMIN group live in an area immediately west of the NINGLINMINS. The two groups are closely related. They have three main villages, TAMTEN, IMIGAVIP and ILFOLTIGIN. The Spirit house for the group is located at IMIGAVIP. These three villages were deserted at the time of the patrol. The people were contacted in numerous small garden settlements in an area west and south west of the villages. This practice is misleading in making population estimates as the people built quite substantial settlements as well as maintaining the main villages. The fertility of the soil has much to do with the evolving of the practice. Gardens take as long as nine months to mature and the people have worked out a system of planting very large gardens which when they mature support the population for a considerable time while another garden area is cleared and planted in the area. They then move on to another garden and the cycle continues.

This group proved very friendly although they are harder to contact than the NINGLINMIN because they are more scattered. Food was plentiful and made available to the patrol even though for some of them it meant carrying from far away hamlets.

An initial census was conducted of the group and was well attended although numerous absentee names were recorded. Later patrols should be able to add considerably to the figures.

(c) INDALMIN. This FEGOLMIN group live between the ATEMKIAKMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN. They are small in number and live in small scattered hamlets. Huge gardens were noticed in their area which would suggest a larger population than that contacted. However the long time taken for gardens to mature account to a large degree for their size.

This group although neighbouring on the KAMFEGOLMIN have little association with them. The KAMFEGOLMIN tend to avoid them because of previous hostility which existed. The native track between the two groups was largely overgrown. There are no recent reports of clashes between the two and the situation should remain quiet.

An initial census was recorded of the IMPALMIN and similarly with the ATEMKIAKMIN there were numerous absentees included.

The contact established from TELEFOLMIN generally indicate that the people of the northern extremity of the NIUNGA Sub-District are quiet and friendly. Patrols from TELEFOLMIN have now contacted groups on the immediate southern slopes of the HINDENBERGS from as far east as the STRICKLAND Gorge to the western reaches of this patrol. There is possibly one other group in the region of the STAR Mountains not yet contacted. This group inhabit the area close to the Netherlands border and probably beyond. They are known to and friendly with the KAMFEGOLMIN and WOKBIMIN who refer to them as ABLEMKBIMINS.

The eventual control of these small groups will present a problem because of the wide tract of Territory over which they are spread. From the STRICKLAND River, west to the Dutch New Guinea border there is probably a maximum population of between 5000 and 10000.

It is considered that patrols from TELEFOLMIN should not extend our influence further south than the immediate south side of the HINDENBURG Range. While control in this area is necessary because of close relations with TELEFOLMINS, extension further south would be overreaching. The KAMFEGOLMIN wished to guide the patrol into the next major group to the south but the patrol did not proceed because of the above consideration.

It would probably be obligatory on the administration to afford these people protection in case of any hostile action by groups further south but such a position arising is not anticipated. The only danger in this direction is from a group known as the SELTAMIN who have previously proved hostile to the FEGOLMIN and INKIAKMIN to the east. They have previously threatened hostility should the local people bring a patrol into their area. Their offer has not been accepted in the past because of the distance involved and it is not intended to attempt to contact them unless they offer physical hostility to groups already under influence.

ROADS & TERRAIN.

The URAPMIN maintain broad made tracks throughout their area. These roads had been tended prior to the patrols arrival and were in good condition.

There are two main routes which may be followed from the station to the URAPMIN area. The one used by the patrol crosses the SEPIK river on a short log bridge near the junction with the ILAM river. The other route follows the road through the local TELEFOLMIN villages and would be suitable for motor cycle use as far as the SEPIK. The steep drop to cross the SEPIK and the difficulty of suitably bridging the river prevent the linking of this section of the road with the wide track on the other side into the URAPMIN area. The bridge at this site was repaired for the patrols return journey from the FEGOLMIN and was found in good order.

The track from the URAPMIN to the TIFALMIN is well maintained over most of its length. A section near the URAPMIN end was neglected and the people were instructed to do some work on it. It was pleasing to see that the TIFALMIN had been attending to their roads.

From TIFALMIN on, the patrol travelled over native tracks which at times were very difficult and rough. The route over the HINDENBERG Range from the TIFALMIN side is a very stiff climb made difficult by the sharp limestone encountered. The descent from MT. BLENTIN into the WOKEIMIN is extremely steep and requires the exercising of great caution. Fallen tree trunks and razor sharp limestone make this area most unpleasant walking. Between WOKEIMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN the area is broken limestone ridges. From KAMFEGOLMIN to FEGOLMIN the country is broken and a little flatter but gives way to steep ridges and valleys as the track turns northwards towards the main Range.

Crossing rivers presented no difficulties to the patrol. Most of them were flowing at a low level. The KAM river between the two WOKEIMIN hamlets BRELANGAVIP and SOBOLMOROVIP is fast flowing and carries a large volume of water. The patrol crossed this by means of a large long log. This river could be dangerous if in flood. In the FEGOLMIN area there are a number of wide streams which were waded. These too would provide difficulties after heavy rain.

A feature of the area south of the main range has been the bad weather encountered by the three patrols which have visited the area from TELEFOLMIN. The Nolen and Booth patrols reported not having seen the sun during their stay south of the range. Similarly this patrol was blanketed by cloud, fog and rain the whole time. It is not known how far south these weather conditions prevail but they must be taken into consideration if and when a Patrol Post is established in the northern end of the KIUNGA Sub-District as the area would have no means of supply other than aircraft.

No airstrip sites were located in the area but I believe KIUNGA patrols have located possible sites further south. Lake SOKLEBANG, discovered by the Booth patrol, was inspected but is definitely not suitable to float plane operations.

There is a good light aircraft strip site alongside the rest house at OKBILAVIP in the lower TIFALMIN area. The Baptist Mission intend building this strip at a later

date. It should prove of great assistance to the Administration.

CENSUS.

The only group in which the census could be considered complete is the URAPMIN. Census attendance by this group is very satisfactory and when taken into consideration with a similar attendance for the previous patrol indicates that the group are ready to cooperate with the Administration.

Many new names were recorded in the TIFALMIN census. The majority of these being in the BUFILMIN tribe. There are probably numerous others still to be recorded. Attendance at the census was good and continues the improving trend reported by the previous patrol. The more experienced census attenders proudly presented the newcomers to the patrol. They were commended for their efforts in bringing them in.

The WOKKIMIN tribe was not censused. This group will prove difficult to bring together for census taking because of their wandering habits. If a patrol can coincide with some ceremonial occasion when the people are gathered in their main village then some accurate assessment of their numbers will be possible.

The previous estimate of 200 for the KAMFEGOLMIN group was not confirmed and a total of 77 names only was recorded. This will probably be increased to about 100. The group is small and appears to be more compact than the other tribes in the area. They definitely affirm that the village and people visited by the patrol are the only ones of the tribe. I tend to believe them because they made the patrol most welcome and appeared very confident. They also volunteered the names of a number of absentees without any hesitation whatsoever.

The overall estimate of 750 made by the previous patrol for the FEGOLMIN group appears to be correct. This census recorded a total for the whole group of 671 and as it was an initial census with the exception of the NINGLINMIN tribe there will probably be quite a number of new names to record on later patrols.

The IMDALMIN and ATEMKIAKMIN groups live in scattered hamlets and it is quite possible that some hamlets may have been overlooked.

The following is a summary of the census recorded.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>TRIBE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	OKSIVIP } AMILTAVIP }	TIFALMIN	97
	DAMANMIN	TIFALMIN	176
	BUFILMIN	TIFALMIN	242
	Total	TIFALMIN	<u>515</u>
KEMOVIP } DIMIDUVIP } DIMULDUVIP } IDUVIP } MAMBEL } DANBEL }		URAPMIN	<u>304</u>

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>TRIBE</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
WANGBINAVIP		KAMFEGOLMIN	77
	INDALMIN	FEGOLMIN	156
	ATEMKIAKMIN	FEGOLMIN	201
	NINGLINMIN	FEGOLMIN	<u>314</u>
	TotalFEGOLMIN		<u>671</u>
	Estimated WOKELMIN		250
	Estimated uncounted FEGOLMIN & KAMFEGOLMIN		150
	Total estimated and counted of area patrolled.		1967.

LANGUAGE AND INTERPRETATION.

Station interpreter SUNEI, LSM accompanied the patrol and was able to converse with all the people visited. The presence of this man in any patrol from TELEFOLMIN is a great asset. His service with the Administration since the establishment of the station has made his name synonymous with administration.

All the groups contacted speak variations of the TELEFOLMIN language. The general spread of this language has made contact with outlying groups much easier than otherwise could have been expected.

TRADE.

Salt as a general trade item throughout the area is invaluable. Beads and matches were also popular and should always be carried. No other small items were requested. The small common tomahawk is the accepted price for a small pig with the addition of various sized knives for larger pigs.

All the groups south of the HINDENBERGS possessed round headed axes of DUTCH origin which are greatly prized because of their high quality. The presence of these suggests a fairly well established trade route south west across the foothills of the STAR Mountains.

There is also a well developed trade route south to people under control from KIUNGA. A man at KAMFEGOLMIN was seen wearing shirt and shorts which had originated from this direction.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses, Police quarters and carriers quarters are provided in the URAPMIN and TIFALMIN area. These were all in fair condition and satisfactory. A new rest house was built at OKSIVIP (TIFALMIN) as the previous one had a very low pitched roof which would soon prove useless.

A rest house was commenced in the NINGLINMIN area of the FEGOLMIN. The area was chosen by the people themselves and is as near as possible to the centre of the group.

No attempt was made to erect rest houses in the other areas. This will have to be pending until suitable central sites for the people to gather for patrols can be located.

The patrol endeavoured where ever possible to follow the route of the previous patrol in order to get a set route established so that roads can be definitely defined and permanent camp sites chosen.

CARRIERS.

The majority of the carriers used were URAPMINS. With the exception of a few loafers they did a very good job. It must be stated that walking conditions were not good and the weather was also very trying.

A few experienced TELEFOLMIN carriers were used. These local carriers with their great experience at the job would have few betters in this type of country.

A few TIFALMINS were also employed. They lack the experience of the TELEFOLMINS and URAPMINS and found the going difficult at times.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Native food supplies in all areas appeared to be abundant. The staple food item throughout the whole area is taro and each group has a number of additional items, some introduced and some indigenous. These consist of sweet potato, pumpkin, cucumber, sweet corn, sugar cane, various green leaves and sago.

Meat is not a regular item of diet. However pigs, cassowaries, possums and wallabies are hunted. The introduced pig strain is prevalent in the URAPMIN and TIFALMIN area. This strain has also been traded into the FEGOLMIN area.

A definite and pronounced system of shifting agriculture is common practice throughout the area. The gardens take a long time to mature, six to twelve months, and this probably accounts for the seemingly huge garden areas sighted by the patrol. Large immature gardens were seen in the WOKEMIN area and the people were living near matured gardens further west. It is the practice of all these groups on the southern side of the range to move south to sago areas in the event of failure of the gardens or while awaiting for gardens to mature.

The soil of the ILAM valley (that is the western end of the TELEFOLMIN valley) occupied by the TIFALMIN and URAPMIN is far more fertile than the soil around TELEFOLMIN station. These people had abundant supplies of large taro and sweet potato. However the valley is narrow and the good quality soil is only located in patches. The hillsides in many instances are bare rock and kunai.

This scarcity of good land is the main handicap to the introduction of a cash crop in the area around TELEFOLMIN. Whilst it is more than likely that coffee would grow in selected areas the possibility of finding land for cash cropping on an economic basis is very slight.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied to the URAPMIN and TIFALMIN areas by Medical Assistant Mr. P.C. Roche.

The patrol endeavoured where ever possible to follow the route of the previous patrol in order to get a set route established so that roads can be definitely defined and permanent camp sites chosen.

CARRIERS.

The majority of the carriers used were URAPMINS. With the exception of a few loafers they did a very good job. It must be stated that walking conditions were not good and the weather was also very trying.

A few experienced TELEFOLMIN carriers were used. These local carriers with their great experience at the job would have few betters in this type of country.

A few TIFALMINS were also employed. They lack the experience of the TELEFOLMINS and URAPMINS and found the going difficult at times.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Native food supplies in all areas appeared to be abundant. The staple food item throughout the whole area is taro and each group has a number of additional items, some introduced and some indigenous. These consist of sweet potato, pumpkin, cucumber, sweet corn, sugar cane, various green leaves and sago.

Meat is not a regular item of diet. However pigs, cassowaries, possums and wallabies are hunted. The introduced pig strain is prevalent in the URAPMIN and TIFALMIN area. This strain has also been traded into the FEGOLMIN area.

A definite and pronounced system of shifting agriculture is common practice throughout the area. The gardens take a long time to mature, six to twelve months, and this probably accounts for the seemingly huge garden areas sighted by the patrol. Large immature gardens were seen in the WOKEMIN area and the people were living near matured gardens further west. It is the practice of all these groups on the southern side of the range to move south to sago areas in the event of failure of the gardens or while awaiting for gardens to mature.

The soil of the ILAM valley (that is the western end of the TELEFOLMIN valley) occupied by the TIFALMIN and URAPMIN is far more fertile than the soil around TELEFOLMIN station. These people had abundant supplies of large taro and sweet potato. However the valley is narrow and the good quality soil is only located in patches. The hillsides in many instances are bare rock and kunai.

This scarcity of good land is the main handicap to the introduction of a cash crop in the area around TELEFOLMIN. Whilst it is more than likely that coffee would grow in selected areas the possibility of finding land for cash cropping on an economic basis is very slight.

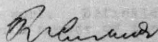
HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied to the URAPMIN and TIFALMIN areas by Medical Assistant Mr. P.C. Roche.

Anti-Yaws injections were given to these two groups. The Anti-Yaws campaign in all the groups centred around TELEFOLMIN has now been completed and accepted without any hesitation by all the people.

An attempt was made to explain the benefits of the medical attention available at the station native hospital to the FEGOLMIN and KAMFEGOLMIN. These people as yet do not visit the hospital for treatment. The URAPMIN and TIFALMIN are aware of the benefits of medical attention and they do make use of the hospital.

The health of the people visited was quite good. Numbers of FEGOLMINS and KAMFEGOLMINS voluntarily came forward for treatment and this was provided.



R. AISBETT.
a/Assistant District Officer.

44

REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING TELEFOLMIN
PATROL NO.6 1957/58 TO URAPMIN, TIFALMIN AND SOUTH OF
HINDENBERG RANGE.

No. 6376 L/Corporal MARIAMBUN.

* A sound and reliable N.C.O. who maintains a high level of conduct at all times.

No. 6554 Constable WALAMAIWAI.

An excellent type with wide experience in this area. No task too much, a very hard worker. Has passed N.C.O. Course and should get promotion.

No. 3887 Constable SANGONDI.

A doubtful quantity before the patrol but proved he has the ability to do sound and reliable work.

No. 7403 Constable KUSONC.

Continues to do excellent work. Definitely N.C.O. material. Probably the most useful member of the TELEFOLMIN Detachment.

No. 8975 Constable KUOFERA.

Good worker.

No. 9006 Constable NIGI.

A quiet reliable type. Improving with experience.

No. 9053 Constable ARE.

Has ability. Inclined to be a know all.

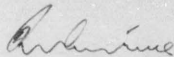
No. 9113 Constable PIANGA.

Worked well.

No. 9433 Constable MANDEKAI.

Young and very keen. Quiet and reliable.

I feel obliged to add the following general comment on these members. Their conduct at all times, in most trying conditions was well above average. Their work was performed at all times with admirable energy taking the conditions into consideration.



R. AISBETT.

a/Assistant District Officer.

