

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: TELEFOMIN

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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This duplicates Telefilm reports, already covered.
University people could view maps & photographs
not included in film book but should not see
letters indicating M'Wren to go on patrol with Grant.

WFST SEPIK DISTRICT

TELEWOLMIN PATROL REPORTS 1954/55- 1955/56

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> <u>Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Special Report 54	F.D. Jones x	Eliptamin Valley and Peramin Area
1-1954/55	F.D. Jones x	Eliptamin
2-1954/55	F.D. Jones x	Peramin
3-1954/55	F.D. Jones x	Eliptamin
4-1954/55	F.D. Jones x	Part of Pak (Clear) River & Nena River
5-1954/55	N.J. Grant x	Peramin
6-1954/55	F.D. Jones x	Eliptamin and Pak Gar- den Area
1-1955/56	N.J. Grant x	Urapain & Tifalmin Tribal Groups
2-1955/56	N.J. Grant x	Paiwolmin, Enkiarkmin Seltamannin & O'Optamin



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

*note:
file as from
July 1954 will be
submitted on
consolidate report
Good
H*

Revised File Notes 1954

District of SEPIK *Special* Report No. June 1954

Patrol Conducted by F.D. JONES ADG

Area Patrolled ELIPTAMIN VALLEY and FERAMIN AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2

Natives 12

Duration—From 3/6/1954 to 12/6/1954 & 17/6/54 - 24/6/54

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/4/1954

Medical ... 1/19 ELIPTAMIN - H11
FERAMIN April '54

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Consolidate Admin. Influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/7/1954

Stodd Smith
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 £

.....

.....



C.A. 35/6/95.

PORT MOUSSUY.
20th. July, 1954.

The Secretary,
Department of Territories,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Patrol Report : Telefamin.

For your information, I forward copy of a Special Report and a Patrol Report by Mr. F.D. Jones, Assistant District Officer, together with a memorandum by the District Commissioner, Serik District, Newak, covering the present position in the Telefamin Sub-District.

D.M. Cleland
(D.M. Cleland)
Administrator.

Att.
c.c. Director, Department of District Services and Native Affairs.

(P/A) *See 2/7* ↗

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30-13-237.

17th July, 1954.

The Government Secretary,
PORT MARGARET.

Subject: TELEPHONE Patrol Report, JUNE, 1954.
F.B. Jones, A.S.O.

For the information of His Honour the Administrator, I forward here a patrol report compiled by Mr. A.S.O. Jones, of Telefoina, together with the District Commissioner's covering memo. Included with the Patrol Report, is a Special Report covering activities by Mr. Jones in that area, prior to the patrol now reported.

2. It is requested that His Honour's attention be drawn to the paragraph on Native Affairs, particularly the paragraph at the foot of page 3.

3. The Special Report annexed to the Patrol Report, gives a reasonably good coverage of the hard work done in cleaning up these murders.

Done
197

Car
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

Note
Moore
24/7/54

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Director please FROM: PJM
 SUBJECT: _____ DATE: 10/7/54

The first Patrol Report which I have received from TELEFOLMIN and which you may like to peruse.

The Elixpanin and Feramin areas were patrolled - people somewhat more co-operative but still not to be trusted, especially by a small party.

Patrol accompanied by EMA Goble
 No outstanding incidents

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1/2/11 (2)
36/11/237



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote
No. WK.31-2

District Headquarters,
Sopik District,
WEMAK, 10th July 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT - SPECIAL - JUNE 1954

Forwarded for information please. This is the first regular Patrol Report furnished. It is not numbered, but as from July, as already indicated, Patrol Reports will be numbered in the usual way.

I again refer you to your memo DS.1-2-11(2) of 18th June 1954. My Annual Report contains a long general report by Mr. A/Assistant District Officer Crellin, and I attach hereto a similar report from Mr. A/Assistant District Officer Jones. This I think covers what you require.

The lack of men in the Elip Valley is not to be wondered at as most of them are now in Wemak on trial or as Crown Witnesses - the Supreme Court began its sittings on 12th instant.

The value of leisurely patrolling has been clearly demonstrated on this occasion in the Feramin Valley. A previous patrol which passed through there hastily, saw few people.

Mr. Jones' remarks about census inaccuracies are interesting. No doubt many more will be found. It appears that most of these people live chiefly on their gardens, moving with them as they cultivate and this probably accounts for the sparse contact in the past.

Instructions to the Assistant District Officer, Telefolmin, are clear and without dual meaning - Telefolmin, Eliptamin and Feramin are to be completely consolidated before moving further afield.

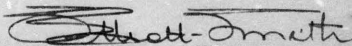
Mr. Jones' comments re the need for care will be something necessary for a long time to come, but it will not only call for care but also for meticulous conduct and fair dealing on the part of officers and their police.

Mr. Goble, E.M.A., accompanied the Patrol and served a very useful purpose. My own impression of the Telefolmin natives is quite clear; treacherous, but without stamina against definite action as was clearly demonstrated recently - they cannot be put in the same class as the

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Page 2

Central Goilala people for instance. I cannot conceive any real further trouble with them provided officers maintain normal vigilance and a code of conduct aimed at generating respect and liking as opposed to fear and resentment.



(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

SES/1P

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/1/1
TELEFOLMIN
SEPIK District
5/7/54

The District Commissioner
SEPIK District
Wewak.

SPECIAL REPORT - TELEFOLMIN.

Your WK 31-2 of 2/7/54 refers.

Patrol activities during the early part of January were negligible, although preliminaries for the opening of a base camp at TERAPDAVIP were attended to. Patrol Officer P.D. Jones arrived at TELEFOLMIN to take over from P.O. N. Desailly on 18th, January.

Rumours that a large party of natives, who had taken part in the ELIPTAMIN attacks in November '53, were concentrated some eight hours walk from the station were discussed and on Tuesday 19th. P.O.'s Crellin, Zweck and Nolen departed to investigate these rumours. The Patrol returned on Sat. 23rd. with eight natives (men, women and children) apprehended in the garden areas North West of the station. These were interrogated and two were found to be suspects, one of whom had been returned from Wewak in December and released from custody. This native ASEMEMNOK, supplied a list of names and an almost eye-witness account of the murder of P.O. Szarka and one constable, at MISINMIN on Nov. 6th. 1953. This account by ASEMEMNOK was the starting point for investigations and later activities.

P.O. Desailly departed for WEWAK and on Friday 29th Jan., P.O.s Crellin, Zweck and Nolen with 32 police, 2 HMOs and carriers departed to set up a base camp at TERAPDAVIP in the ELIPTAMIN Valley, the site of the murder of CPO Harris, on Nov. 6th. 1953. The position was therefore at the end of January, the Base Camp at TERAPDAVIP staffed by P.O. Crellin, OIC, P.O.s Zweck and Nolen, with a detachment of 32 members of the RB & NGC; TELEFOLMIN station staffed by P.O. Jones and a detachment of 17 members of the RB & NGC.

The situation at TERAPDAVIP from that time till the camp was closed on 22nd. April is covered by Fortnightly Reports forwarded by P.O. Crellin, and will be further covered by a special report from him.

With the opening of the TERAPDAVIP Base camp and concentration on the participants in the attacks on CPO Harris, PO Jones was able to concentrate on contacting people from the lower end of the ELIPTAMIN Valley, who were concerned in the attacks on PO Szarka and his police.

Village books from IUATIGIN, INANITIGIN, MISINMIN and KOMDAVIP villages were destroyed by the natives who attacked PO Szarka and names of the men from these villages were necessary so that inquiries as to their whereabouts could be instigated. Interpreter SUNE who is married to a KOMDAVIP woman was invaluable. A list of names from each of the above villages was compiled. The natives who had been apprehended by the patrol in January were returned to their area to contact and bring to the station any natives from the ELIPTAMIN with whom they had contact. Nothing was heard from these people for a week. Then on Feb 7th they returned with six IUATIGIN and INANITIGIN people. These people were fed and interrogated and selected men were returned to their villages to collect others. These returned after six days with another line and these were interrogated and again selected men were returned to their area.

A point in favour of this method was that it was known that very few people were in any of the villages mentioned above when PO Szarka visited them, and the main job was to ascertain which men

were in the village at the time of the visit. A point which was stressed was that anyone who was not concerned with the Attack should not be made to suffer for anyone who was a participant. When this point had been absorbed the whereabouts of participants was volunteered and on 14th, Feb. a combined raid from TELEPOLMIN and TERAPDAVIP was made on MISINMIN village by Jones and Nolen and hamlets in the area were visited. PO Crellin proceeded down the ELIP River and met the raiding party on the 15th. This raid resulted in the capture of MIANKALING of IUATGIN, who is the recognised fight leader of the whole lower ELIP. Some men from MISINMIN village were also apprehended in small garden huts. Two of the MISINMINS on being taken to TELEPOLMIN proved their innocence and thus another contact group was formed.

By the end of February the TERAPDAVIP Base Camp party had passed in a large number of suspects who had participated in the attacks at TERAPDAVIP on CPO Harris, and the four contact parties now working from TELEPOLMIN to the lower ELIP were gradually bringing in people from IUATGIN, INANTIGIN, MISINMIN and KOMDAVIP. Continual interrogation was necessary to ascertain who could be allowed to return as a contact party.

PO Nolen proceeded on leave on 4th, March. Contact parties continued to work well. The whereabouts of TOBARONSEP was made known by one of the parties. TOBARONSEP is the headman of the MISINMIN and was badly wanted for interrogation. A police party from TELEPOLMIN raided his hideout camp on 15th, March and were lucky in apprehending both he and his son FADEPNOK.

At this time a number of known participants in the attacks on Szarka were still at large. However on Monday 22nd, March the IUATGIN and INANTIGIN contact parties arrived on the station with eleven men named as participants, including NOVONENGIN, MIKISEP and FAREPNOK of the OFEKAMIN garden area.

E.M.A. GOBLE arrived to take up duties on Sunday 14th March.

The four contact parties remained out and appeared to be cooperating well. A number of people with sores and other sicknesses were brought in for treatment and by the end of March all three rifles lost by the police in the attack in MISINMIN and KOMDAVIP had been handed in by these parties. On Sat. 27th, March, the contact parties arrived on the station with all but two of the wanted men from KOMDAVIP, all the required IUATGINS and INANTIGINS and all but two of the remaining MISINMINS.

By the middle of April 184 male natives as well as numerous women and children had been contacted and brought to the station from the villages involved in the attacks on CPO Szarka and Consts. BURIHORI, PURARI and MULAI. (The villages were, IUATGIN, INANTIGIN, MISINMIN, KOMDAVIP and the garden hamlets of OFEKAMIN)

While these activities were being carried out from TELEPOLMIN the Base Camp party at TERAPDAVIP was able to concentrate on the participants in the attacks on CPO Harris and his party.

A/ADO Jones proceeded to Wewak on 10th, April and it was decided in discussion with the District Commissioner to close the TERAPDAVIP Base Camp by the end of April and carry out a short patrol of the whole area centred on TELEPOLMIN.

On 21st, April A/ADO Zweck left TERAPDAVIP to patrol down the ELIPTAMIN Valley ~~and~~ via KOMDAVIP and MISINMIN; he arrived at TELEPOLMIN on 23rd, April. A/ADO Crellin closed the Base Camp and proceeded direct to TELEPOLMIN arriving on 22nd, April, and departing for WEWAK on 24th, April. On 28th, April, A/ADO Jones and EMA Goble left for the PERAMIN area and returned to the station on 30th, April.

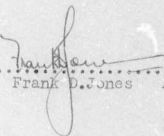
Since the closing of the TERAFDAVIP Base Camp it has been verified that two of the main participants in the murder of CPO Harris are still at large. These two men are living well down the OM River in an area where there is no native food, and Police parties to date have been unable to contact them.

All the natives concerned in the attacks on PO Szarka and his police had been apprehended by the end of April and the work of the rehabilitation of these disrupted people had begun.

Without the aid of interpreter SUNF I am sure that the activities in the MISINMIN area could not have been brought to such a successful conclusion.

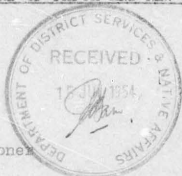
My own impression is that the headmen and natives of the villages adjacent to the station can consider themselves extremely fortunate that they were not involved in the attacks, as strong rumour has it that the attacks were consolidated in a village near the station. This can be understood when it is remembered that the main "house tambaran" of the area is situated in the local village of TELEPOLIP. Considerable doubt as to the good intentions of local headman FEMSEP of KLALIMIN has been expressed and in the future this man will be watched closely.

For your information please.


.....
Frank D. Jones ADO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

36/13/237



TELEFOLMIN
SEPIK District
NEWAK
2/7/54

The District Commissioner
SEPIK District
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOLMIN - June, 1954.

- Area Patrolled - ELIPTAMIN Valley, and FERAMIN Area.
- Patrol Conducted by - Frank D. Jones, A.D.C.
- Accompanied by - Europeans. E. Goble. E.M.A.
Natives. 10 members RP & NGC
2 NMOs.
- Duration of Patrol. - 3/6/54 - 12th June inclusive.
16/6/54 - 23rd June inclusive.
- Last Patrol of the Area. - Eliptamin April '54.
FERAMIN April '54
- Objects of Patrol. - Contact and Consolidate Admin. Influence.
Rehabilitation of the Eliptamin.
- Appendices. - Report on RP & NGC members.
-

DIARY:

- Thursday 13th. Patrol left TELEFOLMIN. Reached OFEKAMIN garden area. Approx. 3 hrs. Rest house area clean but few people sighted.
- Friday 4th. Left OFEKAMIN R.H. proceeded over the range to INANTIGIN village. Approx 5 hrs. 20 people sighted. A small quantity of food available. Area clean.
- Saturday 5th. Left INANTIGIN for MISIMIN. Both hamlets clean. Approx. 2 hrs. Half the population sighted.
- Sunday 6th. Left MISIMIN for KOMDAVIP. Approx. 2 hrs. Again half population sighted. Quantity native food available. People co-operative.
- Monday 7th. Left KOMDAVIP for BOLVIL. Approx. 2 hrs. Rest House collapsed. New One built by carriers and Police. Rain. Few people seen.
- TUESDAY 8th. Left BOLVIL for TERAPDAVIP. Approx. 2 hrs. AFOGAVIP people seen.
- Wednesday 9th. Left TERAPDAVIP for TAGATEMIGIN. 1 1/2 hrs. BILTAVIP people lined. Half only appeared. AGAMTAVIP and TAGATEMIGIN people also appeared but small percentage of population only.
- Thursday 10th. Returned to TERAPDAVIP. Lined KORBORENMIN and TERAPDAVIP people. Large number of absentees.
- Friday 11th. At TERAPDAVIP. Police party sent to apprehend native witness UDOPNOK. Police returned with witness.
- Saturday 12th. Patrol returned to TELEFOLMIN. Approx. 5 hrs. Patrol completed.
- Sunday 13th. to Wednesday 16th. at TELEFOLMIN.
- Thursday 17th. Patrol left TELEFOLMIN for FERAMIN. Arrived at SIMINTAVIP approx. 5 1/2 hrs.
- Friday 18th. - Sunday 20th. At SIMINTAVIP checking books of SIMINTAVIP, IGINIVIP and FANUKMIN hamlets. A number of absentees sent for.
- Monday 21st. To KORBORENMIN and OKSIMIN. Approx. 1 hr. Many absentees sent for. Area cleared and construction of R.H. commenced. Returned to SIMINTAVIP.
- TUESDAY 22nd. Small building to house hospital patients erected at SIMINTAVIP. Further work on KORBORENMIN R.H.
- Wednesday 23rd. Number of absentees arrived. R.H. Completed. Talks with local headmen.
- Thursday 24th. Patrol returned TELEFOLMIN. Approx. 4 1/2 hrs.

Area to be patrolled completed.

INTRODUCTION: The patrol which was accompanied by E.M.A. Goble travelled slowly with the intention of contacting as many people as possible. The Eliptamin people were not available as most of them were away in garden areas either on the FAK River or on the OM River. However those who were in the area were cooperative, and health appeared fair although the lack of men was noticeable.

The FERAMIN Area showed a marked improvement in that approximately three quarters of the population were seen. This was only because the patrol remained in the area until all those available were brought forward. A number were absent in the O-OPTIMAN garden area which is said to be two days walk away for the local people. The people were willing to co-operate and carriers were available, when needed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The gardening habits of the people of the TELEFOLMIN Sub District become more apparent with contact. It appears that each village has a gardening area which in most cases is two days walk from the village. Gardens are planted in the village area and in the distant area at the same time. The whole group lives in one area eating and planting until the mature food is finished, then they move to the other area repeating the principle. Therefore for 6 to 8 months the group is away from the H.Q. village and is scattered throughout distant areas. It would appear that the only way of obtaining reasonably accurate census figures would be to wait until the people have returned to the village garden area. The present village books are almost useless as a number of names have apparently been entered from hearsay only and this has led to duplications. In some cases the same native is entered in three books. A set of new books will be written as soon as new books are available. A requisition will be forwarded for new books.

A further factor which makes contact with the Elip. people difficult is that nearly all the headmen are away in Wewak facing court charges in connection with attacks on patrols in November 1953. The people have now spread out and although men have been nominated as headmen they have not the control of the men who are away. However those people who were contacted appeared co-operative and most of those forwarded to TELEFOLMIN for hospital treatment travelled into the station willingly. This was particularly so of the MISINMIN people. MISINMIN and KOMDAVIP villages produced the largest number of people for census although the village books for these villages were destroyed at the time of the attacks. The area round the head of the ELIPTAMIN River centred on TERAPDAVIP village yielded very few people and none at all were sighted from either UTEMTIGIN or ABUKAMAH.

The FERAMIN people offered their services for any patrols in the future and this is a complete reversal of the attitude prevailing in January when they faced a police party with bows and arrows because they thought carriers were needed on the station. However as carriers will be needed shortly for future patrols the sincerity of the offer can be gauged.

The village books for OFEKAMIN, INANTIGIN, IUATIGIN, MISINMIN, KOMDAVIP and BOLVIL were destroyed at MISINMIN when natives attacked and murdered P.O. Szarka in Nov. '53. Until the people can be collected again it is almost impossible to obtain a census of these villages. A list of adult natives from these villages was obtained during the activities of collecting people concerned with the attack on Mr. Szarka's patrol but this was found to be incomplete.

The general attitude at present in the ELIPTAMIN appears one of uncertainty as to Admin. policy but one or two more visits should make the position fairly clear.

Native Affairs(Cont) ; It can,I think,be stated that the people in the areas visited are not to be trusted and small parties should be extremely cautious in moving and working among them.

Roads and Bridges; Roads are not good but a great deal of work would be required to place them in good condition. Tracks are overgrown and many small culverts have deteriorated. Bridges in most cases were passable but no maintenance has been carried out for at least 6 months. The main road to the Top of the FERAMIN area is through dense bush and tree roots make maintenance difficult. However the shorter roads between villages were good and well cared for. Road maintenance is not being stressed in the Elip., because of its manpower shortage. Roads in the vicinity of the station are good.

In the FERAMIN the road formerly crossed the SEPIK River and after taking a long sweep of approximately 9 hours returned to the station again crossing the SEPIK River. It was decided to abandon this stretch of road as it served no purpose other than to visit an OKSIMIN garden area, and is no longer in use.

REST HOUSES; There is only one R.H. in the FERAMIN area, and that is situated in the centre of the hamlets of KIALIKMIN and MURMIN. The second R.H. which was the centre for KORBOMININ and OKSIMIN was situated in a garden area approximately three hours walk from the the villages. The people objected to travelling the long distance to this R.H. so an area was cleared near the two villages and a x small R.H. with Police Barracks was erected. The people were apparently pleased with this change of position.

The Rest Houses in the ELIPTAMIN were in reasonable repair although nearly all needed more leaves on the ridge cap to make them rain proof. The house at BOLVIL had collapsed entirely and was rebuilt by the patrol. The new house at TERAPBAVIP which was constructed and lived in by the EUROPEAN members of the Patrolling party from January till April was found to be leaking and this seems proof that any material other than kunai is useless as roofing material.

CENSUS; It was impossible to obtain an accurate census due to absentees and duplications. However the position should be improved by next visit.(See "Native Affairs")

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK; Food throughout the area was sufficient, although only small quantities were brought to the patrol to exchange for salt which is the most popular bartering commodity. Pigs were plentiful in the FERAMIN but not many were seen in the ELIPTAMIN. It is thought that when most of the people dispersed from their villages in November '53 they killed and ate most of their pigs as it impossible to care for them whilst the people were in hiding.

HEALTH; Health in general was fair although there were a number of sores and coughs. As E.M.A. Goble accompanied the patrol the matter of health will be left to his report. It appears that there had been some dysentery in the lower FERAMIN but according to the people it is no longer active in the area. No signs of activity were noticed.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL. (a) In the FERAMIN it was noted that widows were dressed in such a way that they stood out from the rest of the population. Quite often it was noticeable that the widow wore a skirt which, although it was the usual minute affair in front, was knee length at the back. The widow also wore a cap of woven mat with long fringes which hung over part of the face, and strips of the same material with three inch fringes hung from each shoulder across the body bandolier fashion. Other ornaments in the form of small pieces of bone, bamboo and chips of wood, also hung from various parts of the upper body. I was informed that these ornaments were supposed to be worn until they fell off, or until a man wished to marry the widow. In the latter case the ornaments were removed as soon as the intending husband had handed over the equivalent of the original gifts made by the ~~YANREXHU~~ deceased husband to the young wife's kin. A widower as a rule could be identified because of an armband of the woven material which also carried the fringe, and which was worn on the upper part of the arm. When a widower was asked where his wife was, he would merely flick the armband with the other hand as though the band explained everything.

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(b) Nil

GENERAL: The two areas covered by the patrol have been previously censused and figures from earlier patrols show approximately 1800 in the ELIPTAMIN and 850 in the FERAMIN. Of the total of 2650 in the area, 450 were seen in the Elip. and 600 in the FERAMIN. It is probable that in another two months a number of those absent will be back in their village gardens again as they have been away for some months.

The headman of BILTAVIP village in the ELIPTAMIN was unable to walk because of a large sore on his foot. He was asked why he had not come in to hospital, and his answer was that he couldn't pay anyone to carry him in. The patrol was able to locate carriers and he was taken to the station. Now a fortnight later he is walking round and greets everyone with a smile. The fact that a headman cannot obtain people to assist him without payment in a case like this appears to point to the fact that the average headman had not ~~an~~ a great deal of power or control over his people.

The house built and used by the European party at TERAPDAVIP has already commenced to leak. The roof was made of the only material available. Nearly every R.H. had holes in the roof and had to be patched. Fortunately very little rain fell during the patrol and falls occurred at night.

Any patrol in this area must carry sufficient food for Police and carriers and for this reason lines have to be kept as small as possible.

A recruit for the RP & NGC volunteered from HORBOREMIN TELEFOLMIN.

In all it can be said that the visit to the ELIPTAMIN was not as successful as it was hoped it would be, although the FERAMIN visit was reasonably successful.

Frank D. Jones
.....
Frank D. Jones ADO.

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Register

APPENDIX "A"REPORT ON NP & NGC MEMBERS.

<u>Reg.No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
6443	Cpl.	AKORORI	Satisfactory NCO. Needs more patrol experience.
7197	Const.	GAUWAN	Quiet Const. Lacks patrol Experience.
6442	"	MAYA	Satisfactory, needs control.
8124	"	TAMUS	Little use on patrol, and lacks experience.
2553	"	WALINGINGI	Satisfactory and experienced.
6440	"	SAGI(1)	Tries, but is clumsy and lacks intelligence.
6900	"	WAFE	A good quiet constable. Dependable
6079PA	"	YENDABARI	A very good bush constable, worthy of NCO rank.
3121	"	PANGORA	An experienced patrol Const. not intelligent.
7403	"	KUSINO	A local const. who is keen and reasonably reliable.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 1 - 54/55
 Patrol Conducted by F.D. Jones ADO
 Area Patrolled BLIPTAMIN
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2
12 RP&NGC 3 NMOs
 Natives
 Duration - From 11/8/1954 to 24/8/1954
 Number of Days 14
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes
 Last Patrol to Area by - District Services June/1954
 Medical ... June/1954
 Map Reference
 Objects of Patrol Census, Consolidation of Admin. Influence
Medical inspection of Population.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/9/1954

Stuart-Smith
 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 £

.....

Village Popul

Year..... 54/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATION		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females In Child Bed
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
OFFEKAMIN.	14/9/54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IUATIGIN	12/6/54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INANTIGIN	13/9/54	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MISINMIN	15/9/54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-
KOMDAVIP	17/9/54	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOLVIL	18/9/54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFOGAVIP	19/9/54	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
TERAPDAVIP	20/9/54	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	-
BILTAVIP	23/9/54	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-
TAGATEMIGIN	23/9/54	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
AGAMTAVIP	21/9/54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
ABUNKAMAN.	22/9/54	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	5	6	-
UTEMTIGIN	22/9/54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-
KORBORENMIN.	28/9/54	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

MIGRATIONS				ABSEN. FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of children at school	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			M + F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	1	9	-	7	-	10	4	6	13	39	
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	-	11	-	11	-	9	8	16	11	58	
-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	2	22	-	22	-	17	8	16	25	79	
2	3	1	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	40	6	33	2	29	-	23	32	21	35	135	
-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	78	18	62	3	60	-	63	49	69	72	274	
-	-	0	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	42	4	32	1	50	-	24	25	38	41	137	
1	-	5	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	4	19	1	18	-	17	10	23	22	76	
5	3	5	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	4	24	-	21	-	33	18	17	27	110	
2	8	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	21	3	17	-	14	-	16	18	22	22	85	
1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	28	12	28	5	25	-	35	31	35	31	133	
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	3	19	-	17	-	21	19	25	21	88	
5	6	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	32	7	33	1	29	-	42	39	35	39	156	
4	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	1	21	-	20	-	19	9	24	29	88	
-	3	1	1	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	45	9	35	-	27	-	40	34	17	42	166	
TOTAL 1614.																								

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 MIG
 In
 M P

30-11-242

21st September, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
 Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report - TELEFOMIN - No.1 of 1954/55.

The abovementioned Report submitted by Mr. F. D. Jones, Assistant District Officer, concerning his Patrol of Eliptamin villages, together with your covering memorandum, is acknowledged.

2. The native situation in the Eliptamin area, although apparently quiet, does not give cause for undue optimism at the present time, and future Patrols would be well advised not only to be of adequate strength as a field party, but to carry out their work carefully and without haste.

3. The return of certain of the men from Wewak may cause a better feeling in some quarters, but may also emphasise the loss of those convicted in others.

4. Sorcery, as you would know, is not only greatly feared by native people but also difficult to eradicate and often the root cause of tribal affrays and unrest. When the time is opportune, the implementation of laws contained in the Native Administration Regulations regarding sorcery and those who spread false reports generally has a salutary effect on this type of problem.

5. I am glad to see that Mr. Goble has made a successful start with his work at Telefomin, as sympathetic and successful medical treatments should help considerably in convincing these primitive people that co-operation with the Administration is worthwhile.

A. A. Roberts
 (A. A. Roberts)
 Director.

*The Director please
 you may like to peruse this Report
 for your own information 21/9*

(Signature)

(Signature)
 27/9.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/54 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote
NUMBER P.R.1/54-55/
Telefomin/264.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WERAK. 16th September, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 /54-55 - TELEFOMIN

Forwarded for your information please.

The report contains nothing outstanding under the heading Native Affairs. However, the Assistant District Officer is being requested to deal promptly with any such nonsense to do with what he calls "poison" as it affects the people who aided the Administration subsequent to the November tragedy.

I recently spent three days at Telefomin and my impression is that matters have settled down reasonably well. What needs to be avoided however, is the inclination for every rumour, incident or thing to develop into a crisis. Action, prompt and effective, is the answer to most problems likely to arise in a place like Telefomin. Coupled with balanced command incidents should be at minimum. I have told the Assistant District Officer that he may consider road work as a medium of effective control if furthered prudently, particularly a more convenient track from Telefomin to Eliptamin. Rest houses too are important.

I am of the opinion that poultry should be introduced into the area and will endeavour to do this from local resources.

With regard to the two final remarks under heading "General", Mr. Jones mentions care to be taken on Patrol. This is obviously necessary and a copy of this memo will serve to suggest to him that the situation for some time to come will be in his hands and results will indicate the effectiveness of his administration.

A patrol will be made again in October as a follow up.

I was glad to see how well Mr. Goble, BMA, is doing at Telefomin with his new hospital arrangements. The people are showing considerable confidence in him and his energy on patrol is obvious and to good effect.

(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLIN
SEPIK District
6/9/54

The District Commissioner
SEPIK District
NEWAK.



PATROL REPORT - TELEFOLIN - 1-5/55

Area Patrolled. - ELIPTAMIN Area.

Patrol Conducted by. - Frank D. Jones. ADO.

Accompanied by. - Europeans.
B. Goble. E.M.A.

Natives.
9 Members RP & NGC
3 NMOs.

Duration of Patrol. - 11/8/54 - 24/8/54 inclusive.

Last Patrol of Area. - DDS. June 1954.
FHD. June 1954.

Objects of Patrol. - Conduct Census.
Consolidation of Admn. influence.
Medical inspection of people.

Appendices. - Report on RP & NGC detachment.

DIARY;

- Wednesday 11th. Patrol left TELEPOLMIN and reached KULAVIP rest house in the OTEKAMIN Area. New village book issued. Slept.
- Thursday 12th. Left KULAVIP and reached INANTIGIN. No people available. Slept.
- Friday 13th. Remained at INANTIGIN. People collected and new book issued to INANTIGIN and IUATIGIN.
- Saturday 14th. Left INANTIGIN and reached MISINMIN. E.H.A. Goble joined the patrol. Number of absentees sent for. Slept.
- Sunday 15th. At MISINMIN. New book issued. Good line. Slept.
- Monday 16th. Left MISINMIN reached KOMDAVIP. Sent for absentees. New Book issued.
- Tuesday 17th. At KOMDAVIP. Discussions with people. Absentees arrived. Slept.
- Wednesday 18th. Left KOMDAVIP and reached BOLWIL rest house. Most of the people present. New book issued. People most cooperative. Slept.
- Thursday 19th. Left BOLWIL and reached TERAPDAVIP. Some absentees from AFOGAVIP line sent for. Slept.
- Friday 20th. At TERAPDAVIP. Word from TAGATEMIGIN that people were returning from the WIM River. TERAPDAVIP people lined and KORBOREMIN warned.
- Saturday 21st. Left TERAPDAVIP and reached TAGATEMIGIN. Rain. BILTAVIP people checked. Slept.
- Sunday 22nd. Checked TAGATEMIGIN and AGAMTAVIP people and proceeded via AGAMTAVIP to ABUNKAMAH. MANY absentees. Slept.
- Monday 23rd. Passed through UTEMIGIN and reached TERAPDAVIP. KORBOREMIN people checked. Slept.
- Tuesday 24th. Patrol left TERAPDAVIP and reached TELEPOLMIN. Patrol completed.

INTRODUCTION;

The combined patrol was a follow up patrol to that made in June, when the people were informed that all were to present themselves for medical inspection and census. Also it was intended that a general discussion should be held with as many people present as possible.

Some people from the OTEKAMIN Area on the lower part of the OM River were contacted at UTEMIGIN

A number of people with sores and other illnesses were sent to the hospital at TELEPOLMIN for treatment by the Medical Assistant.

Rain was experienced almost every night of the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS;

Many more people were sighted on this visit than on the previous visit. Where possible the patrol stayed two days in each centre, BOLVIL being an exception. This enabled people who were some distance away to be contacted and medically examined. However the numbers cannot be reconciled with the figures attached to patrol reports which were written before the incident in Nov. '53. It is thought that with the return of the men from Wewak, a number of those away in the bush may be contacted. An excellent line up was obtained at IUATIGIN and INANTIGIN, while the MISINMIN and KOMDAVIP lines were much improved.

The people of MISINMIN had stated that the third patrol to visit their village would be greeted warily to show that all trouble was over. This was the third visit and most of the people available turned out. A pig was brought to the patrol along with some food. The people had passed word to the station that this is what was to happen and it was pleasing to see that they kept their word. The men who are acting as headmen are attempting to produce some order and their efforts appear to be bringing results.

Most of the people from MISINMIN and KOMDAVIP who have been living on the Clear (Fak) River have now returned as the old gardens are eaten out and new ones are not yet in production. The people will now use the gardens in the ELIP valley until the others are again bearing.

With the exception of AGANTAVIP, DEENTIGIN and ABUNKAMAN EMK villages the people were cooperative. From the three villages mentioned there were a number of absentees. These villages are all in the TERAPDAVIP area. It was noted that over the last twelve months there had been a large number of deaths in the village of ABUNKAMAN and the headman informed the patrol that this had been due to some epidemic. Inquiries pointed to the cause as dysentery. He requested permission to move the village site from its present position to the position of the Rest House on the adjoining spur. The move was agreed to but it is thought that it will take some time to accomplish.

At KOMDAVIP Village a stagnant lagoon which is in the middle of the village area came under discussion. It was agreed that the lagoon should be drained and the people themselves chose the site for the ditch. On the completion of the patrol three men visited the station and collected shovels and picks with which to do the job. It is understood that the body of Const. PURANI was thrown into this lagoon after he was murdered at KOMDAVIP in Nov. '53.

Rumours are still rife in the area that people who assisted the Administration would be killed by poison. Interpreter SUNE and his in-laws are alleged to be on the list. However nothing concrete can be unearthed so far and a watch is being kept.

A few carriers were obtained from from each village for inter village carrying. It is thought that in the near future carriers will be needed from the station to the first village only and the rest of the patrol can be carried out with village to village lines.

Of the people who were absent from the TERAPDAVIP area, a number were on the KWEP and the FU Rivers which are tributaries of the OM. The ABUNKAMAN people were making sago on the FU River and did not appear. Some people also were on the NENA River which is apparently part of the headwaters of the FRIEDA River. Their settlement is known as NENATININ.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont) It is intended to visit this settlement as soon as more information becomes available. It has been reported that a number of people are suffering from large sores and other illnesses.

Some inquiries were made by the people as the men who are in Wewak. As their return is being arranged their arrival will be welcomed.

Roads and Bridges:

Roads were not good but attempts had been made by the MISIMIN and KODAVIP people to improve their roads and the TAGATEMIGIN and ULETIGIN people had done some work on their portions. Most of the tracks however were overgrown and it was suggested that these be cleaned as it was noted that where roads had been properly cleared they were not seriously overgrown even after almost twelve months neglect. Where culverts had rotted instruction were given that they be repaired.

Rest Houses;

Because of a lack of Kunai, Rest Houses are roofed with leaves. These houses have to be patched each visit as this material does not last unless it is being smoked continually by cooking fires.

Rain was experienced almost every night of the patrol and all houses leaked causing some discomfort. The roof of the large house built as European quarters for the base camp at TERAPDAVIP although only six months old, leaks very badly.

A new Rest House has been erected at BOLVIL to replace the old one which had collapsed.

In all Rest Houses were satisfactory although some repairs will have to be made before the next patrol.

Census:

It is considered that it will be some time before an accurate census can be made of these people as they do not live in villages. However figures obtained on this patrol are attached. It will be realised that of the total number approx. 1200 only were seen, and medically examined. The last recorded census places the total as 1790.

Agriculture & Livestock;

More pigs were sighted during this patrol than during the last visit and all appeared healthy. There is evidence of the good strain introduced by the Admin. in every village.

It was suggested that perhaps fowls would do well but I was informed that fowls could not be kept in the village because some person would promptly eat them. One headman stated that he had obtained a cat and two fowls from the station and took them home. They lasted three days before someone stole and ate them. This is probably natural as game in the area, as in the rest of the TELFOMIN area is extremely scarce, and anything in the form of meat is eagerly sought. It is a fact that a grown man will carefully watch a small bird on its nest until such time as he can take both the female and the fledglings at night, and these are promptly eaten. During the whole patrol only one pigeon was seen.

Root crops are sufficient and new plots are being planted continuously. Some food was made available to the patrol carriers and police.

Health;

Health was fair although a number of heavy colds and some large sores were noted. All the people available were medically examined by EMA Goble who forwarded some to hospital for further treatment.

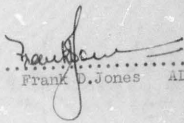
General;

It can be said that the patrol was reasonably successful and the people appeared more willing to cooperate. It has been stressed that now that the people who have been charged in Wewak will not be home again and that the people left in the village will have to manage without them.

In discussions with the people the matter was brought up that if in the future they felt they had any complaint they should bring the matter before the Officer in charge at TELEFOLMIN instead of taking the law into their own hands as they did on this occasion. It is felt however that these people are far from willing to acknowledge the Administration and that they should be watched and no risks should be taken by future patrols.

The hospital is doing good work and the people are coming forward for treatment instead of waiting till they are found and ordered to hospital.

A further patrol in October or November should be made to consolidate the efforts and results obtained to date, as well as to check on the feelings of the people after those who are returned from Wewak have settled back into village routine.


.....
Frank D. Jones ADO.

APPENDIX "A"
REPORT ON POLICE DETACHMENT.

Heg.No.	Rank	Name	Remarks
3770	L/Cpl	BIHO	Capable NCO. Reliable.
7404	Const.	OVISIM	Local native. Improving but not a strong character.
6442	"	MAYA	Needs watching. Capable.
6554	"	WALAMAINAI.	Good constable. Works well and willingly.
7516	"	SUOPO .	Capable constable. Good worker. Reliable.
3121	"	PANGORA.	Not intelligent, but capable of acting as NCC on Patrol. Has twelve years service.
7970	"	AGUBAD	Appears good material.
SUAT 6780	"	SUAT	Needs watching, and control. Inclined towards strong arm.
8124	"	TAMUS	A ladies man and not much use on patrol.

The detachment as a whole worked well and L/Cpl BIHO appears to have good control of his detachment.

Frank D. Jones
.....
Frank D. Jones ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 2-24/55

Patrol Conducted by F. D. JONES

Area Patrolled FERAMIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2

Natives RR, NAC, 8 NRP, 2

Duration - From 4/11/1954 to 18/11/1954 inclusive

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services Initial

Medical ... Initial

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol General Administration, Census & Medical

Inspection of Population

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 ... £

Personal File Noted - E.O. 29/10/54

Village Popul

Year 1954

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATION		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Founders in Child in Birth	In			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
SIMINTAVIP																				
IGINTAVIP	10/11/54	6	3	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	2	2	1	8	13	-	22	16		
KORBORENMIN	14/11/54	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	4	-	3	3			
OKSIMIN	6/11/54	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	2	1			
FAMUKMIN	17/11/54	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	3			

Population Register

Area Patrolled FERRAMUN

REGISTRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
AT WORK			STUDENTS				Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child or Infant Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
Out	Inside District	Outside District	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M		F
6	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	88	16	67	-	60	-	74	58	98	74	304
3	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	51	4	36	-	30	-	31	29	56	44	160
1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	45	4	31	2	29	-	41	20	48	37	146
3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	53	16	42	-	36	-	49	44	71	55	219

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MIGRATION

In

M F D

22	16	1
5	3	1
2	1	
1	5	

30-11-257

18th December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
MIKAK.

TELEFOUN Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. F. D. Jones, Assistant District Officer following his Patrol of the PERAWIN and O-OPTIMIN areas, is acknowledged.

The Patrol party appears to have received good co-operation from the PERAWIN people and the native situation in their area at the present time was seen to be peaceful and generally satisfactory.

There is no good reason why the MEKAWIN and O-OPTIMIN people should not receive a visit from TELEFOUN officers, in such a Patrol could be fitted in without neglecting areas which are more properly the responsibility of that station. This would be especially so up to the time that Patrols to these areas can be made regularly from KIUNGA.

Following Mr. Kent's Patrol to the north-west section of the Western District, it is likely that patrols to the north of KIUNGA will become more frequent.

I will send a copy of this interesting Report to the District Commissioner, Daru, for his information.

(Signature)
20/12

(Signature)
A. A. Roberts,
Director.

36/11/257



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. TEL. P.R.
No.2 - 54/55/869

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK, 9th December, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TELEFOLMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 2/54-55 - F.D. JONES, ADO.

For your information, please.

Although this is only the second patrol as such for the half year to December, 1954, many local trips have been made with good results.

Mr. Assistant District Officer Jones is at present in the Eliptamin Valley, where he expects to remain until about the 21st December.

I have not pressed excessive patrolling hitherto until the repatriates from the recent trials had settled in again. However, I look forward to Mr. Jones' Eliptamin report with interest.

The Report under review reveals quite a satisfactory situation, particularly the contact with the Enkiarkmins and O-optimin. I think it might not be necessary for Mr. Jones to worry about permission to visit the former on future occasions.

The offer to work at Telefolmin by the Oksapmin people is interesting and gratifying. I am sure Mr. Jones will take full advantage of it.

When Mr. Sykes, the A.P.C. geologist, made his brief survey of the area some months ago, it was found that the Papua-New Guinea border extended much closer to Telefolmin than was at first thought, hence Mr. Jones' comments. I cannot see, however, that his movements should be restricted because of this. Obviously, the Telefolmin officers are the only ones likely to visit Fegolmin with any regularity for a long time to come. Rumour has it, however, that a patrol from the Fly River recently visited there.

S. Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

COPY TO:
Assistant District Officer, Telefolmin.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/1
TELEFOLMIN
SEPIK District
23/11/54

The District Commissioner
SEPIK District
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT-TELEFOLMIN- No. 2-54/55.

DISTRICT OF. SEPIK. REPORT No. 2-54/55.
Patrol Conducted by. F.D. Jones ADG.
Area Patrolled. FERAMIN and O-OPTIMIN.
Patrol accompanied by. Europeans - 2
Natives. RP&NGC 8
NHOS. 2
Did Medical Assistant Accompany. Yes
Duration. From 4/11/54 to 18/11/54 inclusive.
No. of Days. 15.
Last Patrol of Area. DDS. Part June '54 part initial.
Med. Part July '54 part initial.
Objects of Patrol. General Administration.
Attempt to obtain census statistics.
Medical Inspection of population.

DIARY;

- Thursday 4th. Patrol left station and reached SIMINTAVIP R.H. approx. 5 hrs. Some people seen. Slept.
- Friday 5th. Left SIMINTAVIP and proceeded through IGINDUVIP to KORBONMIN(FERAMIN)OKSIMIN R.H. People of both villages lined. Absentees requested to appear. Slept.
- Saturday 6th. Some absentees inspected during the a.m. Returned to SIMINTAVIP during the p.m.
- Sunday 7th. At SIMINTAVIP. General discussions with people. Many absentees in the O-OPTIMIN an area to the S.E. Runner to the station for more rations.
- Monday 8th. Rations from the station arrived. Gear made ready for trip to the O-OPTIMIN.
- Tuesday 9th. Patrol left SIMINTAVIP via FAMURMIN and headed generally S.E. towards Mt.KAPFAAN. Slept in rain in a bush camp.(Camp 1.)
- Wednesday 10th. Broke camp and headed S.W. round western side of KAPFAAN. Some people contacted. Camp made on last available water on North side of Hindenburg Range. (Camp 2.)
- Thursday 11th. Broke camp and Crossed the Hindenburg Range in Moss. Track very poor. Descent particularly steep and great care needed. Reached gardening camp in the O-OPTIMIN approx. 1300 hrs. Slept.(Camp 3)
- Friday 12th. Broke camp and reached FAMURMIN gardening hamlet named BOGERAP approx. 3 hrs. Number of people contacted.
- Saturday 13th. At BOGERAP. More people contacted including approx. 50 m.w, women and children from BOLIVIP in the ENKARMIN(PAPUA)
- Sunday 14th. Left BOGERAP and returned via different route to camp 3, in readiness for the ascent of the Hindenburg Range.
- Monday 15th. Left camp 3 at approx 0645 and reached the crexst ~~xx~~ approx 3 hrs. Carried on through camp2 to camp 1. Slept. Rain.
- Tuesday 16th. Broke camp and reached FAMURMIN. All available absentees sighted. Carried on across the SEPIK River to SIMINTAVIP. Slept.
- Wednesday 17th. At SIMINTAVIP. Absentees collected. Some patients for hospitalisation treated.
- Thursday 18th. Left SIMINTAVIP and returned via ANKEIVIP(FERAMIN) to TELEFOLMIN. Approx 5 hrs. Patrol completed.

DIARY;

- Thursday 4th. Patrol left station and reached SIMINTAVIP R.H. approx. 5 hrs. Some people seen. Slept.
- Friday 5th. Left SIMINTAVIP and proceeded through IGINDUVIP to KOREBENMIN(FERAMIN) OKSIMIN R.H. People of both villages lined. Absentees requested to appear. Slept.
- Saturday 6th. Some absentees inspected during the a.m. Returned to SIMINTAVIP during the p.m.
- Sunday 7th. At SIMINTAVIP. General discussions with people. Many absentees in the O-OPTIMIN an area to the S.E. Runner to the station for more rations.
- Monday 8th. Rations from the station arrived. Gear made ready for trip to the O-OPTIMIN.
- Tuesday 9th. Patrol left SIMINTAVIP via FAMUKMIN and headed generally S.E. towards Mt. KAFFAAN. Slept in rain in a bush camp. (Camp 1.)
- Wednesday 10th. Broke camp and headed S.E. round western side of KAFFAAN. Some people contacted. Camp made on last available water on North side of Hindenburg Range. (Camp 2.)
- Thursday 11th. Broke camp and Crossed the Hindenburg Range in Moss. Track very poor. Descent particularly steep and great care needed. Reached gardening camp in the O-OPTIMIN approx. 1300 hrs. Slept. (Camp 3)
- Friday 12th. Broke camp and reached FAMUKMIN gardening hamlet named BOGERAP approx. 3 hrs. Number of people contacted.
- Saturday 13th. At BOGERAP. More people contacted including approx. 50 men, women and children from BOLIVIP in the ENKIARMIN (PAPUA)
- Sunday 14th. Left BOGERAP and returned via different route to camp 3, in readiness for the ascent of the Hindenburg Range.
- Monday 15th. Left camp 3 at approx 1645 and reached the crest at approx 3 hrs. Carried on through camp 2 to camp 1. Slept. Rain.
- Tuesday 16th. Broke camp and reached FAMUKMIN. All available absentees sighted. Carried on across the SEPIK River to SIMINTAVIP. Slept.
- Wednesday 17th. At SIMINTAVIP. Absentees collected. Some patients for hospitalisation treated.
- Thursday 18th. Left SIMINTAVIP and returned via ANKEIVIP (FERAMIN) to TELEFOLMIN. Approx 5 hrs. Patrol completed.

INTRODUCTION: The patrol just completed was intended to be a routine 4-5 day visit, but it was found that over 100 people were absent from FAMUKMIN village alone. A number of these people including the headman have been absent on each of the four occasions on which the area has been visited. It was therefore decided to visit the garden area of O-OPTIMIN to the S.E. and attempt to contact these absentees.

The patrol was informed that the road was very bad, being sheer on the south side of the Hindenburg Range. However after discussion with local people it was considered possible to visit the area, contact the people and return in nine days, from the SIMINTAVIP R.H.

This was found to be correct and the absentees were contacted. Also contacted were some 50 men, women and children of the ENKIARMIN people whose only contact with a patrol or with Europeans was when a patrol passed through their main village of BOLIVIP years ago. (BOLIVIP Village is the main village of the ENKIARMIN people and can be seen on the South of the Hindenburg Range, marked on the map of the Thurston Expedition) It is possible that the Thurston party was the contact mentioned by these ENKIARMIN.

These people seemed eager for a visit from TELEFOLMIN but they are well south of the Papuan border and permission would be needed before such a visit could be made.

The visit to the O-OPTIMIN was successful and a number of duplications and errors in existing Village Registers were rectified. Some sick were found and brought to the Native Hospital at TELEFOLMIN for treatment.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The most noticeable point and one which becomes more evident each patrol is that very few people occupy their main villages. This of course is mainly due to the distances which have to be covered for gardening purposes.

The people who were finally contacted in the O-OPTIMIN were a mixture of people from all villages in the FERAMIN. The O-OPTIMIN is really the valley of the O-OP or OGOP river which flows generally E.S.E. to join the OM River above the Strickland Gorge. It appears fertile and the taro which grows there is much superior to that grown in the FERAMIN. Apparently the ENKIARMIN people whose area is to the WEST also use the O-OPTIMIN in conjunction with the FERAMIN people and there is some intermarriage between the two groups. In fact the patrol encountered a youth from KORBORONMIN (ELIPTAMIN) whose mother was an ENKIARMIN woman. This youth was visiting with the ENKIARMIN people in the O-OPTIMIN.

The OKSAPMIN natives from the lower OM River area also have contact with the FERAMIN and three natives were found at SIMINTAVIP. 19 men from SIMINTAVIP were absent at OKSAPMIN and they returned while the patrol was present. One of these SIMINTAVIP men handed to the writer a knotted rope. This was said to represent a message from the headman of an OKSAPMIN village. The message was to the writer and stated that if labour for the station was required to send him a message and he would bring a line to the station. This attitude is pleasing and a message will be forwarded as contact with these OKSAPMIN people who are on the SEPIK-HAGEN route may be useful later. They can apparently be contacted through the FERAMIN people when necessary, as can the ENKIARMIN people mentioned earlier.

The O-OPTIMIN can be reached in approx. 11-12 hrs walking time from SIMINTAVIP R.H. BUT WATER FOR CAMPING purposes

Native Affairs(cont.).

is non est towards the head of the Hindenburg Range. Further the descent into the O-OPTIMIN should not be attempted either late in the day or in rain. For this reason the local natives have two camp spots approx. 2 hours apart which they use and which are numbered Camp 1 and Camp 2 in this report. The camp named as Camp 2 is the last water before reaching the foot of the descent on the South of the Range, approx. ½ hours further on.

Many of the people contacted in the area had their names in the village register but had not been sighted previously. They explained that the gardening period in the O-OPTIMIN lasted about eight months after which they returned home and remained there for up to twelve months.

The small rest house built at KORBORENMIN(FERAMIN) during June has proved satisfactory although there were a number of absentees from that village. OKSIMIN Village which also uses this rest house was well represented and the headman was most co-operative. More time will be spent at this rest house next visit as the KORBORENMINs have a reputation for being unco-operative and the acting headman appears dull and disinterested.

Carriers for the O-OPTIMIN visit were obtained from the FERAMIN Villages.

ROADS AND BRIDGES; Most bridges were passable but one which had been wrecked by a flood in the UM River near SIMINTAVIP was being reconstructed. Roads in the FERAMIN area were in fair condition particularly that between SIMINTAVIP and KORBORENMIN. The portion of the road between the station and SIMINTAVIP which comes under the care of the local TELEFOLMIN people was in a bad state and will be improved.

REST HOUSES; The SIMINTAVIP R.H. was in good condition having been reroofed with kunai only 6 months ago. A small house ~~was~~ for use by patients receiving medical treatment has been built nearby. The new rest house area at KORBORENMIN-OKSIMIN was in good condition and a small building for patients is being constructed there also.

Tents were used on the O-OPTIMIN trip.

CENSUS; Census statistics were checked and a number of deaths were recorded. These deaths apparently occurred during the dysentery outbreak which was investigated by E.M.A. Goble in July. In a number of instances it was found that a person was entered in three different books under different names.

Duplications of this type can only be corrected when the whole population can be gathered together at one time.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK; Food supplies appeared satisfactory and at KORBORENMIN R.H. a large crop of pumpkins were evident. The people informed me that pumpkins in their own gardens were plentiful.

The FAMUKMIN gardens in the O-OPTIMIN have now been eaten out and new ones planted. Most of the people have returned to the home area.

The SIMINTAVIP men who visited the OKSAPMIN informed me that they had purchased pigs as they were getting short in the FERAMIN. However some excellent types of cross-bred pigs were seen by the patrol both at SIMINTAVIP and KORBORENMIN.

HEALTH: General health was good although some children were suffering from colds and coughs. A few large sores were brought to the station for further treatment.

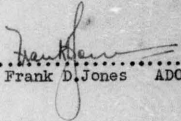
As the Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol his report should cover the position. However it can be said that health appeared normal and no epidemics appeared active in the area.

GENERAL: A fairly recent survey map made by an APC survey party shows a good deal of the FERAMIN area as well as all the hamlets to be on the Papuan side of the border. The FEGOLMIN and ENKIAKMIN people are also well south of the border as is also the O-OPTIMIN. The FEGOLMIN people who are on the headwaters of the FLY River have been visited from TELEFOLMIN and are approx. 3 days walk away. Interpreter SUNE is a native of FEGOLMIN. These people as well as the ENKIAKMINs have requested a visit. It is thought that a visit may be possible in the New Year after other patrols have been completed.

Apparently the road to O-OPTIMIN is not used by everyone as when the volunteer carriers discovered that the patrol really intended to visit the O-OPTIMIN 8 ran away during the night, from Camp 2. This however did not inconvenience the patrol as some stores were stacked to await the return trip.

The FAMUKMIN informed the writer that if he, the headman, described the road he would not be believed, so it would be better to wait until it was seen. After having covered the road the writer was in total agreement with him.

On the whole the people of the FERAMIN were cooperative and the area appears quiet and satisfactory.


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Frank D. Jones ADO

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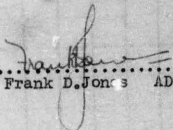
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APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON RP & NGC DETACHMENT.

	<u>Reg.No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
13	5432B	Cpl.	INGUBA	New to the area, first patrol. Satisfactory.
10	7958	Const.	MULAI	Quiet. Worked well.
3	7828	Const.	SUGUMBAL	Quiet. Good patrol Constable.
	6449	Const.	AWASE	Loud mouthed. Needs careful watching. Could cause trouble in new areas.
	6442	Const.	MAYA	Good patrol orderly. Needs supervision.
	7404	Const.	OVISIM	Local TELEPOLMIN native. Not a strong character.
	7197	Const.	GAUWAN	Young, and willing. Will improve.
	8134	Const.	WAIU	Young. Satisfactory.



 Frank D. Jones ADO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 3-54/55

Patrol Conducted by FRANK D. JONES ADO.

Area Patrolled ELIPTAMIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2

Natives 8 members RP & HGC 2 NMOs.

Duration - From 6/12/1954 to 16/12/1954 Incl.

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services August/1954

Medical August / /1954

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Rehabilitation and Consolidation of Admin. Influence

Medical Inspection of population.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Frank D. Jones
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 ... £

Personal file noted 21-2-56.

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In
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30-II-263

27th January, 1955

The District Commissioner,
Sopik District,
HEMAL.

Patrol Report TELEPHONE No. 3 of 1954/55

The receipt of the Report is acknowledged.

- 2. Things seem to be quiet in the area visited.
- 3. Mr. Jones' proposed visit to NEANEIN should prove useful. We will be interested in the outcome of this visit.
- 4. It is encouraging to hear that the people who have returned from Hemak, are settling down. It is evident that their stay at the coast had a good effect.

(P/A) *SW*
10/1

A.A.R.
W (A.A. Roberts),
Director.

26/11/265

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR.No. 3/54-55/83

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK, 20th January, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

Patrol Report No. 3/54-55 - Telefomin
Mr. F.D. Jones, A.D.O.

For your information please.

The patrol calls for no particular comment,
except to say that conditions appear to be gradually
improving.

The Mianmin people appear to have been a
nuisance, but this is not regarded as serious, so long
as officers keep close touch with the people in the
Elip Valley.

Mr. Jones proposes to go into the Mianmin
area about the 23rd January, and during the patrol
he hopes to get to the headwaters of the Frieda
River, where good contacts with the Mianmin are to
be had.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

Copy to A.D.O. Telefomin.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/1
TELEFOLMIN
SEPIK District
5/1/55

The District Commissioner
SEPIK District
WEMAK.

Patrol Report No. 3-54/55 - TELEFOLMIN.

Herewith four copies of the above Patrol Report.
It would be appreciated if the three copies for onward
movement could be forwarded after perusal.

Attached also is contingency covering Patrol Allowance
for the period.

For your information please.

Frank D. Jones
.....
Frank D. Jones ADG.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TELEFOLMIN
SEPIK District
29/12/54

The District Commissioner
SEPIK District
WEMAK.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOLMIN - No. 3-54/55.

AREA PATROLLED; The ELIPTAMIN.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY; Frank D. Jones ADO.

ACCOMPANIED BY; Europeans- 2

Natives - 8 members RP & NGC
2 NMOs.

DURATION; from 6/12/54 to 16/12/54. incl.

No. of days; 11

LAST PATROL OF AREA; DDS & NA August 1954
PHD August 1954.

OBJECTS OF PATROL; Rehabilitation and consolidation of
Administration influence.
Medical inspection of the population.

REMARKS: The patrol did not uncover any new villages or hamlets. The only new village was found at the end of the patrol. The population of the area is estimated to be about 1000. The patrol was successful in establishing contact with the population and in securing their cooperation.

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DIARY:

- Monday 6th; Patrol left TELEPOLMIN and reached OPEKAMIN area. People collected at KULAVIP Rest House. People inspected. Slept.
- Tuesday 7th; Left KULAVIP R.H. proceeded over the Mittag mountains to INANTIGIN. People lined and inspected. Slept.
- Wednesday 8th; Left INANTIGIN and reached MISINMIN. Number of absentees on FAK River. Absentees in gardens in the Elip.River sent for. Slept.
- Thursday 9th; Lined and inspected MISINMIN population available. Slept.
- Friday 10th; Left MISINMIN and reached KOMDAVIP. Lined and inspected those available. Number of absentees on FAK River garden area. Slept.
- Saturday 11th; Left KOMDAVIP and reached BOLVIL. Excellent line. Few absentees. Slept.
- Sunday 12th; Left BOLVIL reached TERAPDAVIP. AFOGAVIP people inspected-good line with few absentees. TERAPDAVIP people lined and inspected. Number of absentees.
- Monday 13th; Left TERAPDAVIP reached TAGATENTIGIN. BILLAVIP people lined and inspected. Rain. Slept.
- Tuesday 14th; TAGATENTIGIN people lined and patrol proceeded to ABUNKAMAN via AGAMTAVIP. Many AGAMTAVIP people absent on FU River, ABUNKAMAN people checked. Many absentees on KWEF and FU Rivers. Slept.
- Wednesday 15th; Left ABUNKAMAN via UTEMPTIGIN. UTEMPTIGIN people lined. Reached TERAPDAVIP. KORBORINMIN people checked. Many absentees on CM River.
- Thursday 16th; Left TERAPDAVIP with sick for hospital and reached TELEPOLMIN. Patrol completed.

INTRODUCTION: The patrol did not occupy the time expected as absentees were too far from their villages to warrant holding up the patrol while they were sent for.

A MIANMIN raiding party unexpectedly discovered that the patrol was occupying INANTIGIN village so had to be content with despoiling INANTIGIN gardens on the DONNER Mountains.

Rain was experienced every afternoon or night but the falls were not large.

The men who recently returned from Wewak appear to be settling down well and show signs that the Wewak visit may have improved relationships between these men and the Administration.

NATIVE AFFAIRS; Ample warning of the advent of the patrol was given to all people in the ELIP Valley but it was known that there would be a large number of absentees, as local gardens have cut out and many people have moved to the FAK River. The OM, KWEP and FU Rivers are used by the upper ELIP people for gardening.

OFEKAMIN people were seen at the KULAVIP Rest House and a total of 39 extra names were added to the OFEKAMIN book. This book was one destroyed by the natives at MISINMIN in November 1953.

The INANTIGIN and IUATIGIN people carry out most of their gardening in the ELIP Valley and each time the patrol has visited these villages most of the population has been sighted.

Very poor lines appeared at MISINMIN, KOMDAVIP as the people were again away in the FAK River area. Good lines were found in all other villages with the exception of AGANTAVIP and ABUNKAMAN.

While the patrol was at KOMDAVIP word was received that a raiding party from MIANMIN had destroyed an INANTIGIN garden on the north side of the ELIP. Taro was pulled up and wilfully destroyed. Pieces were brought to the patrol as evidence. As the raid had occurred approximately four days earlier and in view of the difficult country and the patrol personnel it was decided that the time was not opportune for a visit to MIANMIN. However INANTIGIN people were despatched to attempt to discover which MIANMIN group had been responsible for the raid. These INANTIGIN people reported back to the patrol at TERAPDAVIP with word that the group at fault was a group who were trade partners of the INANTIGIN people. General opinion was that the MIANMIN people who visited INANTIGIN some time ago noticed the lack of menfolk in the village - these were still in Wewak - and decided that the time was ripe for a raid. The gardens were apparently destroyed while the Patrol was camped at INANTIGIN and it is thought that the presence of the patrol probably saved the lives of those INANTIGIN people who would normally have been living in the garden which was raided.

The people of the upper ELIP cooperated well and a number of KORBORENMIN and TERAPDAVIP people who were away gardening in the OM Valley returned to meet the patrol. Both of these villages suffered heavily because their men were involved in the trouble at TERAPDAVIP last year and consequently the men on their return had a great deal of gardening to do.

The "haus tambaran" at UTENTIGIN which is the second most important house in the whole Sub District was noticed to be collapsing. The normal thing appears to be to wait until the building has entirely collapsed and then to rebuild it. It is expected that there will be a ceremony early in the New Year to rebuild the house.

It was found that no Taro ceremonies or initiations were held during 1954 because of the upset in the area, but rumour has it that taro ceremonies will be held at TELEPOLIP and villages in the ELIP soon after Christmas.

A number of the people seen during this patrol were absent during the previous visit and it can be said that a large percentage of the population of the ELIP have now been seen at one time or another during the five visits made to the area since the end of April.

The people of IUATIGIN and INANTIGIN as well as those of BOLVIL, AFOGAVIP and TAGATEMIGIN still appear the most cooperative of all in the valley.

Roads and Bridges; Roads were in fair condition throughout the area and it was evident that some work had been done. The whole road from the IFAL River near MISINLIN right through to TERAPDAVIP Rest House was in good order having been cleaned well. One small stretch in the vicinity of a small deserted hamlet between KOMDAVIP and BOLVIL HAD NOT been attended to as the men from the hamlet have deserted the area. Two of them are in Wewak and the others have returned to the local village of FERANTIGIN.

The TAGATEMIGIN, ABUNKAMAN and UTEMIGIN people had also made an attempt to improve their areas of road while the TERAPDAVIP people had done a lot of work in the area of the Rest House at the base camp at TERAPDAVIP.

Bridges and culverts throughout had been renewed and were all satisfactory.

Rest Houses; All Rest Houses as usual had to be repaired in order to make them rainproof. However some had been repaired before the patrol arrived in the village while others had to be patched under supervision. All houses however were in good repair with the exception of the roofing which always needs attention by each patrol.

A new rest House and Police Barracks had been constructed at ABUNKAMAN to replace the old buildings which had finally collapsed.

The roof on the Base Camp R.H. had more holes than usual and a good deal of work had to be done in order to make it habitable.

Agriculture and Livestock; Small quantities of food were obtainable at BOLVIL and TAGATEMIGIN but most villages complained of shortages. This they said was normal and it would take a taro ceremony to ensure a good crop as the Taro was very small. However the return of the men from Wewak should make a difference as they appear to have settled down well and are working well. Gardens should be back again to normal in another seven or eight months.

It is thought that fowls might be a success in some of the villages and it is hoped that consideration can be given to the procuring of a supply of fowls to start off a flock.

Although pigs are stated to be scarce much evidence of a fairly large number was to be seen on the roads at the edge of the villages.

Health; General health appeared good although approx. thirty patients were forwarded to the station for hospital treatment. Most of these were sore and three people had to be carried on stretchers.

The E.M.A. Mr. Goble accompanied the patrol and his his report should be available for more detail.

The people of the valley received the idea of an Aid Post at KOMDAVIP with some enthusiasm but it is doubtful if any buildings will be constructed unless some supervision is provided as it is expected that each will leave it for the other to do the work, and gardening and hunting are more more important than building a house for an outsider.

General; The area visited has now been completely patrolled four times since the end of April and the upper Elip received a visit during the Om patrol in July. Because of the frequency of these visits it is difficult to notice any change in the general situation. However it appears as though the people are settling down to a normal routine of gardening in order to make up for the time lost when patrols were active in the area in Jan. April '54.

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ALGRAT

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General(cont); Most days some rain fell although falls were light and did not inconvenience the patrol during travelling time. However some restless nights were spent by all.

It had been intended to spend a further two or three days in the area but the people were so far away that it was decided to carry on sooner than waste time waiting on the offchance that a few more people could be collected. It will be realised that food must be carried for the whole patrol in this area and any unnecessary delay means that more rations have to be carried.

It is hoped that a patrol can move off to the MIANMIN during January in an attempt to contact the party which raided INANTIGIN gardens. On this patrol also it is hoped to reach the headwaters of the FRIEDA as the people there are said to have good contact with MIANMIN.

1949	Const.	WALSH	1st Lt. (Rtd.)
1974	Const.	MANTHAN	2nd Lt. (Rtd.)
1980	Const.	WATSON	3rd Lt. (Rtd.)

Frank D. Jones ADO.

A circular memo from H.Q. EP & WLC Fort Hertzog numbered 82205-21/51 - is dated 17/11/54.

This memo was not followed as insufficient forms are held at this office to cope with the amount of reports to be forwarded. To do on this station is a number of parcels sent of which are of long duration.

When forms become available the procedure is laid out will be followed.

For your information please.

Frank D. Jones ADO.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF RP&NGC DETACHMENT.

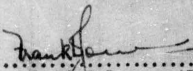
<u>Reg.No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3770	L/Cpl	BIHO	Good Patrol NCO.
6442	Const.	MAYA	Good Patrol orderly. Needs watching with women.
6440	Const.	SAGI No.1	Steady, dull, satisfactory.
7403	Const.	KUSINO	Local TELEFOLMIN. Good character satisfactory.
7936	Const.	LEGO	Young. A good constable. Has only TELEFOLMIN experience.
6449	Const.	AWASE	Shoutc and yells. Needs watching with new natives.
3474	Const.	WARIFMAN	An old Constable, steady and reliable.
6780	Const.	TINOT	Capable but does not impress. A roving eye is a drawback.

A circular memo from H.Q. RP & NGC Port Moresby numbered H2296-21/1N - 54 dated 17/12/54 refers.

This memo eas not followed as insufficient forms are held at this office to cope with the amount of reports to go forward. Police on this station do a number of patrols none of which are of long duration.

When forms become available the procedure as laid out will be followed.

For your information please.



 Frank D. Jones ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. TEL. NO. 7 of 1952/53
 Patrol Conducted by MR. L. T. POKEN, PATROL OFFICER
 Area Patrolled MUANMIN AND PART WANIEGMIN ISLAND GROUP
 Patrol Accompanied by—Europeans MR. G. HARRIS, LASTY PATROL OFFICER
 Natives 9 MEMBERS, 2 HON. G. & INTERPRETERS, AND 1 NUNU.
 Duration—From 14/1/1952 to 22/1/1952
 Number of Days THIRTY NINE (39)
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO PART INITIAL.
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1/1952 PART APRIL (MR. H. WEST).
 Medical 1/1/1952
 Map Reference NO. 3248. OY RIVER H. MINE SERIES
 Objects of Patrol CONSOLIDATION AND EXTENSION OF GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE

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	£

4th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

Subject: Patrol Report No. 3/52-53. (TELEPOMIN).

Although it is easy to be wise after the event, it has been recognised for years that it is a very dangerous practice to transport primitive non-swimmers on rafts. However, this aspect will be dealt with by separate memorandum.

It may be necessary to consolidate in this area if any of the party have been murdered.

The report reveals that Mr. Nolen is attacking his problems energetically.

Cal
(A.A. Sub-~~...~~),
Actg. Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

PR 3/53-54

District Office,
WEWAK.

The Officer-in-Charge,
TELEPOMIN.

10th August, 1953.

For your information and advice, please. Your attention is drawn to paragraph 1 of the Director's memorandum and I am awaiting separate memoranda in this regard.

Allen Timberley
(A.T. ~~TIMBERLEY~~) S.C.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

No. 10

TEL 2011

3011

RADIOGRAM

DATE STAMP

15/7/53

Govt. Print-3929/4.52.

Prefix No.

Office of Origin

Words

Time

NEWARK

11/5

1145/15/7/53

Dir of Telephony

1072 Please advise when map to accompany patrol report TEL 3/52-53 can be expected

Rec. 1145/15/7/53
By dr.

Dircom

Tel 30/11

41-1-54.

30th July, 1953.

District Commissioner,
WENAK.

Subject: Loss of Patrol Carrier - Telefomin.
Re: Your H.L. 31-1 dated 17.7.53

The report submitted by Mr. G.R.G. Wearne, Acting Assistant District Officer, has been perused and the following 3 points appear obscure

- (a) Why, if insufficient contact with locals to purchase canoes, could not these people have been employed to handle them?
- (b) Why did the patrol purchase the canoes and not hire them? Was it intended to abandon them?
- (c) Did the patrol return by river or by land?

2. The above questions may be answered in the Patrol Report submitted by Mr. L.T. Nolan, when your comments may be submitted.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Actg. Director, D.P.S. & N.A.
WK 31-1/36

District Office,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

The Officer-in-Charge,
TELEFOMIN.

18th August, 1953.

For your information and immediate advice, please.

A.T. Timperley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY) a/D.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,
TELEKOMUN,
Sepik District.

3rd. June, 1953.

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

TELEKOMUN PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1952/53

REPORT OF PATROL TO : MIANKIN Sub-Division.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY : L.T. HOLEN, Patrol Officer.
ACCOMPANIED BY : Mr. G. Harris, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Nine (9) members of R.P. & N.G.C.
One (1) Native Medical Orderly.
Four (4) Interpreters.
LAST PATROL TO AREA : Part initial.
Part Mr. H. West, Patrol Officer, April 1951.
OBJECTS OF PATROL : Consolidation and extension of Administration
influence.
DURATION OF PATROL : From 14th April to 22nd May inclusive.
Thirty nine (39) days.
APPENDICES:
1. Report on members of R.P. & N.G.C.
2. Health and Hygiene Report.
3. Map.

DIARY :

Tuesday 14.4.53.

Left station at 8.50 am. after receiving permission to commence patrol. Reached the top of BUKIDTAGIN Range, 7,400 feet, at 11.40 am. Arrived at TIRAPTAVID Rest House at 1.45 pm., made arrangements for purchase of food then crossed DOMNER or ELIP River and made steep ascent to Rest House situated between the villages of TAGABESTAGIN and HILTEIVIP. Large amount of native food, mainly taro, purchased during afternoon.

Wednesday 15.4.53.

Remained at Rest House in order to purchase more native food and to be joined by Mr. S. Harris, C.P.O., who arrived during afternoon. More native food purchased and arrangements made for it to be carried to patrol's next camp. Height at Rest House 5,000 feet.

Thursday 16.4.53.

Left Rest House at 7.55 am., climbed to top of DALFENTAGIN Range, 7,650 feet, arriving at 11 am. Descended to tributary of CLEAR or PAK River then crossed the CLEAR and WIM rivers before making camp near the junction of the rivers WIM and KWILIM. Camp site was reached at 5.25 am. and heavy rain caused an uncomfortable night for most.

Friday 17.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp in order to purchase more native food as camp near gardens of TAGABESTAGIN and KONDUIP villagers. A large amount of food purchased and arrangements again made for it to be carried by locals. Height 3,300 feet.

Saturday 18.4.53.

Broke camp at 7.55 am., crossed KWILIM River then through lightly timbered country broken by many streams including the MAN, then followed a small stream to its junction with the UK River which was crossed and camp made at 3.35 pm. The UK seems to be recognized as the limit of HILPAMIN territory for either gardening or hunting. Height at camp 3,450 feet.

Sunday 19.4.53.

Re-arranged cargo, made arrangements for the sick and weaker of the carriers to return to the station before departing at 8.15 am. Passed through broken country including THURHWALD Range and arrived arrived at Upper May or INAR River at 1.35 pm. Crossed river and soon came to the first of the MIANNIN gardens. Main party rested whilst scouts made contact with locals but these all fled on approach of main party. As party approached a small hamlet, first seen, all inhabitants fled with the exception of one man who, although cautious, was quite friendly. Soon he was joined by others who guided the party to a suitable camp site near the HIA River, a tributary of the INAR. Camp made in heavy rain at 3.45 pm. About twenty (20) MIANNIN men visited the camp and said that food would be brought on the morrow. Rice issued to all members of party.

Monday 20.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. The people occupying the surrounding area are known as the SOGAMIN. About thirty (30) of them, including ten (10) women, visited the camp and brought in a large amount of taro. A pig and cassowary were also purchased. Heavy rain during afternoon.

Tuesday 21.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Visited local hamlets during morning. A small amount of taro purchased. Heavy rain again during afternoon. Height 3,100 feet.

Wednesday 22.4.53.

Broke camp at 8.05 am., followed, roughly, the course of the HIA till the INAR was crossed at 1,600 feet. Crossed ridge to KREBU River, a tributary of the INAR, and made camp on ridge above at 3.30 pm. The party was accompanied by at least fifteen (15) SOBARMIN men, few of whom carried arms. Friendly reception given patrol by TEBEMIN people who occupy the Kaim valley. Height 2,200 feet.

Thursday 23.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Visited local hamlets during afternoon. A little taro purchased plus one pig. About thirty (30) MIARINGS visited the camp during the day, including three (3) women.

Friday 24.4.53.

Departed at 8.05 am. Spent some time at one of the hamlets passed on the way in order to contact occupants and wait possible passing of aircraft. Crossed WAMU River and climbed to ridge above to make camp at 1.00 pm. One pig purchased but only a small amount of native food. Area inhabited by the TEBAMIN and TEBEMIN groups. Rice issued to police. One (1) carrier deserted during the night.

Saturday 25.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Afternoon visited local hamlets. One (1) pig and a very small quantity of native food purchased. Height 1,750 feet.

Sunday 26.4.53.

Departed at 7.35 am., crossed divide and made camp at 11.15 am. on the southern slope of the FIAK valley in an area occupied by members of the TEBAMIN group. Three pigs and a fair amount of native food purchased during afternoon. About thirty (30) men visited the camp during the afternoon and some women and children were seen in the distance. The people here are more timid, generally, than those previously contacted.

Monday 27.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Sufficient native food purchased including two (2) pigs and two (2) small cassowaries. Nine (9) carriers accompanied by an interpreter and constable were returned to the station. Afternoon visited local hamlets. Again about thirty (30) natives, including three (3) women, visited the camp. Height 2,400 feet.

Tuesday 28.4.53.

Broke camp at 7.45 am., descended to FIAK River which was followed for a short distance before crossing to the INAR which was followed for the remainder of the day until camp was made on it's bank at 3.55 pm. All members of party issued rice. Height 525 feet.

Wednesday 29.4.53.

Left yesterday's camp at 7.45 am., followed INAR for some distance before crossing to east bank. Remainder of day followed general direction of Inar and crossed it several times. Lit fires in unsuccessful attempt to attract attention of pilot of aircraft on it's return from TELEPOLMIN. Made camp in garden area near junction of INAR and ABHI Rivers at 1.15 pm. Sufficient taro purchased. Height 400 feet.

4.

Thursday 30.4.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Two pigs and a fair amount of native food purchased. One(1) HIAHINE native treated for yaws. Discussion revealed the presence of a group known as the WAHIFOMIN about two days down stream. Decision made to attempt to contact these people and arrangements made for some of the HIAHINE to act as guides.

Friday 1.5.53.

Departed at 7.50 am., crossed the INAK with some difficulty, taking approximately two(2) hours to relay all the cargo, crossed the KASAKIN, a tributary of the ABEI River, then followed the course of the latter until camp was made on it's bank at 3.00 pm. Rice issued to all members of party. Height 250 feet.

Saturday 2.5.53.

Broke camp at 8.00 am. accompanied by HIAHINE guides, followed course of ABEI. Guides deserted towards mid-day and much difficulty was experienced in finding and following the track. Camp made at 4.25 pm. on the bank of the ABEI. Rice again issued to all. Height 200 feet.

Sunday 3.5.53.

Left camp at 7.50 am. Cutting track made progress slow along bank of ABEI. At 4 pm. police, who has been sent ahead as scouts, reported that they could hear voices ascending on the opposite bank. The writer ordered the party to rest and be silent whilst he and the L/Corporal went down to the river's edge opposite to where natives could be seen gathering breadfruit. The writer and the L/Corporal called out and signalled for the natives to come across and after some discussion one came close enough for the writer to exchange a knife for some breadfruit. By signals the natives instructed the writer to move further downstream which the party did making camp at 5.30 pm. Rice again issued.

Monday 4.5.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Large amount of food, mainly sago, purchased from about fifty(50) men who arrived early in the morning in twenty-two(22) canoes. Natives very timid and indicated their fear of the rifle. It was many hours and much persuasion before any of them could be enticed ashore.

Tuesday 5.5.53.

Broke camp at 8.30 am. Progressed slowly and made camp at 3.50 pm. upstream and on the opposite bank to the first of the WAHIFOMIN villages seen. Again purchased sufficient food from forty-five(45) natives who had followed the patrol in canoes for most of day.

Wednesday 6.5.53.

Remained at yesterday's camp. Twelve(12) large and one(1) small canoe were purchased and rafts constructed by building a platform on three(3) canoes. A raft was also constructed of logs. A fair amount of native food was purchased during the day. The writer made an attempt to cross to the village during the afternoon but, when the natives made it obvious that he would not be welcome, returned to camp. The river rose about four(4) feet during the night. Five(5) carriers deserted during the night.

Thursday 7.5.53.

After replacing the small canoe lost during the night and giving instructions to all members, party moved downstream on the rafts leaving at 8.45 am. Soon it was seen that the raft constructed of logs was unsatisfactory so the L/Corporal was told to buy a further three(3) canoes and construct a raft of the design of the others and then catch up with the rest of the party. After travelling for just over an hour one(1) of the rafts got into difficulties and overturned causing five(5) of the carriers on board to be drowned. The writer immediately ordered all rafts to make for the bank and camp was made. After this fatal accident it was decided to return immediately to the station. Storm during night.

Friday 8.5.53.

Broke camp at 8.15 am. Hard day's walk mostly through water. Some difficulty crossing passages as river still rising. Camp made at site of camp (13) at 4.45 pm. This was the only possible camp site seen all day. A fair amount of native food purchased. By this time the WAIPIWAI have become used to the party to the extent of assisting in carrying and preparing camp site.

Saturday 9.5.53.

Remained yesterday's camp to wait for river level to lower. A small amount of native food purchased and issued.

Sunday 10.5.53.

As river now back to it's original level, departure made at 7.45 am. Moved upstream, passed site of camp (12) at 10.25 am., and made camp at site of camp (11) at 2.30 pm. Food purchased from WAIPIWAI who had followed the patrol and assisted in transporting some of the cargo.

Monday 11.5.53.

Continued return journey at 7.40 am. Followed ABEI upstream until camp (10) reached at 11.45 am. and, as no suitable camp site had been seen between it and the IWAR River junction, camp made. Rice issued to all members of party.

Tuesday 12.5.53.

Left camp at 7.40 am., continued by fair track upstream until camp made above junction of ABEI and IWAR Rivers at 12.10 pm. Sufficient food purchased from Mianin natives.

Wednesday 13.5.53.

Left camp at 7.40 am. and moved upstream some distance before leaving the IWAR to move south-east to reach the IMAHE River and follow it upstream until camp was made on it's bank at 1.00 pm. The THIBIMINS have gardens in this area and sufficient food was purchased from them.

Wednesday 13.5.53.

Left camp at 7.40 am., continued upstream by fair track, crossed the KUMAI River during the morning and, after crossing the IWAR made camp at 1.25 pm. at site of camp (8) on bank of the IWAR River. One(1) wild pig purchased but rice had to be issued to party.

Thursday 13.5.53.

Broke camp at 7.45 am. and moved upstream some distance before leaving the INAR to move south-east to reach the IRANE River and follow it upstream until camp made on it's bank at 1.00 pm. The TIRAMINE have gardens in this area and sufficient food purchased from them.

Friday 15.5.53.

Famined at yesterday's camp as some carriers with fever and morning wet. One (1) pig purchased, also sufficient native food for day. About ten (10) natives, including four (4) women, visited camp.

Saturday 16.5.53.

Departed at 7.35 am., crossed ridge, passed through four (4) hamlets of SOARISEN group which were deserted as occupants reported to be away hunting. Made camp near old camp site of Mr. West on bank of WANDAGU River at 12.05 pm. Sufficient food purchased.

Sunday 17.5.53.

Stayed at yesterday's camp in order to contact natives of area. Some visitors including women and children. Food purchased again enough for parties needs.

Monday 18.5.53.

Broke camp at 7.25 am., passed through country broken by several streams including the LEGWAGI and then the HIA just before reaching the camp site of the patrol's first camp in MIANHIN territory at 10.40 am. A little taro was purchased but rice also issued.

Tuesday 19.5.53.

Left camp at 7.30 am., crossed Mianah divide to the INAR River then crossed the THURWALD Range and arrived at site of earlier camp above UK River at 2.00 pm. Rice issued to all members of party.

Wednesday 20.5.53.

Departed at 8.00 am., descended to junction of UK and BONGU Rivers and followed latter upstream till left to cross ridge to the river MAH. Remainder of journey through broken country till WILKIN crossed and camp made at site of camp (2) at 2.00 pm. Native food purchased from ELIPEMIN natives and issued. Constable and interpreter sent ahead to station.

Thursday 21.5.53.

Left camp at 7.20 am., followed WIN upstream, passed ELIPEMIN gardens at SRABAVIP, crossed BALPESWAGIN Range and arrived at TAGAENIAGIS nest house at 3.00 pm. Met there by two constables with the news that a native had killed his daughter-in-law and injured a male native at a nearby village. Viewed body of female during evening and made arrangements for the apprehension of the two men involved. A small amount of native purchased.

food

Friday 22.5.53.

Left nest house at 8.00 am. Writer, accompanied by one (1) constable went ahead of main party in order to inform the District Commissioner of the patrol's return. Arrived at station at 1.00 pm. Main party reached station at 2.15 pm.

INTRODUCTION :

There have now been, to the writer's knowledge, six(6) parties led by Europeans which have visited or passed through the area in the vicinity of the Upper Ray River and its tributaries, occupied by the MIAMIIN Tribal Group. Earlier parties were led by Messrs. Harris, Taylor, Thurston and West in that order. Although reputed to be extremely warlike, the MIAMIIN have only attacked the one(1) party; that of Mr. J. L. Taylor in 1938.

A further group contacted during the patrol are known to the MIAMIIN as the SAKIPIIN. These people were contacted some days travel downstream from the limit of the area occupied by the MIAMIIN and are river rather than mountain people.

GENERAL AND NATIVE AFFAIRS :

The main object of the patrol was to consolidate Government influence among the MIAMIIN people. As mentioned in previous reports, vide P.A. No. 1 of 1950/51, the MIAMIIN have a gruesome record and are still much feared by their neighbours. Although on first contact most of the natives fled, they soon discovered that the patrol was friendly and became at ease. During the whole of the patrol's stay in their area the MIAMIIN seemed to go out of their way to demonstrate their friendliness and co-operation. An example of this was that very few men carried arms when visiting the patrol and on a few occasions the writer noticed younger men being reprimanded for doing so. But, despite this and other displays of friendship, it has been reported that one of the carriers, who deserted the patrol whilst in MIAMIIN territory, has been killed and eaten in retaliation for the death, by natural causes, of a MIAMIIN native whilst on a visit to the station at TELEPOINTE. This report is still being investigated.

Although united by a common language, intermarriage and an alliance in the time of attack, the MIAMIIN are distinctly divided into five separate groups.

The first of these groups contacted was the SOKAMBIN who occupy an area in the vicinity of the headwaters of the HIA and WAKHOB rivers which are both tributaries of the Upper Ray, as known locally, the NIAR River. These were the least friendly tribe and most friendly of the MIAMIIN groups, probably due to the fact that some had visited the station and are intermarried with the SLEPIKIN from amongst whom the carriers for the patrol were recruited.

The TIKIWIN is probably the largest, most warlike and most scattered of the MIAMIIN groups. It was mostly TIKIWIN natives who attacked the party led by Mr. J. L. Taylor. They occupy the KIDDI valley, the headwaters of the NIAR River and an area near the junction of the NIAR and ABEI Rivers. The last mentioned area was obtained by the conquest of a group known as the GIKI, the survivors of whom are reported to have fled east towards the headwaters of the NIAR River. It is only in recent years that the TIKIWIN have expanded their territory and that, the writer was informed, it was because of the large number of deaths by sickness in the KIDDI valley and, since the station had been established at TELEPOINTE, the little fear of attack on scattered communities.

The TIKIWIN and TIKIWIN groups have gardens in the WAKHOB and NIAR valleys. The men of these groups are less vigorous and were less co-operative than those of SOKAMBIN and SLEPIKIN.

The last of the MIANMIN groups is the URAPHIN who inhabit the valley of the headwaters of the FIAK River and were not visited by the patrol. They are reported to occupy four hamlets and are estimated to have a population of about seventy-five(75).

There are no villages in the MIANMIN area as the people live in hamlets near their gardens. The average size of a hamlet is about five(5) houses although one hamlet, URAUWIP of the URAPHIN group, is reported to be made up of thirteen(13) houses. With none of the groups was the writer able to contact a headman either because he did not exist or present himself as such. Some groups said that they had had a headman but no one had been appointed in his place after his death.

The writer was unsuccessful in persuading some of the MIANMIN to return with the patrol to the station but extracted a promise that they would do so in the near future. If the reports on the killing of the carrier are true a visit is unlikely even from groups not directly concerned.

The MIANMIN occupying an area near the junction of the IMAR and ABBI Rivers told the writer that they have trade relations with a group down stream known as the WANIFUMIN. It was upon this information that the writer decided to move further downstream in order to contact these people. Some MIANMIN men volunteered to act as guides but deserted the patrol on the second day after leaving the mouth of the IMAR River. The following day four(4) natives with canoes were not gathering ~~banana~~ breadfruit. Bread fruit was purchased and indications given that the patrol would soon make camp and wished to purchase more native food. Early next morning twenty-two(22) canoe loads of food came upstream but it was some time before the natives could be persuaded to come close enough to effectively trade. It was not until late that afternoon that a few were persuaded to come ashore in order to meet the members of the party and inspect the camp. The slightest excitement among the members of the party or the appearance of a rifle caused a hasty retreat. These people seem to be very aware of the power of the rifle but, without interpreters, it is not known whether it is through experience or by report.

In dress the WANIFUMIN seem to be influenced by the MIANMIN to the south, as a few wore the penis gourd, and the UPIK River people to the north as the remainder were either completely naked or had only a possum skin for a covering. No women were seen and, as mentioned earlier, the writer considered it unadvisable to make a close inspection of their village.

CENSUS :

An estimate of populations were obtained by general observation and questioning of local natives. No estimate of the population of the WANIFUMIN group can be given as only one of their villages was seen and it was not possible to question them.

The following are the ~~six~~ ^{five(5)} divisions of the MIANMIN group with estimated populations :

SOGAMIN	350	TEHAPMIN	200
KIMELMIN	400	URAPHIN	75
KEMEMIN	125		

This gives a total estimated population of 1150 as compared with Mr. H. West's figure of 900.

OTHER GROUPS :

The AKISIN group are reported to occupy the region of the headwaters of the AKI River which is said to be situated across the range dividing it and the headwaters of the FIAK. The writer was informed that the AKI eventually finds it's way to the SERIK River, probably a little below where the BRIDGES River. This is contrary to Mr. West's suggestion that the AKI is identical with the Right Way.

As mentioned earlier, the OMIT group originally occupied the area near the junction of the INAR and ABEI Rivers but have been forced to migrate east towards the headwaters of the INAR River by persistent attacks by the MIANBIN natives. The TERBAINS now have large gardens in this area.

The headwaters of the ABEI and it's tributary the MUNI are said to be inhabited by a group known, to their enemies the MIANBINS as the NAKAWATTIN. They are reported to be at least seven(?) days walk from the mouth of the INAR River.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK :

Unfortunately no seeds have been made available to this station in the last eighteen(18) months for distribution to the natives. A little corn grown in the station gardens was issued during the patrol.

The main food of the MIANBIN people is taro but small quantities of adobe and sweet potato were seen. Meat counts a lot more in their diet than it does with other groups contacted from ZELIPOHIN as wild pigs, cassowaries and possums are plentiful. The MIANBINS, being more of warriors than their neighbours, travel far and claim hunting rights over a large area. They are also able to obtain fish in most of the rivers, especially the FIAK and below the junction of that river and the INAR. With the exception of the SUGABINS, who are probably influenced by the gardening methods of the ZELIPOHINS, the MIANBINS do not fence or tend their gardens after planting. The natural result is that the produce is poor. Now the pigs are prevented from consuming the crops is not known unless they are hand fed and a guard kept against wild pigs.

The MANIPOHINS main foods seem to be sago and breadfruit but some taro, yams and coconuts were purchased. As no gardens were seen and, as previously stated, it was not possible to question them, no further information can be given.

TERRAIN AND TRACKS :

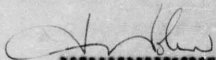
The patrol made both it's outward and return journeys via BRAGATIP, a garden area of the ZELIPOHIN people in the CLEAR or FAK valley. This seems to be the best route as the patrol was unable to purchase food at one camp only; that was near the UK River. All tracks used were quite fair except through the country separating the MIANBIN and MANIPOHIN groups where it was necessary to cut a path.

The MIANBINS have their hamlets and gardens on the steep slopes of the valleys of the Upper Way and it's tributaries. The whole is very mountainous and heavily timbered except where cleared for gardens. Nowhere in the area would there be the slightest chance of constructing an airstrip with the use of native labour.

Soon after leaving the mouth of the FIAK River the country levels out considerably. Below the junction of the INAR and ABEI Rivers sago swamps are common and only high ground is above high water level for at least a mile beyond the normal limit of the river.

SUMMARY :

Three rugged and roughly parallel main ranges and the heavily timbered nature of the country make patrols from TELEPOKAIN to NIAMIN difficult. It seems to the writer that the only way to effectively administer this area would be from the Lower Bay which is navigable by small launch for a great distance and almost to NIAMIN territory by canoe. In the meantime all efforts will be made to re-establish friendly relations between the NIAMINS and their neighbours and to encourage some of the NIAMINS to make regular visits to the Government station at TELEPOKAIN.


.....
(L. J. HOLEN)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF HAWKES CONSTABULARY
MAURITIUS AND PATROL

Patrol Report Telecolmin No. 1 of 1932/33.

Area Patrolled : MAINTIN and part of MAMPEBEN Tribal Groups.

Patrol Commanded
By : Mr. L. T. HOLLEN, Patrol Officer.

Duration of
Patrol : From 14th April to 22nd May inclusive.
Thirty-nine (39) days.

Official No.	Name and Rank	Remarks.
3729	L/Corporal SAURENI	An excellent N.C.O., worthy of promotion.
6451	Constable LANI	A good experienced constable.
6991	" PANEKI	Work at most times of high standard.
60282A	" KONO	A good experienced constable.
6630	" SONCICIBA	A steady worker but slowly appearance.
6435	" AUZU	Inexperienced in patrol work.
7998	" MULAI	Inexperienced, unreliable and impulsive.
7936	" IBOU	Inexperienced and impulsive.

It is strongly recommended that L/Corporal SAURENI be given the opportunity to attend an N.C.O. school in order that he may be promoted to Corporal.

.....
(L. T. HOLLEN)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

HEALTH AND DISEASE REPORT

Patrol Report Telefolahn No. 3 of 1952/53.

Area Patrolled : The MIANKIN and part of the WANIPOMIN Tribal Groups.

Patrol Conducted by: Mr. L. T. HOUGH, Patrol Officer.

Personnel of P.M.D.: H. N. O. SUAU.

In the case of the MIANKIN group little accurate information can be given on the health of the population as they have had little European contact and only a small proportion of them were sighted by the patrol. Of those seen are large number were infected with tinea infections which is practically unknown among groups nearer the station. A few cases of sores were noticed amongst the natives occupying the YIAK valley and one case of yaws was treated with N.A.S. The general physique of the MIANKIN men appeared to the writer to be superior to those of other groups he had seen in the TELEFOLAHN sub district.

With regards hygiene, suggestions were made but no attempt at enforcement was considered advisable at the present stage.

Even less information can be given on the WANIPOMIN group as the patrol contacted only the men of one village. These appeared to be in good health and no skin diseases or sores were noticed by the writer.

It is unfortunate that a Medical Assistant is not available for posting to TELEFOLAHN as a lot of valuable work could be done and information obtained on patrols such as this.

.....
(L. T. HOUGH)
Patrol Officer.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police etc.	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
BISCUITS	150 lbs.	30 lb.	40				80 lb.
MAICHES	144 lbs.	72			48	24	NIL
MEAT	144 lbs.	144					NIL
KEROSENE	49 gals.	4					NIL
KIFE	560 lbs.	12	224				224 lbs.
SALT	112 lbs.	74		20	50		28 lbs.
SOAP	20 lbs.	13 1/2					6 1/2 lbs.
SUGAR	35 lbs.	35					NIL
TEA	5 lbs.	5					NIL
TOBACCO	209 lbs.	208					NIL
TOMAHAWKS	20				15	2	3
TAMBU	20 lb.			5	15		NIL
BUSH KNIVES	24				3	14	7
MIRRORS	24				7		7
KNIVES 9"	12				10	2	NIL
GIRI GIRI	20 lb.				20		NIL
FISH HOOKS	300				288		12
PAINT FACE	6 lb.				1 1/2		4 1/2 lb.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (TELEFOMIN) Report No. 4 OF 54/55

Patrol Conducted by F.D. JONES A.D.O.

Area Patrolled PART OF FAK (CLEAR) RIVER, MIANMIN & NEVA RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 9 POLICE 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 26/1/1955 to 25/2/1955

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? —

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services FAK RIVER, MIANMIN June 53
NEVA RIVER JULY 50.

Medical —/—/19

Map Reference —

Objects of Patrol INSPECT PART OF FAK RIVER, GARDEN AREA: CONTACT
& STRENGTHEN ADMIN. INFLUENCE IN MIANMIN + NEVA RIVER AREAS.

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

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

30-31-267

19th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWARK.

PATROL REPORT TELEPHONE No. 4 OF 1954/55.

Receipt of Mr. Jones's report is acknowledged. This area is apparently rather rough and difficult country.

Mr. Jones should not be disappointed at his failure to contact more of the inhabitants, or the running away of the Miamin group. These things must be expected when the initial visit is made, and even after one or two follow-up patrols. It takes quite some time to gain the confidence of primitive people.

It is pleasing to note the two groups SOGAMIN and TIMELEMIN were helpful to the patrol. I agree with Mr. Jones that they should be handled carefully and their confidence gained. This will help the Administration greatly in furthering contacts throughout the area. Patience and time are one of the greatest factors in patrolling.

With regard to an airdrop. Where would this be done from? Please let me have all particulars, so that I can go into the question.

We hope to have some staff back from the A.S.O.P.A. before very long and we then hope that more of the areas can be visited and base camps set up.

This patrol report is being brought to the notice of His Honour the Administrator.

AAR
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director - P.D.S. & H.A. 201

P/A
20/4

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30/11/267-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No.

P.R. TELEFOMIN NO. 4 of 1954-55

District Headquarters, Sepik District, NEWMAN.

1st April, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOMIN NO. 4 OF 1954-55.

The above report of an arduous and pioneering patrol is forwarded please.

One senses Mr. Jones's disappointment at not having made more extensive contact with the people visited, and at the last-minute failure of the MIANMIN group to screw up its nerve to accompany him to the Telefomin station.

As Mr. Jones will shortly be proceeding to Australia on extended leave, the detailed information which he provides on the travel conditions, topography and food situation will be invaluable to his successor, who will thus be enabled without delays to examine the suggested site for a base-camp which circumstances prevented Mr. Jones from visiting.

If the configuration of the ranges makes it at all possible, it appears that plans should be made in advance of the next patrol to supply the party by means of air drops on selected days, and in response to agreed signals. By such arrangements the patrol would be enabled to operate in the area for an extended period, and to decide without undue haste upon the most effective site for a base-camp from which to make a thorough examination of the area, and from which to establish the influence which at present is lacking.

As Mr. Jones's successor would derive benefit from a patrol map providing details of the route and terrain covered by this patrol of a month's duration, such a map has been requested from Telefomin; when received, a copy will be forwarded to Headquarters to be appended to this Report.

J. Preston White
(J. PRESTON WHITE)
District Commissioner.

Copy to A.D.O. Telefomin.

MI
In
M

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/1
TELEFOLMIN
SEPIK District
7/3/55

The District Commissioner
SEPIK DISTRICT
MEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOLMIN. No. 4-54/55.

AREA PATROLLED: Part of PAK(CLEAR) River
MIANMIN and NENA River.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: Frank D. Jones ADO.

ACCOMPANIED BY: Europeans - Nil
Natives - 2 members RP & NGC
1 NMO.

DURATION: 26/1/55 - 25/2/55

No. of Days; 31 days.

LAST PATROL OF AREA: PAK River, MIANMIN, June '53
NENA River July '50

No patrols by PHD.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Inspect part of PAK River garden area.
Contact and strengthen Admn. influence
in MIANMIN and NENA River areas.

DIARY;

- 26th. Jan. Left Telefolmin, arrived Tagatemtigin. Rain. Slept.
- 27th. Jan. At Tagatemtigin collecting carriers and rearranging stores.
- 28th. Jan. Left Tagatemtigin, crossed Donner Range and arrived Wim River camp-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Heavy range across Range. Slept.
- 29th. Jan. Visited WIM gardens and returned to camp. Slept.
- 30th. Jan. Left Wim camp and arrived KOMDAVIP Garden camp. Approx. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Made camp. Slept.
- 31st. Jan. At Komdavi garden camp collecting carriers and inspecting gardens. Two MIANMIN natives contacted.
- 1st. Feb. Left Komdavi Camp 8 am made camp 4 pm on BOM River. Rain.
- 2nd. Feb. Left camp 7.30 am arrived SOGAMIN (MIANMIN) area after crossing IWAR River 3.15 pm. Contacted old man.
- 3rd. Feb. Remained in camp and contacted more SOGAMINS. Food brought to patrol. Heavy rain.
- 4th. Feb. Left camp travelled through gardens with guides, visiting two hamlets, one new. Gardens fairly extensive. Recrossed IWAR river reached TIMELMIN area. Camped. Approx. 70 TIMELMINS contacted. Food brought.
- 5th. Feb. Remained in camp. More people contacted. Storm rain hot with mosquitoes. Some sago noticed in area. Tagatemtigin Headman has bad leg. Cant travel.
- 6th. Feb. Tagatemtigin HM still unfit to move. No contact with next group to date.
- 7th. Feb. Ditto 6th. People of next group away collecting sago down the May River, as gardens not bearing.
- 8th. Feb. Tagatemtigin HM improving. Two men from next group contacted. Claim none others available. Friendly.
- 9th. Feb. Left camp via TIMELMIN gardens passed two hamlets. Crossed IWAR-PAK divide and reached UK River. Approx 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Camped.
- 10th. Feb. Left UK River camp and reached KOMDAVIP camp approx 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Slept.
- 11th. Feb. At Komdavi Camp. Some NENA River people contacted. Two police down with fever. 1s
- 12th. Feb. Heavy rain remained Komdavi Camp.
- 13th. Feb. Left Komdavi camp for NENA River 7.15 am, made camp on SIBI river 1.30. Heavy rain.
- 14th. Feb. Left camp in rain 7.45 crossed ON-NENA Divide and made camp 4 pm.
- 15th. Feb. Left camp 7.15 reached first NENA Camp (WABLIADANG) 12 noon. Camp site already cleared. One small hut ready. Made camp.

- 16th.Feb. At Wabiadang. Contacted some people. 77 names collected. some sores noted. 3 Men from MIANMIN sighted.
- 17th.Feb. At Wabiadang. People from second hamlet contacted. More MIANMINS(SOGAMIN).
- 18th.Feb. At Wabiadang. More people from other hamlet. Food for the return trip bought.
- 19th.Feb. Left Wabiadang 7.30 made camp near the foot of range at 1.30. Rain. NENA River in flood. Difficult to cross.
- 20th.Feb. Left camp 7 am crossed range reached former camp on SIBI at 1pm. Camped. Rain.
- 21st.Feb. Left camp 7.05 reached Tagatentigin garden camp, 12 noon. Camp area a ready cleared. Camped. Number of boils.
- 22nd.Feb. Left camp 7.30 camped foot of the range, 12 noon. carriers suffering from abscesses.
- 23rd.Feb. Left camp 7 am crossed Donner Range and reached Tagatentigin. Collected some gear and went on to Terapdavip base camp. camped 2 pm. Hard walking.
- 24th.Feb. At Terapdavip. Rested carriers, and sick.
- 25th.Feb. Left Terapdavip and reached TELEPOLMIN. Patrol Completed.

INTRODUCTION;

The patrol was made with the main intention of contacting MIANMIN as well as NENA River people, and also to gain some idea of the size and location of the FAK River gardening area used by the ELIP people.

Carriers from TAGATEMTIGIN, BILTAVIP and KOMDAVIP were used as these people have contacts with both the MIANMIN and NENA people, through the FAK garden area which borders on the MIANMIN.

The country covered was particularly rough and it was apparent that a fair amount of pressure would have to be kept on the people before any of them would come willingly to TELEPOLMIN.

Although some of the MIANMIN people expressed their willingness to accompany the patrol to the station they disappeared at the last moment, and the reason for this became obvious when it was learnt that the brothers of the MIANMIN man who died on the last trip to TELEPOLMIN had done some convincing talking during the night.

The NENA River visit was much more successful as seven men accompanied the patrol back to the station to work and a number of people with large sores also volunteered to come to hospital. A total of twelve were brought to the station and admitted to hospital and these with the seven men who joined the labour line make a satisfactory group of ambassadors for the future.

The MIANMIN people were short of food and a large number were away well down the May River gathering sago.

Some MIANMIN people were contacted on the NEMA where they were collecting sago.

The FAK River and NEMA River gardens were in excellent condition and the quality of the produce was high.

The patrol was rather fortunate in that rain was only experienced a few days during travelling time and was mainly avoided by making camp early thus keeping rations and patrol gear dry.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The taro ceremonies which have commenced since Xmas made it difficult to obtain carriers for the patrol although the Elip people had given assurances that they would be available for any patrol carrying. The TELEFOLMIN people are too much in fear of the MIANMIN to accompany willingly any patrol to the area. It became increasingly evident however that the Elip people have fairly frequent contact with sections of the MIANMIN, and it is through these sections that any progress will be made with the MIANMIN. It is quite possible however that the Elip will not encourage the MIANMIN to visit the station as this might spoil any opportunity the Elip have of making a profit from the Mianmin in trading ventures.

The patrol was informed that word of its advent had been passed to the MIANMIN via a party of KOMDAVIP men who visited TIMELEMIN. Two TIMELEMIN men arrived at the KOMDAVIP garden camp to check when the patrol was expected. It was fortunate that the patrol was at that time in the camp, and these two men were used as guides. They proved most cooperative and did all possible to prove that they were friendly towards the Administration and any future patrols.

The two main groups contacted, SOGAMIN and TIMELEMIN were helpful and in the future providing these groups are treated carefully there is no reason why the friendly and helpful attitude quite evident at present should not improve. It is thought that in the future patrols to the area should concentrate on these two groups and attempt to get some of them, preferably a fairly large party to come to the station. Odd men only were contacted from other groups as they were too far down the May River gathering sago. However they do not appear to have a great deal of contact with the two groups mentioned above and in fact are regarded with suspicion by these two groups. The main reason that the patrol proceeded no further than TIMELEMIN was that the TAGATEMELMIN headman who accompanied the patrol to watch over his line, poisoned his foot and the patrol was compelled to wait for four days until his foot was fit to walk on. Because of the amount of rations carried and the evident lack of food further down it was considered wiser to return as four days food had been used. From talk it would be wise to take care with the people to the west namely the ATEMBAKMIN and SALITARN people, although the two men contacted claimed they were friendly.

Steel was noticeably short in the MIANMIN and the people said that unless they had a friend among the Elip people they were unable to procure any. This provided an excuse for a trip to the station but as mentioned earlier all disappeared at the last moment although a dozen volunteered.

No permanent villages were seen and it appears that the people move the hamlet site with the garden. A long building is erected for sing sings which are held in the building and not in the open as in TELEFOLMIN.

in

The ELIP people who garden in the upper FAK have reached an understanding with the TIMELEMIN and SOGAMIN people and the boundary between them has been laid down as the UK River which is a tributary of the FAK.

The position seems to be that a very strong mutual suspicion exists between the MIANMIN and TELEFOLMIN which can only be broken down by continuous contact and the type of country makes this more or less impossible.

Investigations for a possible light aircraft strip were carried out but no flat area was found. A heavily timbered large flat area was noticed near the junction of the WIM and FAK rivers but the job of clearing this would be too great for the floating population in the area. However should the staff position at TELEFOLMIN become vastly improved in the future it is suggested that a period of possibly 3-4 months each year be spent in the MIANMIN-FAK area operating from a temporary base camp which could be installed in TIMELIN territory.

The NENA River people are mainly off shoots of the ELIP people and they were naturally much easier to deal with than the MIANMIN. However there appeared to be possibly 170 bodies in the whole area and these live in two main groups. They claim that there is no population below where the NENA joins the FRIEDA. The NENA people have friendly contact with the SOGAMIN (MIANMIN) group and assist them in fights. The SOGAMIN collect sago in the NENA area. A party of MIANMINS were contacted and this was expected as the SOGAMIN headman informed us that his son and a party were on the NENA. A party of twelve Nena men women and children volunteered to come to the station for hospital treatment and seven men volunteered for work on the station.

No flat area in the NENA was found which could possibly be used as a light aircraft strip and the population would not warrant the work in any case.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: Bridges were non est and roads were very poor native tracks over particularly steep and rough country. It is thought that very little can be done to improve the existing routes. It is worth noting that the patrol crossed the divide between the OM and the NENA in heavy Moss and within three hours sago palms were noticed. Care had to be taken throughout the patrol that no missteps were made as it would have been almost impossible to have carried any member of the patrol on a stretcher with available carriers. This was born out when Mr. A/DO Crelling had to be carried for a few hours in the ELIP valley. Carriers were unable to manage and the job fell on the police.

The type of tracks encountered also make it wiser to avoid the use of the heavy two man patrol box if possible. One man loads can be handled much more easily. No large boxes were carried on the patrol.

REST HOUSES: The patrol camped under tent flies for the whole period once TAGATENTIGIN was left behind. Lack of roofing material makes the building of Rest Houses impracticable.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK: The main food crop encountered was taro although pumpkins were found in the NENA. The quality of the taro was excellent particularly in the FAK and NENA. It was so much better than TELEFOLMIN grown taro that it is not difficult to see why the expansion of groups into these areas is continuing.

Figs appeared reasonably plentiful although the quality in the MIANMIN was far below that of the TELEFOLMIN breeds.

Gardens were much larger than those of the TELEFOLMIN people and it appears that whole groups work together in the one area because of lack of tools.

HEALTH:

Heath throughout the FAK River area was good as far as could be judged from the people seen. A number of large sores and some yaws were noted in the MIANMIN but little could be done for them as medical supplies carried did not allow for many treatments among the people. It was hoped that some of the people with yaws would cometo the station so that complete treatment could be given. Most of the large sores noticed in the NENA River came to the station and have been treated successfully by EMA Goble.

Some fever was experienced among the police detachment and the writer had a very severe attack on his return to the colder area at the station.

A number of people with skin complaints were noticed in both the NENA and MIANMIN and this was particularly noticeable when it is remembered that there is none at all at TELEFOLMIN.

The Medical Assistant did not accompany the patrol as this would have meant carrying a good deal more gear and medicines over very difficult country and it was felt that the people should be prepared to come to the station for treatment instead of being partially treated in the bush.

GENERAL:

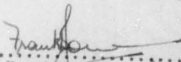
As mentioned earlier if a period of 3-4 months could be spent operating from a base camp in the MIANMIN it is possible that much better contact could be made and some of the suspicion could be broken down. The matter of a base camp area was raised while the patrol was in TIMELMIN country and these people suggested an old hamlet site of their own which was some hours further to the west from that at which the patrol spent four days. From a description it might be possible to use small air drops on this area when it has been cleaned up. Rations and gear for the setting up of the base camp could be ferried to the KOMDAVIP garden camp in the FAK and collected from there as needed. It would mean a long two days carry to reach the TIMELMIN camp mentioned.

It was thought that it might be possible to make arrangements with the OIC AMBUNTI to meet a future patrol on the FRIEDA River. However the population does not warrant this. Boat and canoe travel can reach to within approximately 4-5 days of the NENA Camp at WABIADANG, by proceeding up the FRIEDA. This means that a patrol from TELEFOLMIN could if necessary reach this point in approx. 10 days from the station by continuous travelling. It is understood that prospectors reached the head of canoe travel on the FRIEDA and contacted some of the NENA people in 1950. This gives a possible route into TELEFOLMIN by land if necessary in the future. It was noted that twice aircraft flew over the patrol en route TELEFOLMIN from WENAK while the patrol was in the NENA Valley.

A track used by the SOGAMIN people in reaching the NENA was considered but was thought to be impracticable. It is said to cross some very rough country and completely by passes the FAK Headwaters. The track from the FAK to the NENA had not been used by any earlier patrol but was the main road at present in use by the NENA people. The road used by the patrol in July 1950 has been abandoned except for use in hunting.

Three bridges had to be constructed or rebuilt in the NENA to enable the patrol to cross swollen rivers and it is suggested that future patrols carry a length of light rope. The rope carried by this patrol was found of great benefit.

The native AMIT of TIMELMIN was of great assistance to the patrol and is worth considering for future occasions.


Frank B. Jones. ADO.

REGISTER

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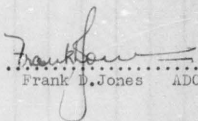
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APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON RP & NGC PATROL DETACHMENT.

<u>Reg.No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3770	L/Cpl.	BIHO	Satisfactory Patrol NCO.
7403	Const.	KUSINO	Local constable. Works well.
7828	Const.	SUGUNBAL	Good quiet reliable worker.
6554	Const.	WALAMAIWAI	Reliable
6440	Const.	SAGI(No.1)	Dull but satisfactory
3474	Const.	WARIPMAN	Old reliable constable
8134	Const.	WAIU	Young keen works well.
3121	Const.	PANGORA	Old stager needs watching.
7781	Const.	ANANK	Reliable

Police Circular H2296-21/1N-54 has not been complied with because of lack of the required forms.


.....
Frank D. Jones ADO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

Revised file & dated 10/1/55

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.5..... 54 / 1 / 55.....

Patrol Conducted by.....N.J.GRANT P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....FERAMIN.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....B.C.GOBLE E.M.A.....

Natives.....R.P.& N.G.C. 9.....N.M.O. 2

Duration—From 14 / 3 / 1955 to 18 / 3 / 1955

Number of Days.....5.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....November / 1954.....

Medical.....November / 1954.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, CENSUS.....

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF POPULATION.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Year.....1955.....

Village Popul

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIG		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Female Child Birth	In			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
KIALIKMIN	15.3.55		1				1	1		1									1	
OKSIMIN	16.3.55		2											1	1					1
KORBORENMIN	16.3.55	2	3			1				1										3
FAMUKMIN	17.3.55	1				1		1							1	1			4	2
TOTALS		3	6			1	2	2		1	1			1	2	1			5	6

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....FERAMIN.....

Date	MIGRATION		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE												LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
	In	Out	AT WORK						STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
			Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		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		
1	5	3	3													24	89	19	68	3	62	-	66	56	97	73	295
1	5	5	2													15	49	4	32	3	30	-	39	22	49	37	147
3	3	5	6													13	50	5	36	2	30	-	30	31	54	46	163
4	3	5	6													21	52	14	44	1	37	-	45	42	68	53	214
5	10	13	11													73	240	42	180	9	159	-	180	151	268	209	819

30-11-270

29th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWGUINEA.

PATROL REPORT - TELEPHONE No. 5
of 1954/55.

The receipt of the report is acknowledged.
I have noted Mr. Jones remarks re patrolling by Mr.
Grant. Doubtless you have seen the circular re
patrolling issued from this office.

Mr. Grant uses the term, "more or less" quite
frequently. I would like him to be a bit more precise.
Either they did or they did not!

Mr. Grant seems to have the right ideas, but
I would not let him go too far away from the Station
until he has the necessary experience.

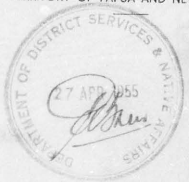
AAR
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director - E.P.S. 222
WST

97A
30/4

30/11/270



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

P.B. Telefemin No. 5 of 1954/55-886

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEHAR.

26th April, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
FORT MURRESBY.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFEMIN NO. 5 of 1954-55.

Patrol Report Telefemin No. 5 of 1954-55 by
Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Grant is forwarded please.

As far as any patrol in the Telefemin Sub-
district may be so described, the Report covers a routine patrol.
The patrol appears to have been handled quietly and soundly in
accordance with present Telefemin policy.

My memorandum of 1st April 1955 to the
Assistant District Officer, Telefemin, and Mr. Jones' reply
thereto of 19th April 1955 are appended as they provide the
necessary background to the Report.

From my personal experience of Mr. Grant's
outlook and approach to his duties, and of Mr. Jones' extensive
knowledge and accurate assessment of the present native outlook
and temperament in the Telefemin Sub-district, I am satisfied to
support his recommendations as to the scope of the future employ-
ment in the field there of Mr. Grant, and also of the present
European Medical Assistant, Mr. Geble, and his relief when provided.

J. Preston White
(J. PRESTON WHITE)
District Commissioner.

Copies for A.D.O. Telefemin (2)

COPY

MEM. P.M. Teleform No. 5
of 1954-55/764

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEBUK.

1st April, 1955.

Assistant District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEBUK.

PATROL REPORT TELEFORM NO. 5 of 1954-1955.

The above Patrol Report by Mr. N. J. Grant is
acknowledged.

In order to enable me to comment adequately
on the Report for Headquarters, would you please let me know
whether Mr. Elliott-Smith before he handed over as District
Commissioner, authorised Mr. Grant, who is classified as a
Cadet Patrol Officer by District Service Headquarters, to proceed
on patrols other than those undertaken in the company of Mr. Jones.

If such was not the case, please let me have
your full recommendations in this matter, giving your views as to
the areas in the vicinity of Teleform station in which you consider
Mr. Grant may safely undertake patrols not accompanied by a senior
District Services officer. Your extensive knowledge of the area
and natives should enable you to do this with considerable exactitude
and clarity.

As advised by signal, two copies of the Patrol
Map will be required here to complete the documentation of the Patrol
Report.

(sgd.) J. Preston White

(J. PRESTON WHITE)
District Commissioner.

COPY

30/1

Telefemin.

Sepik District.

19.4.55

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT TELEFEMIN NO. 5 of 1954-55.

WEW. PR. Telefemin No. 5 of 1954/55 refers (1/4/55).

This report covers a short patrol of the FERAMIN carried out by Mr. CFO Grant in company with Mr. EMA Goble.

Mr. Goble has accompanied Mr. ADO Jones to the FERAMIN on combined patrols a number of times and is thoroughly acquainted with the people of the FERAMIN and the policy adopted by ADO Jones. It was therefore considered that as Mr. Grant has gazetted Court Powers he should accompany Mr. Goble on this routine patrol, to an area which has been most co-operative over the last twelve months.

No instructions on this matter were left by Mr. Elliott-Smith before his departure on leave.

I consider that Mr. Grant could accompany Mr. Goble without a Senior District Service Officer to the following areas:

The FERAMIN
The URAPMIN
Local Villages.

Areas apart from the above should be visited by the Medical Assistant (Mr. Goble) or Mr. Grant only in company with a Senior Experienced District Service Officer.

Should Mr. Goble proceed on leave I would recommend that Mr. Grant accompany a Senior experienced District Service Officer to all areas until his knowledge of the area and its people is considered sufficient by the ADO in Charge, Telefemin. The Medical Assistant who relieves Mr. Goble's relief should only patrol in company with an Experienced Officer and this covers all areas.

My experience in this area leads me to the conclusion that there is no likelihood of another incident in this area providing that such precautions as have been in force for the last year are continually observed.

For your information please.

(sgd.) Frank D. Jones ADO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TEL 30 / 1,
Telefolmin,
Sepik District.
21 . 3 . 55.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOLMIN No. 5 - 54/55.

AREA PATROLLED : FERAMIN AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : N.J. GRANT P.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : B.C. GOBLE E.M.A.

No 6443 AKARORI Cpl. No 6579 Const TIU
No 7404 Const. OVIBIM No 6725 Const. WEDORA
No 6376 Const. MARIAMBUN No 8969 Const. AINA
No 7891 Const. SAGI - JAGALI.
No 2553 Const. WALANGINGI
No 6973 Const. KAUA.

NMO KAUU. NMO TINAMBAGINOK.

DURATION: 14 . 3 . 55 - 18 . 3 . 55
(5 days)

LAST PATROL TO AREA : DDS. NOVEMBER, 1954

PHD. NOVEMBER, 1954

OBJECTS OF PATROL : GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
CENSUS
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF POPULATION.

.....

DIARY

Monday 14th Left Telefolmin Govt. station and proceeded by road to Rest House at Kialikmin (5 hr 20 min) where patrol camped.

Tuesday 15th Censused Kialikmin and inspected hamlets. Walked to Rest House overlooking native villages of Oksimin and Korboronmin (50 min. O. Here , patrol camped.

Wednesday 16th Censused Oksimin and Korboronmin and inspected village areas. Returned to Kialikmin Rest House for the night.

Thursday 17th Visited Famukmin (40 min.) where census and village inspection carried out. Returned to Kialikmin where absentees from Korboronmin had now assembled. Remained night here.

Friday 18th Left Kialikmin and returned to Telefolmin.

.....

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was more or less a routine Census and Medical inspection patrol and was accompanied by EMA Goble. Since June 1954, patrols have visited this area on two previous occasions. Hence this report will be brief as most aspects have been dealt with in previous reports and insufficient time has elapsed for any major change or trend to be noted.

.....

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

Native Affairs here appear relatively satisfactory. The natives - particularly the women - visit the station frequently with native foods. The patrol was cordially received and the up-most co-operation was given while all appeared willing and anxious to carry whenever carriers were needed. It is well to bear in mind, however, the incident referred to in Patrol Report No1 of June 54 / 55 when a armed party from this area faced a group of police because they thought carriers were needed on the station.

.....

MEDICAL AND HEALTH :

This aspect will be dealt with more fully in the E.M.A.'s report. Suffice to say, the general health appears good.

The villagers seem to realise the necessity of producing all who are sick or effected with sores and these were presented to the patrol.

The natives are beginning to realise that the Government is really helping them when supplying medical attention. It is reassuring to note the confidence they place in the hospital and the fact that some are now beginning to come into hospital without being asked.

All those ordered to hospital willingly accompanied the patrol and two, suffering from advanced tropical ulcers, were carried in on stretchers.

.....

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK :

The main gardens of the Kialikmin hamlets are in the C - Optiman area some two or three days walk to the South - East of the village sites.

The villages are more or less assembly points where natives gather for a few months of the year or for some special occasion.

Relatively close to the villages, however, are smaller garden plots for use when the owners are in residence here. Otherwise, the food has to be carried from the C-Optiman.

The Famukmins also garden down the C-Optiman and have gardens on the Sepik River close to their village.

With Oksimin and Korboemmin, however, the garden areas are more or less just across the Sepik at only a days walking distance from their villages. A few, however, also have gardens in the C-Optiman.

The staple food, of course, is taro of which the supply is adequate and the quality good.

Corn, pumpkins, sweet potato, cucumbers, cabbage, a few bananas and tomatoes were brought to the patrol and at this time no shortage of food is evident.

Pigs and dogs are the only livestock.

Some excellent types of cross-bred pigs were seen by the patrol. This no doubt, is due to the crossing of the native pig with the better type of domestic pig kept at the station.

.....

ROADS AND BRIDGES :

All bridges were in good condition and now only one stream remains to be bridged. This is the wide, shallow, fast flowing Sepik where it crosses the road between Kialikmin and Famukmin.

To bridge this, however, would be quite a task, but, as it now stands, to wade though the river is no difficult feat.

The roads over this difficult, mountainous country were in a fair state and there was evidence of recent work having been done to improve them.

.....

HOUSING AND REST HOUSES :

The houses are substantial and in a good state of repair as they must be to afford the natives protection against the cold and adverse weather conditions.

All the village areas are clean and apparently well kept.

The two rest houses - the one serving the Kialikmin Famukmin area and the other the Oksimin, Korborenmin villages - are in a good state of repair as were the other buildings for the use of patrol personnel.

.....

Village Headmen :

These headmen were most co-operate and anxious to help, but their power over the villagers is not great.

It was under their direction, however, that the roads were repaired, the village areas cleaned and the patrol supplied with an abundance of native foods and enough carriers.

.....

CENSUS :

Each village was lined and statistics checked. Of the 819 natives recorded in Village books, 733 were seen. This percentage is very good and resulted in a number of duplications being rectified.

.....

CONCLUSION :

On the whole, this area appears satisfactory and the natives pro-government. They are beginning to heed the advice given on previous patrols and their conduct during census is becoming more or less intelligent.

.....

N. J. Grant
N. J. Grant P. O.

FIRAMIN AREA
TELEFOLMIN REPORT
No 5 5/1/55

6° 10'

• TELEFOLMIN

Sol River

Sepia River (Tegia)

NEW GUINEA
PAPUA

Marann River

Oom River

• MT KAIAS
5800



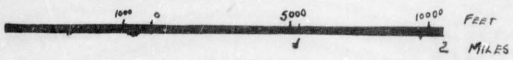
• REST HOUSE (KAIAS)
SIMINTAVIP

• REST HOUSE
KORADENAN

OKSIMIN

• FAMUKA

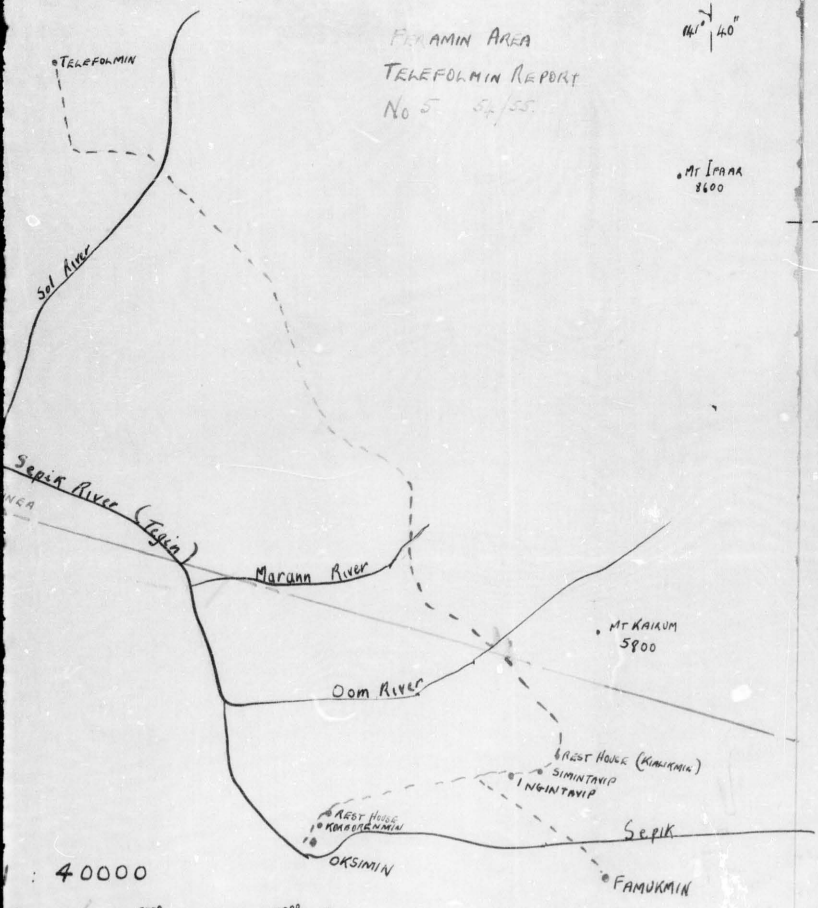
SCALE: 1 : 40000



FAMAMIN AREA
TELEFOLMIN REPORT
No 5 5/2/55

40"

Mr IFAAA
3600



40000

0 5000 10000 FEET
0 1 2 MILES



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. No. 6 - 54/55

Patrol Conducted by Frank D. Jones ADO

Area Patrolled ELIPTAMIN and FAK Garden Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives 8 members RP & NGC 1 NMO

Duration - From 26 / 3 / 1955 to 10 / 4 / 1955 Incl.

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Part only.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services / / 19 Eliptamin Dec. '54

FAK July. '50

Medical ... / / 19 Eliptamin Dec. '54

FAK Nil

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration. Inspection of portion of

Fak Garden Area not visited during Jan-Feb, MIANMIN Patrol.

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 ... £

.....

.....

.....

Personal File. 1/10/55 D. J. Jones

13

30-11-271

21st May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWGUINEA.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOSIN No. 6 OF
1954 - 1955.

Mr. Jones' report has been received. Since the tragedies in the area, Mr. Jones has done excellent work in bringing the area back to normal and then building up goodwill.

In this area it is very necessary to have an officer who really knows the natives and has infinite patience. It is a pity that Mr. Jones could not have advanced the friendship between the MIANMIN and ELIPTAMIN people before departing, but we cannot expect everything to happen too quickly.

If Mr. Wren can, during his term at Telefosin, do this, he will have accomplished something worthwhile. I hope this will be done.

(P/A) *EW*
23/5

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy.)
A/Director - P.O.S. & N.G.
JB

30/11/271 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Tel. Patrol Report No. 6/5A-55/995

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

13th May, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOMIN - NO. 6/5A-55.

Patrol Report TELEFOMIN No. 6/5A-55 by Mr. F. D. Jones, Assistant District Officer, is forwarded, please.

The Report finalised Mr. Jones' activities as Assistant District Officer, Telefomin. He handed over the Sub-district to Mr. E. D. Wren on 30th April 1955, and has now commenced recreation and long leave.

This interesting Report presents a picture on a wide canvas of Tel Jomin conditions at this stage, and provides a useful background for Mr. Wren. A clear picture is painted also of the conditions met by patrols crossing the precipitous dividing ranges between the populated valleys of the area.

The Patrol Map incorporates the area and the route patrolled by Mr. Jones on his Patrol Number 4 to the MIANMIN area, the Report of which was forwarded to the Director on 1st April 1955.

Mr. Wren has been requested to do everything possible to strengthen the present brittle friendship between the MIANMIN and the ELIPTAMIN. Its continuance will materially assist the extension northwards of Administration contact and influence towards the Sepik fall of the central ranges.

It is apparent that under Mr. Jones' guidance since the conclusion of the investigations which followed the tragedies, the Telefomin area has steadied most satisfactorily. The interesting stage of development reached will call for the continued employment of the best administrative skills to ensure sound progress from now on.

J. Preston White
(J. PRESTON WHITE)
District Commissioner.

Copies to:
A.D.C. Telefomin
Mr. F. D. Jones

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/1

TELEFOLMIN
SEPIK District
16/4/55

The District Commissioner
SEPIK District
NEWAR.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOLMIN. No.6-54/55.

AREA PATROLLED: Part of PAK(CLEAR) River Garden Area.
ELIPTAMIN.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: Frank D.Jones ADO.

ACCOMPANIED BY: ELIPTAMIN.
Europeans; 1
Natives ; 8 Members RP & NCC
2 NMCs.

PAK River Garden Area:
Europeans; Nil
Natives ; 8 Members RP & NCC
1 NMO.

DURATION: 26/3/55 to 10/4/55 Incl.
No. of Days; 16.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: DDE. ELIPTAMIN. Dec. 54
PAK. July, '50
FHD. ELIPTAMIN. Dec. '54
PAK. Nil.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Routine Administration.
Inspection of that portion of PAK Garden Area
Area not inspected during Jan-Feb. Mianmin
Patrol.

DIARY;

- 26th. March. Left TELEPOLMIN. reached KULAVIP R.H. in OFERAMIN Garden Area. People inspected, some new names entered. Slept.
- 27th. March. Left KULAVIP R.H. crossed over the divide to INANTIGIN. People of IUATIGIN and INANTIGIN inspected. Slept.
- 28th. March. Left INANTIGIN, reached MISIRMIN. Some people away in PAK Garden Area. People checked. Heavy rain. Slept.
- 29th. March. Left MISIRMIN after splitting patrol gear. Some forwarded to KOMDAVIP to await return of patrol. Crossed Elip River and followed MISIRMIN-PAK native track. Camped on Southern slope of DONNER Range. Rain.
- 30th. March. Left Camp 7.10 am crossed DONNER Range and reached MISIRMIN garden Hamlet on small tributary of PAK. Camped at 1.15 pm. People collected. 2 Miamin males contacted.
- 31st. March. Left MISIRMIN camp and crossed spur to North-East. Travelled along the foot of the Donner Range across DOK River. Reached MI River garden area of KOMDAVIP. Camped 1 pm.
- 1st. April. Some KOMDAVIP people collected. Gardens inspected. Slept.
- 2nd. April. At MI River Camp. More people collected. Heavy rain.
- 3rd. April. Left Camp and followed up the MI and Born Rivers to deserted KOMDAVIP camp of BOENTAYAP, near crest of DONNER Range. Very cold. Slept.
- 4th. April. Left camp 6.45 am crossed DONNER Range, descended and crossed the ELIP River then up the long slope to KOMDAVIP Village. arrived 2.30 pm.
- 5th. April. At KOMDAVIP awaiting EMA Goble from TELEPOLMIN.
- 6th. April. EMA arrived 11.30 am ex KULAVIP R.H. People collected and medically inspected.
- 7th. April. Left KOMDAVIP, reached BOLVIL. People collected and inspected. Rain. Slept.
- 8th. April. Left BOLVIL, reached TERAPDAVIP R.H. People of AFOGOVIP inspected. People of KORBORENMIN and TERAPDAVIP still absent on the ON River. Slept.
- 9th. April. KORBORENMIN and TERAPDAVIP people arrived. Inspected People of the other upper Elip ~~par~~villages absent.
- 10th. April. Patrol left TERAPDAVIP, crossed the Range and reached ~~Terap~~ TELEPOLMIN 12.30 pm.

INTRODUCTION: The main purpose of the patrol was to visit that portion of the FAK River Garden Area which was not visited during the Mianmin Patrol in Jan-Feb. 1955, and contact the people in that area.

It was also considered that with a patrol of the ELIP completed, the whole area would have then been covered in the last three months and the incoming ADO would be able to acclimatise himself before patrols again became necessary.

A further intention of the patrol was to cover the tracks used by the MISINMIN and KOMDAVIP people in their visits to the FAK garden area in the hope that they might be more usable than the one traversed by the Patrol earlier in the year from TAGATEMIGIN. It was found that the tracks were not good and could not be recommended for future patrols unless the officer concerned is prepared to risk a limb. The writer damaged a knee which is still giving trouble on this patrol.

Two MIANMIN men were contacted at the MISINMIN hamlet and they appeared quite friendly although they were not sighted on the earlier patrol to their area.

Food in the ELIP Valley was scarce.

Weather was fair with rain in the afternoons and the patrol escaped a wetting during travelling time.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The Taro Ceremonies which have been the main source of interest in the area for the last four months were nearing conclusion and the patrol was fitted in so that it fell between the main one at TELEFOLIP and the secondary one at TAGATEMIGIN in the Upper Elip. The people of IUAIGIN, INANTIGIN and MISINMIN were concerned with the ceremony at TELEFOLIP while the KOMDAVIP, BOLVIL and AFOGOVIL people, together with some of the upper Elip villages, patronised that to be held at TAGATEMIGIN. Carriers had to be assured that their patrol services would not be required when the ceremony was due. This meant that the people of IUAIGIN, INANTIGIN and MISINMIN were used as carriers to the FAK River and back to KOMDAVIP and others were used for the remainder of the trip.

A number of people who had not been contacted since November '53 were located and a number of new names were entered in the village books. It is felt that the census is still far from complete.

A group of approximately 20 Mianmin people visited Misinmin garden hamlets during early March on a trading trip, but unfortunately they had returned to MIANMIN before the patrol reached the area. Two men remained behind and these visited the patrol and explained that they intended to remain with the Misinmins to garden in the area. The older man explained that he was now a friend of the MISINMINS and would be visiting the station with them when their gardens were complete. This is an old story so far as the Mianmins are concerned and cannot be relied upon. However it is good to see the two groups coming together as there has been ill-feeling between them for some time. It opens another avenue of Administration contact with the TIMELEMIN (MIANMIN) group and it was this group which proved so friendly to the last patrol.

The Misinmins gardens were not in full production, but the KOMDAVIP gardens on the MI River were producing excellent sweet potatoes.

Large areas are under preparation and with the cessation of hostilities between the MIANMIN and ELIPTAMIN there will probably be a large drift of population from the Elip Valley to the FAK Valley. This state of affairs will remain until someone on one side or the other seizes a good opportunity to carry out a killing, and the situation will again deteriorate.

An instance of this is that since the flare up between the IUATIGIN-INANIGIN people and the ULAPMIN(MIANMIN) people the former have withdrawn from the slopes of the DONNER Range to their own area on the south side of the ELIP River.

The reasons that so many people do not return to the village to visit a patrol became evident when the distances and tracks to and from the FAK garden area were covered by this patrol. Another point noted was that the best track to the FAK River from the ELIP River is via TAGATEMIGIN at the head of the ELIP with the return trip via the MI River to KOMDAVIP village.

Because of the approaching ceremony at TAGATEMIGIN the people from that village as well as those from AGAMTAVIP UTEMIGIN and ABUNKAMAN were away in their gardens on the OM River and its tributaries, the KWEP and FU Rivers, gathering food and for this reason these villages were not visited.

It was originally intended to continue the patrol from TERAPDAVIP and visit the WIM Gardens on the headwaters of the FAK, but as the writer had damaged his knee during the crossing of the DONNER Range, it was considered unwise to attempt any further movement over the particularly steep tracks of the FAK headwaters. It has previously been mentioned that it would be almost impossible and even dangerous to attempt to carry a European over the tracks of the DONNER Range were he to become incapacitated on patrol.

Twelve men volunteered for work in WEWAK as soon as the Taro Ceremony at TAGATEMIGIN has been concluded. These men were some of those who were some months in Wewak in 1954 after the incident in which two officers and two police were murdered by the ELIP people. It now appears that gardens are back to normal and the ELIPTAMIN has quite settled back to its normal routine of living.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: Tracks were overgrown in parts but the road from INANIGIN to MISINMIN had been thoroughly cleaned for the first time. However tracks in the Elip were quite satisfactory.

The track over the Donner Range from MISINMIN was fair on the south side of the range but the on the North slope the track was extremely difficult and it was on this slope that the writer damaged his knee. To attempt to carry two man loads or large patrol boxes on this slope would be unwise. The return trip over the range was made by following up the MI and BORN Rivers almost to the crest of the range and the grade was fair. The south slope though was very steep but negotiable. This track as a return track from the FAK or MIANMIN areas would be quite feasible and compares with the TAGATEMIGIN track although it is longer.

REST HOUSES: The Elip valley rest houses will have to be renewed during the next twelve months as the patching is not satisfactory although all had been patched for the patrol.

Tents were used in the FAK area until the party returned to KOMDAVIP. The light JAPARA fly again proved its superiority for this type of country, as even when wet it does not become too heavy.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK: Food in the Elip Valley is not plentiful although there is sufficient to cover the needs of the people living there at present. The gardens in the FAK Valley are doing well and large areas are being prepared. As mentioned under Native Affairs, a large drift of population from the middle Elip to the FAK is expected and it can be said that the people will remain in the FAK for some time, as extensive gardening is under way.

The people of the upper Elip are gardening on the OM, FU and KWEP rivers and they also have very little food in the ELIP. However their gardens also are producing in the other areas and no shortage of food can be expected.

Pigs will probably become depleted during the ceremony to be held in the near future, but as they are at present plentiful the position should remain normal.

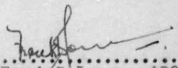
HEALTH: Health was as usual with a number of sores in evidence in each group visited. However there appeared to be no epidemic or sickness other than a few colds in the area. Approximately 20 patients for treatment were forwarded to the station and since the patrol a further group have arrived. The hospital has definitely been a worthwhile institution and Mr. E.M.A. Goble has gained the confidence of the people to such an extent that the two wards, each 50 x 20 feet, are barely sufficient to house the patients appearing for treatment.

CONCLUSION: The patrol was fairly successful in that it was able to contact a number of those people who had not previously been sighted. The people were quite cooperative and the patrol had no difficulty in obtaining carriers.

It is felt that these people should be given a rest from patrols for a time now as since April 1954 they have received five visits. The frequent visits have achieved a desired result and it is thought that a spell of six months at least would now be beneficial.

The people of KORBONERMIN and TERAFDAVIP who were returned from Wewak and who have been gardening very intensively in the OM Valley and its tributaries have now returned and some have volunteered for work in Wewak as they say their gardens are back to normal and they can now afford to leave the area again without disrupting the group life.

Patrolling in this area is extremely difficult and care had to be taken at all times on the Donner Range to ensure that no injury was suffered by the patrol. It must be realised that it is difficult to attempt to improve the tracks as there is no population in the area and the range is in most parts between 7000' - 8000' high and at least half of each slope is moss covered roots. Officers posted to the TELEFOLMIN Sub District should be warned that stout boots with good sprigs are essential to patrol the area.


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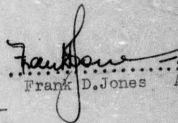
Frank D. Jones ADO.

"6"

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF RP & NGC.

<u>Reg.No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3770	L/Cpl.	BIHO	Satisfactory patrol NCO.
7403	Const.	KUSINO	Local. Excellent patrol const. Probable NCO, material
8134	Const.	WAIU	Satisfactory.
6900	Const.	WAPE	Quiet, conscientious.
6449	Const.	AWASE	Improving, needs watching.
6780	Const.	TIWOT	Satisfactory, but needs handling.
7828	Const.	SUGUNBAL	Quiet, good worker.
9005	Const.	LILI	Young Goroka const. satisfactory Should be very useful.

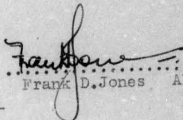

.....
Frank D. Jones ADG

"6"

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.....
Frank D. Jones ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (TELLFOLMIN) Report No. 1 OF 55/56

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

Area Patrolled URAPMIN & TIFALMIN TRIBAL GROUPS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 8 POLICE, 1 INTERP. 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 18/7/1955 to 23/7/1955

Number of Days..... 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CONSOLIDATE ADMIN. INFLUENCE, INVESTIGATE TRIBAL FIGHTING,
CENSUS SURVEY POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITES.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

30/11/56 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.



TEL. P.R. NO. 1/55-56/

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

18th August, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
MORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1955/56 - TELEFOMIN.

I have read with interest Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955/56, submitted by the Assistant District Officer, Telefomin, and carried out by Cadet Patrol Officer Grant.

There are many aspects which merit commendation, and these have been outlined by Mr. Wren.

The Assistant District Officer has been told that the practice (repeated in the case of Patrol Number 2,) of permitting Cadet Patrol Officer Grant to take charge of patrols except those of a purely local nature, is to cease. The limits laid down and approved for Mr. Grant's patrols will be adhered to in future.

Frankly, I cannot accept Mr. Wren's view that his presence on the station was of greater value than it would have been on patrol. He should have gone with Mr. Grant and I have so informed him.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

155-56

File No: 30-I-5

Sub-district Office,
Telefomin,
Sepik District.

30th July, 1955

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
Newak.

Telefomin Patrol Report No. I of 55/56

Please find attached four copies of the above report covering a visit made by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Grant to the Urapmin and Tifalmin areas of the Sub-District.

This patrol had two main purposes; to bring the last of the "inner" Telefomin tribal groups under influence, and to provide a training and shake down trip for members of the patrol. Both objectives were successful and the patrol, though only of a few days duration was well conducted.

In the past contact with Urapmin and Tifalmin, though they were relatively close to the Government Station, has been almost nil. Mr. Grant's efforts to shew Urapmin that Telefomin has no enmity towards ^{them} should be successful given time and we should see more of them in the future. ~~xxxx~~ that Tifalmin is no longer feuding internally they should also be free to take a wider interest in affairs. Needless to say a follow up patrol to these areas will be required in some three or four months time. In the past the Tifalmins have been regarded as somewhat difficult but I feel that ^{previous} ~~xxxx~~ patrolshave ^{travelled} ~~xxxx~~ too hurriedly through their area. The fact that Mr. Grant was greeted by armed guards would, in my view, represent normal precautions on the part of the Tifalmin; as too would I expect warnings not to visit any particular area to be an indication of uncertainty rather than of hostility. Mr. Grant quite correctly made contact and established friendly relations.

The wider pattern is now becoming clearer. Closer native administration will be carried out among the inhabitants of the Elip River, Feramin, Telefomin, Urapmin, and Tifalmin. At the same time patrols will be pushed over the Hindenburg Range to extend Government influence in the Pegolmin and Inkiarkmin tribes. These tribes already are in friendly contact with us as well as with their neighbours, the Feramins, the Urapmins, and the Tifalmins.

A new system of using carriers was instituted for the first time on this patrol. Carriers are now drawn from the Telefomin group of villages. These are paid at the rate of £1 per month and fully equipped before they leave the station. This equipment is returned to store at the completion of the patrol for use on the next trip. All concerned seemed very pleased at the idea. It means that there is not the usual muddle obtaining carriers and changing them at each village. Also a trained carrier line is available when required and does not desert at ~~xxx~~ awkward moments. Certainly it must be a new experience for a patrol to leave Telefomin station with the well wishes of the local inhabitants which was what happened on this occasion.

Mr. Grant has reported on two possible light aircraft sites near the Tifalmin groups. It may be possible later to put down a strip somewhere in this area that would allow the light Mission aircraft to land. However this question is not urgent at the moment.

Although not reported in this patrol report there is an area of land just after the Sapik River is crossed on the Road to Urapin which is locked on by the locals as Government ground. It is the government station garden. It may be as well if this is purchased from its owners as soon as the station land is purchased.

I had intended myself to go on this patrol but ~~xxxx~~ at the last moment decided to remain on the station. I feel that I now have the confidence of the inhabitants of the local Telefomin villages - they are carrying out all instructions given them promptly and willingly - but if I am to retain this spirit it is necessary that I continue to demonstrate that I have the local police detachment right under my thumb and that I have all the say in local affairs and they have none. I felt I could do this better at this stage by remaining at Telefomin. However I still wished to have the patrol carried out so it was carried out on schedule. We are getting results, and will continue to get them provided we maintain the initiative.



G.D. Wren
Acting Assistant District Officer.

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

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 No1 1955/56.

AREA PATROLLED :

Urapmin and Tifalmin Tribal Groups.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :

N.J. Grant C.P.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY :

No6079PA/Cpl. Yendabari
No7074 Const. Ovisim
No6376 " Mariambun
No7891 " Sagi-Jagali
No8973 " KAUPA No 2
No3187 " Sombi
No9076 " Waisime
No9015 Const./Bugler Awel Punic
Sunel - Interpreter
Suanum - N.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 Fogolin 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.
-

DIARY:

Monday. 18th July, 1955

Left Telefomin and proceeded over made roads until the Sepik river was reached (1 1/2 hrs.). Then over country segmented by numerous small streams to the site on which the Urapmin Rest House is built (4 1/2 hrs from Telefomin).

Inspected Dimulduvip and Kaimuvip, the two main hamlets of the Urapmin group. Kaimuvip is eight minutes walk from the rest house and Dimulduvip 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. Persuaded 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 Oxsimavip, the first of the lower Tifalmin hamlets.

Here, began to erect a camp and entered into discussion with the headmen. Set about surveying a 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 Betelevip (55 minutes from Oxsimavip), Blumtevip (15 mins from Betelevip), Asagavip (5 mins. further) and Bitivogavi (another five minutes).

Returned to Oxsimavip 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. Persuaded one and some natives to accompany the patrol to the upper portion in an effort to settle the dispute.

Slept again at Oxsimavip.

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 Elementelevip where an armed party of Upper Tifalmin natives were awaiting us. Were able to establish contact with them peacefully. The two headmen ~~who had been~~ 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 Oxsimavip (1 hr.) to Urapmin where census conducted.

Spent night here again.

Saturday. 23rd July, 1955

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

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INTRODUCTION :

The Telefomin incident settled and the rehabilitation of the Telefomin men completed, it now becomes necessary to turn our attention to these 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 Urapmins 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.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

Before the advent of the Administration, the Telefomins, the Urapmins 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 broken 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 Hoken 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 Oksinavip, Betelevip, Bluntevup, Asagavip, Bitiwogavi and the two hamlets of Te-Uptevip and Ogvinavip which were not visited as their inhabitants were down gardening on the Sepik river.

The upper group is made up of the hamlets of Blentelevip, Manamdamavip and Broleavip.

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

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.):

Representatives from Urapmin 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 headmen's YOUNGER 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 those, 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 Nol headman, Bukmoim, 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 Tifalmins and Urapmin. 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 Urapmin on August, 4th, there will be a big initiation ceremony.

After this is over, the Urapmin headmen have promised 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 Urapmin 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 Urapmin.

The upper Tifalmin peoples, although they had no paw paws nor melons (since been given a supply of seeds by Urapmin) 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 "Kanaka" pig is almost non-existent in the areas close to Telefomin. 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.

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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 Oxsimavip, there is hardly a road at all, but the walking (mainly along the I Ilum river) is not difficult.

From Oxsimavip to the Kumat covered plateau around which the remaining lower Tifalmin 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 Tifalmin areas was completely overgrown, but with little effort could be quite good.

In the Tifalmin area, there are roads to the Ithalmins and Fegolmins. A Fegolmin family was living at Oxsimavip.

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 Tifalmin 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 Ferumptigin (Telefomin) headman accompanied the patrol and was of great assistance in our associations with the newer peoples.

The headman from Oxsimavip, Tonagon, who came with the patrol both to the Upper Tifalmins 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.

Bukmoim, the upper Tifalmin 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 Telefomin to see and understand that Telefomin 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 289. 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.

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 kunai 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.

AIRSTRIP SITES :

Two possible airstrip sites were investigated.

The one close to Oksimavip village is the more promising, but because of different levels in the ground, under 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, kunai 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 Urapmin, the only outstanding complaint was these "T.U.s". The headmen have promised to bring those effected 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 :

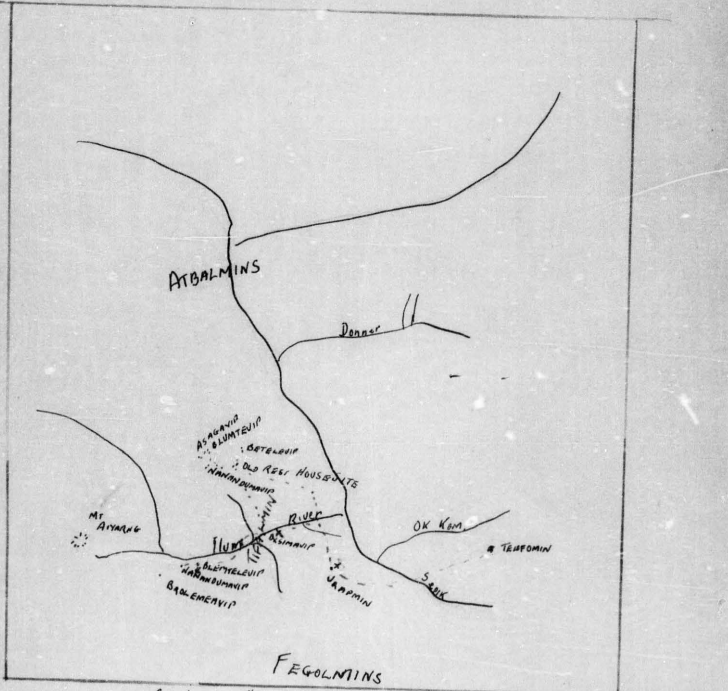
The patrol was to an area which is indirectly under the influence of the Administration in so far as, although many of the peoples may not have seen or been seen by patrols, they are conscious of the existence of the Government and its laws. In future patrols it is hoped to be able to visit this group again and also those areas of Inkiarkuin and Fegolmin. 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 those 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 nearer large masses of population live.

H. J. Grant

H. J. Grant C.P.O.

MAP PATROL NO. 55/56

URAPMIN - TIFALMIN



Scale 1" ... 4 M/5.
X ... CAMP SITES
--- ... PATROL ROUTE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (TELEFOLMIN) Report No. 2 of 55/56

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

Area Patrolled FAINOLMIN, ENKIARKMIN, SELTAMANMIN + O-OPTAMIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J. A. PETERS E.M.A.

Natives.....

Duration—From 8/8/1955 to 31/8/1955

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical/...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CONSOLIDATION OF ADMIN INFLUENCE, EXAMINE COUNTRY RE ROADS
CONTACT TRIBES, EXAMINE POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITES.

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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.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/9

CONFIDENTIAL.



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

10th November, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORTS.

Patrol Reports Numbers 1 and 2 of 1955-56 are forwarded for your consideration, please. My comments thereon were prepared at the time of the receipt here of the Reports. However, I deferred despatching the Reports until such time as I should have had an opportunity of discussing Telefomin and its staff problems with you personally as in fact I did during my recently completed visit to Port Moresby, the background herein being so important.

As I have said, Mr. Wren has again been given both verbally and in writing clearly to understand that Mr. C.P.O. 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. Similarly, that policy requires that no officer including the Assistant District Officer regardless of his capabilities, is to patrol alone in the Sub-district.

Mr. Grant has shaped very well indeed. He proceeds on well-earned leave in December, and therefore a planned patrol to the Strickland Gorge area to the east of Telefomin is being carried out at the present time by Mr. Wren accompanied by Mr. Grant. Following the conclusion of this patrol, emphasis will be strongly upon administrative consolidation in the immediate Telefomin areas.

Stuart Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner.

File
Seen by Director
RB
13/5

PA
15/5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

TEL. P.R. NO. 2/55-56

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

2nd October, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1955/56. TELEFOMIN.

I have pleasure in forwarding this interesting Report by Mr. Grant. Mr. Grant had commenced this patrol prior to my visit to Telefomin early in August, and also prior to receipt here of Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955-56.

While I agree with the Assistant District Officer that the patrol served a useful purpose and was successfully completed to the credit of Mr. Grant, I am sure you will agree that the Assistant District Officer would do better now to concentrate upon the consolidation of the more adjacent areas such as Eliptamin and Feramin.

I am not sure just what Mr. Wren means by a Papuan Telefomin Sub-district. In any case, it is outside the scope of practical politics, and would achieve very little in the light of our already heavy present commitments.

It is my intention to convey to Mr. Grant my congratulations on a job well done. He is unusually able in this sphere. However, the Assistant District Officer against advice took an undue risk in sending an officer of the limited experience of Mr. Grant out in charge of a patrol such as this. It was contrary to instructions. Steps have been taken to ensure that this will not occur again. My comments on Patrol Report No. 1 have bearing herein.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30-I

Sub-district Office,
Telefomin.

16th September, 1956

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Telefomin Patrol Report No. 2 of 55/56.

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 Händenburg Range - were good. Indeed from the air the sheer drop down to DOLUVIP village looks frightful. Again no possibility of an airstrip was located. It does seem desirable that if airfields sufficient to accommodate say a Piper Pacer 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 added 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 Kent's report of his visit to the FAIWOLMIN tribe an assessing the information from this patrol I am inclined to think that the general area SOUTH of the Händenburgs 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 Telefols. 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 ALIP valley many of the people visited will be closer to Telefomin than to that place.

Mr. Medical Assistant Peters has been transferred back to WEWAK 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 caused 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 times as experts can be brought to bear.

It is fairly certain that those who live near this office are the Telefolmins hearing these Faiwolmins 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 Telefolmins which is correct.

(S. J. Wren) A/ADO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30-1-5,
Sub-district Office,
Telefomin.
12th September, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

PATROL REPORT - TELEFOMIN No.2. 1955/56.

AREA PATROLLED : Faiwolmin, Enkiarkmin, Seltamanmin
and the C-Optimin areas.

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

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : J.A. Peters E.M.A.

Natives : No 6079PA Lt/Cpl. Yendabari.
No 8134 Const. Waiu
No 9005 " Lili
No 9185 " Iarif
No 7074 " Ovisim
No 3187 " Sombi
No 9076 " Wasime
No 7863 Const./Bugler Awei Punio
Sumei Interpreter
Lagata N.M.O.
Luli N.M.O.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : Faiwolmin L.Noien 1952.
Enkiarkmin J.A. Thurston 1942.
Seltamanmin Initial Visit (?).
C-Optimin 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.

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 Urapmin bridge as Bogilmin bridge (now seldom used) in disrepair. Proceeded up Mitigin range and down the southern side of it to Pookermin (a Bogilmin garden rest site) just above the Nong river. After purchasing 200lbs of taro, the patrol camped for the night (6 1/2 hrs.).

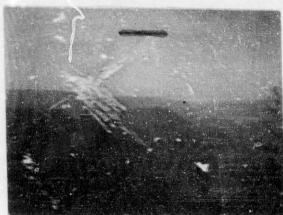
Tuesday. 9th August, 1955.

Breaking camp at 7a.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 (Bogilmin) and Faiwolmin ground.

After 6hrs, a flat piece of land (Ukunimbil) was found and camp made. There was no surface water between Nongkornin 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 Enkiarmin.

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

Crossed Asek river and passed Mr Nolen's camp site (Telefomin Patrol report No: 1951-52.) Arrived at prepared camp area overlooking Isan river and near Doluvip village. Here patrol camped (1 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.

Thursday 11th August, 1955.

Discussion with headmen during morning. Rain in afternoon interfered with chances of lining the Minglinrin villages so visited Doluvip (5mins from camp to S.E.).

Returned to camp and visited Motolovip (8 mins. to S.W.) and Ogenbip (15 mins. further W.).

Purchased native vegetables and one pig.

Friday 12th August, 1955.

Conducted initial census of Doluvip, Motolovip and Ogenbip. In afternoon walked S.W. to Kaiweduvip, (1hr. 20 mins.); then north (2mins.) to Imiguvip and further north (15 min.) to Tantembip. Completed the circle and returned to camp site. Rained late afternoon and night.

Saturday 13th August, 1955

Walked to Imiguvip where the Atempiarkmin villagers assembled. Did a head-count of the three hamlets, Imiguvip, Kaiweduvip and Tantembip.

Drizzled in afternoon.

Sunday 14th August, 1955

Observed. Overcast and drizzle all day.

Monday 15th August, 1955

Left camp for Enkiarkmin at 7 a.m. Crossed Blak Manin, Ain, Pimimba and Amil rivers to reach our prepared Enkiarkmin camp site at 4.30 p.m. (9hrs.) We had passed Fitiven, a small knoll, which is the boundary between Faiwolmin and Enkiarkmin land at 11 a.m.

Had rained most of afternoon.

Tuesday 16th August, 1955.

Drained and rebuilt camp area. Dried stores. Purchased native foods including three pigs. Inspected village of Bolavip. 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 Bolavip on southern foot of Yap mountain. Then 3 mins. S.E. to Oksimbip and a further 2 mins. to Dukmetalavip. Lined Bolavip and Dukmetalavip.

Thursday 18th August, 1955.

Lined Oksimbip. Discussion with Faiwolmin and Enkiarkmin headmen.

Rain in afternoon and night.

Friday 19th August, 1955.

Departure delayed by rain until 8.45 a.m. Patrol walked to east and followed the Bol river for 3 hrs up Dug-arumbigin Mountain. Near the top at noon, we passed a road to Feramin. 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.

Saturday 20th August, 1955.

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

Sunday 21st August, 1955.

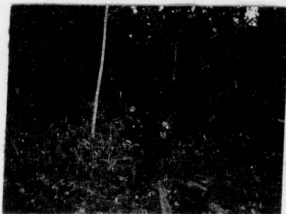
Broke camp at 6.20 a.m. with the promise of a fine day for a change and continued mainly east. We were following an old, war road. X At 8.45 a.m., came to lower ground where we had intended to camp last night. Crossed the Tarum and Eval rivers at their junction (the Eval then flows E.S.E.) and was met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



Seltamannin 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 2000lbs provided for patrol and visitors.



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

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 Fuktembip and to a lesser degree Warpmugip.

Inspected Fuktembip (1.5 hrs. further south) and Warpmugip (another 20 mins. to south.). Looked out towards Kerombanabip and noted its position approx. 7 hrs. further south over reputedly bad tracks. Also noted garden area of Blusim (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, Fuktembip and Kerombanabip. Further discussion with headmen

Thursday 25th August, 1955.

Retraced our steps E.N.E. and then W. till reached junction of the Tarum with the Eval river (4 hrs.). Here followed track to O-Optidin in a north westerly direction. Again had to cut our way as track only infrequently used. Crossed into Wagut Mts. and over the Yea 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 Asenevip Mts. Crossed Wagar river (from W.N.W.) and entered the Bongkermin Mts. Passed hamlet of Bonkrimtingin (Faramin garden hamlet). Crossed Armukmin and Lugum rivers to reach prepared camp site (5 hrs.).

Saturday 27th August, 1955.

Natives from the Enkiarukmin 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 E.S.E. revisited Bonkrimtingin (9.10 a.m.). Continued towards S.S.W. and came up to another Faramin garden hamlet, Tunganavip (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 E.N.E. Crossed Asing river and returned to camp area at

Sunday 28th (Cont.)

12.30 p.m. thereby completing a circular route.

Monday 29th August, 1955.

Patrol broke camp and walking to N.E. came upon small Feramin garden hamlet of Serintembip. Crossed the Bilik and C-Opt rivers and came up to camp site at foot of Ogoblok mountain (2 1/2 hrs.). This is a part of the Hindenberg 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 Ogoblok 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 Iluk, Utup and Kafem rivers. At 3 p.m., crossed Utup river again just above where it joins the Sepik and passed Famukmin village. Continued along Sepik river bank and crossed where it was waist deep. Came up to Feramin rest house at 4 p.m. (9 1/2 hrs.).

Wednesday 31st August, 1955.

From Feramin rest house to Telefomin took 4 1/2 hrs.

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INTRODUCTION :

In an effort to consolidate Admin. influence in areas close to Telefomin 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 Telefomin, this patrol was undertaken.

Before it set out, its journey was discussed and its route plotted in conjunction with Telefomin and Enkiarkmin headmen and various visiting natives. Message-bearers 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 "cleaned" 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, Seltamannin 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 Telefomin and is divided from the station by the Miptigin, Boremptigin and Asumptigin ranges which (generally) run in a south eastern direction. It is in this area that lie the headwaters of the Fly (Blak) river.

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

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

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 Feramin 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 Seltamannin and Telefomin. 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 Nolen (Refer Telefomin Patrol Report No4 1951-52) and the western portion by Mr. Kent (Refer Daru Patrol Report No3 1954-55).

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

Mr. F.D. Jones visited the O-Optimin area (Refer Telefomin Patrol Report No2 1954-55), but as far as could be ascertained from the natives and our office records, the Seltamannins had not been contacted before. The natives told how, being conscious of the Govt. station at Telefomin, 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 pig service.

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

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 comprehensive 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 Telefolmins 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, Toltembip, Woluntevip and half of Agumalavip with a combined population of 180 (?) and known as the Alklinmin.
2. The village of Ibiwuvip whose people are called the Melmogarming. Population 85 (?).
3. The villagers of Saksomavip 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 messrs. 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 Wopkeimins, their western neighbours.

4. The villagers of Kaiweduvip, Imiguivip, Tamtembip and the remaining half of Agumalavip. Population 230 (?) and known as the Atempkiamin.
5. The Minglinmin (perhaps the largest group) comprising the villagers of Doluvip, Motolovip and Ogenbip. 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, Sunel, who accompanied the patrol left the Faiwolmin area with the Black-Taylor patrol in 1938.

Our welcome then 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 Ninglinmin area and near the main village, Doluvip. 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 ~~xxx~~ such an area of almost continual fog and frequent rain. The men also wear them, but not to the same extent.



NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.) :

le As our camp was in the midst of the Ninglinmin people, it was that group with whom we had most contact. The Atempkianmin hamlets, 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 Enkianmin, Seltamannin and Feramin) differ from the Telefomin in only small ways.

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



Typical native house at Faiwolmin. 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 joins 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 men and women 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 slæppin' this house.

The practice of having separate sleeping quarters for men and women is also followed by the Telefomin.

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.



NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

The men dress in the same manner⁹⁵ and with similar ornaments to the Telefominns i.e. they wear a penis gourd called Kamen suspended from a waist band of cane (Refer Telefomin Patrol Report No 3 of 1951/52, but note Oket is the name given to a larger gourd used for drinking water).

The women also wear the Unam (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.



Faiwolmin women wearing Unam and bark cloaks.



Faiwolmin 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 Ninglinmin 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 these three villages and names recorded in a surprisingly orderly manner. In this way, 248 names were recorded (236 natives were seen) and a copy of the census figures is forwarded.

The Ninglinmin headmen are :-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>HEADMAN</u>
Doluvip	Tuluwal Kolbangin No2
Motolovip	Asaling
Ogenbip	Asaling (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 Faiwolmin word for this palm.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

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

	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
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	35	47	82

ESTIMATE : 95.

	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
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	19	26	45

ESTIMATE : 55.

	Headman ... Savielok.		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males	8	4	12
male Children	5	2	7
Females	5	5	10
Female Children	2	5	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	20	16	36

ESTIMATE : 45.

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

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

ENKIARMIN

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.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.) :

The patrol had intended visiting Tesim, but all from that area (their gardening completed) had resumed residence in the main villages. One section of the Enkiarwin people have now settled (permanently they maintain) in the C-Optimin, another large garden area, and only return to the main villages on occasional visits.

Population figures are as hereunder.

	BOLAVIP Headman ... Nugelepnoh		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males.	38	10	48
Male Children.	33	-	33
Females.	18	12	30
Female Children.	11	2	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	24	124

ESTIMATE : 140

	DUKMETALAVIP 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
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58	35	93

Estimate : 110

	OKSIMEIP Headman ... Namarlok		TOTAL
	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	
Males.	28	6	34
Male Children.	24	1	25
Females.	23	10	33
Female Children.	15	1	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	90	18	108

Estimate : 125

C-OPTIMIN AREA

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

Estimate : 70.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Hence, the total Enkiarkein population would be approximately :

At Enkiarkein ...	375
At C-Optimim ...	70
	445.

.....

SALTAMANSIN

The Seltamansin were almost a mystery people to the Talefolmins, Feramins, Paiwolmins and to a lesser degree the Enkiarkeins. 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 "kanak" pig); how they were cannibals and had threatened to surround and kill any Govt. party. Most of this was native romance.



Seltamansin women



Paiwolmin women

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

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

The Seltamansin are similar to those already mentioned. ~~Population estimates are as follows:~~



Seltamansin men at Beligavip



... at the camp

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)SELTAMARUM (Cont.)

Population estimates are as hereunder.

BELLIGAVIP and its garden hamlet of Amarin.
Headmen ... Nulipinok Wol and Farook (Amarin) No2.

	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	TOTAL
Males.	31	-	31
Male Children.	25	1	25
Females.	23	2	25
Female Children.	7	-	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	86	2	88

Estimate 120 .

WARPMUGIP

Headman ... Kmapion

	SEEN	Not SEEN but NAMED	TOTAL
Males.	13	4	17
Male Children.	8	5	13
Females.	3	10	13
Female Children.	1	6	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	25	48

Estimate 55

FUKEMBIP

Headman ... Aglamsok

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

Estimate 70

KEROTANABIP

Headman ... Kinuditik

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

Estimate 90

Hence, the total Seltamarum population would be
approximately :

335.

HEADMEN:

The patrol, which left the Faiwolmin tribal area, passed through the eastern portion of the Faiwolmin area, the Enkiarkmin, the Seltamannin, the O-Optimin and part of the Feramin areas.

Not at one stage, all of these areas had been enemies with one another. At the time the patrol departed although all except Enkiarkmin and Faiwolmin were living in peace, it was rather an unfriendly, suspicious peace.

Hence, two headmen from the Telefolmins accompanied the patrol and on our journey we collected two from Faiwolmin, four from Enkiarkmin, three from Seltamannin and one from Feramin.

This group of headmen was joined by some of their menfolk so in all twenty two natives returned to visit the station and intermediate groups.

Of these, six from Seltamannin and two from Enkiarkmin remained as labourers.

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 Faiwolmin and Enkiarkmin was perhaps the most important. It appears the initial trouble occurred over women. 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 Enkiarkmin men who had been hunting possums were found dead in the bush.

They had been beaten with sticks, left beside the bodies, and their necks broken. The Enkiarkmins became very angry and concluded that Faiwolmin was responsible.

With typical Telefolmin treachery, they invited two Faiwolmin 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 Faiwolmin garden hamlet where they killed the headmen and three youths.

Thus the age old feud began again.

The two Faiwolmin hamlets of Ibiuvip and Grimlin (garden area below Bolang) were two former Enkiarkmin men who had married Faiwolmin women and were now living in these villages. The incensed Faiwolmins 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 Enkiarkmin on Faiwolmin land and vice versa) were noticed by the patrol as it passed through.

Enkiarkmin 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.



Enkiarkmin guardhouse from which to watch the road.

Headmen (Cont.)

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

As a result, ten Faiwolmins 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 Faiwolmin party spent the night in their Enkiarkmin village as their guests. The next day, a number of Enkiarkmin men returned with the party on the mission.

At Seltamannin, the party was afforded a hearty welcome and as evening fell the men insisted on embracing all the party.

At Seltamannin, the party was afforded a hearty welcome and as evening fell the men insisted on embracing all the party.



When the Enkiarkmin headman returned to his village of Asigtavinavip to prepare his people for the patrol's visit, a Seltamannin party, carrying the gift of a pig, set out with him to pay a curtesy visit. With the patrol's arrival in the C-Optimin, the Famukmin headman set off for Seltamannin with three Seltamannin men to assure anyone who wished to visit the Govt. station at Telefomin they could expect a welcome and food as they passed through the C-Optimin.

AGRICULTUREFaiwolmin - Enkiarkmin Area.

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

The Atompkiarkmins, however, alternate from their villages to garden areas mainly to the S.W. on the Wunk, Tide, Alipi and Pullok 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 gardens areas. For important events, however, they return to the villages.

AGRICULTURE (Cont.)

The Enkiarkmin 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. One section also gardens in the Tesim 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 so that at noon rain usually fell.

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, tapioco 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 Enkiarkmin site with instructions that similar methods were to be used in the warmer garden areas. Natives of Enkiarkmin 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 Enkiarkmin 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.

Seeds, including paw paw, were also given here.

SELTAMAMMIN :

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

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

Seeds, including paw paw, were also given here.

O-OPTIMIN :

This area is similar to the Faiwolmin -Enkiarkmin 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, tapioco, sugar and native greens.

LIVESTOCK

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

At Seltamamin, 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 Enkiarkmin.

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

Over the whole of the area patrolled, there is no shortage of game. Cassowary, 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

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK :



Seltamannin men bringing food to patrol.

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 realised.

From Telefomin 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 stoney and this fact was hard on the carriers' feet.

From Faiwolmin to Enkiarkuin, 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 Enkiarkuin, 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 Enkiarkuin 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 besieged by leeches to walking up waterfalls and through rivers until one came to Seltamannin. There is another road from Enkiarkuin to Seltamannin which passes through Tesim though this is supposed to be in a worse condition.

From Seltamannin to our camp area in the O-Optimin, the road is similar. Once in the O-Optimin, we had to cross over the Hindenberg range again so the first day we moved to its foot and camped. We

ROADS & BRIDGES : (Cont.)

We had carried a live pig with us and the Famukmin 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 flag 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 (80 degrees).

With an early start, it is possible to go from the O-Optimin to the Feramin 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 Soltamannin, Enkiarkmin and Feramin headmen have discussed building a joint road to Telefoamin and every effort will be made to assist them should this idea materialise.

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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 Bogilmin (Telefoamin) and Faiwolmin land is a small clear hill called Iltivip between Hongkermin and Ukumibil.

Between Faiwolmin and Enkiarkmin, the present boundary is a small knoll known as Fitiven. The previous mark was a bush area called Olumoginim now in Faiwolmin territory, but this area had been taken by the Faiwolmins and the Enkiarkmins do not dispute their ownership.

Timsigin, a small hill area, is the mark separating Enkiarkmin and Soltamannin.

The O-Optimin is owned jointly by Feramin and Enkiarkmin, the boundary being the Bonkrinitigin or Bongkerim (second name) Mts. Kerrix

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MAPPING :

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.

Reference was made to maps submitted by messrs. Kent, Helen, Thurston and to the Aeronautical Series sheet E7.

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

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

54	degrees to	Mt. Serum
166	"	" Mt. Demal
292	"	" Mt. Kamsarl
321	"	" Mt. Aurol

.....

HEALTH:

This section will be dealt with more fully in the medical report submitted by Mr. J. A. Peters E.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 yaw 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 Enkiarkmin, but not at Seltamannin. The flies, seen only at Enkiarkmin, appear indigenous as the village areas are cleanly kept. Here a remarkable number of young children were present.

It was interesting to note at Seltamannin numerous cases of "Tinea Imbracta" possibly because this area is much warmer. Here also, mosquitos 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 Telefomin and that we should be delighted to see them appear there for treatment at any time.

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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 lactigen, was given for each 5lb food purchased.

A teaspoon of beads bought 15lbs.

A box of matches, 10lbs.

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 14" 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 Feramins who proved most willing and helpful. The patrol was a test 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 foreman - though he did try - was little better. No carriers deserted, they caused no trouble with our native hosts or hostesses and most came through the gruelling patrol with credit. Of course, we had our sickness and injuries, but all are over and "forgotten" now.

The Feramins are perhaps the best natives in this sub-district. It was they who constructed our camp area in the C-Optimin, reconditioned the Feramin 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 C-Optimin offered to relieve our carrier line and carry the patrol equipment to Telefomin.

INFORMATION FOR FUTURE PATROLS Cont.

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

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CONCLUSION :

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

It is now possible for a native to leave Telefomin, visit Faiwolmin, Enkiaromin, Seltamanmin, The O-Optimin and Feramin 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 Tifalmin, Wopkeimin, Faiwolmin 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 aërodrome sites will be available though the Arip valley site reported by Mr. Kent should be investigated.

It ~~does~~ seems that for some time these peoples will have to look to Telefomin as their administrative centre as the whole of this country south of the border has links with Telefomin.

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D. G. Grant.

APPENDIX 1.

The language used by peoples in all the areas patrolled is very similar to that used at Telefomin so that one native can pas through all these places and make himself understood.

The following language index was prepared.

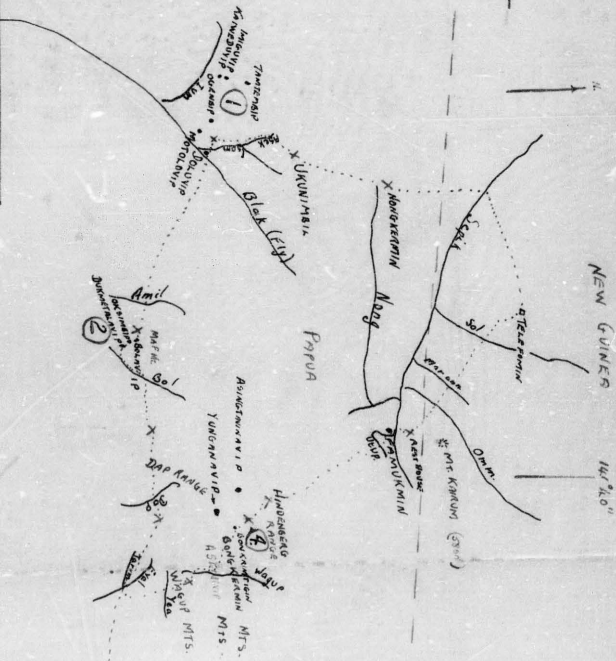
ENGLISH.	TELEFOMIN	FAIWOLMIN	ENKIARKIN	SELTAMARIN
DOG	. Kiam	Man	Man	Man
HOUSE	. Um	Um	Um	Um
Fight	. Wasi	Wasi	Wasi	Wasi
TREE	. At	As	As	AS
WATER	. Ok	same word	used by all	
TARO	. Iman	Imin	Imin	Iman
Spring bag.	Men	same word	used by all	
To Run	. Ute	same word.		
To Eat	. Uneta	Wonio and wonita	.. eaten . Wonino	Wonio
GOOD	. Tahbal	same word		
To dig	. Kafinogota	Kafinogota	Kafinogota	Tevalfogota
		or Boganfogota	or Boganfogota	
TOBACCO	. Suk	same word		
SAGO	. Om	" "		
BANANA	. Sam	" "		
PIG	. Kong	" "		
HILL	. Belkun	Bel	Belkun	Bel
Road	. Ilep	Leap	Lep	lep
FRIEND	. Dupe	same		
GROUND	. Kafin			Bogan
	or Bogan	same	Bogan	or Teval
BIRD	. Un	Avon	Avon	Avon
SNAKE	. Inup	Inup	Faimkun	Faimkun
SUGAR	. Quet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
To build	. Um	same		
MAN	. Tenum	"		
WOMAN	. Unung	"		
HEAD	. Debomkun	Debomkun	Gebomkun	Ubonkun
LEG	. Yarng	Yarng	Yarn	Yarn
NEAR	. Mepso	same		
FAR	. Somanim	Somanim	Segarm	Segarm
FINISH	. Banimam	Banismanu	Banimono	Banimono
ONE	. Magup	same		
Two	. ALOP	Alop	Alop	Harop
CUCUMBER	. Temit	Temit	Kimit	Kimit
Salt	. Yol	same		
BEADS	. Bogopsan	"		
FIRE	. At	AS	As	Ace
Rain	. Wcp	Wayip	Wayip	Wayip.
	. Atung	Atun	Atunim	Atun

.....1.....



Map To Accompany Patrol Report
No 2 1955-56

SCALE: 1 inch ... 3 MILES
X ... Camp Site
... Patrol Route



- ① ... FAWORAMIN.
- ② ... ENKIRAMIN.
- ③ ... SETIMAMIN.
- ④ ... O-PTIMIN.

- ③ ... BELUMIN.
- ③ ... FUKTENBO.
- ③ ... WAKTENIP.

KAWANAMIN

BLUMSIM