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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: TELEFOMIN

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 1 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by N. J. Grant C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Urapmin and Tifalmin Tribal Groups

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans No

Natives 8 members R.P. & N.G.C. and 1 H.M.O.

Duration—From 18 / 7 / 1955 to 23 / 7 / 1955

Number of Days Six

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Part / 1950 Part 1954

Medical Part / 1954

Map Reference Aeronautical Series Sheet B - 7

Objects of Patrol 1. Consolid. Admin. Influence 2. Census 3. Investigate Tribal Fighting 4. Training Police, Carriers 5. Airstrip Sites.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Officer

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30 - 1 - 5,
Sub-district Office,
Telefomin.
28th July, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOMIN No 1955/56.

AREA PATROLLED : Urapmin and Tifalmin Tribal Groups.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : H.J. Grant C.P.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : No 6079PK Cpl. Yendabari
No 7074 Const. Ovisin
No 6376 " Mariambun
No 7891 " Sagi-Jagali
No 8973 " KADPA No 2
No 3187 " Sombi
No 9076 " Waisine
No 9615 Const. Eugler Awei Puno
Sunel - Interpreter
Suamm - H.M.O.

DURATION : 18th July to 23rd July, 1955 (incl.)
(Six days)

LAST PATROL TO AREA : To Urapmin - November, 1954.
To Tifalmin - August, 1950.
L. Nolen on his Fogelmin patrol of
June, 1952 passed through the area.

MAP : Aeronautical Series Sheet B - 7.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Consolidation of Administration influence.
2. Census.
3. Investigate Tribal Fighting.
4. Survey possible airstrip sites.
5. Training of Police and carriers for extended patrols.

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DIARY:

Monday. 18th July, 1955

Left Telefomin and proceeded over made roads until the Sopik river was reached (1 1/2 hrs). Then over country segmented by numerous small streams to the site on which the Urupin Rest House is built (1 1/2 hrs from Telefomin).

Inspected Dimalduvip and Ossimvav, the two main hamlets of the Urupin group. Ossimvav is eight minutes walk from the rest house and Dimalduvip is sixteen minutes further.

Returned to rest house, but as insufficient natives had assembled, decided to postpone the census until my return from Tifalmin. Remainder of day spent purchasing native foods and talking with the headmen. Per-suaded one and two villagers to accompany patrol to Tifalmin.

Natives foods in the form of taro, kau kau, pumpkin, corn, bananas, sugar cane, pit pit, paw paws, cucumbers and melons were brought to the patrol in ample quantities.

Spent night here in rest house.

Tuesday. 19th July, 1955

Left for Tifalmin and after 5 1/2 hours over native tracks arrived at Ossimvav, the first of the lower Tifalmin hamlets.

Here, began to erect a camp and entered into discussion with the headmen. Set about surveying a 1/2 site for a light aircraft strip. Purchased ample food and camped here.

Wednesday. 20th July, 1955.

After waiting for these peoples to assemble, visited the remaining lower Tifalmin hamlets of Betolevip (55 minutes from Ossimvav), Bluntovip (15 mins from Betolevip), Asagavip (5 mins. further) and Mitivogavi (another five minutes).

Returned to Ossimvav where did a head count of those assembled. Purchased more native foods comprising taro, kau kau, corn, paw paw, sugar cane, cucumbers and pumpkin and entered into discussion with the headmen. Per-suaded one and some natives to accompany the patrol to the Upper portion in an effort to settle the dispute.

Slept again at Ossimvav.

Thursday. 21st July, 1955.

Departed for the upper Tifalmin villages. The feud had been going on for some three months and as a consequence the road had to be cut.

Reached Bluntovip where an armed party of Upper Tifalmin natives were awaiting us. Were able to establish contact with them peacefully. The two headmen *ihundadsham* who had been hiding in the bush were induced to visit our camp and a reconciliation was effected.

Spent remainder of day talking to headmen and people - those who had returned - and buying native foods. A plentiful supply of taro, kau kau, pumpkin, sugar cane, cucumbers and pit pit was provided.

Built a camp and stopped the night.

Friday. 22nd July, 1955

Retraced our steps through Ossimvav (1 hr.) to Urupin where census conducted.

Spent night here again.

Saturday. 23rd July, 1955

Left for Government station (4 1/2 hrs.).

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INTERVIEW:

The Telefomin incident settled and the rehabilitation of the Telefomin was completed, it now becomes necessary to turn our attention to those areas which, though close to the station, were not concerned in the incident and consequently have been left relatively undisturbed for a number of years.

Although both the Urapmin and Tifalmins are within two days walking distance of the station (for them only a day), few visitors from Urapmin and none from Tifalmin have appeared at the station this year.

In order to do a census of Urapmin - long overdue -, to compile an initial census of Tifalmin and to strengthen the confidence of these two peoples in the administration, this patrol was undertaken.

Two additional objects were a hope that flat country, seen from the air, would prove suitable for at least a light aircraft strip and to investigate rumours that Urapmin, allied to the lower section of the Tifalmin group, and the upper section were feuding.

Because most of the hamlets were visited for the first time during this patrol, my diary is not as brief as is usual and detail likely to be of use to future patrols has been included.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Before the advent of the Administration, the Telefomins, the Urapmin and the Tifalmins were all enemies.

Although actual fighting has now finished, there is still an uneasy feeling between these areas. Hence, it was pleasing to see the Telefomin carriers volunteer so readily. Perhaps, that they were to be equipped with lap laps etc while with the patrol and be paid money for carrying made all the difference.

When we set off, it was interesting to note the effect our carrier line, dressed in lap laps, had on their local people.

All lined the road and waved to us. It was indeed an impressive sight to see their men go off thus arrayed.

At Urapmin, it was learnt that because an interpreter from this group had died while employed at the station, his death was attributed to sorcery by the Telefomins. Hence, few, if any, wished to visit Telefomin or the station.

Discussions ensued with the headmen and some agreed to return with the patrol to visit the Telefomin headmen. This they did, though all professed to be on the friendliest of terms, I feel the breach can be closed only by time, patience and careful administration.

The feud between Urapmin - Tifalmin and the upper Tifalmin was never worn and headmen and several natives from the villages concerned came with the patrol when we went "on top".

The Tifalmin was visited by Rogers in 1949, by West in 1950 and by Holan in 1952. Each time, the natives were not co-operative and thus we have had little actual contact with them.

Now, this group is split into two factions and when an initial census is done - possibly later this year - two books should be compiled.

The lower group consists of the hamlets of Oksinevip, Betelevip, Bluntevip, Asagvip, Mitwogavi and the two hamlets of Te-Optevip and Ogivinnvip which were not visited as their inhabitants were down gardening on the Sepik river.

The upper group is made up of the hamlets of Bluntelevip, Manamunnavip and Brolesovvip.

Together, the two groups comprise the Tifalmin Tribal area of approx. 300 people.

HATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.):

Representatives from Urapin and the two Tifalmins accompanied the patrol when, despite warnings from Upper Tifalmin not to visit them, it visited the Upper group.

It is true some seventeen or eighteen natives armed with bows and arrows stood as a guard over their lower villages, but their confidence and friendship were soon gained. The headmen were hiding in the bush and those women who had not run away were assembled in the furthest village. The headman YORREK brother soon made friends with the patrol and was able to bring his two elder brothers to our camp. A discussion between the headmen and this officer soon disposed of the cause of their trouble. Later in the day, a large party of lower Tifalmins visited the camp and made friends again with the Upper portion.

Many of the men and women were induced to visit the camp and bring food. Further notes were taken as regards to the population and these, with those compiled by Mr West in 1950, will form a solid basis on which to work when the initial census is made.

The Upper Tifalmin Hoi headman, Bulmein, and two of his villagers agreed to visit the station with the patrol.

Thus, when the patrol returned, we brought back small parties from the two Upper Tifalmins and Urapin. All visited the hospital and inspected the station with its garden and pigs.

One of the lower Tifalmins, suffering from a tropical ulcer, came back with our party and has agreed to stay in hospital. He seems thrilled to have a bed of his own complete with blankets and that his food is prepared and given to him. His wife and Tifalmin friends have undertaken to visit him while he remains in hospital. Thus he will prove an important link with that area. It is to be hoped he does stay.

At Urapin on August, 4th, there will be a big initiation ceremony. After this is over, the Urapin headman agreed to bring specific natives to the hospital for medical attention and to send fresh foods to the station.

We came to an agreement and they maintained, when I expressed doubts as to their sincerity, that when ordinary village natives speak, one may have cause to doubt. With headmen, however, such is not the case. We shall see.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The land of this area is much more fertile and slightly lower than that around Telefomin. The natives maintain it is warmer. Consequently, gardens are not such great distances from main villages and the types of food differ in some ways to those found at Telefomin. There is no food shortage here.

At Urapin where adequate supplies of food are grown, we saw fine examples of the paw paw and watermelon. Sugar, taro, excellent kau kau, pit pit, pumpkin, corn, ginger and types of cabbage are also grown.

The vegetables grown at the lower Tifalmin villages are very similar except that the quantity of paw paw there was small when compared to Urapin.

The upper Tifalmin peoples, although they had no paw paws nor melons (since been given a supply of seeds by Urapin) had a plentiful supply of the other vegetables.

This area then is well off for food as wild pig and cassowary are also present in the bush.

All villages had a good class of pig which showed evidence of cross breeding with the domestic pigs held at the station for that purpose.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (Cont.)

The true "Kavak" pig is almost non-existent in the areas close to Telofoedin. During my period here, I have yet to see one.

In instances, it is necessary to look twice in order to discover whether one is looking at a station or village pig.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The first section of the road (i.e. 1 1/2 hrs to the Sepik river) is quite good. It showed evidence of much recent work and served as an excellent example to those headmen who returned with the patrol.

From the Sepik to Urapmin and two hours the other side, the road was fair though the country is very up and down.

Bridges in this section were rather poor and consisted of one log over a stream. On the patrol's return, it was found these had been improved as had the condition of the road.

From this point to Oksimavip, there is hardly a road at all, but the walking (mainly along the K Ilum river) is not difficult. From Oksimavip to the usual covered plateau around which the remaining lower Ifalmin villages are grouped, is 35 minutes crossing rivers, walking up mountain streams and climbing with hands and feet until the plateau is reached.

The road joining the two Ifalmin areas was completely overgrown, but with little effort could be quite good.

In the Ifalmin area, there are roads to the Atbalmins and Fegolmins. A Fegolmin family was living at Oksimavip.

Roads also join Fegolmin and Urapmin where a number of Fegolmin families - on a visit - were seen.

VILLAGE HEADMEN:

The headmen in this area are all pro-government and once contacted showed a desire to co-operate with the patrol.

The Ifalmin area has been visited only infrequently. Yet I feel the visit of their headmen and a few villagers to the station will enable them to understand and appreciate the Government and what it is doing better. Our next visit to this area should be most interesting and important.

The Forumptigia (Telofoedin) headman accompanied the patrol and was of great assistance in our association with the newer peoples.

The headman from Oksimavip, Tonagan, who came with the patrol both to the Upper Ifalmins and the station proved most helpful and should be a good influence on his people. The two senior headmen of this Lower area are both aged men and unable to get about much.

Bulmala, the upper Ifalmin headman has much power among his people. He is however, very "new" as yet and has had little contact with Europeans.

Perhaps, at some later date, a party of selected headmen from the different areas could be taken to visit Wewak to see and understand that Telofoedin is not the only place there is, that times now are not as they were when their forefathers lived here.

CENSUS :

An estimation of the population of the Tifalmin area was made, but on the upper section particularly few were seen. I estimate the combined Tifalmin area to contain over 300 people. We have names for 239. However, an initial census will be made at a later date.

With Urapmin, the census turn up indicated that the headmen had done as they promised at the beginning of the patrol. It was most re-assuring as twenty-seven new names (some of these were immigrations) were added to the book. In all, 90% of the named population presented itself for the census. Of those absent, many were aged or visiting the villages of Atbalmin and Fegolmin.

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LAND BOUNDARIES:

As this is a new area, an effort was made to discover the tribal boundaries of the country traversed.

The following marks are recorded for future guidance.

The boundary between the Bogilmin and Tinkalmin area is a heap of white stones inside a small bush area known as Biltevip which is within a larger area known as Kabinbil.

Between Tinkalmin and Urapmin, the kunal known as Qui-muktigin is the dividing line.

A small creek separates Urapmin from the lower Tifalmin land. This is supposed to be the dwelling place of a spirit and is sacred. Its water cannot be used for drinking. *BOGILUNG IS THE NAME APPLIED TO IT.*

Between Upper and Lower Tifalmin, is a hunting road running at right angles to the main connecting road.

The mark follows this road and is known as Burrlumbil.

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AIRSTRIp SITES :

Two possible airstrip sites were investigated.

The one close to Oxsimavip village is the more promising, but because of different levels in the ground, under 2 500 yards of length is available. This site is ten hours walking time almost due West of Telefomin.

Just under half way in a direct line to Mt. Aiyang it is situated on the southern bank of the Ilam river. Three hundred and thirty yards of it is two hundred feet wide, kunal covered, firm and level, but at both ends different levels in the ground cause it to taper off. With a little filling and less width, five hundred yards could be obtained.

D.C.A. though doubtful are to make enquiries with regard to the altitude as to the length of a light aircraft strip. If these are promising a more comprehensive survey will be made as additional length ~~might~~ possibly be obtained by more filling and by moving the southern boundary into light timber covered ground.

Because paw paws flourish in this area, I should think the altitude is not as high as at Telefomin (4,800ft).

.....

HEALTH.

The health of the area visited appears good though some large and advanced Tropical Ulcers were noticed. At Urapin, the only outstanding complaint was those "T. Us". The headmen have promised to bring those affected to hospital when their initiation ceremonies end in early August. The Tifalmins also suffer from Tropical Ulcers and arthrites. One of their number was induced to come into hospital while a few who also promised to come in, ran away at the last moment. This man appears satisfied to stay and although his relatives have promised to visit him, none would agree to remain with him at the hospital. I feel he will prove a most important link with these people many of whom were too afraid to come with us to the hospital. Every effort is being made to see he becomes neither lonely nor homesick.

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CONCLUSION.

The patrol was to an area which is indirectly under the influence of the Administration in so far as, although many of the peoples may not have seen or been seen by patrols, they are conscious of the existence of the Government and its laws.

In future patrols it is hoped to be able to visit this group again and also those areas of Imiakudin and Fegoludin.

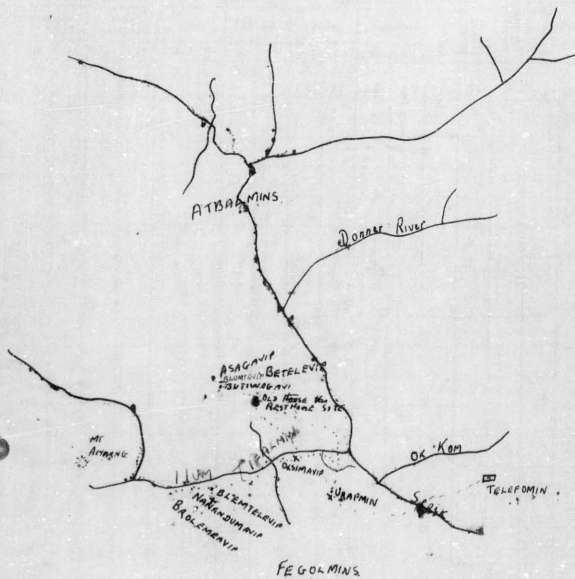
These peoples are within a short distance of the station, visit here on occasions, come to work as casual labour and are in constant contact with these peoples under our direct control. I feel that rather than wandering indiscriminately around the bush, we should make an effort to contact these peoples again because it is in these areas that our nearest large masses of population live.

H. J. Grant

H. J. Grant C. P. O.

PATROL REPORT No. 1455/54

URAPMIN - TIFALMIN.



Scale 1" ... 4 M.L.S.

x ... Camp Sites

..... Patrol Route



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 2 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by H. I. Grant C.F.O.

Area Patrolled Wadvolmin, Bakiammin, Saitamania and C. Opatimn

Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans J. A. Peters R.M.A.

Natives 8 members R.P. & N.G.C. And 2 N.W.Gs.

Duration—From 8/8/1955 to 31/8/1955

Number of Days 24 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../19..... See title page.

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

Map Reference Nautical Series Sheet B. 7.

Objects of Patrol 1. Consolid. Admin. Influence. 2. Examine country
3. Contact Tribes. 4. Observe airstrip sites.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Officer

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Tel. P.R. Nos. 1 and 2 of 1955/56-
1339

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

8th November, 1955.

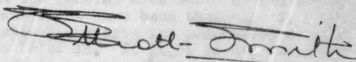
Assistant District Officer,
Sepik District,
TELEFOMIN.

PATROL REPORTS NOS. 1 AND 2 OF 1955/56 -
TELEFOMIN.

Please convey to Mr. Grant my congratulations upon a job well done in both instances. His initiative and enterprise together with the steadiness of his approach to his duties are very much to his credit.

The experience he will gain upon the present Strickland Gorge area patrol should do much to consolidate his knowledge of the manner in which patrols in primitive areas are conducted. This should enable him to patrol successfully in any areas at all following his return from his Recreation Leave approved for December.

However, it is a matter of Administration as well as District policy that during his present term Mr. Grant is not to proceed in charge of a patrol in the Telefomin Sub-district except in those immediate and clearly defined areas already approved by the Director of Native Affairs. Similarly, policy requires that no officer including the Assistant District Officer regardless of his capabilities, is to patrol alone in the Sub-district. This matter has been discussed between us, but I am repeating the requirements now in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, as the rule must be complied with.



(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30-1

Sub-district Office,
Telefomin.

15th September, 1959

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

Telefomin Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956.

Please find attached five copies of the above report: one copy for the use of the District Commissioner, Western District, please.

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Grant has carried out an arduous patrol well. On or about the 8th of October, next, he will have completed his first twenty-one months tour of duty. Could steps be taken to have his appointment confirmed?

The journey was a disappointment in that neither of the roads used - over to or back from the main Mindenberg Range - were good. Indeed from the air the sheer drop down to MOUNIP village looks frightful. Again no possibility of an airstrip was located. It does seem desirable that if airfields sufficient to accommodate say a Piper Paow type of aeroplane can be located, these should be constructed at each of the centres visited. That it may be possible in time to find suitable areas for this purpose should not be ruled out; an actual complication is the constant cover of cloud in these parts.

However the patrol had excellent results from the point of view of Native Administration.

After reading Mr. Assistant District Officer Grant's report of his visit to the MAIKUMIN tribe an impression of the information from this patrol I am inclined to think that the general area SOUTH of the Mindenbergs is not as heavily populated as first might have been thought. It is of interest to note that for all practical purposes the population visited has the one language. The same as the Telefomin. It might be necessary later to constitute a Papuan Telefomin sub-district. This should be possible and have these people administered both as Papuans and from Telefomin. Even later should an airfield be constructed in the ALIF valley any of the people visited will be closer to Telefomin than to that place.

Mr. Medical Assistant Peters has been transferred back to WAKAM and care should be taken that he is given time to complete his medical report before being given other duties. It will be the first time that this country has had a visit from a member of his department.

Mr. Grant's reference to the police having little control over the carriers - which was confirmed by Mr. Peters - is correct I think by the police largely being untrained in duties in new areas. Perhaps too they are overcautious.

The attached map will only be approximate but it is not possible that it should be anything else and will serve its purpose until such time as a report can be brought to bear.

It is fairly certain that those who live near this office are the Telefomin speaking, these Palsomins and others newly contacted speak of them. It is suggested in future, if acceptable, that this station be called Telefomin but that the people be called the Telefomin which is correct.

[Handwritten signature]
S. J. (S. J.) W.A.P.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 10-1-5,
Sub-district Office,
Tufulua.
12th September, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

PATROL REPORT - TUFULUA No. 1055/55

AREA PATROLLED :

Fufulua, Epiarua, Soltamuan
and the G-Otina areas.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :

N.J. Grant C.P.C.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY :

J.A. Peters R.N.A.

Natives :

No 6079FA	L/Cpl.	Yandabari.
No 8194	Const.	Wain
No 8292	"	Lili
No 8285	"	Barif
No 7094	"	Owain
No 1187	"	Sandi
No 9076	"	Marine
No 7063	Const./	Daglar Asai Puno
Sund		Interpreter
Lakha		N.N.C.
Mai		N.N.C.

LAST PATROL TO AREA :

Fufulua	L.Nolan 1952.
Epiarua	J.A. Thurston 1942.
Soltamuan	Initial Visit (?)
G-Otina	F.D. Jones 1954.

OBJECTS :

1. Consolidation of Administration influence.
2. Examine country with reference to roads.
3. Contact tribes.
4. Observe possible airstrip sites.

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DURATION :

8th August, 1955 to 31st August, 1955.
24 days.

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Page 2.

DIARY

Monday. 8th August, 1955.

Patrol left Govt. station and headed S.W. to Sepik River (1 1/2 hrs.). Had to detour and cross river at Urupmin bridge as Huginlin bridge (now seldom used) in disrepair. Proceeded up Huginlin range and down the southern side of it to Huginlin (a Huginlin garden rest site) just above the Hong river. After purchasing 200lbs of taro, the patrol camped for the night (6 1/2 hrs.).

Tuesday. 9th August, 1955.

Breaking camp at 7 a.m., patrol continued its way over rugged mountain country to the S.W. and at 11.30 a.m. passed Iltivip, a small, clear hill, which is the boundary between Telefomin (Huginlin) and Faiwolmin ground.

After Gure, a flat piece of land (Uminihill) was found and camp made. There was no surface water between Huginlin and Faiwolmin though sufficient was obtained for patrol's requirements from seaks.

Wednesday. 10th August, 1955.

At the summit of Asumptigin range, an extensive view of the Faiwolmin valley was obtained. At this time, the fog which usually envelops the valley had not formed though half an hour later the valley was completely blanketed.

A view (hazy) of the Faiwolmin valley looking towards Enikiamin.

The descent of these almost perpendicular walls was made easier as the Faiwolmins had constructed a rude road.

Crossed Asek river and passed Mr Nelson's camp site (Telefomin Patrol Report No 4 1955-56.) Arrived at prepared camp area overlooking Isan river and near Behvip village. Here patrol camped (4 1/2 hrs.).

An adequate supply of Taro, pit pit and native vegetables is available here. During its stay, the patrol purchased over 2000lbs of assorted vegetables.

A view of the cliffs down which patrol came.

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Page 3.

Thursday 11th August, 1955.

Discussion with headmen during morning. Rain in afternoon interfered with chances of lining the Sir Jimin villages so visited Beluvip (5 mins from camp to S.E.). Returned to camp and visited Motolovip (8 mins. to S.W.) and Ognibip (15 mins. further W.). Purchased native vegetables and one pig.

Friday 12th August, 1955.

Conducted initial census of Beluvip, Motolovip and Ognibip. In afternoon walked S.W. to Kainovovip, (1hr. 20 mins.), then north (2mins.) to Imigvup and further north (15 mins.) to Tamovip. Completed the circle and returned to camp site. Rained late afternoon and night.

Saturday 13th August, 1955

Walked to Imigvup where the Atampkiankin villagers assembled. Did a head count of the three hamlets, Imigvup, Kainovovip and Tamovip. Drizzled in afternoon.

Sunday 14th August, 1955

Observed. Overcast and drizzle all day.

Monday 15th August, 1955

Left camp for Kankiarmin at 7 a.m. Crossed Blak Manin-Ain, Pimimn and Andl rivers to reach our prepared Kankiarmin camp site at 4.30 p.m. (9hrs.) We had passed Pitiven, a small knoll, which is the boundary between Fainovimn and Kankiarmin land at 11 a.m. Had rained west of afternoon.

Tuesday 16th August, 1955.

Drained and rebuilt camp area. Dried stores. Purchased native foods including three pigs. Inspected village of Belavip. Rained all afternoon and night. Native food was brought in substantial quantities, over 2000lbs being purchased while we were here.

Wednesday 17th August, 1955.

Walked 5 mins. to Belavip on southern foot of Nap mountain. Then 3 mins. S.E. to Gaminbip and a further 2 mins. to Dukmotalavip. Lined Belavip and Dukmotalavip.

Thursday 18th August, 1955.

Lined Gaminbip. Discussion with Fainovimn and Kankiarmin headmen. Rain in afternoon and night.

Friday 19th August, 1955.

Departure delayed by rain until 3.45 a.m. Patrol walked to east and followed the Bel river for 3 hrs up Dug-arumigin Mountain. Near the top at noon, we passed a road to Perumimn. Because of heavy rain, a camp was built in an old garden area and patrol spent night here instead of proceeding to predetermined camp spot. Walking time to-day: 5 1/2 hrs.

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Page 4.

Saturday 20th August, 1955.

Still walking mainly east, came to old garden area on lower ground (We should have camped here on Friday night) 19 hrs. Crossed Sap range and Sap river. Began to rain again at noon. Journeyed over a saddle and through rain forest cutting a road. A site cleared and camp made here at Timigin, a bush area marking the present boundary with Seltamassin. walking time 7 1/2 hrs.

Sunday 21st August, 1955.

Broke camp at 6.20 a.m. with the promise of a fine day for a change and continued mainly east. We were following an old, war road. At 8.45 a.m., came to lower ground where we had intended to camp last night. Crossed the Karun and Ewal rivers at their junction (the Ewal then flows N.S.E.) and was met by one of our messengers and two Seltamassin in an old garden area at 2.30 p.m. Shortly afterwards changed to a S.S.W. direction, crossed Kamban river, passed the garden hamlet of Anarin and occupied prepared camp site at 4.30 p.m. (10 hrs.). A little rain during night.

Seltamassin men waiting to greet patrol at prepared camp site.

Monday 22nd August, 1955.

Set about preparing camp and drying stores etc. Purchased native food and five pigs. Rain began at 2.30 p.m. and continued that night. Adequate native food available here and again over 2000 lbs provided for patrol and visitors.

A long line of singing Seltamassin bringing pigs for sale to the patrol.

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Page 5.

Tuesday 23rd August, 1955.

Visited Beligavip (10 mins. to S.S.E. of camp) and lined it together with its garden hamlet of Amarin.

Beligavip (a small part of it) seen from camp site. It is built on a ridge as is Puktembip and to a lesser degree Warpmugip.

Inspected Puktembip (45 mins. further south) and Warpmugip (another 20 mins. to south.). Looked out towards Kerembabip and noted its position approx. 7 hrs. further south over reputedly had tracks. Also noted garden area of Blumsin (approx. 14 hrs. to S.S.E.) where three of the four villages garden.. Began to rain at 6 p.m.

Wednesday 24th August, 1955.

Lined Warpmugip, Puktembip and Kerembabip. Further discussion with headmen

Thursday 25th August, 1955.

Retraced our steps S.S.E. and then W. till reached junction of the Farum with the Eval river (4 hrs.). Here followed track to O-Optimin in a north westerly direction. Again had to cut our way as track only infrequently used. Crossed into Wagut Mts. and over the Yoa and Seviles rivers (both running north). Cleared a spot on these lower slopes and camped (8 1/2 hrs.). Rain in late afternoon and night.

Friday 26th August, 1955.

Followed Wagut river running north. Crossed Sail river (flowing from S.W.) and began to climb through Asenovip Mts. Crossed Nagar river (from W.N.W.) and entered the Dongbaradin Mts. Passed hamlet of Bonkrintigin (Faramin garden hamlet). Crossed Armaudin and Lugum rivers to reach prepared camp site (5 hrs.).

Saturday 27th August, 1955.

Native from the Bonkrintigin garden hamlet of Asingtavinavip assembled and a head count was made. Rain began to fall at noon and continued throughout afternoon.

Sunday 28th August, 1955.

Left camp at 8.50 a.m. and going S.S.E. revisited Bonkrintigin (9.10 a.m.). Continued towards S.S.W. and came up to another Faramin garden hamlet, Yuganavip (9.45 a.m.). Heading W.S.W., climbed along a razor backed ridge to Asingtavinavip (10.45 a.m.). Discussion with headmen. Left at 11.15 a.m. heading S.S.E. Crossed Asing river and returned to camp area at

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Page 6.

Sunday 28th (Cont.)

12.30 p.m. thereby completing a circular route.

Monday 29th August, 1955.

Patrol broke camp and walking to H.B. came upon small Feramin garden hamlet of Serintembip. Crossed the Bilik and M O-Cyt rivers and came up to camp site at foot of Ogchok mountain (2½ hrs.). This is a part of the Mindenberg Range.

Rain set in at 11 a.m. and continued throughout day and almost all night.

Tuesday 30th August, 1955.

Left camp at 6.30 a.m. and began the ascent of the almost perpendicular Ogchok Mt. (Walking N.W.). Reached the top at 9.15 a.m. and passing through moss covered trees, continued a slight climb until 10.30 a.m.

Crossed Ilak, Utup and Kafem rivers. At 3 p.m. crossed Utup river again just above where it joins the Sepik and passed Faramin village. Continued along Sepik river bank and crossed there it was waist deep. Came up to Feramin rest house at 4 p.m. (½ hrs.).

Wednesday 31st August, 1955.

From Feramin rest house to Telafomia took ½ hrs.

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INTRODUCTION

In an effort to consolidate Admin. influence in areas close to Telefonia and amongst peoples conscious of our presence, to visit the Faiwolmin and Enkiarkmin (natives who frequently visit the station and are employed here as casual labour) and to attempt to promote friendship between these two groups as well as to observe the type of country to the south and south east of Telefonia, this patrol was undertaken.

Before it set out, its journey was discussed and its route plotted in conjunction with Telefonia and Enkiarkmin headmen and various visiting natives. Messengers were sent out beforehand to carry news of our coming and intentions.

All considered, the results were most heartening. At every population area, our arrival was awaited with impatience. The roads had been "cleansed" though it seems absurd to suggest their original state could have been much worse, camp sites cleared and buildings erected and waiting for our arrival at Faiwolmin, Enkiarkmin, Seltammin and the O-Optimin.

The country traversed may be divided into three sections.

1. The Faiwolmin - Enkiarkmin section which lies in the second valley to the south west of Telefonia and is divided from the station by the Miptigin, Mowemptigin and Asumptigin ranges which (generally) run in a south eastern direction. It is in this area that lie the headwaters of the Fly (Mak) river.

The valley is frequently covered by a dense fog like cloud formation which usually produces rain about noon.

2. The Seltammin area which is 20 hrs walk to the east of Nol section. One leaves Enkiarkmin, follows the Bol river up the Dugarustigin range, continues east crossing the Dap range and Dap river until one comes out in a valley approx. four days to S.E. of Telefonia.

It is obviously much lower than Nol and No3 sections as sago palms (in limited quantities) were observed.

3. The O-Optimin - a gardening area used both by the Peramin and one section of the Enkiarkmin who have settled there. It is a huge basin enclosed by the Hindenberg Range to N.W. and Wagut Mts. to S.E. and lies between Seltammin and Telefonia. Note the headwaters of the Sepik drain the N.W. boundaries of this section.

Here also the valley is frequently clouded with rain falling.

The Faiwolmin area had been visited on two previous occasions by Mr Nolan (Refer Telefonia Patrol Report No4 1951-52) and the western portion by Mr. Kent (Refer Daru Patrol Report No3 1951-55).

The J.A. Thurston expedition (1942) passed through the Bahiarkmin hamlets as did (in all prohibitive) Kariari and Mr. Champion in their Fly - Sepik patrol.

Mr. F.D. Jones visited the O-Optimin area (Refer Telefonia Patrol Report No2 1951-55) but as far as could be ascertained from the natives and our office records, the Seltammins had not been contacted before. The natives told how, being conscious of the Govt. station at Telefonia, they used watch the aeroplanes fly overhead and cry out for a patrol to visit them. They were too afraid to attempt the journey on their own. Now that their request had been granted, they exhorted us to remain at least four or five days. They had prepared our camp site and assured us of an ample and regular supply of native vegetables and pigswill.

The Mervebe - Hollandia does, I believe, pass the Seltammin area and it would be to this aircraft that they refer.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS :

There appears to be some controversy over the spelling of the Faiwolmin name.

Mr Kent refers to it as the Faiwolmin, while Mr. Nolen uses Fegolmin and this officer Faiwolmin. As far as could be established, Faiwolmin is the official name by which the group calls itself.

There is also a small group known particularly as the Faiwols and from this word the general name, Faiwolmin, is derived. The Folefolmins refer to them as the Fegolmin and they also answer to that name.

Now Faiwolmin may be divided into five sections (perhaps more).

1. The villagers of Bolang, Tolt'abip, Woluntewip and half of Agumalwip with a combined population of 180 (?) and known as the Alkilmin.

2. The village of Ibiwup whose people are called the Nelmogarming. Population 85 (?).

3. The villagers of Saksowip who are known as the Faiwols (70 ?).

These first three sections are further west and as their population was reported to have left the main villages and to be living in their garden areas further south, the patrol did not visit them. Hence the above figures which were compiled by discussion with headmen and comparison with familiar villages are very approximate.

Both Nolen and Kent visited this locality in 1952 and 1954 respectively. The writer feels that the Faiwolmin area extends further south; but whether new people live there or these areas are alternate garden sites, is unknown.

Additional information will be sought in a later patrol to visit the Wepkomin, their western neighbours.

4. The villagers of Kaiwuwip, Imigwip, Tantewip and the remaining half of Agumalwip. Population 230 (?), and known as the Atempkiermin.

5. The Minglimin (perhaps the largest group) comprising the villagers of Deluwip, Motolowip and Ogemip. Estimate 300.

Total Faiwolmin population estimate 865 - 900.

This area then has had Govt. contact. Frequently, Faiwolmin natives visit the station and remain there for varying periods as general labourers. Our principal interpreter, Sumai, who accompanied the patrol left the Faiwolmin area with the Black-Taylor patrol in 1938.

Our welcome them was most demonstrative. The camp area selected for us was a little too close to the noise of running water, but it was evident much labour had been spent in its preparation and erection. In other ways, it was most suitable being in the middle of the Minglimin area and near the main village, Deluwip. The ground had been cleared, bush houses built for police and carriers, latrines dug and even poles collected to put up the patrol tent.

On our arrival, the native women, wearing their bark rain coats, were waiting with bundles of firewood strapped to their backs and shortly afterwards returned with adequate and more supplies of native food.

The Faiwolmin women with their bark rain coats, a very necessary garment in such an area of almost continual fog and frequent rain. The men also wear them, but not to the same extent.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.) a

lo As our camp was in the midst of the Hinglinda people, it was that group with whom we had most contact. The Atampalindia baskets, however, were visited on two occasions while these natives were frequent visitors to the camp and in their turn supplied us with food.

As far as language (See appendix 1.), custom, dress and ornament, food and housing are concerned, these people (this applies equally to Kahlarkin, Keltamania and Ferasia) differ from the Telokindia in only small ways.

The housing is similar except that it is roofed with sage palm thatching whereas at Telokindia bamboo leaf is used.

Typical native house at Fokvolinda. The floor is raised about 14 inches above the ground and a fire built in the centre of the house. Around this the women and children sleep. To our standards, the houses may be a little draughty as the joints of the upright timber forming walls are not good. The floors are made of slabs of the pandanus palm placed over a framework of sticks. The women and men do not sleep in the same quarters as each night the men retire to a special house for males. There is also a "boys' " house for youths not yet initiated.

A spirit house. Occasionally, some of the headmen sleep in this house. The practice of having separate sleeping quarters for men and women is also followed by the Telokindia.

The men's house used as sleeping quarters for the adult, male population. Note the way its outside is decorated. This is usual though not absolutely necessary.

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BARBER ATTAINS (Contd.)

The men dress in the same manner^{as} and with similar comments to the Tolafolain i.e. they wear a penis gourd called Kamen suspended from a waist band of same (Refer Tolafolain Patrol Report No.3 of 1951/52, but note that is the name given to a larger gourd used for drinking water).

The women also wear the Unan (a small reed skirt covering only part front and part rear) with the only difference that the reed used to make this partial covering is cut a little longer and so the skirt covers more.

Faiwolain women wearing Unan and bark cloaks.

Faiwolain men with the Kamen in Doluvip village.

The following population figures were collected by lining each village, by questioning headmen and checking names against each house.

An initial census of the Hinglavin peoples was conducted because this officer was assured all were present, ready and willing to have their names recorded. It was also felt that a more correct estimation of the population could be obtained by this method. Hence a book was issued for those three villages and names recorded in a surprisingly orderly manner. In this way, 243 names were recorded (236 natives were seen) and a copy of the census figures is forwarded.

The Hinglavin headmen are :-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>HEADMAN</u>	
Doluvip	Tuluvai	Hoi
	Koluvain	Hoi
Motolovip	Avaling	
Ogavip	Avaling (Also)	

Doluvip means place of the Pandanus palm of which there are quite a number in all these areas. The palm leaf is sometimes used as roofing material.

Dol is the Faiwolain word for this palm.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Many of the Atampiarikmin people are now away at their gardens to the south of Bolang and elsewhere so an estimation of population was made.

DIGUVIP.	Headman ... Taktagin.		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males.	16	17	33
Male Children.	4	7	11
Females.	7	14	21
Female Children	8	9	17
	35	47	82

148
162
15
178

ESTIMATE : 95.

KAIMEDUVIP.	Headman ... Taktagin.		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males	11	6	17
Male Children	4	8	12
Females	4	7	11
Female Children	-	5	5
	19	26	45

ESTIMATE : 55.

TAMERIBIP.	Headman ... Savielok.		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males	8	4	12
Male Children	3	2	7
Females	3	3	10
Female Children	2	5	7
	20	16	36

ESTIMATE : 45.

Note half the population of Agumalavip (not visited) is known as Atampiarikmin so this number is estimated as 35.

Hence total total Faiwolmin population as known to this officer would be between 820 and 900.

BEKLABIKIN

Our welcome here was also most clamorous. Of course, they were anxious to outdo the hospitality afforded by Faiwolmin. Bridges and roads close to the villages were repaired and cleaned. A camp site had been selected and prepared for us with buildings, latrines etc. Abundant supplies of native vegetables and three pigs were set aside for the patrol's use. With the exception of Tesim which is two days walk to the S.E., garden areas are relatively close to main villages. Hence most live in the villages except those who have productive gardens at Tesim.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

The patrol had intended visiting Tesin, but all from that area (their gardening completed) had resumed residence in the main villages. One section of the Sirdarudin

people have now settled (permanently they maintain) in the S-Optima, another large garden area, and only return to the main villages on occasional visits.

Population figures are as hereunder.

DOLAVIP	Headman ... Nugelepnek		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males.	38	10	48
Male Children.	33	-	33
Females.	18	12	30
Female Children.	11	2	13
	100	24	124

ESTIMATE : 140

DUEMETALAVIP	Headman ... Gaymang		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males.	16	15	31
Male Children.	18	2	20
Females.	17	16	33
Female Children.	7	2	9
	50	35	85

Estimate : 110

OKSINGIP	Headman ... Hemrick		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males.	28	6	34
Male Children.	24	1	25
Females.	23	16	39
Female Children.	15	1	16
	90	18	108

Estimate : 125

S-OPTIMA AREA

Asingtavinavip	Headman ... Boltinan		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males.	17	7	24
Male Children	4	10	14
Females.	4	13	17
Female Children.	2	2	4
	27	32	59

Estimate : 70.

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SAKIAKIMIN (Cont.)

Hence, the total Sakiakimin population would be approximately :

At Sakiakimin ...	375
At O-Optimin ...	70
	<hr/>
	445.

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SELTAMARMIN

The Seltamarmins were almost a mystery people to the Tokiakimin, Peramins, Paivakimin and to a lesser degree the Sakiakimin. Most, though somewhat fearful, appeared anxious to visit them.

We had heard all manner of stories. How they were blessed with big, strong and desirable women; how they had many pigs which grew to phenomenal size (they do in comparison with the true "hamala" pig); how they were cannibals and had threatened to surround and kill any Govt. party. Most of this was native romance.

Seltamarmin women

Paivakimin women

It appears that some twenty years ago the Sakiakimin and Peramins joined forces to raid Seltamarmin. The raids were carried out and women, children and pigs carried off. These raids caused the Seltamarmins to shift their villages further east.

The Tosin people were slightly familiar with some of the Seltamarmins as some of their garden areas are in the same general direction and it was through them that we were able to meet a Seltamarmin native. This native in company with one Sakiakimin was induced to take a message to Seltamarmin.

The Seltamarmins are similar to those already mentioned.

Seltamarmin men at Seligsvip

... at the camp

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NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

SALTAMANNIN (Cont.)

Population estimates are as hereunder.

BELISAVIP and its garden harvest of Amarin.
Headman ... Huksignok Hol and Partek (Amarin) Ho2.

	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	TOTAL
Males.	31	2	33
Male Children.	29	6	35
Females.	23	2	25
Female Children.	7	2	9
	86	2	88

Estimate 120 .

WARPMUUP

Headman ... Kuaplon ✓

	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	TOTAL
Males.	13	4	17
Male Children.	6	5	11
Females.	3	10	13
Female Children.	1	6	7
	23	25	48

Estimate 55

FUKREMIIP

Headman ... Agussok

	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	TOTAL
Males.	14	4	18
Male Children.	2	10	12
Females.	4	11	15
Female Children.	2	7	9
	22	32	54

Estimate 70

KEROSANARIP

Headman ... Kimmitik ✓

	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	TOTAL
Males.	22	2	24
Male Children.	8	2	10
Females.	10	9	19
Female Children.	5	2	7
	45	15	60

Estimate 90

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Hence, the total Saltamannin population would be approximately:

335.

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HEADLINE:

The last Telefolmin tribal area, passed through the eastern portion of the Faisolmin area, the Enkharmin, the Seltanamin, the O-O-timin and part of the Feramin areas. Now at one stage, all of these areas had been enemies with one another. At the time the patrol departed although all except Enkharmin and Faisolmin were living in peace, it was rather an unfriendly, suspicious peace.

Hence, we headed from the Telefolmins accompanied the patrol and on our journey we collected two from Faisolmin, four from Seltanamin, three from Enkharmin and one from Feramin. This group of headmen was joined by some of their men so in all twenty two natives returned to visit the station and intermediate groups.

Of these, six from Seltanamin and two from Enkharmin remained as laborers. At each group visited, discussions ensued and (on the surface at least) all these areas are now friendly and willing to help each other.

The feud between Faisolmin and Enkharmin was perhaps the most important. It appears the initial trouble occurred over a woman. Thereafter, they were accustomed to enjoy periods of peace and war.

After Mr Nolan's visit in 1952, they were friendly until in 1953 (just before the Telefolmin incident) two Enkharmin men who had been hunting pigs were found dead in the bush. They had been beaten with sticks, left beside the bodies, and their necks broken. The Enkharmins became very angry and concluded that Faisolmin was responsible.

With typical Telefolmin treachery, they invited two Faisolmin men to come to their garden hamlet to buy a pig. The two who came were killed with axes and their bodies eaten. Worked up by this little "celebration", they then left to raid the adjacent Faisolmin garden hamlet where they killed the headmen and three youths. Thus the age old feud began again.

In the two Faisolmin hamlets of Ibdwip and Gaimin (garden area below Solang) were two former Enkharmin men who had married Faisolmin women and were now living in these villages. The increased Faisolmins seized these unfortunates, killed and ate them. It then became the practice for both sides to make periodic destructive raids on each others garden. The remains of two large sleep houses (the one used by Enkharmin on Faisolmin land and vice versa) were noticed by the patrol as it passed through.

Enkharmin had a guard house built on the edge of their land. It was used to watch the road and also as a fortress from which to fire arrows should an attack result. Being built on piles about ten ft. above the ground, it was an oblong shape (6ft. x 4ft.), two sides were enclosed, two latticed with openings to allow arrows to be fired.

Enkharmin guardhouse from which to watch the road.

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Headmen (Cont.)

Two Fairwalmin headmen and five natives accompanied us to Enkiarmin in an effort to settle this dispute. A tentative friendship was established on the first day we arrived, but during that night, four of the Fairwalmin men became afraid and returned home. One of the Fairwalmin headmen and a native from Enkiarmin were then induced to return to Fairwalmin and encourage the men to come back.

As a result, ten Fairwalmins returned. There was then much public speaking and the declaration of good intentions and of lasting friendship on both sides. Trade relations were again re-opened, string bags, bows and arrows and a pig were exchanged and the Fairwalmin party spent the night in Chon Enkiarmin village as their guests.

The next day, a number of Enkiarmin men returned with the party on a trade mission.

At Seltamamin, we were afforded a hearty welcome and as each man met us, he would insist on embracing almost every member of the patrol.

Seltamamin welcoming patrol. Note a Seltamamin headman embracing his former enemy, Enkiarmin headman.

When the Enkiarmin headman returned to his village of Aningtavinavip to prepare his people for the patrol's visit, a Seltamamin party, carrying the gift of a pig, set out with him to pay a courtesy visit. With the patrol's arrival in the C-Optimum, the Fairwalmin headman set off for Seltamamin with three Seltamamin men to assure anyone who wished to visit the Govt. station at Telesmin they could expect a welcome and food as they passed through the C-Optimum.

ABORIGINALS

Fairwalmin - Enkiarmin Area.

The Hingilmins live permanently in the villages as their main garden areas are only a day's journey to the south on the Mlik river where the weather is warmer and more suitable for gardening. Here they have sago palms.

The Atorpiarmins, however, alternate from their villages to garden areas mainly to the S.W. on the Wank, Tice, Alip and Pultok rivers where sago also grows. Thus they eat one garden while they plant another and move on to the next.

The gardens are not communal so that at one stage half the population may be at the village and half in the garden areas. For important events, however, they return to the villages.

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TERRITORY OF BRITAIN NEW GUINEA

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ANIKIARUMIN (Cont.)

The Anikiarumin garden areas are closer to the main villages (one or two days walk) and most of the gardening is carried out on the banks of the Blak river where (I understand) the weather is warmer. The sections also gardens in the Teolin area.

While in this area or actually on the whole patrol we saw little of the sun. Fog began to gather at 6.30 a.m., built into clouds that at noon rain usually fall.

In the garden areas south of the Blak river and south of Bolang, sago also grows and it is from these areas sago palm is collected to roof the houses.

Because the local ground is stoney and not over fertile, the staple diet is taro and pit pit. The main foods grown are taro, pit pit, quantity of sweet potato, greens, bananas, ginger, tapioca and sugar while a wild raspberry (not eaten by the natives) is also there.

Corn, pumpkin and peanut seed was distributed to be sown in the warmer garden areas. Trial well drained and soiled plots were sown at the Anikiarumin camp site with instructions that similar methods were to be used in the warmer garden areas.

Natives of Anikiarumin while at Telefomin were instructed in this method and one fair plot in which peanuts were growing was noticed. Peanuts have been grown at Telefomin this year and possibly they will thrive in the warmer garden areas. It is doubtful whether they will come to anything at Anikiarumin itself.

However, I feel, it is being done at Telefomin, a fair type of european vegetable could be grown in these areas if a little care was taken.

BEITAMARUMIN :

Here the climate is much warmer though the type of food grown is similar. Sago palms were noticed.

Beligavip and Anarin have their gardens close by, while the other three villages garden to the south in an area known as Blusmin.

Seeds, including paw paw, were also given here.

G-OPTIMIN :

This area is similar to the Fawolmin - Ankiarumin area, but the soil is more fertile and a better taro grown. The climate here is too damp and foggy for corn or pumpkin. A few bananas are grown, also sweet potato, pit pit, greens, tapioca, sugar and native greens.

LIVESTOCK...

At Fawolmin, the pig is a cross with the Berkshire station pig and an excellent animal even by our standards. The Anikiarumin pig is a pure cross with its nose a little longer, but the strain has been improved and it also is a good specimen.

At Beitamarumin, the natives declare their pig is as they have always known it. If this is so and no cross breeding has been introduced, then they have a native pig equal to that introduced at Anikiarumin.

The G-Optimin pig is fair with room for improvement. Every village particularly at Beitamarumin had its share of pigs and also a few dogs.

Over the whole of the area patrolled, there is no shortage of game. Casuarina, wild pig, certain birds and very many possums are found here.

Hence, as far as food is concerned, this area has ample.

Perhaps a little variety could be introduced, however, by the introduction of selected seeds.

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ADMINISTRATIVE & LIVESCOPE :

Seltamauda men bringing food to patrol.
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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Because of the type of country traversed and the fact that the patrol was the first to cross most of this area, one did expect that the roads would be poor and that the patrol would find difficulty in its journey. These expectations were realized.

From Telofozin to Faiwolmin, necessitates the crossing of three ranges and the descent of the Hindenberg range on the south side needs to be approached with caution though it was not considered unduly dangerous.

A view of the Hindenberg range from Faiwolmin valley.

As such, there were almost no roads on this patrol until one crosses the Sepik and comes up to, the Feramin area. Most of the area is very stony and this fact was hard on the carriers' feet.

From Faiwolmin to Hukiarkuin, one crosses many rivers by following what may be described as a native track though the topography is not bad and the road could be improved somewhat.

Leaving Hukiarkuin, the patrol passed through the eastern garden areas and then began following an old war road though this officer could distinguish only bush.

Our guides, the Hukiarkuin headmen did a good job in finding and cutting the track so that very little time was lost.

If the road was bad, one certainly had a variety of conditions from climbing cliffs, balancing along slippery, sloping, moss covered logs, trudging through thorny rain forests, being harassed by Leeches to walking up waterfalls and through rivers until one came to Seltamauda.

There is another road from Hukiarkuin to Seltamauda which passes through Tesin though this is supposed to be in a worse condition.

From Seltamauda to our camp area in the O. Optindi, the road is similar. One in the O. Optindi, we had to cross over the Hindenberg range again so the first day we moved to its foot and camped. 20

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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ROADS & BRIDGES (Contd.)

We had carried a live pig with us and the Famine headman warned us that if it cried while close to the mountain, the mountain spirits would become angry and would send down rain the next day. He accompanied us to look after the pig. That night, we were also advised not to blow the bugle as the fog came down. When the "Last Post" was played, glances of "you will be sorry" were exchanged, but thereafter we were not troubled by rain.

The journey up this first section takes three hours of an almost perpendicular climb (30 degrees).

With an early start, it is possible to go from the O-Optima to the Famine rest house. The road is not good, though I would not suggest taking two days as a suitable camp spot is not available and care must be taken to find sufficient water and firewood. Also, towards the summit of the range the nights (I am informed) are bitterly cold.

The Soltamamin, Sakiaridin and Famine headmen have discussed building a joint road to Telefoina and every effort will be made to assist them should this idea materialise.

LAND BOUNDARIES:

As the patrol passed through, enquiries were made as to the existing territorial boundaries and care was taken to have these marks confirmed by both peoples concerned.

The boundary between Optima (Telefoina) and Fainolain land is a small clear hill called Iltivip and Hainimtil.

Between Fainolain and Sakiaridin, the present boundary is a small knoll known as Pitiven. The previous mark was a bush area called Oimogain now in Fainolain territory but this area had been taken by the Fainolains and the Sakiaridians do not dispute their ownership.

Timigin, a small hill area, is the mark separating Sakiaridin and Soltamamin.

The O-Optima is owned jointly by Famine and Sakiaridin, the boundary being the Bonkivisigina or Bongkork (second name) Mt. Bama

MAPSHEET 1

The map included with this report shows (roughly) the area patrolled and is a combination of compass readings made by this officer and information from other maps.

References was made to maps submitted by Messrs. Kent, Hoken, Thurston and to the Aeronautical Series sheet 27.

These maps are hard to reconcile and so in all probabilities will this map be later corrected.

Because of the difficult topography and the overcast conditions, it was impossible to take compass readings except at Soltamamin where the readings from the main village, Hainigvip, to the surrounding highest points are as follows:

4°	degrees to Mt. Sarun
166	" " Mt. Dama
292	" " Mt. Kowari
321 to Mt. Naurak....

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HEALTH

This section will be dealt with more fully in the medical report submitted by Mr. J.A. Peters B.M.A. who accompanied the patrol.

The general health of the area is good.

The main complaints noticed were minor lacerations and sores. The natives are considered well nourished despite the fact that the only red meat available has to be hunted.

A striking point was the absence of yaws and no sore showed any indication of yaws infection.

Tropical ulcers are present though not to any large extent. It is felt that respiratory infection exists here, but no case was observed.

At Faiwolmin numerous eye complaints are present, considered to be severe conjunctivitis caused by smoke and not trachoma. Scabies was noticed at Faiwolmin and Sakirawmin, but not at Seltanawmin.

The flies, seen only at Sakirawmin, appear indigenous as the village areas are cleanly kept. Here a remarkable number of young children were present.

It was interesting to note at Seltanawmin numerous cases of "Tinea Inherens" possibly because this area is much warmer. Here also, mosquitoes are troublesome usually between 5 and 7 a.m. They are present in the other areas, but are hardly noticeable.

All housing seemed adequate and substantially built if draughty. The village areas are cleanly kept.

No attempt was made to bring any patient to hospital. All were advised, however, of the hospital at Selofoamin and that we should be delighted to see them appear there for treatment at any time.

INFORMATION FOR FUTURE PATROLS:

A standard price for the purchase of native foods was adopted. Salt is the most popular trade item. A level medicinal tablespoon, as used to measure lactogen, was given for each 5lb food purchased.

A teaspoon of beads bought 15lbs.

A box of matches, 19lbs.

A large, especially good pig ... a tomahawk and a knife (it had to be good).

A good sized pig ... one tomahawk.

A smaller pig ... one IN' knife.

Depending on the size and quality, a handful of salt and matches could be added to this price.

The carriers performed well particularly the Foramin who proved most willing and helpful. The patrol was a bust under all conditions and demonstrated what the carriers require is firstly strong personal control and, when you have it, plenty of food.

The police have no power over them at all and a headman, appointed as a Foramin - though he did try - was little better.

No carriers deserted, they caused no trouble with our native hosts or hostesses and went back through the gruelling patrol with credit. Of course, we had our sickness and injuries, but all are over and "forgotten" now.

The Foramin are perhaps the best natives in this sub-district. It was they who constructed our camp area in the O-Optimin, reconnoitered the Foramin rest house and it must be remembered this patrol was only passing through and was not to their peoples at all. A group of them from the O-Optimin offered to relieve our carrier line and carry the patrol equipment to Selofoamin.

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INFORMATION FOR FURTHER PATROLS Cont.

Two sick carriers were left in the care of the Formans. These have since returned to Tolefoina and it is to be hoped that this helps further the improving relations between the two peoples.

DISCUSSION

The patrol though hard was most interesting and (I believe) long overdue.

It is now possible for a native to leave Tolefoina, visit Faisolain, Sotiarain, Saitamain, the O-Optain and Formain in absolute safety and without fear. Actually the band of headmen who came to visit the station returned by that route and this interchange of visits cannot but be for the good of all concerned.

When the Fifalain, Sotolain, Faisolain patrol is undertaken later this year, the whole of the area south of the Hindenberg ranges will have been patrolled and more definite information gained.

With the extremely rugged terrain and heavily overcast days, it is doubtful if aerodrome sites will be available though the Aris valley site reported by Mr. Hunt should be investigated.

It ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ that for some time these peoples will have to look to Tolefoina as their administrative centre as the whole of this country south of the border has links with Tolefoina.

A. G. Grant

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APPENDIX 1.

The language used by peoples in all the areas patrolled is very similar to that used at Telofolodin so that one native can pass through all these places and make himself understood. The following language index was prepared.

ENGLISH.	TELEFOLODIN .	FAINOGIN	KHEIARKHIN	OGLETAMANKIN
DOG	• Kiam	Mar	Men	Man
PIECE	• Un	Un	Un	Un
FIGHT	• Wasi	Wasi	Wasi	Wasi
TREE	• At	As	As	As
WATER	• Or same word used by all		Irin	Irin
TABO	• Inan	Irin		
String bag.	• Wai	same word used by all		
To Run	• Ute	same word	• watan .	Wosino
To Eat	• Weta	Wepio and wosita		Wosio
OGG	• Tualal	same word		
To dig	• Kafinogota	Kafinogota	Kafinogota	Tovalogota
		or Boganogota	or Boganogota	
TOBACCO	• Sak	same word		
SAGO	• On	"		
BANANA	• Bus	"		
	• Kong		Bolker	Bol
	• Foklan	Bol	Lop	lep
	• Ilep	Leap		
	• Dape	same		
	• Katin		Bogan	Bogan
	or Bogan	same	Awon	Toval
	• Un	Awon	Fainkin	Awon
	• Inap	Inap	quiet	Fainkin
	• Quat	quiet		quiet
"Build	• Un	same		
	• Teman	"		
SEAL	• Uezag	"		
AD	• Deboekin	Deboekin	Seboekin	Uboekin
	• Yaraq	Yaraq	Yara	Yara
	• Wopso	same		
BAR	• Segarin	Segarin	Segarin	Segarin
	• Baminan	Baminan	Baminano	Baminano
BIKINI	• Magup	same		
	• Alop	Alop	Alop	Harop
	• Tait	Tait	Kirit	Kirit
LE	• Xol	same		
LE	• Bogosian	"		
LADE	• At	As	As	Acc
	• Wep	Wayip	Wayip	Wayip.
ALL	• Atun	Atun	Atunin	Atun

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

District of ... SEPIK (TELEFOIN) ...

No. ... 1 / 55-56 ...

PATROL REPORT

Report of a patrol by ... J. A. Peters ... to FRI WALMIN
JINKEAKK MAN & SELTIN MANU VALLEYS

for the purpose of ... *to inspect* ...

Left Station on ... 8 / 8 / 55 ... Returned Station on ... 31 / 8 / 55 ...

J. A. Peters
.....
Officer in Charge

Name of Patrolling Officer J. A. PETERS

Title MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

MIGRAT

In
M | E

No.	Date	Name of Village or Station	Native Medical Assistant or Orderly	No. Preg.	Births		Adults		Infants up to 1 Yr.		Deaths		1 to 5 Yrs.			Death		
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
					Indicate Efficiency as "Good", "Fair" or "Poor"		Village Activity		State of Supplies									
1	12-8-55	DOLUVIP	-	-	9		69	18	2	4			27	15				
2	15-8-55	IMIGUVIP			1		16	17					1					
3	13-8-55	KIRWICUVIP			3		11	3	1				3					
4	13-8-55	INTEMBIP			1	1	8	5										
5	17-8-55	BOLAVIP.			1		38	18	6	3			6	6				
6	17-8-55	DURMETALVIP					16	17	3	2			1	1				
7	18-8-55	OKSMBIP			2	1	28	23	6	4			5	6				
8	23-8-55	BELIHAVIP			4		31	23	6				2	1				
9	23-8-55	WIKIPUNVIP			1		13	3										
10	23-8-55	FUKTEMBIP					14	4										
11	23-8-55	KEROMBARAVIP.					22	16		1			3	2				
12	26-8-55	ASINGTAVIP			1	1	16	4					2					
TOTALS					GOOD	23	2	1	262	265	24	15	51	31				
FOR					FAIR				467	39			82					
PATROL					POOR		3							TOTAL POPULATION				

GENERAL

A daily diary covering the overall activities of the patrol, any other matters of general interest, and the recommendations concerning improvements in the area, is to be submitted attached to this report.

Append below a brief statement of the conditions operating throughout the subdivision in regard to the headings given.

FOOD: Indicate main varieties of foods employed; is supply sufficient? Are people generally well nourished? Are European foodstuffs used? Is nutritional disease present?

TARO, SWEET POTATOE, CUCUMBER, TOMATOES, NATIVE CABBAGE.

APPLE.

(BANANA, LITAK SAK SAU)

YES.

NO.

NO.

DRINKING WATER: Indicate nature of catchment; its liability to distant or near pollution; sufficiency of supply; is it a "hard" water? Is goitre prevalent?

RUNNING MOUNTAIN STREAM, NO

APPLE.

NO.

NO.

GENERAL SANITATION: Indicate if houses are hygienic; if nuisance results from ineffectual disposal of feces, garbage, etc., or from village animals. If flies or mosquitoes prevalent, indicate probable causes.

YES.

NO.

VERY LITTLE FLYS & MOSQUITOES SEEN

INFANT WELFARE: Indicate whether infants generally are well nourished and what you consider to be 1 Yr. survival rate. Investigate maternal mortality; prematurity and miscarriages in this regard. What is the local system of feeding motherless infants or for general artificial feeding?

NOT INVESTIGATED.

GENERAL MORTALITY
assign cause

No

INFECTIOUS DISEASE
epidemic?
source of infection?

No

GENERAL POPULATION

Yes Yes

SUMMARY OF

No Disease.

Department Public Health
Native Hospital
Telefomin
Sepik District.

Director
Department Public Health
PORT MORGESBY

PATROL TO VALLEYS OF FAWALMIN' ENKIAROMIN' &
SELTIMAMU BY Mr. N. Grant CPO & Mr. J. Peters EMA.

The patrol was undertaken by DDS' mainly as a exploratory trip in so far as they had never been patrolled before nor censused to date and requested Health Dept' accompany it, Was found possible to census only one section of the Fawalmin' group, the remainder were so unruly it was impossible to attempt it this trip a head check only was made to give a estimate of population,

While no sickness was seen nor reported to the patrol it is felt that respiratory diseases are prevalent here owing to continual wet and fog, house also been of poor construction built of timber tied into shape to make walls which are draughty, No Elephantitis was seen in any of the entire groups nor Goiter' several eye cases in a number of adults in the 50 to 60 year group were seen and are thought to be caused by continually sitting in smoke from fires which appear to continually be burning in houses, several cases were seen of bad scarring caused by burns rolling into the fire while asleep at night, No attempt was made to palpate spleens under the circumstances as although the people were very friendly they in the main had no contact with whites and there fore was thought to be a unwise move to attempt it, no distended abdomens were seen in the children and only a few mosquitoes were seen at Seltimamu' Flies were in evidence at Inkearkman' No evidence of Yaws was found, all cases seen were only sores caused by falls lacerations while out in gardens and hunting, although several appeared to be Tropical Ulcers' it is not thought to be rely such but possible only infected sores, although lacking in citrus fruits they appear to consume a great deal of greens, such as one which when cooked is very greasy and they are very keen on cucumbers all are very salt hungry and offered anything to procure it, Children and infants are well nourished, Mothers in general appear to have smaller breasts than coastal women, at Seltimamu' several cases of Tinea Imb' were seen and this was by far the warmest section of the lot visited at Fawalmin several cases of scabies were seen, No attempt was made to bring them to Telefomin' for hospital treatment as it was the first visit and though they would not make the trip been so far and the type of country, as although the patrol was given a grand and hearty welcome and the women and children entered camp they were still wary and would have been impossible to bring them in therefore dressing were given to the sores and in some cases requested as they thought the clean white bandage was for show one M/A at Seltimamu' with a bad ear was given injections of Penicillin' and had to be sent for each time,

In all groups it was attempted to recruit a lad for train ing but to no avail as they were agreeable to go and then promptly went bush till we had departed this was disappointing as it would have been at least a footing if only for a few months, the terrain of the country does not allow them to come and go to the station to well and the great distances between each hamlet and village, all hamlets and villages were found to be clean in so far as they certainly live in them and there is no filth either in or around them caused by pigs, dogs of disposal of rubbish, the roan between the village and the garden in different seasons nor was the grass let grow up around the houses, the practice of males sleeping alone in the boys' house is in vogue and the women in the normal home, dress is the same as in Telefomin Valley, women wearing a short apron type of thing made of reeds at the front and back and the men having the gourd, males must have akkr hair in the pubic region before they may use the gourd approx 15 yrs old,

The patrol consisted of CPO' Grant, Emma' Peters and was accompanied by eight Police, two medical orderlies and 48 carriers

.....EMA
PHD
TELEFOMIN.

Department Public Health
Native Hospital
TELEFOMIN
Sepik District.

Director
Department Public Health
PORT MORESBY.

EXTRACT FROM DAILY DIARY
Patrol No. 1/55-56 Combined DDE & PHD.

- Monday, 8th August. Dept from station approx 9.20 am for NONKAMIN' Camp arrived 5.50 pm after leaving station very sharp ascent in open grass country then descending into undergrowth tracks very poor almost only a native pad, very rough and stony, small amount of food purchased at the camp on arrival.
- Tuesday, 9th August. Dept from camp No. 1 at 7 am very cold, arrived camp No. 2 (LITIVIP) in rain and fog at 1 pm, seven hours hard walk extremely cold here.
- Wednesday, 10th August. Dept 8 Am, bad track around top of spur then down face of steep cliff 2 1/2 hrs from camp, very good view of valley here fogged in by 9.30 am, arrived camp No. 3 (DOLVIP) at 1 Pm, met near camp by headsmen, camp filled by locals all evening, large amount of food purchased (Taro, Pit. Cucumber only) brought in by women wearing bark capes in company with their children, all very friendly, camp close to river ASUM (OK) which runs into the River Black a fair stream and soft water, one carrier sick.
- Thursday, 11th August. Remaining at DOLVIP very wet and miserable as a result impossible attempt lining of people from hamlets, WEA' plane flew over this am, fogged in completely by 11 am a pig was purchased in evening by trade 1 knife and 1 Tomahawk, huge amount of fresh food also purchased by salt.
- Friday, 12th August. Still at DOLVIP people lined and names taken for first time, requested dressings for sores, GPO' went to IMIGIV in evening to see if necessary to move camp there, if not we will visit and line people using here as main camp and return same day.
- Saturday, 13th August. Still at DOLVIP camp, visited three hamlets and attempted to line by was not possible to do so they have never been lined before so it was impossible to attempt a census line, a head check only was made, returned to camp taking three hours for the walk there and back. Raining all evening cold and clouded in, more food was purchased using small shells as pay also salt.
- Sunday, 14th August. Remained DOLVIP preparing gear to depart in the AM raining all day, sent man on with word we are coming on the morrow, a little saksak and Tabico' was included in food procured today.
- Monday, 15th August. Dept camp 7.30 am arriving at Bolavip 5.30 PM a long and arduous walk, with bigger part in the rain, fogged in after 1 PM, arrived to find they had erected a small kitchen and sleeping hut for carriers a very good show, met on road by head men mid much noise hugged and kissed and made very welcome.
- Tuesday, 16th August. Food purchased this am, Bananas, Sweet potatoe, Taro, native cabbage, cucumber, and little Tapico, much mud and much shouting every one wanting to be first to get salt, a huge amount been brought in, also three pigs, heavy rain in evening although no so cold here despite fog and low clouds.
- Wednesday, 17th August.

Wednesday, 17th August

Inspected and head checked the Hamlet of BOLAVIP' OKSIMEBIP and DUKMETALAVIP this am returning to camp where CPO' gave out seed for planting and a garden was made to give them a idea of how to build up same owing to excess wet this is necessary, climate quite warm here.

Thursday, 18th August.

Remained in camp food purchased again ver wet all day and thick fog.

Friday, 19th August.

Dept 8.45 AM arrived camp No.5 at 2.5PM after long steep ascent up washout caused by landslide, very hard on carriers feet (sharp stones) rained all day very cold night.

Saturday, 20th August.

Dept from camp 7.5AM arrived camp No.6 2.50PM again in heavy rain crisscrossing ridges all the way track had to be cut as we proceeded along, thick rain forest country.

Sunday, 21th August.

Dept camp 7.15AM arriving at SELTAMANNIN' Valley at 5.10 PM, a long walk cutting tracks for three hours enroute a good leaf shelter already erected for carriers and Police' as sleeping quarters, people in uproar shouting singing and juggling all in welcome, have never been visited by a patrol before.

Monday, 22th August.

Food purchased all day people very eager to get salt, even the women entered camp completely unafraid, five pigs were brought to sell for knives and tomahawks, which all were given a lick to taste the steel, remaining here a few days as carriers and police feet are not to good: a much warmer place than any visited to date.

Tuesday, 23th August.

Visited hamlet of BELIGAVIP' in the AM and head checked people after several attempts a figure was finally obtained -ed, a very hot day rained in the evening, a really beautiful valley which huge cliffs raising all around, ..

Wednesday, 24th August.

Visited and head checked other two hamlets this AM, noon food again purchased, all eager for their share of salt.

Thursday, 25th August.

Dept 7.20 am enroute for the O'OPTIMIN Valley made camp at 4.5 PM raining lightly all night very heavy in the evening.

Friday, 26th August.

Dept camp at 8.20am arrived new camp site at 1.20 PM a long climb and bad track along logs for some hours several carriers now laid up with chill and sore leg muscles, one having to be carried.

Saturday, 27th August.

Remained at camp, Hamlet nearby visited this AM, all are very weary one has developed pneumonia, very heavy rain during the night.

Sunday, 28th August.

Still at camp spelling personnel, will depart in the AM for Fraiman' Village on the other side of ridge, two pigs were purchased, sent two carriers on ahead and arranged for one with sore legs to remain till able to follow when fit.

Monday, 29th August.

Dept 8.5 am met messenger returning from Telefomin' on track made camp at 10.30 am at foot of main climb, two more carriers sick, very cold and wet raining all night fly getting thin and letting in the rain, will ascend in the am.

Tuesday, 30th August.

Dept from camp at 6.30am arrived at Village 4PM, a very tough climb of 3 1/2 hours been made out of the valley, a fair track from the garden area was found, crossed the Mt Sipik River, waist deep, all carriers are much improved this evening. a rest house here.

Wednesday, 31th August.

Dept for station taking 4 1/2 hours to complete, sent on a messenger to station with information of our expected arrival at noon, track fair but bad walking in parts owing to corduroy on track.

Wednesday, 17th August

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOLMIN, SEPIK. Report No. 4/55-56.

Patrol Conducted by E. D. WREN, a/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled KERAMIN TRIBE.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2 - G.F. Booth, Patrol Officer,
B. Goble, Medical Assistant,
1 Interpreter, 2 Medical Orderlies,
Natives 54 - 7 Police, 3 Servants and
5 carriers.

Duration - From 15/3/1956 to 22/3/1956.

Number of Days 8.

Did Medical Assistant accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services - / 3/1955.

Medical ... - / 3/1955.

Map Reference Keramin Tribal Area - Sub-District Map.

Objects of Patrol (1) Administrative;
(2) Medical Inspection.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. DISTRICT OFFICER, WEWAK.

Forwarded, please.

23 / 3 / 1956.

E. D. WREN, District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

pu
MGR
In
M F
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TEL 50 / 1

Telefolmin,
Sepik District.

23rd March, 1956.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAR.

Telefolmin Patrol Report No. 4 of 55/56.

AREA PATROLLED:

FERAMIN TRIBAL AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

E.D. WREN, a/ADO.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY:

G. BOOTH, PO.
B. GOBLE, MA.

Const. NAMATIN
Const. WARAMUI
Const. SUGUNBAL
Const. WAIU
Const. MAI
Const. KOUFERA
Const. KOUFA

Interpreter TINDAMEN

M.O. KUMJIKE
M.O. TINAMULICK

3 personal servants
51 carriers.

DURATION:

15th March, 1956 - 22nd March, 1956.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

NA. March, 1956.
PHD. March, 1956.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

ADMINISTRATIVE
MEDICAL INSPECTION.

.....

DIARY.

Thursday	15th	Left Telefolmin Govt. station and proceeded to KIALIKMIN Rest House (5 hrs) where patrol camped.
Friday	16th	Census of KIALIKMIN. Medical inspection. Census of FAMUKMIN. Medical inspection.
Saturday	17th	Census and medical inspection of OXIMIN and KOBARAMIN. Inspection of KIALIKMIN villages.
Sunday	18th	Inspection of KOBARAMIN, OXIMIN, and FAMUKMIN villages.
Monday	19th	T.B. inoculation of KIALIKMIN and FAMUKMIN.
Tuesday	20th	T.B. inoculation of KOBARAMIN. OXIMIN inspected only.
Wednesday	21st	Meetings with village elders, etc.
Thursday	22nd	Return to Govt. Station.

.....
INTRODUCTION:

This patrol comprised the annual administrative and medical inspection of the FERAMIN tribe and its area. It had as specific objectives the following:-

- (a) Census check,
 - (b) Medical inspection,
 - (c) T.B. survey and inoculation,
 - (d) Inspection of villages,
 - (e) Survey possibility of stationing medical orderly in area
 - (f) Inspection of roads,
 - (g) Arrange for Feramin children to attend station school,
 - (h) Arrange Feramin call up for airfield work,
 - (i) Select one recruit for the police force from area.
-

CENSUS:

A total of 842 members of the FERAMIN tribe were accounted for during the census. This total can be assumed to be virtually correct.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Mr. Medical Assistant Goble formed one of the officers of the patrol party and will report on this topic fully through normal channels. However reference can be made in a general way to some aspects of the subject in this report:

Far too many of the FERAMIN tribe suffer from sores and bad eyes. All in need of treatment extending over a number of days were taken back with the patrol for admission to hospital. Normally this tribe are not inclined to stay in hospital at TELEFOLMIN. The reason for this is thought to be because the hospital is situated on land that belonged to their enemies. It was therefore considered wise to bring everyone concerned in at the one time. The fact that the hospital is far too small to hold all the patients that it now has is recorded here. If nails and roofing iron were made available it would be possible to construct a new ward in a matter of some two weeks.

A T.B. survey of the tribe was carried out. Inoculations were then given to all village groups except OXIMIN. It was not possible to inoculate this village as supplies of the serum were exhausted. Had the serum not lain in Gibbs S. pik Airways' store for a matter of some two weeks it might have been possible to correct the short supply but as it only was received the day before the patrol departed this could not be done.

An inspection of hamlets showed that SIMDIVIP and FANUKMIN had not been cleaned at all satisfactorily. In all hamlets the grass surrounding them should be cleared back to a greater degree, especially the two hamlets mentioned. Latrines are required in all hamlets and village elders will be supplied with the tools to carry out this work as well as receiving instruction in the manner in which they will be constructed.

The question of stationing a locally born medically orderly in the KIALIKMIN rest house area (central to all hamlets) was taken up with the population and the idea was welcomed. This should enable, if put into effect, sores to be treated before they become large, eye cases to be sent into hospital at Telefolmin, and cases of dysentery to be pounced upon before the victim dies as some do. As well children could be given cod liver oil once a week.

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ROADS:

All roads in the FERAMIN area traversed by the patrol were in very fair condition and had been freshly cleaned for the inspection.

Notice was taken of the main TELEFOLMIN - FERAMIN road and if a crossing could be constructed across the SOL River it would be possible with a good deal of work to construct a motor road between the Government station and KIALIKMIN rest house.

Within the next three months the KIALIKMIN (TELEFOLMIN) people will be instructed to widen the Telefolmin-Sol section of this track as a first step to making it fit to carry motor transport.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The opportunity was taken to arrange for a number of FERAMIN boys of the right age to be enrolled for the station school. Twenty four now attend the school at TELEPOMIN. They arrive on Monday mornings and return to their homes on Friday afternoons. They bring their food with them and are building their own gardens on the station grounds.

It was stressed to FERAMIN parents that in time there should be no reason why the school could not be located at KIALIKMIN which would be central to all villages.

Arrangements were concluded too for the callup of the FERAMIN tribe for three weeks to work on the TELEPOMIN air strip. Each tribe works in turn for three weeks on this project - in turn.

An effort was made to secure a suitable police recruit from the tribe but no satisfactory candidate was offering so the matter was pending.

It is desired to record the fact that in the writer's view the area of land in which the KIALIKMIN Rest House is situated would be suitable to establish a FERAMIN tribe village school and aid post. A local man after he has served a few years in the police force could be stationed there also to complete the team.

CONCLUSION:

The FERAMIN tribe has had a history that has been reasonably friendly towards us. This inspection disclosed nothing to indicate any change in this attitude. The general instruction that two native affairs officers must patrol in this area is not necessary. Either the Assistant District Officer or Patrol Officer and the Medical Assistant would be sufficient.

E.D. Wren
(E.D. Wren)

acting Assistant District Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1956

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
		BIRTHS		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females			Females in Child or Percentage of Family	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45		10-16	16-45					
KIDAIKMIN	16-3-56	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	86	18	66	1	60	3.5	71	53	76	51	303
OKSIMIN	17-3-56	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	50	9	36	2	36	2.4	47	29	53	42	169
KOSRAMIN	17-3-56	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	51	6	36	1	36	6.9	34	39	51	41	166
FAMUKMIN	16-3-56	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	52	14	40	2	44	6.6	53	41	60	46	204		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Report No. 5-55/64⁵⁶

Patrol Conducted by..... WREN.....

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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PATROL REPORT NUMBER 5/55-56.

TO: URAPMIN/TIFALMIN TRIBAL AREAS

DURATION: 11 days (26/3/56-30/3/56)..... 5 days
(4/4/56-9/4/56)..... 6 days

PERSONNEL: E.D.WREN, a/A.D.O.
D.R.MARSH, a/D.O.(SECOND PORTION OF PATROL ONLY)
G.F.BOOTH, P.O.
12 POLIUE(4 PART ONLY)
2 INTERPRETERS
1 NATIVE MEDICAL ORDERLY.

OBJECTS: CONSOLIDATION OF INFLUENCE
CENSUS
SETTLEMENT OF TRIBAL FIGHTING IN TIFALMIN AREA.

House
Number
Series



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK - TELEFOLMIN Report No. 6 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by E. D. WREN s./ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled ELIPTIMIN VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans I MR. P. C. BOOTH

Natives 13 I2 RP&NGC
I NMO

Duration—From 27 4/19..56 to 29 4.19..56.

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services II /19.55.

Medical 8 /19..54

Map Reference ELIPTIMIN SUB-D. ISTRIC MAP

Objects of Patrol Investigate cases of sorcery

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES &
INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS
PORT MORESBY

DISTRICT OFFICER,
WEWAK

Forwarded, please.

14 / 5 / 19 56

(E. D. Wren) s./ADC
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telefolmin,
Sepik District,
Newak.

1st May, 1956

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Newak.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 55/56.

Area patrolled - ELIPTAMIN Valley

Patrol Conducted by - E.D. Wren, a/ADO

Accompanied by - Europeans. G.F. Booth, Patrol Officer
Natives. 12 members of RP&NG
I NMO

Duration of Patrol - 23rd April to 29th April, 1956.

Last Patrol to Area - November, 1956

Objects of Patrol - Investigation of reported murders

Appendices - Report on RP&NG members

DIARY:

Monday 23rd.

Patrol left TELEFOLMIN. Arrived TERAPDAVIP rest house. 5 hours. five suspects taken into custody for questioning in connection with attempted murder of HAIWUSIMNOK of KOMDAVIP village e. Village people on cleaning main road from Telefelm which was in a bad state.

Tuesday 24th;

Patrol remained at TERAPDAVIP rest house. Three further suspects taken into custody for attempted murder of HAIWUSIMNOK. Carriers working on road.

Wednesday 25th;

Patrol remained at TERAPDAVIP rest house. Suspects questioned. Carriers on repairing buildings. 5 suspects arrested and charged with attempted murder of HAIWUSIMNOK.

Thursday 26th ;

To AGAMTAVIP. Checked body of man suspected of of having been murdered. Found one bone nail and five wire nails in the body. Three suspects in the carrier line taken into custody and instructions sent to station to take into custody three more men - all from KOBHAMIN (TELEFOLMIN) - who were suspected of the attempted murder.

All who were present in the immediate area from the villages of APOGAVIP, TERAPDAVIP, UTAHTIGIN and KORBORHMIN fallen and addressed upon what action was to be taken when a case of "BEST" (murder) was suspected.

Friday 27th;

Patrol moved to BOLVIL. 1 hr 35 mins. walk. Body of man exhumed who may have been murdered. Only remains found to be bones and no nails recovered. Rest house and police barracks inadequate.

Saturday 28th;

Patrol moved to KOMDAVIP, 2 hrs march, and then to MISIMMIN, a further two hours march. Road from TERAPDAVIP to MISIMMIN cleaned and in fair order. One woman required for questioning, who had refused to come in handed over by the KOMDAVIP headman at MISIMMIN.

Sunday 29th;

Patrol returned to station via MISIMMIN - OVEKAMIN road. Approx 7 1/2 hrs march.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was undertaken to investigate the attempted murder of WAIWUSIMBOK of KOMDAVIP village and to investigate the death of ATOWANRENGIN of AGAMTAVIP village who, it was reported, had been murdered.

The patrol, confined its efforts to these and allied investigations, at the same time it did point out to all that the practise of what is known as "Beet" in the Telefolmin language would not be tolerated. Both incidents were concerned with this form of murder.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

For some time it had been known that Beet or Sangumma as it is known in the pidgin-english tongue formed part of the social code of the peoples who live near to the station at TELEFOLMIN. However no officer in the past seems to have been able to secure any definite evidence against any one who has actually taken part in the ceremony.

Early this year the writer was able to obtain an insight into some of its ramifications when a child was brought into the hospital (there was no great willingness to bring it in) who was said to be dying because it was the victim of beet. This was obviously not so but the interesting aspect of the case was when the "nail" sucker was called in. He sucked out two nails and reported four more in the child which he would remove on the morrow. His second attempt was less successful as it was carried out in the presence of the European Officers of the station, locally born members of the police force, as well as the child's parents. Several thorns were discovered in the expert's mouth. He was imprisoned for three months for his pains in the case. He explained that he knew he was guilty of deception but in many cases these who imagined they were the victims of Beet were much better mentally if they thought the nails had been removed. This was a fair enough explanation but in such cases the defect remained that revenge would sooner or later be taken against members of the family of the victim's supposed attackers. It should be added that a request was made that the first instance the extraction of nails take place before the Medical Assistant or Assistant District Officer. Needless to say this was not passed on or not understood. Also it would be useless to expect locally born staff at the hospital to regard such goings on as unusual (care is always taken not to sneer at local customs and this is one). When it was reported that the extraction had taken place the extractor was summoned to the station and informed that the second extraction would take place under supervision. He agreed to this and at that time denied that he was a conjurer.

For purposes of record the name of the child concerned in this case was KARLDINGIM (MG) of AFOGAVIP village. The name of the sorcerer who extracted nails from him was TUNGKARNSIP (MA) of KORBRAMIN (Telefolmin) village. The reason given why the child was attacked was that he belonged to AFOGAVIP village which was one of those communities who stood by the Administration when its representatives were attacked in the KLIPTIMIN in 1953.

The second interesting case took place when a Government employee, KOROK (MA) from FERAMIN, was attacked in February. Being away from his village he immediately made his way back to the station where he lived. As a result first aid was quickly given and his evacuation to WEWAK arranged where after much operating he recovered. Not only did KOROK seek aid but also he was able to name four of those who had attacked him. In the traditional Beet case the victim does not name his attackers. The six individuals who might have been concerned in the attack were easily arrested - five on that same night and a sixth of few days later from

the ELIPTIMIN, to where he had fled to relatives. Four individuals were subsequently convicted on charges of attacking KOROK ~~with~~ while two were judged to be not guilty. During investigations into this case it was discovered that the leader of the attacker team is possessed of certain bones that are necessary to the success of the operation. In actual use they seem to be employed to massage the skin of the victim above where the "nails" have been driven into his skin. To the TELEFOLMIN view the fact that they are the bones of revered ancestors is all important to the success of the killing. It is interesting to speculate what part the HAUS TAMBARAN ~~plays~~ plays in such matters. Two such relics were surrendered to this office when it was learned that such things existed. The first relic surrendered was found to not be the real article. On questioning it was discovered that it gave success in hunting possums. (An interesting suggestion put forward was that it gave immunity to thieves but this is probably the wrong ~~the~~ explanation). The real "Beet" was surrendered when the first was rejected as being the real article. It is said that these are passed down within families and those families that do not possess one are at a disadvantage as they are not loaned.

In this and later cases it was noted with interest the effects of culture contact upon the Telefelmia in relation to his game practice of Beet. Where the bones of possums and cage thorns were used formerly as nails nor lengths of wire from meat cases, ~~with~~ well sharpened are used. So too kerosene is used in place of water from the stomach of a dead dog as the liquid administered to the victim after the nails have been driven into his body to produce ~~forgetfulness~~ forgetfulness. This latter improvement may be a good thing as it is important that the victim keeps down the liquid - should he vomit it up he does not forget the names of his attackers. It has been noted that those who drink kerosene seem to recall who attacked them.

In KOROK's case all his attackers who were convicted came from KOBHAMIN (Telefelmia) village. This village has been reported to be the home of Beet. Certainly to the writer's knowledge this village is always being mentioned in connection with Beet cases.

In this case four inhabitants from KOBHAMIN village were convicted while two were acquitted of the charge. These two seem to have been unfortunate in being present when the attack upon KOROK was made. One may have been a learner - or both. However both were given the benefit of the doubt. All cases were tried under the native code as it would be doubtful what would happen if they were to be brought before the Supreme Court. The Telefelmia is an expert liar... added to which most of the sub-district must at one time or another dabbled in the art and only a certain percentage of the population can be in goal at the one time.

The next two cases that cropped up were the cause of ~~the~~ this patrol. It started when WAIWUSIMNOK was brought into hospital. This and a previous report that ATOWANENGIM of AGASTAVIP villaged had died as a result of Beet. This latter case had to be pended as a routine tour of inspection of the UPAPMIN and TIPALMIN areas was scheduled. It seems correct that WAIWUSIMNOK was not too anxious to come to hospital since he too was concerned in a Beet case. However when he did not die he was prevailed upon to seek our aid. Upon investigation it was discovered WAIWUSIMNOK had been attacked as a pay ~~back~~ back and that there was more than a suggestion that WAIWUSIMNOK had himself been indulging in the art of beet.

The investigation into the attack upon WAIWUSIMNOK was straight forward. DUGHANENGIM (MA) of SONDAVIP hamlet (BOLVIL) had a brother APANENGIM who died. He was duly buried. Some little while later the wife of WAIWUSIMNOK told DUGHANENGIM that he had been killed by beet. She named her husband as being one concerned. At this stage DUGHANENGIM had buried his brother. Had he suspected his brother had been killed he would have placed him on a bier in the open so that as his body decomposed he would have been able to find the nails driven into his body. As this was now out of the question and as he had no evidence to support the story that his brother had been killed to present to the Government he determined to take the law into his own hands. He asked another man from SONDAVIP, two men from AFOGAVIP, and one man from UTEMIGIN to assist him. They agreed to do so and the attack was made upon WAIWUSIMNOK but unsuccessfully. The man from UTEMIGIN village interestingly enough was a son of a former headman of that place in his own right. He was relieved of that position by a former OIC of this sub-district for refusing to give up sorcery.

Those who took part in the attack upon WAIWUSIMNOK have been gaoled at TELEPOLMIN under the Native Code. A demonstration was given by DUGHANENGIM and his associates to show how an attack of beet is carried out.

In the case of ATOWANENGIM of AGAMTAVIP it was not possible to discover who were responsible for his death. The body placed in a bier on a tree top was examined and some nails were recovered. One of wire, one possum bone, and a number of sago thorns. These could have been placed in the decomposing body by the relatives of the dead man but it seems very unlikely. If he was killed by Beet it would seem as if his murder was carried out in an expert manner. Before his death ATOWANENGIM did say that his death would be due to KOBRAMIN (TELEPOLMIN). However he did not name his attackers. He made two statements that conflict. One that he was attacked at night and one that he was attacked in the afternoon. He reproached his brother for not remaining with him the whole time they were visiting KOBRAMIN. As has previously been reported an attack upon an individual can only be carried out if he or she are alone. ATOWANENGIM and his brother were visiting relatives at KOBRAMIN when it is alleged he was attacked. At one stage he and his brother split up to hunt possums with their KOBRAMIN relatives. On their return to their village - they passed two nights at KOBRAMIN - they spent one night at UTEMIGIN. It was here that the KOBRAMINS state the attack must have taken place. There are no apparent reasons that can be discovered why ATOWANENGIM should have been attacked either by the KOBRAMINS or the UTEMIGINS. Those who could have been responsible for the attack from KOBRAMIN village were subjected to severe examinations but failed to alter their stories that they were completely innocent.

Had ATOWANENGIM's relatives brought him to hospital before he died it may have been possible to have secured the conviction of those responsible for the attack upon him as it is unlikely that his murderers will be discovered.


In the case of WAIWUSIMNOK it was ascertained that he and others had decided to attack a member of the KOBRAMIN GROUP of villages. The attack was duly made but when it was discovered the victim was the son of the senior headman of BOLVIL the attack was not pressed home. The victim recovered. Those concerned in this attack have been duly sentenced under the native code.

Other cases of deaths by Beet where touched upon during the course of investigation into the above cases but no action was taken since they were in the past. Also it was considered that sufficient inconvenience had been caused to the inhabitants of the KLIPIMIN

Valley to drive home the point that such goings on were to cease:

BERT is described in TELEFOLMIN Patrol Report No. 3 of 81/52
by Mr. Patrol Officer GAUGI.

It should be recorded that while these investigations were being ~~made~~
carried out that the whole ~~onus~~ of having individuals report for questioning
was placed upon the villages themselves. In no case did the individual
involved fail to report.


(M. D. Wren)
acting Assistant District Officer.

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REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

No: 3187 Const Sombi.

Senior constable in charge of the police escort. Has a very wide general experience but usually manages to irritate his officers. However this is to a great extent counter balanced by his willingness to carry out any duty, and his ~~knowledge~~ knowledge of how to go about any task. He should either be promoted to L/cpl or removed from Telefolmin.

No: 6725 Const Wedera.

A trained policeman

No: 8134 Const Waiu.

A trained policeman

No: 7404 Const Obrisim.

Lacks drive but reliable enough when dealing with his own people - a Telefolmin native.

No: 9076 Const Waisima.

The type that is always in trouble. A very weak link and one who could cause trouble in time of stress. Should be transferred from Telefolmin.

No: 8973 Const Kaupa.

A hard working reliable highlander

No: 9015 Const/Bugler Awei.

Very young

No: 6900 Const Wape.

A very reliable man

No: 7403 Const Kusimnok.

Local man. Has initiative and will make an NCO in time

No: 8969 Const Aina.

No brains. Reminds one of a punch drunk

No: 8975 Const Koufera.

Not the brightest but a willing worker and pleasing personal-ity.

No: 9053 Const Ara.

Quiet but reliable enough

(E.D. Wren)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SEPIK - TELEFOLMIN Report No. 6 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by... E. D. WREN a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled... ELIPTIMIN VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... 1 MR. PO. BOOTH

Natives... 13 I2 RP&NGC
I NMO

Duration—From... 23 4/19..56 to... 29 4/19..56.

Number of Days... 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...11/19.55.

Medical /...8/19..54

Map Reference.....ELIPTIMIN SUB-D. ISTRIC... MAP

Objects of Patrol.....Investigate cases of sorcery

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS
PORT MORESBY

DISTRICT OFFICER,
WEWAK

Forwarded, please.

14 / 5 / 19 56

(E. D. Wren) a/AEC
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	£.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund	£.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	£.....
.....
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telefolmin,
Sepik District,
Newak.

1st May, 1956

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The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Newak.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 55/56.

- Area patrolled - ELIPIAMIN Valley
- Patrol Conducted by - E.D.Wren, a/ADO
- Accompanied by - Europeans. G.F.Beeth, Patrol Officer
Natives. 12 members of RP&NGC
1 NMC
- Duration of Patrol - 23rd April to 29th April, 1956.
- Last Patrol to Area - November, 1956
- Objects of Patrol - Investigation of reported murders
- Appendices - Report on RP&NGC members

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DIARY:

Monday 23rd.

Patrol left TELEPOMIN. Arrived TERAPDAVIP rest house. 5 hours. five suspects taken into custody for questioning in connection with attempted murder of WAIWUSIMNOK of KOMPAVIP villag e. Village people on cleaning main road from Telofelmin which was in a bad state.

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Tuesday 24th;

Patrol remained at TERAPDAVIP rest house. Three further suspects taken into custody for attempted murder of WAIWUSIMNOK. Carriers working on road.

Wednesday 25th;

Patrol remained at TERAPDAVIP rest house. Suspects questioned. Carriers on repairing buildings. 5 suspects arrested and charged with attempted murder of WAIWUSIMNOK.

Thursday 26th ;

To AGAMTAVIP. Checked body of man suspected of having been murdered. Found one bone nail and five wire nails in the body. Three suspects in the carrier line taken into custody and instructions sent to station to take into custody three more men - all from KOMKAMIN (TELEPOMIN) - who were suspected of the attempted murder.

All who were present in the immediate area from the villages of APOGAVIP, TERAPDAVIP, UTEMIGIN and KORBOERMIN fallen and addressed upon what action was to be taken when a case of "BEEY" (murder) was suspected.

Friday 27th;

Patrol moved to BOLVIL. 1 hr 35 mins. walk. Body of man exhumed who may have been murdered. Only remains found to be bones and no nails recovered. Rest house and police barracks inadequate.

Saturday 28th;

Patrol moved to KOMDAVIP, 2 hrs march, and then to MISINMIN, a further two hours march. Road from TERAPDAVIP to MISINMIN cleaned and in fair order. One woman required for questioning, who had refused to come in handed over by the KOMDAVIP headman at MISINMIN.

Sunday 29th;

Patrol returned to station via MISINMIN - OPEKAMIN road. Approx 7 1/2 hrs march.

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INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was undertaken to investigate the attempted murder of WAIWUSIMNOK of KOMDAVIP village and to investigate the death of ATOWARENGIM of AGAMTAVIP village who, it was reported, had been murdered.

The patrol, confined its efforts to these and allied investigations, at the same time it did point out to all that the practise of what is known as "Beet" in the Telefolmin language would not be tolerated. Both incidents were concerned with this form of murder.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

For some time it had been known that Beet or Sanguuma as it is named in the pidgin-english tongue formed part of the social code of the peoples who live near to the station at TELFOLMIN. However no officer in the past seems to have been able to secure any definite evidence against any one who has actually taken part in the ceremony.

Early this year the writer was able to obtain an insight into some of its ramifications when a child was brought into the hospital (there was no great willingness to bring it in) who was said to be dying because it was the victim of beet. This was obviously not so but the interesting aspect of the case was when the "nail" sucker was called in. He sucked out two nails and reported four more in the child which he would remove on the morrow. His second attempt was less successful as it was carried out in the presence of the European Officers of the station, locally born members of the police force, as well as the child's parents. Several thorns were discovered in the expert's mouth. He was imprisoned for three months for his pains in the case. He explained that he knew he was guilty of deception but in many cases those who imagined they were the victims of Beet were much better mentally if they thought the nails had been removed. This was a fair enough explanation but in such cases the defect remained that revenge would sooner or later be taken against members of the family of the victim's supposed attackers. It should be added that a request was made that the first instance the extraction of nails take place before the Medical Assistant or Assistant District Officer. Needless to say this was not passed on or not understood. Also it would be useless to expect locally born staff at the hospital to regard such goings on as unusual (care is always taken not to sneer at local customs and this is one). When it was reported that the extraction had taken place the extractor was summoned to the station and informed that the second extraction would take place under supervision. He agreed to this and at that time denied that he was a conjurer.

For purposes of record the name of the child concerned in this case was KARLINDIM (MC) of AFOGAVIP village. The name of the sorcerer who extracted nails from him was TUNGEARMSIP (MA) of KOREBAMIN (Telefolmin) village. The reason given why the child was attacked was that he belonged to AFOGAVIP village which was one of those communities who stood by the Administration when its representatives were attacked in the ELIPTIMIN in 1953.

The second interesting case took place when a Government employee, KROK (MA) from FERAMIN, was attacked in February. Being away from his village he immediately made his way back to the station where he lived. As a result first aid was quickly given and his evacuation to WERAK arranged where after such operating he recovered. Not only did KROK seek aid but also he was able to name four of those who had attacked him. In the traditional Beet case the victim does not name his attackers. The six individuals who might have been concerned in the attack were easily arrested - five on that same night and a sixth of few days later from

the ELIPTIKIN, to whom he had fled to relatives. Four individuals were subsequently convicted on charges of attacking KOROK while two were judged to be not guilty. During investigations into this case it was discovered that the leader of the attacker team is possessed of certain bones that are necessary to the success of the operation. In actual use they seem to be employed to massage the skin of the victim above where the "nails" have been driven into his skin. To the TELEFOLMIN show the fact that they are the bones of revered ancestors is all important to the success of the killing. It is interesting to speculate what part the HAUS TAMBARAN plays in such matters. Two such relics were surrendered to this office when it was learned that such things existed. The first relic surrendered was found to not be the real article. On questioning it was discovered that it gave success in hunting possums. (An interesting suggestion put forward was that it gave immunity to thieves but this is probably the wrong explanation). The real "Beet" was surrendered when the first was rejected as being the real article. It is said that these are passed down within families and those families that do not possess one are at a disadvantage as they are not loaned.

In this and later cases it was noted with interest the effects of culture contact upon the Telefolin in relation to his practices of Beet. Where the bones of possums and sage thorns were used formerly as nails now lengths of wire from meat cases, well sharpened are used. De too kerosene is used in place of water from the stomach of a dead dog as the liquid administered to the victim after the nails have been driven into his body to produce forgetfulness. This latter improvement may be a good thing as it is important that the victim keeps down the liquid - should he vomit it up he does not forget the names of his attackers. It has been noted that those who drink kerosene seem to recall who attacked them.

In KOROK's case all his attackers who were convicted came from KOBAMIN (Telefolin) village. This village has been reputed to be the home of Beet. Certainly to the writer's knowledge this village is always being mentioned in connection with Beet cases.

In this case four inhabitants from KOBAMIN village were convicted while two were acquitted of the charge. These two seem to have been unfortunate in being present when the attack upon KOROK was made. One may have been a learner - or both. However both were given the benefit of the doubt. All cases were tried under the native code as it would be doubtful what would happen if they were to be brought before the Supreme Court. The Telefolin is an expert liar... added to which most of the sub-district must at one time or another dabble in the art and only a certain percentage of the population can be in goal at the one time.

The next two cases that cropped up were the cause of ~~this~~ this patrol. It started when WAIWUSIMNOK was brought into hospital. This and a previous report that ATOWANENGIM of AGAMTAVIP village had died as a result of Beet. This latter case had to be pended as a routine tour of inspection of the URAPHIN and TIFALMIN areas was scheduled. It seems correct that WAIWUSIMNOK was not too anxious to come to hospital since he too was concerned in a Beet case. However when he did not die he was prevailed upon to seek our aid. Upon investigation it was discovered WAIWUSIMNOK had been attacked as a pay ~~back~~ back and that there was more than a suggestion that WAIWUSIMNOK had himself been indulging in the art of beet.

The investigation into the attack upon WAIWUSIMNOK was straight forward. DUGWANENGIM (MA) of SONDAVIP hamlet (BOLVIL) had a brother AFANENGIM who died. He was duly buried. Some little while later the wife of WAIWUSIMNOK told DUGWANENGIM that he had been killed by beet. She named her husband as being one concerned. At this stage DUGWANENGIM had buried his brother. Had he suspected his brother had been killed he would have placed him on a bier in the open so that as his body decomposed he would have been able to find the nails driven into his body. As this was new out of the question and as he had no evidence to support the story that his brother had been killed to present to the Government he determined to take the law into his own hands. He asked another man from SONDAVIP, two men from AFOGAVIP, and one man from UTEMIGIN to assist him. They agreed to do so and the attack was made upon WAIWUSIMNOK but unsuccessfully. The man from UTEMIGIN village interestingly enough was a son of a former headman of that place in his own right. He was relieved of that position by a former OIC of this sub-district for refusing to give up sorcery.

Those who took part in the attack upon WAIWUSIMNOK have been goaled at TELEPOLMIN under the Native Code. A demonstration was given by DUGWANENGIM and his associates to show how an attack of beet is carried out.

In the case of ATOWANENGIM of AGANTAVIP it was not possible to discover who were responsible for his death. The body placed in a bier on a tree top was examined and some nails were recovered. One of wire, one possum bone, and a number of sage thorns. These could have been placed in the decomposing body by the relatives of the dead man but it seems very unlikely. If he was killed by Beet it would seem as if his murder was carried out in an expert manner. Before his death ATOWANENGIM did say that his death would be due to KOBRAMIN (TELEPOLMIN). However he did not name his attackers. He made two statements that conflict. One that he was attacked at night and one that he was attacked in the afternoon. He reproached his brother for not remaining with him the whole time they were visiting KOBRAMIN. As has previously been reported an attack upon an individual can only be carried out if he or she are alone. ATOWANENGIM and his brother were visiting relatives at KOBRAMIN when it is alleged he was attacked. At one stage he and his brother split up to hunt possums with their KOBRAMIN relatives. On their return to their village - they passed two nights at KOBRAMIN - they spent one night at UTEMIGIN. It was here that the KOBRAMINS state the attack must have taken place. There are no apparent reasons that can be discovered why ATOWANENGIM should have been attacked either by the KOBRAMINS or the UTEMIGINS. Those who could have been responsible for the attack from KOBRAMIN village were subjected to severe examinations but failed to alter their stories that they were completely innocent.

Had ATOWANENGIM's relatives brought him to hospital before he died it may have been possible to have secured the conviction of those responsible for the attack upon him as it is unlikely that his murderers will be discovered.

In the case of WAIWUSIMNOK it was ascertained that he and others had decided to attack a member of the ~~KOBRAMIN~~ BOLVIL group of villages. The attack was duly made but when it was discovered the victim was the son of the senior headman of BOLVIL the attack was not pressed home. The victim recovered. Those concerned in this attack have been duly sentenced under the native code.

Other cases of deaths by Beet were touched upon during the course of investigation into the above cases but no action was taken since they were in the past. Also it was considered that sufficient inconvenience had been caused to the inhabitants of the KLIPPININ

Valley to drive home the point that such goings on were to cease:

BRET is described in TELEPOLMIN Patrol Report No. 3 of 81/52 by Mr. Patrol Officer GAUGL.

It should be recorded that while these investigations were being carried out that the whole onus of having individuals report for questioning was placed upon the villages themselves. In no case did the individual involved fail to report.


(E.D. Wren)

acting Assistant District Officer.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

No: 3187 Const Sombi.

Senior constable in charge of the police escort. Has a very wide general experience but usually manages to irritate his officers. However this is to a great extent counter balanced by his willingness to carry out any duty, and his knowledge of how to go about any task. He should either be promoted to L/cpl or removed from Telefomin.

No: 6725 Const Wedera.

A trained policeman

No: 8134 Const Waiu.

A trained policeman

No: 7404 Const Obrisim.

Lacks drive but reliable enough when dealing with his own people - a Telefomin native.

No: 9076 Const Waisime.

The type that is always in trouble. A very weak link and one who could cause trouble in time of stress. Should be transferred from Telefomin.

No: 8973 Const Kaupa.

A hard working reliable highlander

No: 9015 Const/Bugler Awei.

Very young

No: 6900 Const Wape.

A very reliable man

No: 7403 Const Kusimnok.

Local man. Has initiative and will make an NCO in time

No: 8969 Const Aina.

No brains. Reminds one of a punch drunk

No: 8975 Const Koufera.

Not the brightest but a willing worker and pleasing personality.

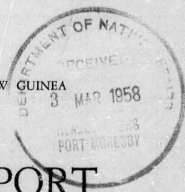
No: 9053 Const Are.

Quiet but reliable enough

(E.D. Wren)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of the SEPIK Report No. ^{764.} 2 of 55/56.

Patrol Conducted by E.D. Wren, acting Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled OKSAPMIN sub-division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. C.P.O. N.J. Grant.

Natives 8 Police, 2 interpreters, 1 NMO, 56 carriers.

Duration—From 18/10/1955 to 14/11/1955.

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by NATIVE AFFAIRS District Services 11/12/1952.

Medical =====/19=====

Map Reference OKSAPMIN SUB-DIVISION OF THE TELEFOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

Objects of Patrol (i) Routine administrative visit.

(ii) Check for airstrip sites.

**DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS
PORT MORESBY.**

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Forwarded, please. in triplicate.

(Sgd) (E.D. Wren) a/A.D.O.
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

30/11/11 ✓

NA.30-11-111

4th March, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,
KORORUA,
Southern Highlands District.

PAYROLL REPORT NO. 3 - 1955/56 : TELEPHONE

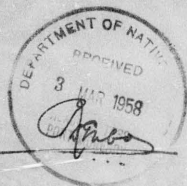
Mr. Wren's report herewith. You may retain this copy.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

c.c. District Commissioner,
MEMU,
Southern Highlands District.

J.K. McCarthy
J.K. McCarthy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



P/R.TEL.3/55-56/244.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

25th February, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT No. 3/55-56.

Herewith copies of the above report as requested.

[Signature]
(T. W. Ellis)
a/District Officer.

MINUTE TO :-

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Acknowledged with thanks.

NA.30-11-111
4th March, 1958.

[Signature]
(J.K. McCarthy)
a/Director of Native Affairs.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Telefomin Patrol Report No. 3 of 55/56.

REPORT OF PATROL TO: OKSAPMIN Sub-division

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: E.D.Wren, a/A.D.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Mr. CPO N.J.Grant.
8 police, 2 interpreters, 1 NMO, 56 carrier

LAST PATROL TO AREA: November, December, 1952

OBJECTS OF PATROL: (i) Routine administrative visit
(ii) Check for airstrip sites

DURATION OF PATROL: from 18th October to 14th November, 1955
twenty nine days

APPENDICES: (a) Report on airstrip site
(b) Report on police escort
(c) Health of population
(d) Map.

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DIARY.

Tuesday 18th October, 1955.

Left station at 8.00 am, crossed DEKINTAGIN Range (7430 ft) and arrived at TERAPTAVIP rest (4900 ft) at 2.25 pm. One carrier deserted en route. More than sufficient native food purchased.

Walking time: 6½ hours.

Wednesday 19th October.

Left TERRAPTAVIP rest house at 7.05 am. 740 lbs of rice left in care of the Teraptavip elder with orders to move to TETABIL if so instructed. 3 carriers changed just after departure due to their sickness. Followed the ELIP RIVER up stream to KOBRAMIN village which was reached at 8.00 am. Moved E.N.E. across the ELIP Om Divide and down the OM River, followed down its course for a short distance and camped at 3.30 pm. Small amounts of native foods purchased from some Kobramin people who had gardens in this area. This and rice issued to police and carriers.

Walking time: 8½ hours.

Thursday 20th October.

Moved off from camp at 6.20 am. Proceeded down the OM River. Passed Junction of OM and ANAMIN Rivers at 6.35 am. After some hours walk left OM River and proceeded along a range towards the AFIK River, crossed this and proceeded along a range towards TERAPTAVIP's garden area. Halted at 3.50 pm. and made camp (3450ft) at a locality known as ANABIL which is not inhabited. Patrol issued with rice. Rain during the night.

Walking time: 9½ hours.

Friday 21st October.

Departed camp at 6.20 am. At 8.35 am at a height of 3520 ft. commenced to climb and by 9.35 am had reached the top of a range at a height of 4810ft. This area, known as DIBIANTEMPT-IGIN, formerly was a TERAPTAVIP garden area. It also is the boundary between the ELIP and OKSAPMIN tribes. At 12.10 pm. TERAPTAVIP's present garden camp was reached. (OKSAPMIN land). 3 bags of rice stored here for the return journey. Departed 12.30pm. Descended to the EVAL River (3960ft) which was reached at 1.45 pm. after the track had been improved. Ascended steeply the other side to the top of a hill by 2.40 pm ... height 4810ft. Moved along the western side of the FUGI River until 4.00 pm. when camp was made on top of a hill known as TRAPDU (3940ft). Locality uninhabited and rice issued to patrol. Rain fell at 6 pm.

Walking time: 9 hours 40 minutes.

Saturday 22nd October,

Broke camp at 6.20 am. By 7.50 am had reached the crossing over the FUGI River. Improved the bridge and crossing by 8.40 am. Climbed steeply and then steadily up the eastern side of the FUGI River until the top of the divide between the FIGI and BI Rivers reached and crossed at 12.35 pm... height 5740ft. Descended steadily and UNIKAMIN Hamlet (420ft) reached at 4.30 pm. Some native foods purchased but insufficient. In addition some rice issued to patrol. A little rain at 6 pm.

Walking Time: 10 hours 10 minutes.

DIARY (contd)

Sunday 23rd October, 1955.

Rest day. Improved camp. Party on clearing road ahead. Two local messengers sent on to TETABIL area to warn of patrol's arrival next day and to arrange for food purchases.

Monday 24th October, 1955.

Left camp at 6.20 am. at UNING River 7.45 am. Passed SEPULCHRE at 11.30 am. About here by passed TETABIL now deserted. Arrived at UREBAGAN hamlet at 12.30 pm. (6060ft). Met by the two guides with many locals to sell food. Adequate quantities purchased.

3 bags of rice left at UNIKAMIN against return journey. Just as patrol moved off for day's march it was found one OKSAPMIN carrier had deserted. This proved to be the only other case of a carrier deserting. The man was not found and fled with his issued. For this day's march the patrol was joined by the headman of DUANMIN. He stayed with the patrol for some days and was very helpful.

Walking time: 6 hours 10 minutes.

Tuesday 25th October, 1955.

Left camp at 6.10am. At YAM grass flats (6,800ft) at 9.45am. Left here and followed along the side of a range passing the roads to FERAMIN and BAK areas en route. At 2.20pm. commenced to travel through old garden areas. At 2.30pm caught the first glimpses of the TEKMIN Valley. Followed down the TEKMIN and arrived at camp site at 4.40pm (6120ft). Fair quantities of native foods purchased. Some rain during the night.

Walking time: 10½ hours.

Wednesday 26th October, 1955.

Rested at TEKMIN for the day. More than sufficient food purchased and one pig. Distributed corn, pumpkin, and passionfruit seeds. A small garden planted.

Thursday, 27th October, 1955.

Left TEKMIN hamlet at 6.35am. Passed through KWEPTANMIN at 7.30am and arrived at DUANMIN hamlet at 8.20am (5760 ft) Here the people showed a little reluctance to bring food. It was said the headman had talked big to the government officers and brought them to the place so he could act big and feed the patrol. It was pointed out that this was a very rude attitude and the rest of the day seemed to be spent in buying food. In the finish it was necessary to cease buying it.

Friday, 28th October, 1955.

Left camp at 6.10 am and travelled slowly down the TEKMIN River, crossing and re-crossing it. Reached DABILMIN (6180 ft) at 9.55am. A camp site had been cleaned and two shelters erected. This was usual, not only at the last two camp sites, but as the patrol progressed the people in each locality would help to clear the camp if it was not already done and build cook houses or collect poles.

Here again plenty of food was brought to sell. Women and children

DIARY (contd)

again were present and showed not fear of the patrol. Seeds were given out to various individuals.

The day's march was very pleasant. The road was easy and the TEKIN, which should be a rushing torrent, is nothing more than a placid stream.

Saturday 29th October, 1955.

Walking time: 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Left camp at 6.10 am. Sky overcast and at about 7.15 slight drizzle of rain. Arrived at Mr. Patrol Officer No an's camp at WAULMIN at 8.20 am. At 10.50 halted to make camp in the BATIAMIN area (5670 ft).

Some food that had been carried from WAULMIN was purchased but no BATIAMIN people appeared at first. Headman of DUAMIN sent out and came in with a number. This was purchased as also was half a pig. Arrangements were made for that section of the BATIAMINs were were gardening over the range to bring their food to our next camp and sell it there. This they did.

Walking time: 4 hours 40 minutes.

Sunday 30th October, 1955.

Light rain at 4.30 am. Moved off from camp at 6.15 am. Crossed over the low divide where the TEKIN and ARIGA Rivers flow underground and arrived at TERANMIN camp site at 9.15 am (5040). A fair amount of native foods purchased. Here the inhabitants were not well off for food but said they would see we did not go short as the patrol was trying to find an aerodrome site for them.

Walking time: 3 hrs.

Monday 31st October, 1955.

Day spent investigating aerodrome sites.

Tuesday 1st November, 1955.

Left camp at 6.5 am. Crossed over the range dividing the TERANMIN and GOGUPIANMIN areas. Steep ascent and descent. On the ascent fine views of the TERANMIN valley obtained. At the top (6525 ft) at 10.15 am. a good view across the STRICKLAND River as well as down to the GOGUPIANMIN valley. Camp site reached at 11.40 am at (5335 ft).

Informed here bridge across the STRICKLAND Gorge down. This confirmed advice given since the patrol had entered OKGAPMIN country.

Good supplies of native foods purchased. Heavy rain at 6 pm. Tents leak.

Walking time: 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Wednesday 2nd November, 1955.

Main body of patrol in camp. Inspection of the road down and the river crossing. Left camp at 5 am. On top of ridge overlooking fogged in gorge at 6.45 am. Thence along the side and straight down through gardens at the bottom. Passed junction of SAUMIN road at 8.15 am and travelled S.E. to come to road to bridge running N.E. Descending at (1690 ft.) saw on opposite side of gorge at junctions of MEAM and STRICKLAND (OM) rivers area of flat ground that might have sufficient length to allow Pacer type of aircraft to land and take off at bank of river (1205 ft.) at 10.20 am. Arrived at bridge site at 10.45 am. It is 40 minutes downstream from the junction of the MEAM river at the foot of Mount MEMUMDU. The bridge site is known as WILRAP.

Telefolmin Patrol Report No. 3 of 55/56.

DIARY (contd).

(WELUKAE to the Telefolmins). Commenced return to camp at 11.15 hrs. Noted OMM river flows SSE. from here. At junction of roads at 1.20 pm. At 3 pm height of 4510 ft. reached. Top of range reached at 4.20 pm (5890 ft.) Arrived camp at 5.15 pm.

Food and one pig purchased. Walking time: 12 1/2 hours.

Thursday 3rd November, 1955.

Broke camp 5.25 am. Road good. Reached maximum height of 6390ft. Crossing the gap into the BAK at 10.45 hours. Descending sighted the Feramin Hills and the alternative road back to the station. Also on the opposite side of the BAK Valley saw gardens belonging to the BIMIN and KUTKUTMIN tribes. Fighting had taken place between them recently, it was said, with the result that their gardens had been wrecked. Both tribes had dispersed to new areas for the time being and these gardens had been made by elements from both tribes who had affiliations in the BAK. It was noted that the BAK was not as heavily populated as the TEKIN which was confirmed as the patrol passed up this valley. Descent into the BAK completed at 12.20 pm. with the height at 4715ft.

Camp made at KUSANMIN at 1.5 pm (4070 ft) Food purchased. Women present.

Walking time: 7 1/2 hours.

Friday 4th November, 1955.

Broke camp at 5.50 am and moved up the BAK valley. Halted at 10.30 am and made camp at INTANMIN (4605 ft.) Food purchased.

Walking time: 4 hrs. 40 mins.

Saturday 5th November, 1955.

Broke camp at 5.55 am and moved over a fair track. Made camp in the BAKMIN - KWAPTANMIN area. En route the BABUMIN - DUNANMIN road junction passed. Camp was found to be at the end of the inhabited area of the BAK valley at a height of 5690 ft. Some KUTKUTMINS were produced by the their BAK friends. These said that there were a number of their tribe in the valley. They were asked to request them to visit the patrol on the Sunday as it would be resting at the camp. As far as could be made out the KUTKUTMIN inhabit the next valley to the SOUTH of the BAK. It was learned also that the BIMIN had visited TELEFOLMIN station and one at least had visited WEWAK. (It will be recalled that the BIMIN and KUTKUTMIN live in the same valley. It was not possible to get any reasonable idea of the walking time between the BAK and KUTKUTMIN-BIMIN valleys. However it was established that some of these people travel to Telefolmin via the OKSAPMIN while others travel via the O-OPTIMIN and FERAMIN.

Food was purchased and a little rain fell at 10.30 am.

Walking time: 3 hours 5 minutes.

DIARY (contd).

Sunday 6th November, 1955.

The patrol rested in camp for the day. No KUTKUTHINS appeared. More native foods were purchased. Messengers returned from the station. Rain commenced at 5 pm and continued throughout the night which was very cold. The police tent leaked.

Monday 7th November, 1955.

Riders with mail sent to Telefolmin station. Broke camp at 5.50 hrs and headed NNW. Road good and crosses the BAK-TEKIN divide over a fairly low saddle. It would probably be possible to put through a motor road. Camp made at DUANMIN on the same site as the 27th October. Here learned that two OKSAPMIN youths had run away from the station. Constable Kusimnok sent to TEKMIN to collect one which was done. Food purchased and a pig refused as the price was too high. A trial garden planted with government seed.

Walking time: 3½ hours.

Tuesday 8th November, 1955.

Permission given at this stage for the DUANMIN headman SINONOK to leave the patrol. Alternative guides supplied. The patrol to cross the TEKIN-KUTIK divide on a new road. Broke camp at 5.45 hrs. and crossed the TEKIN River and climbed steeply on the other side. The top reached at 8 am. at a height of 7015 ft. From here crossed the top of the range - heavy going. The fall overlooking KUTIKAMIN reached at 2.20 pm (6980 ft.) A fine view from here. Descended steeply to the first group of houses at the bottom. 4.10 pm at 5490 ft. Camp site reached at 4.35 hrs. - height 5130 ft.

Walking time: 10 hours.

Wednesday 9th November, 1955.

Spent the day at KUTIKAMIN. Good supplies of native food purchases including corn and ripe bananas. Also two pigs. The second youth who had run away from the station found. (both these were made to return with the patrol to the station, request permission to finish work with the government, receive their pay, and then go home)

Thursday 10th November, 1955.

Rain commenced at 4 am. Left camp at 8.30 am when rain had slackened. KUTIK reached at 9.15 am. Followed this river till a hamlet reached at 3.55 pm. Left this, crossed a small river, climbed the other side and moved to the BITAMIN area where camp was made at 4.30 pm (6390 ft.) Some food purchased.

Walking time: 8 hours.

DIARY (contd)

Telefolmin patrol Report No. 3 of 55/56.

Friday 11th November, 1955.

Left camp at 5.55 am. Headed WSW. Commenced to rain at 7 am. At 8 am headed NW. Arrived URBOAGAN at 8.5 am. Moved off at 8.15 am. UNUNG River at 11.10 am and more rain. UNIKAMIN 12.45 am. Moved off at 1.5 pm in more rain. River reached at 1.45 pm, very cold indeed. Climbed to top of range at 5890 ft. Rain again at 3.30 pm. Camp made at 4 pm on top. Not a good site but best available. Issued rice to all hands and killed a pig that was being carried.

Walking time: 9 hrs. 55 mins.

Saturday 12th November, 1955.

Broke camp 5.50 am. FUGI River crossing at 8.10 am. Crossed by 8.15 am. Crossed EVAL River at 10 am. AT TERAPTAVIP's presnet camp at 10.30 am. Left 10.50 am. Slight rain commenced at noon. 12.25 pm at DABIANTEMTEIGIN hill where messengers from station met. 12.50 move off. Arrived ABAMBIL (camp site of 20th October) at 3.15 pm. Camp made. Rice issued. Rain most of night.

Walking time: 9 hrs. 25 mins.

Sunday 13th November, 1955.

Broke camp at 6.5 am. Reached the TOWOKUMAN River at 7.45 am. in flood and crossing completed by 8.15 am. OMM River at 8.50 am. Some small fish caught here - height 3400 ft. Landslide formation at 1.55 pm. Junction of ANAREN and OMM rivers at 2 pm. Left OMM climbed and made camp at 5890 ft. at 3.55 pm. Rain during the night.

Walking time: 10 hrs.

Monday 14th November, 1955.

Left camp 6.15 am. KOBRAMIN village at 9.50 am. TERAPTAVIP rest house at 10.35 am. March in rain over the divide very cold indeed. Patrol camped here. All unwanted patrol equipment had been sent forward ahead of the patrol direct to TELEFOLMIN.

Walking time: 4 1/2 hours.

Tuesday 15th November, 1955.

Left TERAPTAVIP rest house at 6.5 am via AFOGAVIP junction, BOLVIL rest house, KONDAVIP rest house, KONDAVIP village, MISINMIN, and OKPEKAMIN rest house for the government station which was reached at 5.5 pm.

Walking time: 11 hours.

Prospects of any economic development in the area is not more hopeful than at TELEFOLMIN, indeed less when considering respective altitude possibilities.

Appendix "A" of this report gives details of the suggested circuit.

INTRODUCTION.

The OKSAPMIN people who were visited by this patrol inhabit the KUKIK, TEKIN, and BAK river valleys which are bounded by the OMI AND STRICKLAND rivers. It was from OKSAPMIN country that the legendary APEK, mother of all the tribes of ~~xxxxxx~~ around the TELEFOLMIN station came, so it is no accident that the OKSAPMIN's are the nearest neighbours to the EAST of the FERAMIN's and ELIPTIMIN's, nor that there are links between the OKSAPMIN's and these two latter groups. In addition the STRICKLAND Gorge forms portion of the eastern boundary of the Telefolmin sub-district.

Relations between these people and the government has been good. Numbers of them come to work on the station and there seems to be genuine desire by them to have a government station established in their own country.

In the past they have been contacted by the Taylor-Black patrol on its inward trip to TELEFOLMIN and after this station was opened by Messrs West and Nolan. Both these latter officers reported that distance from TELEFOLMIN would make efficient administration from sub-district headquarters difficult; and neither were able to locate likely airstrip sites. As the OKSAPMIN's seemed to form the heaviest single concentration of population in the sub-district and to be more akin to the true highlander than to the typical mountain dweller around TELEFOLMIN this patrol was undertaken to again assess the possibilities of their future administration.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION.

It should be possible to construct at TERAMIN an airfield able to take light aircraft. This could be followed by the construction of a light motor road from the TERAMIN basin, up to the head of the TEKIN River, across the TEKIN-BAK divide, and for some distance down the BAK. This in turn would place most of the OKSAPMIN's within a days journey from TERAMIN; that is if some sort of vehicle were available.

When both airfield and road were complete no European Officials would need to be stationed at TERAMIN. (a mission family could be.) Control could be exercised by officers from TELEFOLMIN flying in at regular intervals. Resident government staff could comprise married members of the police force, education, health, and agriculture departments - natives of New Guinea. (It could be recorded here that some OKSAPMIN's have already suggested that they would like a native teacher to set up a school for them.)

In general terms with the terrain of the sub-district as it is, and with a light and scattered population the ideal would be to have a central airfield at TELEFOLMIN capable of taking heavy aircraft and subsidiary fields around it among the various tribal groups so that staff and stores could be flown in from TELEFOLMIN for periodic inspections of and supply to native staff resident in each outer area. It would be possible to create this situation in the OKSAPMIN thought initial airfield construction would be expensive in terms of money, staff and time.

Prospects of any economic development in the OKSAPMIN is no more hopeful than at TELEFOLMIN, indeed less when considering respective airstrip possibilities.

Appendix "A" of this report gives details of the suggested airstrip.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. rel Report No. 3 of 1946

The route taken by this patrol would seem to be the best foot track between TELEFOLMIN and OKSAPMIN as opposed to Nolan's along the OMM with its frequent crossings of that river and West's return journey which while shorter is perhaps dangerous when crossing into the FERAMIN.

The patrol was unsuccessful in its attempt to cross the STRICKLAND. It seems very probable that there are crossings but that the OKSAPMIN's are not prepared to take responsibility for moving the Government into KAKAMIN country on the eastern side of the river. However attempts should be continued as at present the STRICKLAND forms a barrier between TELEFOLMIN and the highland stations to the EAST.

On the road to OKSAPMIN wire bridges could be erected across the FUGI and TOWOKUMAN Rivers as both could become obstacles to free passage. The former by its width and the latter if in flood.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

During this patrol's stay in the OKSAPMIN there appeared to be no fighting between groups though all appeared suspicious of each other.

It is probable in the writer's view that West's estimated strength of 8,000 for the group is more correct than Nolan's 10,000 -:

Moving through the western half of the group it was pleasing to note the numbers that came forward to identify themselves as men who had worked on the government station. If this trend continues the need of these people for trade goods will have passed and the Administration can expect when it goes into the area to take money.

The KASANKELMIN people of the SEPULCHRE ROCK area, who for all practical purposes are OKSAPMIN's seem in danger of dying out. So do the SUARMIN's. Both these have been driven out of their former lands by the ELIP's and are now living in the low OMM country. The true OKSAPMIN states he becomes ill after visits to the lower altitudes and this may have something to do with their decline. Certainly the many bad scores seem among these people as opposed to the OKSAPMIN's who do their general health no good.

At TERANMIN the hamlets were short of food but stated as the patrol was there to look at a possible air field they could do no less than feed it which they did.

CONCLUSION.

Until such time as it is possible to construct an airfield in the OKSAPMIN there is no reason why the area should not be given an extended visit each year by a patrol supplied by air drops. This would relieve the community of the need to keep it supplied with food in times when food is in short supply as it is at different periods in the year. Also the long haul to an from TELEFOLMIN across the unpopulated stretch would be made a great deal easier.

† (Sgd) (E. D. Wren)
Acting Assistant District Officer.

Telefolmin Patrol Report No. 3 of 55/56.

Appendix "A"

Report on Aerodrome Site in the OKSAPMIN (Strickland River Gorge)
Census Sub-division of the Telefolmin Sub-district.

Map Sheet No: Australian Aeronautical Map B. - 8

Position: Latitude 57°10'S Longitude 142°16'E
(TEKIN River - TERANMIN Basin)

Altitude: 5000 ft.

Runway: Bearing: 110° / 290° N.
Length: initial, 1800 ft; eventual 2400 ft.
Width: (R/W) 100 ft; eventual 200 ft.

Surface: Hard clay.

Slope: 1 in 16 to E.

Approaches: One-way operations. Land to W.
T/O to E.
E. end: 1 in 40 (for considerable distance)

Lateral clearances: Both sides: 1 in 7.

Parking Area: W. end sides (probable).

Weather restrictions: Rainfall should be little trouble as surface firm and drainage good - strip could be tilted down to N. - May be gross winds. Nothing known of weather except fine and clear during time of patrol to area - 18/10/55 to 14/11/55.

General remarks: Aerodrome would NOT be good when completed. However in first instance could be constructed to receive CESSNA type aircraft and later improved to receive NORSEMAN type aircraft. Would be costly to construct by Territory out-station standards. Will have to be constructed in due course since is required to serve the 8,000 odd OKSAPMINS in area. Would be useful in emergency as intermediate between Telefolmin and Wagbag.

(Sgd) (E.D.Wren)
Acting Assistant District Officer.

Telefolmin Patrol Report No. 3 of 55/56.

Patrol Report upon the health of the population of the OESAPIN Census Appendix "B" of the Telefolmin Sub-District.

This is the third Native Affairs' patrol to this area since the station was opened at Telefolmin. The area has not yet been visited by a patrol. It was not possible on this occasion for the patrol due to the need to keep the station manned. Native Medical Officer HAW accompanied the patrol.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF POLICE ESCORT.

- No. 6376 Const. Koriambun (Marianbun) : Senior member of escort. Fit for promotion to L/Cpl.
- No. 7403 Const. Kusino : A local member of the Force. Coming along well. A sturdy creature who with his knowledge of the local languages is very useful. IN time should make an N.C.O. in the local detachment.
- No. 7863 Const. Gawi-Toal : A good constable. Still rather Junior
- No. 8969 Const. Aina : Not a bad fellow in himself. A bit hard to get across what is required. Is frequently sick but stood up to this patrol well and worked hard.
- No. 9053 Const. Are : New but when he learns should be a good constable.
- No. 9006 Const. Nigi : New but should be a good constable.
- No. 9015 Const/Bugler Awel : Much improved these days and building up a good knowledge of local byways and highways.
- No. 8134 Const. Waiu : A good policeman. Probably could carry N.C.O. rank but still a bit junior.

(Sgd) (E. D. Wren)
Acting Assistant District Officer.

(Sgd) (L. J. ...)
Acting Assistant District Officer

Appendix "C".

Brief Report upon the Health of the Population of the OKSAPMIN Census Sub-division of the TELEFOLMIN Sub-district.

This is the third Native Affairs' patrol to this area since the station was opened at Telefolmin. The area has not yet been visited by a medical officer or medical assistant. It was not possible on this visit to have a medical assistant accompany the patrol due to the need to keep the station manned. Native Medical Orderly KAEU accompanied the patrol and proved an excellent patrol orderly.

With the exception of the KASANGKELMIN tribe or sub-tribe, the health in all other areas seemed good. A few of the KUTROTMIN tribe who live to the SOUTH and who were visiting the BAK River to make gardens visited the patrol while it was in that locality. These, if anything, seemed to be of a slighter build than the OKSAPMINS and nothing was learned of their health. As has already been reported a very striking fact about the OKSAPMIN seems to be the number of old people of both sexes. Many were also seen during this trip. A few sores were treated but these were in the nature of cuts and not ulcers. One case of elephantiasis of the testicles was noted. However the patrol, did not visit the lower KUTIK River where the last patrol noted a number of cases were seen. We were frequently told that the OKSAPMINS did not like visiting the low areas of the OJ and Strickland River valleys. It does seem that after visiting these low areas these people become sick and it may well be fever they pick up.

The KASANGKELMIN tribe who live in the general TETABIL area seemed in a bad way. This too has been reported before. More than half of those seen had very bad sores on the legs. Due to the distance away from Telefolmin it is not possible to have those needing treatment come to hospital. Neither has it been possible to treat them in their own hamlets. It now would be quite possible to station a native medical orderly in the area for say three months to treat these people were one available. The staff of the Native Hospital at Telefolmin has insufficient competent trained orderlys to be spared for a duty such as this but if one could be produced from elsewhere he could be sent in to assist these people. The way they are going they will eventually be wiped out as a tribe - they are few now - unless the problem of their sores is tackled.

On the patrol's return journey a detour was made through the ELIPTIMIN valley but nothing of interest was seen from the medical side. As is well known the ELIP's readily avail themselves of the Telefolmin hospital and they dont require a great deal of supervision in this respect.

1. KAXAMIN country across the OPHIGILAND. Taken on the descent into the gorge.

(Sgd) (E.D.Wren)

Acting Assistant District Officer.

2. Another camp looking across the OPHIGILAND down to the road down to the river. The small plateau in the left foreground seems designed as an emergency landing ground.

1. 2.

5. Looking EAST towards SEPANU and the road to TUKIN - from DUANMIN.

- The view from the TUKIN Valley taken from DUANMIN. This river for a few hours, TAKIN is a pleasant beautiful stream rather than a river, and the effect of gardens, houses, and casuarina trees along its entire length gives the impression of highlands in
1. Looking EAST to the gorge into which the BAK River flows before it joins the STRICKLAND

7. 8.

7. The only man's house seen on stilts during the patrol. The fact that it is the first village (TUKIKAMIN a dialect) in OKSAPAM country after leaving the CLIP may have influenced its inhabitants towards defence.

8. A typical OKSAPAM family housing unit, taken at DUANMIN. One house is the husband's and his sons' while the other is for his wives, daughters, and young children. Each OKSAPAM group consists of a number of family units living in close proximity to each other and their gardens.

3. 4.

3. KAKAMIN country across the STRICKLAND. Taken on the descent into the Gorge.
4. Another scene looking across the STRICKLAND Gorge on the road down to the river. The small plateau in the left foreground seems designed as an emergency landing ground.

1.

2.

1. A view looking down the OMI River along which the patrol moved for a few hours
2. Looking EAST to the gorge into which the BAK River flows before it joins the STRICKLAND

3.

4.

3. KAKAMIN country across the STRICKLAND. Taken on the descent into the Gorge.
4. Another scene looking across the STRICKLAND Gorge on the road down to the river. The small plateau in the left foreground seems designed as an emergency landing ground.

5.

5. Looking EAST towards TETABIL and the road to TEKIN - from UNIKAMIN.

6.

6. The view down the TEKIN Valley taken from DUANMIN. This river unlike most others has not cut deeply into its surrounding countryside. The TEKIN is a pleasant mountain stream rather than a river, and the effect of gardens, houses, and casurina trees along its entire length gives the impression of highlands in contrast to the usual TELEPOLMIN mountain scene.

7.

7. The only man's house seen on stilts during the patrol. The fact that it is the first village (UNIKAMIN hamlet) in OKSAPMIN country after leaving the BLIP may have influenced its inhabitants towards defense.

8.

8. A typical OKSAPMIN family housing unit, Taken at DUANMIN. One house is the husband's and his sons' while the other is for his wives, daughters, and young children. Each OKSAPMIN group consists of a number of family units living in close proximity to each other and their gardens.

at

NO

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9.

10.

9. A group of OKSAPMIN women and children.
10. Mother, wife, and children of the DUANMIN head outside their house.

11.

12.

11. OKSAPMIN men

12. OKSAPMIN men



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOLMIN, SEPIK DISTRICT Report No. TELEFOLMIN No. 7/55-56
 Patrol Conducted by G.F. BOOTH, Patrol Officer
 Area Patrolled URAPMIN and TIFALMIN TRIBAL AREAS
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans One - Mr. B. GOBLE, Medical Assistant (2 days)
 Natives 1 L/Cpl, 6 Constables, 1 Native Medical Orderly
 Duration - From 29/5 /1955 to 9/6 /19 56
 Number of Days 12
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? yes
 Last Patrol to Area by - District Services April /19.....
 Medical ... / /19.....
 Map Reference Urapmin and Tifalmin areas of Telefolmin Sub-district Map
 Objects of Patrol Consolidation of Government Influence,
Revision of Census.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

Patrol Report : TELEFOLMIN No.7/55-56.

16th June, 1956.

Report of a Patrol to the
URAPMIN and TIFALMIN TRIBAL AREAS.

SIEPIK DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting Patrol : G.F.Booth, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : URAPMIN and TIFALMIN TRIBAL AREAS.

Objects of the Patrol : Consolidation of Government Influence
and Census Revision.

Duration of the Patrol : 12 days (29/5/56-9/6/56) &

Personnel : Assistant District Officer, E.M.A. (7-9/56)
Patrol Officer,
1 Lance Corporal,
6 Constables,
1 Native Medical Orderly,
2 Interpreters.

INTRODUCTION.

This report covers a patrol to the Urapmin and Tifalmin tribal areas.

The Urapmin area straddles the Sepik River at its junction with the Ilam River. The main villages are clustered on the western bank of the Sepik upon small, steep hills at the foot of the Behrman Mountains, behind which lies the Hindenburg Range. The Tifalmin area lies to the west north west in a sharp sided depression split by the Ilam River as it rolls down from north eastern approaches to Mount Aiyang.

Both areas are close to Telefolmin Station, Urapmin being approximately five hours walk for a patrol, and Tifalmin a further four hours.

The Urapmin tribe has had regular/since contact with the Telefolmin. The people however do not visit the Station often, as they were enemies of the Telefolmins in pre-Government days and as yet that barrier has not been completely removed. The Tifalmin area has had limited and apparently patchy contact with the Government. The people have no friends near the Station and prefer to visit the virtually uncontacted Fegolmin, Atbalmin and Wokolmin areas.

DIARY.

- 29th May : Departed Telefolmin Station at 1030 hours and moved down to the Sepik River, altitude 3000'. Crossing made by bridge at 1200 hours and steadily ascended to the Telefolmin village of Tignalavip, from there the road traversed a series of small grass slopes before Urapmin was reached at 1455 hours, altitude 4350'. Camp made. No quarters for carriers so tents pitched. Food purchased.
- 30th May : At Urapmin. Inspection made/two bridges that give access to the Atbalmin area. Work started on quarters for carriers. Food purchased in quantity.
- 31st May : At Urapmin. Inspection of garden settlements and gardens situated on high ground behind the rest house. During the afternoon the Urapmin people lined. House for carriers completed by late afternoon.
- 1st June : Departed Urapmin at 0640 hours and ascended a distinctive grass covered mountain, altitude 5350'; from there the road descended steeply to the Ilam River and then proceeded along the bank until the Tifalmin village of Oksivip was reached at 1055 hours, altitude 3600'. Departed Oksivip at 1115 hours and moved to the Upper Tifalmin area known as Bafilmin, arrived at 1145 hours, altitude 4200'. New rest house in good order, tents pitched for police and carriers. Food purchased.

End-Page--r

- 2nd June : At Bupilmin. People lined, many absentees. Work started on quarters for police. Food purchased. Medical treatments given.
- 3rd June : At Bupilmin. Inspected the local villages of Blentilavip and Namminumavip then descended to the Ilam River, crossed on foot and climbed steep mountain face to the north. With Bupilmin natives as guides the patrol visited thirteen small villages that had not been previously seen. Some people were contacted, whilst others fled. Apparent from the number of houses seen that many people had hidden. Returned to the Ilam by another track through the Oksivip area, then back to Bupilmin. More food purchased. Medical treatments continued.
- 4th June : Quarters for police completed during morning so moved camp to the Oksivip area. Tents pitched. Food purchased. Work started on rest house.
- 5th June : At Oksivip. People of area lined, attendances much better than expected. Many new names recorded. Medical treatments given. Food purchased.
- 6th June : At Oksivip. Rest house completed. Medical treatments continued. Talks with headmen of area. Food purchased.
- 7th June : At Oksivip. Talks with headmen and villagers. Demonstration of power of rifle given. Medical treatments continued. Work started on quarters for police.
- 8th June : At Oksivip. Revisited Bupilmin area during the afternoon, some additional names recorded. Food purchased.
- 9th June : Departed Oksivip at 0625 hours, arrived Urapmin at 1000 hours. Departed Urapmin at 1100 hours and arrived Telefomin Station at 1540 hours.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The reception given this patrol can only be described as enthusiastic. It is realised that many Wifalmins remained hidden during this patrol, but the people who did line, clearly indicated by their willingness and enthusiasm to help that it should not be long before the timid members of their group realise all is well, and appear. This was the writer's third visit to the Wifalmin- Urapmin area, and it is considered that with intelligent use of the popularity it is now enjoying, the Government may have no fears of a re-occurrence of the incident of March, 29th, when a party of Wifalmins attacked a patrol. Without going back and probing for the reasons for that trouble, it has been noticed that the Government public relations in the entire area will have to be watched carefully; as some of the people of the areas under regular patrol are inclined to spread, to the relatively uncontacted areas, inaccurate reports of what will happen when Government patrols arrive.

This patrol made no real demands upon the people. It is considered that the premature introduction of new ideas, as has apparently been done in this area, the new ideas bringing with them a lot of extra work, has resulted in many people endeavouring to avoid the Government. Apart from encouraging all to work on the roads, maintain the rest houses and police quarters, and to complete those buildings that were left unfinished, the patrol pended the introduction of new ideas until the people are more fitted to receive them. During the recording of names were advised, particular emphasis being placed on this point, that the next visiting officer would like to see everybody and not just some of the people. An initial visit to thirteen villages of the Tifalmin group that were not known to exist until March of this year resulted in many people being contacted, but many more fled at the approach of the patrol. Entreaties and messages sent and called out by the headmen brought some people forward, but the majority remained hidden. It is thought that many of these runaways will line for the next patrol.

The contrast between Urapmin and Tifalmin villages is great. The Urapmins have formed themselves into six main villages, and though many small garden hamlets exist, the people do gather at intervals in the main centres. Nineteen Tifalmin villages were seen, and of that number only five were composed of more than five houses. The majority of Tifalmin villages visited, and there some that were not visited due to their great distance from camp sites, were two or three house settlements of family groups. As opposed to the Urapmins who all owe allegiance to respective clans and respective headmen, many of the Tifalmins owed no such allegiance and had no headmen. This lack of headmen makes the contacting of the numerous small groups existing in the Tifalmin area most difficult.

As a result of the many questions asked concerning firearms, a pig was bought and a demonstration of rifle fire, before a crowd of over two hundred people, was held. The onlookers were all visibly shocked at the pig's sudden death, and even more so when the projectile was recovered and shown them.

The Tifalmins have close connections with the virtually uncontacted peoples of Fegolmin and Wokeimin in the Territory of Papua and with the Atbalmins to the north. The lack of connection between Tifalmin and the more settled areas of the sub-district coupled with the close links with unsettled areas is unfortunate. It is considered that patrols will need to penetrate these three new areas before real success will be achieved with the Tifalmins. The three areas mentioned above are all quite close. From Telefolmin a patrol could reach the inner Atbalmin in 1-2 days; reach the Fegolmin in approximately 2 days; and the Wokeimin via Tifalmin in 3-4 days. During this patrol a native of Wokeimin was seen whilst visiting relations at Tifalmin. This man had not seen a Government party before, and he said that most of the people of his area hid when the patrol led by Mr. L. H. Nolen visited them in 1953. He also added that his people would appear if a patrol visited them now. The people of Fegolmin have, besides the ties with the Tifalmins, close links with the settled Telefolmin area, and consequently many Fegolmin men visit the Station. The Atbalmin area has been visited four times by patrols from Telefolmin. Due to the lack of suitable guides little has been achieved; it is thought that an approach from the Tifalmin area, using people who regularly visit as guides, would be successful. It has been thought that the total population numbered approximately one thousand but the Tifalmins claimed that the Bisilmin group alone contained that number. This statement was checked from several sources with the same answer each time, that the Bisilmin people were a large group as numerous as the local Telefolmin people and that previous patrols had only seen a few of the total population. Estimates by previous officers put the Bisilmin group as numbering approximately one hundred and forty people. A youth who is able to understand the Bisilmin dialect, having lived in that area for several months

months, returned with the patrol to the Station where it is hoped he will attend the school. His assistance in future patrol could be great.

HEADMEN.

There are seven headmen in the Urapmin tribe, and they have some authority over their ~~the~~ respective peoples. The four Tifalmin headmen appear to have virtually no authority. The majority of the Tifalmins contacted by this patrol indicated that they owed allegiance to one of the respective headmen, but it was obvious that their allegiance carried with it no ties making them heed the ideas or orders of their respective leaders. This lack of control appears to be more clearly defined here than in the other Telefolmin areas. Some Tifalmins stated that they had no headman, and as various troubles arose they sided with headmen on one occasion and with other headmen on other occasions. It was noted that the four headmen marked certain people as belonging to their respective tribal groups, but this was denied by the people concerned. The lack of authority by the headmen can be attributed to the habit of the people to form small, widely scattered settlements, and perhaps even more so to the lack of personality displayed by the headmen. Only one of their number has any strength and it was most noticeable that he had the best controlled group. The other headmen are older and have apparently lost interest in their position.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

From Telefolmin to the Bufulmin area roads were in very fair order. Apart from the muddy conditions experienced in certain sections needing surface improvement the roads were of satisfactory width and free of undergrowth.

From Urapmin and Tifalmin tracks lead to the Fegolmin and Atbalmin areas; and from Tifalmin a track crosses the range near Mount Aiyang to Wokeimin.

At Urapmin the patrol inspected two bridges that give access to the Atbalmin area. Both were flimsy structures though obviously well maintained. It is hoped eventually to make some of the bridges in the Sub-District into semi-permanent structures by the use of seven strand galvanised cable, a supply of which is held on the Station. As yet however the task is not to build bridges until all of the many roads to the outer areas have been seen, and a choice made of the routes to be improved and maintained as main roads.

CENSUS.

A total of 418 names have now been recorded in the Tifalmin area. It is known that many people have not yet lined to record their names, but indications are, that many of these absentees will present themselves during the next patrol. It is considered that the total population, when fully recorded, will exceed 500.

The Urapmin tribe are a far more settled group than the year Tifalmins. A complete Census of this group was obtained in March of this/ so a close check was not made this trip.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The Urapmin and Tifalmin people have little appreciation of law and order. Outwardly the Urapmins are very settled as there have been no major crimes for some years. It is considered that as yet the surface of the life and habits of the Urapmins have barely been penetrated. The close contact enjoyed between the Government and the Telefolmin, Feramin and Eliptamin peoples has revealed many cases of malignant sorcery, and as yet no whispers of sorcery have been heard from the Urapmins. It is thought that this form of sorcery, which includes physical violence, is familiar to the whole Sub-District. The Tifalmin people are at present on the threshold of law and order and have yet to take the initial step inside. The Tifalmin people's record of violence goes back many years. During Christmas 1955 the Tifalmins killed an Atbalmin in retaliation for three of their number who were killed and eaten some time earlier. In March, 1956 an attack by Tifalmins on a patrol resulted in one of their party being killed. The reception given this patrol was pleasing, and it is considered that with regular pat patrols the Tifalmins will become law-abiding.

LANGUAGE.

The Tifalmins speak a language that is understood by the Urapmins. The peoples of Telefolmin, Feramin and Eliptamin are able to understand the Urapmins but not the Tifalmins. The Fegolmin, Atbalmins and Wokimins are able to understand the Tifalmins. A brief study of the Telefolmin, Tifalmin and Urapmin languages revealed that the people of these three areas, together with the Feramins and Eliptamins, speak what was once apparently a single tongue. The majority of nouns are the same, or have slight differences in pronunciation. The verb structure of the Tifalmin dialect appears to have taken a radical change from that of the Telefolmin, many verbs being completely different and others pronounced so differently that they are unintelligible. When samples of the three dialects are written and compared the similarities are seen.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Taro, sweet potatoes and pumpkins were obtainable in abundance throughout the two areas patrolled, whilst goodly quantities of corn, edible leaves, sugar cane and wild ginger were purchased. The people all said that the season had been a good one and that new gardens were progressing satisfactorily. It appears that these people, even in their leanest periods, do not have the food shortages that are experienced in other parts of the Territory. Some seed potatoes were distributed in the Tifalmin area and instructions for their planting were given. Apart from a few possums and wild pigs, and the occasional cassowary or wallaby the people have as their main meat item - snakes. These are trapped during the burning of the many grass slopes in the area. As far as can be gathered from reports the snakes are a type of python.

Village pigs in both areas show strains of European breeding. The Urapmins have more pigs than is usual for this Sub-District, as opposed to the Tifalmins who have virtually none.

CARRIERS.

The patrol had a nucleus of forty Eliptamin carriers. Urapmins assisted on the trip to Tifalmin, and when it was apparent that the Tifalmins were ready to help, they returned to their villages. A request for volunteers to assist the patrol on the trip from Tifalmin to the Station resulted in more than treble the number required offering for service. Rather than dampen such a good display of willingness and keenness to help, the lot were accepted.

Smith
Patrol officer

APPENDIX "A".Patrol Report Telefomin No 7/55-56.MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by H.M.O. KAPUL, who performed his duties keenly. The infectious eye disease from which more than half of the Tifalmins were suffering in March has waned. Medical treatment was given to those still suffering, and the condition readily responded to penicillin. A medical inspection was made in conjunction with the recording of names. General health seemed good; there appeared to very few of the large festering sores that are so numerous in the other Telefomin areas. The young children all appeared to be well nourished. Several cases of what might have been mild attacks of malaria reported to the patrol for treatment.

Hygiene is non-existent in the Tifalmin area. The villages are overgrown and surrounded with rubbish. Some little effort had been made to clear the Urapmin villages, but much improvement is necessary.

Smith
Patrol officer.

APPENDIX "B".

Patrol Report Telefolwin No 7/55.56.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY.No. 6079PA Lance Corporal XEIDABARI.

Conduct: Good.

Ability: A very competent NCO, need more like him.

No. 6574 Constable WALAWATWAI.

Conduct: Good.

Ability: A most capable worker, able to accept responsibility.

No. 2765 Constable NAMATI.

Conduct: Good.

Ability: A reliable type.

No. 9053 Constable ABE.

Conduct: Good.

Ability: Inexperienced in patrol work, will improve.

No. 9005 Constable LILI.

Conduct: Good.

Ability: Will improve with more patrols.

No. 9185 Constable IANIE.

Conduct: Good.

Ability: Will improve with more patrols.

No. 8991 Constable WARSINAU.

Conduct: Good.

Ability: Quite bright when he tries.

G.F. Booth
 G.F. Booth,
 OFFICER OF ROYAL POLICE and
 NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

TIPALUVE AREA

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1955-1956

Govt. Print-3123/2-51

TRIPOLI DISTRICT No. 7/55-56/

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES Program Started or to be started	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL	
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District	Outside District	Govt.		Mission		Males	Females	Child	Adults				M+P					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F				M	F	10-16	16-45		10-16	16-45	M		F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
	1-6-56 8-6-56																																115	124	67	112	418
No other accurate details available.																																					