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STATION: YAPSEI

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT

Report number:	NO. 1 YAPSIET	Objects of patrol:	CENSUS/AREA STUDY
District:	WEST SEPIK	Station:	YAPSIET BASE CAMP
Patrol conducted by:	A. J. HAZLEWOOD	Subdistrict:	TELEFOMIN
Area patrolled:	WEST MIANNIN	Designation:	ASST. DIST. OFFICER
Duration of patrol:	35 DAYS	Personnel accompanying:	POLICEMAN/INTERPRETOR
Last D.D.A. patrol:	MAY/JUNE 1972	Number of days:	PART COVERED IN 10 DAYS
Last O.L.G. patrol:	NON COUNCIL AREA	Total population of area:	PREV ONLY PART CENSUSED
Map reference:	BORDER SPECIAL 3/4	Council area:	NON COUNCIL
		House of Assembly Electorate:	UPPER SEPIK OPEN

The District Commissioner,
WEST SEPIK District,
VANIMO

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 3 To 17,	(1)
Patrol Instructions,	(-)
The Report and my comments,	(2)
Area study,	(3)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports No's 1- 5,	(3)
Patrol map,	(3)

DATE: 27/9 1973

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUI, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Report No's 1- 2, 3, 4, 5	(-)
.....	(✓)
.....	(-)
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: 17/ 11/1973.

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total	
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
15/8/73	Fiarimin (A)	15	10	15	13	2	1	-	1	52	
21/8/73	Ivikmin (T)	12	9	16	26	-	-	-	-	63	
24/8/73	Ivikmin (S)	18	7	14	20	1	2	2	2	66	
18/8/73	Karenmin	-	1	8	-	20	12	29	26	96	
19/8/73	Kimiasomin T	13	8	13	11	1	-	2	1	49	
1/8/73	Kimiasomin Y	10	10	17	15	-	-	-	-	52	
29/8/73	Namauwe	2	3	4	4	-	-	4	1	18	
29/8/73	Rafin No 1 F	10	11	15	14	-	-	-	2	52	
2/8/73	Rafin No 2	22	19	26	22	-	-	-	-	89	
20/8/73	Saiman	15	15	13	11	-	-	-	-	54	
4/8/73	Serawania	15	11	12	16	1	1	-	1	57	
2/8/73	Ura	-	2	8	4	-	-	3	1	18	
6/8/73	Uratra	14	11	9	15	-	-	-	-	49	
7/8/73	Urapmin	18	15	14	12	-	-	-	-	63	
21/8/73	Urapmin (T)	5	6	13	11	-	-	-	-	35	
2/8/73	Wemei	1	6	8	7	1	-	2	2	27	
Comb Total		170	144	205	205	26	16	32	37	845	
Fiarimin (A)		=		Fiarimin Group on the Aki River.							
Ivikmin (T)		=		Ivikmin " " " Tabu "							
Ivikmin (S)		=		Ivikmin " " " Sepik "							
Kimiasomin (T)		=		Kimiasomin " " " Tabu "							
Kimiasomin (Y)		=		Kimiasomin " " " Yapsiel "							
Rafin No 1 (F)		=		This group also known as Futhin.							
Urapmin (T)		=		Urapmin group on the Tabu River.							

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P. O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-16-17
Date: 12/12/73

The District Commissioner
West Sepik District.....
P.O. Box 42.....
VANIMO.....

RE:.....YAPSIET.....PATROL NO.....1.....OF..1973/74
CONDUCTED BY MR.....J. HAZLEWOOD.....
TO.....WEST MIAN MIN.....CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report Nos.....1.49.5.....
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information
and any action required.
- . Area Study ~~assessments~~/recompilation.

P. Bouraga
P. BOURAGA
a/Secretary

DDA 67.16.17

51

West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TELEFORIN. W.S.D.



5th November, 1973
67-3-15
J. Apini
Associate D.C.

67-2-1
27/9/73

YAPISI PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1973/74
WEST MIANMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for this Patrol Report with covering comments, upon which I make the following comments:-

1. Para 8: It is interesting to note that a Slide Viewer was used to illustrate to the people the political awareness. I hope the people have learned something from these pictures.
2. Para 17: It is disappointing that the general health of the people is very poor and rather shocking. The matter has been taken up verbally with the District Health Officer, Vanimo.
3. Mr. Hazelwood's Area Report is very interesting and has given very vital and useful information for future patrols.
4. In future I require copies of the officer's Field Officer's Journal accompanying the Patrol report, not the original.
5. Why don't I get a copy of the Patrol map, which is quite good - graphic and illustrative?
6. Finally the report is interesting and indicative of the productive and stimulating effort put into the patrol by Mr. Hazelwood. I look forward to his follow up efforts.

B. Bunting
B. BUNTING
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister &
Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

... Two copies of the relevant parts of the report are forwarded herewith.

Notwithstanding my comments at item 17 above, I am forwarding a copy of the patrol report with its remarks concerning infrequent medical patrols and the reasoning. I feel this is shocking and thus the Health Department should be enlightened on this matter.

B. Bunting
B. BUNTING
District Commissioner.

30

Sub District Office,
TELEFOHIL. W.S.D.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
VARIG.

27/9/73
67-2-1
Claasen
A.D.C.

YAPSEI PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1973/1974
WEST MIANMIN CENSUS DIVISION. H.S.23.

- ... Attached please find record of the above patrol and an Area Study as submitted by A.J. Hazlewood, Assistant District Officer. Claims for camping allowance are attached.

The Patrol report is relatively straight forward and basically gathers all the necessary information for patrolling officers into one document. Much of the information requiring comment is also contained in the situation reports and it would be superfluous for me to comment upon matters twice. I do wish to endorse the officers comments on water transport and on radio communication. Both are essential items for the good administration of the area.

The census figures are illuminating. A substantial number of new names were recorded accounting for the overall increase in population. It must also be recalled that this is the first census since the Yapsei division groups have been incorporated into the west Mianmin. In actual fact the figures must be tempered by the thought that the population natural decrease is around about 4% per annum as calculated over the last three years. This is a sobering observation.

The Area Study is comprehensive and gives an adequate picture of the present situation in the west Mianmin. I have only a few comments.

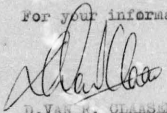
Para.17. The people are not "nomadic". They practice a pattern of shifting agriculture but always within a defined area recognised as cian or group land.

Para.25. It is doubtful if the functional social unit is the simple family. If the west Mianmin pattern is anything like its near neighbours, the East Mianmin and Atbalmin, which is likely, the extended family or sub-clan would be the functional social unit.

Para. 26. Linguistically the variations between the groups as stated are a matter of pronunciation rather than differences in dialect. A recent S.I.L. word survey indicated that any variation is negligible. The language is however a distinct dialect in comparison with the Telefol or Atbalmin dialects.

Para. 27. The influence of the UNAPPIN and IVIKMIN detainees out on licence is gratifying to note and re-affirms, in this day and age, the value of the corrective institution to traditionally living people.

For your information, please.



D. VAN R. CLAASSEN
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. A.J. Hazlewood,
Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOLIN.

28

West Mianmin C.D.

AREA STUDY

(A) INTRODUCTION

1. The West Mianmin Census Division lies in the North Western corner of the Telefomin Sub-District. The Area is bounded in the North by latitude 4 degrees 25 minutes, and in the South its boundary is the Sepik River. To the East, the boundary is approximately the longitude 141 degrees 20 minute line. Whilst the Western boundary is the Papuan New Guinea/Irian Djaja International border.

2. Ninety percent of the West Mianmin is extremely rugged terrain, which varies from six hundred feet(600') above sea level(A.S.L.) on the Sepik Plain, to eight thousand five hundred feet (8,500') A.S.L. in the Thurwald Range area. Drainage of most of the census division is by the Aki and Tabu Rivers, which flow in almost parallel valleys, in a north westerly direction, until they join to form the Yapsiei River, or August as it is sometimes known. On the southern side of the Thurwald Range, the terrain is drained by numerous swift flowing streams, all of which quickly drain into the Sepik River.

3. Climate:- The climate varies in this census division, because of the difference of altitude and terrain. Yapsiei Base Camp is situated near the foothills of the Mianmin mountains, with the Sepik flood plain sweeping northwards, parallel to the Landslip Ranges. The climate here is similar to Green River Patrol Post, hot and humid, with warm nights, with an approximate temperature range of between seventy and eighty six degrees(70-86). Once you leave here, and move into the foothills, it gets cooler. Valley mists are predominant in the early morning, clearing around ten o'clock, when the temperature rises. The average temperature range would be between fifty two degrees and seventy(52-70), with cool to cold nights.

4. Rainfall:- The annual rainfall of this area is not known, as rainfall figures have only just been started at Yapsiei Base Camp. But with the figures that have been taken over the last 166 days, it is obvious that Yapsiei has a much higher rainfall than either Green River or Telefomin. The natural barriers of the Mianmin mountains, plus the sudden change in temperatures, caused by these mountains rising above the Sepik Plain, causes precipitation, and increased rainfall. Over the 166 day period at Yapsiei, 147.96 points fell, i.e. 147 1/2 inches. It is impossible to estimate a yearly figure from this information, especially as the last few months rain have been way above corresponding monthly averages of previous years. However, bearing in mind annual rainfalls for May River, Ama and Amboin Patrol Posts, which are situated similarly, the annual rainfall should be well in excess of two hundred inches.

5. Predominant Vegetation:- On the flat regions of the Sepik flood plain, the predominant vegetation is flood plain forest with sparse undergrowth. Once one leaves this area, and climbs into the foothills of the Mianmin mountains, this is replaced with three layer tropical rain forest. The higher ridges are covered in moss forest, although some, being limestone, are very sparsely vegetated.
6. The Tabu River is the main watercourse in the West Mianmin, it is fed almost completely by cascading waterfalls in its headwaters, which gives one an idea of just how rugged the terrain is. Landslides are a predominant feature of this area, and sheer rock faces, and gorges, are not uncommon. All of which results in a long walk, covering a short distance as the crow flies.
7. Access:- The headwaters of the Tabu can be reached in five days hard walking from Telefomin Station. The Aki headwaters would take an extra day. Yapsiei Base Camp can be reached in six days, by foot, from Green River Patrol Post, or three days by river truck/canoe, providing the Yapsiei River is in flood or high. Aaa Patrol Post would be a weeks walk away. It is a days walk from Yapsiei Base Camp to the International Border.
8. Green River, and Telefomin are twenty five minutes flying time away. District Office at Vanimo would be just over an hours flying time away, by office 1 mean headquarters. The nearest airstrip would be the private strip at Mianmin (near Timelain), operated by the Australian Baptist Mission of Telefomin. This is approximately fifteen minutes flying time away, or seven to eight walking days away.
9. The Mission aviation Fellowships Cessna 185 floatplane is able to land on the Yapsiei river next to the Base Camp, and this is the quickest means of access in the area. From then on it is by foot. An 1800 foot airstrip has been constructed at the Base Camp, and permission is being sought from the Department of Civil Aviation, to have this opened as an authorized landing area.
10. The Yapsiei River is navigable to the Base Camp, but this does tend to depend on the depth of the river, and in the dry it would be a very slow and labourious journey. But when the river is high, it can be done in three days from Green River. The nearest road head would be at Green River, this is where the Bic River joins the Sepik River. The road leads to the Green River administrative centre.
11. Access into the hinterlands is by walking tracks. These are poorly maintained, and constantly changed, as village/hamlet sites change with each new garden. These people being nomadic. Most village groups have an area of ground suitable for a pad for a helicopter.
12. Historical Background:- The first recorded patrol into this area was by Mr. H. Brightwell in 1954, when he contacted the Ivinin group of West Mianmins, on the banks of the Sepik River.

12. The next recorded patrol into the West Mianmin was in 1964, it was Green River Patrol number 9, and was led by Assistant District Officer B.H. Mulcahy. It was an exploration and initial contact patrol of 64 days duration, which covered the same route as Mr. Brightwell's patrols but entering the Aki/Tabu valleys.

13. In 1965, Messrs J. Searns and I. Smalley did an initial contact patrol from Telefomin into the West Mianmin. A follow up patrol was done by Messrs Bragge and Fry. Patrols from Telefomin did not venture down into the section where 'Apsiei Base' Camp is now situated, and patrols from Green River were infrequent. This would possibly account for the pocket groups not censused until Green River Patrol No 1 - 1970/71.

14. In 1965, J. Searns wrote in conclusion to his patrol report, I quote:- "The area patrolled is one of the three remaining restricted areas. Should the next patrol into this area be well received, I can see no reason why de-restriction should not be effected" unquote. This infact was not to be until late 1970.

15. In 1966, a group of Urapmins raided a Sarnan(Sainan) group, killing several of them. In 1967, Messrs L.W. Bragge and A.K. Fry moved into this area with a large police force, arresting a large number of Urapmins. Trials were held at Telefomin, and ten men were jailed for ten years, others were dismissed. These ten men have since been released this year on licence.

16. After Assistant District Officer K.R. Kelley's patrol of 1969/70, he wrote, and I quote:- "I would suggest that Administration influence in this area has reached such a level that the area could safely be de-restricted. The people have a shy but friendly approach towards the Administration" unquote. His submission for de-restriction was made, and was confirmed in 1970.

17. Predominant Characteristics of the People:- Only a few of the West Mianmin groups have permanent village sites, most of them live in hamlets next to their gardens. They are foragers, and tend to be nomadic. However, with the advent of 'Apsiei Base' Camp, certain groups are establishing village communities, and building permanent houses, as opposed to living in garden houses. No cargo cults or other such movements were evident in this area, just the usual fear of sorcery(sanguma).

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND ABSENCE

18. The latest village population register is typed out on the inside of the patrol jacket. With the nomadic tendencies of these people, and the large number of new names censused, it is impossible to give a correct increase/decrease rate, as there have been many migrations in and out of each group. Plus the previous census records of Mr. Kelley could not be found at Sub District Office Teleoain. A new census book has been written out for this patrol.

19. With the information that I had at hand, using a carbon copy of the 1972 electoral roll, a natural decrease of 13.8% was calculated since the last census in 1970, a period of some three years. This does not take into account deaths of new born babies, and deaths of people under the age of 16, so the actual decrease rate could be much higher.

20. No neo-natal figures were obtainable, as it has been three years since the last patrol, and no noticeable pregnancies had been noted, not that it would have made much difference at this late stage. I have noted any obvious pregnancies in my Appendix 'A'.

21. All of the villages are linked by walking tracks of some description, my Appendix 'B' gives a rough idea of the walking times. Appendix 'C' is a map of the area, and shows approximately where these walking tracks are.

22. There are two men absent from the area as indentured labourers, which is a small percentage of the total populace of 845. If one discludes the Karemin village, absenteeism was very low for this seldom visited area. Only 4%, and of these (4% = 34), 7 were absent receiving medical treatment, one was in gaol, 3 were attending Bible School and two absent as plantation labourers. The remainder were women having their menstrual periods, with their children, and some men out hunting.

23. The total absenteeism was 14.3%. But this was because 87 Karemins did not turn up for census, as the word had not got to them of my patrol. They were going through a 'time hungry', and all but a few young men were out foraging and hunting near the Sepik River. Some having crossed over into the Atbainin. I was able to census them with the help of these young men.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

24. The people of the West Mianmin are a distinct social group, this is possibly due to the isolation and geography of the area. There are some Mianmin groups in the Upper May area of the East Sepik District, and also some Mianmins known as 'Biraor's' who are living in the Idam and August river census divisions. They all speak the same language, as do the groups in the East Mianmin. There are slight differences between the East and West Mianmin groups, certain groups having a slightly different dialect. There is little movement between the East and West Mianmin, the only time it happens is at the opening of a new 'spirit' house, or at a dance festival ('singings').

25. The functional social unit is the simple family, this is supported by the fact that there are few actual villages, and people living under group names, generally live in small hamlets, comprising of one or two houses, situated close to their gardens. The advent of Iapsoi Base Camp has changed this in the groups near to it, and groups are building villages with all the lineages and clans combining into one group.

26. All of the West Mianmins speak one language, it is very close to the MIN language of the Telefomin area. Telefomin men can hear and understand it in some cases, but they are unable to reply. There are slight variations in this language group, or dialects. I was informed that there were three. The main group is APINIAWELING, this comprises the following groups:- Ura; Nemaawe; Serawania; Rafin No '1' and '2'; wemel; Ivikain(Tabu); Ivikain(Sepik); Firimin and Kimiasoain(Iapsoi). Kerenain and Urapin speak another dialect, and Sciman, Somimin and Kimiasoain(Tabu) speak yet another. They are all similar, but differ slightly.

27. There is a surprising degree of intercourse between these people, and incidents like the Urapins murdering the Baisans is not a traditional fight, but something which has happened over a specific topic. In this case the Urapins reckoned the Baisans had stolen a pig from them, plus some edible taro, and plants. Sorcery, and women may also cause small fights, but they are not of a lasting nature, and their only traditional enemies are the Imnai river people, and the Atbalmins.

28. Most of these groups act individually, and it was only at dance festivals ('singings'), or when a raid was planned against the Atbalmins or Imna's, that they formed affiliations for short periods.

29. Alliances are now being formed by the groups in close proximity to the Iapsoi Base Camp, groups are reforming, and bride exchange is taking place. warden projects are being carried out by combined groups, the men are cutting and clearing the bush, and the cleared areas are then being sub-divided between the groups.

30. In one instance, twelve Atbalmin people have moved in with a Mianmin group (Rafin No '2'), they have been given ground on which to plant their taro, and have been given taro plants in return for helping the other village members.

51. As previously stated, the East and West Miannin groups move quite freely backwards and forwards, although more East Miannins would visit the West Miannin, than the other way. Firrimins visit Kawaimin and Doveripain, Karonsins visit Timelmin and Komsapmin, as do a few young men from Ivikain. There has also been quite a bit of movement of persons from the Firrimin groups of the Upper May area, into the West Miannin. Some Kerawania's, Urapain's, and Kimasoain (Kapsiei) have made return visits.

52. Since the Base Camp has been established, the Imai groups have left their permanent camp site of Bibiyon, and have made several hamlets nearer to the administration centre. They are tolerated by the Miannins, but not liked. This toleration is based on the fact that the Imai's are a much bigger group, they have frightened the Miannins into believing that the surrounding ground actually belongs to them. Plus their so called sophisticated and overbearing attitudes have frightened the shy/timid, less worldly Miannins.

53. War back in the history of the Miannins and Atbalmins, I am told by quite a few village elders, that these groups were once very friendly towards one another, and that there was much trade between them. The Miannins exchanging bows and arrows, pigs and shells (ex Telefoin), for stone axe heads, dogs, bamboo and bird feathers. But, when some Miannins from Serawanic stole some bamboo plants, and a bilus full of hornbill feathers (bilus being a basket), fighting broke out, and the two groups became traditional enemies. Now both groups live in peaceful co-existence. The Miannins move quite happily into Atbalmin territory during patrols, but the Atbalmins are in the main still very cautious of moving out of their own area.

(D) Administrators

34. Ambet Abiabi :- Aged 40 years, Luluai of Serawania village. Is not a hereditary leader, has influence over some of his people, and carries a certain amount of respect in other villages. Has been to Telefoain and Green River, but no further afield. Has not worked outside the area, only on the Yapsiei airstrip. Has had no formal education, and does not speak 'pidgin'. Has shown pro and anti administration feelings, but now appears settled with the administration, and gives his help and assistance when needed.

35. Mosibe Ebrana :- Aged about 40. Is hereditary leader and Luluai of Rafin No '2' villages. Very influential in his village, a big man concerning land matters, and traditional fight leader. Speaks a little 'pidgin', no formal education. Has three wives, which is a sign that he is a big man. Has visited Green River, Amanab and Vanimo. Is pro-administration, and supports any suggestions of development. But is a lazy man himself, as far as manual work is concerned. Has not worked outside the area.

36. Bakarani Atupe :- Aged 23, of Ura village. This man is a potential leader of the small Ura group, and is pro-administration, with no known prejudices, who could become a man with alot of influence, once he matures. Has been to the Vocational School at Amanab for two years, and has been used as an Interpreter since 1964, for the Upper August Census Division. Is semi-literate in 'pidgin' English. Has worked at Green River Patrol Post. Recently went to Lumi for Bible School training. Was gaoled in 1972 on three adultery charges, served a period of three months at Telefoain.

37. Mia Ofrabanas :- Aged 24, of Kimiasoin(Yapsiei) village. Very pro-administration, and a very hard worker, and reliable, with a very pleasant and helpful nature. Is not a hereditary leader, but in his capacity as Luluai, he gets things done very quickly. Has not worked outside the area, and does not speak 'pidgin' English. Carries alot of respect in the area and has endless potential.

38. Renoba Biang :- Aged 43, Luluai and hereditary leader of the Kimiasoin(Yapsiei) group, who is very influential in the area. Has had no formal education, and does not speak 'pidgin'. Has not moved outside the area. A very quiet person, with very little to say, but a big man in traditional matters, and dance festivals. He supports progress, as long as it does not interfere with tradition.

39. Teginaw Kebau :- Aged 35, Luluai and hereditary leader of the Uratra group. Has no influence outside his area. Has not travelled. Does not speak 'pidgin'. Pro-administration, but appears to be a man of words, and not deeds.

40. Fenasp Asarapan :- Aged approximately 50, Luluai and hereditary leader of the Urapain group. Was a powerful leader in his day, but is ageing now and becoming senile, and losing influence in the area. Is respected because of his age, but his son Weikayema, who has recently returned from gaoled, after a six year term, is becoming very influential, as he speaks 'pidgin', and has travelled. Fenasp is pro-administration, but due to his age, is seldom seen. A big man who is sinking into oblivion through old age.

41. Omokop Muis'si'sib :- Aged 40, of Fiarimin(aki) village, his eldest brother is the hereditary leader, and he himself is the Lulual. This is man is a keen village official, and has potential, but tends to be very talkative, which can be a little annoying at times. Is well accepted by most West Mianmin groups, and his immediate neighbours in the East Mianmin. Has influence with the Kiniesouin(Tabu), the Saiman, and Urapain groups. Is pro-administration, and was the only village official to build rest houses without being told. Does not speak 'pidgin' and has not worked outside the area. Has walked to Telefomin, and is all for development and progress.

42. Daitinep Bibitaba :- Aged 39 of the Urapain(Tabu) group. Is the traditional fight leader, and is second on the hereditary scale. His brother Wagrisa is the Tultul. Daitinep is a much more forcefull man, and very vocal, and is more respected in his own group than Wagrisa. Escaped from Mesars L.S. Bragge and A.A. Fry in 1967, after being arrested as a suspect for the Samsan(Saiman) murder trial. Has not travelled, and does not speak 'pidgin'. Influential and has forceful personality.

43. Savisa Ambiyone :- Aged 42 of the Ivikain(Tabu) group. Is second in line on the hereditary scale. A very hard working quiet spoken man, who is pro-administration. He says little but does alot. With the help of Tultul Tabia Barubap, keeps his group well in hand. No criminal record, does not speak 'pidgin'. Has not travelled.

44. Yansary Kalatu :- Aged 45, Lulual and hereditary fight leader of the Ivikain(Gepik) group. Is the most powerful man in the whole of the West Mianmin, his influence spreads outside the census division, and he is known and respected in the area around Telefomin, and in the Atbalain. Does not speak 'pidgin'. Has no education, or criminal record. Contacted in 1954. Worked at Telefomin as a labourer for a short period in late 60's. Has travelled the length and breadth of the West Mianmin. Is very pro-administration, and all for development and progress. Very influential in the area, but is aging quickly, and becoming less active now. A cheerful man with a happy disposition, who can be very forceful should the situation warrant it.

45. There are no signs of any change from the traditional leadership pattern. These groups are still controlled by village officials, who, by and large, are traditional leaders or 'big' men, with apparent leadership qualities. There is no swing to younger men, and I do not foresee such a move until the young men begin to travel, and work outside the area. Once they become more worldly, and good 'pidgin' speakers, they may come to the fore, especially if the area became councilized.

46. Appendix 'D' is attached with names of all recommended Lulual's.

47. Appendix 'E' is attached with the names of all recommended Tultul's.

(2) LAND TENURE AND USE

48. Due to the low population, and the large land area of this census division, the land tenure is very different here, to the types found in other districts, or census divisions. The land inheritance pattern is patrilineal. But, since these people are foragers, and nomadic gardeners, with a population density of less than one person per square mile, there is no land shortage or land disputes. In many instances, certain portions of ground have no apparent owner, it just belongs to a group, and can be claimed by any extended family, by rights of usufruct. This land then belongs to the clan, and is not owned by an individual.

49. Where ground is owned by a clan, once a member of that clan builds his garden house, and plants his garden, nobody else from his clan can harvest the resulting crop. This is his sole right, even though he does not have sole ownership of the ground. Ground is clan property, but stands of sago palms or pandanus are owned individually. If a clan member dies, any produce that he has planted in his garden goes to his eldest son.

50. The Administration does not have any land leased to any individuals. A land investigation has been done for the ground on which the Fapsiel Base Camp complex and airstrip have been built on. The report has been submitted, and the Wemei group are waiting for payment for this ground, and the improvements on it. This ground had been used previously as a garden, so it has little value to these people. At one stage the Imnai people claimed that this ground was theirs, but when investigated, it was found that the ground had been a 'buffer' zone, and that the ground was Wemei ground through usufruct.

51. There is no cash cropping in this area. These people are nomadic foragers, who rely on subsistence gardens for their food.

(F) LITERACY

52. There are no schools in the whole of this census division, although a Primary 'F' School is proposed for Iapsiei Bazo Camp in the 1975/76 education year. The Christian Mission of Many Lands (C.M.L.L.) runs a Bible School at the Rafin No '2' hamlet of Ibudiufi. This has two classes, one being in its second year. The school teaches a very basic 'pidgin' literacy to a total of 28 pupils (see my Appendix 'F' for a list of their names and where they come from). All pupils are male.

53. There are three people who are semi literate in this census division, they are three of the men from the C.M.L.L. complex, two of them being bible school teachers. They are:-

- a) Bagarapi Atupe of Ura.
- b) Effengi Yamsi of Ibudiufi.
- c) Kikisavei Tabanema of Ibudiufi.

There are some young boys from Ivikmin (Sepik) and Karenmin, who are attending Bible schools run by the Australian Baptist Mission at Alefomin, so some of these could be semi-literate.

54. No one from this census division has received a higher education, in fact, no one has attended any type of formal school, excluding Bagarapi Atupe, who attended the then Ansuab Vocational School for two years.

55. There are no students away from the area.

56. There is an interest in this area in radio's. I sighted only two, and both of these were at Rafin No '2'. The Mission complex of the C.M.L.L. did have a small cassette tape recorder, this was used for playing back pre-recorded tapes of the gospel in Mianmin (talk place), plus hymns. With little literacy in the area, newspapers and bulletins are sought for their smoking qualities, rather than for the information contained in them.

18

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

57. Once one moves away from the Yapsiei Base Camp the standard of housing is very poor, there are two exceptions however, they are Urapain and Ivikmin (Tabu). Eight Urapain men have recently returned from gaol on licence, and have built very good houses at Urapain and Ivikmin(Tabu). The houses are ideal for the climate and situation.

58. Houses built near the rivers and creeks have been built on stilts, these being four to five feet above the ground. In the lower regions the flooring is made out of scrapped liambu, as opposed to bark which is used in the higher regions. Bark is used for lining the walls. There are several roofing materials, the main ones being sago palm leaves, bamboo leaves, pitpit leaves, liambu leaves, and other leaves from the bush. It is surprising just how waterproof these can be after they have been laid, and a fire lit underneath to smoke them.

59. Once one moves up into the higher regions, the houses are built closer to the ground, or even on the ground. This is to stop the wind blowing underneath. Bark again is the main lining material. These houses tend to be very small, and are occupied by several families, which, in the confined space, helps to keep the house warm. The communal 'fortress' type house, once familiar to this area, has disappeared. I saw only one in the whole census division, and this had been abandoned. It is possible that new ones may be built, as all dance festivals are held in these houses, and not on the ground.

60. Sanitation:- Sanitation in this area is all but non-existent. There are two exceptions, Rafin No '2' and Ivikmin(Tabu). These two villages have built communal toilets, and they are being used by village members. In other villages the people either use the bush, or they use the larger creeks. In the case of the Yapsiei River this can cause hygiene problems, as there are villages further downstream which use the water for washing, cooking and drinking. This health hazard was explained to the various groups. This points to the need of a health education patrol into this area.

61. European Clothes:- With the large amount of money being expended on the Yapsiei Base Camp complex, and a trade store being set up at the Ibulufi village, european type clothing is becoming more predominant. The area in close proximity to the administrative centre sports varying varieties of shorts, shirts, skirts and blouses. But once one moves out into the less accessible areas, there is a decline in the number and quality of these shorts etc. Male clothing is more predominant than female.

62. European Artefacts:- All the villages visited had some form of european artefacts, in the main these were axes, bush knives, small cutting knives and mirrors. More established villages had sawcopans, knives, forks, spoons, razors and other trade store items. Matches were especially popular.

63. Staple Diet :- The staple diet is taro. This is supplemented with sweet potato, banana, tapiok, pawpaw, sugar cane, choko, pumpkin, sweetcorn, pineapple and cucumber. Of these, the last five have been introduced. Pumpkin leaves, and other leaves are eaten as 'greens'. Pineapples have really become established all over this census division, and really thrive, and are very popular, as are pumpkins. Both however are invariably cut before they are ripe, or fully mature. Canned foods are not available in this census division.

64. Figs are reared in many of the villages, but they are a prestige syble, more than a supplementary food. Figs and cassewary abound in the bush, and are shot for fresh meat. With the advent of approval for nine shotguns for this area, more game will be shot, which will be beneficial for the diet, and also for the gardens, as wild pigs have been destroying many of the food gardens.

65. There are no community centres in the census division. The younger generation like to kick around a football, although they do not show much interest in organized sport. Volleyball is also very popular, and once the school becomes established, sporting interest should flourish.

(1.) MISSIONS

66. There is only one Mission that is operative in this area, this is the Christian Mission of Many Lands (C.M.M.L.), which is based at Green River. They have one complex at the Rafin No '2' hamlet of Ibudiufi. They run a bible school, and hold religious services. These services are attended by people from Ibudiufi, Serawania and Kimiasomin. The Mission has caused no tensions within these groups, or with any of the other groups.

67. The Mission complex is staffed by four men:-

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| i) | Bagarapi Atupe | of Ura village. |
| ii) | Efifengi Iansil | of Rafin No '2'. |
| iii) | Kikisavei Tabzuema | of Rafin No '2' (ex Karemain). |
| iv) | Takaeibel Enesep | of Denga village Atbalain. |

68. These men run the bible school, and give religious instructions on Sundays, and also on Wednesday afternoons. The meetings attract quite an assembly, varying from ten to as many as fifty people.

69. The indigenous population do not really appear to be aware of just what Christianity means, or is, especially as the Mission staff are only partly trained men from their own villages. Not too much emphasis is put on the religious side of things, it is more a community venture, in which they can sing songs in their own language. Something which they have never been able to do before, outside dance festivals.

70. Work by the C.M.M.L. is gradually being phased out, as Mr. McClay, from Green River, who has been handling the working of the Mission complex at Ibudiufi, is getting a new posting in Irian Djaja, after he gets married. No one else at Green River has any interest in the area, and it is understood, that once the Tapsiei Base Camp airstrip is opened, religious ceremonies, and instruction will be given by the Australian Baptist Mission from Telefomin. It is understood that most of the staff will be maintained, as both creeds are comparable.

71. If the Australian Baptist Mission do become established, they plan to open up a monthly Maternal Welfare clinic. They will build quarters suitable for accomodating two female nurses, and these nurses will visit every month to look after, and 'scale' any new born babies. This will help to cut down the mortality rate in young children, as they will be doing antenatal work, and looking after children suffering from malnutrition, and other such ailments.

15

(1) NON-INDIGINES

72. There are no non-indigines operating in this area.

73. The remainder of the headings listed in this section are not applicable to the West African Census Division.

The area was visited by the author on the 20th, 21st and 22nd April 1951. The only place where a large number of people were seen was at the camp, where there are always a very large number.

The area is therefore to be considered as being empty.

There are no other areas known to be in the West African Census Division and a search was conducted at Lagos, where the records in being sought from the Department of the Census and Statistics, but it was found that no other areas were known to be in the West African Census Division. It is possible that some areas have been overlooked but it is considered that a search of the records at Lagos will be sufficient to ascertain whether or not there are any other areas.

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(J) COMMUNICATIONS

74. There are no roads of any description in this census division, and none have been planned. Walking tracks have been listed in my Appendix 'B', with relevant approximated walking times. There is no likelihood of any roads being built in the near future, as it is not feasible economically. A road would not help the economy of the area, and would possibly only be built if a large mineral deposit was found in the area. Which from all accounts is very unlikely.

75. Sea transport is not applicable to this area.

76. There are no registered aerodromes in the West Mianmin, but an airstrip has recently been completed at Yapsiei Base Camp, and approval is being sought from the Department of Civil Aviation to have it opened as an authorized landing area. It is eighteen hundred feet long by one hundred feet wide (1800'x100'), and when inspected, and if passed, should be category 'B', which means that light aircraft such as a Cessna 185, 200, 207 or Norman Islander could land on it.

77. There are no existing weekly services, although the float plane of Mission Aviation Fellowship (M.A.F.) does run a fortnightly service, on a charter basis. Once the aerodrome has been opened it is envisaged that Yapsiei will be visited once a fortnight, by the weekly Vanimo/Telefomin/Vanimo run. If required the site could be extended a further two hundred feet with out too much difficulty, just cut and fill. But the present length is sufficient for future operations.

78. Whilst on patrol, sites were looked for for possible airstrips. This was following up a request by the Australian Baptist Mission at Telefomin to see if there were any possible sites for Helio Courier strips. The only suitable one was at Ivikmin (Tabu), where 1400 to 1500 feet of flat ground was found next to the Tabu River. Most of the trees had been cut down, as it was an old garden. It would be a one way approach strip, but is ideally suited to the short landing, short take off Helio Courier. The Mission showed great interest in the site, as it is in a large population pocket. Large by West Mianmin standards that is, a mere 272.

79. The site at Ivikmin Sepik was inspected, it was too short, only being 1250 feet, and the ground was poorly drained, and prone to being flooded by the Sepik when in flood. It was deemed not a viable proposition.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

89. There are no persons from the West Mianmin who have been trained in any technical or clerical capacity's. The eight men who have just recently returned from Boran Corrective Institute in Newark, after serving terms of six years, and being released on licence, have had some training. This being in carpentry, welding, storemanship and looking after cows, but not sufficient to classify them as tradesmen or competent in this line of work.

90. The principles of the Communist Party of the United States were explained to the men of the West Mianmin at the time of their return from Boran. They were told that the Communist Party was a party of the working class and that it was the only party that could bring about the liberation of the Chinese people. They were told that the Communist Party was a party of the working class and that it was the only party that could bring about the liberation of the Chinese people.

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(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

81. The political advancement of these people is virtually nil. The majority of them were first censused in 1965, and the next patrol for censusing was in 1970, with little or no contact inbetween. Now, three years later, they are visited by another patrol. Anything that they had been told three years ago would have quickly been forgotten.

82. These people are aware that there are Local Government Councils at both Green River and Telefomin, but they have no idea what the function and/or aims of the Councils are. When some of these men visited Telefomin as carriers, and more recently when they came in to purchase shotguns, they saw the council tractor working, and men working on council projects, such as road building and maintenance, and the new village reticulated water supply. But this, and station life is all new to them, and it is very difficult to gauge just how many of these new things they were able to absorb. But at least Council will have a meaning to the now.

83. These people have little or no understanding of the workings of the Papuan New Guinea Government. In 1972, for the first time, they voted in the House of Assembly elections. Since no prospective member visited them, nor had they studied the mechanics of voting in previous elections, they were confused and baffled by the whole procedure. They learnt nothing from it, and have still not seen there Open or Regional member. Anskar Karsel and Paul Langro mean nothing to them, even though they may have voted for them. The sample ballot papers issued prior to voting are still held in awe by many village officials, along with their village books.

84. The principles of Self Government were explained to them in great detail and length, as this topic had not been broached previously, and they had no background knowledge of any form of Government. With very infrequent patrolling, the 'Kiap' is the nearest thing the people can get to Government, as they have seen or heard of nothing else.

85. No one has attended a council meeting, or seen one in operation. Thirty men did witness part of the National Day celebration, when they walked into Telefomin, this would be the nearest they have been to any organized meeting, outside their own village environment. Not being able to understand the local language, or 'Pidgin', they quickly retired and slept, which just about sums up the attitude of these people towards the Central Government. The only time that it affects them is when an administration official visits them in their village. Politically, they are very backward, and uninterested.

86. There are no economic trees in the West Mianmin, nor any market gardening ventures.

87. Total cash earnings in the period 1/9/73 to 31/8/73 = :-

Money earned on airstrip/Base Camp work	\$1165-00
Money earned for sale of vegetables	50-00
Money earned for carriers Iapicel No 1 23/74	319-00
" " " " Telefomin 4 72/73	70-00
" " " " " 2 72/73	148-20
" " " purchase of fresh food	16-50
" " " banana, pineapple etc	50-00 plants
" " " sale of artefacts	10-00
" " by Mission employees	150-00
" " for hire of canoes	2-50

\$1980-20

88. There are no Co-operatives, Rural Progress Societies or Market Societies functioning in the area.

89. There are two Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts in the West Mianmin, they are as follows:-

- Bagarsipi Atupe of Ura, book 034787 ex Green River, number 97 with a balance of \$10-00.
- Sifeng Iansai of Ibulufi, book 042074 ex Green River, no number, with a balance of \$5-00.

The combined total being \$15-00.

90. Having no Local Government Council in the area, they have no tax problems.

91. The per capita income figure for the West Mianmin is \$2-54. This is far from a realistic figure. For the previous three years there have been no patrols, and with the exception of some money earned in early '72', there has been no money at all coming into this area. With out patrols, or work at Iapicel Base base camp, the only income in the area will be by the four men at the mission, they earn approximately \$150-00. This would give a per capita income for the whole area of 18 cents.

10

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

92. The only hope for these people is a mineral discovery in the area of sufficient quantity and quality to warrant a mining company moving into the area. Such a move would result in the development of the area by the said company, with access roads being built, the airstrip being improved, and a cash wage being available for labourers.

93. Otherwise the chances of expanding the economy are very bleak, as what ever viable project is put forward, communications/transportation costs make it uneconomical. The only other avenues open to the men of this area is for them to work as indentured labourers on a plantation, which, with the present time of trouble/fighting on the Gazelle and at Mount Hagen, does not appear a good time to send these men out of their area. The only other source of income would be the shooting and skinning of crocodiles, but this is a very limited field, and the men have not been trained for such work.

94. Tourism might come into this area, but it would be on a very small scale, and the sale of artefacts would be minimal. Plus these people do not have many items which would catch the eye of tourists.

95. With permanent staff being posted to Telefomin there will be a small market for fresh foods, fish and game, but this will by no way expand the virtually non-existent economy.

9

(c) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

96. No interest was shown towards Local Government, as these people have little or no understanding of how it works or what its aims are. In their fragmented society, with all the natural geographical barriers, a council would be very very difficult to form in this area. With a total population of 842, recurrent revenue from tax, bearing in mind their economic potential of this area, would be virtually nil.

97. There are no councils nearby that it could be affiliated too, plus a Local Government Council could offer very little to these people, and in their present state of social development it would not be advisable.

(F) ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

98. The people have no attitudes towards the Central Government at all, as they have no knowledge of it. As explained previously in my paragraph 84, they regard the Field Officer, or 'Kiap' as he is known, as being the Government.

99. The Central Government has been explained to them, but with the poor quality of interpreters available, it is difficult to gauge just how much they have comprehended. Very little, I feel would be a true assumption, as the topic is only raised by the visiting Administration Patrol, and quickly forgotten until the next visit.

100. Neither of the two Members of the House of Assembly, Mr. Paul Mangro, West Sopiik Regional, and Mr. Anskar Kamael, Upper Sopiik Open, have visited the area. The Central Government only reached these people via the 'medium' of the Field Officer, so it is obvious that these people will associate him as being part of the Central Government.

101. These peoples attitudes will not change until such time as the Central Government comes to them, i.e. in the form of their local Members. At the moment it is just a figment of the imagination, or as they say "menting bilong yupela". It is obvious that until the Government shows some interest in this area, besides the occasional patrol by field staff, these people will show no interest towards Central Government. As yet it has not altered the everyday actions of village life, or their living conditions, or their food and gardens; thus it has no importance to these people, as they can survive without it.

(4) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

102. The only accommodation in the area would be at Yapsiei Base Camp, in the Officer in Charge's native material two storey house. Otherwise the only other available accommodation would be in the village rest houses.

103. The only service available to the whole area would be the fortnightly floatplane from Green River. This is likely to be curtailed very shortly. It is a Government charter, and runs purely to keep the Base Camp supplied with rations, and to ferry in equipment, personnel and mail. It is not a regular passenger transport(R.P.R.) service on a commercial basis.

104. Once the Yapsiei Base Camp aerodrome is opened it is expected that there will be a fortnightly run by conventional light aircraft. This again will be a charter service, as opposed to a R.P.R. commercial service.

105. The only facility available is at the hamlet of Ibudiufi, where a small village trade store is run by Bagarapi Atupe. It invariably has no stock, does not carry any food supplies or other such items, just matches, clothing, and household items, other than food and drink.

106. The nearest centres for mattresses beds, stores and airport facilities, would be either Telefomin or Green River. They have the normal attributes and services associated with outstations.

CONCLUSION

107. The people of the West Mianmin Census Division have few prospects for the future. They are domiciled in extremely difficult and inaccessible terrain. They have a small population which is spread very thinly over a large area, and is decreasing at an alarming rate. An Aid Post has been established at Iapsiei Base Camp, but this only serves half the population. I feel that a full scale medical patrol is required into this area, with emphasis put on personal hygiene, sanitation and baby care. These people need to be made aware of what medicine and medical care can achieve, if they are given a chance, and all treatments completed, instead of people returning to their village half way through the course.

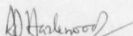
108. If the Australian Baptist Mission do move into the area, they can do nothing but help the area. They wish to set up a maternal welfare clinic at Iapsiei, and if they build an airstrip at Ivikmin (Fabu), this will give them access to the more remote groups. Their presence should help to solve the awful natural decrease rate in this census division.

109. Economically there is only one hope, that is that a large mineral deposit be found. These would appear to be very unlikely. Thus the prospects for this area are very bleak for the future. Bleak it may be before our eyes, but as long as the taro crop doesn't fail, and deaths are decreased, these people will be quite happy. They have not sampled the temptations of higher living, and are quite satisfied with their present position.

ATTACHMENTS

410. Appendix 'A' - Noticeable Pregnancys.
 Appendix 'B' - Walking Tracks in West Mianmin.
 Appendix 'C' - Walking Map of West Mianmin.
 Appendix 'D' - Lulusi's of the West Mianmin.
 Appendix 'E' - Tultul's of the West Mianmin.
 Appendix 'F' - Pupils attending Ibadufi classes.

Signed:-


 A. J. Hazlewood.

Designation:- Assistant District Officer.

Date:-

27/9/73.

APPENDIX 'A'

KUALITAS PASANGAN

- 1. Domina Aigen - Kimiasamin - Yapsiei
- 2. Koiterap Mage - Saiman
- 3. Henginga Nagahenina - Ivikmin - Tabu
- 4. Domsagi Gisenga - Ivikmin - Sepik.

Signature: *Al. Anand A.P.*.....

Date: *25/1/72*.....

4

APPENDIX 'B'

TRAVELING TIMES IN WEST PAMPAH C.A.

<u>FROM.</u>	<u>TO.</u>	<u>TRAVELING TIME.</u>	<u>CURGE TIME</u>
Yapsiei	Rafin No. '1'	4 hrs. 15 mins.	1 hr. 20 mins.
Yapsiei	Namasuwe	6 " 30 "	-
Yapsiei	URA via Namasuwe	9 " 00 "	2 " 00 "
Yapsiei	URA via Yapsiei Road.	7 " 00 "	2 " 00 "
Yapsiei	Kimiasomin (Yapsiei)	1 " 00 "	0 " 15 "
Yapsiei	So'arania.	4 " 30 "	1 " 45 "
Orawanla	Uratra.	5 " 45 "	
Uratra	Urapais.	6 " 15 "	
Urapais	Piarain (Aki)	*16 " 00 " (Approximately)	
Piarain	Kawainin.	6 " 20 "	
Piarain	Kimiasomin.	*12 " 40 "	
Piarain	Karemin	*10 " 00 " (Approximately)	
Karemin	Kimiasomin.	*9 " 00 " (Approximately)	
Kimiasomin	Saimen.	3 " 35 "	
Saimen	Ivikain (Tabu)	2 " 10 "	
Ivikain(?)	Ivikain (Sepik)	4 " 00 "	
Ivikain(?)	Yapsiei Base Camp.	*10 " 50 "	

* Denotes an overnight camp.

Signature: A. H. H. A. D. O.

Date: 28/9/73

APPENDIX 'D'

LULUAI'S OF THE WEST MIANMIN GERIUS DIVISION

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>AGE</u>
Omogep Wuis'si'sib	Piarimin (Aki)	40
Yansarp Halatu	Ivikmin (Sepik)	45
*Naminten Haakip	Kimiasomin (Tabu)	34
*Mia Ofraebanae	Kimiasomin (Yapsiei)	34
Laifu(Nevu) Sogabi	Rafin No '1' (Futbin)	30
Dosibe Ebrema	Rafin NO '2' (Ibudiufi)	40
*Kiongei Wa'am	Saiman (Sanman)	38
Ambet wabiabi	Serawania	40
Heleba Itemabrikabi	Ura	38
*Tagina Kabau	Uratra	35
Sanap Asaragap	Urapmin	50
*Hisengrei Kikami	Womei	38

*Denotes new Luluai's recommended by this patrol.

Signed:- *M. A. D. A. D.*

Date:- 27/3/53

APPENDIX 'E'

TULTUL'S ON THE WEST MIANMIN C.D.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>AGE</u>
*Soraeton Futatong	Fiarimin (Aki)	35
Tabia Barubap	Ivikain (Tabu)	30
*Abuksin Idimap	Kiniasomin (Tabu)	33
*Henoba Biaga	Kiniasomin (Yapsiei)	43
*Dena Batabe	Bamauwe	36
Gwasaatubai Nauyap	Rafin No '1' (Futbin)	38
*Onaru Siginowba	Rafin No '2' (Ibudiufi)	36
*Yenunau Leiki	Saiman (Saiman)	37
*Keta Bantumanabe	Serawania	41
*Fughaa Barabi	Uratra	38
*Woitiba Afinap	Urapmin	34
*Wegrisa Bibitaba	Urapmin(Tabu)	36

*Denotes new Tultul's recommended by this patrol.

Signed :- *A. Henderson* 27/2/53.....
 Date:-

(1)

APPENDIX 'A'

PUPILS ATTENDING THE IREBUJUTI 'FIDGIN' LITERACY CLASSES

1st Year - Taught by Bakarapi Atupe.

1.	Kitrei Meweinube	Rafin No '2'
2.	Rumini Eranei	" "
3.	Todpon Dafakayema	" "
4.	Tredi Ereylene	" "
5.	Kayema Kamina	" "
6.	Neiyang Gutma	" "
7.	Datu Alayema	" "
8.	Kegisup Yapawima	" "
9.	Pipeteka Kastup	Kimiasomin (Yapsiei)
10.	Leifu Barayema	" "
11.	Sileke Belibe	" "
12.	Ketora Kitemube	" "
13.	Augwaisi	Imnei.

2nd Year - Taught by Effonsi Yamsi.

1.	Salotem Fakayema	Rafin No '2'
2.	Barani Tabama	" "
3.	Yakomabe Ietumsep	" "
4.	Telofodek Deba	" "
5.	Fulap Lohankepe	" "
6.	Asene Getabube	" "
7.	Movitem Yasin	" "
8.	Lubudi Letebu	Kimiasomin (Yapsiei)
9.	Kimene Nolepa	" "
10.	Nekole Unipa	" "
11.	Kiau Getap	" "
12.	Tokominabi Malabe	Ura.
13.	Wemesejube Budiniyam	Rafin No '1'
14.	Itama Talopidipe	Serawania
15.	Elekola Ipadiyama	Wenei

Signed:- .. M. J. A. P. S. ..

Date:- .. 27/2/73 ..

DDA 67.16.22

PATROL REPORT

Report number: TABLET No. 2 of 73/74 Objects of patrol: STATUS / AREA STUDY
 District: WEST SEPIL Station: TELESTAIR
 Patrol conducted by: MARK WINFIELD Subdistrict: KONEDOBUI
 Area patrolled: ARBAKIN U.S. Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER
 Duration of patrol: 21:19:73 to 21:40:73 Personnel accompanying: 1 Soldier + 1 Soldier.
 Last D.D.A. patrol: AUGUST 1972 Number of days: 21
 Last O.L.G. patrol: N.A. Total population of area: 2405
 Map reference: INTERNAL SECURITY 4 Council area: N.A.
 House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,
WEST SEPIL District,
VANIMO



In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Field Officers Journal Folios ()
 Patrol Instructions, ()
 The Report and my comments ()
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Reports No's 1-3, + Comments ()
 Patrol map, ()

DATE: 14/11/73

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUI, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Report No's. 1-3 ()
Patrol map ()
 District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report..... Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 17/12/1973

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
These figures are from a patrol carried out in 1970 (refer to this patrol report for explanation)	ALJASSIN	22	34	36	30					122
	ARISSIN 1.	9	20	26	12					67
	ARISSIN 2.	56	39	65	76					236
	ARISSIN 3.	26	7	10	7					50
	BUSILAIN 1.	49	39	43	43					174
	BUSILAIN 2.	13	19	7	14					53
	IBRAHIM 1.	18	9	29	23					79
	IBRAHIM 2.	15	8	25	16					64
	KALBACIYIS	29	16	44	29					118
	KHINJAIN	17	2	31	21					71
	TILKORUBAIN	18	21	23	27					99
	UNFUSIN	47	33	94	56					230
	USAKLAIN 1.	14	9	16	14					53
	USAKLAIN 2.	34	22	32	30					126
	USAKLAIN 3.	20	14	18	15					67

(4)

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-16-22
Date: 9th January 1974

The District Commissioner
~~West Sepik District~~.....
P.O. Box 42.....
WAVEBO.....

RE:..... TELEPHONE..... PATROL NO...2..... OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR..... M. WINDFIELD.....
TO..... J. BALMIN..... CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report Nos..... 1 to 3..... together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- . Area Study amendments/~~recompilation~~.
- . Your above average assessment has been noted.

P. Bouraga
P. BOURAGA
a/Secretary

20467.16.22.

40

- 2 -

The fauna mentioned are not found at the higher altitudes. Information on the General Ecology of the Star Mountains is currently being gathered in relation to the Kennecott Prospect in s. When this is available to the Wild Life Section of the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, arrangements will be made to supply your station with the information.

The Report and the accompanying Area Study are informative. Mr. Winfield's observations are valid. It is a pleasure to see the interest he is taking in his work.

... Two copies of my comments on Situation Reports are returned for your records.

Camping Allowance has been funded.

B. BUNTING
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister &
Development Administration,
KENNESCOTT.



... Two (2) copies of the relevant parts of the Report are forwarded herewith.

B. Bunting
B. BUNTING
District Commissioner.

39

West Sepik District,
VANING.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TELKOMIN. W.S.D.

17th December, 1973
67-3-15
J.G. O'Brien
D.L.G.C.

67-2-2
14/11/73

KAPSEI PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1973/74
ATBALWIN CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for the above report, Area Study and your memorandum 67-2-2 of 14th November, 1973.

I agree with your reasons for the poor census results. As well as the need to remain longer in the field the long interval of three years would have also effected the census taking. It is unfortunate that the then A.D.C. Telefomin was unable to accompany the patrol, and by example pass on practical patrol techniques to Mr. Winfield.

The Area Study material has been thoughtfully prepared. It is well presented. Under 'Social Groupings' para 28 the officer should also consider implications of hamlet location discussed in the Departmental Standing Instructions (Chapter 14, para 6).

Please ensure that the following minor items are attended to on future Reports:-

- (i) Patrol Report cover to have initials of Officer conducting patrol.
- (ii) Cover to include names and position of personnel accompanying.
- (iii) Map scale to be included.
- (iv) Walking times to be identified as 'solo' or 'carriers'.
- (v) Contacts to be identified (e.g. Field Officer's Journal 22/9/73 'Met O.I.H. Family').

Please ensure that Mr. Winfield understands the Department's policy in regard to Rest Houses. Standing Instructions Chapter 15 and his Field Officer's Journal para 429 of 11/10/73 refer.

Situation Report No. 1 requires comment. The scarcity of Fauna, and the climatic factors causing this are most valid observations. The Fauna types likely to be found between three to four thousand feet are not going to be found above 5000 feet A.M.S.L. Above this altitude the only 'game' are bush rats which are trapped not shot.

28

Sub District Office,
TELEFOMIN. W.S.D.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
YARMO. W.S.D.

14/11/73.
67-2-2
R.F.L.
A.D.C.

YARMO PATROL REPORT NO.2 73/74
ATBELLIN CENSUS DIVISION.

- ... Enclosed please find above enumerated Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Marc Winfield, Assistant Patrol Officer. Sufficient copies have been enclosed to provide your record, and for onforwarding to Headquarters.
- 2. Similarly the Area Study is tendered for your records and onforwarding. The latter is in loose leaf form to facilitate update.

Claim for camping allowance is included.
Specific Comments are;

3. Census.

It is unfortunate that the census was not completed satisfactorily. This would have been occasioned by both the unworldliness of the people concerned, and the necessity to hurry the patrol through the area in order to meet prior commitments (DOA inspection YARMO).

I cannot agree that more policeman, to enforce attendance, would have much benefit either immediately or in the future. There will be no need for such actions if future patrols allow themselves enough time.

Another patrol will be sent to this area as soon as it is possible to spare an officer for the eighty days that are required.

(27)

4. Airstrips.

I cannot agree that the Government provide supervision of the TUMOLBLL airstrip. Such small projects though of some value should remain self help and or mission concerns. I would agree that patrols in the area encourage the people concerned, and point out the probable benefits, but not to the point of direct supervision.

It is pleasing to note the final D.C.A. acceptance of YARSLI airstrip. This landing field will be of great value in the future.

5. Health.

This is not a new problem, and can only be overcome by increased patrolling, and an awareness, by the local people of their responsibility towards their ill and infirmed.

6. Mission.

The Mr. McLeay suffered to under this heading has since departed from Green River, Christian Missions in Many Lands Station. Presumably he will not be returning.

7. Foot Suspension Bridge.

I agree with the suggestion that the bridge be constructed at the level indicated Appendix 'C' of this report.

Materials have been ordered, and the Army approached to assist in construction.

8. Shotguns.

Appendix D will be of use to the issuing officer and is in line with Sub District Policy.

Mr. Winfields reasoning (para 33) is a little off beam hardly think that 'work and reward' techniques should come into shotgun distribution.

Allocation of shotguns to indigenous who regularly cross the Irian Djaja/Papua New Guinea border will necessitate Careful investigation.

The patrol report is unformative and of interest to following officers. At times Mr. Winfield has resorted to flippancy, but has never become malicious.

26

Comments on Area Study.

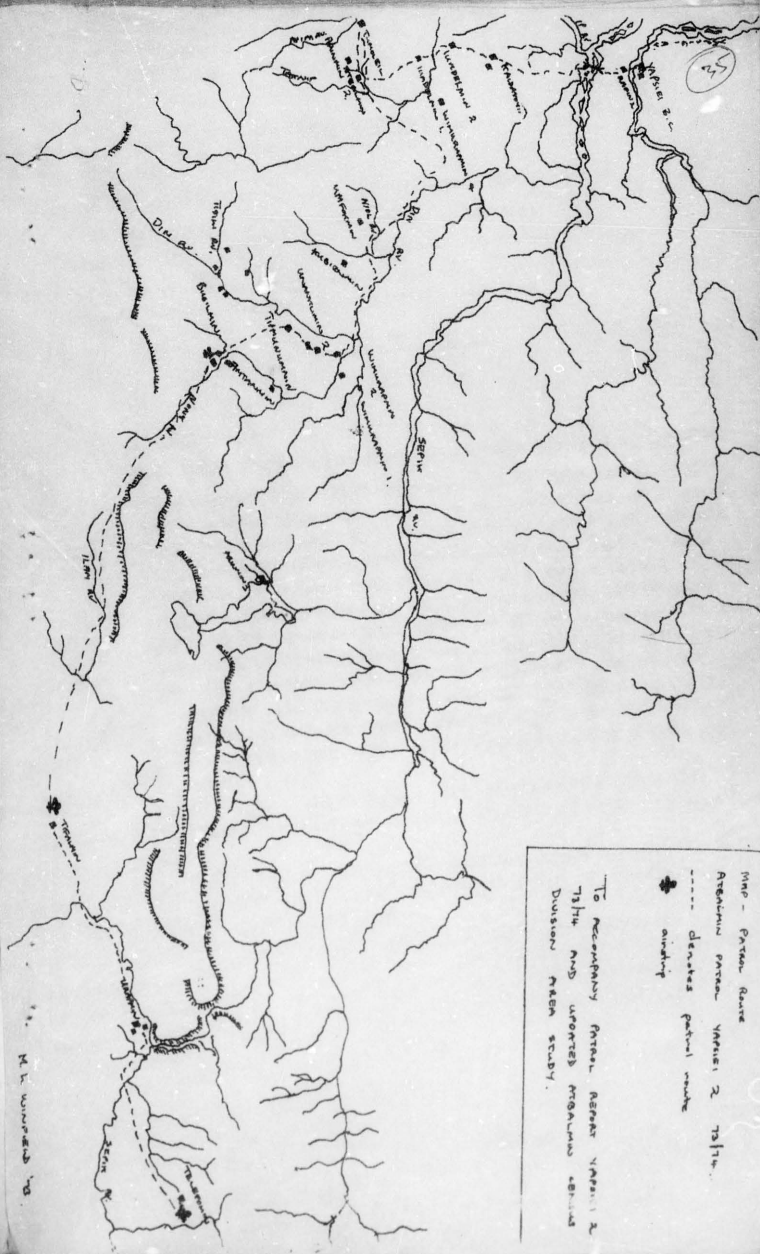
The area study is comprehensive and provides an updated picture of the Census Division.

Little comment is needed since the area as a whole has remained static this last three year.

The effects of YAPSIKI BASE CAMP have not yet outwardly manifested themselves. Given time, changes will become evident, Namely, as the indigenes have increased contact with other people especially in the spheres of political development.

For your information, comments and onforwarding.

R.F. LANAGHAN
Assistant District Commissioner.



Map - Paston Route
 Arched line - Vinters 2 7/11
 --- dashed pencil work
 * asterisk
 o oval
 To accompany Paston Report Vinters 2
 7/11 and report program on
 Division Area Study.

M. L. Winters '70

24
34

PATROL REPORT No. 2 4 APR 51 2: 33/74

Station ATBALAIN Officer Compiling WAM WIRIANG
District ATBALAIN Subdistrict ATBALAIN
Census Division ATBALAIN L.G. Council P.A.A.

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/49,000.—5.72.

MY OBJECTIVE:

1. Up until the last moments the Assistant District Commissioner Telefozin was going to accompany myself on this patrol. However, due to circumstances he was unable to fulfill this commitment. Hence there is a lack of formally written patrol instructions. The objectives of the patrol were discussed in depth between ourselves and below I have outlined the essential aspects:
 - a. re-census the inhabitants of the Atbalain Census Division.
 - b. attempt to instigate the objectives of the Political Education Handbook 72/73 -adapting to the pertinent factors with respect to this areas' experience with administration penetration/ influence and the peoples' knowledge & awareness; of the environment outside their immediate spheres of experience.
 - c. compile a new area study of this area following the updated format.
 - d. On arrival at Yapsiel Base -exp ensure complete readiness for subsequent Department of Civil Aviation airstrip inspection: 30:10:73.
 - e. Survey the most practicable foot suspension site on the Sepik River linking the Atbalain area with that of the Miamin/ Yapsiel Base -exp area.
2. This patrol report contains: a patrol route map.
situation reports 1-3 inclusive.
appendices A-B inclusive.
Field Officers Journal.

continued..//R

2
17

CENSUS:

3. Since these people are semi nomadic subsistence farmers (nomadic in the sense that even though they remain in the one area they may shift from valley to valley) I expected to miss some of the people. However I did not expect to 'overlook' up to 600 persons. The only reason for this is apathy and laziness on the people themselves. Each time the camp site was chosen consideration was given so that no one group was an unreasonable distance from the census recording point. This did not seem to make any difference.

4. Refer to Appendix A which indicates the census response; compare this with the figures tabulated in 1970 by another patrol led by Mr. FISCHER A.D.C. TELEFOMIN. The difference indicates one of two things - mass deaths or 'bigheadness'. Since no reports of the former have come to Telefomin I think we can dismiss that hypothesis and assume the latter as being closer to the truth.

5. Unfortunately three factors made a more accurate census difficult: 1. I was only able to have one policeman accompany me on this patrol due to understaffing at Sub District; thus 'enforcing' census attendance is extremely difficult as these people are 'scattered' over a rugged, large area.

2. I could not spend a long period of time in this area because of my approaching leave and the necessity of myself reaching Iapisei Base Camp in time for the D.C.A. inspection.

3. There has been so many migrations in the area, confusion with names in the old register that I found it impossible to establish the whereabouts of absentees.

6. I have compiled a new census register and noted pregnancies, which with updating in the near future could result in a clearer picture of the area in regards this aspect.

7. At least 4 days in each census centre location and 5 or 6 police are necessary to chase this up.

8. Generally a very unreasonable, poor response to the census take.

FRESHFOOD:

9. Following the advice of other officers familiar with the area the patrol carried plenty of food with it and received one airdrop at DEWARBIL.

10. Between Telefomin and BUSILMIN there was very little fresh food to be purchased. A similar pattern made itself evident throughout the patrol.

12

The freshfood shortage also is a limiting factor as to how long the people can be expected to support the patrol at one particular location.

11. Apparently this area has at least two 'hungry' periods a year and therefore if possible to gauge beforehand a patrol should try to coincide with a 'time plenty' for everyone's convenience.

AVAILABILITY OF CARRIERS:

12. Generally the patrol required in excess of fifty carriers. As far as recruiting from Telefomin there was no problem - I was able to handpick from a large crowd. Below I have listed how many carriers I changed and at what places:

LOCATION:	No. CHANGED:	REMARKS:
BUSIMIN	26	Plenty of replacements
DEPARBIL	25	Just enough for the changeover.
WARA NEOL	25	Plenty to choose from
SIMURAPEN 4.	12	Just enough.
ATBAREIN(AIRMIN)	35	Plenty if recruit from Tusobibil as well.

If required I could have had possibly 10 changes at KADAGOYIN and / or JUREMIN.

WALKING TIMES:

13. The only 'long tedious days' were between TIFALMIN and BUSIMIN after that the walks are enjoyable and of moderated duration. Refer to appendix B for carrier times and 'free burden' times.

TRACKS:

14. Generally there was a good response and the tracks were well cleared/cleaned. Since there .

SCENERY:

15. Refer to my P.O.D. for detailed observations. However, it is worth noting that most of the walks reveal scenes of aesthetic quality of unequal parallel. I will not attempt to make this section relevant to anything to do with development or any other aspect - it is merely worth noting that this area is rich in natural forms.

continued 4.

21

AIRSTRIPS:

16. On route to this area I had the opportunity to visit the WIFALMIN airstrip. The Baptist Mission Telefomin is attempting to upgrade the strip surface by encouraging the two villages in close proximity to the strip site to work on it. However, some enthusiastic citizens are dismayed by the apathy and laziness shown by the two respective councillors. I tried to 'stir' them into working but I feel I wasted their time and mine. The government is interested in establishing a school there in the next financial year. There is already an aid post and maternal/ infant welfare clinic conducted monthly by Baptist Mission Telefomin.

17. BUSILIN airstrip (again sponsored by Baptist Mission Telefomin) has had no work done on it for at least three to 5 months - again apathy and laziness is the crux of the delay. Hardwork is the only requirement to complete this strip - could be done in 4 months with a concentrated effort. I tried to explain to them that the only development they could expect was for an aidpost, possibly a school later on and also a small store. They realize this but are not prepared, on the whole, to work to this end.

18. Whilst I was patrolling in the TURUBIL area I was visited by S.I.L. Helicopter and Messrs. SMITH and BAAYDA who were on the look out for potential airstrip sites. They marked out a strip site here and then left some tools to begin the work. The people are quite enthusiastic. I remained a few days to start them off. The people cleared an area which reveals an excellent site - firm base without too much work. The people asked that a 'supervisor' must come to oversee the work - the asked for either a policeman or the government patrol interpreter AMBUKOR from Urapmin. I indicated that I would pass this request on to the Assistant District Commissioner Telefomin for his comments.

19. On arrival at Inpisi Base Camp to the extreme northern boundary of the Atbalain Census Division work was begun to prepare the airstrip site for DCA inspection on the 30th Octo/ 1973. A successful inspection resulted and the strip is to be opened one way, category B. It was disappointing that the officer, Mr. A. BASHAROO was not present to see the strip open since his efforts over the last 18 months culminated in the strip being opened. A further report and correspondence on this aspect is covered outside the bounds of this patrol report. However, it is worth noting that this strip will serve both the Atbalain area which I have just patrolled and also the Mianin Census Division.

continued../ 5.

730

AIRDROP SITES:

20. Whilst on this patrol the patrol had to be re-supplied from the air. Due to circumstances which are not worth re-iterating here it became evident that the proposed drop site might not be used because of aircraft movements and / or patrol movements. Therefore I was on the look out for potential drop sites for future patrols in this area. Below I have listed locations and a description for other patrolling officers' reference.

- | LOCATION: | DESCRIPTION: |
|--------------|---|
| BUSILMIN - | existing airstrip site being constructed could be used using a north east approach to the strip and leaving on a north west path up the valley. |
| DEWARBIL - | existing drop site used by other patrols. best approach is from the south east following the DIN rv. directional bearing. |
| BUEFTALMIN - | north west of village approximately 400 yards in old garden. approach from east following DIN rv. |
| DEWERBIL - | upstream from junction of two rivers - up the Neel Rv FROM YAR rv approximately 2 miles at a clearing - old garden. Airera and HAGE rv follow river upstream, drop, keep going up stream to leave area. |
| ATBALMIN - | On the hill behind the helicopter site, corrugated iron roof (old rural police post.). |
| TUMOBIL - | approaching over the ridge between Atbalmin and Tumobil with rapid descent drop on new airstrip site follow the Nis Rv down the valley to depart. |

HEALTH:

21. Since the people do not congregate in villages but rather spread themselves all over the sides of mountains, valleys etc. it is difficult to assess the general health of the people.
22. There is an unfortunate tendency to leave sick people back at the garden house and only the patrolling officer seeing the ones that don't require medical attention. No matter how angry I indicated that I was with this attitude it made no difference. This is not the first time this area has been patrolled and I expected a much better response to this as with the census. Also a medical orderly has patrolled this area many times during epidemics so the people are quite familiar with the process.
23. There were indications of pneumonia but not in excessive numbers. Large sores were very prominent.
24. It is strongly recommended that a back up medical patrol spend at least a week in the area taking locations - patrolling to scattered hamlets if serious cases are present..

(29)

LAW AND ORDER:

25. Two incidents only were reported to the patrol:
- a. Adultery at Atbalmin. The complainant wanted court justice but I later discovered that a settlement had been made and accepted by the latter following local custom - a case in point of 'wanting his taro and to eat it as well' (modified bush analogy)
 - b. Theft of tobacco by a Miammin (one of my patrol carriers) from an Atbalmin garden. This was particularly annoying since group relations were set back because of this incident. I took the appropriate action to rectify the misdemeanor.
26. Generally these people seem quite law abiding.

MISSIONS

27. There is only one Mission incident which I would like to report under this heading: Apparently Mr. Moleay walked up to TUMOLBIL some years back (member of the Christian Missions from Mary Lands alias C.M.M.L.) and promised a return and help to build an airstrip there. Even persuaded the inhabitants to cut the trees, burn and clear the area - alas he did not return, no word, nothing. RESULT: The people are justifiably wary of mission intervention. This reservation held by the people has been brought to a head now that the Baptist Mission, Telefomin, is interested in building an airstrip at Tumolbil. Mr. Moleay has made similar 'visits' in the area at Idam in Green River Administrative area and recently at Yapsiel Base Camp.

GAS:

28. Whilst walking from Atbalmin to IUMDELMIN I became conscious of a smell, definitely sulphur content coming from a rock outcrop. I would be interested in a geologists view on this - perhaps we could set up an ointment complex in the Atbalmin???

FOG-SUSPENSION BRIDGE:

29. The existing kanda foot bridge seems to be in the most practicable position and also has the added advantage of rising sides where the 'constructors' could raise the height of the bridge so as to prevent large (asmothic) trees floating leisurely down the Sepik in flood times from ripping the new proposed bridge down.

30. The existing bridge is approximately 40 feet from the general level of the river below and 165 feet span length. I would recommend that the bridge be raised a further 30 to 40 feet up vertically; this would mean a span length increase of approximately 50 feet - no problem for a cable bridge. Refer diagram appendix G.

28

TRADITIONAL JOBBES:

31. At each camp I attempted to see one of the traditional initiation wigs used by this group. No where was I able to even see one. Every place told me that they no longer made them since the government came. I attempted to explain that that was not a reasonable excuse since nothing that I know of would or could be interpreted as being 'not allowed' by the 'government'. I tried to encourage the people to continue to retain their customs pointing out that if the younger people are ignorant of their history and customs they have lost a large part of their heritage - irreplaceable.

32. I cannot understand this attitude towards this interesting custom that they should so easily drop it.

SHOTGUNS:

33. The inevitable sub heading in patrol reports. NO one in this area has a shotgun even though several persons have enough money to purchase them. I have made certain recommendations (below) for the Assistant District Commissioner, Telefomin to approve, modify or delete.

- a. That the BUSILMIN, BEFAKIL groups should wait until a serious effort to complete the airstrip is made.
- b. That the FUSOLBIL group be considered in view of their relationship to the border and possible implications here.
- c. That the ATBALMIN, WIRUKALMIN, IURKALMIN, KALDAGUYIS groups should receive permission to purchase since they worked hard and for a long period at Yapsiei Base Camp to construct the airstrip there.

34. I strongly recommend that only the shotguns I suggest be allowed since the population and bush would not support further numbers (refer to Mit. Report No. 1. in this report)

35. Since the people are spread out I recommend that adequate shotgun permits to carry, licences be allowed to cover the areas settled by the Atbalmin inhabitants. Refer appendix B.

SUMMARY:

36. In view of the poor response to the census and medical services provided by the patrol I think that the expenditure of an 80 day patrol into this area would be justified in the near future to rectify the situation.

(27)

POPULATION FIGURES TABULATED THIS AREA:

APPENDIX A

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	AKHARIN	12	11	14	15					55
	AKHINIS 1	25	12	52	36			1		126
	2	36	15	88	46					185
	3	9	6	17	12			1		49
	AKHINIS 1.									
	2.	55	44	36	61			2		218
	AKHINIS 1.									
	2	15	8	20	16					59
	AKHINIS	29	10	31	22					92
	AKHINIS									
	AKHINIS	11	9	29	23			1		78
	AKHINIS	41	20	61	21					143
	AKHINIS 1.									
	2	7	3	16	20			1		40
	3	11	7	23	11					49
	4									
	AKHINIS 1.									
	2	25	14	44	41			3		127
	3	7	3	6	6					22
	4	16	10	30	19			1		76
										1211

(26)

APPENDIX B.

WALKING TIMES:

FROM:	TO:	HR:	THRS:
TELEFOMIN	URAPMIN	4.10	6.30
URAPMIN	TIPALMIN	4.00	6.15
TIPALMIN	SANGALA	5.30	7.00
SANGALA	BUSH 2	6.00	8.00
BUSH 2.	BUSH 3	6.20	7.00
BUSH 3	YONGBIL	6.00	9.00
YONGBIL	BUSIMIN	1.30	2.00
BUSIMIN	IPADURABIF	4.00	7.00
			5.00
IPADURABIF	DEFABIL	3.30	5.00
DEFABIL	MUPULTARMIN	2.30	3.00
MUPULTARMIN	ROOL RV.	4.00	6.00
ROOL RV.	WIRURAPMIN 4	4.45	4.45
WIRURAPMIN	4AL RV.	3.00	3.45
4L RV.	ATBARMIN	4.00	6.00
ATBARMIN	TUNGOLBIL	2.15	3.00
ATBARMIN	LUMBEIMIN	3.30	4.30
LUMBEIMIN	KALDAGOTIN	2.30	3.30
KALDAGOTIN	SEPIK	3.00	4.00
SEPIK	YAPSIKI	2.00	3.00

APPENDIX C
DIAGRAM OF BEBE RIVER FOOT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.
-proposed metallic cable.



APPENDIX D.

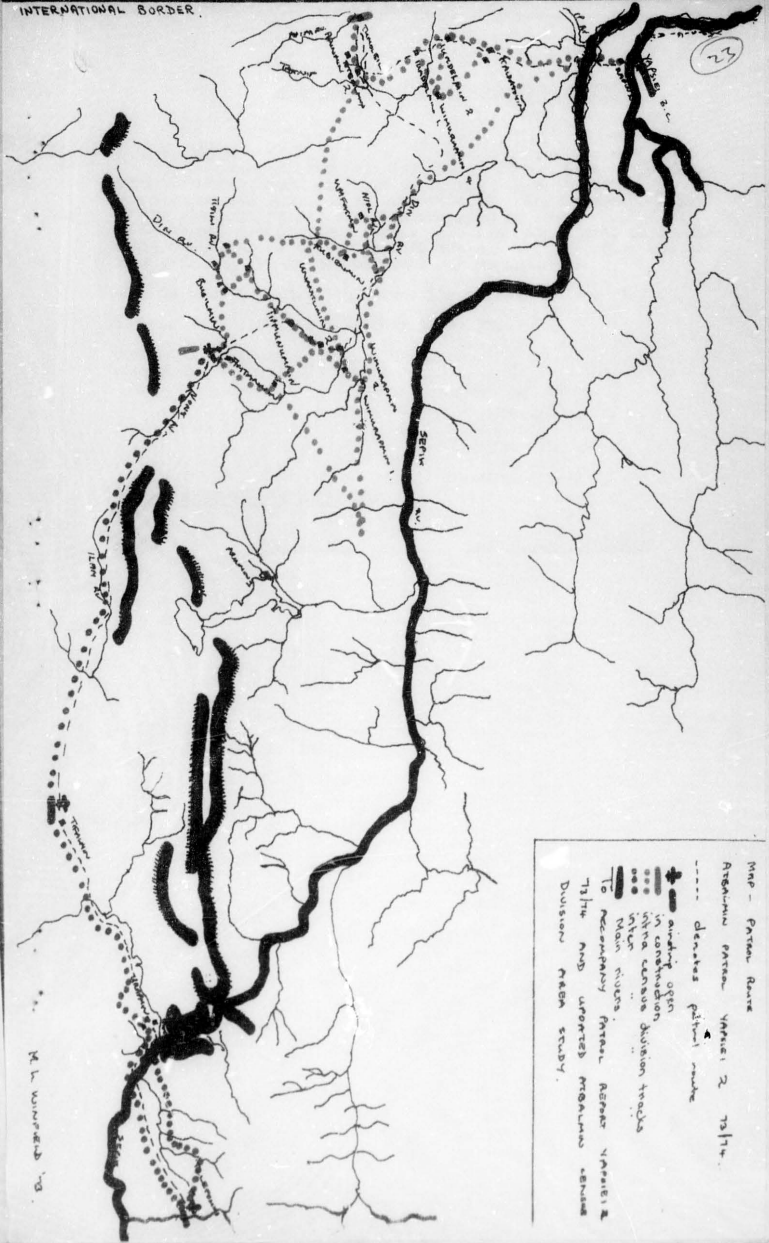
RECOMMENDATIONS: SHOTGUN / PERMIT TO CARRY LICENSES:

ATBALSIN S.D.

NAME:	VILLAGE OFFICIAL:	AREA:	POPULATION:	NUMBER OF PERMITS
HOROHIM	Luluai	BUSIMIN	218	3
KABUMBIF	Luluai	TIPMUNNUNMIN	94	2
TIRANAF	Luluai	DEFAKIL (WIMURAPMIN)	260	4
SAKSOP	Luluai	MUTULTAMIN	149	2
GWISLAF	Tultul	WARA NEOL	143	3
WALDOE	Tultul	WIMURAPMIN	4 75	2
ATBALSIN SREOK	Luluai	ARINMIN	342	4
SILOK	Luluai	TURO-NIL	185	2
ANGK	Tultul	IUNDEMIN	146	2
KARNARGAE	Luluai	KADASOYIN	118	2

This distribution should cater for the needs of this area for a long time.

INTERNATIONAL BORDER.



Map - Fortes route
 Arroyo Arroyo Varais 2 12/14
 ----- denotes patrol route
 + standing open
 x in cultivation
 ooo open terrace division walls
 --- river
 ~~~~~ than rivers  
 ~~~~~ to accompany Fortes Arroyo Varais 2  
 12/14 and adjacent mountains around
 Division Arroyo study.

M. L. Winters '30

AREA STUDY: ATRAL IN CENSUS DIVISION:

INTRODUCTION:

The District Commissioners 67-1-1 of 15th November 1973 instructs field officers to follow a new format in compilation and updating of Area Studies. Since the Area Study of the Atbalin Census Division compiled by Mr. S. FISHER in 1970 follows the previous format this Area Study will be completely redone so as to comply with the above instruction and so that updating for future officers may be included.

DATE OF PATROL : 21st September 1973 to 21st October 1973.

DATE OF AREA STUDY COMPILATION: 08:11:73.

COMPILING OFFICER: MARC L. WINFIELD.
DESIGNATION: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

FUTURE UPDATING AMENDMENTS:

DATE:

PATROL NO.

PATROLLING OFFICER:

(A) INTRODUCTION:

1. The Atbain Census Division is in an area of some of 500 square miles located in the extreme south west of the West Sepik District; the area is bounded in the west by the international border with Indonesia; in the south by the Papua - New Guinea territorial border and to the north by the natural boundary provided by the Sepik River.

TOPOGRAPHICAL:

2. The dominating topographical features are the 12,000 feet high Star Mountains to the south and only fifteen miles to the north, the low lying Sepik River valley at an estimated altitude in the vicinity of 1000 feet a.s.l. The 2105 (census summary from 1970 figures: not completely censused in 1975 patrol) people of the census division have located the majority of their hamlets and dwellings around the proximity of tributary streams to the Sepik River. Mountain ridges between the valleys in the area of population would reach approximately 7-8,000 feet a.s.l.
3. Generally the mountains consist of weathered basalt type rock formations with scattered indications of marble stone, limestone and sub-surface sulphur deposits. The 'slate-like' material results in many landslips varying in dimensions.
4. The valley walls are very steep with gradients of 1:1 being common. Sharp ridges and mountain peaks characterize the scenery in this area. The V shaped valleys culminate with narrow fast flowing streams at the apex with drops from ridges by 1-2,000 feet common.
5. The mountain axis follows a north south line throughout the census division. Most of the peaks are accessible though some would be a challenge to experienced mountain climbers - especially in the direction of the Star Mountains.
6. The Sepik River borders this census division forming to extremities of the area with Al, Ip, Bin, Hong, Nkol and Ilan rivers being its tributaries (main water systems). There is an extensive creek system throughout the area which feeds the latter named rivers. Heavy rains in this area marginally affect the height level of the Sepik River and its main feeder streams/rivers.
7. Daily rainfall is not measured in this census division but it is estimated that between 100 and 180 inches per year would fall in this area. Generally the rain falls at night or late afternoon.
8. Predominant vegetation consists of grass sided hills, mountains with 'dark' moss forests at higher altitudes. Forest covers the main surface area. There are many stumps of pine (exact species unknown - possibly *Arucaria cunninghamii*), bamboo also exists in many areas. The forest / scrub areas are virtually impenetrable with thorn vines (and others) making initial clearing or track construction difficult.
9. Climate: temperatures are estimated to vary from high seventies in lower altitudes to low fifties (fahrenheit scale) in higher altitudes - it is difficult to be specific here since there is such variance in altitudes. Night temperatures also differ. Winds experienced on the patrol naturally follow the valley systems - few were encountered though the writer was told that strong winds do occur from time to time. Sun exposure (absence of clouds) is also difficult to assess - however cloud cover seemed the predominant feature of the sky with ground/valley fogs occurring daily in the higher altitudes. Nights experienced were also similar in this respect with dew formation a regular, if not daily, occurrence.

(b) ACCESS:

70.

Census

There are three ways in which to enter the Atbalain division: (i) tracks (ii) fixedwing aircraft (iii) helicopters.

(i) tracks - rough tracks form a network of communication links between hamlets within the area. Entry to the census division may be from basically two routes leaving the Telefomin station - one, via Urapmin, Ifalmin two .., via Sepik River route. or from the Iaptsai Base camp and via Kaidagoyin or secondly from Ivikmin (west Iianmin hamlet).

(ii) fixedwing aircraft: there is an airstrip at Iaptsai Base camp which may be utilised for entry into this area. Two airstrips are being constructed presently - one at BUSILMIN and the other at TUMOLBIL - neither of which is operative as yet (work needed to be done). An open airstrip (mission) is located at IIPALMIN, however this is not within the boundaries of the census division even though it cuts off two days walk if patrols depart from Telefomin.

(iii) Helicopter sites: these are located at each of the following hamlets - Atbalain, Busilmin, Mongbil, Belakbil, Mutultacmin, W.Nicol, Tumolbil, Tumdelmin, Kaidagoyin, Ifaduwip (Iipmunnamin).

11. walking times: generally within the Atbalain C.D. area the walks rarely are longer than 4 hours for unburdened walkers and six hours for carriers.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTS:

12. The following table summarizes the early explorative and administrative consolidation patrols to visit the "census Division":-

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Clifton - Bassett & Thomas | :: Oct./Nov. '49 | - 57 days. |
| Doonan & Day | :: August '51 | - 28 " . |
| Wren & Booth | :: July '56 | - 6 " . |
| Booth & Conroy | :: April-May '57 | - 41 " . |
| Tierney & Coad | :: April-May '61 | - 52 " . |
| Kelly & Meunera | :: Oct./Dec. '62 | - 28 " . |
| McCarthy | :: '63 | - 7 " . |
| Edgar & Bunch | :: Nov./Dec. '64 | - 37 " . |
| Edgar & Kabisch | :: March-May '66 | - 72 " . |
| Drasge & Van Lieshout | :: July/Oct. '67 | - 30 " . |
| Fischer | :: Jan./Feb. '69 | - 11 " . |
| Fischer | :: Oct./Nov. '70 | - 50 " . |
| Fischer | :: April./Nov. '70 | - 117 " . |
| Olaason | :: August '72 | - 30 " . |
| Winfield | :: Sept./Oct. '73 | - 31 " . |

* more recent patrols up until time of area study compilation.

13 The above indicates that a total of 650 + days have been spent in this area since 1949 with more regular patrols occurring in the latter years.

14 The Rural Police Post at Atbalain was banned in 1964 and due to policy changes and the proposed construction of an airstrip in the Upper "epik region (subsequently positioned at east bank of August Iapsoi river system) was closed in 1971. Since the people are generally law-abiding it is thought that the post had little effect. 15 To measure the degree of Administration influence is difficult. There has been very little change in traditional behaviour and their own artefacts are retained with only minor introductions of European ones: axes, knives a few plates etc.

16. Reading back over reports and my own patrol into this area there has been widespread lack of co-operation for census taking and to receive medical aid when the services of a medical orderly are offered.

17. The construction of Iapsoi Base Camp and airstrip received much support from the northern Atbalain groups (closer) with Atbalain groups forming at least 60% of the workforce. It is to be remembered that the strip/camp location is not within the Atbalain "census Division but at one (northern) extremity of the area.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

18. (a) The patrol report and its' cover indicate the population distribution in 1970. However, as is obvious there are vast discrepancies between the 1970 patrol census register and the last 1975 patrol census register. The reasons for this are generally lack of co-operation from the local people after being given ample time to meet in one centre for census taking purposes - also 31 days is insufficient in light of the settling HABITS OF these people.

19. Calculations of a neo mortality rate are therefore difficult since noticeable pregnancies were not noted in the last patrol (census) report. I imagine that it would be high considering the cold climate and frequent complaints pertaining to respiratory ailments.

20. It was found that all hamlets were linked by track, the state of the track dependant on volume of traffic. Refer attached map for reference.

21. There are very few absentees from the area - three are attending the Baptist Mission Bible school at elefomin with no more than 10 men being away at plantations from the entire area. This factor contributes to the peoples' lack of knowledge of the outside world beyond their immediate environment.

22. Most of the population centres in valley systems in close proximity to their respective gardens. Villages are rare, often could only be classed as hamlets. Whilst in many areas there is only one or two houses on one site - the site being in respect of the garden being worked or consumed. Therefor a particular group would generally occupy an area (the sides of : due to an absence of valley floors) within a valley or on spurs. Though the latter are infrequently found.

23. As may be seen from the 1970 census figures there is really no one particular area where a large population tends to centralize - these people tend to spread themselves over a wide area and work several large gardens for the one group.

(C) SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

24. (a) The Atbalmin people trace their origins back through the Urapmin people living just south of the Sepik gorge to Telefolip village, the acknowledged village of origin for all "Min" speaking peoples. The Telefolip people themselves claim to have originated in the western Highlands area and through continuous migrations have extended through as far west as west Irian and well south into Papua. The Atbalmins themselves claim to be all one people having slight dialectical changes in speech because of the separate evolutionary processes which have occurred over the years in the different areas - a Telefolip man finds it difficult if not nearly impossible to follow the language of the Atbalmin in the extreme west of the Census Division, however it was noticed that more and more direct conversation took place between Atbalmin villagers and Telefolip carriers as the patrol advanced back east. The western boundary of the Atbalmin people extends a few miles inside west Irian to the Socol River, it is not certain whether in fact the "Min" speaking people do finish at this point or whether another dialectical change occurs at this point - it may be that the Atbalmin people living inside west Irian can converse freely with the people to the west of the Socol River and consider themselves to be one people with them.

25. It would appear that in the past no large-scale fighting occurred between the Atbalmin groups and any fighting which did take place was mostly confined to feuds brought about in the main by allegations of sorcery. Larger scale fighting took place between the Atbalmin and the Mianmin people living to the north of the Sepik River and even today the Atbalmin are extremely wary of the physically bigger, more warlike, Mianmins.

26. (b) The operational social unit is basically the simple family. To a large extent the residence pattern is determined by the available garden land in an area, if land is plentiful in a particular area brothers may live in the one hamlet and combine to work a large garden, however as soon as that area is worked out they may return to the practice of making separate gardens in areas some distance apart.

27. Residence is mainly patrilocal but not exclusively so as many men make gardens on their wife's lineage's land and may continue to do so for many years without returning to his own lineage's lands. Population of this large area is so sparse that no tensions concerning land-ownership were found to exist anywhere in the division. Traditionally the lineage was important as the basis of the society's offensive/defensive framework and marriage would occur between lineages allied at that stage in time. These offensive/defensive relationships however were always in a state of flux, apparently mainly because of the incidence of alleged "senguma", and friend could quite easily become foe, virtually overnight.

28. Perhaps the main task facing the Administration in the Atbalmin is to encourage the adoption of the extended family as the basic functional social unit by the people - I can see no way (short of constructing motorcycle tracks throughout the Census Division) how the Administration can keep sufficiently in touch with isolated nuclear family groups to that degree necessary to

induce change - to visit every homestead and hamlet in the census division would take from 3-4 months each year and I cannot see that the expense or possible development brought about being worth it.

29. (c) Language pattern described above.

30. (d) The relationship existing between the component social groups in Atbalain can be described as cordial but with minimal contact. Day to day life revolves around the garden most of which were somewhat isolated from neighbours. The introduction of the census has probably brought about more contact between people of the same and various groups than has ever taken place before. For those that attend census this contact is probably welcome but only for it's novelty value - this approach will only be changed if the Administration can offer the people some service or assist in developing the area.

31. (e) Fighting between the Atbalain and the adjacent Mianain group ceased only a few years back but it can probably be said with some certainty that the existing relationship is now friendly, though tinged with wariness, especially upon the part of the less warlike Atbalain. Groups of Mianains crossed the Sepik River to visit the patrol and though they are still classed as inhabitants of a restricted area they appeared to get on very well with their Atbalain neighbours - this observation would not apply of course to the reputedly still warlike Aki Valley peoples.

(B) LEADERSHIP:

52. (a) The only leaders to be found in the census division are the old men of the individual lineages. The Luluais and Tultuls of each group were found to be largely without any greater degree of influence than the average male - possibly this is due to the long periods inbetween patrols when the officials are not receiving support from patrol personnel. There is little doubt that once the patrol departs the village official becomes just another individual with little or no influence over others.

53. Generally the leadership pattern is hereditary - many leaders said that when they are too old or dead that their respective sons would take their positions over.

(b) LEADERS:

- (i) HONORIN WOGI of BUSILMIN, Luluai: married with large family. Has only been as far as Telefomin station. Does not speak pidgin but has more than the usual influence over the groups in his area - probably due to large family. Has not been in court for any offences.
- (ii) LABUBERF DABUAF of TITURNUMIN, Luluai, married with grown up children. Little influence. Not seen in any court. Does not speak pidgin english and has not been outside the sub district.
- (iii) TINARAP ONGGIE of DEPAKIL, Luluai, married with family. Very little influence over groups within his area. Does not speak pidgin english and has never been in court.
- (iv) RANGOP DEMUNGIE of MUTULANMIN, Luluai married with small family, little influence, does not speak pidgin and has not been in any court.
- (v) GWILIAF KEBILAF of URUFOMIN, Tultul with very little influence except over his own small group, other groups in this area tend to follow their own respective leaders. Has had no court convictions and does not speak pidgin english.
- (vi) WANGHAN TITIRAK of URUFOMIN, Tultul of another group in the same area - his sphere of influence being similarly restricted to his own family line. No convictions and does not speak pidgin.
- (vii) WAIKOP LOGGIE of WISURAFMIN 4, Tultul with wide influence over most, if not all, his group. Able to organize his line to complete set tasks with little 'rebellion' amongst his 'flock'. Has had no convictions, does not speak pidgin. Has worked extensively on Iapisei base camp and airstrip north of his domain.
- (viii) FONGANIE BURGALIE of AL rv. Hamlets (FUNGAL), Tultul, some influence but not excessive. Married with small family. Does not speak pidgin and has not been in court. Generally, co-operative.
- (ix) BERON ANAKROP of TUMOLBIL, Luluai - with much influence over his groups. Very co-operative with the patrol - has worked at Iapisei base camp extensively with a large line from his own area. Does not speak pidgin. Married with small family but has wide influence. Also has 'connections' with 'east' rian villagers from time to time.
- (x) SATOR ANONGIE of ATBALMIN, Luluai. Large family and much influence over the people in his area. He is quite old and therefore much respected in the home late community. Is 'go ahead' in that he has attempted to unify the group by building houses closer to each other and also has constructed pit latrines to his own house - one of the few that found in the census division.
- (xi) ANEK BABUWILAF of IUSUBILIS, Tultul - some influence but only over the group which lives in close proximity to himself: this being virtually his own family line. I suspect that when the patrol has left he has no control over even these people as there was a general lack of co-operation from the people regards census response. Married with small family. No convictions and does not speak pidgin english.

(xii) KASANGAE YOTIN of KALIBAOYIN Lulua married with large family. . . has worked at yapsiei base and with many of his group. Though support from group members small when patrol has left area since there was lack of co-operation when the patrol was there. Apparently he has influence over mainly his own extended family but only marginal over other integrated families. Has no convictions and does not speak pidgin english.

34. Speaking with the leaders I assessed that they understood that little development economically could be expected from this area due to its inaccessibility and lack of natural resources yet discovered. They realized that the only avenues for improvement lay in health, hygiene, education and perhaps a school - all based principally on a network of airstrips within the area for communication and servicing requirements to be met.

(c) Patterns of Leadership:

35. There are no signs of change to the existing traditional pattern of leadership. No such change is envisaged for the immediate future.

(B) LAND TENURE AND USE.

36. (a) Usufructuary land tenure rights are inherited from both the father and mother. While residence does tend to be mainly patrilocal many men are absent from their own lineage's lands gardening and living on either their wife's or mother's lineage's lands. As mentioned previously the functional social unit tends to be the simple nuclear family though occasionally the extended family joins forces to clear and work a suitable area of good garden land.

37. A garden is worked for one season only and then left to lie fallow for from 4-10 years before again being utilised. The staple food in the higher area of the Census Division tends to be sweet potato while that of the villages at a lower altitude is taro.

38. Each lineage controls areas of land more than sufficient for their immediate and future needs.

39. (b) There are no individuals holding land on lease from the Administration.

40. The people have no knowledge of tenure conversion.

41. (c) Cash cropping has not been introduced to the Census Division as the entire area comes within the buffer zone created to protect Territory crops from plant and animal diseases endemic in South-East Asia. It is to be hoped that the Department of Agriculture is attempting to discover a cash-crop suitable for introducing to such areas.

42. A certain degree of communal effort is utilised by the extended family living together in the one hamlet: this may be practiced when constructing either a house or, where necessary, a protective pig-fence around the communal garden.

(F) LITERACY.

- 43. (a) No schools are located in the Atbalmin Census Division.
- 44. (b) A count of the number of men able to read English reveals that only 14 are able to do so - all except 2 of these come from the two Atbalmin groups nearest to Telefomin - the remaining 2 are Busilmin men who learnt their English whilst serving goat farms for murder. No person can write English or the vernacular let alone English.
- 45. (c) No person has received what might be termed higher education.
- 46. (d) No person is presently absent from the area receiving what might be termed higher education.
- 47. (e) Only one resident of the Census Division owns a radio receiver - he comes from the Siktamin group only two days walk distant from Telefomin Station. Money for the purchase of the radio was earned when the man worked as a labourer on the station.

The only radio receiver in the area was the one owned by the man mentioned above. It was a small portable set, with a speaker and a microphone. It was used for listening to the news and for communication with the station.

The only newspaper in the area was the one published by the station. It was a small weekly paper, with news and information for the area. It was used for keeping up to date with the world and for entertainment.

The only book in the area was the one owned by the man mentioned above. It was a small book, with information about the area and the world. It was used for reading and for entertainment.

The only map in the area was the one owned by the man mentioned above. It was a small map, with information about the area and the world. It was used for navigation and for information.

The only newspaper in the area was the one published by the station. It was a small weekly paper, with news and information for the area. It was used for keeping up to date with the world and for entertainment.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

48. (a) Housing throughout the area appears to be of an adequate standard. The average hamlet consists of one, or at the most two houses located either nearby or actually in the garden currently being worked. The house follows either one of the plans:- 1. Rectangular in shape measuring approximately 20' x 15' at a height varying from 3-6 feet off the ground. Walls are 6-7' in height and constructed of roughly hewed wooden slats - an inner lining is made of 'karoka' bark. Roofs are usually of the 'A' style with either pandanus or sage thatch as available. One small, barely man-sized door completes the building. 2. A second style of house is round and approximately 15' in diameter - the remainder of design and materials used is much the same as in the rectangular house though a few round style houses were seen to have flat roofs made from tree bark. Hamlet surrounds are usually weed overgrown as is to be expected with a hamlet site used only for perhaps two to three years and then abandoned - sanitation facilities are presently non-existent.

The only European artefacts found 49. to be in use by the average Atbalmin family were the small tomahawk head and bushknife. A few people have European style clothes for "Sunday and Census" wear but by far the majority of men only wear the phallic gourd while the women wear an abbreviated style grass-skirt. Very few metal pots, dishes, cups, small knives etc. were in evidence anywhere in the area.

(b) The staple food of the Atbalmin 50. is either the sweet potato (in the villages at higher altitudes) or the taro which grows well in the river valleys. The pandanus nut and the nut from the "karoka" palm are most important food supplements during the time the people are between gardens. The only introduced foodcrops seen through out the region were a few beans, corn, tomatoes and chokos.

The availability of fresh foods for 51. purchase is extremely limited throughout the Census Division except possibly at Busilmin 1 where large quantities of sweet potato were purchased by this patrol. The necessity to carry large quantities of rice for carriers is the main reason for this patrol being so expensive - I do think that if patrols could be regularly scheduled to take place in the garden harvest season the people would soon learn to plant larger quantities of their staple foods - it may take them a couple of years to realize that if larger quantities are planted they would then have a means of earning a cash income, but once this realisation is achieved the cost of mounting the Atbalmin patrol would be drastically reduced.

(c) No Community Centres etc. 52. exist anywhere in the Census Division.

No facilities exist anywhere in 53. the Census Division for the playing of sport.

(H) MISSIONS:

54. (a) No missions really operate in this census division, even though the Telefonía Baptist Mission is interested in coming into this area. They are attempting to encourage the people at BUSILAIN to build an airstrip so that they may construct and service an infant welfare clinic. Also so that the government may consider putting an aid post there.

55. Just now the same mission is sponsoring another airstrip at Kusolbil with the same aims in mind.

56. A member of the Christian missions from "any" lands visited the area in 1970 but did not return and do any more.

57. (b) no services are provided by the mission as yet.

58. (c) The majority of Atbalsin have little if any knowledge of the work of missions - those who do know of the work of the Baptist Mission is doing is in the Health field in other parts of the sub district. They appear to be agreeable to similar work being carried out in their own area.

(I) NON-INDIGENOUS:

59. (a) Kennecott Exploration Company personnel spent approximately six months in the Census division during 1969 - this was really the first commercial contact the people have had with any commercial enterprise. The relationship between the people and the company were good throughout their stay. The people were reported to be enthusiastic in assisting the company personnel in finding minerals - though unfortunately this proved unfruitful.

60. (b) Although the Ok Tedi mining concern is not within the census division area it is expected that if the mining gets under way that men may be attracted by employment and travel to that area for work. Like the elefomin people the Atbalmins have linguistic and trading ties with the Ok Tedi people in the Isobip area.

61. (c) Because of the total lack of roads it is unlikely that the Atbalmin area will be able to supply the Ok Tedi project with any market garden produce. Much of the area would be suitable for growing European type vegetables. If an airstrip is eventually completed in this area then the Atbalmins proximity may be an incentive to the Ok Tedi company to purchase and uplift vegetables.

62. (d) Not applicable.

(5) COMMUNICATIONS:

63. (a) Roads: there are no roads in this census division suitable to vehicle traffic. Usually there are tracks from each hamlet to all the hamlets within a reasonable distance. At present these tracks are only suitable for walking.

(b) Sea: not really applicable here.

(c) Air: at present a mission airstrip is being constructed at Busilmin. It is approximately 50% completed. When it is finished there will be air access to this southern sector of the census division. Another airstrip has just been begun at Tumolbil which will serve the western sector of the area. At nearly every hamlet there is an area set aside for helicopter landings. Yapsai Base Camp airstrip was completed and to be opened category B; this will serve the northern sector of the census division and is opened to DCA standard specification. Refer accompanying map.

64. There is a potential airstrip site at Afakbil but it is not been considered by either the government or the mission for construction in the near future - this site is in the eastern sector of the area.

65. (d) Rivers: no navigable rivers in this census division.

7

(E) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

CC. There are no technically skilled or clerically skilled people in the census division area.

(1) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

67. To these people the only environment that really exists for them is the immediate boundaries enforced by physical limitations: that is the distance they can see; they have walked; they have flown - most have never been in an aircraft. Therefore it is difficult for them to conceive of 'establishments' outside this sphere of experience.

68. On questioning the people throughout the area I found that there was not one person who had a concept of central government. Likewise with the council at Telefonia: no knowledge of its purpose or significance.

69. To these people the 'government' is the white patrolling officer who comes once every year or so. The 'government' is a name for this white skinned person who tramples through the bush to take names and to talk to them about 'unusual' things - much more than this is not conceived by most of the people.

70. Most realize that the source of the 'government' comes from Telefonia or Tapsiel stations and that one 'boss' is at Telefonia whilst the 'Big Boss' (alias District Commissioner) is 'a long way off' - obviously the people are very vague in this regard.

71. On this patrol I attempted to explain the 'administration' hierarchy and its purpose in very simple terms. This was all that I concentrated on since too much information tends to confuse and destroy any concepts that are made.

72. Only with the boundary of their experience spheres being shifted outwards can any real development in this aspect be expected. With increased numbers going to work for outside the census division concerns (ie. Ok Tedi mines or plantations) and with the younger people going to schools will political development progress.

73. It must be remembered that most of the people have never been outside the sub district and that only a handful speak pidgin english.

(H) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

74.

- (a) No economic trees are grown in the census division.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) Not applicable.
- (d) Almost negligible quantities of market garden produce is at present grown by the Atbalain people - the only outlet for existing produce is through the occasional administration patrol through the area.
- (e) Only about 10 men are at present absent from the C.D. - the total cash earnings could probably not exceed \$500.00 per year. With the construction of Yapsiei base camp and its adjacent airstrip some of the Atbalain peoples earned a total of 540 dollars in the last financial year. \$500.00 was spent on a patrol in 72/73 period and around \$400.00 for the last patrol conducted by myself was paid to the Atbalain groups for carrying charge. A private patrol went partly into this area this year spending about \$100.00. These items listed are basically the only sources of income into this area.
- (f) Co-operatives do not function in this Census Division.
- (g) Not applicable.
- (h) No Savings Accounts or other in this area.
- (i) The people are not required to pay a head tax.
- (j) An average per capita income for this census division would be approximately 90 cents per person.
- (k) Not applicable.

(B) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

75. (a) As mentioned earlier this entire region is extremely rugged and though possibly 25-35% of the land area could be utilized in producing some kind of cash crop - the fact that the whole census division comes inside the quarantine zone will effectively prevent the introduction of any presently known cash crops.

(b) A small potential exists for the introduction of small market gardening projects, however this development approach depends on the following two factors:

- (i) Construction of an airstrip to serve the area.
- (ii) The development of the Ok Tedi Mining project as an outlet for produce.

(c) Again any increase in wage earning will depend upon the development of the Ok Tedi project. Many of the Atbalmins have worked on the Yapsiei base camp airstrip and subsequent maintenance. This was and still is a source of earnings and has increased their wage earning potential. However, now that the work is mostly completed the Diamina groups (generally closer) are tending to obtain the work.

Pre - 1970 there was a general opinion that Atbalmin people were not strong enough to carry patrol cargo - however several patrols since that date have had satisfactory results from Atbalmin carriers and this therefore is another source for the people to earn money.

(d) The writer feels that there is little that can be done to improve the situation as far as cash cropping is concerned due to the quarantine zone, ruggedness of terrain, and lack of suitable markets for future expansion along these lines to be considered.

(C) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

76.

This area does not have a local government council. The closest census division boundary is a good three days walk away to the east before a council village is reached.

77. At every opportunity - attempted to explain the workings of a local government Council as part of the political education being carried out in this area. However, I found that the people had no concept of the significance or purpose of a council. The people were aware that there were people called councillors but the Atbalains think that it is a similar set up to that of LuLuais and Tultuls in their own domain. The work of the council or is not clear in their minds. The workings of a council has a similar affect on these peoples' thinking in this regard.

78. I had a similar reaction to that of Mr. B. Fischer in 1970. The people think that the council system is a good one in principle but do not think that it is applicable to themselves. The reasons they offer for this are:

- (i) The great distances between their census Division and the nearest patrol post (Yapsie or Alefoma).
- (ii) The lack of knowledge and understanding of the council system.
- (iii) The lack of monetary source income for the people to pay taxes to the council for it to function.
- (iv) No close patrol post to look after it.

79. In summary the peoples' attitude towards the 'idea' of Local Government Council is favourable but they are not prepared to regard it as feasible for their own area at the present stage. Other factors are a lack of pidgin english speakers and educated (even minimal) persons in the area.

80. The writer agrees with the peoples views in this matter: the people are simply not ready to create a council even though they indicated that it has its merits. Their stage in political development is evidence of this contention.

(F) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

81.

To provide any information towards this sub heading I invent two questions: (i) What does 'government' mean to the Atbalmin people?

(ii) What affect has the 'government' had on their way of life and is this affect welcome?

82. (i) To these people the word 'government' means a white-skinned male adult who periodically (usually infrequently) walks through their area with between 1 and 12 policemen, interpreters, a medical orderly and up to 100 carriers. The 'whiteman' obviously is the boss since all his 'line' do as he says and he forms the focal point of the group.

83. This 'whiteman' tells us to meet in one place whilst he records names. The medical orderly administers medicine.

84. The Atbalmins know that the 'government' man comes from either 'Aisofmin or from 'Apsai' base camp- they know that he comes to either of the two stations by air but from where they are vague.

85. In general terms the above is a summary of the impact the 'government man' has on the Atbalmin populace. This is because the people have had so little experience with the 'outside world' that to make any further conceptions is extremely difficult.

86. (ii) The affect of the 'government' coming to their area falls basically into the below listed:

- a. Stopped the fighting between the Atbalmin and Mianmin groups.
- b. Brought a form of law and order to the area.
- c. Assisted in curing sicknesses and sores with medicine.
- d. Forced the people of one particular area to meet in one place for the purposes of recording names.
- e. The establishment of an airstrip and Base camp close to the northern boundary of the Atbalmin Census Division boundary.

87. Part (a) above is quite welcome since the Mianmins are physically bigger and more warlike than the Atbalmins.

- (b) also probably welcomed though these people are impressively law abiding anyway and the affect in this regard would only be marginal.
- (c) Also welcome but people don't go out of their way to receive medical treatment when the service is provided close at hand.
- (d) Probably cannot see the point of a census take since nothing seems to result from it and a similar patrol does the same thing each time it comes.
- (e) Even though the money received from airstrip work is welcome so that the people may purchase store-items, the people are not convinced that the airstrip is there to help them; but rather that it belongs to the Mianmin groups. These people have been expecting an airstrip to be built by the government for a long time now - since none has eventuated from the many surveys made in the area, the people are somewhat 'unhappy' with 'entral Governments' interest in the area - the people are genuinely disillusioned.

88. The writer feels that once the patrol leaves the area the government is virtually 'forgotten' and the people more or less continue as they have done for the past 100 of years. There is no hostility towards patrols but they don't get excited by the presence of a patrol in their area - basically because it (the patrol) does not achieve anything visual.

(1)

(4) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES:

89. The only accommodation for patrols are in a few hamlets where a rest house has been constructed: ie. Buailmin, Atbalmin. Otherwise the patrol slept under canvas in all other places.

90. There is no other accommodation facilities in the area.

91. Yapsici Base Camp approximately one mile from the northern census division boundary has a administration house, medical orderly's house (attached aidpost), two policemen's houses and a large house for local visitors - all bush material and owned by the government.

92. Medical services are the only real services given in this area by the infrequent patrols and the aidpost at Yapsici.


PATROL REPORT

Report number: **YAPSEI NO.3-1973/74** Objects of patrol: **SPECIAL POLICE**
District: **WEST SEPIK** Station: **TELEFOMIN YAPSEI BASE CAMP**
Patrol conducted by: **G.J. SMITH** Subdistrict: **TELEFOMIN**
Area patrolled: **PART ATBALMIN C.D.** Designation: **PATROL OFFICER**
Duration of patrol: **5/2/74 to 9/2/74** Personnel accompanying: **CONST. KORNDÆ**
Last D.D.A. patrol: **OCTOBER, 1973.** Number of days: **H.E.O. ALOYSIUS IHRUNG**
Last O.L.G. patrol: **NON COUNCIL AREA** Total population of area: **2000**
Map reference: **BORDER SPECIAL** Council area: **NON COUNCIL AREA**
House of Assembly Electorate: **UPPER SEPIK**

The District Commissioner,
WEST SEPIK District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach
Field Officers Journal Folios 19 To - , (✓)
Patrol Instructions, ()
The Report and my comments, ()
Area study, ()
Updating of area study, ()
Situation Reports No's 1- , (✓)
Patrol map, ()

DATE: **8/3/74.**


Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach
Area study, ()
Updating of area study, ()
Situation Report No's. 1- ()
..... ()
..... ()
District Headquarters assessment of Above average
Patrol & Report..... Average
..... Below average

Date: / /19

.....
District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

Report number: **YAPSIEI NO. 3-1973/74** Objects of patrol: **SPECIAL POLICE**
District: **WEST SEPIK** Station: **TELEFOMIN YAPSIEI BASE CAMP**
Patrol conducted by: **G.J. SMITH** Sub-district: **TELEFOMIN**
Area patrolled: **PART ATBALMIN C.D.** Designation: **PATROL OFFICER**
Duration of patrol: **5/2/74 to 9/2/74** Personnel accompanying: **CONST. KORNDÆ**
Last D.D.A. patrol: **OCTOBER, 1973** **H.E.O. ALOYSIUS IHRUNG**
Last O.L.G. patrol: **NON COUNCIL AREA** Number of days: **4**
Map reference: **BORDER SPECIAL** Total population of area: **2000**
Council area: **NON COUNCIL AREA**
House of Assembly Electorate: **UPPER SEPIK**

The District Commissioner,
WEST SEPIK District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach
Field Officers Journal Folios 19 To - , (✓)
Patrol Instructions, ()
The Report and my comments, ()
Area study, ()
Updating of area study, ()
Situation Reports No's 1- - , (✓)
Patrol map, ()

DATE: **6/3 1974**

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach
Area study, ()
Updating of area study, ()
Situation Report No's. 1- ()
..... ()
..... ()
District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report..... Above average
..... Average
..... Below average

Date: / /19 .

.....
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-35-3

Date : 21/8/74.

The District Commissioner
West Sepik District

P.O. Box 42
WANIMO

RE : TELEFOMIN/YAPSIEI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR. G.J. SMITH
TO : ATBALMIN (part) CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. 1 together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

~~xxxxxxx study amendments to completion xxx~~

P. BOURAGA
Secretary



DDA67-16-55

Sitrep: 67-35-3

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

District Office,
P. O. Box 42,
VANIKO. W.S.D.

TELEGRAMS:
TELEPHONE:

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister &
Development Administration,
P. O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

Date: 24th July, 1974
Our Reference: 67-3-15
Action Officer: A.R. WOODS,
Designation: D.O. (SPECIAL DUTIES)

Your Reference:
Date:



YAPSEI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1973/74.

Enclosed please find your copies of the above report.

It is unfortunate that police behaviour interrupted the progress of this patrol.

J. Apini.
J. APINI.
District Commissioner.