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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: TELEFOMIN

VOLUME No: 13

ISBN: 9980-911 - 17 - 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1964 - 1965

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1965

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

TELEFOMIN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2 - 1964/1965	J.R. Cochrane	Tifalmin-Urapmin
3 - 1964/1965	M.J. Edgar	Feramin Census Div.
4 - 1964/1965	M.J. Edgar	Atbalmin Census Div.
4 A-1964/1965	M.J. Edgar	Atbalmin Census Div.
6 - 1964/1965	M.J. Edgar	Eliptamin Census Div.
7 - 1964/1965	J.M. Wearne Compiled by M.D. Kerr	Mianmin Census Div.
7 A -1964/1965	J.M. Wearne	Eastern Section of Mianmin Census Div.
8 - 1964/1965	I.P. S. Smalley	Tifalmin- Urapmin Census Div.
8 A-1964/1965	H.W. Gill	Tifalmin-Urapmin Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **SEPIK** Report No. **TELEPHONE No. 2 of 64/65**

Patrol Conducted by **J.R. Cochrane, Assistant District Officer**

Area Patrolled **TIPALBIN - HRAHIN**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **P. Moh, Cadet Patrol Officer**

Natives **Medical Assistant - H. Oruki, 1 Interpreter - Sinsinal**

Duration—From **10/1964** to **7/10/1964** **6 members of N.P & N.G.C.**

Number of Days **6 Days**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **YES**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **9/2/184**

Medical **5/163**

Map Reference **MAP ATTACHED**

Objects of Patrol **GENERAL**

ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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67-8-28


21st December, 1964.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NSAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-68/65 - TELEFONIN

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Bunch is having a good opportunity to learn consolidation patrolling. I am pleased with the content of the report. It has been a good exercise in recording.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

67.8.28 (11)

67-2-7/193

GL/mn



25th November, 1964

~~Officer in Charge,~~
~~TELEPHONE~~

Patrol Report Telephon No.2 of 1964/65

I was pleased to see that Mr Bunch has accompanied a patrol and has written a report of it.

Quite a fair first effort, but more guidance needs to be given him and more care taken with compilation, grammar, and spelling.

The section relating to Agriculture and Fisheries will be extracted and made available to the District Agricultural Officer.

R.R.C.

ROBT R. COLE
District Commissioner

✓ cc. The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
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Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File 67-1-2

Sub District Office,
TELEFOMIN.

20th October 1964.

The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Telefomin Patrol Report No.2 of 1964/5.

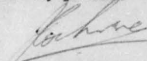
Enclosed please find abovementioned patrol report and claims for Camping Allowance.

Mr. Bunch, CPO accompanied me on this, his first patrol. I have had Mr. Bunch complete a Patrol Report, which is attached to my Memorandum of Patrol. There are one or two spelling and typing errors but as this is Mr. Bunch's first effort I think this is understandable.

As mentioned in his report Mr. Bunch carried out the census of two of the villages by himself.

Reference the Rest House for the Upper Tifalmin area the people there state that they do not wish to line at Tifalmin Airstrip, even though it is only a nother 25 minutes walk, as they are a separate group and prefer to maintain their own Rest House. Also there are several hamlets further on up the valley and if this rest house was abandoned they would have to walk up to one hour and a half, to reach the airstrip.

For your information and advice, please.


J. Cochrane,
s/Assistant Di-strict Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOMIN PATROL No. 2 of 64/65.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was a normal Census Revision Patrol and routine Administration. It was carried out in the lower Telefomin or Urapmin valley and the Tifalmin valley which is fairly rugged country S.W. or W.S.W. of Telefomin. Steep climbs and descents through moss foests and open kunai or grass country; denser rain forest close to the smaller rivers is typical.

Visual sighting for a possible Tractor/Jeep road to the Sepik River was done, the main difficulty being the steep descent close to the river and the cost of bridging the river.

The patrol was met quite enthusiastically at all villages.

DIARY.

- 1-8-64. Thursday: Departed 1300 hrs. for Tifalmin - Urapmin patrol led by A.D.O. J. Cochrane accompanied by Med. Ast. M. Oruki and two police. Carriers departed mid-morning. Looked at a possible tractor/jeep from Telefomin to the Sepik River. AFTER reaching the river where we crossed at a very narrow part (about 20ft.) then climbed very steeply for 20 minutes or so and then followed along the side of the valley, open country, to arrive at TINKOVIP HAMLET (inspected). Arrived 1700 hrs. departed 1730 hrs. Arrived Urapmin rest house at 1750 hrs. Flag ceremony was held at 1800 hrs. which was watched by quite a few locals. People advised of Census to be held the following day.
- 2-10-64. Friday: Inspected surrounding hamlets, KEIMUVIP, DUMIDUVIP, DINOVIP & INAGUVIP, returning to rest house at mid-day. At 1330 hrs. Census revision was carried out. After census was concluded the A.D.O. GAVE a short talk, about setting aside Mondays for roadwork and sending their children to the school at Telefomin. The Med. Ast. examined each person as ^{talk} consumed and gave a short on hygiene. The flag ceremony was held at sunset and all the village people were present.
- 3-10-64. Saturday: Left Urapmin rest house at 0930 hrs. and proceeded to Tifalmin, after 3½ hrs. hard walking arrived at Tifalmin rest house 1215 hrs.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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During the afternoon we inspected local hamlets, but river in flood prevented seeing a couple of small hamlets on the other side of the Ilum river. Flag ceremony observed at sunset.

4-10-64. Sunday: Observed. - radio contact on (3340) Vaughn portable was made each day with Telefomin at 1620 hrs.

5-10-64. Monday: All the village lined and Census revision was carried out.

After instruction at Urapmin I carried out half the census revision. A COUPLE of police and a doctor boy looked hamlets over the river while census was done, (the river had gone down considerably).

At 1330 hrs. we proceeded to Upper Tifalmin or Bufulmin, arrived 1405 hrs. Then proceeded to surrounding hamlets. Hamlets ranged from 7 minutes to 50 minutes walk from Bufulmin rest house. The last hamlet visited was a steep climb up on the other side of the Ilum R.

This hamlet had been recently erected, shifted from do^W River a mile or so. Arrived back at rest house 1740 hrs. Flag ceremony at sunset.

6-10-64. Tuesday: 0800 hrs. prepared for census, rain delayed starting until 0930 hrs. Census revised, all were medically examined. & Finished at 1200 hrs. & talks were given on hygiene, roads and village housing.

The villagers were told that diseased dogs should be destroyed because the diseases were passed on to them.

Left Bufulmin 1330 hrs. arrived Tifalmin 1400 hrs., and half an hour was spent recruiting carriers because they were expecting us the next day. Arrived Urapmin rest house 1800 hrs., held flag ceremony.

7-10-64. Wednesday: Left Urapmin at 0900 hrs. arrived Telefomin 1300 hrs. Had ~~xxxxxx~~ a swim in the Sepik River for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, actual walking time $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

END OF DIARY.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was met with fair enthusiasm there being very few ~~the~~ absentees from Census revisions.

VILLAGES.

The houses are rectangular about 15ft. x 10ft. picket type walls, kunai thatched roofs. The floors are about 2ft. from the ground strapped to the walls no supports underneath. The floor is made of thin sapling crossmembers covered with bark strips, a small oval doorway and a fire in the middle of the floor.

Most of the houses were reasonable clean and tidy. Many latrines were unsatisfactory and had to be re-dug. The rivers were fairly close to the hamlets in all areas but most of the people are not very keen on washing.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village Officials were a happy lot, enthusiastic trying to do a job but their ~~the~~ scope of living and little or no education does not help the understanding of new or different ideas. Some of the Lulusais asked for spades and ~~sariffs~~ sariffs for road work and were told that if they come into Telefomin they are welcome.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

NIL.

AGRICULTURE.

The main crops are Taro and Kau Kau, some Paw Paws grow in the valley. ~~Are~~ few tomatoes, cucumbers and pumpkins are grown.

The staple diet of these people is kau kau and taro and supplemented by the above mentioned. The people grow mainly only enough for themselves but sell some taro and kau kau to the Telefomin Baptist Mission every second week when they come for the day.

LIVESTOCK.

Mainly Pigs are kept as the only domestic animal, but a few villagers keep a limited number of fowls.

Reports of Anthrax in pigs was investigated, but all the pigs seen were apparently quite healthy. Mostly pigs are only eaten at "sing sings" or important ceremonies or if food is short.

We inspected a small pond at Bifulmin which has been mentioned in previous reports and in our opinion would be quite suitable for breeding of Fish. The people were enthusiastic and the women agreed to feed ~~the~~ them if necessary.

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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

Practically nil. The natives purchase some trade goods from the Baptist mission for kau kau etc.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The natives are fairly well disposed towards the Administration but they are not very willing workers for their own advancement unless constant encouragement and some slight pressure is given them. There were few complaints, if any, and they seem to live quite happily. No courts.

REST HOUSES:

All rest houses were in good condition, especially the one at Urapmin, which has bamboo blind walls and bamboo raised floor and a newly thatched roof. The rest house at Upper Tifalmin or Bifulmin is deteriorating. The people do not want it pulled down but they would rather it were closer to their hamlets, which would be approximately 45 to 50 minutes walk from Tifalmin and would be more central for the inspection of hamlets. If it was done away with completely, the furthest-most hamlet of Bifulmin would be 1hr 25mins walk away.

CARRIERS:

-Are easily obtained and are good workers.

HEALTH:

The people are, on the whole, fairly healthy. The Baptist mission sister visits Tifalmin every second week. She has a very good attendance at the Infant Welfare Clinic. Many others come along and some bad cases come into the hospital at Telefomin. There is an Aid Post At Tifalmin. Urapmin and Upper Tifalmin both asked for Aid Posts in their areas but it was explained to them that the population was not great enough yet. We suggested that they send some of their young children to the Telefomin school then, afterwards, they could train to become hospital orderlies and come back to their villages. They were quite interested in the proposition at the time.

EDUCATION:

A few children from Urapmin-Tifalmin attend the Government school at Telefomin. There is a mission teacher at Urapmin and one at Tifalmin. There are fifteen male and three female children attending Urapmin school. There are twenty five male children at Tifalmin (four from Bifulmin).

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EDUCATION (cont'd):

It appears, from the mission teacher's comments, that the girls are lazy and lose interest quickly. I think it is because they know that their mothers will pull them back to work the gardens after a few years, anyway.

These mission teachers spend about sixty per cent of the time on religion and equal parts of the remainder on Pidgin and reading and writing. Some of the advanced ones learn a little of numbers and simple arithmetic. Only about twenty per cent of the pupils can speak pidgin fluently.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Most of the roads are only tracks, although some road-work is being carried on a couple of miles from Telefomin station and up at Bifulmin. Bridges are fair.

We got them to build a track around the hills instead of straight up and over the top but, when left to their own resources, they still went to the top of the hill also winding around. I think that, with supervision, a road could be cut around the sides of the mountains. These people build roads by direction 'as the crow flies', not by ease of travel, but they are learning. Also, they have been shown how to drain their roads properly.

MISSIONS:

Uraymin and Tifalmin have church services taken by the mission teachers (Baptist mission).

CENSUS RECONCILIATION:

Good attendance.

Total last census	813
Plus births	43
Plus migrations in	<u>9</u>
	865
Less deaths	17
Less migrations out	9
Expected total this census	839
Actual total this census	839

Census correct.

CONCLUSION:

The Patrol went fairly smoothly - no casualties.

The area seems generally law abiding, probably because of reasonable tracks and close proximity to the station.

It is suggested that an Agricultural Officer visit the Tifalmin valley; it appears to have a much better soil than the Telefomin part of the valley. He could look at the poss-

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CONCLUSION (cont'd):

-ibilities of growing cocoa, pyrethrum or coffee. The Telefomin airstrip is expected to be reopened to DC3s soon and there is a Cessna strip at Tifalmin. These aircraft could be backloaded.

I think the pond at Bifulmin is suitable for fish and the people are enthusiastic and would feed them, although there is a lot of natural food. Maybe it is possible to set up fish hatcheries at the upper reaches of these rivers to stock the rivers with some eatable fish (protein for the natives).

I trust that this report meets with your approval.

F. Dumm
.....
F. Dumm
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Telefamin.

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68-1-8

Sub-District Office,
T. J. FOHIN.
Sepik District.
15th October 1964.

Commissioner,
Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary,
KORINDIHI.

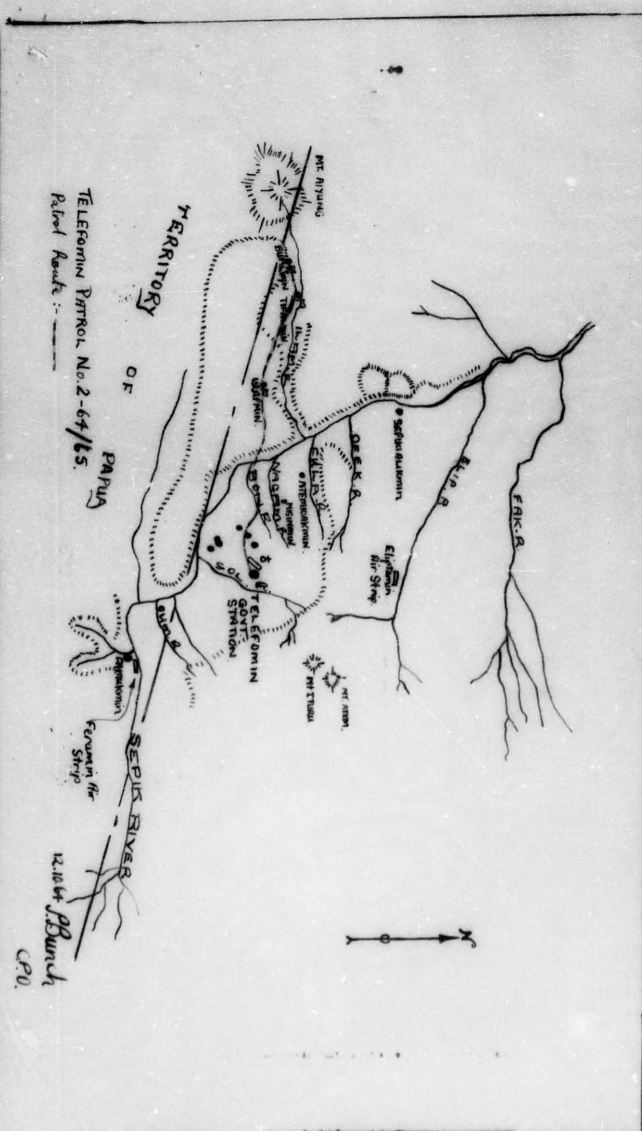
R.P.G.N.G.C. - PATROL TELEPHONE.

Please find enclosed six R.S. form 1's for the following policemen who accompanied a patrol TIPALMIN - URAMIN census divisions.

2773	I/Cpl.	Hen.	A capable and reliable K.C.O.
8472	Const.	Kanang.	Can be relied on to do a good job. Good with primitive natives, keeps carrier line happy.
10755	"	Peter/ Kinewi	A willing worker, and a likeable personality.
10230	"	Kaseou.	Polite & respectful, efficient worker. Sootly noisy and happy, some indisposed moody spells.
9337	"	Vagi.	Cheerful, good natured. A good bushman. Not as good by himself.
8992	"	Figl.	LOYAL and a keen worker. Good on patrol, a knowledgeable bushman.

.....
P. Bunch. C.P.O.

Copy: District Commissioner.

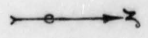


TERRITORY OF PAPUA

Telegraph Station No. 2-64/15.

Patrol Route

Walter Blunck
CPO.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEDIK Report No. TELEFOMIN 3 64-65
 Patrol Conducted by W. S. EDGAR CPO
 Area Patrolled FERAMIN C/D
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P. BUNCH CPO
 Natives 4 MEMBERS R.P. + N.G.C.
 Duration—From 27.12.1964 to 31.12.1964
 Number of Days 5
 Did Medical Assistant accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1.7.1964
 Medical 1.7.1964
 Map Reference ATTACHED
 Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
ROAD SURVEY

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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.....
District Commissioner

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

.....

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67-7-30

7th January, 1965.

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

TELEFONIN PATROL REPORT NO. 3-64/65:

Thank you for forwarding me the above report and comments by yourself and the Assistant District Officer.

2. I can understand the people's feelings about better schools - a higher education would certainly give the children ideas beyond the present understanding of their parents, whereas the present school takes them forward by only a small amount the parents can follow. It is just as well they feel this way as it does not seem likely resources will allow for any major expansion of primary education in low potential areas.

3. Apparently the people are making good use of the aid post in the area and the Assistant District Commissioner must ensure that it is brought to a reasonable standard. Continued operation in the way described can only result in bringing the Administration into disrepute.

4. The Ferasin people appear to be settled and to have a good attitude to the Administration. We need not worry that at present they have no wild enthusiasm to involve themselves in a great deal of additional work to gain ends they cannot properly envisage.

5. Officers should not feel they have done nothing for the people - they have achieved a very great deal. Introduction of law and order, health services, steel axes and shovels do not look spectacular because to us they are a normal feature of life, but to a people living as did these before contact those things represent the greatest single stride forward ever made by their society. All else is gradual development to be built slowly and surely on this foundation. Every officer of course, wants to achieve the fastest possible development for his area, but Administration resources are limited, hence priorities must be allotted. No purpose is achieved by hoping for unlimited resources and it must be recognised that in general terms a low potential means a low priority. No rapid agricultural development can be expected, but it is hoped the District Agricultural Officer will be able to arrange an inspection which will enable him to advise officers on the next step they can take.

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6. Mr. Edgar has conducted a good patrol and reported well. He is obviously giving thought to the problems of his area.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

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67-2-7/192



25th November, 1964

GL/mn

The Assistant District
Commissioner,

TELEFOMIN

Patrol Report Telefomin No.3 of 1964/65 -
Feramin Area - Mr M.J. Edgar, P.O.

For so short a patrol, a well written, thoughtful
report.

What has been done about ensuring that the Aid Post
at SIMINDAVIP is brought up to an acceptable standard?

Has a requisition for the road building equipment
been submitted to Public Works Department? The people have
shown they are prepared to improve their situation by con-
structing roads and I agree with Mr Edgar that every help
should be given them.

The agricultural section will be extracted and made
available to the District Agricultural Officer. I would not
think, however, that coconut palms would bear at that altitude.

ROBT R. COLE
District Commissioner

✓ cc. The Director,
Department of District
Administration

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Sub District Office,

TELE FOMIN.

5th November 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WERWAK.

Telefomin Patrol Report No. 3 of 1964-5.

Herewith Mr. Edgar's Pt. Report plus claims for
Camping Allowance etc.

Although the patrol was more hurried than planned,
Mr. Edgar and Mr. Bunch have done a good job and I have advised
Mr. Edgar to do a follow up Patrol to the area early in the New Year.
The Feramin people are very keen on their roads at the moment
and anything that will serve to keep their enthusiasm up should be
encouraged. I have advised Mr. Edgar to submit DIV to PWD for the
equipment needed.

The main purpose of the Patrol was to look for a
suitable road site to Feramin and to serve as a follow up Patrol
to Mr. Wilson's patrol earlier this year.

Reference Mr. Edgar's remarks concerning the
Agricultural Department, these are echoed in all reports coming
from Telefomin. I can only suggest that DASP be pressed to to a
thorough patrol in the area as soon as possible with the specific
aim of investigating all cash crop possibilities.

A routine patrol, well carried out.

For your information, please.

J. Cochran,
Assistant District Commissioner

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Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

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PATROL REPORT.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 64/65.

INTRODUCTION.

The area which this patrol visited was the FERAMIN CENSUS DIVISION which lies to the South East of TELEFOMIN Station.

About 867 people inhabit this small valley in which is found the headwaters of the Sepik River.

From the Telefomin Station to the Rest House at SIMINDAVIP hamlet is a walk of some four hours.

The main objectives of this patrol were:

- (a) Routine Administration and,
- (b) To inspect the route of the proposed road from FERAMIN to TELEFOMIN.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 27th October, 1964.

0845 the patrol departed TELEFOMIN Station for the FERAMIN Rest House.

The patrol comprised myself, Mr. P. Bunch, C.P.O., and four members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

0905 arrived at the Sol River.

0910 all across the Sol River per foot bridge.

1015 + 1020 the patrol rested before continuing on.

1120 the patrol reached Maram Creek where the patrol again rested.

1120 - 1130 patrol rested on the bank of the Maram Ck.

1220 the patrol crossed the Um River by fording it.

1305 arrived at the SIMINDAVIP Rest House where we were welcomed by all the village officials of the FERAMIN C/D.

SIMINDAVIP hamlet and Aid Post were inspected. The village was clean and tidy likewise the outpatients ward of the Aid Post. The wards of the Aid Post however, could do with considerable repair.

The Rest House was reasonable but the roof leaked.

1700 attempted to contact TELEFOMIN on a Vaughan

"Walkabout" radio which was recently returned to TELEFOMIN
The attempt was unsuccessful.

Slept the night at SIMINDAVIP hamlet.

Wednesday 28th October, 1964.

Rain this morning and the resultant late arrival of the village officials delayed the start of today's work.

0945 departed the Rest House and proceeded to KOBORENMIN and OKSIMIN hamlets per a very good road which in time will be a vehicular road.

1030 arrived at KOBORENMIN and inspected this hamlet. It was found to be clean and tidy and all houses were in a good state of repair. However, Tul Tul BALAPIOR was ordered to have more latrines built. There is only one here at present and does not seem to be well patronised.

1050 departed KOBORENMIN for OKSIMIN and arrived there at 1052. This hamlet was inspected and found to be in good repair.

1105 departed OKSIMIN to return to SIMINDAVIP Rest House.

Both on the way to OKSIMIN and on the return journey a few defects were pointed out to the village officials concerning the road route. I was assured that alterations would be made so that vehicles can negotiate road.

1200 arrived at the Rest House and lunched.

1310 departed Rest House to inspect the remainder of the FERAMIN hamlets.

1330 crossed the Sepk River and arrived at the FERAMIN airstrip.

1345 arrived at FAMUKMIN and inspected the village which like the rest was a credit to its owners.

1420 departed FAMUKMIN and returned to the Rest House.

1505 arrived at the Rest House in light rain.

1700 attempt to contact TELEFOMIN abortive.

Slept the night at SIMINDAVIP.

Thursday 29th October, 1964.

0815 - 1045 had talks with all village officials and the majority of the adult male population regarding the road and the problems being encountered.

1055 departed the Rest House and proceeded along the out bound route to the bank of the Um River.

1125 mail arrived, the patrol split at this point. The carriers moved along the out bound route to go to the camp site which I hope has been established by now by PIGI. Self, P. Bunch, and two policemen plus a couple of guides now began to follow the route the road is to take.

1155 crossed the Um river and proceeded forward cutting

the track as we went.

1 1255 - 1320 rested in an old garden house.

1325 arrived ~~at the crossing~~ on the right bank of the Sepik and followed it down stream.

1405 crossed the mouth of the Maram Ck per fallen log. The patrol is still following the Sepik.

1500 passed through a garden in which were a few pea it plants. A long suspension bridge was seen to be fastened to several large trees in the garden.

1505 arrived at the camp established by Const. PIGI in pouring rain.

1700 again the attempt to contact TELEFOMIN was a failure.

Slept the night under canvas on the bank (right) of the Sepik about 100 yds down stream from the bridge.

Friday 30th October, 1964.

0850 ~~we~~ broke camp after waiting for drizzle to abate. The carriers again took a different route to us, the same party as yesterday. This time we headed north away from the Sepik.

1010 -1020 rested on top of a ridge which we have been following since breaking camp.

1120 arrived at the cut going road at a point just above the Sol River.

1200 crossed the Sol River and lunched waiting for rain to pass.

1320 rain getting heavier and pressed on to TELEFOMIN where we arrived in pouring rain at 1405.

Reported to the A.D.O.

Saturday 31st October, 1964.

0900 Mr. Bunch and two policemen, PIGI and JIKSY, departed the station to inspect the proposed crossing site on the Sol River.

1155 Mr. Bunch returned to the office and reported that the crossing seems to be reasonable and should not prove difficult.

The patrol is now officially terminated.

End ___ of ___ Diary.

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Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT.

TELEPOMIN PATROL No. 1964/65.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people of the FERAMIN area are friendly towards the Administration and Europeans in general.

Their attitude towards work which will later be of benefit to them is quite phlegmatic, however.

No complaints or queries were ~~xxx~~ brought to the notice of this patrol.

EDUCATION.

A few FERAMIN children attend the Primary "T" School at TELEPOMIN and about ten children attend the village school, near the FERAMIN airstrip, conducted by the native Baptist Mission teacher.

The main subjects of the village school are religious instruction, and the elements of reading and writing Pidgin.

The people expressed emphatically that they did not want a school, a proper school that is, in their area. They claim that education turns the children against their parents.

HEALTH.

Generally the health of the people in this area is good and the one and only Aid Post at SIMINDAVIP hamlet is well patronised.

The out-patients section of this Aid Post is clean and well constructed but the wards, in their present state of disrepair, are little better than pig stys. The Aid Post Orderly was told to have the position rectified immediately.

Medical supplies at the Aid Post were found to be at a very low level. When the Medical Orderly was told to get fresh supplies as soon as possible his answer conveyed that it was too much trouble.

There are no buckets or other suitable receptacles in which fresh clean water can be stored for cleaning around the area of small wounds.

The Medical Assistant at TELEPOMIN has been advised of the position.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Luluais and Tul Tuls in the area appear to have some authority in their respective villages and are doing their job fairly diligently as far as organising labour on roads and village cleanliness is concerned.

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(6)

PR 2

VILLAGES.

All hamlets were inspected and all were found to be clean and tidy.

Houses were also in very good condition.

It was found that there were insufficient latrines in the hamlets and consequently the various village officials were ~~xxxxx~~ ordered to ensure that more were constructed.

REST HOUSES.

The only Rest House in the whole census division is at SIMINDAVIP hamlet, four hours from TELEFOMIN.

The Rest House was not in good condition, the roof leaked badly, and the Luluai promised to have the necessary repairs effected as soon as possible.

ROADS and TRACKS.

The track from TELEFOMIN to the FERAMIN Rest House is reasonable but by no means good. It is extremely wet and muddy and in parts is almost vertical.

On the return route from FERAMIN to TELEFOMIN the patrol followed the proposed ~~xxxxx~~ road from FERAMIN to TELEFOMIN as closely as possible. This necessitated sleeping under canvas on the banks of the Sepik River.

To date a considerable amount of work has been done on the roads linking the various hamlets. Even-though the quality of work is very good indeed a few stretches of road between SIMINDAVIP hamlet and OKSIMIN hamlet will have to be ~~st~~-routed slightly to avoid several hills which are far too steep for a motor cycle to negotiate let alone a tractor or similar four wheeled vehicle. One slope about half way between SIMINDAVIP hamlet and OKSIMIN I would defy anybody in any type of vehicle to negotiate, excluding a litter in its present position.

Between SIMINDAVIP and FAMUKMIN the position is slightly better but here the major stumbling block is bridging the Sepik River near the FERAMIN airstrip.

Quite lengthy discussions were had with the men of the area about crossing the Sepik and as yet a solution has not been reached.

The Baptist Mission constructed a bridge using wire rope but this was washed away but floods. The wire was not of a very heavy gauge. If a very heavy gauge wire rope could be used to construct a suspension bridge it would be over 120 feet in length.

I thought that perhaps the river could be forded by making a raised road of rocks under the water but I was informed that this had been tried and was unsuccessful. Apparently when the Sepik floods it rises about six or eight feet ~~xxxxxx~~ and has terrific force.

In normal times the Sepik near the Airstrip would be approximately knee deep in the deepest parts - still too deep for a motorcycle

It would not really be

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PR 3

MIGRAT

It would not really matter if the river can not be bridged as it would only require about three men to carry a motor cycle across the river and a four wheel vehicle would have enough clearance to drive across the Sepik when the water was at a low level.

Another major obstacle was the Sol River but I think that we have found a satisfactory crossing a short way upstream from where it is bridged.

I feel that if the people would work as enthusiastically on the roads as they did when the patrol was in the area it would be only about nine months before the road was through linking FERAMIN and TELEFOMIN.

EQUIPMENT.

The following is a list of all Administration supplied tools for working on the road:

OKSIMIN	11 spades	1 pick
SIMINDAVIP	7 spades	
KOBORENMIN	7 spades	1 pick
DIMIDUVIP	3 spades	
FAMUKMIN	7 spades	1 pick.
Total		35 spades 3 picks.

In addition to the above the local people are using their own bush knives and axes for clearing away the undergrowth.

They requested that the Administration supply a few more spades, at least another 10, if possible. I then intimated to them that I would refer the matter to the A.D.O. and see what could be done. It would be a great help if more spades were made available to the FERAMIN people.

CONSTRUCTION TIMES.

At present the people claim that they are working 5 days per week on the road. (Women are also working on the road clearing scrub or were when the patrol visited the area.)

It was claimed that they were working the first five days of the week on the road and the next two were spent in gardening and other duties. A suggestion was made to them that they work each alternate day on the roads but they answered that they preferred to do it their own way - which, I suppose, is fair enough provided that it does not interfere too much with their other work.

Several village officials asked me to approach the people of the local TELEFOMIN area and ask them to help the FERAMINS to help build the road. I intend to do this as soon as possible after submitting this report. The total population of FERAMIN is, at the last census (July, 1964), 867 people.

I estimate that so far in the ~~last~~ last 3 months approx 4 1/2 miles of road have been completed.

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(4)

PR 4

MIGRATIONS

If the proposed road follows the return route of the patrol the length of road from TELEFOMIN to the Rest House at SIMINDAVIP hamlet will be about 8 miles. This will make the total length of road about 12 1/2 miles.

I feel that every possible help we can give the FERAMINS should be given as it means that the area can be more efficiently administered and at cheaper cost.

AGRICULTURE, PASTORAL, and COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Some European type crops are grown in the area and these include - cabbage, leeks, shallots, lettuce, pumpkin, cucumber, and tomatoes. Most of these crops are grown for local consumption only.

The staple food of the people is taro but plenty of very good quality kau kau was in evidence.

Unfortunately these people sell very little of their produce to the Mission as the airstrip is such that planes (Cessnas) can only use half the available length for take-off.

FATIOK, the Luluá of SIMINDAVIP, requests that they be able to grow coconuts - not as a cash crop but as an additive to their diet. TINDANIM, one of the interpreters, brought back a few coconuts from WEWAK on one of his visits there and claims that they are growing at TELEFOLIP village near to the station. As yet I have not seen the coconuts but if they are growing I should think it would be worthwhile trying them at FERAMIN if the locals are prepared to pay 1/6 per lb airfreight to get them there.

The people were asked if they were interested in raising fish but this suggestion was answered with a most emphatic "No".

Constable Liky claims that the ground in the FERAMIN valley is suitable for coffee if they locals care to drain it properly.

Liky told they people about coffee growing and they seemed to take to the suggestion very favourably. It was explained to them that when the TELEFOMIN airstrip is open again to DC3 aircraft they could supply a back load of coffee.

It was also suggested to the people that it may be profitable to introduce pyrethrum to the area if the ground and climate was suitable. They showed some enthusiasm about this.

A few pigs and one or two fowls are the only forms of livestock kept by these people.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

NIL.

CONCLUSION.

At the present state of development in all fields the

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PR.5

people are no further advanced than when the Administration first came to the area.

I request that the District Agricultural Officer be approached asking that he send one of his Extension Officers to TELEFOMIN area and carry out a complete survey and advise what crops can be planted here.

Cash crops could be brought by the Administration and back loaded on Government Charters.

With the present policy of the Dept. Agriculture Stock and Fisheries as regards to TELEFOMIN it seems that we can expect no co-operation or aid from this department, in the foreseeable future.

I think that the whole attitude of the people of the FERAMIN in particular and TELEFOMIN in general could change for the better if the people were given something more substantial than empty hopes.

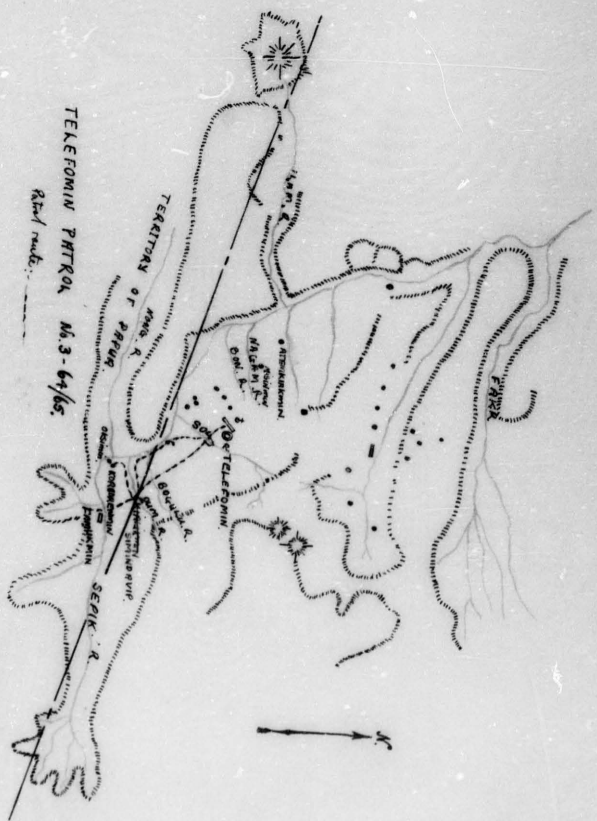
Trusting that this report meets with your approval.

.....
(M.J.Edgar.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

ati

GRATION

(2)



TELEFOMIN PATROL No. 3-64/65.

Road made.

2-1-64
R. B. B.



67-2-7/747

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

27th January, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 4 of 6/65

Thank you for the patrol report of the patrol into the Atbalmin conducted by Mr. M. J. Edgar and accompanied by Mr. P. Bunch.

Mr. Edgar has conducted a good patrol and has presented an informative report with much detail which, when read in conjunction with Mr. McArthur's Patrol report, will be of much assistance to future patrols and for consolidation in the area.

It may not necessarily follow that the lack of welcome has any real significance in the area, as people such as the Atbalmins generally with their semi-nomadic habits might well be miles away from their previous contact areas when the next patrol comes through.

All other comments are noted and have adequately covered the patrol report.

Both officers are to be congratulated on their patrol for it was a good effort.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
D/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

File No. 67-1-2.

SubDistrict Office,

TELEFOMIN.

12th January, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District.

W E W A K.

TELEFOMIN PATROL No. 4 - 64/65.

ATBALMIN AREA.

Please find attached two copies of the report of the abovementioned patrol together with claim for camping allowance. The sketch maps have been forwarded under separate cover.

Diary

The detail contained in the diary will be of considerable assistance to future patrols.

Native Situation.

Page 2.

The whereabouts of the Antamin and Arimin 1 Groups remains a mystery. After flying into the Atbalmin Rural Police Post by helicopter over Busilmin and out via the Din and Sepik Rivers on a clear cloudless morning, I find it quite credible that a ground party could unsuccessfully search for days for such people. 11

Page 3.

The co-operation of the Umanklinin 2 and Wimmurapmin Groups is pleasing and was no doubt a welcome change for the members of the patrol. The helicopter pad to be kept clear by these groups was used on 3rd January and found to be clear. Police will be sent to advise on erection of a Rest House.

Page 4.

Prima facie there seems to be little likelihood of fighting. However it was in this general area that there were a number of deaths in 1956 following Mianmin-Atbalmin raids.

I hope to patrol the Mianmin in February and will depart from the route of Mr. Edale's patrol (No.3-62/63) by returning from the head of the San River over the Thurnwald Range to visit Mianmin Groups on the northern bank of the Sepik. 11

Page 5.

The welcome, or lack of it, described by Mr. Edgar is disheartening. I propose having the next patrol endeavour to conduct say two-day courses for Village Officials at the two drop-sites and at the Police Post.

Education and Missions.

Rations are being issued to Yantagan of Busilmin and Bufunya of Arisin 2.

There is currently a demand for Atbalmin interpreters. Three are at present required for various patrols but none are available.

The two boys are in good hands and will commence school in February.

Future Administration.

The establishment of a patrol post to service the 900 to 1200 people of the Atbalmin plus the unknown population of the Western Mianmin would be costly and in any case, a matter of policy.

However, should this be considered, from the point of view of native ~~minimization~~ administration, I would recommend the Hong-Tagan airstrip site. Mr. McArthur found that site to be the most promising for an airstrip and it is centrally situated near at least two pro-administration groups - the Wimmuramin and Unanklimin. Further, the bridge across the Sepik at Mr. Edgar's Camp 18 is described by that Officer as "solid, well-built and locked after" indicating a well-used route for North-South contact.

Athalmin Rural Police Post.

The Police Post was re-supplied by helicopter on 3rd January. The 510 radio was exchanged and Telefomin was contacted at very low strength before my departure. However on both 11th and 12th Athalmin's transmission was Strength 5 at Telefomin. There has been very low 8/8 cloud cover on these two days.

The geophysicist, in the limited time available was not able to find outcrops of rock which would indicate the likelihood or otherwise of landslides.

Gwatorvin's illiteracy is a definite disadvantage. In the near future I will arrange for his relief by another Telefomin policeman who is literate. The relief will spend at least a month with Gwatorvin prior to Gwatorvin's return.

Mr. Edgar's detailed and well-considered report is the reflection of a high degree of interest and a well-conducted patrol.

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

PATROL REPORTTELEFOMIN PATROL No.4 - 64/65

District of SEPIK Report No. 4 - 64/65
 Patrol Conducted by M.J. Edgar, Cadet Patrol Officer
 Area Patrolled ATRALMIN CENSUS DIVISION
 Patrol Accompanied by EUROPEANS - P. Bunch, Cadet Patrol Officer

Natives.

Interpreter	TINDINEM	
Interpreter	AMBUNKASEP L.L. URAPMIN	
Const. 1/c.	KANDIL	7645
Const. 5 yr	SOMOIGIRA	6630
" "	KANANG	8472
" "	MODZIP	8477
" "	SIMIWAH	7605
" "	PTGI	8992

75 Carriers from the following areas:-

ELIPTAMIN, FERAMIN, TELEFOMIN, URAPMIN,
 MIANMIN.

Medical Orderly MAIOK

Duration - from 12/11/64 to 18/12/64

Number of days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol To Area by	District Services	9/63
	Medical	9/63

Map Reference Attached - copied from Border Special Sheet 4.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS

REPORT ON PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED LULUAI ETC.

RE-CLEAN HELICOPTER PADS

REPORT ON ATRALMIN RURAL POLICE POST.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No.4 - 64/65.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was to the ATRALMIN Census Division, an area of some 550 sq.mls.m lying generally to the West North West of TELEFOMIN Station.

The Sepik River and the Star Mountains are the Northern and Southern boundaries respectively but the natural Western boundary appears to extend well over the International Border. The Eastern boundary is the Western side of the Sepik Gap.

Generally, the route taken by this patrol was that taken by Messrs. J.Kelly and J.McArthur.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday, 11th November, 1964.

0730 the majority of the carriers departed TELEFOMIN for SEPKIALIKMIN before moving onto DAMTIL hamlet tomorrow where our first camp will be established.

P.Bunch and self remained behind to have talks with the District Officer, Mr.Linsley.

Thursday, 12th November, 1964.

0900 departed station with P.Bunch, two policemen, and two interpreters and eight carriers.

NAGAM
0955 rested for 5 mins. on KARAN Ck

1100 arrived at KARAN Ck where the patrol rested for 10 mins.

1240 arrived the OFEK River and rested 1240 - 1320 for lunch.

1315 Sunei arrived ex TELEFOMIN with Vaughan Walkabout Portable radio.

1510 rested for few mins on AGUM River after very steep and tricky descent of the Sepik Gap.

1540 arrived at SEPKIALIKMIN Rest House where we had short discussion with the village officials re the patrol

1600 arrived at a 120' cane suspension bridge spanning the Sepik - all across by 1625.

1650 arrived at DAMTIL hamlet where camp had been established earlier today by Constable FIGI.

This camp is approx 1000' above the Sepik

1715 contacted TELEFOMIN - poor.

Camp No. 1 elevation 4000 at DAMTIL hamlet.

Walking Time 6 hrs 55 mins. Track Time 7 hrs 50 mins.

Friday, 13th November, 1964.

0900 broke camp - delay due rain - 4 carriers return to TELEFOMIN as they are too sick to continue further. All remaining carriers have colds.

0930 arrived on ridge on the right bank of the SIK River

0940 descended and crossed the DIM Ck. then ascended

1000 - 1045 rested waiting for carriers to catch up
killed snake while resting.

1110 reached the ORGAL Ck. land slide - prominent land mark. Since 1000 have been on bad land slide area which is overgrown with secondary growth.

1215 crossed KAPIT Ck. and ascended to KAPITDANG hamlet

1220 arrived KAPITDANG hamlet and proceeded to a prepared camp site. KAPITDANG is on a ridge between KAPIT Ck and the SIK River.

Carriers are all sick and almost exhausted after today's walk.

1400 purchased a small quantity of native foods with matches and salt.

1500 - 1600 census SIKTAMIN group.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN but transmission very poor - reception very good.

Camp No. 2 at KAPITDANG hamlet.

Walking Time 2 hrs 35 mins Track Time 3 hrs 20 mins

Saturday, 14th November, 1964.

0810 broke camp and proceeded up the SIK River.

0955 arrived at the head of the SIK River and continued On for a further 20 mins.

1015 - 1020 rested and waited for carriers to move up

1025 began to ascend the SIK-DAGIAM divide.

1205 reached crest of a ridge above the YAN River.

1205 - 1250 rested at an elevation of 6200 a.s.l.

1250 began a 1200' descent of an almost nonexistent track to a new garden on a small creek - name unknown. Followed this creek down stream a short way to its junction with another creek - name unknown - this turn was return followed downstream for a few minutes.

Ascended a ridge and followed it until 1500 when arrived at McArthur's campsite above the DAGIAM River. There is one deserted house here.

Camp No. 3 elevation 4200 a.s.l. overlooking DAGIAM River.
Walking Time 5 hrs 55 mins Track Time 6 hrs 50 mins.

Sunday, 15th November, 1964.

0745 broke camp and descended to the DAGIAM River elevation 3700 a.s.l. and followed the right bank of the DAGIAM upstream over rocks. Progress is very slow due to the carriers' sickness and the poor track.

0955 - 1020 rested on the DAGIAM before ascending the DAGIAM-DINOP divide.

1255 arrived at the crest of the DAGIAM-DINOP divide elevation 7000 a.s.l. and began steep descent to the DINOP River.

1505 reached the DINOP River and rested for 15 mins.

1520 moved off again and ascended a ridge above the DINOP River. Followed this ridge until 1625 when began to descend through a native garden to PIAMUK Hamlet.

1655 arrived at PIAMUK hamlet. The village (Hamlet) was deserted and the people were living in garden houses nearby.

Very fortunately the locals allowed the carriers to use the houses. If they had not done so the consequences could have been quite serious as the carriers are coming into camp and collapsing from exhaustion.

1715 attempt to contact TELEFOMIN met with very poor transmission.

1810 P. Bunch arrived in camp behind the last of the carriers.

Camp No. 4 PIAMUK hamlet above the DINOP River elevation 4500 a.s.l.

Walking Time 8 hrs 30 mins Track Time 9 hrs 10 mins

Monday, 16th November, 1964.

In camp.

Census carried out of a small UNANKLIMIN group and were informed that most of the people have moved to the Sapik River.

The carriers are very sick with colds and spent the day sleeping.

A very small quantity of native foods purchased.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN - poor.

Tuesday, 17th November, 1964.

0725 broke camp and followed a ridge above the DINOP westwards.

0800 crossed PIAMUK Ck. and ascended slightly before the descent to the IUGUM River.

0940 crossed the IUGUM River ele. 4600 a.s.l. and sighted 2 houses on the left side of the track.

0945 arrived at YAKMANOVIP hamlet (McArthur's camp site) and census 15 people of the ARIMIN group.

Tuesday, 17th November, 1964 (Cont)

Decided to try to push on to Kelly's old camp site and contact the AMTANMIN group on the ILELEM River

1105 moved off again up a ridge - westwards -

1225 arrived at Kelly's old camp site which had to be cleared. P. Bunch killed a yellow snake, with brown markings, about 4 feet long while the clearing was in progress.

While most of the carriers were engaged in clearing the camp site the ~~the~~ Urapmin carriers were sent out to several houses far below on the ILELEM River.

1600 carriers reported back that all houses are deserted and have been so for some time. One ARIMIN man contacted earlier in the day then stated that the group had probably moved to the Sapik.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN via BAIRUP - very poor.

1730 sighted what appeared to be smoke coming from one of the deserted houses but finally decided that it was mist.

Camp No. 5 1000' above the ILELEM River ele. 4800 a.s.l.

Walking Time 3 hrs 35 mins. Track Time 5 hrs.

Wednesday, 18th November, 1964.

0800 broke camp after deciding to go to ~~to~~ ~~CAMP SITE~~ a campsite used by Tierney in 1961 because PIGI claims it is an easier track than that taken by Kelly.

1035 - 1115 rested after ascending very gradually along a reasonable track to an elevation of 6300 a.s.l.

1155 crossed TIBUN Ck per log then followed it upstream crossing and re crossing several times.

1315 arrived at small bush shelter elevation 7400 a.s.l. after gradual ascent.

The track became considerably more steep at this point.

1340 our altitude was 8000 by 1350 8200 a.s.l.

1430 reached crest of the ridge elevation 8600 a.s.l. then began to descend gradually to 8300 a.s.l. where a suitable camp site was found.

1510 made camp in cold rain and driving cold wind.

Carriers seem to be getting worse and some are incapable of little more than a drunken stagger let alone carry.

1715 contacted TELEFOMIN via BAIRUP - very poor.

Camp No. 6 at the head of the TAGAN River ele. 8300 a.s.l.

Walking Time 6 hrs 30 mins. Track Time 7 hrs 10 mins.

Thursday, 19th November, 1964.

0700 abortive attempt to contact TELEFOMIN via BAIRUP
0850 broke camp - delay due to heavy rain.

Thursday, 19th November, 1964 (Cont)

~~0945~~ 0945 passed a small hunting house on the bank of the TAGAN River elevation 7400 a.s.l. Followed the TAGAN downstream for short way then crossed a low ridge.

10.5 passed another hunting house elevation 6700 a.s.l. Continued to descend along this ridge we have been following since breaking camp.

1205 arrived at the right bank of the NONG River elevation 6000 a.s.l.

1205 - 1245 rested.

1245 proceeded to follow a ridge above the NONG River heading downstream.

1445 arrived at an old garden at the junction of the STOLKA Ck and the NONG River, elevation 5500 a.s.l.

Two carriers injured by sharpened bamboo slivers hidden in the ground. One wound required the insertion of 6 stitches. The other wound was not as serious.

Four men from the BUSILMIN group arrived in camp and appeared to be very concerned about the carriers being injured. These men were questioned as to the whereabouts of the AMTANMIN group which was thought to be living on the LLELEM River.

It was reported that the LLELEM River group and the NONG River group of AMTANMIN had joined forces and had shifted to the junction of the DIN and the NONG Rivers.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN via OKSAPMIN - transmission reasonable.

Camp No. 7 on the bank (right) of the NONG River near where it is joined by STOLKA Ck. Elevation 5500 a.s.l.

Walking Time 5 hrs 10 mins Track Time 5 hrs 55 mins.

Friday, 20th November, 1964.

0830 broke camp and crossed STOLKA Ck. and began to follow it upstream.

0840 came onto Kelly's route to BUSILMIN.

0905 began to ascend steeply and eventually rose to an altitude of 6200 a.s.l. then began to descend fairly gradually to 5000 a.s.l. when we reached the BUSILMIN Drop Site.

1115 arrived at BUSILMIN and established the camp site.

1350 Cessna aircraft sighted which made one circuit of the drop site then appeared to head back to TELEFOMIN.

1415 about a dozen BUSILMIN men came into the camp followed by several women who bought in food. The food was purchased with beads, salt, and matches.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN via OKSAPMIN and BAIKUP - very poor transmission.

Camp No. 8 BUSILMIN Drop Site opposite the mouth of the TIGILI River to the West. Altitude 5000 a.s.l.

Walking Time 2 hrs 45 mins Track Time 2 hrs 45 mins

Saturday, 21 st November, 1964.

In camp.

0700 Uragmin carriers sent out to call in the locals for census and the remainder of the carriers capable of working began to clear the airdrop site.

At present there are about 20 carriers who are so ill that they can no longer carry and are now merely consuming rations and lowering the morale of the remaining carriers.

During the day several women came into camp with a small quantity of food which was duly purchased.

1520 the Luluai came into the camp singing and dancing with several others with a pig which they had shot. The pig was purchased with a tomahawk and two bush knives.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN via OKSAPMIN and BAIKUP - very poor.

SUNDAY, 22nd November, 1964.

In camp.

0700 again scouts were sent out to call in the locals for census.

0900 - 1230 census of BUSILMIN and UNANKLIMIN groups. There was a good deal of confusion re names and a large number of BUSILMINS were absent. Some had moved to the WOPR River area and several had gone with their wives to WOKKIMIN (Papua - Western District).

1400 a few women and men began to trickle into camp with food. Salt and matches were given as payment.

1615 and 1715 abortive attempts to contact TELEFOMIN

Monday, 23rd November, 1964.

0700 began to mark out the drop site with ~~xx~~ white calico crosses and prepare smoke fires.

0730 abortive attempt to contact TELEFOMIN and BAIKUP

1100 Piaggio heard and sighted.

1100 - 1110 drop carried out by M.A.L. Piaggio.

Much of the cargo overshot the drop site and several bags undershot the cleared area with the result that recovering the load was slow.

1800 had located 22 bags. but because of our inability to contact TELEFOMIN we were unsure how many ~~xxx~~ bags were dropped despite our efforts to count them as they fell. It was noticed one one bag the number 34 and therefore assumed that this number of bags had been dropped.

Tuesday, 24th November, 1964.

In camp.

0700 search for further bags continued but only a further

2 were located by 1400.

1615 abortive attempt to contact TELEFOMIN or BAIRUP.

Wednesday, 25th November, 1964.

Decided not to waste more time looking for bags.

0800 broke camp and headed north along ridge above the DIN River.

0855 began a very steep and slippery descent through a large native garden. Descended to 4000 a.s.l.

0940 arrived at the DIN River opposite a small suspension bridge and followed the DIN downstream on right bank.

1035 - 1050 rested. While resting a group of UNANKLIMIN brought a pig to the patrol for purchase. The men were paid a tomahawk, two bush knives, and a small knife.

Continued on till 1250 when crossed a small creek.

1250 - 1320 rested as am not feeling very well - have finally contracted the flu.

1330 - 1410 rested again and made cup of tea.

1415 began to descend very steeply through a native garden passing two houses on the way.

1445 crossed MILL Ck and ascended very steeply to an altitude of 4800 a.s.l. where camp was made in an old garden

1510 made camp. View to the South to BUSILMIN and the STAR Mountains and North to MOSSY Ridge.

The majority of carriers seem to be much better after their rest they had at BUSILMIN.

1615 abortive attempt to contact TELEFOMIN.

Camp No 9 about 900' above MILLCK in old garden ele. 4800a.s.l.

Walking Time 5 hrs 45 mins. Track Time 7 hrs 10 mins.

Thursday, 26th November, 1964.

0700 scouts sent out to bring in the local people.

Self rather ill with the flu.

Several families came into camp before 1200 with small quantity of food which was purchased.

1300 - 1430 census TIMUNNUMIN group but a good deal of confusion re names.

1615 unable to contact TELEFOMIN.

Friday, 27th November, 1964.

In camp.

The flu seems to have taken a turn for the worse despite spending the greater part of yesterday in bed. Decided to remain at present location and remain in bed.

Friday, 27th November, 1964 (Cont)

Small quantity of native foods was brought during the day.

1615 still unable to contact TELEFOMIN.

Saturday, 28th November, 1964.

Am feeling very much better today and the majority of carriers are almost fully recovered and the number of men unable to carry is down to 12.

0710 broke camp and shortly afterwards sighted a plane flying East-West towards the STAR Mountains then returning.

Began to descend very steeply until reached FUGUM Ck.

~~8820~~

0820 reached FUFUM Ck ele. 3800 a.s.l. and began to ascend.

0920 began to pass through native garden and after a fairly gradual ascent ~~passed~~ reached TOLTAVIP hamlet.

1020 arrived at TOLTAVIP and carriers rested for 20 mins while self and P. Bunch remained to carry out census of small WIMMURAPMIN group.

1050 - 1100 censused WIMMURAPMIN group.

1150 moved on again to helicopter pad near the junction of the DIN and NONG Rivers.

1325 passed through deserted 2 house hamlet above which is UGUM hamlet.

Began a fairly gradual descent at this point.

1400 arrived at helicopter pad and established camp.

One case of meat and $\approx 1\frac{1}{2}$ bags of rice found here. Unfortunately the rice had been damaged by rats and was unfit for human consumption.

1615 attempt to contact TELEFOMIN failed.

Camp No 10 near the junction of the DIN NONG Rivers at an ele. of 3800 a.s.l.

Walking Time 5 hrs 20 mins.

Track Time 6 hrs 50 mins.

Sunday, 29th November, 1964.

0745 broke camp and passed through an area of secondary growth which appears to be a good drop site.

0810 after a slight ascent passed through ITUMSIGIM hamlet

0845 arrived at the DIN River after a steep descent from ITUMSIGIM. The DIN was in flood and a bridge had to be constructed.

0950 bridge completed and all were across by 1025.

1205 crossed TAGAN Ck then ascended through a garden

1240 arrived at BULULTAMAN hamlet near Kelly's drop site ele. 2200.

1330 after continuing to descend arrived at a suitable camp site ele. 1900 a.s.l.

Finally discovered what is wrong with wireless. The wire of the aerial was broken inside the insulation and when a little more strain than usual was put on it the insulation broke.

The trouble was remedied.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN - very good transmission and reception.

Small quantity of native foods purchased.

Camp 11 near BULTULTAMAN hamlet ele. 1900 a.s.l.

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

Monday, 30th November, 1964.

~~0720 broke camp and descended gradually~~

0700 note sent to Const. FIGI who had been left at previous camp site with sick carriers to clear a site for an air drop.

0720 broke camp and descended gradually.

0805 arrived left bank of the DIN 200 yds upstream from a cane suspension bridge.

Crossed several small creeks and began to ascend through new garden at 0920.

0945 arrived at KONKON hamlet ele. 2000 a.s.l.

0945 - 1015 rested.

1035 reached crest of ridge above the YAK River.

1045 passed ATEMAMAN hamlet ele. 2300 a.s.l. then began to follow the ATEM Cr down-stream from 1055 - 1130.

1145 arrived at YAK River and constructed a bridge. All across by 1210 and rested for 20 mins.

1235 arrived right bank of NIOL River, ^{ele. 1500} and began to follow it upstream crossing and re crossing several times.

1445 arrived at campsite previously used by Kelly and McArthur which has been prepared by GWATORVIM at ATRBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN and BAIRUP - very good transmission.

Camp No 12 on left bank of NIOL ele. 1700 a.s.l.

Walking Time 6 hrs 10 mins Track Time 7 hrs 25 mins.

Tuesday, 1st December, 1964.

0800 broke camp and followed the NIOL upstream.

0840 AMBUNKASEP, the Urapmin Luluai who we are using as an interpreter, fell and split the back of his head. MAIOK the Medical Orderly inserted 4 stitches in the wound.

0925 moved on again.

Tuesday, 1st December, 1964 (Cont)

1000 after ascending steeply were at 3000 a.s.l. and still ascending.

1130 reached crest of ridge ele. 4200 a.s.l.

1130 - 1205 rested.

1205 began to descend steeply

1220 began to follow the ~~DELT~~ ORLITAMAN Ck downstream

1240 moved away from this creek but continued to descend.

1330 arrived at KUMKIN Ck at ele. 2600 a.s.l. and began to follow this stream downstream.

1350 arrived at suitable camp site on the AL River.

Camp site cleared and preparations made for bridging AL River tomorrow made.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN.

Camp No 13 on AL River ele. 2600 a.s.l.

Walking Time 4 hr 40 mins Track Time 5 hrs 50 mins.

Wednesday, 2nd December, 1964.

0845 broke camp after bridge had been constructed and crossed the AL River.

Immediately after crossing began to ascend very steeply

0930 passed ILEMBI hamlet 2 deserted houses ele. 4200 a.s.l.

0945 reached false top of ridge ele. 4200 a.s.l.

1025 reached crest ele. 4500 a.s.l. and began to descend along a partially cleared track.

1050 came onto a properly cleared track - the first since leaving SPKIALIKMIN and sighted ATRALMIN RURAL POLICE POST on opposite ridge.

1055 arrived at MULUMKON hamlet and rested for 30 mins

1125 began steep descent and at 1200 crossed TOGOM Ck ele. 2700 a.s.l.

1210 crossed TAKNIP River ele. 2600 and began a very steep ascent to the Police Post.

1225 passed BONKAVIP hamlet and continued to ascend.

1240 arrived at ATRALMIN RURAL POLICE POST where the patrol was welcomed by Const. GWATORVIM.

The post was inspected and camp established.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN and also tested the wireless equipment at the post.

The Vaughan Walkabout on 3340 k.c seemed to be operating effectively but the AWA A510 while receiving TELEFOMIN and BAIKUP at strength 5 d'd not transmit very well.

Wednesday, 2nd December, 1964 (Cont)

Had talks with GWATORVIM re station, rations, and activities on the other side of the border. Information on these activities will be forwarded (has been) under separate cover immediately the patrol returns to the station.

Camp 14 at ATRALMIN RURAL POLICE POST located between the TAKNIP and MALLIM Rivers ele. 3600 a.s.l.

Walking Time 3 hrs 25 mins. Track Time 3 hrs 55 mins.

Thursday, 3rd December, 1964.

In camp.

Further talks with GWATORVIM and compiled list of items and rations required by ATRALMIN.

Word sent of for locals to come in for census.

1430 - 1600 census IUMDELMIN and ARIMIN groups.

Talk on the aims of the Administration and the reason for setting up the police post.

1615 contacted TELEPOMIN and again tested the ATRALMIN radio equipment.

The Vaughan Walkabout which the patrol took proved to be useless. It would neither receive nor transmit.

Further talks with GWATORVIM re Indonesian movements.

2015 killed snake under P. Bunch's bed.

Friday, 4th December, 1964.

In camp.

1100 - 1200 censused further group of IUMDELMIN and had talks with them about the police post as an administrative centre.

1615 contacted TELEPOMIN and again tried the ATRALMIN equipment.

Saturday, 5th December, 1964.

0650 broke camp and descended steeply to the TAKNIP River which was crossed at 0710 and TOGOM Ck at 0715.

0805 passed MULUMKON hamlet after steep ascent

0820 reached crest of ridge and began long descent to AL River.

0950 crossed AL River and began to ascend.

955 - 1030 rested at camp site no 13.

1030 continued to ascend and reached crest of ridge at 1115. Then began to descend to ULIK Ck

1125 began to ascend following ORLITAMAN Ck upstream

1200 reached crest of ridge and began the long descent into the NIOL River valley.

Saturday, 5th December, 1964 (Cont)

1345 arrived on the left bank of the NIOL River and followed it downstream.

1410 arrived at outgoing campsite No 12 and established camp.

1615 contacted BAIRUP - excellent transmission and reception.

Camp No 15 is the same as No 12.

Walking Time 6 hrs 45 mins Track Time 7 hrs 20 mins.

Sunday, 6th December, 1964.

0700 scouts sent out to bring in people who I had expected would be in yesterday.

1210 - 1410 censused 85 OUFAMIN.

1615 contacted TELEPOMIN - again very good.

Monday, 7th December, 1964

0720 broke camp and followed the NIOL downstream for 40 mins

0820 crossed the YAK River ele. 1300 a.s.l. and ascended steeply for 200' then descended 50' to ATEM Ck.

Followed the ATEM upstream until an alt. 2200 a.s.l. at 0850.

0855 arrived at ATEMSIGIM hamlet 2 houses ele. 2300 a.s.l.

0910 reached crest of ridge and began to descend to KONKON hamlet.

0915 ele. 2200 a.s.l. at KONKON hamlet.

0915 - 0945 rested.

Began a fairly gradual descent to the DIN River.

1030 arrived at DIN River 1500 a.s.l. and followed it upstream.

1100 crossed BUBIA Ck ele 1700 a.s.l.

1110 arrived at camp site No 11 (outgoing) ele 1900 a.s.l. Camp established.

1230 - 1530 census of UNANKLININ and KUBIENMIN groups despite a good deal of confusion re names.

Very good supply of native foods purchased here.

1615 contacted TELEPOMIN.

Camp No 16 is the same as camp 11 on the outgoing route.

Walking Time 3 hrs 20 mins. Track Time 3 hrs 50 mins.

Tuesday, 8th December, 1964.

Tuesday, 8th December, 1964 (Cont)

0700 broke camp and began to ascend steadily.

0705 ele. 2100 a.s.l. passed BULTULTAMAN hamlet and continued to ascend steadily through large garden.

0725 passed two UNANKLIMIN hamlets ele. 2600 a.s.l. after ascending through further garden areas

0740 crossed NALGUM Ck. ele. 2500 a.s.l. and ascended upstream a short way.

0805 reached crest of ridge, and began a steep descent 2900 a.s.l.

0815 arrived at DATIL hamlet, 2 houses, and sited BILTIL hamlet on opposite ridge ele. 2500 a.s.l.

0825 arrived another hamlet, 1 house, also called DATIL ele. 2600 a.s.l.

0840 crossed BINTEM Ck ele. 2200 a.s.l. and descended to the DIN River.

0845 crossed DIN River per sapling bridge constructed on outgoing journey.

After crossing the river we began to ascend quite steeply to ITUSIGIN hamlet.

0915 arrived at ~~XXXX~~ ITUMSGIN hamlet ele. 2800 a.s.l. Inspected the ~~air~~ drop site prepared by PIGI and it appears to be suitable for a Piaggio drop.

09~~15~~³⁵ arrived at outgoing camp site No 10 ele. 2700 a.s.l. Camp established.

1130 contacted TELEFOMIN.

Carriers began work on extending the drop site.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN - very good.

Walking Time 2 hrs 35 mins Track Time 2hrs 35 mins.

Wednesday, 9th December, 1964.

0700 work began on extending air drop site and word sent out for people to come in for census - negative result.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN.

People from BULTULTAMAN hamlet brought in large quantity of food wick was bought.

The BULTULTAMIN Luluai asked that a policeman be sent back to his hamlet to show the people how to build a Rest House.

Thursday, 10th December, 1964.

0700 recommenced work on extending drop site.

~~130~~ 1030 - 1200 census UNANKLIMIN and WIMBURAPMIN groups with a good deal of confusion re names.

Again large amount of food purchased from people of the BULTULTAMAN area.

1615 contact TELEFOMIN.

Friday, 11th December, 1964.

0700 prepared the drop site - putting out calico markers and positioning smoke fires in the appropriate places.

0730 abortive attempt to contact TELEFOMIN this was due to interference.

1050 - 1110 drop carried out by M.A.L. Piaggio.

Recovered 22 out of 25 bags dropped by 1230. This drop was much better than the one at BUSILMIN because the plane ~~was~~ could come down much lower.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN.

Saturday, 12th December, 1964.

0655 broke camp and at 0700 passed DAPAKELL hamlet then began the very steep descent to the NONG River.

0715 arrived on bank of the NONG River and crossed per suspension bridge. After crossing we began to ascend rapidly to NUMFUELL hamlet ele. 2800 a.s.l.

0755 began to move over a relatively flat stretch of ground and 0805 began to move along a possible airstrip site located by Kelly and surveyed by McArthur, ele. 3000 asl

0815 passed McArthur's old camp site.

0900 crossed the TAGAN River ele. 3000 asl after passing over large tract of flat ground. After crossing began a very steep ascent to IUALBIT hamlet, 2 houses, ele 3800 asl.

0925 arrived at IUALBIT hamlet and rested.

0925 - 1000 rested. The view from this hamlet is as follows. North to the "Three Pinnacles" the native name of which is "SUGSAMA".

~~1000~~ South (middle ground) from left to right - the TAGAN, NONG, part of the DIN, and YK River valleys and the ridge dividing the NIOL River from The AI River.

South (background) BUSILMIN airdrop site and the STAR Mts.

1000 moved on again and ascended until 1015 when reached the crest of the ridge ele. 4200 asl.

1015 began to descend to the ATEM River.

1050 reached HONOVIP hamlet, 1 house, and crossed the ATEM River ele. 3200 asl. We then followed the ATEM upstream for 10 minutes.

1100 began a reasonably steep ascent to the crest of a ridge and arrived there at 1135 at at ele. 4000 a.s.l. This ridge is known as MOSSY RIDGE.

1135 began the long and, in parts very steep descent, to the SEPIK.

1205 passed KEIVIPDAVIP hamlet ele. 3300 asl., 1215 passed deserted hamlet, 3 houses, ele 3000 asl. and Kelly's old camp site ele. 2900 asl.

Saturday, 12th December, 1964 (Cont)

1320 elevation 1600 ^{asl} passed a garden house.

1340 elevation 1100 arrived on left bank of SEPIK
50 yds upstream from cane suspension bridge.

Camp established at this point.

1445 - 1610 census WIMMURAMIN group.
1615 contacted TELEFOMIN - very satisfactory.

Camp No18 on left bank of SEPIK elevation 1100 asl.

Walking Time 6 hrs 10 mins Track Time 6 hrs 45 mins.

Sunday, 13th December, 1964.

0715 broke camp and proceeded to follow the SEPIK ~~up~~
upstream.

0830 crossed the IRIT River.

0900 - 0930 rested.

0930 continued upstream over an extremely rocky track.

1235 reached the IUGUM River which is very swift
flowing but little more than thigh deep.

A rope handline was erected over the river and all
were safely across by 1315 however a large quantity of rice
was damaged during the crossing.

Followed the IUGUM River upstream for a short distance
until a suitable camp site was located.

1340 made camp in pouring rain - we have had the rain
with us for most of the day.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN.

Camp No 19 on the right bank of the IUGUM River ele
1100 asl.

Walking Time 5 hrs 40 mins Track Time 6 hrs 25 mins.

Monday, 14th December, 1964.

0805 broke camp and followed the IUGUM upstream a short
way before ascending steeply for 500'

0830 arrived at the crest of the ridge ele 1600 asl
then began a steep descent to the SEPIK again.

0915 reached the SEPIK and continued along a cleared
track until 1015 when camp was made opposite a KARMIN (MIANMIN)
group.

1300 - 1330 purchased native foods off UNANKLIMIN group.

1345 - 1445 censused this small group and heard
complaint regarding a possible attack by the MIANMINS.

4510 - 4535 yelled to the MIANMIN group on the opposite
bank that they were not to attack the ATRALMINS and were warned
of the consequences of such an attack.

This MIANMIN group which calls itself KARMIN claimed
that it was the BOVARIPMIN group which had talked of attacking
the ATRALMIN.

Monday, 14th December, 1964 (Cont)

The KARIMIN group stated that they were on friendly terms with the UNANKLIMIN group and wanted them to help build a suspension bridge over the SEPIK to replace the one which had been washed away some time ago.

The UNANKLIMIN neither confirmed or denied that they were on friendly terms with this MIANMIN group.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN.

Camp No. 20 on the left bank of the SEPIK ele 1100 upstream from the mouth of the IUGUM River.

Walking Time 2 hrs 10 mins Track Time 2 hrs 10 mins.

Tuesday, 15th December, 1964.

Asked the UNANKLIMIN Lulua to accompany the patrol until the next camp or until we contacted the MIANMIN group known as BOVARIPMIN who were reported to be living at the mouth of the NAM River. He refused, laughing, and stated that he had a headache and did not feel up to travelling. At this stage I began to suspect that there was nothing in this talk of a fight.

0710 broke camp and at 0715 passed DAKFAMBIL hamlet

0850 crossed the BAN River.

0920 - 1000 rested ~~at the~~ opposite the mouth of the NAM River and sited one BOVARIPMIN man. The river was too broad at this point to shout across to him and he heard so he began to move further upstream.

1005 ascended a low ridge and followed it until 1135 when again came onto the bank of the SEPIK.

1140 - 1230 shouted back and forth about the reported coming attack. This BOVARIPMIN claimed he knew nothing of the coming event and suggested that if an attack was imminent it would be from the KARIMIN group who live opposite the UNANKLIMIN. This man reported also that several MIANMIN people had died from the same sickness which was sweeping through TELEFOMIN.

1240 reached and crossed the KUM River.

1440 arrived at a suitable camp site elevation 1300asl.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN and Constable FIGI sent back to the previous camp to bring in the UNANKLIMIN men for further questioning re the reported proposed attack.

Camp No. 21 on the left bank of the SEPIK ele. 1300 asl.

Walking Time 6 hrs Track Time 7 hrs 30 mins.

Wednesday, 16th December, 1964.

0725 broke camp and ascended steeply to 300' above the SEPIK and continued at this height for some time.

0955 descended to the MUN River after an extremely steep descent.

0955 - 1045 rested and waiting for carriers to negotiate this descent.

1200 crossed the DAGIAM River ele. 1500 asl and began to ascend very steeply until we reached an altitude of 3000 asl.

Wednesday, 16th December, 1964 (Cont)

1250 reached the crest of the ridge ele. 3000 a.s.l.

1250 - 1320 rested and waiting for carriers to move up.

1320 moved off again following the ridge and descending quite gradually.

1345 met 2 UNANKLIMIN men returning from a trading trip to TELEFOMIN and questioned them re the proposed attack by the MIANNINS. They claim to have no knowledge of it.

1435 arrived at McArthurs old camp site ele. 2400 asl

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN - very poor due static.

Camp site 22 on ridge about ~~1000~~¹⁰⁰⁰ feet above the SEPIK at an altitude of 2400.

Walking Time 5 hrs 50 mins Track Time 7 hrs 10 mins.

Thursday, 17th December, 1964.

0720 broke camp and began to descend.

0725 crossed BOGOL Ck ele 2200 asl, 0800 crossed BATAN Ck., 0815 crossed No2 BATAN Ck. Ascended slightly at this point then began to descend quite steeply to the SEPIK.

0855 arrived on the SEPIK ele. 1500 asl. and again ascended.

0955 crossed the PAGARA River ele. 2000 asl then began another steep ascent until we reached an altitude of 3000 asl.

1045 arrived at crest and KAPNAMBIP hamlet, 4 houses and 1 latrine, ele. 3000 asl.

1045 - 1130 rested then carriers sent ahead while P.Bunch and self remained to carry out census of this small ATEWKISMIN group.

1130 - 1205 census - one man with leprosy seen here and ordered Lulual to have stretcher made so the man could be carried to TELEFOMIN.

1230 departed KAPNAMBIP and descended to the cane suspension bridge across the SEPIK.

1300 arrived at the bridge - several carriers sent ahead earlier still have to cross.

1335 all safely across and began 1000' ascent.

1410 reached the crest of the ridge and again descended to the SEPIK.

1435 arrived at the SEPIK ele 2600 asl and followed it upstream ascending gradually.

1515 passed the suspension bridge used on the outgoing journey and ascended to SEPKIALIKMIN.

1615 contacted TELEFOMIN - very good.

Camp No. 23 at SEPKIALIKMIN Hamlet 3100 asl.

Walking Time 5 hrs 45 mins. Track Time 8 hrs 5 mins

Friday, 18th December, 1964.

0555 broke camp and followed our outward route back to TELEFOMIN.

1015 - 1055 rested at house a short way from the FOL FOL Ok waiting for the carriers to move up.

1120 arrived back at the TELEFOMIN office where we were greeted by Mr. J. Wearne, A.D.C. and Mr. T. Gill, P.O. as well as a large number of station and local natives.

Patrol stood down - still awaiting the arrival of Constable PIGI who should have caught up with the patrol yesterday with the UNKINKLWINS who are wanted for further questioning about their story of a proposed attack.

END

of

DIARY.

27

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 64/65.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was ~~is~~ the 10th to the ATBALMIN CENSUS DIVISION proper and the 7th to cover the greater part of the ATBALMIN population areas.

Listed hereunder are the main objects of the patrol as set out in the patrol instructions:-

(a) To carry out census and revision of the Common Roll and also any remaining initial census.

(b) To note the influence, if any, of the Village Officials who have been appointed.

(c) Clean helicopter pads.

(d) Inspect and report on the ATBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST, (A.R.P.P.).

Since Mr. J. Tierney's initial census patrol of 1961 ~~at~~ the ATBALMIN CENSUS DIVISION has been visited each year.

Two medical patrols have been made to the area giving cholera and anti yaws injections. These patrols were made at the same time as the D.N.A. patrols conducted by Mr. J. Kelly, 1962, and Mr. J. McArthur, 1963.

Unfortunately our plans to include Mr. M. Crouki in the patrol were not realized as his presence was required on the station on account of the influenza epidemic sweeping through Telefomin and adjacent areas. Mr. Crouki is the Medical Assistant at Telefomin.

However, we were fortunate in having the services of Medical Orderly MAIOK made available to us. MAIOK very capably attended to the minor and more serious injuries which the carriers sustained as well as those of the local population.

Our carriers were drawn from the following areas:- TELEFOMIN, EUPITAMIN, PERAMIN, URAPMIN, and MIAPMIN.

The carriers did a sterling job, despite their sickness in the early stages of the patrol, uncomplainingly.

AMBUNKASEP, the Lulusai of URAPMIN, was used as an interpreter as we have no official interpreters on strength who fully understand the ATBALMIN language. TINDINAM, an official interpreter, also accompanied the patrol.

Although AMBUNKASEP has had no training as an interpreter he has had a good deal of experience on previous patrols to the area and did a first class job.

Just before returning to the station AMBUNKASEP stated he would go on no more patrols because they are too arduous for him. However, it is to be hoped that he can be induced to reconsider his decision before the next full scale patrol to the ATBALMIN commences.

Two young ATBALMIN boys, one called YATIGAN of BUSILMIN, the other named BUBULIAP from the ARIMIN group, near the A.R.P.P., accompanied the patrol back to the station. It is their intention to attend school at Telefomin so they can be employed as an interpreter and a medical orderly. I certainly hope they carry this plan to fruition.

NATIVE AFFAIRS AND NATIVE SITUATION.

Generally speaking the patrol was met by an un-cooperative and uninterested group of people. This was very disappointing and made census work, which should have been relatively simple, quite an ordeal in some areas.

The following groups were not contacted:-

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
AMTANMIN 1	Between the AKWI and NONG Rivers.
AMTANMIN 2	Along the ILELEM River.
ARIMIN 1	On the TIRIM R. a tributary of the DIN.
BUSILMIN 2	Along the WOPP and MIMI Rivers.
WIMMURAPMIN 3	Between the AL and TAKNIP Rivers.
WIMMURAPMIN 4	Along the lower reaches of the DIN River before its junction with the SEPIK River.
IUMDELMIN 2	Along the north bank of the AL River.
KAIDAGOYIN	Between the BILKA and DIN Rivers.

As can be seen from the patrol map the patrol did not visit those areas to the north of the A.R.P.P. and it was decided before hand that the patrol would not go to the A.R.P.P. via the WOPP and MIMI Rivers. (See para. 9 of the Patrol Instructions.)

While the patrol was camped above the ILELEM River, camp 5, a man from the nearby ARIMIN group stated that the AMTANMIN 2 group we expected to find here had moved to the SEPIK River. However, from the census books we were able to establish that part of this group had joined the ARIMIN group. When questioned about this our informant informed us ~~that~~ that earlier patrols must have made a mistake and had recorded the names of some ARIMIN who were living with the AMTANMIN. This is possible.

Two days later, 19/11/64 at camp 7, a different story was heard.

The BUSILMIN youths who visited this camp were questioned as to the whereabouts of the AMTANMIN 1 group. We were told that the AMTANMIN 1 group had joined with the AMTANMIN from the ILELEM River and that both groups were near the junction of the DIN and NONG Rivers.

Further question of the WIMMURAPMIN 2 and UNANKLIMIN 2 groups, this time, indicated that the AMTANMIN were at the head of the NONG River. If this was so we should have located them.

While at BUSILMIN scouts were sent out to locate any people in hiding or who had not heard of the patrol being in the area.

At this juncture, I should point out that GWATORVIM had been as far as BUSILMIN to inform the people of our coming.

A large number of BUSILMIN 1 and 2 groups failed to appear. It was claimed by the Luluai and his followers that those who did not appear for census were, (a) out gardening and had refused to come in, (b) at WOKELMIN (N. PAPUA, WESTERN DISTRICT) on a trading mission, (c) along the WORP River en route to A.R.P.P., and (d) already at the Police Post helping GWATORVIM.

When we eventually arrived at the Police Post GWATORVIM was very surprised when asked about the whereabouts of the number of BUSILMIN people supposed to be here some of whom should have been helping him. One old woman and her two sons who had recently shifted to the P.P. from the WORP River area were the only BUSILMIN seen. Further more the two sons were establishing a garden for themselves and were in no way concerned ~~XXXX~~ with GWATORVIM. The younger of the sons accompanied the patrol back to Telefomin.

At camps nos. 8,9, 10 (17), and 11 (16) inquiries were made as to the location of the ARIMIN 1 group - nothing was known.

The UNANKLIMIN 2 and WIMBURAPMIN 2 groups were the most friendly groups - save for the SIKTAMIN and ATEHKISMIN - contacted. While at camps nos. 11(16) and 17 we bought large quantities of food of them.

By the time of the second drop the patrol had been out of rations for 3 days and it was these two groups who supplied us with food for this period.

We were very impressed by the Luluai of the UNANKLIMIN 2 group who always showed interest in the patrol and its activities.

When at camp 11 we asked the UNANKLIMIN 2 Luluai to return to camp 10 with the white calico drop site markers and a drum of kerosene and hand them to Const. FIGI and there with the sick carriers awaiting a police escort so they could return to Telefomin. This he did very readily.

More important was that Const. FIGI had no trouble in getting these people along with the WIMBURAPMIN 2 group to clear the greater part of the drop site while the patrol moved onto A.R.P.P.

Eventually the UNANKLIMIN Luluai asked that we leave a policeman in their area who could show them how to build a rest house for future patrols. As I had only one policeman who could partly understand the language I thought it better advise the A.D.C. of the position and later send 2 policemen to help these people.

Seeing that these two groups were so friendly and co-operative I asked them to ensure that the helicopter pad at camp 10(17) was kept clean. I was assured that my request would be complied with.

The same request was made at BUSILMIN but I doubt that anything will be done.

As evidenced by the changes in group numbers and the method of agriculture there does not appear to be any animosity between the various groups ~~occupying~~ occupying the ATBALMIN Census Division.

The only complaint received was from the UNANKLIMIN 1 group on the SEPIK River. It was claimed that the MIANMIN group on the opposite bank of the river was going to attack them.

The statements taken from the UNANKLIMINS are as follows:=
OKSEMNOK of DUKFANBIL Hamlet.

"The MIANMINS are going to attack us but we do not want to fight them.

Many years ago the MIANMINS had a raid on the UNANKLIMIN group on the DINOP River and subsequently captured a small boy named YAGANOK. This child was taken by the men of the KARIMEN (MIANMIN) and was reared as a MIANMIN child. The lad, now fully grown, recently ran away from the MIANMINS and returned to PIAMUK on the DINOP River. The MIANMINS want YAGANOK back but are angry because the ATBALMINS refuse to hand him over.

The KARIMEN formerly lived along the TAWU River but have now shifted to the DUTEM River a tributary of the SEPIK."

It was reported that the KARIMEN group was not large.

OKSEMNOK claimed that the rumour originated at IBATIGIN the last village on the ELIP River before it joins the SEPIK. It seems that 3 ~~xx~~ KARIMEN men, HANGIAP, WALUPAL, and HALANING were over heard at IBATIGIN by one ABRISOBIM of BRUMBIL, an ATBALMIN hamlet near SEPIALIKMIN. ABRISOBIM told OKSEMNOK of the proposed attack.

OKSEMNOK now thinks that there will be no fight as the KARIMEN are such close neighbours and there are plans afoot to rebuild a bridge across the SEPIK.

YEMNOK of DUKFANBIL.

"I heard about the fight from OKSEMNOK but have no first hand information about it.

I doubt that there will be a fight."

TIBIANSEP of DUKFANBIL.

"I heard about the fight from OKSEMNOK."

(For further information see the Patrol Diary 14th and 15th December.)

We had 2 MIANMIN, originally 7, carriers and the ATBALMIN did not seem to resent their presence.

Two MIANMIN men visited the camp on the NIOL River, camp 15, this was not mentioned in the diary. These two men claimed that they came from the KARIMEN group of MIANMIN.

The foregoing indicates to me that generally the MIANMIN and ATBALMIN are on good terms ~~generally~~.

At several camps the local people shook hands and ~~generally~~ generally welcomed various members of the carrier whose acquaintance they had made in previous years.

It was particularly noticeable that none of the ATBALMINS, except the UNANKLIMIN and WIMBURAFMIN 2 groups, greeted any of the police. Two of the policemen had made at least 4 trips through the area at various times.

At the A.R.P.P. the people appeared to be quite friendly but uninterested in the patrol. However, one ARIMIN family allowed its young son to accompany the patrol to Telefomin. Obviously this group, or at least this family, is not afraid of the Administration or for the safety of ~~it~~ their son.

This may be due to the presence of GWATORVIM.

It is very difficult to give an accurate picture of the native situation in its attitude towards the Administration.

We were told many deliberate lies and half truths.

Generally, the patrol was not given an enthusiastic welcome nor did the people show any interest in it other than a source of salt, matches, heads, and anything else we might be prepared to give them.

Absenteeism was high despite the prior knowledge of the patrols coming.

Eventhough the ATBALMINS have no record of violence or treachery towards patrols armed guards were posted at each camp. At all times the police were armed and Mr Bunch and myself wore sidearms.

The whole attitude displayed by the ATBALMINS leaves me with an empty feeling. The only way I can reconcile this attitude with my feeling is that the people passively resent patrols visiting them and are prepared to offer passive resistance to any work that they might be trying to accomplish.

I think they realize that we cannot afford to spend much time in one area and make a really determined effort to trace each person.

As yet there has never been any repercussions for failure to appear for census.

EDUCATION AND MISSION MOVEMENT.

There are several SIKTAMIN youths reported to be attending the BAPTIST MISSION school at TIFALMIN. As yet I have been unable to check the truth of this.

The TIFALMIN school, like the majority of mission village schools, teaches mainly religious instruction, and the elements of reading and writing Pidgin.

This is the only schooling which is effecting any of the ATBALMIN population.

We were most fortunate in being able to bring two boys aged about 10 to the station from ATBALMIN.

Their names are YATIGAN of BUSTAMIN and BUBUJAP of ARIMIN 2. Both these boys, who appear to be quite bright, joined the patrol at the A.P.P.F.

Even while on patrol the police and our personal servants ~~was~~ were able to teach them a few Pidgin words.

Unknown to me, at first, the police had arranged with the parents of the boys that they be look after by MENSEP the single police cook.

I think that this is a suitable arrangement as MENSEP can converse reasonably fluently with the lads and he seems to be a steady enough type. I have never heard any complaints against him.

It is anticipated that the boys live with the single police at present. However, they may later be cared for by a local Telefomin policeman who is married.

Assuming the boys intend to go to school - their reason for coming to the station - I request that they be allowed to receive rations etc from the Government Store.

Should the boys reach an acceptable standard of schooling they wish to be employed as an interpreter and a medical orderly.

At present there are no interpreters on strength who fully understand the ATRALMIN language. TINDANIN can make himself understood in the Inner ATRALMIN but it is a painfully slow process.

Patrols in the past and probably for some time to come have had to rely on AMBUNKASEP, the URAPMIN Luluai, as an interpreter.

I recommend wholeheartedly that even if the boys do not reach standard 4 that one of them be engaged by the Administration as an interpreter if suitable.

Attempts by other patrols to induce the ATRALMINS to come into the station have failed - the people concerned returning to their own areas after about a month.

As far as is known the local Baptist Mission has no plans to move into the ATRALMIN.

HEALTH.

Generally speaking the majority of the people seen appeared to be in good health.

Several crippled men were seen but I thought it unwise to have them brought to the station. The cripples, it was claimed, were able to participate in every day activities in spite of their disability.

Whatever disease these three men had, had arrested the normal development of their legs. Although their legs appeared, to the unpractised eye, to be fully grown they ~~was~~ were very thin and unable to support their owners body weight. The remaining parts of their bodies seemed to be quite normal.

At KAPNAMBIP hamlet, not far from SEPKIALIKMIN, one

man with what the Medical Assistant tentatively diagnosed as tubercloid leprosy was seen. This man was carried to the station from where he was on forwarded to WEWAK where he could be treated.

There are already several other lepers from the Telefomin area either at WAK or the Hariside Colony at ALTAPE so this man should not suffer too greatly by being isolated from people with whom he can converse.

At the camps along the DIN River several children were seen who had large sores on their bodies. MAIOK, the Medical Orderly, said it was yaws and ~~xxx~~ subsequently they ~~xxx~~ were given the appropriate vaccination.

People came into camp quite freely to have minor wounds - mostly burns - attended. The women more so than the men.

As mentioned earlier we were not accompanied by the Telefomin Medical Assistant. Therefore, I suggest, that the next patrol to the ATRALMIN include a Medical Assistant in its number.

Although all our carriers suffered from the flu it appears, as far as we were able to check, that they had not infected the local population.

By the time we had reached BUSILMIN, camp 8, there were at least 20 men unable to carry. However, by the time camp 10 was reached only 11 were ill with the flu and one man unable to carry because of an injury sustained at camp 7.

These twelve men returned to TELEFOMIN under police escort.

Once we were rid of the useless carriers the morale of the remainder rose and remained at a high level until the end of the patrol.

Four of the patrol personnel were injured. Two men at camp 7 were injured by sharpened bamboo slivers hidden in the ground. One such wound required the insertion of 6 stitches. AMBUNKASEP slipped on a rock in the NIOL River and his tomahawk fell against the back of his head. The wound so caused had 4 stitches inserted in it. Finally, when the patrol was returning to camp 10 one of the carriers lost his footing and the patrol box which he was helping to carry fell and gashed his shin. Twelve stitches were inserted.

Both Mr. Bunch and myself suffered from the 'flu.

None of the policemen were sick or were injured.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Villages do not exist in the ATRALMIN.

The most common type of settlements are hamlets ranging in size from one to four houses. Each house is the residence of a ~~single~~ separate family.

Generally speaking these hamlets are adjacent to or actually in the garden area.

Approximately 123, possibly more, of the houses seen or passed by the patrol were reported to be deserted.

Almost all the hamlets are perched on the sides of or top of hills or ridges. The sites thus chosen command a good view of the surrounding area.

I imagine the reason for building houses in such commanding locations is that they afford some measure of defence against attack.

No houses with slits in the walls through which arrows could be fired were seen.

The two main types of houses seen are described as follows:-.

From TELEFOMIN to BUSILMIN the houses are roughly rectangular in shape. The approximate dimensions are 14' x 20', about 2' to 3' off the ground on sapling stumps.

The exterior is split lengths of wood bound to the frame with various canes.

The interior is lined with bark. The Pidgin name of which is "KOKOKA".

The height of the walls is about 7 to 8 feet while the distance ~~apex~~ from the apex of the roof to the floor would be about 12 or 13 feet.

The floor is made of split lengths of pandanus while the roof is pandanus thatch.

In the centre of the floor is a clay basket which serves as a fire place.

The area from the floor to the ground around the perimeter of the house is enclosed by a wall similar in construction to the main walls.

The enclosed are is used as a store for firewood and food etc.

The door is an opening in the wall of such diameter that a man can just pass through it.

The second type of house is found from the BUSILMIN area to at least to the A.R.P.P. However, rectangular houses are also seen in this area.

This type of house is roughly circular in shape the diameter being in the vicinity of 14 to 16 feet.

The interior and exterior are much the same as that of the abovementioned houses.

However, it is not uncommon to see sago thatch in place of pandanus on the roof.

The roof of this second type of house has eaves extended so they almost reach the ground. Also the pitch of the roof is considerably steeper than that on rectangular houses.

Only one hamlet, KAFNAMBIP, boasted of a latrine but

it was noticed that the door was securely fastened so it would be safe to conclude that it has never been used.

It is doubt-ful that an ~~xxx~~ aerial survey in a helicopter would be useful in establishing the position of the majority of hamlets.

From the air, even at tree top level, it would be difficult to judge whether the houses ~~were~~ occluded, temporarily abandoned, or completely abandoned.

TRACKS AND BRIDGES.

For the most part the tracks through the ATBALMIN, used by the patrol, were barely discernable- even to the natives.

We did not use guides to any appreciable extent.

The track from MULUMKON to the A.R.P.P. had been cleared as well as that part of the track from camp 19 on the IUGUM River to DAKFANBIL Hamlet. The only other portion of track cleared was from the right bank of the SEPIK where the patrol crossed on its return journey to the station.

When following the side of a ridge the track is a continuous succession of ascents and descents. Some of these short ascents and descents - rarely more than 200 feet- are extremely steep and we were forced to build ladders between 5 and 10 feet in length in order to negotiate the vertical sections.

Often the track is nothing more than a slippery moss covered rotten log.

Bridges for the most part are merely conveniently large trees felled across the various streams.

However, there are several well constructed bridges and these have been ~~xxxx~~ marked on the map.

It has been noted in the diary which streams we had bridge.

The rivers are all very swift flowing but fortunately not more than thigh deep. Where it was considered not necessary to construct a bridge in order to cross a stream a rope handline was erected to ensure a safe crossing.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD GATHERING.

The people of the ATBALMIN appear to be as well fed as any of the groups in the TELEPOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

It is claimed that food shortages do occur from time to time when a change over of gardens is made.

Shifting agriculture is practised, that is to say, when one garden has been almost harvested another is prepared.ⁱⁿ

The staple crop is taro and sweet potatoe bananas

however, form a significant portion of the people's diet.

The southern ridge opposite the PIAMUK camp very much resembled a banana plantation.

Other cultivated crops are tapioca, ^{breadfruit} ~~bananas~~, breadfruit, pit pit, and sugar cane. In some areas we found pumpkins, shallots, and cucumbers.

A large variety of leaves, fungi, including mushrooms, and nuts are gathered from the forest.

Along the NIOL, SEPIK, AL, and middle reaches of the DIN Rivers sago trees were seen. The majority of these trees were seen in the NIOL River Valley.

The sago is prepared in much the same way as it is along the lower reaches of the SEPIK River.

We were unable to discover how the sago is cooked but it was learned that the people do not have earthenware pots similar to those found around the AMBUNTI area etc.

The people use the sago leaves as thatch for roofing houses.

Garden areas vary tremendously in size. Some are little more than a few acres while others cover extensive areas of hillsides and mountain slopes.

Often the patrol moved through old garden areas in which grew a very poor quality sweet potato. We were informed that this crop is used to supplement the people's diet when food shortages occur.

Invariably a garden is maintained for one harvest only. When the next garden site is selected it is often adjacent to the old garden and this when seen from the air gives the impression that ~~large~~ ^{vast} areas are under cultivation.

It is general practise for one family or a group of families to work the one garden area.

Because of better ground the main part of the ATBALMIN population is found along the DIN and NIOL Rivers.

Hunting plays a very important part in the men's lives. The main quarry is wild pigs, cassowaries, and birds. Opossums are hunted usually at times of full moon.

Fish, eels, and crocodiles are found in the ATBALMIN but hooks proffered ~~in exchange~~ as payment for food were not accepted. This suggests that fish etc do not feature greatly in the people's diet. We did not see any fish nets.

There does not seem to be any significant ceremony connected with either crop planting or harvesting.

Roughly the division of labour is as follows.

The men do all the heavy clearing of the garden site while the women are engaged in clearing the undergrowth.

Both sexes plant the garden but once it is established it is the women who tend it and harvest the crops.

Usually the greater part of a man's time is occupied

in hunting and gathering foods from the bush.

Domesticated pigs were not seen and the people claim that they usually hunt the pigs and should they kill a sow her litter is captured and raised at the village. When the piglets are of sufficient size they are killed.

Barracades and fences around gardens were noticeably few in number.

TRADE AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS.

The Inner ATRALMIN, that is to say, the groups living between the Sepik Gap and the MUGUM River conduct regular trading trips to TELEFOMIN and URAPMIN.

The major ~~items~~ items bartered for are steel goods.

The ATRALMINS use shell necklaces ("rop tambu") to buy any steel goods which they require.

Woven string carry-alls are given by the ATRALMIN in exchange for salt and European cloth and clothing.

It was noticed that many men and women had various articles of European clothing.

There does not seem to be any shortage of steel in the ATRALMIN and no stone adzes were seen.

The traditional enemies of the ATRALMIN were, and probably still are to a certain extent, FERAMIN, MIANMIN, and TIFALMIN in New Guinea and SELTAMIN, and INKIARMIN in North Western Papua.

Although the TELEFOMIN, URAPMIN, and ELIPTAMIN, have always been traditional allies of the ATRALMIN it is only the URAPMIN who fully understand their language.

We learned at BUSELMIN that several people including two women were at WOKELMIN (North West WESTERN DISTRICT) on a trading mission. If the information given to the patrol by the BUSILMINS can be relied upon these people have been at WOKELMIN for several years.

The purpose of this visit to WOKELMIN is to procure axes in exchange for shell necklaces.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining information as to the source of these shells. Both the ATRALMINS and carriers were questioned about this.

From what I was able to gather there appear to be three sources of shell. These are along the Sepik River from GREEN RIVER to AMBUNTI. The Green River shells come to the Western ATRALMIN while the Ambunti shells arrive in the ATRALMIN after a journey through the MIANMIN and TELEFOMIN. According to various people this trade route no longer operates. The second ~~xxx~~ source is from the OM River through TELEFOMIN and this route also has been discontinued. The third source is somewhere well over the International Border. No shells come from Papua it is claimed.

The UNANKLIMIN group in the SEPIK River state that they intend to work in conjunction with the nearby MIANMIN

and rebuild two bridges across the SEPIK to replace those which have fallen down. These bridges will be positioned at DAKFANBIL Hamlet and the mouth of the NAM River respectively.

This is inconsistent with the report, in some ways, discussed on page 4 under the heading "native affairs and native situation".

It would appear that internecine fighting by and with the ATRALMIN has ceased.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION.

I agree with Mr. McArthur in his view that it is not very satisfactory that patrols to the ATRALMIN should commence and terminate at TELEFOMIN.

The reason for this is that time able to be spent in each area is quite limited and hardly gives the people a chance to really understand or comprehend the aims of the Administration or ~~how~~ realize how the Administration can help them to a better way of life.

The establishment of the A.R.P.P. is a start of continuous contact and already we have been able to use it as a focal point to which people can come for census.

The people of the far Western ATRALMIN realize that the P.P. is a regular source of various trade items. Further more the small outpatients ward conducted by GWATORVIM is reasonably well patronised.

At present the amount of contact with the majority of the ATRALMIN population is little more than a day or two a year.

Hardly satisfactory when it is remembered that these people have the same voting rights as the most advanced people of the Territory.

Perhaps the best way in which the ATRALMIN could be administered would be from a full scale patrol post.

Prima facie the best location for a patrol post would be between the NONG and TAGAN near the airstrip site surveyed by Mr. J. McArthur. See TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No 12 - 63/64, pp. 129 - 134.

The people in this area have always been co-operative with patrols and there seems to be a fairly large supply of native foods available.

No doubt a labour line could be recruited from the various groups nearby.

While work clearing the airstrip site was in progress the drop site we used could be used to drop supplies.

A patrol post in the ATRALMIN would mean more effect contact with the people not only of the ATRALMIN but also those in the Western MIANMIN.

Should a patrol post be established in the area then it would be possible to divide the ATRALMIN into two sections. It is suggested that one such division could be

made along the IUGUM River.

All those people living to the East of this river could then be effectively patrolled from Telefomin while those to the West would come under the jurisdiction of the patrol ~~post~~ post.

A.R.P.P. could also more easily be supplied from this patrol post. Supplies could be carried in by ATRALMIN carriers and the round trip would be approximately 10 days. Supplying A.R.P.P. from Telefomin involves a round trip of approximately 24 days.

CENSUS.

Absenteeism was high but our figures show a slight improvement over Mr. McArthur's taken of the same groups in 1963.

<u>GROUP</u>	<u># 1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
SIKTAMIN	61	56
ATEMKISMIN	48	72
UNANKLIMIN 4	44	62
ARIMIN 3	36	37
AMTANMIN	32	67
BUSILMIN 1	86	88
UNANKLIMIN 2	49	27
TIPWUNNUMIN	32	60
ARIMIN 2	91	67
IMDELMIN 1	39	31
OUPAPMIN	85	85
UNANKLIMIN 3	18	89
KUBIENMIN	55	45
WIMMURAPMIN 1	32	50
UNANKLIMIN 1	34	49
WIMMURAPMIN 2	100	75
<u>TOTAL</u>	822	900

As stated earlier not all groups were visited.

Approximately 25% of those censused were not seen by the patrol ~~xxxx~~ and a variety of reasons for their non appearance were given.

There were no noticeably pregnant women.

In 1962 Mr. J. Kelly actually saw 1202 people but Mr. McArthur in 1963 could only account for 1095 people and saw 790 people.

I feel sure that at our present rate of contact that it will be quite some years before it is known what the real number of people in the ATRALMIN is.

This patrol actually saw 685 people and this is an improvement over McArthur's figures for the same groups.

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
SIKTAMIN	48	43
ATEAKISMIN	32	58
UNANKLIMIN 4	40	49
ARIMIN 3	14	24
AMTANMIN	22	7
BUSILAMIN 1	61	65
UNANKLIMIN 2	34	14
TIFMUNNUMIN	20	43
ARIMIN 2	36	48
IMDEMIN 1	34	22
OUPAPMIN	72	68
UNANKLIMIN 3	18	65
KUBIENMIN	22	38
WIMMURAPMIN 1	26	40
UNANKLIMIN 1	32	41
WIMMURAPMIN 2	62	60
<u>TOTAL</u>	573	685

It will be noticed that the "Average Size of Family" column has been left blank. This is because of the large number of absentees recorded and those not recorded.

REMARKS.

CONCLUSION.

As yet the native situation does not appear to be very satisfactory but is slightly better than it was last year and should improve as more patrols are made to the area.

Only one complaint was brought to the notice of the patrol and this seems to indicate that any minor squabbles are sorted out ~~in~~ by the parties concerned.

Political advancement is nil and there does not appear to be any political propaganda filtering through from West Irian, nor does there appear to be any infiltration from that quarter.

As far as is known at present the area has no economic potential.

Generally the people were un-cooperative and uninterested in the patrol.

There were no demonstrations against the patrol.

Hoping the conduct of this patrol and report on same meet with your approval.

M. J. Edgar
(M. J. Edgar)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 67-1-2.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOMIN,
South Serik District.

4th November, 1964

Mr M.J. Edgar,
Patrol Officer,
TELEFOMIN.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - ATBALMIN PATROL.

Please prepare to leave Telefomin on Thursday, 12th November, 1964, for a patrol of the Atbalmin census division no.49.

You will be accompanied by Mr P.Bunch, Gadet Patrol Officer, two interpreters, one Medical Orderly and six members of the RPENGS, including Const. 1st class Kandil. Also, approx. seventy five carriers.

The objects of your patrol will be as follows:

1. To carry out census revision and Common Roll revision and any initial census work that remains to be done. Also, to carry out very basic administrative work if and when it is necessary, although your discretion will be needed amongst the Atbalmin, who have had only limited contact to date.
11. To note whether the village officials provisionally appointed by Patrol Officers Messrs Kelly and McArthur are exercising any influence as yet and to give them every encouragement.
111. To re-lean the two helicopter pads constructed by Mr McArthur at sites between the AL and IP rivers and the junction of the DIN and NONG rivers respectively.
1111. To inspect the Atbalmin Rural Police Post and report on same.

You will be taking with you a 510 portable transceiver radio. Please make radio contact with Telefomin each day on 5050 crystal at 4.15pm. This is a convenient time as Okeaymin and other border stations are standing by then. If we do not make contact with you at 4.15pm, you should stand by at 5.15pm, when we shall try again.

You will require two airdrops. These have been planned for Manday, 23rd November and Monday, 7th December and will be carried out by M.A.L. Piaggio aircraft. The maximum amount of supplies able to be dropped in one airdrop will be 1200lbs. You will need a full drop at your first dropsite, BUSILMIN, and you will advise by radio at a later date how much you need dropped on 7th December at the DIN-NONG river junction site.

On both occasions please make sure that dropsites are cleared and correctly marked at least a day prior to the day on which the drop is due and send me a radio report on the site, its condition, markers, etc. at 7.45am on the morning of the drop.

Always take the usual precautions when supplies are being dropped. You are familiar with the procedure - ensuring that

(7)

personnel are well clear, etc.

Be on your guard throughout the patrol and exercise all sensible caution. The area has seldom been patrolled before. It is essential that you and Mr Bunch remain together at all times and that the patrol is never split.

Where possible, follow the routes taken by the last two patrols, proceeding straight to Atbelmin Police Post. You are not to go beyond or to the North of the Police Post, although you may arrange meetings there with local natives from the areas beyond, if they care to come in to the Police Post. Return to Telefomin via the DIN-SUNG river junction, thence by following the Sepik river.

You have read the reports written by Patrol Officers Kelly and McArthur of their patrols through this census division in 1962 and 1963 and you should find the information and advice contained in them of great value and benefit to you.

Always ask for any assistance that you may need by radio.

W.P.M.
.....
H.W. Gail P.O. Guit
(Officer-in-charge)

APPENDIX B

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No.4 - 64/65.

REPORT ON ATEBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST.*

The A.R.P.P. was established by Mr. J. Cochrane in August, 1964 after the site had been discovered by Mr. J. M. Arthur in 1963.

At present the post is manned by Constable GWATORVIM who is a local TELEFOMIN. He is married and his wife also lives at the P.P.

Other personnel are an ELIPTAMIN couple who help GWATORVIM and a local married ARIMIN man and his wife who acts as a labourer and GWATORVIM's interpreter.

The housing situation is as follows:-

One house, bush material frame, sisalcraft walls, iron roof, woven bamboo floor.

This house is divided into three sections, a store, sleeping quarters for GWATORVIM and his wife, and a radio room.

Two native material buildings are occupied by the ELIPTAMIN couple and the local ARIMIN couple.

The only other structure is a native materials building which serves as a kitchen.

WIRELESS EQUIPMENT.

GWATORVIM has been trained in the use of a A510 transceiver and a VAUGHAN WALKABOUT transceiver.

There are two transmitters at the post - ~~xxxxx~~ an A510 and a VAUGHAN WALKABOUT.

The A510 uses a frequency of 5050 k/cs while the VAUGHAN operates on 3340 k/cs. Both wireless have separate fixed aeriels of appropriate length.

The wireless equipment at A.R.P.P. was tested while the patrol was there.

It was found that the A510 would receive but not transmit. Prior to our trying this wireless GWATORVIM had reported that it was battery trouble. The prescribed test for batteries was carried out and they were found to be in working condition. The patrol left its spare set of A510 batteries at A.R.P.P.

There had been a few spare VAUGHAN batteries left with GWATORVIM when the base was established but one battery had been adversely affected by dampness.

The VAUGHAN seemed to work when tested but apparently it was not transmitting with sufficient strength to be heard by TELEFOMIN. Since the patrol has left A.R.P.P. attempts to contact GWATORVIM on 3340 k/cs have failed.

* A.R.P.P.

Appendix B (Cont)

Generally the A.R.P.P. is received at strength 2 to 3 on both 5050 and 3340 k/cs at TELEFOMIN although BAIRUP, a school near LUMI, often receives the post at strength 4.

The normal method of conversation between TELEFOMIN is for BAIRUP to relay messages to TELEFOMIN. ATRALMIN almost always receives TELEFOMIN at strength 5.

A VAUGHAN WALKABOUT recently returned from the A.R.P.P. was also tested. The serial number of this wireless is 339.

The wireless had been returned to TELEFOMIN per helicopter in October, and replaced with another.

We took this VAUGHAN on patrol with us to test it at ATRALMIN and found that it would not transmit or receive TELEFOMIN. However, it received Radio Wewak (VL9TD) for a short time on both a fixed aerial and whip antenna.

Other wireless equipment at ATRALMIN is two transistor receivers.

SUPPLIES.

There is a very good and well cared for helicopter pad at ATRALMIN and therefore whenever possible supplies have been sent out by helicopter. The last such supply was made in October, 1964.

It is anticipated that a helicopter under charter to the National Mapping Division will take a further supply of rations to ATRALMIN either at Christmas or early in the New Year.

While the patrol was at ATRALMIN GWATORVIM supplied a list of his requirements which were passed on to the A.D.C. at TELEFOMIN.

The local people supply a small amount of fresh food to the station personnel but GWATORVIM has established his own gardens to supplement his ration issue.

The nearest airdrop site to ATRALMIN is about 4 hours away. In a discussion with GWATORVIM about the suitability of this drop site as regards dropping rations from a plane it was learned that the policeman had asked the locals if they would carry his rations from this site. They gave him an emphatic refusal.

GWATORVIM has managed to scale his rations in such a way that when the patrol arrived at the post he had 2 bags of rice and $\frac{1}{2}$ case of meat left. This was quite good.

The patrol left a little tea, sugar, and margarine with GWATORVIM who has not had any for some months.

Medical supplies at the post were all but finished. Accordingly we left as much of our medical supplies as MAIOK considered we could spare.

THE STATION SITE.

The station itself is on a small area of flat ground which has been leveled with shovels etc.

Appendix B (Cont)

The site itself is located on a ridge above the junction of the MAILIM and TAKNIP Rivers.

The whole area surrounding the post is subject to landslides. GWATORVIM states that recently a minor earth tremor caused a small land slide immediately above the station. He says that if there was a strong tremor there would be a large landslide which would bury the station.

Mr. Paul St. John, a geophysicist, who intends to go to the A.R.P.P. with Mr. J. Wearne, A.D.C., in a helicopter to take gravity readings for National Mapping Division may be able to confirm or alleviate GWATORVIM'S fears.

STATION PERSONNEL.

Constable GWATORVIM is in many ways an ideal person to post to ATRALMIN.

He is neat and clean, as is his wife, and from talks with him quite intelligent.

The post and his house in particular is very clean and well cared for.

He has never complained about his ration position e.g. no soap, no sugar, no tea, or no tobacco for quite some time.

Unfortunately the man is illiterate and the only way he has of passing on information is per radio. Unless, of course, he himself comes into TELEFOMIN. He has been warned about sending what could be classified as confidential or secret information on the wireless.

Arrangements have been made to have GWATORVIM'S monthly pay deposited in his bank account. His pass book is held in the safe at TELEFOMIN.

The ELIPTAMIN couple at the post are of very little use claims GWATORVIM as they refuse to carry out tasks allotted to them and are always complaining. He asks that they be returned to their village at the earliest possible time and replaced by another couple.

The ARIMIN man, who acts as GWATORVIM'S interpreter, and his wife seem to be quite happy. GWATORVIM reports they give him no trouble and always work well.

M. J. Eggar
.....
(M. J. Eggar)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 64/65

APPENDIX C

GEOLOGY.

Mr. P. Bunch, C.P.O., collected several types of rocks while on patrol and they were tentatively identified by Mr. P. StJohn, a geophysicist, of the National Mapping Division as the following.

- (a) Graphitic shale,
- (b) Vein quartz with mica (biotite) and possibly with some graphite
- (c) Feldspar, hornblende and porphyry,
- (d) Fine grained sandstone, and
- (d) Fossils in black mudstone - ammonites of Jurassic age.

Rocks in groups "a," "b," and "c," were found along the DAGIAM River. Similar types of rocks were noticed along many of the creeks crossed especially between camps 11 and 14.

Group "a" indicates because of its probable formation that there could be oil in the area.

Group "b" and "c" could indicate gold.

I recall a conversation I had with Mr. J. Kelly in 1962 in which he said that he thought he had found traces of alluvial gold along the DAGIAM River. Unfortunately he lost the samples before his patrol returned to TELEFOMIN.

The fossils, which were collected along the SEPIK River, give some indication of the age of the country. According to Mr. St John they were formed in the Jurassic Age.

M. J. Edgar
.....
(M. J. Edgar.)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

2

File: Tel. 2/3. No.4-64/65

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOUN,
South Sepik District.

2nd January, 1965

The Commissioner,
Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary,
Headquarters,
KOROROE.

R.S. 1 FORMS - POLICE ACCOMPANYING D.P.A. PATROL.

Please find attached 6 R.S.1 Forms made out in respect to police who accompanied Telefofun Patrol No 4 - 64/65.

I have the additional comments to make on the underlisted members of the R.P.N.G.C.

KANDIL Const. 1/e 7645

This man never stopped complaining about his lot. He was not liked by any of the carriers who made him the butt of all their jokes. More unreliable than most policemen.

SONOIGIRA Const. 5/yr 6630

Very reliable and a very good bush policeman but will never be an N.C.O. Always in good humour.

KARANG " " 8472

A very willing worker full of initiative. Good in the bush and very reliable. Always cheerful.

HOSKIP " " 8477

Quiet but always available. He is doubtful N.C.O. material but a very good constable.

SIMIHAN " " 7605

Very quiet but always cheerful and full of energy.

FIGI " " 8932

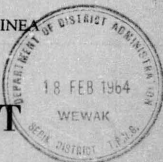
The best policeman with this patrol. Uses his initiative and works well without supervision. A very good bush policeman and is a quick worker.

I wish to recommend that Constables KARANG, SIMIHAN, and FIGI be considered when the next group is selected to attend the N.C.O. course.

M. Kegan
.....
(M. Kegan)
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. TELEPOMIN 24-64/65

Patrol Conducted by M. J. EDGAR, CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled ATEBALMIN GENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Myself, P. BUNCH, CADET PATROL OFFICER,
2 INTERPRETERS

Natives 6 MEMBERS R.P.&N.G.C.
75 CARRIERS

Duration—From 12./11./1964 to 18./12./1964

Number of Days 37 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1963

Medical 9/1963

Map Reference SEE M. EDGAR'S REPORT

Objects of Patrol GENSUS, REPORT ON LULUATS PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED

WOLLMAN HELICOPTER PAIDS, REPORT ON ATEBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

67-8-57

May 28th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT No. 4/64-55

Receipt of the above report forwarded by
your memorandum 67-2-7/921 of 22nd February, 1965, is
acknowledged.

2. I agree that Mr. Bunch has performed quite
well in observing the general situation in the area
covered by the patrol and that he has reported quite
comprehensively. He should have benefited considerably
from the experience gained on the patrol.

T.C. Atchison
(T.C. ATCHISON)
A/Director

67-2-7/921



28
67. 8. 57

22nd February, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KOWLOON.

TELEFONIN PATROL NO. 4 of 64/65

Thank you for Mr. P. Bunch's report of the above patrol conducted by Mr. M. J. Edgar, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This is quite a good report and Mr. Bunch has shown that he has observed well and has recorded it in quite a good manner.

Mr. Bunch should be told to avoid the use of "Cargo Boy" and "Doctor Boy" in his reports.

Your comments adequately cover the report.

Mr. Bunch is to be congratulated on his patrol.

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
A/District Commissioner.

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

an
Agree that Mr. B. has done quite well in observing & reporting; quite competently. He should have benefited with commendation from the patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

97

67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN

12th February, 1965

District Commissioner,

WEWAK

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.4 - 64/65

Please find attached two copies of a report of the abovementioned patrol to the Atbalmin Census Division. This report was compiled by Mr. P.R. Bunch, C.P.O. who accompanied Mr. M.J. Edgar, Patrol Officer. Mr. Edgar's report has already been submitted.

Diary
22nd November, 1964

In the course of a recent flight over the area I was able to confirm that there are quite a few people at the Worp River.

Reception of the Patrol

Mr. Bunch's remarks are in line with those of Mr. Edgar.

Villages

Mr. Bunch's first paragraph in this section serves to illustrate the difficulty in administering the people of this Division. The extremely low population density combined with the Atbalmin topography make this patrol an extremely arduous task.

Village Officials

As I stated in my memorandum covering Mr. Edgar's report the next patrol to the Atbalmin will endeavour to hold two Village Official's courses.

Conclusion

As stated in my comments on Mr. Edgar's report expansion of administration activity in this area is a matter of policy.

I do feel however that the opening of an Aid Post at the existing Atbalmin Rural Police Post would increase our contact with people in the western part of the Census Division. This will be the subject of separate correspondence.

Other aspects of the report are covered in my comments on the report of the Patrol leader, Mr. M.J. Edgar.

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This report was compiled by Mr. Bunch as an exercise. It is his first patrol report and although the spelling and typing are not of a high standard they do improve as the report progresses. Because there is only one typewriter at Telefomin (the second has been in Wewak awaiting repair for some months) and much of this and other reports are typed at weekends I have not asked Mr. Bunch to retype the worst pages.

In compiling this report Mr. Bunch has applied himself well and displayed his interest in the people of the area.

Mr. Bunch was recently posted to Oksapmin Patrol Post.

J. M. Wearne

(J.M. Wearne)

Assistant District Commissioner

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

(28)

PATROL REPORT.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No.4 - 64/65

District of SEPIK Report No. 4 - 64/65
Patrol Conducted by M.J.Edgar, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled ATRALMIN CENSUS DIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by EUROPEANS - Myself, Cadet Patrol Officer

Natives-

Interpreter TINDINAM
Interpreter AMBUNKASEP L.L. URAPMIN

Const.1/c	KUNDIL	7645
Const.5yr	SOMOIGIRA	6630
" "	KANANG	8472
" "	MODSIP	8477
" "	SIMIWAH	7605
" "	PIGI	8992

75 Carriers from the following areas:-

ELLPTAMIN, FERAMIN, TELEFOMIN, URAPMIN,
MIANMIN.

Medical Orderly MAIOK

Duration - from 12/11/64 to 12/12/64

Number of days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by District Services 2/63

Medical 9/63

Map Reference Attached - copied from Border Special Sheet

Objects of Patrol CENSUS

REPORT ON PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED LULUAI'S ETC.

RE-CLEAN HELICOPTER PADS

REPORT ON ATRALMIN RURAL POLICE POST.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 64/65.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was to the ATRALMIN Censu Division, an area of some 550 sq.mls. lying generally to the West North West of Telefomin station.

The Sepik River and the Star Mountains are the northern and southern boundaries but the natural Western boundary appears to extend well over the International Border. The Eastern boundary is the Western side of the Sepik Gap.

Generally, the route taken by this Patrol was that taken by Messrs. J.Kelly and J.McArthur.

The country in the ATRALMIN is very mountainous, although the ranges ran approximately East-West there are so many rivers and feeder creeks which all eventually all flow into the Sepik River, that at some stages the mountains appear to run North-South as well. The small rivers although shallow are very swift flowing.

The vegetation is that of Tropical Rain Forest in the lower areas of the Sepik River and in the higher reaches it is mainly very quiet and damp moss Forest.

This Patrol was the 10th to the ATRALMIN Censu Division proper and the 7th to cover the greater portion of the Atralmin population areas. There have been two medical patrols into the area in conjunction with D.D.A., one in 1962 by Mr. J.Kelly and the other in 1963 by Mr. J.McArthur. These patrols were mainly interested, on the medical side, to give Cholera and Anti-Yaws injections.

These people have ^{no} political or economic knowledge, but spend their life subsistence cultivating and hunting.

The main objectives of the patrol are listed below:-

- (a) To carry out census and revision of the Common Roll and also any remaining initial census.
- (b) To note the influence, if any, of the Village Officials who have been appointed.
- (c) Clean Helicopter pads.
- (d) Inspect and report on the ATRALMIN RURAL POLICE POST. (A.R.P.P.)

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday, 11th November, 1964.

0730 the majority of the carriers departed TELEFOMIN For SEPKIALIEMIN BEFORE MOVING on to DAMTIL hamlet tomorrow where our first camp will be established.

M.Edgar and myself remained behind to have talks with the District Officer, Mr.Linsley.

Thursday, 12th November, 1964.

- 0900 Departed Telefomin.
 0955X arrived NAGAM Ck. where the patrol rested for 5mins.
 1000 departed NAGAM Ck. and arrived KARAM Ck. and patrol rested for 10mins.
 1240 arrived OPEK R. and rested for 40mins. for lunch.
 Sunei arrived with Vaughan walkabout radio at 1315
 1510 rested 10 mins. at AGUM Ck. after proceeding down cliff cliff face at Sepik Gap.
 1540 arrived SEPKIALIKMIN AND HAD short discussion with Luluai.
 1600 arrived at cane suspension bridge all across by 1625 (SEPKI River)
 1650 arrived at DUMTIL hamlet after a fairly steep climb of approx. 1000 ft.

Walking time approx. 7 hrs. Camp 1. 3300 ft.A.S.L.

Friday, 13th. November, 1964.

- 0900 broke camp, delay due to rain.
 0930 arrived at ridge on right bank of SIK R.
 1000 crossed DIN Ck.
 1145 rested, 1208 reached OGAL Ck. and crossed land slide.
 1220 arrived KAPITDANG hamlet. Made camp, inspected hamlets and lunchd.
 1500 took Census, finished 1600, about 63 persons were seen. Flag Ceremony - 1800. Camp 2.

Saturday, 14th. November, 1964.

- 0810 broke camp.
 0955 arrived at the head of the SIK R.
 1015 rested until 1025 after waiting for all the carriers.
 Climbed up over ridge towards the Dagium R. valley.
 1305 reached ridge above YAN R. 6200 ft. asl. Descended 1200ft. to new garden area on a small Ck.
 1440 followed ck downstream, crossed ridge followed another ck. downstream then ascended small ridge, reached camp site
 1540 - Camp looked towards DAGIUM = DINOP divide (4200 ft.asl)

Sunday, 15th. November, 1964.

- 0745 broke camp descended to 3700ft. to DAGIUM R. difficult crossing, followed DAGIUM R. upstream along rocky track going slow until 1010 rested for 20 mins. 4800ft.
 Climbed steadily up DAGIUM R. in the water most of the time, then ascended the DINOP DIVIDE, carriers very tired.
 1205 arrived at crest 7000ft. asl

- 1605 arrived DINOP R. 5000ft. ASL.
 1810 arrived in camp in pouring rain, the carriers tired out.
 The camp site was close to FIAMUK hamlet (4700ft. ASL)

Monday, 16th November, 1964.

- Rested - in camp
 Carriers all very run down, half of them had the flue.
 1200 until 1300 Held Census. Quite a few people were absent
 from Census and they were asked to line for census on
 Sepik R. (where DAGIUM R. comes into the Sepik) This
 word was sent out through the peoples censused.

Tuesday, 17th November, 1964.

- 0725 broke camp and followed ridge westwards
 0800 crossed FIAMUK Ck.
 1010 crossed IGIUM R. per bridge, 2 houses sited on the left hand
 side of the track (YAKMANOVIP hamlet 4700ft. ASL)
 1030 Censused 15 people of the ARIMIN Group at this point the
 rest were reported to be on the SEPIK R.
 1115 Moved on up the ridge westwards.
 1245 arrived Kelly's old camp. Scouts were sent out to call in
 people from a small Hamlet near the ILELEM R. - reported
 back - all deserted for some time and were assumed to
 have gone to the Sepik R.
 Camp site cleared - 1000ft. above the ILELEM R. at 4800ft.
 1615 Contacted Telefomin via Birap - V poor.
 Track 5 hrs. W. T. 4hrs. (Camp 5)

Wednesday, 18th. November, 1964.

- 0800 departed camp delay due rain. Decided to go to Tierney's
 camp at the headwaters of the TAGAN R.
 1055 until 1120 rested after ascending gradually to 6300ft. ASL
 1220 crossed TIBUN Ck. per log and followed the ck.
 upstream walking in the stream most of the time.
 1400 reached small shelter 7400ft. ASL
 Climbed up more steeply reached crest at 1500 8600ft ASL
 1645 made camp at the headwaters of the TAGAN R. after descending
 to 8300ft. ASL. Very cold wet camp, carriers still have
 the flus.

Track 7 hrs. 45 mins. W.T. 7 hrs. 20 mins.

Thursday, 19th. November, 1964.

- 0700 abortive attempt to contact Telefomin via Birap.
 0900 broke camp (delay due to rain)
 +000 passed small hunting house on the side of the TAGAN R.
 7600ft ASL. Followed the river downstream for a short
 way and crossed low bridge.
 1105 passed another small house at 6700ft. and continued along
 ridge.
 1225 arrived NONG R. 6000ft. rested until 1245 for lunch
 1245 proceeded down the NONG following the ridges.
 1510 arrived old garden at the junction of the NONG R. and
 Stolka ck. alt. 5500ft. and made camp.
 1615 Contact with Telefomin via Okaspin - reasonable.
 Camp visited by 8 Busilmin men.

Track 6 hrs. 15 mins. W.T. 5 hrs. 50 mins.

Friday, 20th. November, 1964.

- 0830 broke camp crossed STOLKA Ck. and followed it upstream
 0840 came onto track used by Kelly
 0925 began to climb steeply to 6200ft. then descended gradually
 to 5000 ft. ASL
 1145 arrived the camp site. BUSILMIN drop site.
 1350 Cessna sited and appeared to return to Telefomin. Several
 dozen people visited the camp - bringing food which was
 purchased. 1615 contacted TEL.

Track 3 hrs. 15 mins W.T. 3 hrs. 15 mins.
 Camp 8.

Saturday, 21st. November, 1964.

- 0700 Scouts sent out to call in locals for census, the remaining
 cargo boys cleared the air drop site. Several people
 visited the camp with food. 1520 Lulual arrived in camp
 singing and dancing with a pig he had shot - purchased
 for 1 axe 2 bush knives.

1615 contacted Telefomin.

~~566666~~ 22nd. November, 1964.

- 0900 began Census of BUSILMIN and UNANKLIMIN.
 Many people at the WORP R. - much confusion at census
 regarding names. Census completed 1230.

Failed to contact Telefomin.

Monday, 23rd. November, 1964.

- 0700 Air drop site inspected, smoke fires made and crosses put in place.
- 0730 tried to contact Tel. - useless 1100 Piaggio heard.
- 1100 until 1110 cargo drop - recovered 24 bags.
Cargo boys spent the rest of the day searching for bags.
1615, 1715 attempts to contact Tel. - useless.

Tuesday, 24th. November, 1964.

- Still in camp at BUSIIMIN.
- 0700 cargo boys renewed search for bags, found 1 bag 0900.
Search continued all day with no further success.
1615, 1715 abortive attempts to contact Tel.

Wednesday, 25th. November, 1964.

- 0600 broke camp and headed north along ridge above DIN R.
- 0855 began very steep descent through a garden to the DIN R.
- 0950 arrived DIN R. HAVING DESCENDED 1000ft. Continued downstream on left bank of the river.
- 1040 until 1100 rested, then continued on until 1250 when crossed small ck.
- 1330 until 1410 rested carriers sent on ahead (M. Edgar had the flue and we stopped for cup of tea.)
Began to descend very steeply through a garden after passing 2 occupied houses.
- 1430 crossed Mill ck. and began very steep ascent until
- 1505 made camp in old garden area 4900ft. ASL
Can see straight to BUSIIMIN and SSAR Mts. and north to MOSSY RIDGE.

Track 7 hrs. 5 mins. W.T. 5 hrs. 35 mins.

Thursday, 26th. November, 1964.

- 0700 scouts sent to bring in locals- several families in during morning with food.
- 1235 until 1430 took census - much confusion.
1615 attempts to contact Telefomin ~~useless~~ useless.
Spent the night in camp 9 as on Wednesday.

Friday, 27th. November, 1964.

- In camp - M. Edgar not feeling at all well (The Flue)
- 1615 Radio contact - negative.

Saturday, 28th. November, 1964.

M. Edgar feeling much better

- 0710 broke camp began to descend very steeply
 0820 crossed FUGUM Ck. at 3800 ft. asl.
 0920 began to pass through new garden area -sited 2 houses deserted. began gradual descent
 1020 at 4300ft. arrived TOLTAVIP hamlet, rested for 20 mins.
 1040 carriers went on ahead while M. Edgar and myself stayed to Census a WIMMURAPMIN group of people.
 1150 moved on again for camp at helicopter pad near DIN-NONG junction.
 1325 passed deserted 2 house hamlet - close to UGUM hamlet
 1400 arrived at helicopter pad and established camp 3800ft. 1½ bags of rice 1 case meat found here.

1615 tried to contact Tel.

Track 6 hrs. 50 mins. W.T. 5hrs. 20 mins.

Camp 10.

Sunday, 29th. November, 1964.

- 0745 broke camp and passed area of low secondary growth which seemed to be a good drop site.
 0810 passed through ITUMSIGIN hamlet - 3 houses.
 0845 arrived DIN R. which was in flood
 0950 river was finally bridged by and all across by 1025.
 1205 crossed TAGAN Ck. then ascended ridge and passed through new garden area.
 1240 arrived BULTULTAMIN hamlet- 3 houses(at old DIN-NONG drop site.) 2200ft. ASL.
 1330 made camp at a good flat area of ground 1900ft. ASL. Discovered fault with wireless arial - rectified.

1615 contact Tel. - good reception and transmission.

Track 5hrs. 45 mins W.T. 4HRS. 5 MINS.

Camp 11.

Monday, 30th. November, 1964.

- 0720 broke camp and descended gradually
 0805 arrived the bank of the DIN R. 200yds. upstream from suspension bridge.
 0920 began to ascend through new gardens
 0945 arrived KONFON hamlet - 3 houses 2600ft. ASL.
~~1045~~ 0945 until 1015 rested

- 1035 reached crest of ridge and descended into NIOL valley.
 - 1045 passed ATEM TAMAN hamlet - 2 houses 2300 ft. then began to descend.
 - 1055 until 1130 followed ATEM Ck. downstream
 - 1145 arrived at the right bank of the YAK R. AND constructed a bridge
 - 1210 all across, then rested for 20 mins. (1500 ft. ASL.)
 - ~~1235~~ 1235 arrived on right bank of NIOL R. and began to follow it upstream, crossing and re-crossing.
 - 1445 reached camp site prepared by GWATORVIN - established camp.
- 1615 contacted Tel. - Very good transmission.
Camp 12.

Tuesday, 1st. December, 1964.

- 0800 broke camp and began to follow the NIOL R. upstream.
 - 0840 AMBUNKASEP fell and split his head and 4 stitches were inserted.
 - 0925 moved on again.
 - 1000 after ascending steeply were at 3000ft. and climbing.
 - 1130 reached crest of ridge 4200ft. and rested for 35 mins.
 - 1205 began to descend steeply
 - 1220 began to follow ORLITAMAN Ck. downstream
 - 1240 moved away from creek - 1330 reached KUMKIN Ck. and followed this downstream.
 - 1350 arrived at suitable camp site on the AL R. at 2600ft. Site cleared camp established - prepared to bridge river for the morning.
- Track 5 hrs. 50 mins. W.T. 4 hrs. 40 mins.
Camp 13.

Wednesday, 2nd. December, 1964.

- 0845 broke camp and descended to AL R. and crossed per sappling bridge - immediately began steep ascent.
- 0930 passed ILEMBI hamlet 2 deserted houses 4200 ft. ASL.
- 0945 reached false crest of ridge 4300 ft. then began gradual climb to the top.
- 1025 reached the top 4500 ft. ASL and began to descend.
- 1050 came on to cleared track and sited ATBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST on the next ridge.
- 1055 arrived MULUMKON hamlet and rested for 30 mins.
- 1125 began descent to TAKNIP R.

1200 crossed TAKNIP R. 2500 ft. and began to ascend steeply.
 1225 passed BONKAVIP hamlet.
 1250 arrived A.R.P.P. and were welcomed by ~~Const~~ Const.
 GWATORVIN. Station inspected and camp established.
 1615 contacted Tel.

The position of the A.R.P.P. is on a ridge between
 the TAKNIP R. and the MAILIM R. at 3500 ft. ASL.

Track 4 hrs. 5 mins W.T. 3 hrs. 35 mins.
 Camp 14.

Thursday, 3rd. December, 1964.

In camp at Atbalmin R.P.P. -. talks with GWARTOVIN re-
 supplies and the local people, made list of requirements etc.
 1430 until 1600 took Census Idelimalmin.

1615 contacted Tel. - 2015 killed snake under bed.

Friday, 4th. December, 1964.

In camp further Census - talks with GWATORVIN and locals.
 1615 contacted Telefomin.

Saturday, 5th. December, 1964.

0650 broke camp and descended steeply to TAKNIP R.
 0710 crossed TAKNIP R. at 2660 ft. ASL.
 0725 crossed TAGAN Ck. at 3200 ft. ASL.
 0810 passed MUMUMKON hamlet after steep ascent to 4000 ft.
 0835 reached top of ridge at 4300 ft. and began long
 descent to the AL R.
 1000 crossed the AL R. at 2600 ft. ASL.
 1010 until 1030 rested at camp site 13.
 1040 began steady ascent until reached crest of ridge 3800 ft.
 at 1125. Then descended to ULIK Ck.
 1135 began ascent up ORLITAMIN Ck.
 1210 reached top of ridge and began long descent to NIOL R.
 1355 arrived on bank of NIOL and followed it downstream.
 1420 arrived at camp site (No. 12 outgoing camp)
 1615 contacted Birap.

Track 7 hrs. 30 mins. W.T. 6 hrs. 55 mins.

Sunday, 6th. December, 1964.

0700 scouts sent out to bring in locals for Census.
 1210 until 1410 Censused 85 OUPAMIN people.
 1615 contact Tel. - Still at Camp 15.

Monday, 7th. December, 1964.

- 0720 broke camp and began to follow the NIEL downstream.
 0820 arrived at the left bank of the YAK R. 1300 ft. ASL. then ascended 200 ft. ridge and descended 50 ft. to ATEM Ck. Followed ATEM Ck. upstream to elev. 2200 ft. at 0900
 0910 arrived ATEHSIGIN (2 house) at 2300 ft.
 0929 reached crest of ridge 2800 ft. and began to descend to KONKON hamlet - rested until 0950. then descended gradually
 1040 arrived at the left bank of the DIN R. 1500 ft. ASL and followed it upstream.
 1035 passed bridge, 1120 reached camp site which was Camp 11 used before.
 1230 until 1530 censused UNANKLLIMIN and KUBIENMIN groups. V. good supply of fresh foods - purchased.
 1615 contacted Telefomin.
 Track 4 hrs. W.T. 3 hrs. 30 mins.
 (Camp 16 1900 ft. ASL.)

Tuesday, 8th. December, 1964.

- 0700 broke camp and began steady climb.
 0705 at 2100 ft. passed BULTUTAMIN hamlet and continued to ascend steadily.
 0730 passed 2 houses UNANKLLIMIN hamlets 2600 ft. ASL. and after ascending through large area of new garden, then began to descend gradually.
 0750 reached NALGUM Ck. at 2600 ft. and proceeded upstream a short way and ascended until 0815 2900 ft.
 0825 arrived at DATIL hamlet - 2 houses 2500 ft. ASL. Sited BILTIL hamlet on the opposite ridge.
 0835 reached another 1 house hamlet also called DATIL in a large garden area 2600 ft. ASL
 0850 crossed BITUM Ck. 2200 ft.
 0855 crossed DIN R. per sapling bridge 2100 ft. and ascended fairly steeply to ITUMSIGIN.
 0925 reached ITUMSIGIN hamlet 2800 ft. and sited air drop site prepared by FIGI.
 0945 arrived at outgoing camp no. 10 2700 ft. asl.
 1130 Contacted Tel. - two boys extended cleared area all afternoon. - camp established.
 1615 contacted Tel.
 Track 2 hrs. 45 mins. W.T. 2 hrs. 45 mins.
 Camp 17.

Wednes day, 9th. December, 1964.

In camp - carriers cleaning and extending drop site.
Word was sent out for people to come in for Census.

Negative results, 1615 contacted Telefomin.

Thursday, 10th. December, 1964.

In camp - extensions of air drop site still in progress.
Took Census from 1030 until 1200. Much confusion
regarding names.

1615 contacted Telefomin.

Friday, 11th. December, 1964.

- 0730 abortive attempt to contact Telefomin.
Site marked - fire~~re~~ lit ready for drop.
- 1050 until 1110 drop per M.A.L. Piaggio and 22 bags ~~were~~
recovered.
After all cargo was recovered it was re-shuffled
into Kit bags etc.

Saturday, 12th. December, 1964.

- 0655 broke camp, 0705 passed DAFAKBIL hamlet and descended
steeply to the NONG R.
- 0720 arrived NONG R. elev. 2300 ft. and crossed per sappling
bridge and ascende steeply through new garden area
to NUNPUBIL hamlet, 1 house, 2800 ft. ASL.
- 0810 proceeded along proposed airstrip site surveyed by
Mr. J McArthur elev. 3000 ft.
- 0820 passed McArthur's old camp and continued along flat
track.
- 0910 crossed TAGAN R. 3000 ft. and ascended steeply to
IUALAIT hamlet - 2 houses at 3800 ft.
- 0930 until 1005 rested - then continued on
- 1020 reached crest of ridge 4200 ft. and began to descend
gradually to the ATEM R.
- 1100 reached NONOVIP hamlet, 1 house, and crossed ATEM R.
AT 3200 ft. and followed it upstream for 10 mins.
- 1110 began fairly steep ascent to crest of ridge.
- 1145 arrived at crest 4000 ft. ASL. then began long descent
to the SEPIK R.
- 1215 passed deserted 3 house hamlet, then passed Kelly's
camp elev. 2900 ft.
- 1345 arrived SEPIK R. 50yds. from bridge - camp established.
Track 6 hrs. 50 mins. W.T. 6 hrs. 15 mins.
Camp 18/

Sunday, 13th, December, 1964.

0715 broke camp and proceeded upstream.
 0835 crossed IRIT R. and followed the SEPIK upstream.
 0905 until 0935 rested.
 1240 reached IUGUM R. and all were across by 1315.
 1315 until 1330 rested.
 1330 began to follow the IUGUM R. upstream.
 1350 made camp - in pouring rain - elev. 1100 ft. ASL.
 1615 contacted Telefomin.
 Track 6 hrs. 35 mins. W.T. 5 hrs. 50 mins.

Monday, 14th, December, 1964.

0805 broke camp and followed IUGUM R. upstream shortway.
 0815 began very steep descent of 500 ft.
 0855 arrived crest 1600 ft. and began to descend steeply to Sepik R.
 0920 reached Sepik and proceeded along open sandy track.
 1020 arrived at camp site
 1345 until 1445 took Census - complaint re - fight.
 1615 contacted TELEPOMIN.
 Track 2 hrs. 15 mins. W.T. 2 hrs. 15 mins.

Tuesday, 15th, December, 1964.

0710 broke camp, 0715 passed DAKFAWISIL hamlet - 2 houses.
 0900 crossed BAN R.
 0920 until 1000 rested opposite the mouth of the NAN R.
 **2) 1140 until 1230 talking to 1 BOVARIMIN RE- fight by shouting back and forth across the SEPIK R.
 1250 reached and crossed KUM R.
 1450 arrived camp site 1300 ft. ASL.
 1615 contacted Tel. - FIGI sent back to Camp 20.
 to bring in UNANKLIMINS for questioning re- fight.
 Track 7 hrs. 40 mins. W.T. 6 hrs. 10 mins.
 Camp 21.

Wednesday, 16th, December, 1964.

0725 broke camp and ascended 300 ft. ridge and followed ridge along SEPIK.
 1000 came to MUN R. after a long very steep descent.
 1000 until 1045 rested.
 1210 crossed DATUM R. AND ASCENDED VERY STEEPLY.

- 1300 reached crest of ridge at 3000 ft.
- 1300 until 1325 rested. Began to follow ridge descending gradually.
- 1350 met 2 UNAKLIMINS and questioned them re - fight - know nothing of it.
- 1445 arrived camp site elev. 2400 ft. McArthur's OLD camp.
1615 contacted Tel. V. Poor - static.
Track 7 hrs. 20 mins. W.T. 6 hrs. 5 mins.
Camp 22.

Thursday, 17th, December, 1964.

- 0720 broke camp and began to descend.
- 0730 crossed BOGAL Ck. 2000 ft. ASL.
- 0750 crossed another small ck. and then ascended steeply to 2200 ft. ASL.
- 0805 crossed BATAN Ck. 0820 crossed no. 2 BATAN Ck. 2200 ft. ascended slightly then descended until
- 0900 arrived SEPIK R. elev. 1500 ft. then ascended.
- 1000 crossed FAGARA R. 2000 ft. then began steep ascent to 3000 ft. reached at 1055.
- 1055 arrived KAPNAMBIP hamlet 4 houses
- 1055 until 1130 rested
- 1130 to 1205 took Census - one man hardly able to walk was thought to have LEPROSY - 4 other men from the village carried him into Telefomin behind the Patrol.
- 1230 departed and began descent to SEPIK R.
- 1300 arrived cane suspension bridge 2200 ft. ASL. all across by 1335 then began steep ascent of 1000 ft.
- 1410 arrived crest of ridge 3000 ft. then descended.
- 1435 arrived SEPIK R. again at 2600 ft. and followed it upstream.
- 1515 passed outgoing bridge and ascended ridge.
- 1525 arrived SEPKIALIKMIN elev. 3100 ft. and established camp.
1615 contacted Telefomin. - V. Good.
Track 8 hrs. 5 mins. W.T. 5hrs. 45 mins.

Friday, 18th, December, 1964.

- 0555 broke camp and descended to ck. 0610 , 0615 began ascent.
- 0625 arrived at SEPIK GAP crest at 3800 ft. then descended to 3600 ft. Followed our outward route back to TELEFOMIN.
- 1015 - 1055 rested at house a short way from the FOL FOL Ck waiting for carriers to move up.
- 1120 arrived back at TELEFOMIN office where we were greeted by Mr. J. Wearne, A.D.C., and Mr. T. Gill, P.O. as well as a large number of station and local natives.End of Diary.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

Generally the reception of the patrol was not at all enthusiastic, but uncooperative, uninterested groups of people. This was rather disappointing and made census work, which should have been relatively simple, quite an ordeal in some areas.

When a certain group could not be found in the expected area you had no hope because every hamlet you enquired at would have a different explanation, due to ignorance or outright untruth is hard to pin down. But in some areas there was quite sufficient evidence to support outright lying

The UNANKLIDWIN and WIMMURAMIN 2's groups were the most helpful and the most friendly. Also some of the SIKTAMIN and ATEKISMIN people were quite easy to get on with.

It was the above first (?) groups of people who supplied the patrol with food for 3 or 4 days while we were at the second drop site and also they who, with no urging, helped Const. PIGI clear the major part of the drop site.

Most of the people are just interested in getting trade goods for their food and then are quite happy for the patrol to leave as soon as they have finished their trading.

Eventhough the ATRALIMENSK have no recent records of violence or treachery towards patrols armed guards were posted at each camp. At all times the Police were armed and Mr. Edgar and Myself wore side-arms.

Absenteeism was high at census despite the fact that they knew well beforehand the patrol was coming. I think they realize that we cannot afford to spend much time in one area and make a determined effort to trace each single person.

Also there has up to date been no penalty for failing to appear at census which I think should be slowly rectified.

VILLAGES.

Because of the peoples nomadic way of life resulting from their subsistence type of agriculture, there are no such things as villages. Except for 1 or 2 hamlets the main proportion consist of between 1 and 3 houses - the largest seen being 4 houses and a latrine at SIKTAMIN near the SIK River. This hamlet was set out the same as the Telefomin local villages.

In the hamlets of 2 or 3 houses there is usually a larger house which is the mens house and the women and small children occupy the others. Naturally in a 1 house hamlet which are quite common there is usually one family and perhaps their living ancestry. (the children's grandfather etc)

Except for some of the hamlets down on lower parts of the SEIK R. which are on relatively flat ground and the gardens an hour or so's walk away, the great majority are built on the tops of ridges or on the steep sloping foothills of the large mountain ranges.

Their gardens either surround the hamlet on all sides or the houses overlook the gardens immediately below.

The reason for these sites is almost certainly because it gives a good view of their gardens and any person who might be approaching, because it is not very likely for anyone to approach from above the hamlet - most cases impossible.

The standard of housing in the ATBALMIN is very similar to Telefomin (poor) but this is possibly because of a shortage of better materials.

The houses are very strong even if not as stylish and comfortable as those in other areas where there is plenty of bamboo and sago palms.

There were three distinctive types of house construction seen, with slight variations in each type.

The first and main type of house found in this area although more dominant in the Eastern section of the ATBALMIN, is almost the same as at Telefomin. Although all the houses in this group have V pitched roofs, some have an oval plan and not a rectangular one.

The second type is mainly found around the BUSILMIN area. Some are nearly round others are like elongated horseshoes (about 15 ft. across at the widest place). The floors which are made of split pandanus palm and is set on sappling posts about 2 or 3 ft. off the ground. The walls are of split sapplings bound together, sometimes in two thicknesses or one thickness with an inside layer of bark.

The roof is of pandanus thatch and is flat, but it slopes from an overhang point in the front about 10 or 12 ft. from the ground to an overhang point at the back of the house about 1 or 2 ft. above the ground. The houses have very small doorways, usually oval in shape and just enough for a medium sized person to crawl through. There is a fire-place of clay in the centre of the house and about 1 to 2 ft. square.

The third type of house was by far the minority group, only found a few of this type near the A. E. This type was the same as two Telefomin type houses (12 x 14ft.) joined together with a small opening in the wall or partition joining the two. Two of these were lined with bark on the inside - there is a fireplace in each half of the house, the same type as described above.

Most of the hamlets are reasonably clean although grass and weeds surround alot of the houses.

Sanitation of the pit latrine type is practically non-existent in most medium of small hamlets.

The people, although there is usually an abundance of small streams around, do not seem to wash. Some of them wash occasionally but most of them probably have never washed except when they fell in the river.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Mostly very unintelligent, and not very helpful. Quite a few seem to have swamped idea of the truth especially to do with Census. Quite a few times when asked if everyone had come up they would say yes, but the Lulusi, AMBUNKASEP our interpreter, when asked would say (that there was only half as many here as he had seen last census.

Two Lulusi one from SIKTAMIN hamlet and the other

from BULTUTAMIN hamlet were quite enthusiastic towards the patrol and quite helpful.

The BULTUTAMIN Lulual wanted us to leave a policeman there at the second drop site at the DIN-NONG junction to help them build a Rest House, which is encouraging.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

There is no political awareness at all as we know it, but this stands to reason as there has only been a few patrols into the whole area.

Most of the groups of people in the ATBALMIN, although they trade with each other and move about fairly freely without restriction, sometimes conjure up the idea that the MIANMINS want to fight them or another group are working witchcraft on them.

The MIANMINS live quite close to the ATBALMINS along opposite sides of the SEPIK R. and some ATBALMINS are living with small groups of MIANMINS on the ATBALMIN side of the SEPIK and seem to be getting on all right.

A group of the MIANMINS are reported still to be a group who enjoy fighting - this will have to be looked into on the MIANMIN patrol coming up soon. There are groups on IP R. which runs into the AL R. , these people extend on both sides of the International Border but are only just beginning to become aware of it.

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture is all of the subsistence type. It is usual only for the people to plant 1 crop of Sweet potatoes or Taro and when the plants cease to bear sufficient amounts for food, they move to another area.

When the crop is weakening they burn a new area, the women clearing the small rubbish off the land and the men dealing with the larger trees. But there is always a time lapse between old and new gardens bearing food which they cannot seem to eliminate entirely. They try to store enough from the old garden and take it with them to tide them over this period, but it is rarely adequate unless they have an abundance of bananas or sago trees. They usually are scrounging for food until the new garden comes good.

The women do most of the work tilling and weeding the gardens and also are the main ones in the harvesting of the crops.

The staple food for most is Sweet potatoe or Taro, Taro being more prevalent on the slightly flatter areas near the SEPIK R. The people in the higher hills mainly plant Kau- Kau and hardly any Taro. The people near the SEPIK in some of the close foot-hills supplement their main diet of Taro with Tapiok and similar food, also bananas, paw-paws, bread fruit, sago, pit-pit and some sugar cane and edible leaves.

The people whose main diet is sweet potatoes, supplement this with a red bread fruit, some bananas, pit-pit and edible leaves.

Some pumpkins and cucumber and an occasional tomato these three are fairly rare.

LIVESTOCK.

The only domesticated or semi-domesticated livestock are a few pigs per hamlet & if that, some quite healthy small dogs, and one hamlet only I saw 3 young cassowaries which were owned by the locals. Most of the pigs are caught as wild pigs when very young and reared to sufficient size to eat, but there is no breeding of pigs.

To supplement their food diet of above they hunt Opposums, wild pigs, pigeons, Cassowaries and sometimes kill snakes or find wood grubs.

TRADE.

The ATBALMIN groups often trade within their various groups, and to a lesser extent with West New Guinea peoples close to the border and with the May R. peoples. They receive shells etc. and steel implements for bows and arrows and some various foods.

The West New Guineans like trading with the Atbalmins or at the Police Post to get bush knives, beads, facepaint, and salt if any. They say that they are better quality than what they receive in W.N. Guinea as payment for food or work.

Similarly the Atbalmins like the large Dutch axes heads which have bigger blades and round holes for the shaft which they like to make themselves.

Disregarding the internal trade, the only outside trade is with visiting Patrols. The most popular trade items for fresh foods are salt, matches and small coloured beads; salt and matches being more popular in the eastern Atbalmin closer to Telefomin; matches, beads and small mirrors. Salt is in the minority for preference in the outer areas although quite popular with some of the women.

Bush knives and tomahawks for pigs is readily accepted in all areas patrolled. Although there has not been very many patrols into this area as a whole most of the hamlets seem to have sufficient knives and axes for their needs and the use of or the possession of stone implements has apparently died out.

Apparently there is hardly any fishing done or if so it is never very successful. The reason being that when a couple of Policemen caught some cat fish and eels, the local people became quite interested in purchasing hooks from us.

COMPLAINTS.

We had one complaint of wir witchcraft being worked on one hamlet at Basilmin by a Iuluai of another hamlet close by. When questioned the Iuluai concerned just laughed and said he wouldn't know how to work witchcraft. This only seems to be explained by the suspicious nature of these people and appeared after some further discussion to have no truth in it at all; there was no actual proof brought forward.

The only other complaint was from some older men of a village on the Sepik R. which faces a Iamian hamlet on the opposite bank of the river.

who said that the Miammins had had a big sing-sing and had told the Atbalmins on the other side of the river that they were going to bridge the Sepik and come across and fight them.

But when brought into Telefomin to give statements on this matter the Atbalmins denied these statements. The statements of these men are set out in M. Edgar's report, he interviewed them.

The Miammin Patrol which should come off shortly will investigate more fully into these allegations.

REST HOUSES.

There was one rest house situated on the patrol route taken - which was at Sepkialikmin, about 5 hrs. west of the Telefomin station. It was in quite good condition, roomy and clean.

The Luluai of Bultultamin hamlet expressed his wish to build a Rest House at the second air drop site near the DIN-NONG junction and requested that a policeman be left behind to help him. We couldn't leave a policeman to help him but we intend to send one out at a later date.

This shows at least some enthusiasm towards the patrol which is more than can be said for the majority contacted in the Atbalmin.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by MAIYOK a medical orderly whose main job was looking after patrol personnel but he treated quite a few minor cuts and sores of the local people after census was taken. Most of the people were quite happy about seeing the Doctor Boy when asked or on their own accord, and he became well liked by the locals throughout the patrol.

There was 1 or 2 cases of Yaws (the Doctor Boy's diagnosis) who were given injections, but it was thought that they were too far away to be brought into the station especially as they were unwilling to do so of their own accord.

Generally the people seemed to be fairly healthy but as usually is with these primitive peoples they are reluctant to bring the very sick into the place for census but leave them in the distant hamlets, for fear that they may be taken away or more important they do not realise the importance of getting rid of sickness in their areas. It is still a partial joke or something that is just taken for granted.

We saw two crippled men who walked about on 2 straight pieces of stick. These two men were quite remarkably strong in the arms from using these sticks, and otherwise healthy. As they had been walking or hopping up and down hills for years and seemed reasonably happy and not outcasts in any way, no advantage could be seen in taking them away for treatment.

At a hamlet about 1 1/2 days walk from Telefomin at SIKTAMIN we noticed a man who could hardly walk around, his feet distorted, and he was in quite some pain. The Medical Orderly had gone on ahead with the carrier line to make camp while Mr. Edgar and myself took census. We had a strong feeling it was Leprosy: he did not want to come at first, but after a while we convinced him he should go, and that the Leper Colony was not a bad place.

So he changed his mind and became quite enthusiastic and four of his friends carried him into Telefomin where it was found he had a type of Leprosy or something very similar. He has since been sent into Wewak, no report back so far.

It was our intention at first to take the Med. Ast., Matthew Oruki who could have helped considerably in the diagnosis and suggested corrective measures in any unusual cases. Also he could have probably picked up cases that we would not have noticed, but unfortunately at the last moment, he was unable to come.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION.

There is no Mission activity as far as it is known in the Atbalmin area and from what I have heard from the local Missionary there is no immediate desire to enter this area because of the sparse population.

It was reported at a hamlet opposite Sepiklikmin on the Sepik R. during the taking of census, that two young boys attend the Mission school at Tifalmin. There have been no Atbalmins attending school at Telefomin up to date.

However we managed to get 2 young boys at Atbalmin R.F. Post, one from close to the Police Post the other one from Busilmin. They are aged about 9 years and appear reasonably bright and are easy to get along with; while coming back one of them had picked up a few words of pidgin from the Police.

We have had a talk with them and told them they would have to learn pidgin first then they could go to school for 4 or 5 years or longer if they want. They both seemed very enthusiastic, one wants to be an interpreter, the other a doctor boy which are both badly needed in this area.

The only interpreter who can the language of the Atbalmins and is reasonably good at pidgin as well is AMBUNKASEP, a Ialunai from Urapmin, who is getting old and rather tired of going on every patrol into the area.

It is suggested that these two young boys be able to obtain Government rations for their period of pre-school training and for their period of stay at school. It is estimated that it would be 2 to 4 months before they started school, but it would be a pity for these boys to return to their village just because someone can't bear the weight financially to support them.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

There are two main routes which lead to the larger population areas in the Atbalmin, one along the northern slopes of the Star Mountains and the other along the Sepik R. Although the track along the Sepik is easier and quicker it bi-passes about one-third of the population who are at the headwaters of the tributaries of the Sepik R. around the foothills of the Star Mts.

On our patrol we followed the route first mentioned above on our outward journey, and followed it back to the second drop site close to the DII-NONG junction and then went over the range and down onto the banks of the Sepik, then followed it upstream to Sepiklikmin, then proceeded to Telefomin on quite a good cleared road.

After a days walk out from Telefomin, the walking becomes more difficult, narrow or hardly noticeable tracks,

some parts overgrown completely.

Most of the time there was a policeman cutting or clearing a path in front of the patrol whereas in some parts about an hour or so walk from some of the bigger hamlets the track had been cleared by the locals. These cleared parts helped a lot even though it was the small minority of the whole ~~entire~~ journey.

Because of the greasy tree roots, loose stones, and the extreme steepness of some of the ridges the narrow paths could lead to rather a dangerous fall, if one was to lose one's footing or be thrown off balance.

Although the stones are rather like boulders along the rivers it is comparatively easy going and quite open, for this reason most of the tracks along the Sepik R. and where the track went inland slightly in light rainforest areas was quite pleasant walking.

There are two main bridges which are situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs. walk away from each other and cross the Sepik R. One is at Sepkialimin and the other downstream. They are cane suspension bridges consisting of three sets of two 1" dia. cane lengths. One set on the bottom to walk on and the other two sets for handrails. These are joined in a V shape with split cane strands every 6 to 8 x inches along the length of the bridge with some triangular stabilizes of sapplings every 15 to 20 ft. The cane was fastened to a gaged platform affair fairly high up at each end of the bridge.

These appear quite safe although the life of the cane for safety of a large patrol shouldn't be more than about 2 months. It took the patrol approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to cross each of these bridges - being about 80 to 100 ft. long.

Most of the bridges are of sappling type with cane handrails or just one log. We had to construct temporary bridges over the AL R., DIN R., and the YAK R., and GUATORVIN HAD CONSTRUCTED one across the TAKNIP R. before we arrived, the TAKNIP being close to the Police Post.

Some idea of the terrain and tracks is given in more detail in the Diary.

Anthropological.

The only point of any interest was that at Eusilmin the people still bury their dead or place their dead in a small split sappling house on the tops of half dead trees up to 50 or 60 ft. from the ground. As far as we can find out they just leave them there to rot with the house-like coffin.

They do not like some of the (Urajmins) keep the skulls and hang them in their houses or put them in the House Tambaran, if they have one.

CENSUS.

Absenteeism was high but our figures show a slight improvement over Mr. McArthur's taken of the same groups in 1963.

<u>GROUP.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>
SIKTAMIN.	61	56
ATEKISMIN.	48	72
UNANKLIMIN 4.	44	62
ARIMIN 3.	36	37
AHTAMIN.	32	7
BUSILMIN.	86	88
UNANKLIMIN 2.	49	27
TIPKURNIMIN.	32	60
ARIMIN 2.	91	67
INDEMIN 1.	39	31
OUPAMIN.	85	85
UNANKLIMIN 3.	18	89
KUBIRMIN.	55	45
WIDURAMIN 1.	32	50
UNANKLIMIN 1.	34	49
WIDURAMIN 2.	100	75
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>822</u>	<u>900</u>

As it is realised some of the groups were not visited. Approximately 25% of those censused were not seen by the patrol and a variety of excuses for non-appearance were given. It is almost certain that it will be quite some years, at the present rate of contact, before it is known what the real number of people in the Itbelmin is.

The patrol actually saw 685 people and this is also an improvement over McArthur's figures for the same groups.

<u>GROUPS.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>
SIKTAMIN.	48	43
ATEKISMIN.	32	58
UNANKLIMIN 4.	40	49
ARIMIN 2.	14	24
AHTAMIN.	22	7
BUSILMIN.	61	65
UNANKLIMIN 2.	34	14
TIPKURNIMIN.	20	43
ARIMIN 3.	36	48
INDEMIN 1.	34	22
OUPAMIN.	72	58
UNANKLIMIN 3.	18	65
KUBIRMIN.	22	38
WIDURAMIN 1.	26	40
UNANKLIMIN 1.	32	41
WIDURAMIN 2.	62	60
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>685</u>

It will be noticed that the (Average size of family) column has been left blank. This is because of the large numbers of absentees recorded and those not recorded.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION.

At the moment the round trip to Atbalmin and back to Telefomin is too long for any satisfactory contacts with the people.

Also most of the people would only see the Administration representatives about 2 days a year which is hardly enough for comprehension of the aims of the Administration to be achieved.

I think the Police post at Atbalmin has made the people around it more aware of the Administration than all the patrols put together. The only way at the moment that the Administration of this area could be extended without excessive cost is to establish another one or two Police Posts, one at BUSILMIN drop site and one at the DIN-NONG drop site.

The most important or the best situated at first would be the DIN-NONG drop site, because there is some fresh food available and the people are very co-operative in this area: also it is about 5 days walk to Atbalmin R.P.P. so that supplies could be dropped there and a carrier line from the drop site area could make the round trip to A.R.P.P. in 10 days instead of using the Helicopter which is expensive and not always available at the right time.

Also the people around the new Police Posts or Post could be more readily brought together when a patrol was going out or more readily kept track of. Supplies for patrol could be dropped before the patrol commenced and stored at the Post, to save waiting around for airdrops or clearing drop sites.

And it is thought that in this way the people would become more friendly and interested to the outside world of their own people.

Although first off I thought it would be a good idea to put a patrol post in at the second drop site, it is rather uneconomical even though there is an excellent Air Strip site near by which was surveyed by Mr. J. McArthur; see Patrol Report No. 12-63/64. 129 to 134.

I think unless it is thought to be a good position strategically defense wise or unless mineral wealth is found in this area sufficient to warrant removal then it would be a waste of time and money to build a Patrol Post.

But a Police Post of two would be quite a deal cheaper to establish and maintain and would probably be worth it.

GEOLOGY.

I succeeded in collecting several types of rock while on patrol which when I arrived back at Telefomin station I had them examined by Mr. P. St. John, a geophysicist who was in Telefomin with National Mapping.

Of course he is not entirely certain in his identifications because he had no elaborate facilities to make tests.

But the tentative identifications are as follows:

- (a) Graphitic shale.
- (b) Vein quartz with mica (biotite) and possibly with some graphite.
- (c) Feldspar (white) impregnated with hornblende (black) and porphyry (volcanic or thin intrusion).

- (d) Fine grained sandstone, and
 (e) Fossils in black mudstone - ammonites of Jurassic age.

Rocks in groups a, b, and c were found along the DAGIUM R. and feeder creeks. Similar types of rock were noticed along many of the creeks crossed especially between camps 11 and 14.

Group (a) ~~is~~ because Graphite can sometimes be formed by solidification of oil vapours under extreme pressure (this could be a good indication of ~~oil~~ oil in the area.)

Groups (b) and (c) because of the type of formation and the it was apparently formed could indicate gold.

Mr. M. Edgar says he recalls Mr. J. Kelly having said he had found traces of alluvial gold along the DAGIUM R. Unfortunately as happened to me (with my fairly certain coal smples) Mr. J. Kelly also mislaid his gold findings.

The fossils, which were found along the parts of the Sepik around 1200 to 1300 ft. and give some indication as to the age of the country. According to Mr. St. John they were found in the Jurassic Age; from which some indication of the minerals likely to be found after this period can be gained.

CONCLUSION.

Although the census figures this year show some improvement compared with the same groups censused the year before it is still not very satisfactory: It is recommended to improve the effectiveness of the Administration in the Atbalain to establish 1 or 2 more R. Police Posts in the positions mentioned earlier.

There is no political or economic advancement in the area and there does not seem to be any propaganda of any shape or form filtering through from West Irian. Also there doesn't appear to be any movement of personnel of any importance across the International Border.

Because this area ever since contact has been established, has been said not to have any economic potential, at least agriculturally, it is suggested from the information seen in (geology) an earlier section of the report that a Geological survey should be carried out in this area.

Also the Airstrip site mentioned earlier could be examined for strategic reasons.

Although generally the people were uninterested and un-cooperative (I think this is bound to improve with more contact in the future.

Hoping the conduct of the patrol and report herewith meet with your approval.

P. R. Junch

 P. R. JUNCH. (C.P.O.)

APPENDIX A

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 64/65.

REPORT ON ATBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST.*

General.

The A.R.P.E. was established by Mr. J. Cochran in August, 1964 after the site had been discovered by Mr. J. McArthur in 1963.

The station is run by Const. GWATORVIN, a local Atbalmin who is married and he has his wife with him at the P.P.

Other personnel are an ELIPTAMIN couple who help GWATORVIN and provide some company (part from the local Atbalmins. Also a local ARIMIN couple live on the station helping with gardening etc. and the man acts as GWATORVIN'S interpreter.

Housing.

GWATORVIN'S house which is divided into 3 sections, a store, sleeping quarters for he and his wife, and a combination radio room and dining room. This house is of bush material frame, sisalcraft walls, galvanized roof and bamboo blind floor.

Two native material buildings of quite good construction are occupied by the ELIPTAMIN couple and the local ARIMIN couple. There is another native materials building which serves as a kitchen.

The Station Site.

The station itself is on a small flat step in the side of a mountain about 3500 ft. A.S.L. and overlooks the junction of the MAILIM and TAKNIP Rivers.

There has been quite a deal of work done in making the site really flat. Apparently the area is subject to small earth tremours and GWATORVIN showed us where a small landslip had occurred just immediately behind the station. He is a little concerned that he might go with the next one, but his knowledge of landslides is negligible so I wouldn't hazard a guess as to whether his fears are justifiable or not.

Wireless Equipment.

There is an A510 transceiver and a Vaughan Walkabout transceiver at the station which GWATORVIN is fairly capable of using.

The A510 is used on 5050 k/cs. frequency while the Vaughan is a fixed 3340 k/cs. set. He also has a transistor wireless of his own.

While we were staying at the P. Post equipment was tested. It was found that the A510 could receive but not transmit as well as it should. New batteries were inserted but seemed to make little difference. The trouble seemed to be in the mouth piece and a new one has since been taken out and it is working reasonably well now.

Conversations with Atbalmin from Telefomin sometimes have to be relayed by one of the North Western Sepik stations.

①

APPENDIX A (Cont.)

Supplies.

There is a good well cared for Helicopter pad at Atbalin and therefore whenever possible supplies have been sent in by Helicopter. The last 2 supply loads have been in October and December, 1964.

The local people supply a small amount of fresh food to the station personnel but GWATORVIN has established his own gardens to supplement his ration issue.

Although when the patrol left it gave him a little tea, sugar and margarine he has managed to ration himself fairly well.

Station Personnel.

Const. GWATORVIN is a very neat and clean person, as is his wife, and he is also quite intelligent as was born out by the talks we had with him.

The whole station including the housing is well looked after and exceedingly clean.

It is unfortunate though that this policeman is illiterate and the only way he has of passing on information is either by radio or runner, which isn't entirely satisfactory.

He seems quite uncomplaining as is wife. The local ARMIN couple, the interpreter and his wife, are reported to be very cooperative and good company. But the ELIPTAMIN couple are reported to be a bit lazy and self reliant and GWATORVIN would like them exchanged for another Telefomin local couple if possible.

P. R. Bunch
.....

P. R. Bunch, C. P. C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. TELEPOMIN 5 of 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by H.W. GILL Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled TELEPOMIN LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION, FEPAMIN and SEPKIALIKMIN.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. M. KERR, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 2 constables RE&NGC, 1 Interpreter DDA.

Duration—From 15/1/1965 to 26/1/1965 (broken)

Number of Days TEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/7/1964

Medical/19.....

Map Reference Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol Census and routine administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

 / / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
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67. 3. 65 (5)

67-2-7/1049

Dept. of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

10th March, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,

TELEFOMIN

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF
1964/65

Mr. Gill refers in his report to mysterious behaviour by the people and to the existence of "a strange state of affairs", yet says that these are conjectures on his part for which he can offer no warrant; things which he suspects lie underneath what would appear to be normal outward appearances.

Whilst I am well aware that a patrolling officer often senses in village communities things which he can offer no obvious explanation or evidence for, I must confess that the attitudes, actions and re-actions of the Telefomin people as described by Mr. Gill are not markedly different from those I have myself observed among remote, isolated, small groups of mountain people in other areas of the Territory: they appear quite normal to me, what I personally would expect, and I can see nothing strange or mysterious in them. This is not to say, of course, that Officers should not be alert to detect evidence of anything untoward amongst these people now that Mr. Gill has suggested the possibility of its existence.

I would not wish anything in the above to be construed as criticism of Mr. Gill for having raised these matters: this is a good, thoughtful report.

I commend your own detailed comments on the report, which adequately cover the various matters raised, and I certainly support your constructive proposals for alleviating the condition of the largely neglected Telefomin people.

Further consideration can be given to the question of introducing local government when your report of the cash income survey is received - this should be given some priority.

Please keep me posted re arrangements for commencement of the proposed Agricultural Patrol.

R. A. Ebb

(R. A. EBB)
A/District Commissioner.

*Mr. Gill to be
referred to me
10/3
1965*



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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. (21)

File No. 67-1-2.

SubDistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN.

13th January, 1965.

Mr. H.W. Gill,
Patrol Officer,

TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 5-64/65.

TELEFOMIN LOCAL - FERAMIN.

In confirmation of our verbal discussions would you please arrange to depart telefomin on Thursday, 14th January, for a routine patrol of the Telefomin Local and Feramin areas.

The objects of the patrol are:-

1. Census and Common Roll Revision.
2. General Administration.

Two constables and an interpreter will accompany you.

Collect an appropriate cash advance and check the Attention on Patrol file for any outstanding matters.

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

(8)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,

TELEFOMIN

12th February, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,

WEWAK

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 5 of 1964/65

Please find herewith two copies of the report of the abovementioned patrol to Telefomin Local and Feramin Census Divisions by Mr. H.W. Gill, Patrol Officer.

Native Affairs

Mr. Gill first arrived at Telefomin in October, 1964 and I reached Telefomin in December, 1964 so our opinions are at least fresh.

Although I have not yet had the opportunity to patrol these Census Divisions my contact with these people causes me to generally support Mr. Gill's comments. There were no prisoners at Telefomin on my arrival and only after one month was there a Court for Native Affairs. This was a case of adultery brought to the SubDistrict Office because a policeman passing through Feramin encouraged the complainant to disregard his Luluai's advice and take the case to the SubDistrict Office. Recently though, two marriage disputes have been brought in voluntarily. Both disputes involved inter-group (Elip-Feramin) marriages so some difficulty in settling by the parties themselves could be expected.

The attitude of the people perplexed me on and following my arrival. I have discussed the matter at length with other officers in particular Mr. F.W. Ellis who was for a time Acting District Commissioner, Wewak. He stated that the Telefomin people had never had a very 'happy' relationship with the Administration. close

It is of course possible that the physical environment - poor soils and rugged terrain - makes the people sullen and bitter. There are pockets of 'difficult' people in other areas of the Highlands, e.g. Chuave and Mendi to name but two.

It is also possible that that fear of sorcery which is I understand rife in this area is used as a tool by anti-Administration elders to restrain pro-Administration younger men.

Mr. Gill speaks of no repression. Telefomin carriers on the frequent long and arduous patrols from this station have been receiving 1/- per day plus rations. Casual labourers on the station have been receiving £3. per calendar month without rations. This is to me, economic repression at a time when Telefomin Police Constables and others are no doubt aware of the rates of pay currently applicable in other areas. Three weeks ago I increased the wages for casual labourers on the airstrip to 4/- per working day (equivalent to approximately £4/8/- per calendar month) and Mr. Webb on his recent Verballly approved an increase in the rate of pay for

patrol carriers. Carriers on my forthcoming Mianmin patrol will receive 2/- per day plus rations. I realise that these rates are below the minimum legal rates but I do not consider it advisable to increase them by any greater amount at this stage.

I support Mr. Gill's opinion that "something new and active" should be introduced.

I feel that the solution to the problem lies in finding some cash crop suitable for the area - even if suitable only for the more fertile Peramin, Eliptamin and Tefalmin Valleys. If the promised Agricultural Patrol can properly investigate the area actively seeking solutions to the local problems, surely some cash crop can be tried - pyrethrum, tea, coffee are all possibilities at this altitude. Because of marketing difficulties I am not strongly in favour of European vegetables as a cash crop even though they do seem to flourish in the Peramin and Eliptamin Valleys and in fertile pockets of the Telefomin Valley. There should be no difficulty in freighting storable produce to Wewak on the back-legs of Government charters at 2d. or 4d. per pound once the Telefomin strip is opened to Category A. aircraft.

I feel that participation with Administration Officers in cash-cropping will imbue in these people a sense of partnership with the Administration. It will also give more reason to road building.

I will comment on Mr. Gill's recommendations at the conclusion of this memorandum.

Village Books

All Village books were in the SubDistrict Office on my arrival. I feel there are advantages in issuing them to Village Officials so both Mr. Edgar and Mr. Gill issued books.

Village Officials

In about two months there will be a refresher course for Village Officials.

Agriculture

As stated previously I hope the promised Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries patrol in April can find ways of establishing some cash crop, even if only in the Eliptamin, Peramin and Tefalmin valleys. The people of the Telefomin Valley proper with the poorer soils should be able to continue to market native foods at Telefomin Station and also sell timber to give them some cash income.

Commerce and Industry

On the next visit of the Regional Engineer, should time permit as it has not to date, I will take up the matter of the suitability of Telefomin clays for brickmaking.

Health

The influenza epidemic is the subject of separate correspondence.

Following Mr Edgar's report of October 1964, I pursued the matter of repair and rebuilding of the Peramin Aid Post by talks in this office with Lulusis of groups served by the Aid Post. I am given to understand that a new ward has been completed.

The Medical Assistant, Telefomin has been advised of the

(18)

The Medical Assistant, Telefomin has been advised of the content of the Health section of this report.

Roads and Bridges.

There are of course other uses for roads to Feramin with its population of 836. Regular visits could be made for purposes of Court Hearings (if the present situation changes), Womens Clubs Meetings, Infant Maternal Welfare Clinics, etcetera. If however, a cash crop could be successfully introduced motive for voluntary road construction would be increased.

Cemeteries.

This is a weak spot in an otherwise excellent report. One is left to conjecture whether cemeteries do or do not exist. Some comment on disposal of the dead would be helpful.

Labour.

Forty labourers, mainly Eliptamins, have gone forward for employment at Numanuma Plantation, Bougainville District.

Census.

Two women of Anakavip as well as the O'optimin people have all been charged in the Court for Native Affairs. ~~Kiki~~ Fach was fined One Pound.

Mr. Gill's Recommendations.

I refer to the recommendations made on page five of the report.

(a) Mr. Gill could have recommended a specific rate or rates. I support this recommendation at least for the areas patrolled and the Eliptamin area. A survey of cash income will be made. This will be a relatively simple matter since the Administration and the Baptist Mission are the principal employers.

(b) I have gathered that quite a few people would like a Local Government Council. I have spoken to Sinoksep, who has previously told me that he would like to see Councils introduced, and asked him what advantages he expects from a Council. He and others expect that Councillors will be able to control villagers and village affairs including housing, sanitation and law and order more ably than do the present village officials. Sinoksep stated that at present Village Officials are in the main disinterested and ineffectual. As stated above a Village Officials Course will be held in the near future.

I do not agree that Councils should be introduced immediately.

(c) More recruits could leave this SubDistrict without causing social problems.

In the near future I will make known to you the results of the survey of cash income. Should cash income seem to justify imposition of personal tax, I consider that it should be introduced and that following a determined effort to increase interest in village hygiene and law and order through Village Officials Courses, Councils should be introduced after say two years of personal tax.

Why?
He must have
reasons.

It seems that these people feel neglected in the fields of political and agricultural development.

My hope for a better Administration-Native People relationship at Telefomin rests principally on the ability of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries to decide on and establish some successful cash crop in this area. The people are not lazy and are intelligent. I feel that they would co-operate to the fullest extent.

Mr. Gill has produced a most interesting report and is to be commended for presenting his opinions.

J.M. Wearne
(J.M. Wearne)
Assistant District Officer.

(16)

PATROL REPORT TELEFOMIN No 5 of 1964/65.

Conducted by H.W.Gill Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled. Telefomin local census division,
Feramin and Sepkialikmin.

Accompanied by Mr M.Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer
2 constables RP&NGC
+ 1 Interpreter DDA.

Number of days Ten.

Last patrol to the area DDA June/July, 1964

Objects of Patrol Census revision
Routine administration.

(K)

1

INTRODUCTION.

This report concerns a patrol to the Telefomin Local census division which, according to the Village Directory, has eight villages - ATEMKIAKMIN, BOGALMIN, FERAMTIGON, KIALIKMIN, KORBORENMIN, MISINMIN, TELEFOLIP and TIMKAMIN respectively. A further five villages, of which no mention whatsoever is made in the Village Directory, were visited also. Like the above, they lie within the Telefomin valley, East of the SEPIK river and appear to have long been considered as belonging to the same census division. As far as convenience of administration goes, it would be pointless to think of them as being otherwise. I refer to the four FERAMIN villages of KIALIKMIN, KORBORENMIN, OKSIMIN and FAMUKMIN and to SEPKIALIKMIN, a small settlement situated three hours' walk North West of ATEMKIAKMIN (see sketch map).

Apart from the relatively flat, marshy countryside in the immediate vicinity of TELEFOMIN itself, the terrain is rugged, hilly and thickly forested. Isolated stretches of poorly drained open savannah break the monotony. Where roadwork has been carried out, walking is made considerably less strenuous but bush paths are very rough and steep. Thin, loamy topsoil over sharp lime-stone predominates in the forest and, on the cliffs near the SEPIK, sheer walls of limestone with grassy downslope on top, rise up on either side of the river, forming an impressive gorge.

The SEPIK river itself, shallow and fast flowing, borders the census division to the West and South, while the MITTAG mts to the North East and the VICTOR EMMANUELS to the South East complete its natural enclosure.

Ten major streams flow parallel to one another through the area in a generally South West direction to join the SEPIK. Of these, perhaps the SOL is the most significant. Only twenty minutes' walk from TELEFOMIN, on the way to FERAMIN, it is spanned by an excellent cane suspension bridge.

The purpose of this patrol was to carry out census and common roll revision and routine administration. The actual duration of the patrol was ten days, drawn out over a considerably longer period. Two nights were spent camped out.

Mr M. KERR, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied the patrol and revised census at several villages.

The last D.D.A. patrol to this census division was conducted in July of last year by Mr N. WILSON, Cadet Patrol Officer. (ref. Patrol Report Telefomin No 7 of 1963/64.)

PATROL DIARY.Friday, 15th January, 1965.

0900. Departed TELEPOMIN. Mr M.KERR, CPO, Constables KWANGE and MAREGORI and Interpreter SUNEI accompanying.
 1325. Arrived SEPKIALIKMIN. Made camp. Visited hamlet in p.m.
 Informal talks with village officials in evening. Overnight.

Saturday, 16th January, 1965.

0700. Census carried out in hamlet. Good attendance. Village inspected. No complaints.
 0745. Departed SEPKIALIKMIN.
 1215. Arrived TELEPOMIN. Paid patrol carriers. Patrol stood down temporarily.

Sunday, 17th January, 1965.

Day observed. At TELEPOMIN.

Monday, 18th January, 1965.

0820. Departed TELEPOMIN.
 0955. Arrived ATEKJAKMIN. Census and village inspection carried out. No complaints. Two new village officials appointed.
 1115. To MISIMMIN, arriving at 1220. Census and village inspection before lunching. No complaints. Proceeded to small hamlet of MISIMMIN. Census and village inspection carried out there.
 1515. Returned to TELEPOMIN. Census figures and bookwork for the remainder of the afternoon.

Tuesday, 19th January, 1965.

Heavy rain prevented patrolling.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1965.

0830. Departed TELEPOMIN.
 0900. Arrived DROLENG-GAM (KIALIKMIN). Census and village inspection. No complaints. On to ANKAVIP (KIALIKMIN), where census revised and village inspected. Then to FERAMTIGOR and returned to TELEPOMIN at 1215. Remainder of day spent compiling tax/census register for the census division.

Thursday, 21st January, 1965.

Morning spent revising census at TELEPOLIP and KORBORENMIN villages. Returned to TELEPOMIN at 1400. Remainder of day continuing work as yesterday.

Friday, 22nd January, 1965.

Station work prevented patrolling. Some patrol bookwork.

PATROL DIARY cont'd.Saturday, 23rd January, 1965

Bookwork, census figures. At TELEFOMIN.

Sunday, 24th January, 1965.

At TELEFOMIN. Day observed.

Monday, 25th January, 1965.

0635. Departed TELEFOMIN.
1140. Arrived KIALIKMIN (PERAMIN). Lunched. Informal talks held with villagers. PM to KORBOROMIN, where census carried out for that village and for OKSIMIN. Village inspections. No complaints. Returned to KIALIKMIN. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 26th January, 1965.

Census revision of PAMUKMIN and KIALIKMIN villages carried out at KIALIKMIN. Villages inspected. No complaints. Sent carriers back to TELEFOMIN with const. KWANGE, while self and Mr KERR visited PAMUKMIN hamlet on South bank of SERPIK. Returned to TELEFOMIN by 1500. Paid off carriers. Patrol stood down.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native affairs position is interesting. There is no progress to report in any direction. Things seem to remain fairly static, with villages condescendingly tolerating regular six-monthly or annual patrols.

Although the people display no outward evidence of a desire to advance, one cannot help thinking that, beneath a mask of conscious resistance to the administration's authority and aims, built up, perhaps, through the slow and unwelcome realisation of the fact that controlled administration is, to all intents and purposes, an irremovable institution, there lies a sub-conscious longing for an improved life. Torn between continuing to resist advancement, thereby remaining as they are, and subjecting themselves to loss of face by deciding to discard this stubborn attitude and get cracking, their dilemma is still unsolved and their frustration is probably increasing from year to year.

The mood that has developed is depressing and has created an atmosphere of stagnation. Cooperation with patrols is confined to an adequate minimum, there is no outright refusal to carry out instructions, yet the speed with which they are carried out is provocatively slow and lethargic; practically no complaint is brought to the attention of patrols, yet it is highly doubtful that no complaints arise in a population of two thousand, and the people are generally apathetic and sullen yet simultaneously hesitantly obliging and pleasant, making it difficult to determine whether they are acting deliberately obstinate or are naturally bewildered.

Good attendance at census taking, yet shoddy assembly; apparent rejection of pidgin english as a means of communication even though it is well understood by many; the reluctance of a KIALIKUM native, who has just returned from a visit to Australia, to speak in english, and the air of almost indignant surprise registered by village officials when asked if anything is amiss in their villages - all these are pointers to a strange state of affairs. One would not be incredulous if told that the Mahatma Gandhi had based his campaign of passive resistance on the example of these Telefomin natives.

What one does not know the reasons for one cannot decree and I do not pretend to know what the underlying causes of this mysterious behaviour are. It cannot be said that the people are repressed, maltreated or in any way subdued, beyond the normal limitations imposed upon them by law. They are not stupid, in fact, they seem to be very alert and intelligent. They are not, by any means, 'new', having been regularly censused for years.

The village officials, all of whom can be quite outspoken and vociferous if given a chance, and show promise in this respect, do not function well at present. This may or may not be through their own weaknesses. It is suggested that they attend refresher courses at Telefomin. They are not maintaining their villages in a very good hygienic condition, nor are they reporting court cases or complaints. (It could, of course, be that there are none to report - in which case this is an unusually law-abiding community).

I feel that something new and active needs to be injected into this area, to break the ice and stimulate the people's development.

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont'd.

I recommend that:

a). Personal tax be introduced as soon as possible. There may not be a vast local income but, from the sale of native foods and timber, there is sufficient income entering the area to warrant the imposition of personal tax. It is important that the people be made to pay tax, to teach them that they have obligations and responsibilities to society.

b). A council be established quite quickly. The people here do not clamour for one but, via the grapevine, one learns that they would rather like one. It would probably be a good thing, giving them more of a chance to open out and express their views and run themselves. We have a member of the District Advisory Council here - SINGKSEK -. I also feel that the opening of a council should be hastened, if only for the reason that this is a border station. Political awareness amongst the people has to be developed even if the council is not financially wealthy, and the task of developing political awareness is delicate. It is an illusion to suppose that because the locals dress in nothing but a cane hoop and a phalacrypt they are not ready to become councillors.

c). Recruiters be encouraged to recruit labour from this sub-District. Very few natives from here have ever left their home ground.

I am sure these people have great potential though they will never be able to do much with it in their own poor natural surroundings. A stirring up of interest in education, councils and, especially, jobs outside the sub-district may serve as a start to the overdue thawing out of the present stagnation.

VILLAGE BOOKS.

New, cloth covered village books, in plastic envelopes, were issued to the officials of each village. These, together with old village books, are to be retained in the villages by the village officials.

To facilitate the revision of census and in anticipation of an eventual introduction of the levying of personal tax, names of all villagers in this census division are in the process of being ~~transcribed~~ transcribed to a large Tax/Census Register.

COMMON ROLL REVISION.

The common roll was revised at each village, deaths, newly eligibles and migrants all being noted.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The reception of the patrol was not enthusiastic. Few preparations had been made at villages, apart from the usual hurried 'springcleanings' undertaken a day or two prior to the patrol's arrival. At none of the villages mentioned was there any noticeable demonstration of friendliness towards the patrol nor, for that matter, was there any open indication of unfriendliness. In general, only a very passive, tolerant reception.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Housing throughout is of an acceptable standard. The materials employed do not rot quickly in this climate and the majority of houses seen were in a reasonable condition. However, the roofs of these houses tend to deteriorate sooner than the walls and framework. One or two individuals were invited to replace the thatching on their houses.

Houses are small, one-roomed buildings, approximately square in shape, with small entrance doors or apertures in one end. They are built on low stilts, raised only a foot or two above the ground. Hand cut lengths of bush timber are laid vertically side by side to form the walls. Flooring is of stripped, slashed bark, laid flat and roofing is a thatch, either of ginger plant leaves or grass. The walls and ceiling of many houses are lined with klinki pine or other bark, which gives a satisfactory insulation against the cold. A carved wooden door shutter is a feature of every house and is one of the few examples of native art to be seen hereabouts.

With the exceptions of KORBORUMIN, FERANTIGON and KIAL-
-IKMIN, the three local villages, all villages in the census division are built on sites obviously chosen for their strategic positions. Most are situated on ridge tops, making access to them by hostile tribes difficult, while some lie in the centre of open grass plains and would not be easy to approach unobserved. In all cases, water supplies are close and abundant. There is any quantity of timber available nearby.

The condition of villages with regard to cleanliness and sanitation leaves much to be desired. Although the initial impression is often quite favourable - bare earth village 'squares' no weeds, free from refuse and shining white in the noonday sun, it soon becomes apparent that this is not the state in which villages are normally to be found. Few have more than one or two latrines (and it is doubtful whether these are put to very frequent use) and there is a distinct absence of drainage. Pigs and dogs are allowed to roam where they will, defecating and urinating where and when it becomes them.

I feel that there are many improvements in living conditions that should be encouraged in this regard. Drains should be dug and maintained, sufficient numbers of latrines constructed, pigs controlled to a greater extent and waste removed from around houses at all times. One could also suggest larger doors for houses and the introduction of windows but these may develop themselves as time goes on.

My overall impression is that cleanliness - hygiene and sanitation - is poor.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Luluai ITOPSEP of ATEMKIAKMIN chose to resign from office due to old age. He has been provisionally replaced by ANOKSEP.

Luluai BEMSEP of TOMKAMIN also resigned as being too old and is provisionally replaced by NAMOSEP.

Luluai ATOGENGIM of TELFOLIP has resigned - old age - OGENTIRAM/APIFOGIM is provisionally appointed in his stead.

Luluai KWENGSEP of KORBOENMIN (Telefomin) died during the year and USAGUROK/SIBOROK is provisionally appointed to replace him. ULANGBOP/SIBOROK is provisionally appointed Tutul.

All new appointees have been advised that they are 'on probation' for one year, on completion of which, their appointments will be recommended for Director's confirmation if it is considered that they have carried out their duties satisfactorily.

Village officials in the area did not impress me and it would be a hard job to single out any one of them for commendation.

Regular, comprehensive refresher courses are urgently required, to remind village officials of their duties, powers and responsibilities. At present, none of them seems to have the slightest idea of what he is supposed to do, beyond wear his medallion on a chain around his neck and launch out into somewhat unorthodox and very undignified salutes at inappropriate moments - the only two obvious distinctions between himself and his fellow villagers. This is not to ridicule him or to infer that he is in any way incapable. He is no doubt just as capable of discharging his duties as any village official anywhere but he must be briefed again on what his job involves and should be given greater encouragement in the performance of it.

To this end, I would recommend that all village officials from this census division be required to attend a refresher course at Telefomin as soon as possible. It should then be possible to work more efficiently through the village officials and get things done in the villages which need doing, the officials themselves knowing why the things have to be done and with what authority they may go about getting them done.

Because of the sorry standard of the village officials, practically no instructions were issued on this patrol. It was thought fairer and more prudent to postpone the issuing of necessary instructions until after the suggested refresher course, when the likelihood of their being successfully carried out should be far greater.

AGRICULTURE.

Sweet potato and taro form the staple diet of the people in this part of the world. This is supplemented by pitpit shoots, sugar cane, pumpkin and maize. The long, red, cucumber-shaped fruit of a particular species of pandanus is also eaten and some lower-lying areas of land support pawpaw, banana and breadnut trees. Figs, possums, rats and birds are hunted to provide protein and edible leaves, wild fruits and fungi serve to add to the variety.

AGRICULTURE cont'd.

Soil is not very good and, presumably, this is partly to account for the small population in such a large valley. The open plateau section on which Telefomin itself is situated is valueless from the soil point of view, consequently gardens are widely scattered, often a long way from villages, in the pockets of richer soil, generally closer to the SEPIK river.

A market is in operation at the Government station, where substantial quantities of native vegetable produce are sold each Thursday. A certain amount is also purchased by the administration. All this is to be encouraged as it is one of the very few means by which locals are able to secure an income.

There is no cash cropping and there seems no likelihood of there ever being any in this census division - at least, not on a large scale. Peanuts have been tried unsuccessfully and, while one might grow limited quantities of European type vegetables successfully under supervision, for export to the coast and for local consumption, the problems of a constant supply and demand would be tricky.

The agricultural position is not too rosy.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs and dogs and a few fowls. It is interesting to note that, by uttering strange guttural noises and muted 'honkings', the women are able to call and almost converse with their pigs. Pigs are used as currency and bride price and are highly valued for these reasons as well as for their bacon. They are nourished and cared for as children, sharing houses with the people and following them around. After a pig has been slaughtered for eating, its skull is preserved and taken to join the countless other pig skulls which, strung up in neat rows on the inner framework of the village spirit houses, tell the tale of many a merry feast.

FORESTS.

Thick forest covers the greater part of the census division and some excellent timber is found. The klinki and hoop pines are common but do not grow in commercial stands. Tra'ap, a strong, hard timber, is cut by villagers from TELEPOLIP for sale to the administration for milling in the government sawmill. An annual income of up to £600 is gained in this way.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

A trade store is run by the Baptist mission at Telefomin. Prices are extremely high. No native owned trade stores have been opened yet.

There is no fishing industry, although reputable authorities say that the SEPIK river could easily be stocked with trout - providing that the stocking was done in the correct manner. Pond fish have been tried but, for some reason or other, have not thrived.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY cont'd.

There is no mining activity.

There is no cottage industry. The Medical Assistant, a native of Bougainville island, has instructed some people in the art of basket weaving. Some well made 'Buka' basketware has been produced as a result - table mats and so forth - and this, I feel, should be promoted.

Brick making might be started here. A number of men, ex-jailbirds from the Telefomin murder days, are trained brick makers, having undergone a lengthy course in Wewak. One would imagine that the white clay soil in this locality could be used as an ingredient in brick manufacture. Perhaps this suggestion could be followed up.

REST HOUSES.

There are two rest houses in the area patrolled. SEPKIALIKMIN, four and a half hours' walk from Telefomin, has one. It is quite adequate, comparatively new and in good order. There is also a police barracks. A rest house is necessary here both for the fact that it is not possible to make day visits to SEPKIALIKMIN and that this is the jumping off point for and the gateway to the AFBALMIN.

The other rest house is at KIALIKMIN (Peramin). It, too, is in good shape.

All other villages visited are only short distances from the government station and it is needless for them to maintain rest houses.

CARRIERS.

For this particular patrol, carriers were required only for the walks to SEPKIALIKMIN and PERAMIN. For the former, carriers were recruited from MISIRMIN and, for the latter, from PERAMIN villages. There seems to be little difficulty in obtaining carriers. They do not exactly volunteer freely but the numbers needed always materialise. Payment is made in cash or, if preferred, salt.

HEALTH.

No Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol. The villages are close to the government station.

A severe influenza epidemic has recently swept through the valley. At every village, deaths from influenza were reported, the PERAMIN villages appearing to have suffered worse than others. Deaths were not restricted to the old and infirm or to infants, whom one would have considered the most susceptible.

The epidemic has worked itself out now but one understands that another influenza has broken out in the OKSAPMIN valley. As instructed by the A.D.C., villagers were warned, in their

HEALTH cont'd.

own interests, to refrain from walking to OKSAPMIN or mingling with OKSAPMIN people until the sickness is over.

Minor sores and malnutrition were the only other ailments noted during the patrol. Cases needing attention were despatched for treatment at the government hospital at Telefomin.

There is an Aid Post at KIALIKMIN (Feramin), staffed by an orderly from Telefomin. He does not live a very happy life. For many months now, instructions have been left with the FERAMIN to rebuild the wards, medicine store and orderly's house. This undertaking which, with a combined effort, could have been carried out from start to finish within three days (and this is no exaggeration), is still incomplete. What has been done is not good. The matter is again referred to the Medical Assistant. One wonders whether the Aid Post should be evacuated but that, I think, would be an admission of defeat. The people should have it whether they like it or not and whether they are prepared to assist voluntarily in its construction and maintenance or not.

The disappointing attitude displayed by the people was condemned when the patrol visited FERAMIN. The reasons for having an Aid Post and its benefit to their own welfare was fully explained. However, I feel that this particular matter, together with similar instances of apathy and disinterest not so blatant, are all part of the peculiar attitude of mind affecting all the people in this area - this attitude I have tried to point out under the 'Native Affairs' section above.

No direct action was taken on the spot to get the job on the Aid Post underway as it was felt that this, too, should be left until the village officials have attended a refresher course. It was suggested to the villagers that they complete the job quickly.

A sister from the Baptist Mission makes periodic trips to FERAMIN to conduct infant welfare clinics. She travels in a light aircraft. Natives use her clinic at Telefomin as well as the government hospital.

EDUCATION.

The Primary 'T' school at Telefomin caters for pupils up to standard three. The majority of these are drawn from villages in the neighbourhood. Several pupils attend school at BRANDI and do very well at their studies.

The Baptist Mission runs bible reading classes but, from what one gathers, imparts no really useful academic education. A pity.

Once again, the importance of education was stressed to the people. Much nodding of heads ensued and sincere agreement was pronounced. Underneath, however, the same lack of interest in education as has been mentioned in earlier patrol reports, persists. This is regrettable as children from the Telefomin area, who have managed to progress in school, have shown themselves to be outstandingly bright and one has heard it said that one could actually make a general statement to the effect that the Telefomin people are very intelligent. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the age-old problem of disruption in village social life caused by children going to school, has yet to be accepted by the people. It is difficult, too, for the

EDUCATION cont'd.

people to see what the results of education can bring to their children. There is little development here. Most people have been no further than the immediate horizon and have little conception of what goes on in towns and more advanced areas. It is understandable that they do not appreciate the need for education as a stepping stone to progress. The more children who can make the grade for BRANDI the better as they will escape from the influences of parents and relatives at home.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There is one 'vehicular' road worth maintaining - the Telefomin circular road, as it has been described. This links the government station with the compound, the mission, BROLENG-GAM, ANKAVIP, FERAMTIGON, TELEFOLIP and KORBORENMIN. People from these villages look after their own sections of the road, which is in quite good order for landrover travel. There is no landrover.

Vehicular roads in other directions are, in my view, quite impracticable. No doubt they could be engineered in time, but the country is difficult and there are numerous streams to be bridged. Upkeep would be tremendous and all the efforts of the local populace to maintain the roads would be rewarded (or frustrated) by the excitement (or anti-climax) of witnessing a lone administration officer negotiating them on a motorcycle perhaps twice or three times a year. Rather an extravagance I should say.

A system of roads linking the three FERAMIN villages of KIALIKMIN, KORBORENMIN and OKSIMIN is a good idea but the roads, which were initiated years ago, are not nearly completed. The villagers concerned assured me that regular work was being done on these roads but I could find no trace of it myself and, from what I learned later from the unhappy medical orderly, not a finger had been lifted on roadwork during the time he had been there. Personally, I do not see the importance of constructing a great, wide highway to link these three rather insignificant little villages - a good walking track would suffice - however, the suggestion was made a long time ago and the scheme was begun but never fulfilled. It is the principle of the thing in this case and another example of the 'couldn't-care-less' attitude which has become ingrained over the years. I can see little being done, unless under strict supervision, a practice which would scarcely be correct as none of these roads is declared under the ordinance.

For the present, the walking tracks joining villages are quite adequate and as good as one can expect in such rough country.

CEMETRIES.

None was seen.

MISSIONS.

The Baptist mission is long-established at Telefomin. It occupies a plot of land North West of the government station,

MISSIONS cont'd.

about a mile away.

It is not easy to assess the influence of the mission but, considering the fact that it has been established here for such a comparatively long time, free from opposition (until recently), I would not rate its influence as being ultra strong. Only one or two villages have church/schools, where bible reading classes and services are held.

From observation and without levelling deliberate criticism, it seems to me that there is no valuable education or economic development offered the natives by the mission. I may be entirely mistaken but it would appear that the spiritual is given total priority over the material and one tends to wonder if this is the most beneficial method of filtering christianity into a community such as this, who need urgently to be introduced to such basics as washing, clothing, health education and the three Rs, especially in this day and age.

The Seventh Day Adventist mission has lately installed a resident native pastor at KOREORENMIN (Telefomin) village. Enthusiasm cannot be too marked as far as this mission is concerned, for the pastor is still occupying a temporary abode, pending the completion of his house, which is being built to a Mushu island design by the villagers. Normal practice under such circumstances is for houses and schools to mushroom overnight in the initial burst of eagerness accompanying the onslaught of a new mission. Not here. This does not mean that the pastor is exerting no influence. He is faced with a hard row to hoe. I think it is an excellent thing that the S.D.A. mission has chosen to move in to Telefomin. It may well act as a much needed stimulus in the valley.

AIRFIELDS.

Telefomin government station has a category 'B' airstrip, which is currently undergoing extension and widening to bring it up to category 'A' standard.

PERAMIN (PAMUKMIN) has a small light aircraft strip, owned by the Baptist mission. Situated on the South bank of the SEPIK river, it is capable of taking category 'D' aircraft only.

Both airstrips are marked on the accompanying sketch map.

LABOUR.

Considerable income is obtained by young male adults throughout the census division by working as casual labourers at Telefomin government station. Much labour is needed here, particularly at present, with major works being started on the airstrip. A labour force of some one hundred men will be required for the next few months and, under normal conditions, a line of twenty or thirty odd labourers is employed.

Carriers for patrols are employed with regularity, often for quite long periods - as in the case of the ATBALMIN patrol.

Labour recruited by outside organisations is, regrettably,

LABOUR cont'd.

nil. This is, probably, one of the chief reasons for the overall backwardness of the area and lack of interest in development. 'What the eye does not see, the heart....' etc. The people have not seen or experienced enough of the outside world. The best thing that could happen to this place would be for labour recruiters to come in and recruit as heavily as possible. This has been pressed for many times in the past and, at long last, something is being done. It is understood that forty labourers are to be recruited from here for plantation work in the near future. If this is the beginning of a programme of recruiting on a large scale, it will be an excellent move.

One or two locals, who have found their way to Wewak - generally through school - have ended up in Rabaul as labourers. Others are medical orderlies and there are a few policemen.

PERSONAL TAX.

As discussed in the 'Native Affairs' section, above, I strongly recommend that Personal Tax be introduced in this census division as soon as possible.

CENSUS.

Attendance at census was good, on the whole. The chaotic and disorganised assembly at TELEFOLIP village was quite inexcusable.

Two women were absent from census at ANAKAVIP and one from FERAMIN - these will be dealt with in a Court for Native Affairs.

At FERAMIN, several people were 'absent' at a hamlet called O'OPTIMIN, in spite of the fact that they were well aware that their names appear in the FERAMIN village books and that they are obliged to attend census at FERAMIN. For some years now, this absence has been tolerated, various excuses having been given, none of which holds any water. The village officials of FERAMIN have been asked to bring in all people from O'OPTIMIN for questioning as to their repeated absence from census.

Population in the FERAMIN area shows a noticeable decline due to the large number of deaths from influenza. The Telefomin villages' population remains quite static in comparison.

CONCLUSION.

A routine visit to a frequently patrolled census division.

Suggested remedies for the somewhat stagnant state of the census division are contained in the 'Native Affairs' section and need no further elaboration here.

.....
H.W.Gill P.O.

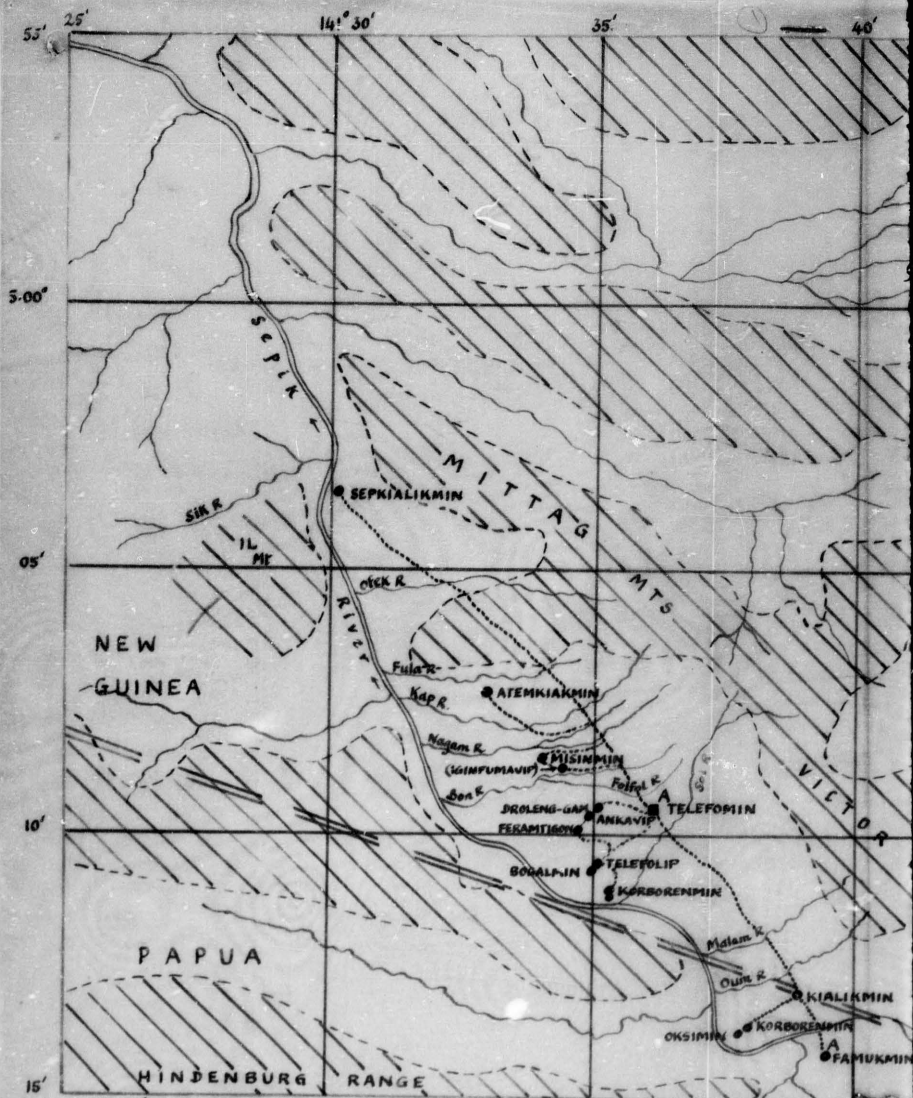
2

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&GC
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

8379 Const MARECURI. Worked well. Conduct satisfactory.

9080 Const KWANG. Conduct satisfactory. Reliable.

8379 MARECURI





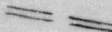
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SKETCHMAP
TO ACCOMPANY
PATROL REPORT TELEFOMIN No. 5
/64-65

TELEFOMIN, FLRAMIN

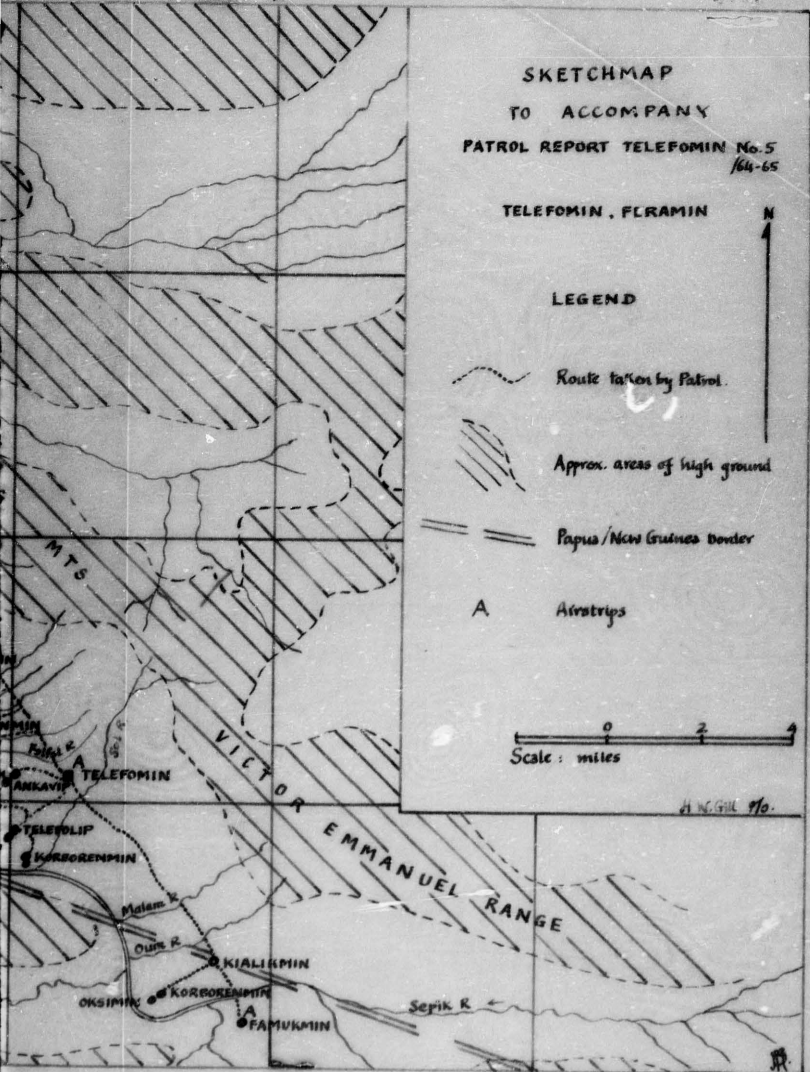
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LEGEND

-  Route taken by Patrol.
-  Approx. areas of high ground
-  Papua / New Guinea border
- A Airstrips

0 2 4
Scale: miles

HANGHIL No.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. TELEFOMIN 6-64/65

Patrol Conducted by M. J. EDGAR PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled ELIPIAMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4 R.P.N.G.C. INTERPRETER, 2 PORTERS

Duration—From 15/1/1965 to 23/1/1965

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/1964

Medical 15/1963

Map Reference ATTACHED

Subjects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, CENSUS
COMMON ROLL REVISION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-3-61

May 26th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT No. 6/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum 67-2-7/964 of 26th February, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. This report has been commented upon quite fully by the Assistant District Commissioner Telefomin and little further comment is required. The patrol appears to have been conducted quite capably by Mr. Ridger and he has submitted an interesting report of the basic situation in the area.

T. G. Atchison
(T. G. ATCHISON)
Director

67. 8. 61



67-2-7/964

26th February, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL No. 6 of 6/65

The receipt of the Report of the above numbered
Patrol by Mr. M. J. Edgar of the Eliptamin Census
Division is acknowledged.

Your comments are noted and I agree with them.

J. E. Wakeford

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
A/District Commissioner.

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

ack.

Am enclosing report of the same patrol in the area.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 67-1-2.

SubDistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN.

13th January, 1965.

Mr. M. J. Edgar,
Patrol Officer,

TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 6-64/65.

ELIPTAMIN.

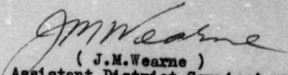
In confirmation of our verbal discussions would you please arrange to depart Telefomin on Thursday, 14th January, for a routine patrol of the Eliptamin Census Division.

The objects of the patrol are:-

1. Census and Common Roll Revision.
2. General Administration.

An N.C.O., three Constables and an Interpreter will accompany you.

Collect an appropriate cash advance and check the Attention on Patrol file for any outstanding matters.


(J.M. Wearne)
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-2

SubDistrict Officer

TELEFOMIN

12th February, 1965

District Commissioner,

WEWAK

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.6 -64/65

Please find attached two copies of the abovementioned patrol report conducted by Mr. M.J. Edgar, Patrol Officer to the Eliptamin Census Division. Sketch maps and claims for Camping Allowance are included.

Native Affairs

The people brought to Telefomin for failure to appear for census were each fined £1. in the Court for Native Affairs under Reg. 113.

With reference to Eliptamin gardens on the Fu and Nena Rivers, I have had discussions at Telefomin with the Luluais of Abunkamin and Tagetemtigan. Some Abunkamin people have gardens at the head of the Fu River (four days away) upstream from gardens of the Susamin people of the Oksapmin area. The Nena River referred to is approximately twelve days to the East of Eliptamin and the Lulual of Tagetemtigan stated that people of his group sometimes visit the Eniapmin and Kiapmin people who dwell on that river.

The Nena River is a tributary of the Om River and is patrolled from Oksapmin Patrol Post.

As stated in my radiogram 891 of 13th January there was a shortage of rice at Telefomin prior to the Army Charter of 26th and 27th January.

Health and Aid Posts

The condition of Komdavi Aid Post has been brought to the attention of the Medical Assistant, Telefomin. In a few weeks I will check on the result of Mr. Edgar's orders for co-operation and support, to the village officials.

I do not support Mr. Edgar's recommendations for Aid Posts at Tagetemtigan and Abunkamin for the following reasons.

1. From Abunkamin it is only 1½ hours to Terapdavi and Abunkamin and Tagetemtigan are only 70 minutes apart.
2. I understand that the general policy of the Department of Public Health on Aid Posts is one for every 1,000 people. There are already two Aid Posts for the 1,800 Eliptamins.

3. There is a much greater need for Aid Posts in other areas of this SubDistrict e.g. at Atbalmin Police Post, at Wimmuramin in the Atbalmin and in the Oksapmin area where there is presently only one Aid Post at the Patrol Post.

Education

I have been advised by the District Education Officer that a shortage of teachers precludes the opening of any new schools in the SubDistrict in 1965.

Village Officials

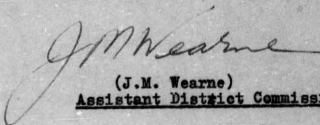
Wafriek is being recommended as Lului of Ofekamin.

Agriculture and Agricultural Development

The matter of fish and coffee will be discussed with the Agricultural Officer patrolling in this Subdistrict in April. The minutes of the Meeting of the District Advisory Council of 7th January indicate that there will be such a patrol in April, 1965. It is hoped that the Officer will be able to visit Eliptamin as well as other areas.

Part of a recent consignment of vegetable seed has already been distributed to Eliptamin Officials.

Mr. Edgar's report evidences his interest in and consideration of the problems of this area.



(J.M. Wearne)
Assistant District Commissioner

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT

District of SBPIK Report No. TELEPOMIN 6 - 64/65

Patrol Conducted by M.J. EDGAR, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled ELIPTAMIN CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Natives L/Cpl BISAMBI
Const DEWARI
Const LIKSY
Bugler PETER

TINDINAM, Interpreter Gd.1.

28 carriers from ELIPTAMIN.

Duration - From 15/ 1/ 65 to 23/ 1/ 65.

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Lats Patrol To Area - by District Services - / 7 / 64
Medical - / 5 / 63

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol (1) Routine Administration
(2) Census
(3) Common Roll Revision.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

TELEPOMIN PATROL REPORT No. 6 - 64/65.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was of a routine nature to the ELIPTAMIN Census Division in the TELEPOMIN Sub-District.

Its objects were to revise the census and to amend the Common Roll.

Approximately 1800 live in the Elip Valley.

PATROL DIARY.

Friday, 15th January, 1965.

0900 departed TELEPOMIN Station for TERAPDAVIP with 4 members of the R.F.&N.G.C., 1 interpreter, and 28 carriers.

0920 began to rain - this rain persisted for the remainder of the morning and part of the afternoon.

1200 arrived at TERAPDAVIP Rest House and settled in.

1500 began to inspect TERAPDAVIP and APOGAVIP villages. Both places were found to be clean and in good condition.

The Aid Post near the TERAPDAVIP Rest House was clean and in good condition.

We were unable to proceed to KOBRAMIN village because the river was flooded. The people of KOBRAMIN have been stranded at TERAPDAVIP since early yesterday.

Small quantity of food purchased.*

Slept the night at TERAPDAVIP Rest House.

Saturday, 16th January, 1965.

0730 began census of the APOGAVIP followed by KOBRAMIN and TERADAVIP.

On several occasions rain interrupted the work.

1545 completed census of these three villages.*

* Following the census had discussions with the people about cash cropping - vegetables - a school, and breeding fish.

The people were quite enthusiastic about the topics discussed.

More food purchased.

Slept the night at TERAPDAVIP Rest House.

Sunday, 17th January, 1965.

Sunday, 17th January, 1965.

0715 departed TERPDAVIP Rest House for ABUNKAMIN.

0800 arrived at UTEMIGIN village and after a short rest the cargo was sent on to ABUNKAMIN while I stayed behind to carry out census and to inspect the village.

0820 - 0930 census at UTEMIGIN. A village inspection showed the place to be clean and well cared for.

Cash cropping of vegetables, a school, and fish breeding were enthusiastically discussed by the people.

1015 departed UTEMIGIN for ABUNKAMIN.

1100 arrived at ABUNKAMIN.

1230 - 1340 census at ABUNKAMIN followed by discussion of the same topics at other villages. An enthusiastic response was met with.

ABUNKAMIN village was clean and neat.

Slept the night at ABUNKAMIN.

Monday, 18th January, 1965.

0715 - 0915 treated people for sores.

The Lulusai asked that we send a carpenter to his village to help them build a better rest house. The present one is quite satisfactory.

0930 departed ABUNKAMIN for TAGETEMIGAN.

1000 arrived at AGUMTAVIP and inspected a nearby hamlet named NUKSEMDANG. Both the village and the hamlet were clean.

1045 - 1120 census at AGUMTAVIP and discussions about cash cropping - vegetable growing - a school, and fish breeding. The people were most enthusiastic.

1215 departed AGUMTAVIP for TAGETAMTIGAN.

1255 arrived at TAGETEMIGAN and settled into the Rest ~~xxx~~ House.

A small quantity of native foods was purchased.

A village inspection revealed a clean and well cared for village.

1430 - 1600 census at TAGETEMIGAN and discussions as before met with a good deal of enthusiasm.

Slept the night at TAGETEMIGAN.

Tuesday, 19th January, 1965.

In camp - the valley was fog filled and quite heavy rain persisted all day.

Slept the night at TAGETEMIGAN.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1965.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1965.

0715 sent cargo on to BOLVIL while proceeded to BILTAVIP to carry out census.

0745 arrived at BILTAVIP and discussed the introduction of vegetables as cash crops, a school, and fish breeding.

0815 - 1015 census at BILTAVIP followed by further discussions.

The village was found to be clean and tidy.

1125 departed BILTAVIP along a native bush track for BOLVIL.

A small coffee garden and several fresh water ponds were inspected near BILTAVIP.

1325 arrived at BOLVIL.

1400 - 1510 census at BOLVIL.

1430 Const. SANIM arrived ex TELEFOMIN with mail etc.

An interested group discussed a school for the area, vegetables as a cash crop, and fish breeding.

BOLVIL village was found to be clean.

The Rest House and Police Barracks here are in need of repair.

Slept the night at BOLVIL.

Thursday, 21st January, 1965.

0830 departed BOLVIL for KOMDAVIP.

1005 arrived at KOMDAVIP and settled into the Rest House.

The village was found to be clean but the wards of the Aid Post were absolutely disgusting.

The S.A.P.O., Lulusai, and Tul Tul were ordered to have the position rectified as soon as possible.

1130 - 1400 census at KOMDAVIP.

Purchased a quantity of native foods.

A lively discussion about a school in the area, cash cropping, and fish breeding.

Slept the night at KOMDAVIP.

Friday, 22nd January, 1965.

0730 departed KOMDAVIP for MISINMIN.

Shortly after departing from the village we passed over a large, recently landslipped area. From reports it seems that the whole land slide occurred between the 12/11/64 and the 18/12/64. No one was injured but a number of gardens were destroyed and several new creeks have been formed.

0950 arrived at MISINMIN and inspected the village and IPALANG hamlet. Both were clean and tidy.

A tree now marks the spot where Szarka was brutally murdered.

in 1953.

At both KOMDAVIP and MISINMIN I was shown the places where two killings had occurred without ~~xxxx~~ having asked.

1015 - 1115 census - one complaint. See under the heading "Native Affairs".

The same topics as discussed at other villages were discussed with an enthusiastic crowd.

1230 depart MISINMIN for INANTIGIN.

1330 arrived at INANTIGIN Rest House.

Settled into the Rest House after killing a brown snake which was curled around the rafters.

1415 - 1530 census of people from IUATIGIN and INANTIGIN.

Discussions ~~xxxx~~ on topics brought to the notice of other villages were met enthusiastically.

INANTIGIN village was clean and tidy but the Rest House and Police Barracks are in need of repair.

Slept the night at INANTIGIN Rest House.

Saturday, 23rd January, 1965.

0715 departed INANTIGIN Rest House for IUATIGIN Village but because the ATEM River was flooded we turned back and proceeded to OPEKAMIN village.

0810 departed INANTIGIN Rest House for OPEKAMIN.

1240 arrived at OPEKAMIN and inspected the village and nearby DEBANFOLIVIP hamlet. Both the places are clean but very untidily set out.

1300 - 1340 census - no complaints. One woman who had never appeared for census before was sighted and her name along with her child's name was recorded.

The people would like to see WAFRICK as Iuluai now that the former Iuluai ESEP is dead.

An animated discussion about cash cropping and fish breeding followed the census.

1515 departed OPEKAMIN for TELEPOMIN Station.

1635 arrived at TELEPOMIN and reported to the A.D.C. and the patrol stood down.

End of Diary.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT

TELEPOMIN PATROL No. 6 - 64/65.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was to the ELIPTAMIN Census Division which lies generally to the North and North North West of TELEPOMIN.

The ELIPTAMIN area is separated from TELEPOMIN by the MITAGG Mt. range. The main river in the area is the ELIP.

There are 14 main villages in this valley.

It was in the ELIPTAMIN valley that Szarka and Harris were murdered in 1953.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was cordially welcomed at each village by the Village Officials and the village people.

Three people have been brought to TELEPOMIN for failure to appear for census. One of them a woman, named MARAMISIMIN of OPEKAMIN, has never appeared for census before nor did anybody ever reveal that she was hiding from the patrol in the bush.

Quite a number of people were absent at the FU, NEMA, and PAK rivers - the Eliptamin's garden areas. I was assured that word had been sent to these people as soon as it was known that there would be a patrol to the area. However, the runners could not cross some of the rivers, which it was reported were in flood, and therefore not all the people at their gardens could be contacted. Some of the people have been absent for two census patrols now.

It was claimed that it is a 12 day journey to the gardens on the FU River and a 4 day walk to the NEMA River. The PAK River can be reached in one day but apparently the people were living with some of the MIAMMIN who live on the right bank of the PAK River.

Some natives claimed that once a patrol went to the NEMA River to see the people there but I could find no record of this.

A "Village Book" was issued to each village with the instruction that whenever the Luluai or TuTul visits the station he should bring the book with him so that other officers will know what he went to the station for.

A polythene cover was issued with each book to save it from possible rain damage.

At MISIMIN there was one complaint.

FAGAROLEBILMA, wife of AVOTINEBG of MISIMIN, has deserted her first husband in favour of GIRISIMOK of INANTIGIN. It was suggested that he bring the matter before the A.D.C. at TELEPOMIN.

Because of very bad weather at TELEPOMIN for a week

only a very limited amount of rations were available for the patrol personnel. Food was purchased locally with salt and matches but salt was by far the more popular.

No difficulty at all was experienced in recruiting carriers to take the patrol from one village to the next.

There is very little money in the area - what there is comes from the sale of native foods to the Administration and to the mission and as wages for labour.

Several men are at Rabaul engaged in ~~the~~ forestry work.

HEALTH AND AID POSTS.

There are aid-posts at TERAPDAVIP and KOMDAVIP.

Generally the people seem to be quite healthy.

Last November (1964) a 'flu epidemic swept through the valley and claimed the lives of several old people and one female child aged about 10 years.

Quite a large number of festering sores similar to tropical ulcers were seen and treated. Those suffering from these sores were ordered to go to one or other of the aid posts and to stay there until the sores had cleared up.

No cripples were seen but one old man at present at the NEKA River was reported to have had his arms and legs paralysed recently and is now unable to move.

Several people who were obviously sick were ordered to hospital at TELEPOMIN. If necessary the people are to be carried on stretchers or to be taken to the mission air strip from where they can be transferred to TELEPOMIN if necessary.

The mission nurse Sister Betty Crouch visits the area each alternate Friday and she will be able to decide whether the people require hospitalization.

Sister Crouch's main work is connected with infant welfare activities. In addition to her regular visits to ELIPANIN she conducts a clinic at the mission settlement at TELEPOMIN Station.

The Medical Orderly, now at OKSAPMIN, who was in charge of the KOMDAVIP Aid Post left the wards in a disgusting condition. They are an absolute disgrace - stinking, rotten, and falling down. It looks as if pigs had been kept in there. The new Medical Orderly has been ordered to have the wards rebuilt and the V.O.'s have been ordered to give maximum co-operation and support to have the job finished with the minimum delay.

Medical supplies at KOMDAVIP are ~~quite~~ quite adequate.

The TERAPDAVIP Aid Post is very clean and neat and medical supplies are adequate for the normal needs of the people.

I would recommend that an Aid Post be established at TAGENTIGAN and at ABUNKAMIN. This would give the area quite a good coverage.

Talks with the people show that they would be willing to supply materials and labour for the construction of the Aid Posts.

EDUCATION.

From talks with the people of ELIPTAMIN a school in the area would be welcomed.

At present a few young lads have attended school but the people claim its is too far to send small children to the school at TELEFOMIN. It would be about an 8 to 10 hours walk from any of the northern villages. to TELEFOMIN.

At TAGETENTIGAN two youths asked about joining the P.I.R. - they were told to go to TELEFOMIN and have their names placed on a list along with other applicants.

The Baptist Mission conducts a small school at TERAPDAVIP (Actually at the airstrip). Its main subjects are reading and writing Pidgin and religious instruction.

The people around BOLVIL and TERAPDAVIP claim they would give any ground to the Administration need for the school and teachers house. They state they would be willing to supply ~~and~~ native materials for the construction of the school and also supply the necessary labour free.

CENSUS XXXXXX

The only places not visited were KOBAMIN and IUABIGIN. Flooded rivers at both places prevented our visiting the village mentioned.

Wherever possible the census was done in the village.

There was almost 100% attendance for census although quite a number of people were absent at the NU, PAK, and NENA Rivers.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Every village except the two mentioned was inspected and all were found to be quite clean and tidy. OPEKAMIN ~~is~~ although clean enough was very haphazardly set out. The people claim they are going to build a new village.

Villages are either on the end of a ridge or on the top of a ridge and from many of them ~~and~~ the view of the surrounding countryside is very picturesque.

Invariably at the end of each village is either a mens house or spirit house. This structure is usually ~~is~~ fenced off from the other houses in the village. "Tanget" trees are usually planted inside the enclosure and serve as a screen.

The houses seen in ELIPTAMIN area almost identical to those built around the station itself.

At each village an order was given to the effect that 4 more latrines were to be built. There seem to be insufficient in the villages at present.

Almost all villages are building fences to make huge pig pens. It is hoped by doing this that the pigs will no longer have to be kept in the villages.

It is usual for the pigs to be taken into the sleeping quarters each night.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials in the ^{the} ELIPTAMIN area seem to be quite influential.

At all times they co-operated with the patrol to the best of their ability.

Quite a number of Luluais and Tul Tuls can either speak or understand pidgin.

It was noticed that one V.O. spoke a little pidgin but would not speak or attempt to speak pidgin if the interpreter was nearby.

At ~~ZEZE~~ IUATIGIN the Luluai has died and as yet the people are still trying to decide who they would like as Luluai. No doubt the next patrol to the area will have some recommendation to make. MIAMKALING was the old Luluai

~~ESEP the Luluai of OPEKAMIN~~

~~of the village.~~

ESEP the Luluai of OPEKAMIN has died and the people would like to see ~~RISEK~~ made the ~~next~~ Luluai. He seems to be quite a steady type of chap and popular with the people.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

On the whole the rest houses ~~are~~ provided for patrols are good but the ones at INANTIGIN and BOLVIL are in need of repair. The people said they would have the necessary repairs effected before the next patrol visits the area.

Generally the rest houses are about 10 minutes from the village. It was noticeable that all rest houses command a good view of the surrounding area.

Most of the rest houses could accommodate 4 European Officers.

The kitchen is a separate structure but the toilet and shower room are in one building. A bark wall screens the toilet from the shower room section.

Housing for the police was found to be good generally but the police barracks at KOMDAVIP and BOLVIL are in need of repair. It seems that natives travelling in the BOLVIL area use the police barracks to sleep the night but take back off the walls to use in their fires.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

Tracks between villages were much better than I had ~~anticipated~~ anticipated.

It is obvious that the people spend a good deal of time in cleaning the tracks and repairing or replacing the numerous small bridges.

A vehicular road could probably be built to connect all the villages but I very much doubt that a vehicular road from TELEFOMIN into the ELIPTAMIN Valley could be constructed.

At almost all villages the patrol was asked for sarifs, picks, and spades so that the roads and villages could be kept clean

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

As is common through out the Sub-District shifting subsistence agriculture is practised. The staple of the pe people is taro.

Kau Kau (sweet potatoe) is the next most important crop.

Other cultivated foods include taro "kongkong" (a long thin type of taro which can be used to make a sort of flour), bananas, pawpaw, beans, cabbage, lettuce, sugar cane, pit pit, shallots, cucumber, egg fruit (similar to a passion fruit) and pumpkins.

Quite a number of European type fowls were seen along the the usual village pigs. It was noticed that a number of pigs had a white band around their shoulders and chest.

Almost all villages are engaged in building vast fences to enclose areas in which pigs will be kept.

It was suggested that they breed pigs and sell them to the Administration for meat for issue to hospital patients and government personnel such as police.

They were quite enthusiastic about this idea.

Quite a number of ponds ~~xxx~~ were inspected the water of which is potable.

It was suggested that these ponds be used to raise fish. From their reaction it appears that the people would be more than willing to try this pursuit.

Coffee has been introduced into the area by Constable FIGI. A small, but not very successful garden was inspected near BILTAVIP hamlet. The main reason for the lack of success seems to be lack of expert guidance. ~~xxx~~

Vegetable growing as an economic venture was discussed enthusiastically by the people.

The local mission would be interested in helping the people in this venture if the industry could be established.

There has never been an Agricultural Field Officer through the area and I wholeheartedly recommend that one be sent to TELEPOMIN as soon as possible to do as full a soil survey as possible and advise what cash crops could be produced in the areas adjacent to TELEPOMIN.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT .

There is no political development in the area.

The common Roll was amended to include those who have attained 21 years and to delete those who have died.

CONCLUSION.

The Administration has not given very much to the people of this area in the past 17 years.

Discussions about cash cropping and education show that the people really want to progress.

It is time that the Administration did more for these

than stop intermachine fighting and establishing two aid posts in the area.

The foregoing applies not only to the ELIPTAMIN but also to those living at TIPALIMIN, FERAMIN, and in the LOCAL TELEFOMIN Census Division.

There was only one complaint as mentioned under the heading of "Native Affairs". This seems to indicate that any minor squabbles are settled amicably by the parties concerned.

Patrolling in the area is quite easy and the mission strip at TERAPEDAVIP brings the area close to TELEFOMIN should for any reason it be necessary for to go to the area with the minimum delay.

Trusting that conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.

M. J. Edgar
.....
(M. J. Edgar.)
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Compiled by M.D. Kerr C.P.O.

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. Telefomin No. 7-1964/65

Patrol Conducted by Mr. J. M. Weerne A.D.C.

Area Patrolled MIANMIN Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. M. D. Kerr C.P.O.

Natives 12 Police

Duration—From 25/2/1965 to 1/4/1965

Number of Days thirty-six

Did Medical Assistant Accompany Mr. M. Aruki

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 20/8/1962 Telefomin 3-62/63

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Telefomin Sub-District Map

Objects of Patrol Follow up of previous patrols, consolidation of censused areas, initial census and initial contact, Establishment of suitable air drop site, General dissemination of government influence, Law and order

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-8-86

24

22nd June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT NO. 7/64-65:

Your memo 67-2-7 of 8th June, 1965 refers.

2. Thank you for Mr. Kerr's first and very well composed patrol report.

3. Mr. Kerr has observed and noted well the way the MIAHMIN people live. A follow-up patrol should teach these people what the Administration is trying to achieve by visiting them. The old order will have to change, yielding place to new.

4. Your covering comments have been noted and I concur with them.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

RAW/bd



67. 8. 86 (23)

67-2-7/1733

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

8th June, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 7 of 64/65

The report of this Patrol by Mr. M. D. Kerr,
into the Mianmin area, is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Kerr will have benefited greatly by being on
this patrol and the experience gained will be of consider-
able value for his future work.

Your covering comments are noted and I concur
with them. A check should be made on the next patrol
into the area regarding the statement on child birth.

Mr. Kerr has written a very interesting report
and has made some very good observations.

J. E. Wakeford

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
D/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

(22)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN.

26th May, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,

W E W A K

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.7 - 1964/65

Please find attached the report by Mr. M.D. Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer, of the above patrol together with Claim for Camping Allowance. Mr. Kerr accompanied me on my recent patrol to the Mianmin. This is Mr. Kerr's first patrol and first report.

Diary

6th March

The "gold" was Iron Pyrites. There is pyrites throughout the area sometimes in sedimentary and sometimes in igneous rock.

Village Officials

I hope to use Fuerap as a guide, interpreter (Telefomin - Mianmin languages) and convincer of our goodwill on a patrol in the near future to the Western Mianmin.

A Village Officials Course for officials from all Telefomin areas will be held on 8th, 9th and 10th June.

Maseie of Terasapmin arrived at Telefomin this day with Fireneip, the headman of the San River Kusarenmin who had run away from the patrol. I expect both of these men as well as others from the southern part of the Mianmin area to attend the Village Officials Course.

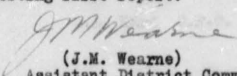
Fireneip came in to apologise for previously running away and stated that Mawaimin people had asked Kusarenmins to kill two Fiyarimin youths. The necessary investigation will be undertaken on a future patrol following establishment of contact with the people of the West Mianmin.

The two headmen were accompanied on their trip to Telefomin by fourteen Mianmin lads, most of whom attend the school at Timelmin which is conducted by the Baptist Mission.

Anthropological

I would confirm Mr. Kerr's statement referring to Mianmin men assisting their wives in childbirth. In my experience this is most unusual in this Territory.

In addition to his being an asset to the actual patrol, Mr. Kerr has presented an interesting first report.


(J.M. Wearne)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Attach.

TELEFOMINSOUTH SEPIK DISTRICTPatrol Report No 7 - 1964/65Patrol Conducted by

J.M. Wearne A.B.C.

Area Patrolled

MIANMIN Census Division
(Eak, Fiak, San and Wamu
vallies; area between May
River and Mt Stolle as
far north as Ietema River;
eastern bank of Sepik River,
from the Nam-Sepik junction)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

M.D. Kerr C.P.O.
M. Azuki, Medical Assistant
12 Police
Interpreters Sune and
Tindinam (D.D.A.)
83 to 102 carriers.

Duration of Patrol

25 February 1965 to 1 April
1965.

36 days.

Last Patrol to the Area

F.V. Ebdale (Tel. No. 3-62/t)

Objects of the Patrol

Follow up on previous patrols, consolidation of
censused areas. Initial census of contacted
groups. Contact with previously uncontacted groups.
Establishment of suitable air-drop site for
future patrols. General dissemination of Administra-
tion influence. Law and order.

Compiled by

M.D. Kerr C.P.O.

INTRODUCTION

It has been two and a half years since a patrol last visited this area, except for a patrol from May River which crossed the sub-district boundary and censused the AMAROMIN group at the IETEMA-AY River junction at the close of 1964.

Not much is known of the MIANNIN Census Division and during the past two years little has come to the Administration's attention in Telefomin. Isolation and rugged country together with the relative scattered nature of native settlement, has necessarily meant that government influence directly or indirectly has been slow and will continue to be slow in the future.

The MIANNIN group have been known for their murders both in 1956 and 1959 and several punitive patrols have entered the area. As a consequence this area has had its share of ex-detainees who speak a smattering of pidgin and in two cases have become village officials.

With this history of murder, and ignorance of the area, together with rumours received at Telefomin about further murders, the patrol departed from Telefomin with quite a lot of work to do. Census, initial census, establishing an air-drop site, promoting friendly relations with the indigenous population, as well as attempting to discover the situation of law and order for the past two years.

This did not mean that the patrol would strike unco-operation. In fact from all groups contacted the patrol was received in a friendly manner, except for the groups in the FIAK Valley. Employing MIANNIN as well as Telefomin carriers cemented friendly and co-operative relations between former enemies. Some MIANNINS were used as guides and interpreters.

At the same time a perpetual mountain topography ranging from 7000 feet to 850 feet above sea level, covered in thick rain forest with poor or no tracks, broken by flooding rivers, meant that the patrol moved slowly and could not guarantee a regular food supply from a small scattered, and at times, frightened population numbering less than 900.

The previous two patrols from Telefomin, it appears, had little difficulty over supplies, but no arrests were attempted then, and the ground covered not as great. This patrol therefore in the final resort had to depend on an air drop to a site that had not been established. This was established at the IETEMA and MAY River junction and will, though not ideally situated, guarantee constant supplies for future more mobile patrols into the restless FIAK valley.

.....

DIARY25.2.65

To CAMP 1.

1100 Departed Telefomin for OPEKAMIN with about 100 carriers and 12 police. Mr J.M. Wearne to follow later.
 1330 Arrived at OPEKAMIN rest house. Set up camp and radio. Radio contact with Telefomin.
 1800 Mr Wearne arrived. Self listened in to discussion with police by Mr Wearne about patrolling in a restricted area. Party, escorted by some police sent back to Telefomin to bring up more rice.

26.2.65

To CAMP 2 at approx. 3000 ft.

0715 Broke camp.

1230 Arrived at MISINMIN after a steep ascent over the MITANG Range. Then passed down a stream strewn with land slides to ELIP River where it was discovered that the usual bridge was down.

1500 Finally arrived at ELIP River where a log bridge had been constructed. River crossed and a steep ascent, aided by a rope, made to a cleared area on the northern bank.

Mr ELIPEAMIN carriers were recruited.
 Extra rice arrived.

Radio contact, ~~rice~~ issued, guard posted.
 back purchased

27.2.65

To CAMP 3 6650 ft.

0715 Broke camp and headed up DONNER Range. Light rain falling and falls heavier during day.

1215 Stopped for a rest just below summit of DONNER Range. Weather wet and very cold.

1600 arrived at CAMP 3.

No radio contact. Heavy Rain falling.

Police issued with ammunition and further instructions by Mr Wearne.

Rice issued. Guard posted.

28.2.65 Sunday

To CAMP 4 at 5,440 ft.

A wet and cold night.

Temporary carriers sent back to Telefomin.

1000 Began shuttling cargo down to CAMP 4 two hours walk away.

1330 After arrival of 20 carriers back from CAMP 4 self and three police and one interpreter departed for CAMP 4 with remainder of cargo.

1550 Arrived at CAMP 4 which had been firmly established.

Noted arrival of some 12 MIANMIN natives with BELIAP the Luluai from TIMELAIN.

Paw paw and taro purchased and some rice issued.

Radio contact. Guard posted.

1.3.65 To CAMP 5 at 2450 Ft.

0930 Broke camp and with MIANMINS recruited as extra carriers, moved down to PAK River to find a welcoming party of MIANMINS on airstrip site.

1145 Arrived at airstrip site. Mr Wearne surveyed existing work on strip; then the patrol moved across, via a swing

bridge, the PAK River to a prepared camp site of CAMP 5. While waiting to cross the PAK self heard of Mr Neville's patrols from a TIMELMIN warrior. Mr Wearne held discussions with MIANMIN headmen. Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard posted.

2.3.65

To CAMP 6 at 2400 ft.
0830 Broke camp and with further MIANMIN help moved to TIMELMIN on UK River.
1100 Arrived at TIMELMIN after passing through extensive gardens.
Self inspected houses with Tutul of TIMELMIN.
Census and health survey held during afternoon.
Further discussions with headmen by Mr Wearne.
A more positive idea of the patrol's route was made.
Unsuccessful radio contact owing to fault in radio.
Food purchased. Guard posted.

3.3.65

To CAMP 7 at approx. 2,500ft.
0740 Broke camp and after some difficulties recruiting carriers departed for SOGAMIN.
1800 Reached top of first mountain range between PAK and MAY Rivers, then descended to MELILI River and ascended another range of mountains.
1330 Arrived at a SOGAMIN hamlet above MAY River. Generous welcome for patrol, and a prepared camp site.
Radio contact.
Large quantities of food purchased. Pig bought for some lap lap, beads, tomahawk and knife.
Guard posted.

4.3.65 At CAMP 7 2500ft.

Census taken by Mr Wearne during the morning in conjunction with medical survey.
Radio contact. Tentative arrangements made about air drop.
Guard posted.

5.3.65 To CAMP 8 1700 ft.

0815 Broke camp and descended to MAY River. River crossed by a ford, then ascended to another SOGAMIN hamlet.
1230 Arrived at yet another hamlet where Mr Aruki inspected a sick aged man. Then passed down a prepared track to WAMEIMIN on the WANAGU River. Met some WAMEIMINS on the way who volunteered to bring down 4 bags of rice left at SOGAMIN owing to a shortage of carriers.
1400 Arrived at WAMEIMIN on WANAGU River. CAMP 8 established.
Radio contact. Ample food purchased along with two small pigs. Guard posted.

6.3.65 At CAMP 8 1700 ft.

Rain throughout night.
Census held in large sing-sing house about 30 x 40 ft. People very co-operative. Village officials nominated. During the afternoon PANICI 'gold' was discovered in WANAGU River in quite considerable quantities. The rush lasted for two hours. Samples taken.
Further discussions with headmen by Mr WEARNE.
Radio contact. More food purchased. Guard posted;

7.3.65 To CAMP 9 1650 ft.

0800 Broke camp and after a little trouble finding a number of carriers departed for URAME River.
1315 Arrived at CAMP 9 on URAME River.
Radio Contact. Rice Issued. Guard Posted.
Heavy torrential rain during night. River rose some feet to threaten camp.

8.3.65 To CAMP 10 850 Ft.

0830 Broke camp.
0930 Reached DAISA River then moved onto a prepared track.
1200 Arrived at AMAROMIN on ISTEMA-MAY junction. CAMP 10 established. AMAROMINS particularly friendly.
Headman of KUSARENMIN group from the FIAK River arrived at the camp, but approached very cautiously after having the way cleared by a TEMPSAPMIN native who had worked at MAY River Patrol Post, and who was living with the KUSARENMINIS.
Discussion by Mr Wearne on suspected FIAK River troubles. Proved very fruitful.
Ample food purchased. Radio contact. Guard posted.

9.3.65 At CAMP 10 850 ft.

Heavy rain previous night. Census taken by self during morning in conjunction with health survey. Gave a short talk on government aims. During afternoon more natives from the FIAK River arrived.
Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard Posted.

10.3.65 To CAMP 11 about 1200 ft.

0800 broke camp and passed south up eastern bank of MAY River.
1130 Arrived at FIAK River. Attempted crossing by ford to Western bank of MAY River.
1600 Crossing finally made over sunken log.
CAMP 11 set up at junction of MAY and FIAK Rivers.
Some MAWALMINS (a group living further up the FIAK valley than the KUSARENMINIS cautiously approached the camp.
Discussions held by Mr Wearne as to the possibility of establishing a drop site. Country here not too promising for a drop site.
Radio contact. Rice issued. Guard posted.

11.3.65 At CAMP 11 1200 ft

Restless night for patrol. MAWALMINS were thought to be snooping around camp.
0515 Dawn stand-to.
1000 Mr Wearne and party of police with MIANMIN guides went in search of a drop site. Self organised cleaning up of camp site and the construction of a border path encircling the camp.
1300 Mr Wearne and party returned. Efforts at finding a drop site in this steeply timbered country so far unsuccessful.
Radio contact explaining above situation.
MAWALMINS still snooping about and consequent to their arguing about food purchases were given a strong talking to by Mr Wearne. It had by this time been established that members of this group had been connected with the murder of two FIYARENMINIS an uncontacted group of natives three days walk to the west from MAWALMIN.
Rice and native foods issued. Strong guard posted.

12.3.65 At CAMP 11 1200 ft

0515 Dawn stand-to.
Mr Wearne and police party went in search again for a drop site. Self organised repair of sunken bridge across MAY River. Also told carriers to stop giving their rations to the MAWAIMINS in an attempt to embarrass them socially, in the hope that this group would become less belligerent. 1300 Mr Wearne returned to the camp.
1320 Radio contact with Telefomin telling them that we would return to IETEGA-MAY junction and await air drop there. MAWAIMINS became more co-operative during the afternoon and Mr Wearne was able to have quite fruitful discussions with them. Plans were made to visit them after the air drop and they were asked if they could bring in the uncontacted PIYARAMEN group.
Stores checked, small quantities of food purchased. Rice issued. Guard posted.

13.3.65 To CAMP 10 850 ft

0800 Broke camp.
1130 Arrived AMAROMIN. During afternoon existing large garden site cleared along IETEGA River. Remaining trees felled to make a site about 200 yards long and with a minimum width of 70 yards.
Arrangements made to pay compensation for damage to taro and banana trees.
Food purchased. Radio contact unsuccessful owing to fault with radio. Guard posted.

14.3.65 Sunday At CAMP 10 850 ft.

Little work remaining to be done on drop site completed. Self with interpreter and constable walked around garden with AMAROMIN villagers assessing damage. Atmosphere very friendly and relaxed. Mr Wearne held further discussions with headmen about FIAK deaths.
Food purchased. Radio contact only partially successful. Light guard posted.

15.3.65 At CAMP 10 850 ft.

Air drop cancelled owing to weather.
Food purchased. Radio contact. Light guard posted.

16.3.65 To CAMP 11 1200 ft.

1030 Air drop 100% recovery. Prepared to move up to FIAK River. Unnecessary cargo left in men's house at AMAROMIN to increase mobility and to allay the recruitment of further carriers. It is planned to pick up this remaining cargo when the FIAK valley had been patrolled. 1450 Self departed with patrol to FIAK River. Mr Wearne to follow as soon as possible when he had had further talks with FRETANAP, the AMAROMIN headman.
1700 Arrived at FIAK River. The MAY River had to be rebridged and carriers were finally across with Mr Wearne by 1830. No Radio contact. Rice issued. Guard posted.

17.3.65 To CAMP 12 3100 ft

0850 Broke camp and with MIGLEN the KUSARENMIN headman as guide moved up FIAK River to MAWAIMIN. It is planned to census KUSARENMIN on returning to MAY River.
Met further KUSARENMIN en route who accompanied patrol

to MAWAIMIN.

1400 Arrived at MAWAIMIN half-way up southern slopes of FIAK valley. Patrol received in a friendly manner. CAMP 12 set up 50 yards from MAWAIMIN hamlet of 4 houses. Two uncontacted PIYARENMINs were found with MAWAIMINS. These two men were later interviewed by Mr Wearne about the alleged murders to their group. Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard posted.

18.3.65 At CAMP 12 3100 ft

Discussions with MAWAIMINS. Suspects identified. Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard posted.

19.3.65 Census held in hamlet and suspects for murders noted. Moment as yet not opportune to detain suspects. During afternoon two of three suspected murderers visited camp with SURUDUP, supposedly to arrange marriage of MAWAIMIN girl with SURUDUP, with regard to SURUDUP's job as Tutul of TIMELMIN. Suspects (2) forcefully detained along with one PIYARENMIN. Police and carriers alerted. Most of remaining MAWAIMINS fled to the bush. Detainees questioned and alleged witnesses called in. Information laid against KUSARENMINs re murders. KUSARENMINs had disappeared by this time. Radio contact. Strong guard posted.

20.3.65 At CAMP 12 3100 ft

0515 Dawn stand-to. Witness and a PIYARENMIN woman came into the camp. Interrogations continued throughout day. Established that KUSARENMINs were possibly the murderers, though not without perhaps MAWAIMIN help. Radio contact. Rice issued. Guard posted.

21.3.65 Sunday at CAMP 12 3100 ft

0515 Dawn stand-to. Further interrogations, though by this time detainees free to go as they pleased. Hoped that further MAWAIMINS would come into the camp. Radio Contact. Rice issued. Heavy guard posted.

22.3.65 To CAMP 13 2800 ft

0715 Broke camp and moved east down FIAK valley.
1130 Passed through deserted KUSARENMIN hamlet of KOROPAIMIMBIP.
1200 Passed through another deserted KUSARENMIN hamlet of MOWENKIVIPBIP.
1300 Arrived at KUSARENMIN house sing-sing. House surrounded and five occupants detained for questioning. Could not establish exact whereabouts of KUSARENMINs who had just been holding a large sing-sing here. Some food purchased. Rice also issued. Radio contact. Guard posted.

23.3.65

23.3.65 At CAMP 13 2800 ft.

Rained heavily during night. Cargo from IETEMA River brought up. Radio Contact. Food purchased. Guard posted.

24.3.65 To CAMP 14 1600 ft.

0720 Broke camp.

1130 Arrived at ABIABL', a KUSARENMIN hamlet above WAMU River.

1230 Departed ABIABIP, which was deserted, for WAMU River. Crossed river and passed up mountainside to descend into the IEGAL River, a tributary of the WAMU.

1600 Made CAMP 14. A hard day's walk. No radio contact. Rice issued. Guard posted.

25.3.65 To CAMP 15 2800 ft.

0730 Broke camp in light rain and climbed for three hours to summit of 5,200 ft and then dropped down to IAK River (a tributary of the SAN River). Continued with more up-hill climbs.

1630 Arrived at TEMPSAPMIN aid post. MASEYE (TEMPSAPMIN headman accompanying patrol) had been sent ahead of patrol and so had a small welcome party for us. Aid post some distance away from TEMPSAPMIN. No radio contact. Food purchased. Guard posted.

26.3.65 At CAMP 15 2800ft.

Census taken at aid-post. Day noted by arrival of some TIMREMINIS, including BELIAP theri Lulual. A KUSARENMIN group living at the head of the SAN valley did not appear, though previously censused by Mr F.V. Esdale. KUSARENMIN hamlet was deserted.

Radio contact. Food purchased. Guard posted.

27.3.65 To CAMP 16 2600 ft.

0730 Broke camp and descended to SAN River.

1100 Arrived at deserted BOVARIPMIN hamlet on western side of SAN valley. Continued up mountain range crossing it at 4400 ft. Descended to BANA River.

1400 Made CAMP 16 at BANA River. Radio contact. Rice issued. Light guard posted.

28.3.65 To CAMP 17 1800 ft.

0710 Broke camp and ascended mountain side to west. Then descended 3000 ft passing two deserted BOVARIPMIN hamlets to SEPIK River, close to NAM River.

CAMP 17 made at 1400 close to populated BOVARIPMIN hamlet near SEPIK River.

Some KARENMINIS approached camp cautiously, with FURBAP and ex-detainees. Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard posted.

29.3.65

9.

29.3.65 At CAMP 17 1800 ft.

More KARENMINIS arrived from NAM River Area.
Census made of BOVARIPMINIS present, and a provisional
census made of KARENMINIS. 31 BOVARIPMINIS counted
and 21 KARENMINIS, with additional 48 names taken.
Policeman and interpreter TINDINAM with some carriers
had gone early this morning to inspect bridge across
PAK River. This party returned 1630.
Food purchased. Radio contact. Guard posted.

30.3.65 To CAMP 18 about 2100 ft.

0730 Patrol broke camp and headed towards PAK River
accompanied by 7 KARENMINIS.
0930 Reached PAK River.
1430 Forged ELIP River and made camp on southern bank.
No radio contact. Rice issued.

31.3.65 To Camp 19 3500 ft.

0700 Broke camp and ascended ridge along SEPIK River for
two hours. Then descended to SEPIK River.
1400 Arrived SEPIKLAJIKMIN to find Corporal NEW with
extra supplies.
No radio contact. Rice issued.

1.4.65 To Telefomin 4700 ft.

0700 Broke camp.
1230 Arrived at Telefomin.
1530 Carriers passed. Patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY

POLITICAL SITUATION

It is difficult to split the area up into geographical proportions and compare the political situation in each, because of the scattered and migratory pattern of the MIANMIN population.

Generally however it could be said that the SAN and FAK valleys containing TIMELMIN and TEMPAPMIN groups are amenable to government patrols and seek development in a small way. Within the SAN valley however, the KUSARENMIN and BOVARIPMIN groups living there were not seen, though they have been censused previously. Also the KUSARENMIN of the WAMU and FIAK valleys failed to appear in numbers. This was mainly due to a knowledge that arrests would possibly be made. The MAWAIMIN group in the FIAK valley, though contacted and censused went bush when some of their number were detained for questioning. The URAME and eastern May River areas from SOGAMIN in the south to AMAROMIN in the north were glad to see the patrol, and the same for the BOVARIPMINS and KARENMINs on the SEPIK River.

However indications from the MIANMIN carrier line showed that they would be prepared to help their fellow MIANMINS of the FIAK and WAMU valleys when the patrol approached, by giving warning shouts. Consequently a not readily discernable split of opinion was seen among the carriers in the patrol. If arrests were not going to be made then things went smoothly. If there was possibility of taking people in for questioning, then naturally the accompanying MIANMINS did not look too favourably on it.

There appears to be little animosity, either now or in the past between the MIANMIN groups. The matter of the alleged murder of two FIYARENMINs by KUSARENMINs in the FIAK valley, to me is suspected of being caused more by domestic reasons than by reasons of traditional animosity.

TIMELMIN, with the services of a native mission teacher, is the most 'civilised' village, along with AMAROMIN in the north, because of their relative ease of contact from outside, is not homogeneous in its opinion. As this group is reaching a dynamic stage of social development, not everyone is going to like the change. Traditional means of warfare have ceased and perhaps some resent it. In its place the youth of this village learns little of the traditional arts of hunting and killing and are going to a low standard mission school. The teaching is of a poor standard and the pidgin spoken by the pupils is barely understandable. In fact the village is left with an idle generation of youth with little prospects and little education.

This is seen in Telefomin, but in TIMELMIN there is no emigration outlet for this idle group of teenagers who seem to be splitting the group in two. The traditional leaders can do little with them and BELAIP, the Lulusai could get almost no co-operation from them when asked to be carriers.

Former Enemies From informants it was learned that the MIANMIN group was started by an ancestress from TELEPOLIP in Telefomin, who took the arrow pit pit to MIANMIN. At the FIAK River a traditional site was pointed out to me as a former bastion against Telefomin raids well into MIANMIN territory from the south. Telefomins were also known to have ambushed some MIANMINS on the WANAGU River.

It

It appears that the Telefomins were a real threat up to the last WAR, and since then it has been the elusive MIANMIN who has been battling the Telefomins and ATBALMINS in small retaliatory raids.

Marriage Marriage between members of different MIANMIN groups is not common, but does occur, as with the case of SURUDUP; the TIMELMIN Tutul who married a MAWAIMIN during the patrol. Marriage gifts seem now to consist of some lap lap, beads, one or two axes, bilum and other minor items. Previously marriage gifts consisted of bilum, bananas and ~~other~~ other small items.

CENSUS AND RECEPTION OF PATROL

Table 1

GROUP (in order of appearance)	LOCATION	CENSUSED POP.	EST. POP.	RECEPTION	FOOD SUPPLIED
TIMELMIN	Pak and Uk Rivers	149	149	friendly	yes
SOGAMIN	May River	140	140	friendly	yes
WAMEIMIN	Wanagu River	95	95	friendly	yes
AMAROMIN	Ietema River	43	43	friendly	yes
MAWAIMIN	Fiak valley	55	55	cautious	little
FIYARENMIN	N.W. Mt KASA		35	two contacted	-
KUSARENMIN	Fiak valley		50	fled from patrol	little
	San valley		40	not seen	-
TEMPSAPMIN	San valley	55	55	friendly	yes
BOVARIPMIN	San & Sepik Rivers	94	100	those seen friendly	yes
KARENMIN	Nam River	21	90	those seen friendly	yes

EST. POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED 852

Walking times Wameimin to Amaromin two days
 Fiak valley to San valley two days
 San valley to Sepik River two days
 Telefomin to Timelmin two or three days
 Bovaripmin (Sepik River) to Telefomin three days
 Other walks to population less than one day.

VILLAGE OFFICIALSTable 2 (not exhaustive)

GROUP	NAME	RANK	OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS
Timelmin	Beliap	Luluai	Has been on previous Admin. patrols. At all times co-operative and definitely pro-Administration.
	Surudup	Tutul	Ex-corrective detainee who accompanied patrol. An unknown quantity, who while aiding patrol at all times, tends to vacillate in tricky situations in order to keep the wavering respect of his fellow Mianmins.
AMABOMIN	Fretenap	appointed Luluai	A quiet man and pro-admin. His village is within easy distance of May River Patrol Post and members of his group visit and work there from time to time. However this group seems to have little influence on other Mianmin groups to the south which are less river-orientated.
Tempapmin	Masseie	Luluai	Accompanied patrol from Timelmin. A keen observer of administrative methods. Remained a steady and respected man within his group and much of Mianmin.
Karenmin	Fuerap	Luluai	Ex-corrective detainee of buoyant manner. Would like to see more of this man in administration work, but present isolation of his group inhibits this.

In these and other groups the headmen of the villages were generally pro-administration, but being 'pro' does not mean that they understand what is required of them. They tend to look on our organisation of the patrol with awe and gathered their people for census in a quiet and co-operative manner. They also, except for the KUSARENMINS see the advantages of trade. I would like to see the men mentioned above brought in for work and instruction on the station.

LAW AND ORDER

No complaints were brought to the patrol's attention. As regards the alleged murders of two PIYARENMINS this will be the subject of a special memorandum by Mr J.M. Wearne.

Briefly the situation of law and order has been unstable in the PIAK valley, mainly due, I feel, to a decided lack of regular patrolling. The people in this area know about our law on killing, yet a failure to police this law is a weakness of the Administration which they may well recognise and so take advantage of it.

INTERPRETERS

The MIANMIN dialect is not readily understandable by Telefomin speaking interpreters. Some MIANMINS however can converse in Telefomin. Much of the time double interpretation was used which was fraught with many complications. For questioning of suspects an impartial MIANMIN-pidgin interpreter was not to be found.

CARRIERS

The patrol in its final stages had 83 carriers, about 20 of whom were MIANMINS. The Telefomin carriers, as usual, worked hard and happily and there were no serious cases of sickness. The MIANMINS, though not used to carrying, are generally stronger and worked well towards the end. They are also good bridge builders and can swim - a must for this area.

20 MIANMIN carriers from the area patrolled seemed to be about the limit we could obtain, and I do not think the number will increase much in the future.

HEALTH

The patrol was accompanied by Mr M. Aruki, Med. Ass., who will no doubt furnish a report. My impressions were that the native of MIANMIN enjoys better health, due to better diet, than his Telefomin counterpart. No serious diseases were found, though a number of deformities were noted, especially in SOGAMIN where all the women of one hamlet had goitres. TIMELMIN was suffering from many eye complaints.

There is a large incidence of tinea in all hamlets visited. Malaria does occur infrequently and was encountered during the patrol.

There is an aid post, established in 1964, which is situated in the SAN valley on TEMPSAPMIN land.

AGRICULTURE

There seems to be little or ^{no} ~~any~~ possibility of cash cropping in this mountainous and heavily forested area. The only flat land is at AMAROMIN, which though forested, is a fertile river basin.

Foods

Taro is the traditional crop of this area which survives the onslaught of wild pigs and other calamities. The taro here, is generally considered of a superior variety by Telefomins and samples were brought back to the station.

As with Telefomin taro is cropped on a three field system. Land clearing for a new crop, awaiting maturity of present crop, and harvesting of the old plot.

Unlike Telefomin however, the land it seems in 90% of

of cases is cleared by the village as a whole and then sub-divided into individual plots for men, women and children, who are old enough to cultivate for themselves. Sometimes minor co-operative alliances will be made; say between brothers, who then will share the work on one plot. But generally cultivation is an individual matter on clearly defined plots of common land.

Taro in the IETEMA-MAY junction area matures in about six months. Taro matures in Telefomin after nine months.

Taro gardens, once planted, in most cases receive little maintenance by way of weeding. Weeding is common practice in Telefomin.

No food shortages in MIANMIN were found, though there is a food shortage experienced at this time of the year in Telefomin. But small groups of 50 or 60 persons cannot be expected to supply a patrol for more than a couple of days.

Other Crops

Pumpkins, bananas, cucumbers, paw paw and breadnut (KAPIAE). Sago is processed by some MIANMIN groups for two months of each year on the lower reaches of the MAY River. It is generally cooked on hot stones in banana leaves - something in the manner of taro bread.

Other Foods

Fish, opossum, pig, snakes, lizards and birds (wild duck, pigeons, hornbills and parrots).

Meat takes a greater percentage of diet than perhaps any other Sepik group.

Little kau kau was seen. Kau Kau gardens require enclosing to stop pigs. The migratory habits of the MIANMINS no doubt hinder the cultivating of KauKau.

LAND TENURE

All land is owned by the group. Clearing of land is done communally with crops cultivated individually. A native retains sole ownership of the land only when he or she is cultivating his or her share of cleared land. Otherwise it remains the property of the community. There seems to be ~~now~~ shortage of land.

Hunting lands appear not to be the property of the MIANMINS as a whole. Relative insularity of some groups seem to indicate this, though it appears that any MIANMIN may take game on or close to any recognised road within MIANMIN.

FORESTS

Particularly good stands of timber were seen in all areas patrolled. Floating logs down the MAY River would not be an impossibility.

MISSIONS

As stated elsewhere, there is a mission school situated at TIMELEMIN, administered by a local pastor who comes into Telefomin to receive instruction from the Baptist Mission. I understand the Baptist Mission is eager to make further inroads into this area, but they cannot place a European there or make an inspection of the pastor's progress because this area is restricted.

As it is at the moment the mission seems to have a disruptive effect on the social life and structure of TIMELEMIN, though if given adequate supervision, will in the long run bring greater benefits to a population who, as yet, are reluctant to visit Telefomin on their own accord.

AIRFIELDS

Two suitable airstrip sites were encountered by the patrol. One is situated near TIMELEMIN on the PAK River. Construction, encouraged by the Baptist Mission in Telefomin, has been going on there for some time. So far the strip is over 500 ft long and is of excellent surface material. Progress is slow and requires more constant supervision. A strip at this place saves a two day walk over the DOWNER Range from the nearest air strip at ELIPTAMIN.

The other site is at the ISTEMA-MAY River junction. If the flat ground were to be cleared at this site, a strip of the correct dimensions would be suitable for DC3s, as the aerial approaches are broad.

VILLAGES

The typical MIANMIN village of hamlet never exceeded six houses, though in some cases there were three or more settled hamlets to a group. The villages were not neat as regards layout and drainage. In this area there is a general respect for water sources for cooking and drinking, and filth seems to be deposited in the surrounding bush away from drinking water.

The houses differ from the Telefomin style house in a number of ways. The main characteristic is that they take a decidedly more 'river type' design, set up on piles like Telefomin, but with a definite veranda which is not seen in Telefomin.

The MIANMIN houses are generally smaller, except in some cases, where unlike Telefomin, a house has two rooms and two doors for brothers living together with their families. The construction is less rugged, and in many cases more durable split timber was omitted and small saplings used instead. In other cases, a fine lattice type of construction is used, with small split timber assembled in a criss-cross pattern across much of the walls. As with Telefomin the walls are lined with bark.

House Sing Sing

All groups have a house sing sing, but only two were seen. The house sing sing is not a feature of Telefomin, which forbids women to participate in many ceremonies. The MIANMIN house

sing sing for use by the entire community, is about 40 x 30 ft with a roof which is about 17 ft from a floor suspended on piles. The materials used in its construction are similar to those used in family and men's houses. Around the walls is a continuous platform about six feet wide on which are set at intervals fire-places, presumably set aside for each family group. The house sing sing becomes the community centre of the communal-minded MIANMIN.

Table 3

A comparison of houses in Telefomin and Mianmin

<u>TELEFOMIN</u>	<u>MIANMIN</u>
larger construction; more permanent materials; no verandah;	smaller construction; less permanent materials; verandah extend along front of all houses, though sometimes enclosed for reasons of defence; often more than one room with separate entrances;
only one room;	no distinct separation of sex except with house Tambaran; do have -
distinct separation of sex into - House boi house man (Tambaran) house meri house 'mun' for use by women when menstruating	house boi house man (distinct from Tam- baran), but once a man is married he may sleep in the same house as his wife and children; No house 'mun' seen;
No house sing sing; Some villages have large carved doorways (ATKON);	House sing sing a feature; No carved doorways.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Introduction

Though MIANMIN natives originated from Telefomin, they differ from the Telefomins in many remarkable ways. The essential feature of the MIANMIN is that he is migratory in his habits, and relies to a greater extent on game foods, which are far more abundant than in Telefomin. In turn, because a larger proportion of meat is eaten by both men and women, MIANMIN cultural life is adapted accordingly. Thus there is more participation taken by the whole family in ceremonies to do with food. In Telefomin because women are forbidden meat, there are few ceremonies which they can directly participate in. The cultural life of Telefomin centers around the men in their house tambaran. In MIANMIN each group has a large house sing sing which is for everyone's benefit, and seems to be a place of ceremony every 3 or 4 months.

Influence of food on MIANMIN culture

Every MIANMIN hamlet has separate family groups responsible collectively for the ceremonial aspects of one or more types of food.

or

VA

In one village of five houses one house was adorned solely by pig skulls, another house had pieces of taro bread on a primitive altar inside the house. A third house had beaks of hornbills, and a fourth opossum skins and snake skeletons. The fifth house was the house tambaran adorned with many ancestral skulls and some pig jaws. Though there are separate groups of foods involving different ceremonies, there appears to be no division of labour in food gathering, except between male and female, young and old, firm and infirm. It could be however that one particular family is known in the past for its successful pig hunters, but in general every man and woman is conversant with every food gathering skill allotted to their sex.

Thus there are five basic food groups which are open to separate 'myth' interpretation. They are:-

Taro and other vegetables
pigs
bird life
snakes, opossums and fish
human flesh.

Before each hunt, either for pigs, birds or opossums, or in former times before a fight, informants told me that some form of ceremony was performed and held in the appropriate house. At certain times, the whole group would gather and enact some or all these ceremonies at the house sing sing.

As one family is responsible for the maintenance of one, or if the numbers are small, more than one food myth, specimens of hunting are worn by the appropriate members of the group. For the pig myth, the power of hunting this animal is reincarnated in the wearing of wild boar penis armlets, usually by the older son of the household. Again other men wear opossum skin hats 14 in. long.

I must stress that I was not able to obtain a clear picture of this cultural pattern based on separate food myths, as I like to call them, but the sharing of products of the bush encourages more equitable cultural participation for all. In Telefomin, the general shortage of game as well as the taboo on meat eating for females, makes direct cultural participation essentially a man's business.

The wider cultural pattern of MIANMIN is also demonstrated by a sharing of domestic duties. In TIMELIMIN especially, warriors were most of the time with their children and were seen bathing and feeding them. According to the Medical Assistants informants, men also assist their wives in child-birth.

Other Ceremonies

Initiation - There are as far as I am aware no real initiation ceremonies for puberty. When hair is seen on the boy he is given a penis gourd (KANEN) to wear, and the girl is given a skirt (UNAN), though at a much earlier age. Both articles being the same as in Telefomin.

Marriage - is cemented by the giving of gifts, but as far as I am aware no proper ceremony is given. *particulate*

Burial

There are two methods of burial. One is for grown men who have died of natural causes. In this case the corpse is placed in a tree or on a cliff face at the boundary of the group's traditional lands. When the flesh is sufficiently decomposed the skull is taken and placed in the house tambaran.

Men killed in battle, (if not enemies and eaten) and women and children are buried at the borders of their lands.

Once buried these bodies are not disturbed, and often a fence is put around a grave to prevent disturbance by wild pigs. In both forms of burial, worldly possessions accompany the deceased in the grave. This seems to account for a lack of artefacts such as stone axes and shields. Only one stone axe was seen.

A child, whose mother has died in child-birth, is killed and buried with the mother.

Conclusion

The communal clearing of land and the sharing of food myths makes for closely knit communities in MIANMIN. Unlike Telefomin, families in general do not scatter and cultivate areas great distances away from the village. Instead the whole village moves to new land. This migratory habit of MIANMINS would also be a factor that maintains here as the staple vegetable diet. Taro does not have to be fenced from pigs, whereas sweet potatoes do. Also with their former fear of the Telefomins and minority of numbers permanent settlement may have been out of the question. The need to hunt game in new areas may also be a factor contributing to the MIANMIN way of life, ^{and making} that which it is.

ARTEFACTS

Few artefacts were seen other than the well made bows and arrows of similar design as those used by Telefomins. Generally the Telefomin carriers admitted they were of a higher standard. One stone axe was seen. In former times stone for axes was obtained from the NIAR river area east of Mount STOLLE. Telefomins, I understand, obtained their stone from ATRALMIN. Fighting shields were a feature of battle but none were seen. I take it that they are all buried with their owners. There were no carved doorways (ATKOM) as seen in Telefomin.

DRESS

Dress is virtually the same as seen in Telefomin. For men it is a penis gourd the size of a small cucumber, with bamboo rings around the waist. Dress is the same for women in both regions; i.e. a small grass skirt.

The men of MIANMIN also wear some type of head dress of bilum material, often on a topknot of hair woven into it. Some, according to custom, wear opossum skins covering the bilum cone of about 14 in. on the back of the head.

CONCLUSION

Law and order in some of the area patrolled is not as good as it could be, though on the other hand I feel some areas could be derestricted. Some groups are anxious to have a mission with accompanying benefits.

The MIANMIN though a small and scattered group lead full lives, enriched by an essentially integrated cultural heritage, based on a very diversified pattern of food gathering. A proper anthropological study of this area, would I believe, prove interesting and fruitful.

In all a successful patrol, but will need to be followed up soon by another in order to show the KUSARENMIN and MAWAIMIN groups that the ADMINISTRATION takes a serious view of killing. Besides there are still uncontacted groups to the west of Mount KASA and to the east of Mount STOLLE.

E. D. Kerr

E. D. Kerr

Cadet Patrol Officer

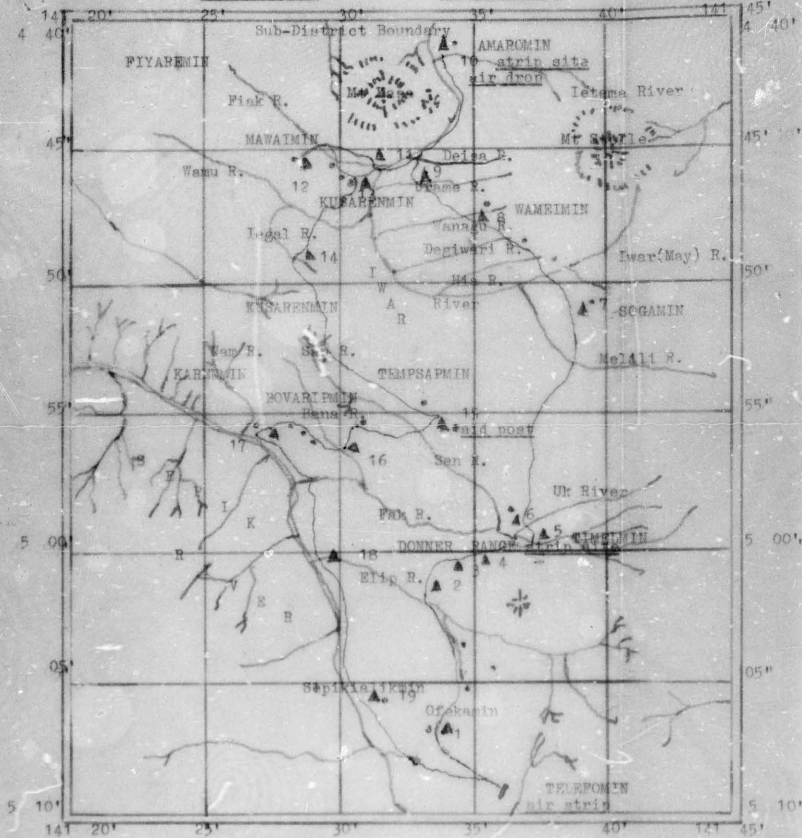
12/14/69

TELEPOMIN SUB-DISTRICT. SEPIK DISTRICT NEW GUINEA

(5)

M I A N M I N

Patrol Report No. 7-64/65 Telepomin



LEGEND



Camp



one, or more house



tracks followed by patrol

SCALE

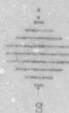
four miles : one inch

Drawn by

M. D. Kerr C.P.O.

based on Sub-District Map

NORTH



8



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... **SEPTI** Report No. ^A **7 - 64/65**

Patrol Conducted by... **J.M. WEARNE, ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

Area Patrolled... **EASTERN SECTION OF MIANMIN GENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **ONE, M.D. KERR, CADET PATROL OFFICER**

Natives **99**

Duration—From **25** .. / **2** ... / **1965** .. to ... **1** .. / **4** / **1965** ..

Number of Days... **THIRTY SIX (36)**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany I... **YES**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... **SEPT.** ... / **1962** ..

Medical ... **SEPT.** ... / **1962** ..

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

Objects of Patrol... **1. CONTACT AND CONSOLIDATION** **2. INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS OF MURDER** **3. INITIAL GENSUS AND REVISION AS APPLICABLE** **4. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION** **5. INVESTIGATION RE DERESTRICTION.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

67-8-77

June 2nd, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAR.

TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT No. 7/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by
your memorandum 67-2-7/1629 of 21st May, 1965, is
acknowledged.

2. Mr. Weare has undertaken an effective patrol
in a by no means easy area and has established quite good
contact under the circumstances. It is pleasing to see
an officer of his status personally visiting these difficult
areas.

3. I agree that regular and patient patrolling is
the only method by which Administration influence will be
consolidated and the people become more settled.

H. Aitchison
(T. G. AITCHISON)
Director

Telefomin,
Telefomin SubDistrict,
Sepik District.

PATROL NO.7 -64/65

<u>Conducted By</u>	J.M. Wearne, Assistant District Commissioner.
<u>Area Patrolled</u>	Mianmin Census Division.
<u>Personnel Accompanying the Patrol</u>	M. Oruki, Medical Assistant M.D. Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer 12 Police Constables 2 Interpreters 2 Native Medical Orderlies 83 Carriers (average)

<u>Duration of Patrol</u>	Commenced - 25th February, 1965
	Completed - 1st April, 1965
	Number of Days - 36

<u>Last Patrol to the Area</u>	Department of District Administration	September, 1962
	Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	33 days
	Department of Public Health	Nil

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <u>Objects of the Patrol</u> | 1. Contact, consolidation of control, as applicable. |
| | 2. Investigation of reports of murder. |
| | 3. Initial census and revision of census as applicable. |
| | 4. Routine Administration. |
| | 5. To determine the current native situation with a view to making recommendation for de-restriction as warranted. |

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

6995	Constable Ganim	Conduct excellent. Acted as N.C.O. and carried out those functions efficiently.
8179	Constable Liksy	Conduct excellent. Acted as 2nd N.C.O. A very experienced member.
6785	Constable Eiaru	Conduct good. Performance only fair. Becoming too old for such patrolling.
8224	Constable Kaure	Conduct good. An able member.
8379	Constable Maregori	Conduct excellent. A very good bushman. Enthusiastic and energetic.
8468	Constable Barun	Conduct good. An average member.
9080	Constable Kwange	Conduct excellent. Energetic and quietly efficient.
10230	Constable Kaseou	Conduct fair. Enthusiastic and energetic but suffers from a superiority complex and had to be restrained from shouting at and abusing carriers. Also stirred up trouble amongst the police.
10755	Constable-Bugler Peter-Kinewi	Conduct excellent. An energetic, enthusiastic and efficient member.
10854	Constable Yaregawa	Conduct excellent. A most promising member. Applies himself well.
11076	Constable Ekari	Conduct good. An average member as yet. Lacks self-confidence.
11402	Constable Irai	Conduct good. For his years a very solid member.

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

Assistant District Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION

The Mianmin Census Division covers an area of approximately 500 square miles. The entire area is at present restricted. This patrol contacted fairly thoroughly the population in the eastern 300 square miles of the area.

The area approximates a right-angled triangle in shape bounded on the north by the SubDistrict boundary latitude 4°40'S, on the east by longitude 141°45'E with the Donner Range and Sepik River forming the hypotenuse.

The area is extremely rough and mountainous. Camp sites varied from 450 feet A.S.L. at Amaromin on the Ietema-Iwa River Junction to approximately 6,000 feet A.S.L. on the Donner Range. With such a range of altitude vegetation and climate vary accordingly.

There is no real economic, social or political development in the area patrolled.

It is 2½ years since the last patrol to Timelmin, Temsapmin, Bovariipmin and Sogamin. The Mawaimin have been contacted only once previously - by Mr. Aisbett in 1958. The Fiyarimin, they claim, and a close study of all patrol reports confirms this, have never been previously contacted.

The only contact made previously with Karenmin was by Mr. Booth in 1957 in the Tawu River area when endeavouring to apprehend persons involved in the Atbalmin massacre of that time. An unfortunate first contact.

Prior to the departure of the patrol I endeavoured to make an aerial survey of the western part of this Census Division. Unfavourable weather led to three postponements of such a flight. A flight was eventually made over the Piak-Iwa Junction area but the western Mianmin was at that time under heavy cloud.

I did intend patrolling further west but, after verification of reports of two murders and the subsequent running away of Kusarenmin people, deemed it essential that Temsapmin and Bovariipmin people be censused and told that we were interested only in persons allegedly involved in the murders.

The entire area is presently restricted but my recommendations will be dealt with in separate correspondence. In general my recommendations will be that the area occupied by the people of Timelmin, Sogamin, Wameimin and Amaromin be de-restricted.

DIARY

1965.

25th February

Patrol departed Telefomin 1100 hours. To Ofekmin 2½ hours. Slept Ofekmin.

26th February

Departed Ofekmin 0715 hours moving over Ofek-Elip Divide to reach Misinmin at 1230 hours. Reached Elip River at 1330 hours. Bridge over Elip River washed out and diversion to new Bridge site took 1½ hours. Completed crossing and climbed almost perpendicular face to reach campsite at 1600 hours.

27th February

Departed 0715 hours moving up Donner Range. Rested near crest at 1215 hours. Heavy rain with sleety squalls. Passed over crest. All patrol personnel numb with cold. Endeavoured to get below the moss forest area but at 1600 hours still at about 6,000 feet and carriers exhausted so camp set up in moss forest area. A bitterly cold and wet night.

- 28th February, Forty temporary carriers sent back to Telefomin. Because of the poor campsite, high altitude, low temperature and continuing rain decided it was necessary to move lower down the range. The patrol moved two hours down the range to an old campsite of Mr. R. Neville.
At noon sixteen Timelmin men led by Luluai Beliap arrived with food in response to a message sent on 27th.
- 1st March. Departed 0930 hours and moved down the range with the assistance of a further 22 Timelmin men. Visited proposed airstrip on banks of the Fak. A most promising site - see Airfields. Crossed Fak River on a newly built cane suspension bridge to an extensive campsite prepared with numerous temporary dwellings for the patrol.
Abundant supplies of food brought in.
- 2nd March Departed at 0930 hours moving over high ridge to Timelmin hamlets on the Uk River arriving at 1100 hours.
Revised census and Mr. Oruki carried out medical inspection. Talks with people.
- 3rd March Departed 0740 hours climbing over divide of Upper Sepik and Lower Sepik River Systems and down to Maleli Creek, a tributary of the Iwa (May) River. Then over a ridge to Sogamin hamlets on south side of Iwa Valley, 1330 hours. Camp site and some ancillary structures had been prepared.
One fairly large pig purchased for 1 tomahawk, 1 bushknife and some beads.
- 4th March Census revision and medical inspection carried out. Lengthy talks with the people. Slept Sogamin.
- 5th March Departed 0820 hours accompanied by 22 Sogamin carriers. Descended to Iwa River and after climbing out of Iwa Valley along the western base of Mt. Stolle crossing headwaters of many small streams to reach a Sogamin hamlet on Kokama Creek at 1035 hours. Mr. Oruki inspected an elderly gentleman who had not been able to talk to the men hamlet.
Departed 1115 hours reaching principal hamlet of the Wameimin group on the Wanagu River at 1400 hours.
Quite a bit of the Wameimin end of the track had been cleared for the patrol and a campsite and ancillary structures prepared.
Ample food purchased.
- 6th March At Wameimin on Wanagu River. Initial census and medical inspection of the Wameimin held in the Dance House because of rain.
Talks with the people.
Ample taro and greens and two pigs purchased. This day made radio contact with Wutong as well as Telefomin.
- 7th March Departed Wameimin at 0755 hours and moved down the Wanagu then generally North West across a number of minor streams to reach the Urume at 1155. After a 30 minute rest moved downstream

7th March
(cont.)

to campsite on the north bank of the Urame arriving at 1315 hours. The first 1 1/2 hours of track from Wameimin had been cleared by those people. A warrant of our good contact. Urame River became a raging torrent during the night but the campsite was above flood-level.

8th March

Departed 0750 proceeding over Urame-Deiss Ridge to reach Deiss-Iwa Junction at 0950 hours. Followed eastern bank of Iwa for 2 1/2 hours to reach Amaromin at 1230 hours. This last 2 1/2 hours was over a flat, leech-ridden track. Camp set up at Amaromin - 450 feet above sea level. At about 1630 hours Miglin, the fight-leader of the Fiak River Kusaremin arrived. General discussion with him on the possibility of an air-drop site near the Fiak-Iwa Junction. Then in semi-private discussion - only Miglin, two interpreters and myself - Miglin intimated that he had feared his people would be apprehended. When asked why he stated that he thought I believed Kusaremins were involved in the deaths of two Fiyarimin men last year. Miglin advised,

"Two Fiyarimin women ran away to the Mawaimin Group who dwell on the Upper Fiak. They married Mawaimin men. About 2-3 weeks after two Fiyarimin men arrived at Mawaimin. They entered a house to take hold of the women prior to taking them home to Fiyarimin. Both Fiyarimin men were tomahawked on the neck-head area by Kukrimap and Aimo, both of Mawaimin."

9th March

At Amaromin. Revised census and Mr. Oruki carried out medical inspection. Initial census of this group was taken by Mr. A. Pittóf May River in December, 1964. The Amaromin are the most northerly Mianmin Group in the Telefomin SubDistrict.

The bush here abounds with game and birdlife. Cassowaries are reared in the village.

At 1630 hours more Fiak River Kusaremin arrived. They were very wary and slept in temporary shelters some 400 yards from the patrol. Excellent radio contact with Telefomin.

10th March

Departed 0800 hours moving south to reach Fiak-Iwa Junction at 1130 hours. After numerous abortive attempts finally succeeded in bridging the Iwa and at 1600 hours started establishing camp on the West bank of the Iwa about 1/2 mile upstream from the Fiak-Iwa Junction - 550 feet above sea level.

At about 1730 hours some Kusaremin and Mawaimin men strutted arrogantly about the outskirts of the camp having a good look at our establishment. Amongst them were some men who at Amaromin had been most timid and wary.

At 2100 hours a number of rustlings, cracklings etcetera heard in the bush on the outskirts of the camp. The guard of two was increased to four. A rather restless night for the patrol.

11th March

Patrol on stand by at 0500 hours. Heavy rain till 0900 hours. A check of camp perimeter showed prints of many feet at one point. Some of these may have been the prints of carriers collecting leaf but it is quite possible that

(7)

at which was unimpaired. Further ground of
Khamtshu constructed during the pasted were so
arranged.

At 0930 hours I described the spot an air-drop
site in the Plateau American area. I was
speaking an area which varied from a. Chama at
10,000 feet had looked general. All about me
cleared the crest of a rounded hill about one
hour from the camp. With the aid of a ladder
a good view of Khamtshu secondary hospital for a
ferry site. Returned to camp at 1800 hours.

Several hours had been much outspoke complaint
by Khamtshu and a few Khamtshu men about our
prison (in trade) for native foods even though
these prisons had been quite acceptable to all
other groups visited.

At 1800 hours I told Higin and Wrennagh, the
leaders of Khamtshu and Khamtshu respectively
of the aims, policy and law of the Administration
as well as what I deemed acceptable behaviour
between friends.
No untoward incidents during the night.

Went with small party up Mt. Dholi to inspect a
shoulder well from a distance seemed to have
some possibility as an air-drop site. It is
hopeless. Visited the Khamtshu Peace House
in a hamlet at 2,200 feet A.S.L.

Returned to camp and advised Tolofon by radio
that we would return to Amarornia for the night.
A little food brought in by Khamtshu without
argument.

Completed crossing of Iva by 0815 hours and
reached Amarornia at 1115 hours. Investigated two
possible sites and at 1400 commenced beating of
plight and falling of trees, on the east bank of
the Iva north of the Ictme-Iva junction.

At Amarornia. Completed clearing of drop-site.
The scheduled drop did not materialize because
of bad weather at Tolofon.

Pl. file arrived over drop site at 1110 hours
and 100% recovery of packages dropped was
achieved. A few breakages, e.g. blankets but in
all a very successful drop.

In preparation for and during the drop the patrol
enjoyed a high degree of co-operation from Fret,
Tang, Taind of Amarornia and his people.

At 1830 hours after repacking set off for Plate-Iva
junction camp arriving at Iva at 1730. A
new bridge was necessary but the party was across
by 1830 and camp set up.

Some two manhorse left at Amarornia in care of
Taind and large supply of rice carried in case
3-4 day trip from Amarornia to Tiyarimha is
necessary.
Guard posted as usual.

Departed 0900 hours for allegedly short trip to
Khamtshu. Finally arrived at 1400 hours -
altitude 3,100 feet A.S.L.

Ample food purchased.
People very wary but about the last two miles of
track had been cleared. Three Tiyarimha youths
here in response to request sent last week for
some Tiyarimha people to visit the patrol at
Khamtshu. Lengthy talks with them about others

17th March

16th March

15th March

14th March

13th March

12th March

17th March
(cont.)

of their group which has not previously been contacted. Compiled some Fiyarimin genealogies as a guide to population and marital relations with other groups.

18th March

Initial census and medical inspection of Mawaimin. The people are still very wary which seems natural since there are three suspected murderers amongst them and all three appeared for census - two of them complete with tomahawks. Two mature Fiyarimin men appeared this morning but one faded away within ten minutes of seeing the patrol.

Four Fiyarimins, one mature adult male and three youths in private confirmed that two Fiyarimin men had been killed at Mawaimin in 1964. They claimed that female Kurantrop was a partial eye-witness stated that Kukrimap, Aimo and Kwirap all of them Mawaimin had killed them and thrown their bodies into the Fisk River. Lengthy talks with Fiyarimin and Mawaimin individuals on the area to the west.

19th March

At Mawaimin. Showers in morning. At 0930 Mawaimins invited to bring food for sale. I planned to address them on Administration aims, policy etcetera after purchasing food and then apprehend the suspected murderers.

However though the people would enter the camp in small groups to sell food they would not enter as a group and refused to assemble for my address in the camp area. So I moved to the hamlet.

After about 30 minutes of my talking tomahawks had been stuck away. The people were relaxed but Kwirap had edged away.

Heavy rain started and since the relative position of houses, police, suspects and other local men was not favourable to an easy bloodless arrest I postponed the talk till the morrow. Returned to Camp.

Some time later Kukrimap and Aimo came to my tent to discuss the marriage of Kukrimap's daughter to the Tuftul of Timelmin. Kukrimap was disarmed of a tomahawk and he and Aimo held. Other Mawaimins in the nearby hamlet immediately fled in spite of explanation of our reasons for holding the two men.

Kukrimap and Aimo claimed innocence and stated that one Kamabo was an eye witness to the murders. On my suggestion Kukrimap and Aimo called out that they were unarmed, that Kamabo and Kurantrop should come, and that no attack on the patrol should be made. Heavy guard posted.

20th March

Spent time with Kukrimap and Aimo. In the late afternoon Kamabo and Kurantrop came into the camp.

Statements of Kamabo and Kurantrop seem to clear Kukrimap and Aimo of direct involvement - see my memorandum 67-1 of 23rd April, 1965 - but it is my opinion that Kukrimap and Aimo may have commissioned Kusarennins to commit the offences. Kukrimap and Aimo released at midnight. Our hospitality but more important my explanations of why they had been held were such that they voluntarily elected to spend the night in our camp rather than return to the hamlet some 80 yards away.

21st March Kukrimap and Aimo stayed in camp till 0930 hours when they departed with gifts and apologies. The presence of Mianmins from the more settled groups - Timelmin, Sogamin and Wamamin helped smooth the waters. Later in the day Mawamins accompanied Kukrimap and Aimo to gardens near the camp to gather food so future contact should be good.

22nd March Departed 0730 hours proceeding down to the Fiak then downstream along that river before leaving it to climb the southern wall of the valley passing through a number of Kusarenmin hamlets - all recently deserted - to the hamlet Afimiphip, in which is the Dance House. At Afimiphip there were two married men of Temsapmin who have rights to land in the Fiak Valley and reside there with Kusarenmin people. There was also one Kusarenmin lad from the Wamu Valley who slipped away within minutes of our arrival. These people advised that all Fiak River Kusarenmins had left on 21st for the Awei River hamlets which are about 1 1/2 days away to the North in the May River area. On the way into the main hamlet observed what appeared to be guard posts occupied as recently as two days ago. Checked and gathered information on Kusarenmin hamlets in Awei, Fiak, Wamu and San Valleys.

23rd March Party departed at 0700 for Amaremin to collect gear left there. Returned at 1700 hours. Further information on Kusarenmin collected.

24th March Departed Afimiphip hamlet at 0700 hours moving first up the side of and then skirting Mt. Ubil crossing numerous gullies which run to the Iwa River. One of these, the Biaga, is larger than others and a previously unreported new garden with three houses above was sighted. This is no doubt a Kusarenmin hamlet. Thence over a low range into the Wamu Basin. Crossed the Bananel, a tributary of the Wamu and reached the Kusarenmin hamlet of Abiobip at 1100 hours. Abiobip consists of 4 married houses, 1 single men's house and 1 ceremonial house in which 27 skulls were arrayed. No one in the hamlet but the tracks of people and pigs heading Northwest were seen and estimated to be but hours old. Since pigs do not usually accompany these people to the gardens there would seem to be a general exodus. On the other hand there were some possum skins hanging from the rafters of the single men's house so not everyone has abandoned the hamlet. Thirty minutes to the Wamu River which was crossed thence over a low range to the Aiyoga River a tributary of the Wamu. Camped on the Aiyoga 2 1/2 hours travelling time from Abiobip hamlet.

25th March Departed 0730 reaching crest of Wamu-San Divide at 1030. Hard climb to 5,200 feet. One and a half hours and 1700 feet down to the Aiyak, a tributary of the San. Over a low range to the Inem, another tributary of the San thence over a ridge to Temsapmin Aid Post - 3700 feet A.S.L. - arriving at 1630 hours. Today's track had everything that the Mianmin

- 25th March (cont.) can offer - hard climbs and descents, frequently hand over hand, leeches, much nettie and precarious narrow tracks along the side of steep ranges. Food purchased.
- 26th March Revised census of Tensapmin. San River Kusarenmins markedly absent. Talks with Tensapmins stressing that any involvement of Kusarenmin men in offences should not effect relations between the Administration and other Jamin Groups. Ample food purchased.
- 27th March Departed Tensapmin Aid Post at 0715. Crossed San River at 2200 feet at 0900 hours. Glibed ridge and passed through Bovaripmin gardens and hamlets after about 1½ hours at about 3250 feet A.S.L. Occupants have not been here for three or four days. Assume they have moved to their gardens on the Sepik River. Continued up ridge noting tracks maybe 3-4 days old of a number of people and two pigs heading South. Reached crest of San-Bana River Divide at 1200 hours - 4,400 feet A.S.L. Descended to Bana River reaching a good campsite at 1400 hours - 2,600 feet.
- 28th March Departed 0710. Followed Bana River upstream for one hour then climbed for one hour to reach crest of Bana-Sepik Divide 4,850 feet. At 0930 passed for a fine view to the South and South-West over the Atbalmin area. At 1000 set out again descending through Bovaripmin gardens and unoccupied hamlets to reach Bovaripmin hamlet at Dageram-Sepik Junction at 12 noon. 1800 feet A.S.L. Patrol welcomed by 31 Bovaripmins present who jokingly stated that other members of their clan must have run away. Karenmin people from a little further down the Sepik came into camp in the afternoon. Some Karenmins a little wary but atmosphere generally good.
- 29th March Revised census and medical inspection of Bovaripmins present. Only 31 out of 95 Bovaripmins appeared for census. That is only those who have been in the Sepik River hamlet for some time. A total of 21 Karenmin men and women appeared. Party sent to check and if necessary strengthen bridge across Pak River. Lengthy talks with Bovaripmin and Karenmin people.
- 30th March Departed 0730 hours accompanied by 8 Bovaripmin and Karenmin men who had not previously visited Telefomin. Followed the northern bank of the Sepik reaching the Pak at 1015. One hour for party to cross the bridge. After 3½ hours walking reached Elip-Sepik Junction. Carriers able to wade across withaid of an anchored line. Crossing completed by 1515. Camped on east bank of Elip about 300 yards above its junction with the Sepik.
- 31st March Departed 0700. Travelled along the Sepik reaching Sepkialikmin Rest House at 1400 hours.

1st April

Departed Sepkialikmin 0715 arrived Telefomin
1245 hours.

END OF PATROL

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL

The reception of the patrol was generally friendly. As mentioned in the Diary ample food for a large party was usually brought to the patrol and on a number of occasions camp sites and tracks were cleared from the patrol.

Since the patrol, some thirteen males of the San River Boveripmins, who did not appear for census came to Telefomin to explain that they had run from the patrol because the Kusarenmins had advised them to do so.

Contact with Karenmins was good. Nine men accompanied the patrol to Telefomin for a visit. Only the Kusarenmin evaded the patrol.

VILLAGES

All houses are built for strength but not for finish. There are four principal types of house found in the Mianmin. All have raised floors of black palm.

Dance House

A large structure usually about 40 feet square with a large open floor used for dancing although there are fixed sleeping benches and fireplaces around the walls and these houses are used permanently by some married couples. There are no internal partitions. There is usually an attic type guard post above the entrance where male children of 13-15 years sleep. The front wall in this area is not completed no doubt to aid observation.

Married House

Of two types either 10' x 10' or 10' x 20' with either one or two rooms in addition to the front verandah which is standard on all but Dance Houses. In each room there is a central fireplace and the floor is used for sleeping.

Single Men's House

Similar to a one-roomed married house but usually set higher above the ground.

Ceremonial House

Similar to a Single Men's House usually set high and the skulls of deceased relatives and bones of large game are arranged.

Water Supply in the Mianmin is excellent. There are hundreds of fast-flowing crystal clear streams.

Hygiene and Sanitation are poor. Defaecation occurs in the bush at the perimeter of each hamlet. In the more settled areas - Timalmin, Tensapmin, Wameimin, Sogamin, Amaromin, grass and weeds grow up to the sides of the houses. This is not the case in other areas, no doubt for reasons of defence although I am not inferring that there is constant tribal warfare. I feel that there is little fear of attack by other groups.

Mr. Medical Assistant Oruki gave talks on hygiene and sanitation to all groups.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The following appointments will be recommended:-

Taltul of Sogamin

-

Suiron-Dotobin

(14)

- Luluai of Wameimin - Dorokeivning-Miomio
- Tultul of Wameimin - Hendrikap-Merinke
- Luluai of Amaromin - Fret.Tenaj - FORMORNA
- Luluai of Mawaimin - Efserapnok - SOLMAP
- Luluai of Karenmin - Fucrap-Sokgra

Of the present village officials the following might be regarded as loyal:-

- Beliap of Timelmin, Luluai
- Sogeibip of Timelmin, Tultul
- Firinap of Sogamin, Luluai
- Masaiye of Temsapmin, Luluai.

Only regular - at least annual - patrols can improve the influence of these men as Administration representatives.

ATTITUDE TO THE ADMINISTRATION

The Mianmin are a proud people. They are hunters and warriors as well as agriculturists. Patrols are respected. I feel that the people of Timelmin, Temsapmin, Sogamin, Wameimin and Amaromin are quite peaceful and more interested in an improved way of life than in warfare. Trousers and shirts are not uncommon on the men. The first three of the above five groups led by Beliap, are currently engaged in building an airstrip in the Fak River Valley. Some San River Kusaremins have also taken part in this project. Good relations exist between Timelmins and neighbouring Telefomin Groups.

AGRICULTURE

The Mianmin plant extensive gardens principally of taro which is of a high quality. Apica, Bananas, sugar supplement the diet.

The experience of this and previous patrols is that the Mianmin plant ample taro for their needs as well as for those of visitors.

There are no cash crops in the area.

LIVESTOCK

Only pigs, dogs and young cassowaries were seen in hamlets.

FORESTS

Much of the area patrolled is covered by virgin forest though exploitation from this area would be a problem. Eucalypts with girths up to 10 feet were seen in the Fiak and May Valleys at about 700-1,000 feet A.S.L.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS

No complaints were made to the patrol.

REST HOUSES

There are none in the area. I hope to have one erected at Timelmin and possibly Sogamin in the near future.

HEALTH

There is one Aid Post in the area, at Temsapmin staffed by a Temsapmin Aid Post Orderly. In relation to location of population the Aid Post has a poor location.

16

HEALTH (Cont.)

Health is generally good although tinea *amblicata* is common. See Mr. Oruki's report for detail.

Health of patrol personnel was good although a few police and carriers suffered bouts of malaria. The altitudes at Amaromin and the Fiak-Iwa Junction are 450 and 550 feet above sea-level respectively.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads are usually overgrown hunting tracks although some were cleared for the patrol.

MISSIONS

Amusep of Timelmin who has received some schooling from the Australian Baptist Mission at Telefomin acts as instructor for a few lads from Timelmin, Sogamin, Mawaimin, Kusarenmin and Temeapmin. Unfortunately Amusep was absent at Telefomin at the time of the patrol so no clear picture of the extent of his syllabus was available.

AIRFIELDS

The Timelmin people with the assistance of Sogamin, Temeapmin and San River Kusarenmin are currently building an airstrip suitable for Category D Aircraft. The site is on a natural terrace on the southern bank of the Fiak River. The natural surface is a loam - river gravel mix. The strip will lie approximately 287' - 107' with a fall of approximately 3' to the Western end of the strip.

When at Timelmin 590 feet had been cleared of trees and rough levelled to a width of 140 feet.

The Timelmin Lulua Belap is supervising the work and doing a good job.

As reported by Mr. Esdale the strip could be lengthened to at least 2,500 feet.

The site is at 2,600 feet A.S.L.

AIRDROP SITES

An airdrop site was cleared and used at Amaromin. The drop by Piaggio was most successful, there being a 100% recovery of packages and but few breakages.

CENSUS

Census was revised at Timelmin, Sogamin, Amaromin, Temeapmin and Bovarimin.

Initial census of Wameimin and Mawaimin was taken.

Only 21 of at least 59 Karenmins were seen so although a book was issued initial census can await a proper census at the hamlets of the groups.

Kusarenmin people fled from the patrol. On several occasions messengers were sent to ask them to come to the patrol but there was no response. This reaction is of course due to involvement of some Kusarenmins in the murder of two Fiyarimins.

The current situation in this Division is:-

	Censused Popn.	Est. Popn.
Timelmin	149	149
Sogamin	140	140
Wameimin	95	95
Amaromin	43	43
Mawaimin	55	55
Fiyarimin		60
Kusarenmin (Fiak)		44
Kusarenmin (Wamu)		20
Kusarenmin (San)		30
Temsapmin	55	55
Bovariipmin	94	100
Karenmin	21	90
	<u>652</u>	<u>881</u>

In a few weeks I will be able to report by separate memorandum the findings of the forthcoming helicopter survey of the western section.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION AND CONCLUSION

1. As stated in my memorandum 67-1 of 23rd April, 1965 I intend returning to the Mianmin in a few months time to further investigate the murder of two Fiyarimin and to attempt to apprehend those involved. Assistance from a May River Patrol will be appreciated.

2. I will in separate correspondence recommend derstriction of the eastern part of the area.

3. I hope to survey the unknown western sector by helicopter this month. A report of findings and plans to visit Karenmin, Fiyarimin and any other groups will be forwarded.

4. Regular annual patrols will soon bring respect for law and order to the entire area. While at Telefomin I will try to ensure that such patrols are undertaken. It is a pity that circumstances did not permit this in the past but availability of experienced staff was no doubt a big factor. Without murder investigations and abortive searches for an airdrop site this patrol would have taken only four weeks. Native food for a large patrol is plentiful and a proven Piaggio drop-site exists.

J.M. Edme



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

L
67-2-7

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. 8-64/65

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

Area Patrolled TIPALMIN-URAPMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. H.W. GILL PD

Native 1 NCO, 4 constables RP&NGC
1 Health Educator PHD, 1 Interpreter DDA

Duration—From 27/4/1965 to 4/5/1965

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany Health Educator (indigenous)

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October/1964

Medical October/1964

Map Reference Sketchmap attached

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

(P)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN

4th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,

W E W A K

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO.8 - 64/65

Please find attached two copies of the report by Mr. I.F. Smalley, Cadet Patrol Officer of a patrol to the Tifalmin/Urapmin Census Division. Claim for Camping Allowance is attached. Mr. Smalley accompanied Mr. H.W. Gill, Patrol Officer.

Native Affairs

Mr. Smalley's last paragraph in this section of the report could be applied to all areas of this SubDistrict. This attitude by our Officers is to be commended and shows a sound evaluatic. of the current situation in Telfomin.

Discussions Held at Various Villages

These detailed reports are interesting.

Dimitivip

Fresh-water eels are caught by these people. This raises a point. Should fingerlings of fish be introduced, would they be consumed by the eels? Mr. Smalley states that "In all instances the people had to be prompted into discussing anything". We should not be discouraged. Discussion begets discussion and is the only way for improvement in our relations with these people. The response by the people will improve in time.

Bufilmin

Mr. Smalley states that there were four visitors from the Ningerum area trading. I have discussed this with Mr. Smalley and Mr. Gill and various local people. It seems that the Tifalmin have limited dealings with the Atbalmin and Telefomin people but have extensive relationships with people to the west, in Papua, as far as the international border and for a considerable distance to the south of that area at least to within two days walk of Ningerum.

Agriculture.

I am not aware of current D.A.S.F. policy on sheep and cattle for purposes outlined by Mr. Smalley. Could you please advise.

A good report, well written and serving to indicate Mr. Smalley's interest in these people.

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

PATROL REPORT TELEFOMIN NO 8 '64/65

(3)

Conducted by	I.F.S.Smalley Cadet Patrol Offr.
Area Patrolled	Tifalmin/Urapmin census division.
Accompanied by	Mr H.W.Gill Patrol Officer 1 NCO, 4 constables RP&NGC 1 Interpreter DDA 1 Health Educator ' PHD.
Duration of Patrol	Eight days.
Last Patrol to the area	October, 1964 (DDA &PHD).
Objects of Patrol	Routine Administration.
Map reference	Sketchmap attached

INTRODUCTION:

The TIFALMIN/URAFMIN census division lies due West of TELEFOMIN station. It extends along a large valley, rising above TIFALMIN at the Western end of the census division, and culminating at the foot of Mt AIYUNG.

The HINDENBURG range runs the length of the South side of the valley, on the other side of which stretches the Western District in Papua. On the Northern side of the valley lie the ATBALMIN and STAR mountains, whose rugged terrain stretch towards the West Irian and New Guinea border.

Below the slopes of the HINDENBURG range, running the length of the URAFMIN valley, is the SEPIK river. It is a fast flowing river which runs through narrow gorges and, at the foot of the Northern mountains, is joined by the ILAM river. From there the SEPIK runs North West towards the International border. The river SEPIK, at this stage is unnavigable and in parts extremely dangerous. Crossing is afforded in most places by flimsy suspension bridges.

Leaving TELEFOMIN, there is a good track which descends to the SEPIK river, where one has to cross via a small suspension bridge. A short hard climb and one reaches the lower slopes of the HINDENBURG range. From thence one has to walk for about three hours along open kumal country until URAFMIN is reached, the first village in the census division. The walk from URAFMIN to TIFALMIN is short but quite hard. For the first two hours the track runs through dense tropical rain forest, broken by numerous gorges, until it reaches the first of the large kumal covered hills. The track then goes around a large open mountain, covered by short stunted grass; after it descends for an hour through dense jungle, TIFALMIN is reached. The track from TIFALMIN TO BUIPILMIN ASCENDS for about one mile then comes out into the open grass valley of upper TIFALMIN, which is completely hemmed in by high mountains. A patrol could walk the length of the census division in about twelve hours.

The people of this census division are very backward and quite primitive; subsisting on poor crops and what they can hunt.

The object of the patrol was to carry out routine administration and instruct the people in the basic elements of law and order.

Mr H.W.Gill, Patrol Officer, led the patrol.

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PATROL DIARY:

Tuesday, 27th April, 1965.

Departed with Mr Gill PO at 0945 for URAEMIN, being patrol no 8 in the URAEMIN/TIPALMIN census division. 40 carriers accompanying. Road easy going. Arrived URAEMIN 1430, established camp. Radio contact with TELEFOMIN and OKSAPMIN patrol post, 1615 hours. Overnight URAEMIN.

Wednesday, 28th April, 1965.

Departed for DIMITIVIP, inspected hamlet on the way. Mr Gill gave a talk to the people. Returned to the rest house, 18 minutes from DIMITIVIP. Good radio contact with TELEFOMIN. Overnight URAEMIN.

Thursday, 28th April, 1965.

Departed for KAMDAVIP 3 minutes from the rest house. Mr Gill gave a talk on the law appertaining pigs; various discussions. Returned and inspected various hamlets. The native Health Educator, Marianna Winoud gave talks to both hamlets. Good radio contact with TELEFOMIN. Overnight.

Friday, 30th April, 1965.

Departed 0715 hours for TIPALMIN arrived 1125 hours over hard track. Were met by Mr and Mrs W. Steinkraus of the S.I.L. who maintain a small Baptist mission and air-strip at TIPALMIN. Carriers changed and sent on BUFIEMIN rest house, 40 minutes away. Lunch at the Mission. Arrived at BUFIEMIN in the afternoon. Lined the people and the Health Educator inspected their arms to see if previous smallpox vaccinations had taken. No radio contact with TELEFOMIN. Overnight.

Saturday, 1st May, 1965.

0800 hours. Lined the people of BUFIEMIN and censused them. Mr Gill gave a short talk on Local Government Councils, which was received fairly intelligently by a few. Inspected hamlet and village, also inspected their fish pond, stocked with golden carp, introduced by the Mission. Returned to TIPALMIN where we set up camp. 1630 hours censused the people from TIPALMIN area. Two men censused for the first time, apparently had never been to TELEFOMIN, and both were middle aged, so will be brought in on Tuesday. No radio contact with TELEFOMIN. Constable GANIM arrived with extra money for carriers. Overnight. All villages and people have been seen.

Sunday, 2nd May, 1965.

TIPALMIN. Helicopter arrived 1430 hours with ADC Mr Wearne. Took Mr Gill PO on a reconaissance of the MIANMIN area, in view of a forthcoming patrol. I returned with the Helicopter to TELEFOMIN owing to a blister which had turned septic. Arrived 1730 hours. Mr Gill to return on Monday.

Tuesday, 4th May, 1965.

1030 hours, Mr Gill PO returned to TELEFOMIN station. Patrol stood down

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The patrol was well received at all instances, and a great deal of interest was shown. The people, like all mountain people are slightly reticent and give the impression of aloofness, though at all times they were polite and willing to answer questions. This aloofness might be interpreted as unfriendliness, but I believe it is inherent in their nature as mountain people. At no time were they un-cooperative and coercion was never applied. Though they are basically primitive people quite a number of men and women wear European clothes. At the same time most of the men still sport the "camban" or penis gourd as it is popularly known. They have little in the way of trade store articles and do not seem unduly worried by this, although understand money and are eager to acquire it. Unfortunately there seems very little likelihood of their ever acquiring much, as the soil is very poor and the distance from any major centre is too great.

The URAPMINS, who live quite close to the station seem a more sophisticated type of people than the others of a more distant domicile of this census division. One member of the community has spent some time in WEWAK, who has quite a forceful personality and is taken notice of by his own people in discussions. He also speaks good pidgin English, which is still uncommon in the area; the people showed an interest in starting a business but they don't realise their limitations.

The TIFAIMINS, in contrast, are a much more primitive people who align themselves more with distant tribes in the Star mountains and conduct trade with groups around the NINGEKOM area. Apparently these people, the TIFAIMINS, are the natural enemies of the URAPMINS, and fighting has only recently ceased, as is evidenced by recent scars on a man's back caused by spear wounds; this information was volunteered by one of the TIFAIMIN carriers.

Talks were given and discussions held at all villages and these will be reported under the heading of each village.

One cannot help feeling helpless when talking to these people, as it is impossible to promise them anything and dangerous to do so, if one cannot fulfill any promises given. One can only emphasise to them their great distances from anywhere, and impress on them that agricultural development can only be on a small scale for the time being.

I believe that given encouragement and some form of development in to which they can get their teeth, these people would advance quite rapidly as they are willing to work and should be given the opportunity to do so.

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DISCUSSIONS HELD AT VARIOUS VILLAGES:

DIMITIVIP - URAPMIN GROUP.

The first topic which was brought up was the question of stocking the rivers with fish. The people were asked if they wanted fish and also if they realised where the fish in trade store tins came from; it had already been established that they preferred the fish to the meat. They seemed unaware that if their rivers were stocked they could have an almost unlimited supply of good food close at hand. The women of the village were very enthusiastic about the idea but the men appeared uninterested. The idea is a sound one and would provide a healthy supplement to their normal diet. They were all enthusiastic about going to work on plantations. One man had spent some time in WEWAK at the hospital and had obviously passed on his impressions to the people. When he was asked what he thought about the town he became quite enthusiastic, but he said it had been built by and belonged only to the Europeans. They had heard of Local Government Councils but had no concept of how they worked, as yet they hardly understand the role of a Luluai. They showed a desire to acquire money, but only as a means by which they could buy trade store goods; they have no concept the use money can be in founding a business so that they may acquire more money. One man ventured that it would be a good idea to start growing coffee in the area, but I believe he has only overheard this during previous talks. He did not realise the length of time involved in growing coffee, and was unaware that coffee could only grow under certain conditions. In all instances the people had to be prompted into discussing anything, and did not show too much interest in the talks.

KANOVIP - URAPMIN GROUP.

The discussion was opened by one man asking about the law relating to pigs breaking into other peoples gardens. The law was explained to him in detail. All considered it a fair law, and a few showed a good understanding of what was said, when asked to repeat the law afterwards. Again the question of fish was brought up, and everyone agreed with the suggestion of stocking their rivers and pools with fish. They were told that an Agricultural Officer would shortly be visiting them, and if they were interested they should put this to him. They mentioned that they were sorry they had no business in the area, and they asked for help in starting something. They were told that it would be hard owing to the poverty of the soil and their great distance from any major centre. One man had spent some time at LAE, in hospital, and when asked he showed a reasonably clear understanding of the workings of the House of Assembly. He also said that the only way that they could acquire money in the area would be to start a business of some description. He showed too, that he did not realise how poor the soil was, or of any any of the difficulties involved in marketing a produce.

DISCUSSIONS, KAMOVIE continued:

Unfortunately these people are frightened to send their children to school in TELEPOMIN, fearing that they will be overcome by 'SANGUMA' in a village not of their own group. Three of their men apparently died within a week of each other, and this they attributed to the work of the Spirit. Like most primitive people in the Territory, they have an acute fear of being poisoned by members outside their own group. This of course would make any important business venture impossible to conduct along normal lines. Although they may show an outward appearance of sophistication, they are still subject to old fears and superstitions.

BUFILMIN - TIPALMIN GROUP:

These people are considerably more primitive than their neighbours the URAEMINS, even though they live quite close together. They showed some confusion whilst lining for census, but all were present. Their dress consisted mainly of the CAMBAN for the men and grass skirts for the women. All appeared fairly healthy but were incredibly dirty, probably due to the lack of water close at hand. They showed a certain amount of interest in the talks, but were obviously confused. This is backed up by what was told to me by my cook, who reported back to me what he had overheard from a small group of people, who said that they were completely confused as to the aims of the government and still did not understand what the Administration were doing in their area, as the Administration had given them nothing (presumably in the way of development) so far.

Whilst at BUFILMIN we noticed four men who had completely different features from the local people. They were a party of men from the Western District who come to BUFILMIN once a year in order to trade. They buy three large bundles of tobacco and pay £1 in cash for this amount. The money obviously comes from Government projects in the Western District. From one source of information, it appears that they come from the WINGKHEM area. They are very well built, their hair being cut in the form of a crew cut which slopes upwards at the front. Their facial features are very like the features of Europeans. Their only form of clothing is a small wallnut which covers them between their legs. Apparently no trading party leaves this area to go over to the Western District, although they do have contact with various remote groups far into the Star mountains and around the ATBALMIN area, visiting them only as far as the International border, which they do not cross.

Although these people live quite close to the station, they are definitely at a very low stage of development. Superstitious, believing in and fearing SANGUMA and not mixing with groups nearer to TELEPOMIN station will hinder any form of development which could be brought to these people.

ROADS:

The road from TELEFOMIN to URAPMIN consists mainly of an open track. After crossing the SEPIK river over the suspension bridge, there is a large open stretch over kunai which affords easy walking. It would be possible to build a motorcycle track along here as far as URAPMIN, but it would be very difficult to build a road up the steep hill above the SEPIK near the suspension bridge. The track from URAPMIN to TIFAIMIN is shorter in distance but much rugged, broken ground is the main feature of this section. There is a long stretch in the middle over kunai hills until the track descends into TIFAIMIN. On the whole the walking is very easy and pleasant and the tracks are good.

REST HOUSES and POLICE BARRACKS:

The Rest House at URAPMIN is in very good condition; it can accommodate three people quite well. The Police Barracks is also in very good repair. The Rest House is built of blind material made from strips of bamboo and should be quite serviceable for some time to come. At TIFAIMIN the Rest House was adequate considering the amount of patrols which pass through the area. Both the Rest House and Police Barracks are flimsy buildings covered by bark walls. A new toilet had to be built, as the former existing one was not even an apology for a toilet. I would recommend the patrol to build a new Rest House and Police Barracks after the next patrol. At SUPILAMIN the Rest House and Police Barracks are both in good repair. Straw covers the floor and the walls are covered with tree bark fastened by roofing nails.

HEALTH:

There is one Aid Post at TIFAIMIN which serves the whole area. It stands quite close to the Mission and is very well laid out and clean. The Missionaries think quite highly of the APO, who they say is doing a very good job of work, though hampered by minor differences with the people. Health Educator, MARIANNE WINOUD accompanied the patrol and gave a series of talks on hygiene at each village. He also checked the people to see if their smallpox vaccinations had taken; they were vaccinated about two years ago. The people of this area seem quite healthy in appearance, although they are subject to recurrent cerebral malaria. No evidence of any skin diseases was observed, nor any deformity caused by yaws. Although they appear healthy, it is obvious that they do suffer from chronic malnutrition; their diet leaves much to be desired. Nearly all the people, especially the women, bear scars covering the whole area of the legs, as though caused by numerous tropical ulcers. The Sister from the Mission at Telefomin visits TIFAIMIN once every fortnight by MAF Cessna, where she conducts an Infant Welfare Clinic.

(10)

AGRICULTURE:

The people live mainly off taro, sweet potato and bananas, supplemented by pit-pit and what they can hunt in the forests. A certain amount of wild pig is caught, but not very many. Domestic pigs are in evidence, but are rarely eaten except on special occasions. Their lot is not a happy one, living on the border of starvation, they have no scope in which they can experiment with their gardens. They have no system of gardening, gardening haphazardly and wasting what little good soil they have. The soil is very poor, proven to be so by Agricultural Officers in the past. At BUIPIMIN the Mission stocked a small pond with golden carp which came from TARI in the Southern Highlands. The fish are breeding and growing well and are very popular with the people; there is no reason why this should not be expanded on a large scale.

The high kunai valley of Upper TIPALMIN is ideally suited for cattle, and I believe that they would fare well in this valley. Whilst I cannot envisage a large scale export business arising from this, the cattle would feed the people and also provide them with some money from sales locally. Also the kunai slopes of the Hindenburg ranges would be ideal grazing ground for sheep. Having seen the harsh conditions in the North Welsh mountains, in which sheep exist from short, stunted moorland grass, I feel that this area would provide a good grazing area for this type of livestock.

A certain amount of European type of vegetables is grown in the area, and if the seeds were sown with some sort of system they could be sold on quite a large scale. On the whole however, the area is in a very poor position, and a great deal of effort is required before anything substantial can be brought out of the area.

MISSIONS:

The Australian Baptist Mission has a main centre at Telefomin, and runs two small churches at TIPALMIN and URAIPMIN, both staffed by Indigenous teachers. The churches are very well attended. Although the Mission has been here for fifteen years, I could not say what effect they have on the people.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics is stationed at TIPALMIN, in the presence of Mr and Mrs Walter Steinkraus, who both come from the United States. They are there to study the local language with a view to translating the Bible into that language. They seem to have had little effect on the lives of the local people; they very rarely walk off TIPALMIN station to visit other areas.

EDUCATION:

A few children from this area attend the government school at Telefomin, who live at the Baptist Mission when they come in. The Mission runs two small schools at JRAFMIN and TIFALMIN, staffed by Mission teachers, who can only give a very elementary education. This area is very badly served and new schools are urgently required as very few people are able to pidgin.

CARRIERS:

It is very easy to acquire carriers in this area, who are only too willing to work. They are good carriers and very cheerful. They were paid a standard one shilling per hour, except the BUFLIMINS, who preferred sing sing paint, matches and mirrors as payment.

PERSONAL TAX:

I will refer this report to that of Mr Gill's ~~20~~ with whose views I agree.

COURTS:

There were no courts heard during this patrol.

CONCLUSION:

Although the people of this census division are fairly primitive, inasmuch as their way of life has undergone little radical change and they are unable for the most part to speak pidgin, they have been visited regularly since 1949. They have ceased fighting and are living quite peaceably although there is still a fair amount of suspicion amongst certain groups. They are in the unfortunate position of having very poor soil and little hope of any great development. But at the same time they are a cheerful people who should provide no trouble in the future.

I trust that this Report meets with your approval.

I. F. S. Smalley
.....

I. F. S. Smalley
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DNS

67-8-89

1st July, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WELAK.

TELEFONIC PATROL REPORT NO. B/64-65

Your memorandum 67-2-7 of 16th June, 1965
refers.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Wearne have
been noted. Mr. Smalley has presented a good report.
Not only does he observe all that is going on around
him, but he seems anxious to listen to the people.
This is a good trait in a Patrol Officer.

3. Mr. Smalley's report is acknowledged with
thanks.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.

67.8.89 (8)

67-2-7/1782

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

16th June, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 8 of 64/65

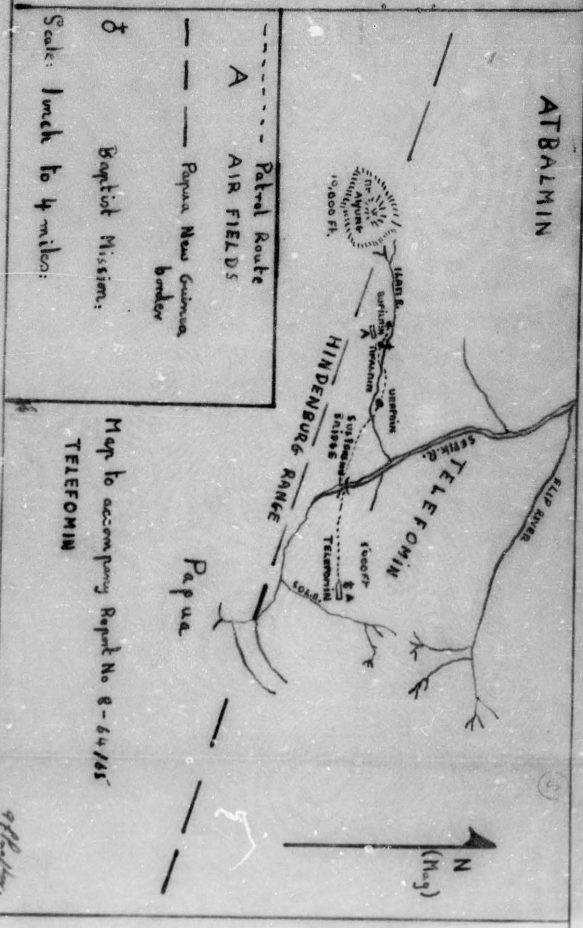
The report by Mr. I.F.S. Smalley, Cadet Patrol Officer, of the patrol conducted by Mr. H. W. Gill into the Tifalmin-Urapain Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Smalley has presented a good report which shows that he has observed well during his patrol and has spent time listening to the people and getting their reactions.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
a/ DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

ATRALMIN



----- Patrol Route
A AIR FIELDS
----- Papua New Guinea border
Ø Baptist Mission:
Scale: 1 inch to 4 miles:

Map to accompany Report No 8-64/65
TELEFOMIN

9/11/65

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK / WASPAMIN.....Report No.....8 of 1964/65.....

Patrol Conducted by.....W. HEATHCOTE Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....TEKIN, BAK, No 3 TEKIN, GAWENG & RUGUP Valleys.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....P. Bunch C.P.O.....

6 Members of R.P. & N.G.C. 2 INTERPRETERS
Natives.....1 APO.....66 Carriers.....

Duration—From.....15, 5 / 1965.....to.....2, 6 / 1965.....

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

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....3, / 1965.....

Medical /2, / 1965.....

Map Reference.....Map Attached.....

Objects of Patrol.....Familiarization & Routine Administration.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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MIGRAT

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PATROL REPORT CKAAPHH NO 3 OF 1964/65.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: W. HEATHCOTE PATROL OFFICER.

ACCOMPANIED BY: P. BURCH GADGET PATROL OFFICER
6 MEMBERS OF R.F. & H.C.C.
2 INTERPRETERS, 1 A.P.O. 66 CARRIERS.

AREA PATROLLED: TESHU, BAK, NO 3 TESHU, GAMING AND
RUGUP VALLETS.

DURATION OF PATROL: 15/5/65 to 2/6/65.

NUMBER OF DAYS: FIFTEEN.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: FAMILIARIZATION AND ROUTINE
ADMINISTRATION.

MAP REFERENCE: SEE MAP ATTACHED.

- 1 -

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday, 14th May 1965.

Cargo and carriers organised for patrol. Mr. Bunch G.P.O. and patrol party - 6 Police, 2 Interpreters, APO and 66 carriers departed station 0915 en route GAUGUTIAN. GOLF issued rations to station personnel for one month period and finished off general correspondence. Departed station 1600 in company with interpreter SALEMO, through kunal grass to foot of mountain range on southern side of patrol post. Commenced ascent 1520, arriving crest of range 1740. Height 6700' ASL. Rested for five minutes and then commenced downward climb arriving GAUGUTIAN 1620. Camp already prepared by Mr. Bunch. Remained overnight.

Sunday, 15th May 1965.

Observed GAUGUTIAN. People to work clearing new rest house site - present one to exposed to wind and very cold at night. Talks with village leaders on various matters. Remained overnight.

Monday, 17th May 1965.

Departed GAUGUTIAN 0705, through GAMING Valley and arrived crest of ridge overlooking Strickland Gorge 0815, 9500' ASL. Spelled and continued down steep slope 0850, reaching base at 0930, 4140' ASL. Thence to DUBAN camp site arriving 1000. Nil people in attendance so patrol party to work setting up camp while self, Mr. Bunch and two police decided to walk down to Strickland River and check on suspension bridge. Arrived small hill above Strickland 1050, 1400' ASL. Rested and at 1100 started following river downstream arriving bridge 1150, 1200' ASL. Bridge in fair condition but would need to be strengthened before a patrol crossing made. Started return journey to DUBAN 1220, deciding to return by different route as previous track followed quite rough and because of thick grass barely discernable. Passed old rest house used by previous patrols when visiting L. KOPIAGO and commenced climbing steep, grass covered mountain arriving crest 1510, 4000' ASL. Climb quite hard and care needed as rocks razor sharp, now having second thought slow as little or no track and sheer walls offer little encouragement. Arrived DUBAN 1630 - quite pleased to see the rest house. Only two DUBAN males in attendance and those stated that the remainder of group down at Strickland River pig hunting and that the remainder are camped about an hours walk away. Two males dispatched to bring these people in. Some KUSANBAKS in late in afternoon bringing native foods; this purchased and people told that patrol will visit them the next day. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 18th May 1965.

No sign of DUBAN people so decided to move on. Broke camp and moved off 0830. Passed deserted DUBAN house 0930 and at 0945 came across two more houses and gardens with one male in attendance. mentioned he stated that he was from KUSANBAK and that he was looking after the houses for the DUBAN headman who was with his group down in the Strickland area. Continued on and arrived KUSANBAK rest house 1130. Camp set up. A number of men and women in attendance and quite friendly towards patrol, helping to establish camp. They too stated that a number of their group away in different areas pig hunting. Talks with the people and a quantity of Native Foods purchased. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 19th May 1965.

Departed KUSANBAK 0730, at foot of mountain 0930, 4540' ASL and arrived summit 1015, 5500' ASL. Rested and continued on 1030, arriving KUSANA (KUSUGOBAN) 1245, 4000' ASL. Camp set up. Self and interpreter, together with escort and guide walked to three house hamlet 45 minutes walk away. Hamlet deserted but after guide calling out four males appeared, attitude friendly although quite shy, these followed back to camp. People from this group drifted into camp at different intervals during afternoon. Native Foods purchased and a pig brought in towards evening which was also purchased. Remained overnight.

Thursday, 20th May 1965.

After speaking with village people patrol moved off 0830. I had intended to go to KUNAHAY, three hours walk away towards Strickland River but the KUSANA (KUSUGOBAN) people informed us that the KUNAHAY group had all gone off pig hunting and that they would be difficult to find. It was decided to abandon the trip there and push on to DABURA, approx three hours distant. The KUNAHAY will be visited on the next patrol to this area. Patrol reached DABURA 1130, 4650' ASL, and people from that village, BAKANA and YESDARA awaiting. Camp set up and Native Foods purchased. Discussions with people regarding Admin policy, conversion to Decimal currency and other matters. Remained overnight.

Friday, 21st May 1965.

Patrol decided to remain at DABURA so as to make good contact with the three groups. People in and out of the camp most of the day, having a general look around. Informal discussions with village leaders from the three groups on the topics mentioned above, and 20 feelers put out on to how they felt about grouping the three hamlets in more central positions - at present the houses of the people are spread over a vast area, usually one or two to each garden. Native Foods and a pig purchased. Cheerful people but would have liked to have seen more people from BAKANA and YESDARA greet the patrol. Remained overnight.

Saturday, 22nd May 1965.

Departed DABURA 0730, crossed BAK River 0815, and at foot of mountain 0830. Commenced ascent and arrived crest of range 0945, 5500' ASL. Rested and continued on 1000, arriving KUSKUSUMIN 1200, 5140' ASL. People from this group waiting at rest house and good reception given patrol. Camp set up and Native Foods purchased. Self walked to nearby hamlet and inspected housing - all houses in fair to good condition and quite clean inside. Spoke to people regarding Admin policy, conversion to decimal currency and other matters. Remained overnight.

Sunday, 23rd May 1965.

Departed KUSKUSUMIN 0930 and arrived BIKIN 1025, 5900' ASL. Most of the BIKIN group awaiting the patrol. Camp set up and talks with people on subjects mentioned above. People quite friendly and seemed please to have the patrol visit them. Remained overnight.

Monday, 24th May 1968.

Decided to remain at BIKIN so as to consolidate Administration influence. People in and out of the camp throughout the day keeping a general eye on things. Their curiosity is amazing. A very friendly group and seems strange to see one without a smile on his face. Informal talks again with village leaders. Large pig purchased. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 25th May 1968.

Departed BIKIN 0600, at foot of range separating No 3 TUKIN and BAK Valleys 849, 6260' ASL. Commenced climbing and arrived crest of ridge 0930, 7300' ASL. Rested and continued on 0945. Passed through BAWHARA hamlets 1040 after descending and arrived KWEPTANA rest house 1145. People from both KWEPTANA and BAWHARA awaiting patrol. Camp set up and talks with people regarding Admin policy, conversion to decimal currency and other matters. Native foods and a pig purchased. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 26th May 1968.

Departed KWEPTANA 0815, through ~~the~~ together with two policeman and interpreter enroute station. Mr. Bunch to take patrol on to BAK and then DIVANA where I will rejoin. Through BAK gap and arrived DIVANA 0930. Spoke with people regarding patrols visit next day. Continued on and through TONIANA 1020, ARANININ 1100, and arrived Mission Station 1130. Lunched and on to OKSAPININ station 1400 arriving 1600. Spoke with TELEPORIN 1615 and learned that Mr. Bunch required for course in Port Moresby so will have to send word to him. Overnight station.

Thursday, 27th May 1968.

Station duties. Word sent for Mr. Bunch to leave patrol and to come in to station.

Friday, 28th May 1968.

Station duties in morning. Mr. Bunch arrived 1240 and spoke to him regarding station work and coming trip. Self departed station 1400 and arrived KUSANA, near Mission 1600. Remained overnight.

Saturday, 29th May 1968.

Departed KUSANA 0600, passed through ARANININ and TONIANA and arrived DIVANA 1000. People from hamlets of WOTEAPA, SERRETI and DIVANA in attendance and discussions with them. Mr. Bunch had already spoken to them on general matters and decimal currency. Self spoke advantages of central village sites and construction of Okapin-Tekin Road. Inspected hamlets P.M. Housing in quite good condition. Remained overnight.

Sunday, 30th May 1965.

Observed DIVANA.

Monday, 31st May 1965.

Patrol moved down Valley to TOMIANA, 55 minutes distant. People waiting and spoke to them on various matters. Inspected hamlets in afternoon. Native foods and a pig purchased.

Tuesday, 1st June 1965.

0800. To ARAMIN, 25 minutes walk. People awaiting the patrol and talks on different subjects given. There are three hamlets here, namely ARAMIN, ARAMIN and L'FANGONG and the majority of people from these three hamlets greeted the patrol. Inspected the above hamlets in the afternoon. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 2nd June 1965.

Patrol moved off 0800, arriving KUSANA 0830. Carriers and police moved on to BESIYANA while self spoke with people of SERWATI, TAVSA, WADIA and KUSANA at the KUSANA rest house. A good attendance from the above groups. Tried to get the people to move their four hamlets into central points for easier administration and it is felt that they will do this. Walked to Mission where spoke with personnel, thence to BESIYANA where a large group of people awaiting. Spoke with them on different subjects. Lunched and p.m. walked to Okapain Station. Patrol stood down.

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INTRODUCTION.

The areas patrolled are known as the TEKIN, BAK, NO 3 TEKIN, DARENG and RUGUP Valleys and these valleys cover an area of approximately 150 square miles. They are situated generally to the south and south east of Okapain station and are divided from one and other by long and high mountain ranges which run generally in a east - west direction. Terrain in the area consists of the above ranges whilst in the valleys the small amount of flat land that there is joins with small undulating hills that run the length of most of these valleys. Vegetation consists mainly of kumai grass and rain forest on the ranges with small patches of kumai, swamp forest and secondary growth throughout the valleys. Large patches of kumai intermingled with sharp limestone cover the slopes leading down to the Strickland River.

Two main rivers drain the area, namely the BAK and TEKIN Rivers and both run off into the Strickland River. Although both quite small, they are subject to flash flooding which turns them into roaring giants for one or two days whenever heavy rains pass through the area. This is quite evident on this station as the Tekin River passes through TERANIN Valley on its way towards the Strickland.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. Dunck C.P.O. who assisted well.

The objects of the patrol as stated were to familiarise myself with the area and its inhabitants and to undertake routine Administration.

- 3 -

The last DDA patrol to the area was conducted by Mr. H. Wilson Patrol Officer in March of this year. (See Okseapina P/R No 5 of 64/69). This was a combined census and medical patrol and was accompanied in part by Medical Assistants.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Native Affairs position in the valleys visited by the patrol can be classed as quite satisfactory. Although most of the inhabitants of the area are still quite primitive, they are at the stage where they understand that the Administration is here to help them and at least some of the people are now starting to co-operate. Without co-operation the Government's task in this rough and unfriendly country will be made much harder, and if the people do not wish to meet the patrols that pass through their areas, as was the case at times on this one, it is no trouble for them to disappear in areas such as this.

It is felt that if census had been carried out, the returns at each village would have been much greater, however, as census was carried out by my predecessor in March of this year, an additional census was not warranted. When the people are assembled at each and every rest house of their own accord to see what the patrol has to say, then the major part of the battle is won. It is hoped that with proper Government control will be near to won. It is hoped that with constant patrolling and longer times spent in the area getting to know the people properly, that this object will be achieved.

Of the people that did greet the patrol in each of the villages visited the reception given was good. The people were quite friendly and appeared pleased to have the patrol visit them, especially in the BAK and BIRUH areas where the reception given was easily the friendliest of the entire patrol.

GABERU VALLEY.

This was the first area visited on the patrol and a two day stay was made at GABUUEIAN. The patrol was warmly welcomed and interest was apparent in the talks given by the patrol. The group in this valley would be among the most energetic met on the patrol, the roads in the area were all well out and the rest house and surrounding area was in quite good shape. The present rest house site is situated on a small hill and is quite exposed to the wind; it was suggested that a new one be built on the side of the hill and the hill itself act as a buffer for the wind. Within the space of two hours a clearing had been made and plans for the new rest house were under discussion and have since heard after returning to the station, that a new one had been built, quite remarkable really and one has to thank their Tultul BAKFONDIT who is a real bundle of energy in himself.

ABUUP VALLEY.

There are two groups in this valley, these being the KESABAK and the DUBAN groups. Only two of the DUBAN group were seen, the remainder except for a small few apparently were all down in the Strickland River area pig hunting. The two males contacted stated that

part of the group were camped about an hours walk away and they were despatched to try and bring them in. However, neither they nor any of the group were sighted before the patrol moved off the next day. It was disappointing not to see the DUBAN group and it shows how uninterested they were in the patrols movements. They had ample time to prepare for it and sufficient word was sent but apparently they did not think it worth the time or trouble to appear. It is hoped to make contact with this group on the next patrol to the area.

Most of the KUSANBAK group of 75 were seen. They were quite friendly towards the patrol helping establish camp and bringing a supply of native foods. Some of the group had been seen the evening before at the DUBAN campsite, when a quantity of Native foods were brought for sale and word was sent through these people for the rest of the group to assemble. There had been quite a bit of activity in the KUSANBAK camp the evening or the day before the patrol arrived, as the grass had been freshly cut and the rest house walls replaced, which shows that the group were eager to please. A interesting male was noted here inasmuch that he wore a large wig similar to that worn in the Highlanders and quite obviously was not from the Okapain area as in place of the penis gourd a covering of leaves was used, both front and back. Questioned he stated that he was from a group named HAKUBIA in the L.KOPIAGG area and that he was from visiting his KUSANBAK friends. An invitation to visit Okapain Patrol Post was quickly declined, his reason being that it was time for him to go back to his home village. Obviously the idea of seeing his traditional enemies over the mountain did not appeal to him at all.

BAK VALLEY.

Outside of the TERIN Valley this valley has the ^{largest} population in the Okapain area - total population at last census 1022. There are a total of seven groups in this valley and all with the exception of the KUSANA group were visited. It was intended to visit this group also but while at the KUSANA camp, where an overnight stay was made, the village leader informed the patrol that the KUSANA people were not at their campsite in the BAK Gorge but that they were all off pig hunting in the Strickland River area. This was disappointing as like the DUBAN group sufficient word had been sent for them to assemble. Again it is hoped to meet this group on the next patrol. The KUSANA group accorded the patrol a warm welcome and presented a pig towards evening with a great deal of shrieking and howling. It is suggested that the name of KUSANA be changed to KUSODAN as that is the name that the group call themselves. They are apparently a breakaway group from the KUSANA people in the TERIN Valley, having migrated to their present site some time ago. It is preferable to call them by their correct name of KUSODAN, as with two KUSANA's and a KUSANA, there is there is apt to be a mixup as to which group is which.

Two days were spent in the BABURA or BABURANA camp as some call it, and again the patrol was well received. Attendance was rather poor however, from the groups of YENDANA and BAKANA and one must presume that they were not interested enough to attend. A disappointing attitude to take but one that is common throughout the Okapain area. The BABURA group displayed an interested attitude in what the patrol had to say, and at the completion of the talks on decimal currency several questions were asked. This group is under a strong leader, one that has just returned from a trip to Hounk, and he has got his people working well.

The KHEPTENA and NEHARA groups at the top of the valley are a rather pathetic group and one feels that they are stuck in a rut, just waiting for someone bright and imaginative to come along and pull them out. The village officials are of no help either being cast of the same mould, but being the best of a bad lot there is no sense in changing them. Some of this group was offered work on the station, and on the road and with this work under their smirks belt it may instill some of awareness in them.

NO * TERKIN VALLEY.

Although a hard walk to reach this valley both up and down the mountain range, it is well worth it as firstly from the top of the range 7000' one obtains a magnificent view of the BAK Valley, and secondly the inhabitants of the valley would be the most friendly and interesting of those seen on the entire patrol.

There are two groups in this valley, namely the KUSKUSMIN and the BIMIN and reception given the patrol by both groups was ~~xxxxxx~~ warm and friendly. Both groups turned out in good force to meet both the patrol and its carrier members of whom five were from the BIMIN group and two from the KUSKUSMIN. These seven males had been working for some time on the extension of Oknapain airstrip, and at the completion of this work were recruited as carriers; relatives and friends greeted the seven men as if they had been away from home for a period of years and not for the two months as was the case with these. The BIMIN curiosity is remarkable, unlike the other groups visited the people would stay in the camp until near dark, and it was only with a gentle nudge that they moved off then. Nothing escapes their eagle eye and by now they should have good knowledge of the way an officer eats, shaves and washes.

Mr. Wilson in his P/R No 5 stated that the BIMIN were dubious at visiting the KUSKUSMIN and that the reverse of this would most likely be the same. Such was not the case on this patrol, as a number of KUSKUSMINs accompanied the patrol up the valley to BIMIN, and the observed attitude was one of the utmost friendliness between the two groups, and I have no doubt that when the BIMIN visit the KUSKUSMIN the attitude is much the same.

Not all the KUSKUSMINs were seen, some of them apparently being in the Bak Valley at BAKANA negotiating to buy a woman for one of their group; no doubt the purchase of a bride was far more important than greeting the patrol at KUSKUSMIN.

TERKIN VALLEY.

Owing to the mission influence - mission at SENEBAI at foot of valley, the people in this valley would be the most sophisticated in the whole of the Oknapain area. This is not to say that they are on a par with people in other areas of the Territory, but they have had the most contact both by Admin and mission personnel and are frequent visitors to the station at Oknapain; with safety one could call them semi - sophisticated.

Again as in the other areas reception given the patrol was good, the people were eager to please which was quite evident in the fact that the tracks were well cut and rest houses in good condition. They still displayed the same uninterested attitude encountered elsewhere but one gains the impression that they put up with the patrol because they have to, ask no questions as that may hinder the patrol from moving on, and that they are generally glad to see the patrol so. Such was not the case at SENEBAI though where the groups of SENEBAI, WAULA, TAVEA and KUBANA were assembled when the patrol arrived. Questions were asked freely especially in regard to the conversion to Decimal currency and the impression given was that they were sorry to see the patrol leave.

Talks were given at each village in the valleys visited on Admin policy, conversion to Decimal currency and other general matters. Nil complaints were heard, the people apparently preferring to deal with them themselves. They were advised that there was an officer at Oknapain to deal with these and they stated that any future ones would be brought in. It is hoped that they do.

The people are not at all sure about the conversion to Decimal currency and talks on this will be included in each patrol itinerary to the area. They do not like the idea one bit of having to hand their money over and receive new, unknown stuff as replacement. It was explained to them that if they wished to hold on to their present money that was quite all right, that it would be quite negotiable for years to come and that the Decimal currency would be a gradual changeover, not a wholesale changeover of money at one time. It is hoped that with future talks and illustrations on the subject their apprehension will cease.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is of a subsistence nature, main crops grown being sweet potato and taro. To a lesser extent sugar cane, and a type of pitpit and some bananas are also grown. European vegetables have been introduced in small quantities in some parts of the Tokin valley, vegetable grown being tomatoes, some shallots, a few lettuces and cabbages. Seeds being obtained from either the mission station at SIKIATI or Govt. station at Oknapia.

As stated above the staples are sweet potato and taro. Sweet potato being the main staple throughout the TERIK, GAKENG, NGUP and Lower BAK Valleys with a small amount of taro as a backup. Taro is the main staple in the No 5 TERIK and Upper BAK Valleys. grown in quite good quantity and quality is excellent; here sweet potato is the backup.

It is a shifting type of agriculture in this area with the people moving from one garden to the other when one is completed. This is the reason why their houses are spread over such a wide area, each family having their houses near their garden areas.

Because of the flu epidemic it was expected that the people may have been a trifle short of food, however, such was not the case and good quantities of food were brought to each camp rest house visited, for purchase by the patrol.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

It can be stated that there are no villages in the Oknapia area; the proper name to call them would be hamlets. These are usually made up of between two to three houses and are scattered all over the countryside between each rest house. About the only time the people get together for a proper gathering is when a patrol visits the area.

The houses, although roughly built are kept quite clean, which quite surprised the writer, as taking a line through the way the people themselves dress, haphazard and untidy, it was thought that their houses would be the same way. However, such was not the case and the people were told to keep up the good work. The normal type of house in this area is generally a small affair, and if the materials are close handy usually takes about a week or so to build. It is the practice of the Oknapia people to build two houses, one for the male of the family, and one for his wife and children. These two houses are usually spaced about thirty feet apart, however, some men if they do not feel energetic build only the one house, slightly larger than normal, and place a partition through the centre, one side being for the man and the other side for his wife. As stated in the section on Agriculture it is also

common practice for each family to build their houses next to their gardens, mainly for convenience and the fact that it saves them a walk each day. With this in mind gentle soundings out were made in some of the larger hamlets as to how the people felt about grouping all their houses in one central position, making them easier to administer and give them more of a chance to circulate among one and other thus learning first hand about any new happenings, if any. It was stressed to the people that it was entirely up to them whether they wanted to do this, and that if they wished to remain as they were, that was also quite alright. Although some of the people were dubious about the scheme it is felt that the majority are giving the matter considerable consideration - at DIVANA the people have already cleared a large area near the rest house for the central village site - and it is hoped that on future patrols some progress towards this goal will be noted. The hamlet groups of KUSANA, MAU, TAYEA and BERBAY were all favourable towards the scheme, and have started making plans as to where the village sites will be.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Generally an average to poor lot, however, they are doing their best and every encouragement was given to them. Some stood out far above the others, namely BAKFORBIN, tulul of TAVUTIAN, KASIN of TONIANA and KERA of BRAINE. The latter accompanied the patrol throughout its length assisting as carrier leader, and was a big help to the patrol.

Although some of the hamlets visited have no village officials at all none were appointed, the simple reason being that no suitable persons capable of filling the positions were sighted. The hamlets concerned were informed that on the next patrol to the area village officials would be appointed, and to try and select a leader among themselves. Although this is extremely unlikely it was thought best to first give them chance to talk it over among themselves, in the faint hope that they may push forward a nominee of their own choice.

Four village officials, two from the BAK and two from the TONIAN valleys have just returned from a sightseeing tour of WEMAR, and since their return have been quite busy passing on all that they observed and heard. It is felt that the tales told have had good effect on the listeners and it is recommended that sometime in the future, the trip with different tourists be unannounced repeated.

BRAINE.

Generally health in the area is quite good and only one bad case was seen - this being burns about the arms and face on a small female child. She was sent immediately to the native hospital at Okepaia where she is still resting.

A medical orderly on loan from Telefofia accompanied the patrol throughout, and administered treatment to the carriers and the village inhabitants alike; The typical cuts and abrasions, for the most, were well to the forefront when it became known that medical treatment was being given. Some minor tropical ulcers were also seen, and where possible treatment given.

The inhabitants of this area have two paths for medical treatment, at the mission and at the hospital at Okepaia. The mission generally gets the bulk of the people in need of treatment being

closest to the area, the people being loath to walk to the Government station unless really necessary. Any bad cases seen by the Mission are usually sent to the hospital at Okpamira for forwarding to Sulefema.

It is recommended that the proposed aid post be started as soon as possible at DIVANA in the TUKIN Valley, and this can cater for the two thousand odd inhabitants in the immediate vicinity. It is understood that it is only lack of staff that is restricting this proposed aid - post from going ahead.

ROADS AND BRIDGES, COMMUNICATIONS.

Travelling within the area is essentially by foot at the present moment, the rivers either being too shallow or too swift for water transport and the Okpamira - Tokin road is only the initial stages of construction. It is hoped that if the people can be whipped up to a decent working patch then the Tokin - Okpamira road be extended to take in all of the TUKIN Valley. This of course is looking ahead and it depends on how the people feel. The road has already been started once but abandoned through lack of interest by the ~~Asmat~~ local people.

The native paths or tracks used by the patrol were in fairly good shape, and in most parts had been maintained by the people. The main difficulty encountered was when rain the night before made the tracks a quagmire, making the walking extremely difficult, however this is universal.

Paths throughout the TUKIN, around GARDUWAN and to a lesser extent in the BAR Valleys were a pleasure to walk upon. The grass had been cut, which meant that unlike some of the others one could see where to place the feet, and the tracks were reasonably dry, all in all quite comfortable walking.

Whilst in the DUBAN area it was decided to visit the bridge spanning the Strickland River, and after a stumbling walk over sharp limestone and through waist high kumai grass this was reached. Originally there was apparently quite a good path down to the Strickland, however, by now this fully overgrown and even the guide had trouble keeping on the track.

The bridge itself is in fair condition only and will need to be strengthened before a proper patrol crossing is made. In fact if a patrol crossing is attempted by the writer a complete bridge will be built as the framework structure is quite rotten, and the police accompanying were of the opinion that the same in the middle section of the bridge would be dry and somewhat the same. An interpreter ventured out about ten feet or so but as the whole bridge section started shaking it was thought unwise to risk a try out crossing. The span would be about 150 to 180 feet across and at present consists only of two strands of cane to stand upon, and two thinner lengths as hand rails. There are no support sections to this and it is thought that at present it is quite inadequate for a patrol to walk over.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

As stated elsewhere it is the practice of the OKPAMIRA area for the people to build two houses, one for the male and one for the female and her children. An interesting point is that no other male except the father or builder of the house can sleep in the male house until he has first been initiated in the ceremonial house. If a person, for example the same son of approximately 10 - 20 years

has not first been initiated, he cannot enter the house of his father to sleep but must sleep in the same house as the females. He is allowed to enter the house through the day but cannot sleep there.

Another point of interest is that the man's wife can go into his house through the day but again cannot stay there at night. Intercourse too must be performed through the day in the man's house or else if darkness comes on in the bush. It is not permitted for intercourse to take place in the man's house after dark.

EDUCATION AND MISSION ACTIVITIES.

Educational facilities in the area are provided solely by the Baptist Mission at TERIK (SERRALI). Here some thirty pupils are taught the basic subjects of English and Arithmetic. They are taught to read and write in pidgin and to a lesser extent in English. Various sporting activities are also taught.

There is no Government school at all which is a pity as there are quite a number of young lads willing to attend if one is started. In the TERIK Valley alone there is a population alone of 1600 and from just this valley enough pupils for two or more classes could be gathered. It is believed that statistics have been forwarded on the number of pupils willing to attend and their locations, however, a new set will be drawn up shortly and submitted in an endeavour to get something done on this subject.

There are several Okapiin boys at the Primary T School at Telefomin, and it is believed that more were to have gone but owing to the lack of boarding facilities and lack of staff they had to be rejected.

The Baptist Mission holds weekly services at the station at SERRALI, and every two weeks service is held here at OERAPIIN. The service either being conducted by the pastor himself or the native pastor who generally accompanies him. Service is also held every so often at various places in the TERIK Valley, at BANURA in the BAK Valley and at GAZUPUIN in the OAWERU Valley. The pastor has also made exploratory trips into the No 3 TERIK to gauge the feelings of the BININ people, however, as yet has met with little success.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The area is unbelievably quiet and no complaints were heard on the patrol. It is felt that if any trouble does occur in the area the people prefer to deal with it themselves, than bring it in to the officer at Okapiin. They were requested to bring in any future complaints and not to deal with them themselves. They agreed to this and it is hoped that they abide by this.

CONCLUSION.

As stated a patrol to familiarise the writer with the area and to get to know the local inhabitants. This was achieved and at the same time routine administration was handled and talks given on Decimal Currency. The patrol was not hurried and sufficient time was spent at each rest house - 2 days being spent in the DABHRA and BEMIN areas getting to know the people properly. ~~xxxxxxxx~~

It may be noted that this patrol differed from other patrols to the area inasmuch that this patrol went the reverse way. Time could have been cut a lot shorter by going this route and it is felt that the mountains are not quite so steep if attacked from this route, and it is recommended that future patrols start off the same way.

Although the area is quite rough and at times walking was quite hard, police and carriers worked well. In all rather a pleasant area to patrol ~~xxxx~~ in and an enjoyable patrol by the writer.

W. Heathcote

W. HEATHCOTE
Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE M.P. & M.S.S.

ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

SCHMT. YANOPA NO 8697.

Again acted as HCO on this patrol. Worked well at all times and one to be relied on. Good conduct at all times. Definitely HCO material.

SCHMT. HANDESSI NO 9432

A willing worker and an ^{asset} ~~member~~ to the patrol. Always cheerful and conduct good at all times. A remarkable walker for his size.

CONST. KUBBAL NO 9273

Very quiet but a willing worker. Does his duties well. Conduct good.

CONST. OYRILIN. NO 7404.

As above.

CONST. HASTOCK NO 8991

A good worker and does what he is told. Has a good opinion of himself but may lose that. Conduct good.

CONST. 5th HAIHO NO 11091.

Rather a strange person and appears slightly deaf. Very quiet and seems lost in his surroundings. Of very little help to the patrol but as he is only a newcomer to the game he may improve.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-3-18/990

File with Report.

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd November, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
TELEFOMIN.

OXSAPMIN PATROL No. 2 of 1965/66.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the report of the above numbered patrol, conducted by Mr. W. Heathcote, Patrol Officer, into the GAMBENG, RUGUP, BAK Valleys and a visit to Lake Kopiago Patrol Post.

Your comments are noted and adequately cover a good and well written report.

E. G. Hicks

E. G. HICKS
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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



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SubDistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN

21st July, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,

W E W A K

OKSAPMIN PATROL NO.8 OF 1964/65

Please find attached two copies of the report of the above-mentioned patrol conducted by Mr. W. Heathcote, Patrol Officer, Mr. Heathcote was accompanied by Mr. P. Bunch, Cadet Patrol Officer. Claim for Camping Allowance and sketch map are attached.

Native Affairs

The favourable reaction by those people who visited this patrol will lead to more appearing for the next patrol.

Gawang Valley

The immediate action to clear a new site for a rest house is most encouraging and indicates a sound approach by Mr. Heathcote.

Bak Valley

I support Mr. Heathcote's recommendation on change of name from Kusana to Kusboban. No Oksapmin villages are listed in the Village Directory so no major changes are involved.

The attitude of the Yendana, Bakana, Kweptena and Menmaka should intine improve.

Villages and Housing

So long as there is no risk of numerous land disputes in the years to come I see no reason against voluntary centralisation of residences.

Health

With reference to the proposed Aid Post at Divana, the Medical Assistant, Telefomin advises that the District Medical Officer has not approved this proposal because of the proximity to Oksapmin.

Roads and Bridges.

Application for Minor New Works Funds for the Tekin Road and the Strickland Bridge will be made.

In the case of the Strickland Bridge I understand that a party of hydrographers will be requiring some sort of bridge this year. I take it they will if necessary erect one themselves.

Mr. Heathcote's comments on the present state of the bridge are of considerable interest.

Education

On receipt of Mr. Heathcote's figures on school-age

tion Register

Area Patrolled.....

- 2 -

children, they will be forwarded.

Conclusion

This is a well-written and thoughtful report and aids considerably in my appreciation of the area.

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

Headquarters.

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67-2-7



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SIBDI Report No. TELEPHONE B - 64/65

Patrol Conducted by H.W. GILL Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled TIFALMIN-URAMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr I. SMAILEY CPO

Natives 1 NCO, 4 constables, 2 RRMGC

1 Health Educator PHD, 1 Interpreter DDA

Duration—From 27 / 4 / 1965 to 4 / 5 / 1965

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 'Health Educator' (indigenous)

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October / 1964

Medical October / 1964

Map Reference Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-8-87

22nd June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

TELEPHONE PATROL REPORT NO. 8/64-65:

Your memorandum 67-2-7 of 8th June 1965, refers.

2. Thank you for Mr. Gill's extremely interesting Patrol Report. Mr. Gill seems interested to teach these people new ways of life, and also seems willing to listen attentively to their hopes and aspirations. These people who live in primitive grandeur in rugged mountain ranges present a very real challenge to the Administration. The problems to be combatted are lack of education, poor road communications and lack of cash crops.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

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67-2-7/1734

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

8th June, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 8 of 1964/65

Thank you for the above numbered Patrol Report of a patrol conducted by Mr. H. W. Gill into the Tifalmin/Urapmin Census Division.

Your remarks are noted and adequately cover the report Mr. Gill has submitted.

A very good report.

J. E. Wakeford

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 67-1-2

SubDistrict Office,

TELEFOMIN

26th May, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,W E W A KTELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 8 - 64/65

Please find attached the report by Mr. H.W. Gill of the above patrol to the Tifalmin Census Division. Claims for Camping Allowance are enclosed.

Village Officials

The Village Officials Course is planned for 8th -10th June.

Agriculture.

The matter of fowls will be taken up with the planned Agricultural Patrol to this area. Actually the report of a D.A.S.F. patrol in 1961 indicates that a further patrol in the Telefomin area would be a waste of time. That report indicates that market-gardening under the supervision of a good field worker is about the only feasible project available to these people. However there has never been a D.A.S.F. patrol of the Oksapmin area. The Teramin and Tekin Valleys have vegetation similar to that of the Western and Southern Highlands areas and the soils seem to be generally more fertile than are those of Telefomin. It would be good to have expert opinion on these areas.

Personal Taxes.

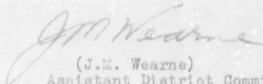
I will in the near future be making a submission on this subject. I will therein recommend that a personal tax of 5/- per annum for the Tifalmin/Urapmin area be introduced.

Native Affairs

Mr. Sincksep will be asked to visit Tifalmin/Urapmin/

Mr. Gill has done well to impress upon these people that expression of hopes for cattle, sheep, fish etcetera should not lead to great expectations.

A well-written report up to Mr. Gill's usual high standard.



(J.M. Wearne)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Attach.

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PATROL REPORT TELEFOMIN NO 8 '64/65

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Conducted by H.W.Gill Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Tifalmin/Urapmin census division.

Accompanied by Mr I.S.Smalley Cadet Patrol Offr.
 1 NCO, 4 constables RP&NGC
 1 Interpreter DDA
 1 'Health Educator' PHD.

Duration of Patrol Eight days.

Last Patrol to the area October, 1964 (DDA & PHD)

Objects of Patrol Routine administration.

Map reference Sketchmap attached.

(3)
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 67-1-2.

SubDistrict Office,
TELEFOMIN.

23rd April, 1965.

Mr. H.W. Gill,
Patrol Officer,

TELEFOMIN.

Telefomin Patrol No. 8 - 64/65.
Urapmin - Tifalmin.

In confirmation of our verbal discussions would you please arrange to depart Telefomin on Tuesday, 27th April for a routine patrol of the Urapmin-Tifalmin Census Divisions.

The object of the patrol is routine administration.

I do not consider it necessary to revise census. The census of this area was last revised in October, 1964 and will be again revised later this year.

Rather the opportunity should be taken to discuss with the people the provisions of the Native Administration Regulations relating to law and order generally, disposal of the dead, and general sanitation of villages stressing the duties of village officials in these matters.

Health Education Assistant Marianne Winoud will accompany you and should be given opportunity to address the people.

Please study memorandum 1-18-0 of 8th March, 1965 from the Director of District Administration and where applicable obtain through discussion, and include in your report, information in terms of paragraphs 5,7 (use of customary lands), 9, 11 and 12 of that memorandum.

Mr Cadet Patrol Officer Smalley, an N.C.O., three Constables and an Interpreter will accompany you.

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

INTRODUCTION:

The TIPALMIN/URAPMIN census division lies West of TELEFOMIN. It occupies the greater part of a long, wide valley (an offshoot of the TELEFOMIN valley), extending from the left bank of the SEPIK river approximately Westward some fifteen miles to the foot of mount AIYANG.

The valley is walled in by the HINDEBURG range on its Southern side and the mountains of ATBALMIN and the STARS on its Northern side. At the foot of these Northern ranges the LLAM, a shallow, swift tributary of the SEPIK, flows the length of the valley to its confluence with the SEPIK in a gorge over-shadowed by mount IL (ILLIGIN).

Between the SEPIK and URAPMIN, the walking track is uphill with a steep climb from the small suspension bridge spanning the river up to a series of undulating grassland hills. In the folds of the hills are pockets of forest which increase in size and density on the slopes down to the LLAM river.

From URAPMIN to TIPALMIN, a similar country is encountered. A long climb over a grassy hill is followed by the descent to TIPALMIN which, sited on the banks of the LLAM, is in a pleasant, private valley of its own, considerably lower than both TELEFOMIN and URAPMIN.

Half an hour's walk beyond TIPALMIN is the UPPER TIPALMIN or BUFULMIN rest house, situated in a flat, open kumul plain that stretches away to the foothills of the junction of the HINDEBURGS with the STAR mountains.

People in the valley are backward. They subsist on what they grow and hunt. There is no development to speak of - either political or economic. The area seems peaceful and law abiding.

The object of this patrol was to carry out routine administration and have informal discussions with the people on general topics, to gauge their interest in things and explain or clarify elementary rules and regulations not properly understood.

Mr I.S.Smalley, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied the Patrol.

PATROL DIARY:

Tuesday, 27th April, 1965.

0945. Departed TELEFOMIN. Thirty six carriers.
1425. Arrived URAPMIN rest house. Set up camp. Paid carriers.
Arrangements made for following day.
1615. Radio contact with TELEFOMIN on .510 portable.
1800. Flag ceremony. Informal talks with village officials.
Overnight.

Wednesday, 28th April, 1965.

0800. Self and Mr Smalley to DIMIDUVIP hamlet, where people from DINOVIP and INAGUVIP hamlets were also assembled. Two hours of general discussions on variety of topics. Inspected the three hamlets. Health Educator MARIANNE WINGOUD to KBIMDUVIP hamlet, where people from DANBEL, ILIVIP and TINKOVIIP hamlets also assembled. Talks given on health and prevention of disease. Hamlets inspected. During remainder of day informal talks.
1615. Radio contact with TELEFOMIN.
1800. Flag ceremony.
Overnight.

Thursday, 29th April, 1965.

0800. Yesterday's programme reversed with self and Mr Smalley addressing assembled villagers at KBIMDUVIP and Health Educator taking those at DIMIDUVIP. Inspected hamlets. One complaint heard - trespass. General discussions.
1615. Radio contact with TELEFOMIN. Message received from PHD, TELEFOMIN to check results of 1963 smallpox vaccinations in the area. ^{to}
1800. Flag ceremony.
Overnight.

Friday, 30th April, 1965.

0715. Departed URAPMIN for TIFALMIN. Thirty six carriers.
1125. Arrived TIFALMIN. Paid off carriers and took on replacements from TIFALMIN, who carried patrol gear on to UPPER TIFALMIN (BUFULMIN), while self and Mr Smalley lunched with Mr and Mrs Walter Steinkraus of S.I.L.
1330. Arrived BUFULMIN. Paid carriers. Health Educator checked smallpox results on half the population. No complaints.
Flag ceremony. Overnight.

Saturday, 1st May, 1965.

0800. People from UPPER TIFALMIN hamlets assembled at rest house. General discussions. Talks given by Health Educator and remainder of population checked for smallpox vaccination results. Hamlets inspected. Visited small pond stocked with fish by Steinkraus of S.I.L. No complaints. Natives from KIUNGA sub-district sighted at BUFULMIN. Flag ceremony pm. Overnight at TIFALMIN after returning there pm and checking population smallpox.
Cst GANIM arrived from TELEFOMIN with mail etc. He to replace Cst 1/c NEN, whose wife sick. To go back to TELEFOMIN Sunday.

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DIARY cont'd:

Sunday, 2nd May, 1965.

Observed - at TIFALMIN. NEN returned to TELEFOMIN early am. Early pm government chartered helicopter arrived ex TELEFOMIN. Mr Wearne, ADC aboard. Collected self to accompany aerial survey of MIANMIN area. Returned to TIFALMIN by 1700. Mr Smalley returned to TELEFOMIN in helicopter - infected heel made walking unwise. 1800. Flag ceremony. Overnight.

Monday, 3rd May, 1965.

0800. Talks on general topics. Two men previously uncensused appeared to have their names recorded. To accompany patrol back to TELEFOMIN. Inspected hamlets and marked out a new area for a cemetery. Talk given by Health Educator. 1000. Departed TIFALMIN for URAPMIN. Thirty six carriers. Arrived URAPMIN ~~four~~ hours later. Paid carriers. Made arrangements for early start next day. Flag ceremony. Overnight

Tuesday, 4th May, 1965.

0630. Departed URAPMIN with thirty nine carriers. 1030. Arrived TELEFOMIN. Paid carriers and Police camping allowance etc. Acquitted patrol advances. Patrol stood down.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

Friendly at all times. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs were brought for ~~the~~ sale to the patrol.

VILLAGES:

Housing follows the pattern found throughout the TELEFOMIN area. Houses are small, raised a couple of feet from the ground, floored with saplings overlaid with strips of bark, walled with lengths of cut timber placed side by side vertically with an interior lining of bark and thatched with kunai grass of which there is an abundance in the locality. There are no windows and the doors are small openings, almost oval in shape and most inconvenient to negotiate. As elsewhere in the sub-district, a feature of the houses is the gaily decorated door plank above the door of many houses. The standard of the houses is uniformly good, sites for hamlets are well chosen although many outlying hamlets are built in the most strategic rather than the most hygienic positions. Water supply is close at hand in all cases - streams.

Cleanliness of villages is reasonable but still more attention needs paying to the removal of waste matter from village environs and the clearing of bush in the immediate vicinity of villages. This was pointed out to the villagers and, at TIPAMIN, some bush was cleared in the presence of the patrol. Latrines were found to be adequate although it is thought unlikely that they are put to much use. However, they are there.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

All are quite interested in their work but know little about it. Having been originally appointed by virtue of their positions of influence as village 'big men', they have considerable influence in their villages in matters relating to their own society but this influence does not extend to matters of government administration. All village officials were informed of the impending village officials refresher course due to be held at TELEFOMIN in the near future, which they would be required to attend. This course should serve to improve their efficiency and conscientiousness.

AGRICULTURE:

Taro, sweet potato, pandanus and banana are staples. Pitpit shoots, pumpkin, pawpaw and maize are also grown. Wild pigs are hunted. Domestic pigs are eaten only when they become old or at feast times. There are no fowls; the people asked for some. It is considered that it might be a good thing if some could be made available to them.

Small quantities of European vegetables - potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and lettuce - are grown but there is not a great deal of interest shown. The seeds are not planted in any semblance of order but are scattered haphazardly in shady spots amongst their own crops. With some instruction in the

AGRICULTURE cont'd:

proper layout of garden beds there might be more success. It was agreed that, if possible, some seeds would be distributed later on.

European vegetables that are produced are sold at TELEFOMIN either direct to the Baptist Mission or at the weekly market on Thursdays.

There is no shortage of native foods for the people themselves. At least, there is no excuse for any shortage. Upon the arrival of the patrol at URAPMIN, the village officials announced that they were temporarily short of food in the area and were awaiting the ripening of fresh crops. It would seem that any such lapse in the continuity of availability of planted crops is due only to inefficient planning. Mr Steinkraus, of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, TIPAIMIN, who has lived in the valley for over three years, during which time he has been able to make detailed observations on the customs and behaviour of the people, upheld this view, adding that there was ample land and garden areas to support a larger population the year round but that, in his opinion, the people lacked either the drive or the foresight to ensure that they provided for themselves in advance.

Gardens are strewn around the countryside on the shady slopes near villages and in good soil areas near the ILAM river. Complaints were raised of pigs ravaging gardens. It was suggested that the people took measures to enclose their gardens with stronger fences.

Apart from the few shillings earned from the sale of vegetables, there is no cash cropping, nor are prospects for any particularly bright. The people say they are keen to plant coffee and, in the UPPER TIPAIMIN, villagers had cleared an extensive plot of ground in preparation. This was apparently due to distorted tales of agricultural patrols coming to plant coffee. It is understood that an agricultural officer is likely to visit TELEFOMIN during this month and that he will patrol and take soil samples to test the possibility of cash cropping. This was explained to them but it was emphasized that not too much hope should be placed on anything stemming from this as any findings by an agricultural patrol would more than likely be disappointing and a mere repetition of the findings of Mr Emmerly AO, who took unsatisfactory soil samples from the valley some four years ago.

The people were commended for showing enthusiasm and it was explained that the government was anxious to help them as they were anxious to receive assistance from the government. However, their area was geographically difficult, had mostly poor soil, hard terrain and was remote and there would be problems of marketing any cash crops ever produced. They agreed with this and quite understood the position and did not seem too discouraged.

Requests were made for cattle and sheep. Again, the difficulties involved in importing these were stressed. There can be no doubt, though, that the open kumud plains of the UPPER TIPAIMIN could well support cattle. Fowls, I feel, should be brought in for distribution. There are no fowls or domestic duck owned by natives in the valley.

The small pond in the UPPER TIPAIMIN has been stocked

AGRICULTURE cont'd:

with carp by Mr Steinkraus. The fish are doing well, are quite sizeable and are believed to be breeding already. The pond provides natural feed. I see no reason why this pond should not be enlarged and other similar ponds created to take a stock of fish for local consumption. There is little protein in the valley - a few cassowary, which stick to the high forest on the mountain sides, a few rats and possums and birds, a bit of pig, and the odd eel from the ILAM river.

LIVESTOCK:

Pigs. Pigs play a great part in the life of the people being used in bride price transactions and as a measure of the wealth of a person. They are abundant. As stated above, there are no fowls, duck, goats, sheep or cattle.

FORESTS:

There are several small stands of klinki pine but not in commercial quantities. Not much use is made of timber apart from house building, firewood, shields etc..

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

Nil locally. Since an expedition organised by the British Museum a while ago, when many artefacts were purchased, natives have occasionally offered arrows and newly carved shields for sale but there is seldom much of a market for these. It is thought that a 'boutique' of some description might be opened at TELEFOMIN for the sale of such items to visitors. This would be something a NIGC could start.

There is a trade store at TIFALMIN, run by the Baptist mission from TELEFOMIN, selling a very limited selection of basic trade goods and re-supplied fortnightly.

LAND:

The only land alienated is the area leased by the Baptist mission at TIFALMIN, this includes the mission airstrip and site for a church. The Administration has no land leased in the valley and I cannot see any being required.

There are no outstanding land disputes, the people live peacefully. Before, the Urapmin were traditional enemies of both the Telefomin and the Bufulmin but this enmity of the past does not appear to have produced strings of minor land disputes now that fighting is impossible. The Urapmin, Tifalmin and Bufulmin each pointed out their respective land boundaries and seem to abide by them without any difficulty.

As mentioned elsewhere, land is abundant but soil is not uniformly good - there are pockets of rich soil chiefly near the river.

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COMPLAINTS:

Only one complaint was brought to the attention of the patrol. This concerned trespass, dealing with pigs. The matter was successfully sorted out and the Native Administration Regulation covering the complaint was translated and explained to the complainant.

COURTS:

No courts.

REST HOUSES:

There are three rest houses in the valley. Each has a separate latrine and cook house and a police barracks adjoining. The rest house at URAPMIN is in good shape and is built of woven bamboo. (There are large stands of bamboo in the URAPMIN area). At TIFALMIN there is a similar set-up but here minor repairs had to be carried out - latrines renewed. At BUFULMIN, the rest house is in good order. It is good that a separate rest house be maintained here, even though it is only a matter of half an hour's walk from TIFALMIN. The Bufulmin are a distinct group and prefer to have their own rest house and to line for census at BUFULMIN rather than with the Tifalmin at TIFALMIN airstrip. This is quite understandable.

CARRIERS:

Carriers are easy to hire, volunteering freely. During the patrol, carriers were hired from all villages. The Bufulmin were happy to be paid in trade while the remainder asked for cash and were paid at a rate of one shilling per hour. The longest period of carrying was a little over four hours.

HEALTH:

There is an Aid Post at TIFALMIN which caters for the whole valley and, when visited, was clean and quite well stocked with supplies. The present Orderly is a Telefomin, who complained of instances of victimisation of himself by the Tifalmin over most insignificant matters. The people were addressed about this and it was made plain to them that the days were supposed to be past when traditional enemies were automatically suspect and that they should appreciate the efforts being made by the Orderly to look after their health. The Aid Post is well patronised which is encouraging.

The sister from the Baptist mission, TELEFOMIN, pays visits to TIFALMIN every other week, where she conducts an infant welfare clinic, which is popular and well attended.

As on recent patrols to this area, the people from URAPMIN requested that they be given their own Aid Post. Once again they were advised of the reasons for this being out of the question.

Health Educator Marianne Winoud accompanied the patrol

HEALTH cont'd:

and did good work in a series of talks and discussions with the people on health topics in general and the prevention of disease in particular. One wonders whether diagrams illustrating the stages in breeding and development of the house fly would make a vast impression on the assembled villagers. I doubt it but constant repetition and talks of the same nature given in the future should eventually teach the people that diseases can be traced to other sources than the sorcerer.

Following a radio message from the Medical Assistant at TELEFOMIN, received on our departure from URAPMIN, a thorough check was carried out in TIFALMIN and BUFULMIN on all people who had been vaccinated against smallpox in 1963. Apparently some doubt had existed as to whether these vaccinations had taken or not. It was confirmed, however, that practically the total population who received these vaccinations showed a positive result. The Medical Assistant has been informed of this.

Health throughout the area seems good. Minor sores are common. The Aid Post deals with what it can. Serious cases are referred to the hospital at TELEFOMIN. According to Mr and Mrs Steinkraus, an eye infection similar to conjunctivitis is common. This, like so many other diseases, is transmitted by flies. It is slow to cure. Cerebral malaria is also quite common, apparently.

EDUCATION:

Only a handful of children attend the government school at TELEFOMIN and, of those that do, the majority are boarded by the Baptist mission at TELEFOMIN, who have greater influence in the TIFALMIN-URAPMIN area than elsewhere. There is a mission teacher and school at both TIFALMIN and URAPMIN and these give very elementary instruction to several pupils from these places and BUFULMIN. At all places the people were encouraged to send children to school at TELEFOMIN and not to give up if there was no room for them when they applied. Education is badly needed hereabouts and there are few pidgin speakers.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

There is a good network of walking tracks linking villages and hamlets. The tracks are quite well maintained. There is one bridge, a cane suspension bridge, over the SEPIK river between TELEFOMIN and URAPMIN. This is in good condition.

CEMETERIES:

In days gone by, the custom was for corpses to be strung up in the boughs of trees until decomposition. Now the dead are buried. At TIFALMIN a new burial ground was marked out and the people instructed that, in future, all dead were to be buried in it.

MISSIONS:

/ see over -

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MISSIONS:

The Australian Baptist Mission, operating from TELEFOMIN, where it has been established for some fifteen years, has churches at URAPMIN and TIFALMIN, staffed by preacher/teacher indigenes. There is a small school at each place, a so. Church services, one understands, are well attended and a number of children go to the two schools. The mission runs a small store at TIFALMIN. selling basics and, as mentioned above, the mission sister visits TIFALMIN each fortnight to conduct an infant welfare clinic. Baptisms are held in the ILAM river from time to time. It would not be an easy job to assess accurately the overall influence of this mission upon the people of this area but, based on eight days' observations only, I would not rate it as very great, *albeit greater than in other areas.*

The Summer Institute of Linguistics, whose Territory headquarters are at UKARUMPA in the Eastern Highlands, is represented in the valley by Mr and Mrs Steinkraus, an American couple, who are making a study of the local language and spreading the Christian message.

AIRFIELDS:

At TIFALMIN there is a category 'D' airstrip, used by A.M.A.F. and S.I.L. cessna aircraft. It is sited on the banks of the ILAM river. It has a stony surface with grass coverage. It is cut by the mission schoolchildren sometimes.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

A good example of a cane armour vest was shown to the patrol at TIFALMIN. Resembling a seamless, cylindrical waistcoat, with arm holes at its upper end, the armour vest was used as protection against arrow and spear wounds in the days of tribal fighting. The British museum expedition took quantities of artefacts from the area and cane armour is now seldom seen and must be considered as rare.

An interesting custom noticed during the course of the patrol was the 'handshake' greeting used by the natives. Instead of the ubiquitous handshake proper, as we know it, a far more subtle and satisfying method is employed here. The extended index finger of one man is placed in between the joints of the bent index and fore fingers of another. The fingers are closed tightly then the one index finger is withdrawn sharply from the grasp, making a brittle 'click' in the process. For acquaintances or 'just friends' the action takes place once only while, for special friends, it is repeated. At assembly for census, when villagers meet together for, probably, the only time in the year, an orchestra of 'clickers' strikes up, sounding like so many choruses of castanets.

LABOUR:

About a dozen men from the TIFALMIN/URAPMIN area have recently gone to work on coconut/cocoa plantations on BUKA, as contract labourers. This is the first time that natives from this area have been recruited for work outside the District. People were asked whether they knew anything about the type of

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LABOUR cont'd:

work now being done by their relatives on these plantations and whether they knew where BUKA was. None did. A brief explanation was given of a labourer's work on a coconut plantation and an attempt was made to tell them how far away BUKA was. They were interested.

There are no contract labourers employed from this area in this sub-district but a considerable number of locals are employed now and again and at their own volition as casual labourers on the station at TELEFOMIN and on government patrols.

The Urupin have always been hesitant to send men as labourers at TELEFOMIN because of superstition of TELEFOMIN sorcerers, this particularly since an episode some time ago when three Urupin were suddenly taken ill while working at TELEFOMIN and died within a short space of time of one another. This was at once put down to the evil work of the Telefomin. Talks were given on the subject of sorcery during the patrol in an attempt to reduce these suspicions.

Wage rates both for casual labour employed at TELEFOMIN and as carriers on patrols have been raised recently and the people seem quite satisfied with what they are able to earn.

PERSONAL TAX:

No personal taxes are levied yet in the Telefomin sub-district.

From personal estimates and from discussion with Mr Steinkraus of Tifalmin I came to the conclusion that the average, able-bodied, taxable adult male in the TIFALMIN/URUPIN area would not normally earn a great deal more than perhaps three pounds per annum. This would be obtained in normal circumstances from sales of foodstuffs to the Baptist Mission, the Administration and private people; by working as carriers for government patrols at the rate of one shilling per hour or two shillings per day (with rations); the occasional sale of artefacts (e.g. the British museum expedition); by working as casual labour at Telefomin (current rates for workers on the airstrip extension work is one pound per week) and by trading tobacco with natives from the KIUNGA sub-district Western District (who recently have been using cash rather than kind to exchange for the tobacco).

This estimate of three pounds per annum is, I feel, a conservative one. I feel that a personal tax of five shillings per annum could be introduced and should be introduced so as to acquaint the people with their responsibilities to society.

CENSUS:

No census revision was made during this patrol, as per patrol instructions. The area was last censused in October of last year. Two elderly men, who had not previously showed up at census, put in an appearance at TIFALMIN and their names were entered in the village book.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:

As per instructions, this patrol undertook to make greater personal contact with the people than might be able to be made on routine census patrols. At each village discussions and talks were held and an atmosphere of informality was aimed at to gain the interest and participation of the assembled people rather than give them the impression that they were just being given a lecture.

No particular attempt was made to pre-arrange the agenda for these discussions but items were introduced extempore and as they appeared to fit in best with the general pattern of debate. To keep the villagers attentive and alert, random questions were fired at people on all sorts of subjects to see what they knew, what their reactions were and whether or not they were interested. In general, the response was satisfactory.

Included with particular emphasis in these informal talks was a brief and simple run-through of some of the Native Administration ~~Act~~ Regulations with which the average person was most likely to become involved; brief references to native local government councils, what they were and what they meant and equally brief references to the House of Assembly, its functions and the functions of its members.

The people had all heard of councils but none had any idea of what a council was or did. A very basic explanation was given them. The impression was that councils were good but, apart from that, a complete ignorance existed.

The people had all heard of the House of Assembly but none had much idea of what the House of Assembly was. A very basic explanation was given them. The name of WEGRA KENU was familiar to them.

The expression of political thought in this area may be said to have only just entered the most primitive embryo stages. However, I believe these people are intelligent and that their lack of political thought is only due to ignorance and their lack of contact with politics.

The medical orderly at TIFALMIN and the mission teacher at URAPMIN both have radio sets. The people were encouraged to listen to these. Of course, there are still few pidgin speakers, which is a disadvantage. Throughout our discussions, interpreter SINSINAL of TELEFOMIN was hard at work. The Tifalmin/Urapi language is similar enough to the Telefomin to be classed as a dialect of it, so that interpretation beyond the pidgin-Telefomin is unnecessary, although, at UPPER TIFALMIN, it was carried out.

The name of SINKSEP (MDAC) was well known to all and his work in connection with the District Advisory Council was very vaguely understood by a few. It was elaborated upon for their benefit. The people were disappointed that SINKSEP had never visited their area, for which he was responsible to an equal extent as he was for his other areas. It is suggested that SINKSEP be asked to pay a visit to TIFALMIN/URAPMIN some day.

The native affairs position here is good but entirely static. My impressions are that the people have absolutely nothing and, while reasonably content, are seeking something. What this something is one cannot exactly pinpoint. Perhaps 'progress' is a word that would cover it satisfactorily. Neither they themselves nor the Administration seem to know just how to begin to achieve this 'progress' for them.

Money interests them as was apparent when they were asked

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NATIVE AFFAIRS cont'd:

whether they liked the stuff, why they liked it and how they thought they could best acquire it. This last was the problem and one sympathised with them at the few openings available to them at present to earn money. Cash cropping - coffee - was the keyword then but it was pointed out to them that they should not be too hopeful or expectant. Cattle, sheep, fish and fowls were all asked for and, while I doubt if any of these could be exploited commercially in this particular area, I see absolutely no barrier to their being introduced solely as a benefit and a prestige symbol of progress to the locals themselves. I do not think it wise to make mention of any grandiose schemes of cash cropping, cattle industries and the like until or unless one is quite sure that a likelihood of them being practicable exists. Disappointment at the failure of a project surely does more damage to the morale than having no project at all.

I would suggest that, for the present, what development that is possible on a local scale should be encouraged, while education, both scholastic and political, is given a chance to catch up. It is most important, for a start, that there are more pidgin speakers.

Although backward in all respects, this census division could well be included in a NEGOC and, as mentioned above, under the Personal Tax section, a small tax could be levied without hardship.

The area is just as riddled with suspicion, superstition, poison and sorcery as any other area in the Territory. This always tends to hamper things to a certain extent and is often the cause underlying misunderstandings and actions hard to explain. Talks on the subject of sorcery were given, when it was casually mentioned that there were laws governing sorcery and like practices.

The relations of the people with adjacent groups are as might be expected in an area at this stage of development. Suspicions still exist. Hostilities between groups ceased only recently, comparatively speaking, as was made plain by the sight of a man from BUFUMIN sporting two deep scars from arrow wounds below his shoulder blades. The TIFALMIN and BUFUMIN seem to associate more with groups to the South West, notably the Wck-simin, with whom they intermarry and carry on a regular trade in tobacco. The Uragmin, on the other hand, seem more independent.

The attitude of the people towards the mission is an unknown quantity. The mission is an accepted fact. The people have no other mission with which to compare the Baptists.

Towards the Administration the attitude of the people is, I think, one of respect and cooperation and one feels rather regretful that more cannot be done for their advancement.

No evidence of cults is manifesting itself at the moment. It is not impossible that this may change later on, with the repatriation of contract labourers from BUKA, but that remains to be seen.

On the whole, a good census division, very stable and very quiet and uncomplaining, which will probably remain so for a long time to come.

MS/M
P/O

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Appendix a.

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

Constable 1st class 2773 NEN

An experienced NCO. Conduct good. A quietly efficient man.

Constable 6995 GANIX

NGO material. Accompanied patrol for two days only, to replace NEN. Conduct good.

Constable 663C SOMOIGIRA.

Conduct good. Excellent member for any patrol. Sound, loyal and a good bushman.

Constable 8166 KAUBA.

Conduct good. Enthusiastic. A flamboyant personality. Full of self confidence. Very loud. A good constable who might be of more use in a more sophisticated area.

Constable Trnee 2nd Yr 11402 IRAI.

Quiet and sensible. Promises well. Conduct good.

