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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: TELEFOMIN

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SEPIK Report No. TELEFOMIN NO. 1/67-8

Patrol Conducted by L.W. Bragg, Assistant District Commissioner

Area Patrolled ATBALWIN C.D. and Part West Mianin Restricted Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. C. Van Lieshout C.P.O.  
6 members R.P.&N.G.C.  
Natives N.M.O. and Interpreter (Local Officers)  
92 Carriers.

Duration—From 7./7./19.67 to 4./10./1967

Number of Days 90

Did Medical Assistant Accompany N.M.O. Only

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4./19.66

Medical 4./19.66 (accompanied above)

Map Reference BORDER (SPECIAL) SHEET 4

Objects of Patrol Extension of Administration Influence, Census Revision,  
Inspect Atbalwin Rural Police Post, Survey Potential airstrip  
sites, Investigate possible copper resources in Al and Din  
river areas, Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/11/1968

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

92

67-16-20

26th March, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
V A N I M O.

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1967/68:

The receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above Report of a patrol carried out by Mr. L.W. Bragge, Acting Assistant District Officer and Mr. C. van Lieshout, Cadet Patrol Officer, to the Atbalmin Census Division and the West Mianmin restricted area.

Mr. Bragge, with the help of Mr. van Lieshout, the Local officers and detachment of Police has successfully completed valuable work on this lengthy patrol, in extending Administration influence, surveying potential aerodrome sites and investigating possible mineral resources in these areas.

They are to be commended for the very considerable amount of work and effort expended in the field and the detailed and well documented and pictorial record of what was achieved on the patrol.

It is noted that you received with your copy of the Report, four maps and plans with the request that they be sun-printed. When this has been done, please forward two copies of each for consolidating with the Headquarters copies of the Report, together with your comments after visiting Telefomin and also bring the above remarks to the notice of the officers concerned.

T. W. Ellis  
(T. W. ELLIS)  
Director

Ref: 67-1-7

The Director, ✓  
Department of District Administration,  
KORIEDGBU

3.4.68

Two copies each of the maps are forwarded herewith.

J. E. Wakeford  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-16-20

26th March, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
YANIM O.

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T.W.E  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

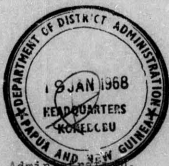


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 16. 20

(90)

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-1-7 / 52  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



Department of District Administration.

District Office,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

9th January, 1968.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KORORUA

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1 67/68

Attached please two copies of Telefomin Patrol report No. 1; with them go two copies of photos with explanations.

I feel perhaps that His Honour the Administrator may be interested in seeing this. May I also suggest that you yourself may care to write a note to both Mr. L. W. Bragge and Mr. Van Leishout, commending them on the work they both did on this patrol.

I have left my comments until after I have visited Telefomin and discussed the matter raised in the report. I feel I should know far more about the proposed establishment of the Upper Sepik patrol post and the future administration of the area.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
J. E. Wakeford  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-1-2

Sub District Office  
TELEFOMIN  
West Sepik District

17th October 1967

The District Commissioner  
West Sepik District  
YANDEG

Telefomin Patrol Report No 1/67-8

1. Attached please find the following:  
Three copies of the report (two for HQ),  
The camping allowance claims for funding please,  
Two Survey plans of Airstrip sites,  
The Copper Survey Map,  
The Patrol Map.
2. Would you forward the claims to Sub Treasury for the payment please.
3. The plans and maps are detailed and time consuming to trace. Would you arrange for sunprints to be made please. At Telefomin we would appreciate the following numbers of copies:  
Sepik Rv Stripsite plan 4 copies  
Nong Rv Plateau Stripsite 4 copies  
Copper Survey Map 4 copies  
Patrol Map 6 copies.
4. Two copies of the report are being forwarded for headquarters, in accordance with standing instructions in relation to reports on patrols into very under-developed, or Restricted Areas.
5. Appendix 'L' of this report will be forwarded to District Office when the prints of the photographs are received from Australia, and the Appendix is compiled.

For your information please.

L.W. Bragge  
Assistant District Commissioner.

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

WORKS (SPECIAL) SHEET 4  
ART POINTS WAY RIVER



67-1-2



Sub District Office  
TELEFOMIN  
West Sepik District

19th November 1967

The District Commissioner  
West Sepik District  
VANIMO

Appendix 'L' Telefomin Patrol Report 1,67-8

Attached please find three copies of the above mentioned appendix. Also attached is a contingency voucher claiming the cost of the photographs included in the appendix. Would you forward this claim to the Director for funding and payment please.

Two copies are forwarded for the two headquarters copies of the report, and one copy for the Vanimo copy of the report.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bragge".

L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

PREAMBLE

PATROL NUMBER : TELEFOMIN  
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY : TELEFOMIN SUB DISTRICT  
 AREA PATROLLED : WEST SEPIK DISTRICT  
 : TELEFOMIN NO 1/67/8  
 : L.W.BRAGGE c/A.D.C.  
 : ATBALMIN CENSUS DIVISION  
 : PART WEST MIANMIN RESTRICTED AREA  
 PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : MR C.VAN.LIESHOUT C.P.O.  
 : 6 MEMBERS R.P.&N.G.C.  
 : 1 N.M.O.  
 : 1 INTERPRETER  
 : 92 CARRIERS  
  
 : 90 DAYS (7/7/67 to 4/10/67)

LAST PATROL TO AREA :  
 D.D.A. : MARCH APRIL MAY 1966 & DEC/JAN 1966/7  
 P.H.D. : WITH ABOVE  
 P.I.R. : AUGUST 1967 IN PART.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE  
 : CENSUS REVISION  
 : SURVEY POTENTIAL AIRSTRIP SITES  
 : INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE COPPER RESOURCES  
 : INSPECT ATBALMIN RURAL POLICE POST  
 : ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

MAP REFERENCE : BORDER (SPECIAL) SHEET 4  
 : ARMY FORMIL MAY RIVER

INTRODUCTION(a) Area Patrolled

1. The area covered by this patrol was the Atbalmin Census Division and part of the West Mianmin Restricted Area. The Atbalmin Division is that area bounded in the west by the International Border with West Irian, in the south by the Papuan Territorial Border, in the east by the Sepik Gap (or gorge) and in the north by the Sepik River. The part of the Restricted area visited was the Urapmin area of the Aki valley. The AKI is one of the two main tributaries which flows westward to form the headwaters of the August River.
2. The topography of the area varies from Alpine grass covered Tundra type country in the Star Mountains to the Sepik plains. In the twenty five odd miles between these two extremes there is a great variety of country with ruggedness as it's common feature. The patrol visited neither of these two extremes, but moved extensively through the area in between. The altimeter recorded 1,000' as the lowest reading and 7,850' as the highest. The patrol moved up and down continually between these altitudes. The nature of the country, particularly in the Taknup Rv headwaters demanded that ladders be built to allow carriers to negotiate difficult areas of the track.
3. The area is one of large rivers. The Sepik Rv was crossed four times by the patrol over cane suspension bridges, the longest of these was 276' in length. One bridge had to be built by the patrol over the Sepik. The Al, the Din and the Iugum in the Atbalmin area and the Tabu in the Mianmin area are reasonable sized rivers which can cause a patrol delays at times. Luckily this patrol had no difficulty with them.
4. The area patrolled is mainly covered with primary forest. In the Atbalmin's more heavily populated areas there are large areas of secondary growth, caused by the Atbalmin gardening methods. The only grasslands crossed by the patrol were within one day's walk of Telefomin.

(b) The People of the area.

5. Two separate language (and to some extent cultural) groups were visited by the patrol. These were the Atbalmin and the Mianmin groups. The Sepik river forms the boundary between the two. Each group is the others traditional enemy. The Mianmin people have a long history of warfare and violence while the Atbalmin people are almost the opposite, in that they are shy and very poor fighters by all accounts. The last big incident between the two was in 1956/7 when a Mianmin raiding party killed seventeen Atbalmin people in reprisal for four Mianmin traders the Atbalmin people were foolish enough to kill (see Patrol Report No 4/56-7). The Mianmin are great gardeners and can always supply a visiting patrol with large quantities of Taro. The Atbalmin people are extremely poor gardeners with sweet potato as their staple. Their gardening method is to plant one garden and eat it out and plant another when they are becoming hungry again. In the meanwhile they live on what they can gather. The Mianmin people have a rotation of gardens so that there is always one ready to harvest.
6. The Atbalmin language is the same as the people speak south of the Sepik near Telefomin (IHAM Rv area), and is the same throughout the area except for a slight dialect change in the KALDAGOYIN area. The Mianmin language is constant throughout Mianmin territory, but appears to be quite different from the Atbalmin language.
7. The area of the Mianmin Division drained by the August

River and its tributaries and the Sepik Rv downstream from the Nam /Sepik junction, and as far north as the 4°40' line of latitude is still restricted under the provisions of the Restricted Areas Ordinance 1950. The people of this area have now seen three patrols, (some of them four.) The present patrol was very well received by them. See later. The Atbalmin people have seen a number of patrols since 1957, the main ones being Kelly 1962, Macarthur 1963, Edgar 1966. The present patrol was received very well by these people as well and saw more people in the division than have been seen by any other single patrol.

8. The area covered by the patrol covers two of the proposed three census divisions to be administered from the Upper Sepik Patrol Post when it is established. The third division is the headwaters area of the August river presently administered by Green River. Some people of the Serawania group from this area visited Patrol Camp No 15 on the Sepik Rv. The aspect of future census divisions will be discussed in detail in the report under the heading 'Future Administration'.

(c) Organization

9. The Atbalmin is a 'hungry' area. Four airdrops of rations were received by the patrol, each drop was two or three Dornier loads. A patrol of this size in an area of this type needs some one on the spot on the station to handle packing, ordering and dropping airdrops, nearly full time. Communications were by portable radio with daily skeds when the radio was functioning.

(d) Objects of the Patrol

10. The patrol was basically the annual Atbalmin patrol, to carry out census revision, extension of Administration influence, routine administration duties and general contact with the people. In addition there were several matters which required attention. The first of these was to revisit the Mianmin people that Patrol No 3/66-7 visited to carry out murder investigations from Nov. 1966 to Jan. 1967. The people were badly frightened by the patrol (3/66-7) and it was desired to make friendly contact with them again and advise them what had happened to the men convicted in the Supreme Court. This was done very successfully. The second matter was to investigate the area of the AL and DIN headwaters as a possible resource of copper ore. A survey was carried out and samples collected. This is written up in detail in Appendix 'B' of this report. The third matter was with a view to the future Administration of this area, to further investigate Mr Edgar's airstrip site on the Sepik (See appendix 'C' of Telefomin report 5/65-6 for his survey of the site), and to investigate another site on a plateau area in the Nong Rv valley, and make recommendations in relation to both. The sites surveyed are written up in Appendix 'A1' for the Sepik Rv Site and Appendix 'A2' for the Nong Rv Plateau site. The recommendations are to be found in the 'Future Administration section of the report proper.

11. These objects were carried out successfully and the Writer feels satisfied with the outcome of the patrol as a whole.

(e) The Report.

12. A great mass of information was collected during the patrol, and it appears that the report will be large. It is intended that the report be fairly concise, with the bulk of the information collected included in the Appendices to the report. An Index will be included, to follow this introduction.

*L. W. Bragg*  
L. W. Bragg  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

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L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY - TELEFOMIN PATROL NO 1/67-8

- 7th July 1967 Patrol Police assembled at Sub District Office and were issued with five rounds of ammunition each. Standing firing orders given and explained. Departed Telefomin station 0920 to pass MISINMIN at 1015 and cross the OFEK river at 1255. Halt of twenty minutes at OFEK Rv to allow carriers to regroup. Arrived at the bluff over the Sepik gorge at 1350 and called a halt. Moved on at 1410 and arrived at SEPKIALIKMIN Rest House 1436, last carrier in at 1540. Set up camp and moved into the rest house. Rations issued and a small quantity of fresh food purchased. Friendly casual discussions with local people and several temporary carriers obtained. Steady rain throughout the day. Slept SEPKIALIKMIN Rest House (Camp No 1) 3,400' A.S.L.
- 8th July 1967 Broke camp and set off 0810 proceeding downstream along the Sepik which was in high flood. Reached the top of the Sepik/Bagan divide 0930 and crossed the Bagan rv at 0950hrs after a steady descent. Halted 1110 for carriers to regroup and moved on 1200 to reach the top of the Elip/Sepik divide at 1217, thence followed the divide crest north westward until 1340 when a halt was called. Moved on 1400 after carriers regrouped, and arrived the Elip/Sepik Jn 1445, last carrier in at 1545 when heavy rain was falling. Set up camp. Slept Elip/Sepik Jn (camp No 2) 2,200' ASL.
- 9th July 1967 Repairs commenced on the cane suspension bridge over the Elip rv at dawn. Broke camp and commenced crossing at 0905, all safely over at 1045. Crossed the western extremity of the Donner range and reached the PAK Rv at 1325. Cane suspension tested and found to be safe. All across at 1520 when heavy rain commenced falling. Moved on and arrived to MUN ck 1612 where camp was made for the night. Rations issued. Five BOVARIPMIN men met the patrol at MUN ck and gave the patrol a friendly welcome before going ahead to take the word of the patrol's ETA at the DAGARAM Rv settlement. Slept MUN Ck camp (Camp No 3) 2,000 A.S.L.
- 10th July 1967 Broke camp and moved off in light rain 0745 and arrived at the Bovaripmin settlement at the Dagaram rv 0900, last carrier in at 0925. Set up camp and A510 radio. Radio contact with Telefomin 1315. Our now drenched rice was emptied from the bags onto a plastic tent fly to dry in the sun and be rebagged before the afternoon rain. Good quantity of fresh vegetables purchased. Legthy casual discussions with the local people about the Supreme Court case involving Mianmin murderers, and about the airsearch for the lost M.A.F. Cessna aircraft. Slept BOVARIPMIN (camp No 4) 2,000 A.S.L.
- 11th July 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0745 with BOVARIPMIN guides. Crossed the Nam rv with difficulty due to the flood 0837, all over 0912. (This is the newly gazetted boundary of the West Mianmin Restricted Area). Tested a cane suspension bridge over the Sepik rv near KARENMIN and found it to be unsafe. Continued on the arrive at KARENMIN 1155hrs, last in at 1255. Set up camp and the A510 radio. Radio contact with Telefomin 1315 until radio ceased to function. P.M. worked on it and was received by Vanimo at 1615 before it ceased functioning again. Received D.C.'s message about a replacement radio. Bridge repairs carried out Pm. Friendly discussions with local people and food purchased. Guards posted Slept Karenmin (Camp No 5) 1,800' A.S.L.



- (80)
- 12th July 1967 Day spent repairing the bridge over the Sepik Rv with the aid of the Police carriers and the Karenmin and Unanklimin people. Little work remains for tomorrow. Talked with the KAREMIN and UNANKLIMIN people through out the day. Relations with both these groups are excellent. Listened to both Border skeds and learned of radio's eta here. Purchased fresh foods and issued rations. Guards posted Slept KAREMIN (Camp No 5)
- 13th July 1967 Broke camp and departed Karenmin 0815 and arrived at the bridge at 0840. Last repairs completed and crossing commenced 0907. All safely over at 1100 (The bridge is 276 feet long with 230 feet of suspended cane). Set up camp at TEBEL Ck near the bridge. Purchased fresh foods in small quantity from the local UNANKLIMIN No 1 people. Revised census UNANKLIMIN NO 1 and N.M.O. medically examined all. Took down ledgends of descent and migrations. Collected geological samples from the TEBEL ck. Listened to Radio skeds. Issued rations Dawn standto ordered in lieu of night guards. Slept UNANKLIMIN No 1 (Camp No 6) 1,800 A.S.L.
- 14th July 1967 Camp site clearing enlarged. Revised census of two small groups of UNANKLIMIN people not seen yesterday. General discussions and a lecture of the coming House of Assembly elections given. Listened to a complaint of sorcery. Fresh foods purchased from both Unanklimin and Karenmin groups. Listened to radio skeds. Word sent ahead to Wimurapmin No 1 of patrol's ETA on 17th and IYIKMIN NO 1 of patrol's ETA on 20th Slept UNANKLIMIN NO 1 (Camp No 6) dawn standto.
- 15th July 1967 Waited for party with replacement radio which was expected today. Purchased a pig with a tomahawk and same matched. Pig shot with 303 after the locals indicated that they wished us to shoot it. Friendly discussions. Rations issued and a dawn standto ordered. Slept UNANKLIMIN No 1 (Camp No 6) near DEFANBIL HMT.
- 16th July 1967 Broke camp and departed 0800 moving downstream along the Sepik. (the intention was to camp within one day's walk of the Wimurapmin No 1 group and still be close enough to Unanklimin to receive the radio today). At 0855 commenced climbing the IUGUM/SEPIK divide to reach the top at 0932, then descended steeply to reach the IUGUM RV at 0945. Found a crossing place ten minutes upstream and called a halt. Crossing commenced 1017 per a fallen tree, arrived at a suitable camp site near the IUGUM/SEPIK junction at 1057 and set up camp. Rations issued. Constable GWATORVIN arrived with the radio's replacement and mail at 1610. Read through information sent by D.C. in relation to the possible copper deposit. Slept Iugum Rv (Camp No 7) 1,700 ASL.
- 17th July 1967 Broke camp and moved off <sup>0740</sup> after seeing Constable GWATORVIN's party off back towards Telefomin. Followed the Sepik's left bank downstream, crossing minor creeks at 0845 and 0907. At 1020 passed the track to the ATEM, NONG and DIN Rivers and arrived at the IRIT (RETURN CK) rv 1040 and waited for carriers to regroup. Moved on 1100 crossing the IRIT still following the Sepik's left bank downstream. Passed the abandoned garden area DAWABIL, now a huge landslide, and arrived at a cane suspension bridge over the Sepik at 1230. Arrived at Wimurapmin gardens and the patrol camp site 1440, last in 1515. Set up camp and radio. Made good radio contact with Vanimo, Telefomin and Oksapmin 1630.

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Discussions in local Men's house with Wimurapmin men. Kimiasomin people arrived at camp to sell fresh foods. Reunions with friends made during patrol 3/66-7, discussed the Miannin Supreme Court case. Rations issued. Dawn standto ordered. Slept Wimurapmin No 1 (Camp No 8) 1,400' A.S.L.

- 18th July 1967 Revised census Wimurapmin No 1 and part Wimurapmin No 2. A group of carriers and police sent off to assist the Wimurapmin and Kimiasomin volunteers to repair the bridge over the Sepik. A pig offered for sale was purchased with a tomshawk and a laplap. Radio contact with Vanimo and Oksapmin 1615. Small quantity of fresh food purchased. Rations issued. Five Wimurapmin No 1 men agreed to carry the U.S. Radio back to Telefomin. Dawn standto ordered. Slept Wimurapmin No 1 (Camp No 8)
- 19th July 1967 0645 two police and 30 carriers departed to complete bridge repairs. Broke camp and moved off 0750 and arrived at the bridge 0820, crossing commenced 0840 and all over at 1040. The length of the bridge was 230 feet with 195 feet of suspended cane. Crossed the DIMADUL Rv 1046 and bid the last of the Kimiasomin people farewell. Followed the Sepik's right bank downstream until 1115 when a nearly sheer rock face was encountered and scaled. Bush ropes were arranged to assist carriers ascend. Moved on crossing unnamed creeks at 1240, 1320, 1402 and 1432 hrs and reached a clear stream and good camp site 1500, last carrier in at 1530hrs. Set up camp. Radio contact with Vanimo, Green River and Telefomin 1615hrs. Rations issued. Slept camp No 9 1,400' A.S.L.
- 20th July 1967 Broke camp and moved off at 0740. crossed several creeks joining the Sepik's right bank and arrived at a large garden area at 0843. This is the site of camp No 35 of Telefomin patrol 3/66-7. Continued on and arrived at the left bank of the Fiak Rv 1023 called a halt to allow carriers to regroup. Met several Ivikmin No 1 people. Moved on 1110 to reach a prepared camp site on the bank of the Amania Rv at 1135 (camp site 34 of No 3/66-7) Much recent work done on last couple of miles of track. Lulual Yamsap and his people gave the patrol a very friendly welcome. Yamsap advised that he had sent his own son to the AKI Rv to have Urapmin people visit the patrol at Ivikmin and escort the patrol to the AKI Valley. Radio contact with Vanimo and Telefomin after camp set up. Rations issued. General discussions. Guards Posted. Slept Ivikmin No 1 (Camp 10) 1,250' A.S.L.
- 21st July 1967 Commenced construction of a rest house at the bank of the Amania rv. Friendly discussions with locals through out the day while waiting for the people from the AKI valley. Radio contact with Vanimo and Telefomin and an airdrop for tomorrow arranged. Guards posted Slept Camp No 10.
- 22nd July 1967 At first light carriers commenced clearing the drop site. Dornier aircraft seen at noon going to Telefomin. Set target area fires etc for the drop site, allocated spotting positions and evacuated all non essential people. Listened to radio skeds. At 1425 the Dornier commenced circling and dropping. Second drop commenced at 1605. First drop scattered the second accurate. Collected the forty bags dropped and packed carrier loads. Loss and irrecoverable breakages noted. 95% recovery calculated.

Twelve full days rations left in the care of the IVIKMIN No 1 people for the leg of the patrol to the Abbalmin area after the Aki valley leg of the patrol returns via here. Guards posted. Rations issued. Slept Ivikmin No 1 (Camp No 10)

- 23rd July 1967 Broke camp and moved off upstream along the Amara (also known as the ABUA) rv 0740. Took the route via the stream joining the right bank of the Amania at the junction reached at 0830, thence followed this stream upstream until 0855 when the left bank was ascended and the patrol ascended the Sepik/Tabu divide reaching the top at 0933. Descended in an Easterly direction and arrived at the Tabu Rv at 1050. Followed the Tabu upstream and crossed it at the Tabu/Guguma junction at 1105. Called a halt for carriers to regroup 1110. At 1200 moved on upstream along the Guguma rv, passing my camp site No 11 of patrol No 3/66-7 at 1225, to reach an adequate camp site at 1302, last in at 1315. Cleared camp site and set up camp on the left bank of the GUGUMA Rv. Two Urapmin guides sent on ahead to NONOBIP and the third remained with the patrol upon request. Issued rations. Checked Police ammunition and stressed the need for caution. Guards posted and advised to be especially watchful at dawn. Slept Guguma ry (Camp No 11) 1,300 A.S.L.
- 24th July 1967 Broke camp and commenced walking 0805. Ascended steeply to reach the top of the GUGUMA/AKI divide 0918. Waited for carriers to regroup and then moved on 0930 descending in an easterly direction. At 0955 met two Urapmin men who came to the patrol offering freshly baked taro. From 1010 walked over a track cleared to a width on the average of 6 to 9 feet, until 1055 when the rest house these people recently constructed was reached. Last in at 1105. Met the local Urapmin people and Lulual FANAP. Our reception was very friendly but cautious. Inspected the new rest house in company with Lulual Fanap. Set up camp and moved into the rest house. Purchased huge amounts of fresh food. Discussed the Miammin Supreme Court case, the people we returned to Urapmin and the patrol's reception with the local people. A broken bow seen on the track from the Guguma. The pieces had been carefully placed in the forks of trees, indicating the direction of Nonobip hamlet. Two released MIARMIN prisoners also were present at Nonobip to welcome the patrol and they advised that a rest house had also been built at their new settlement on the DOGOMA Rv. Self and Mr Van Keshout commenced work on enlarging the Border special map to a scale of 1:20,000 for our copper survey. Guards posted. Slept Urapmin (Camp No 12) 1,800' A.S.L.
- 25th July 1967 General discussions with the people who appeared in greater numbers during the day, less caution noted in the friendly attitude of the people towards the patrol. A large pig was presented to the patrol by Lulual Fanap who advised that the gift was in recognition of his appointment as Lulual and to show that he and his group wished to live peacefully and welcome the Administration. A return gift of acceptance (Tomahawk, laplap and mirrors) was made. The Urapmin Lulual then requested that his people shoot the pig for us as they did not wish to hear the sound of a rifle shot which they fear. Much ceremony and shows of friendship followed this. Continued with the 1:20,000 map and repaired minor fault in A510 radio.

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- 30th July 1967 A large amount of fresh food purchased. Radio contact with Vanimo, Telefomin and Oksapmin. Fiarimin people advised patrol unable visit their area as distance too great (two days each way), but the Fiarimin visitors had heard the word of the patrol and could take it back to the DOGOMA Rv settlement. The patrol's Guards posted. Slept Urapmin (Camp No 12)
- 26th July 1967 Broke camp and issued the remaining load to the carrier -a (two days supply per man). Farewells to the Urapmin people became prolonged. Departed Nonobip with Lulual Fanap and several other men acting as escort to Ivikmin 0740. Reached the top of the AKI/GUGUMA divide (ASL 2,600) 0910 and waited for carriers to regroup. Moved on retracing steps of 24th July, to reach the Guguma Rv 1030 and the Tabu/Guguma Jn at 1135. Forged the TABU Rv at waist depth as was now in flood. All safely over at 1205. Halt called 1215. Moved on retraced the steps of 23rd July. Ascended from the Tabu Rv at 1300' A.S.L. to reach the top of the TABU/SEPIK divide (2,400' A.S.L.) at 1357. Descended the Sepik fall to reach the headwaters of the Amaniam Rv 1435 and the camp site No 10 1550, last in at 1655. Radio contact with Vanimo 1615. Discussions with local people. Set up camp. Guards posted Slept Camp 13 (formerly camp 10) near ABUABIPhmt
- 27th July 1967 Broke camp and moved off with patrol carriers carrying the extra 12 days food left here on 22nd. Left camp site 0815 moving downstream along right bank of the Sepik halted for fifteen minutes 1020 and for five minutes at 1140 for carriers to regroup. The Sepik was in flood and it was thus necessary to walk high up the valley sides at times, making progress difficult. Passed the DIN/SEPIK junction 1400 and met several Ivikmin No 2 men who guided the patrol to my camp site 33 of patrol 3/66-7, arriving 1415, last carrier in at 1525. Set up camp and radio. Radio contact with Telefomin 1620. Local people advise that the bridge over the Sepik is down. Fresh foods purchased in reasonable quantity. Went over ideas for copper survey with Mr Van Lieshout (base camps, airdrops and search areas etc). Guards posted. Slept IVEKMIN No 2 (Camp No 14) 1,200 A.S.L.
- 28th July 1967 At IVEKMIN No 2. General discussions with Lulual Ambep and his people including the discussion of the Mianmin Supreme Court case. Observed gardening practice. Ambep had gone to meet the patrol at the August River and returned when we came by the Sepik. He advised that his people welcomed the patrol and would help with the bridge construction, but that some were still afraid and were going to run away before the patrol arrived, but he was able to stop their fears. Police party returned PM to advise that the only bridge site was one one close to the patrol. They had been right down past the airstrip site looking. Purchased good quantity of fresh foods. Guards posted, slept camp 14.
- 29th July 1967 Sepik swollen by over night rain. Broke camp and moved off 0800 to arrive at bridge site 0825, last carrier in at 0850. Set up camp and then commenced work on frame work for the bridge on the right bank. Self on an airmattress and Mr Van Lieshout swimming each made several attempts to get a line over the Sepik without success. PM Lulual Ambep indicated that he would have the line across tomorrow. Rations issued and Guards posted. Slept camp no 15 1,100' A.S.L.

- 30th July 1967 River level dropped during the night, but several attempts to get a line over failed, until Luluai Ambeq managed to get it over without difficulty on his first attempt (See Anthropological section). Worked on the bridge throughout the day to see it completed late PM. Luluai Ambeq sold the patrol two small pigs. He advised that he wanted us to eat his pigs to show his appreciation of being made a Luluai and to mark the writer's second visit to his group. Luluai ITRUBEI of SERAWANIA and some of his men arrived from the August River to greet the patrol and sell food. Pigs shot upon request with a 303. All three Luluai's (Yamsap, Ambeq and Itrubei) agreed to accompany the patrol to the proposed airstrip site tomorrow. Guards Posted Slept Camp No 15.
- 4th August 1967
- 31st July 1967 Carriers commenced crossing bridge at first light, all safely over at 0830. Followed the Sepik's left bank downstream over extensive gravel bars until 0945 when Mr Edgar's 1966 camp site was reached. Set up camp. Radio contact with Vanimo and Telefomin. Local people and officials returned 1200hrs. Measured out 200ft length of cane to survey strip site with. Preliminary examination carried out. Some KAI DAGOYIN and TUMBEIMIN men arrived PM, a small amount of fresh food purchased, sent word ahead of patrol's ETA Kaidagoyin. Brought paper work up to date and issued rations. List of requirements calculated and passed to Telefomin to allow ordering and delivery before the next drop. Slept Airstrip site (Camp No 16) 1,000 A.S.L.
- 1st August 1967 Surveyed airstrip site and all ground adjacent to it on which a strip could be built, to obtain the best (longest) site available on the river flats. (For full details of the procedure and results see Appendix A1) Mr Edgar's cairn of stones and centre line located. Plotted bearings taken and ended up with a plan for a strip 2344'x200'. Rations issued. Slept Camp No 16.
- 5th August 1967
- 2nd August 1967 Final check over the site and final details noted on the plan. Returned to camp and moved off at 0803 downstream along the Sepik's left bank. At 0830 reached the Sepik/Fuglan jn and proceeded upstream along the Fuglan until 1030 when ascended from the river to arrive at the ridge top 1110. Ascended along the ridge top in a westerly direction until 1148 when a house was reached and a halt called to allow carriers to regroup. Moved on 1215 hrs descending steeply through forest and old and new garden areas to the BILKA rv, arriving 1301. Crossed and ascended then descended steeply to cross the WOI Rv 1320. Steep ascent until 1346 thence easier walking until 1422 when TAMDOKTAMAN Hamlet reached last carrier in at 1450. Discussions with local KAI DAGOYIN people until 1500 then eight minutes walk to a reasonable camp site. Set up camp. Radio contact with TELEFOMIN and VANIMO 1630. Rations issued before afternoon rain. Slept TAMDOKTAMAN (Camp No 17) 1,700'ASL
- 12th August 1967
- 3rd August 1967 Heavy rain most of AM. Kaidagoyin group assembled for census at 1300, revised census KAI DAGOYIN and part Wimurapmin No 4. General discussions with the local people, whose attitude towards the patrol seems to be one of disinterest and apathy. This attitude is infertile ground for discussion of House of Assembly elections although an attempt was made, but abandoned.

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Radio sked done by Mr Van Lieshout as writer was still talking with locals at sked time. Slept Camp 17.

- 4th August 1967 Three Urapmin carriers sent a dawn to take word of patrol's ETA to FUNABIP hamlet. Broke camp and moved off 0750 ascending steeply to arrive at the ridge top above camp site 17 at 0810. Descended to the one house hamlet of SEIMIBANG, thence crossed the TENOI rv at 0830 and ascended steeply over a well (and recently) cleared track to arrive FUNABIP 0905. One only man not seen yesterday included in the census. Inspected the main house of Funabip (details noted under the Anthropological heading). Moved on 0950, continuing to ascend until 1036 when the top of the AL/BIKA divide was reached and the main Atbalmin/Sepik Rv walking track joined. Arrived SISILOK hamlet of the IUMDEIMIN No 2 group 1105, after passing Macarthur's 1963 camp site at 1050. Set up camp on the ridge above SISILOK and Mr Edgar's 1964 campsite. Telefomin contacted by radio 1630. Discussion with locals who met the patrol on the track. The Luluai advised that his group had repaired the bridge over the AL rv for the patrol. Mr Van Lieshout commenced census while self took bearings on IPUINMIN gardens west of the AL Rv to determine if they are in TENG or West Irian. Two carriers ill, one of whom had to be carried today. Small quantity of fresh foods purchased. Rations issued. Slept SISILOK (Camp No 18) 3,000 A.S.L.
- 5th August 1967 Completed census revision IUMDEIMIN No 2 after people not seen yesterday had assembled. Medical inspection of all by N.M.C. House of Assembly elections discussed with local people in course of general discussions. Word sent to IUMDEIMIN No 1 of patrol's ETA. Rations issued Slept camp 18. (carrier recovering)
- 6th August 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0740 descending steeply over a well cleared track to reach the cane suspension bridge over the AL Rv 0812. All safely across 0840, commenced steep ascent, and ascended steadily until 0932 when Samulok hamlet of the IUMDEIMIN No 1 group was reached, last in at 0950. Spoke with local people and set up camp. Revised census, purchased fresh food in small quantity and issued rations. Figures balanced and maps brought up to date. A camp site and some shelters had been erected by the local people for the patrol here on Mr Edgar's 1966 camp site. Slept Samulok Hmt. (Camp No 19) 3,500' A.S.L.
- 7th August 1967 Discussed House of Assembly elections with assembled locals during AM. Inspected SAMULOK Ck and collected rock samples. Returned camp and worked on paper work. Requirements second drop passed to Telefomin and arranged with Vanimo for the drop on 10th August at Atbalmin Rural Police Post. Small quantity of fresh food purchased and rations issued. Urapmin carriers sent ahead with word of patrol's ETA A.R.P.P. Slept Camp No 19.
- 8th August 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0745, crossed SAMULOK ck and ascended to a garden house from which an excellent view of the August, Sepik and May Rv areas was obtained 0845 patrol was opposite the AL/TAKNIP Jn area and drop site, and crossed YUP ck 0945 to arrive at DUBIL hamlet arriving 1003. After speaking with local people moved on descending to arrive MAILIM rv at 1035, and obtaining an excellent view of the A.R.P.P. en route. Halted and moved on again 1100 arriving at the station

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- 14th August 1967 at 1115, last in at 1130. Patrol welcomed by Constables Rapola and Forbaiyuk and assembled Arimin No 2 people. Revised census Wimurapmin No 3 and Arimin No 2 (the Nim rv section of the group). Radio skeds 1315 and 1630 (received word that helicoptered due here 13th August) Collected several rock samples during the day. Rations issued. Slept A.R.P.P. (Camp No 20) 3,800' A.S.L.
- 9th August 1967 0700 Police and carriers sent to drop site above the station to cut down stumps and trees on the site. Revised census Arimin No 2 (the locally located group) and inspected A.R.P.P. and progress on the drop site.
- 15th August 1967 Coded a telegram to the D.C. about some border information. Paper work brought up to date. Radio contact with Telefomin. No fresh food available. Rations issued Slept A.R.P.P. (Camp No 20)
- 10th August 1967 Proceeded to drop site and set out target area and fires, as well as allocating spotting positions. Dormier overhead and commenced dropping 0905, second drop commenced 1115 and third drop at 1300. eighty bags dropped all told. Dropping exceptionally accurate with all bags dropping in an area of fifty feet diameter from the target. Tent used for the target was hit and torn several times. Recovery calculated at 99%. Made up material dropped into carrier loads. Included some people not seen yesterday, in the census. Slept A.R.P.P. (Camp No 20)
- 11th August 1967 All AM spent with both Mr Van Lieshout and self giving patrol police their examinations for promotion to Const. 1st class. Radio contact with Telefomin and VANIMO. P.M. examined MAILIM Rv for rock types from 1330 hrs until 1800 hrs. Rations issued Slept Camp 20
- 12th August 1967 Broke camp and checked Constable MAREGORI's party and carrier loads (party to establish a forward supply dump in the headwaters of the Taknip rv). Moved off with remainder of patrol 0820 and ascended steadily westward to reach the top of the NIM/TAKNIP divide 0905. Halt called 0912 at 4,900 for carriers to regroup, then moved on descending at 0920. Followed the UNIM until 1005 when rock samples were taken. Moved on 1105 to reach the NIM/UNIM junction at 1115 where several Arimin people were seen. Patrol was Guided by them to TIMBINKABIL hamlet where camp was set up above the right bank of the NIM Rv (25 minutes walk from NIM/UNIM jn.). 1145 departed camp with Mr Van Lieshout and small party and examined the Nim Rv and tributaries down to where it crosses the International Border as per the Border Special maps (Nim at 3000' A.S.L. at Border) returned camp in heavy rain 1645. Purchased sufficient fresh foods for the patrol. Local people appear pleased to have the patrol in their area. Slept TIMBINKABIL Hat. (camp No 21) 3,600' A.S.L.
- 17th August 1967
- 13th August 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0830 examined the NIM and it's tributaries as we proceeded upstream. At 1200 reached a point beyond which it was physically impossible to proceed. Returned downstream to arrive at a good camp site 1330. (Police had already set up camp). Paper work brought up to date. Spoke with local people and purchased fresh foods. Slept on right bank of the NIM Rv above UMIN/NIM jn (Camp 22) 3,770' A.S.L.
- 14th August 1967

(B)

- 14th August 1967 Broke camp and commenced walking 0815 and arrived NAIOKBILABIP hmt. 0821, thence descended to the Unim arriving 0830. Retraved steps of 12th August to arrive A.R.P.P. 1002 Hrs, last in 1015. Dried rock samples. Radio sked with Vanimo 1200. 1220 Self to Mailim and Taknip rivers to collect rock samples returning A.R.P.P. 1545. Helicopter made one trip to A.R.P.P. during the PM, another expected tomorrow. Mail etc sent out and Kerospens for patrol as well as battery charger for station delivered. Tested charger. Const. MAREGORI's forward camp party returned 1300. Slept A.R.P.P. (now Camp 23)
- 15th August 1967 Broke camp early for an 0700 get away but had to wait for rain to clear. Sent carriers ahead 0800 and moved at rear of line with Mr van Lieshout to allow time to collect samples. Ascended steadily along the left side of the Taknip valley (high above and well away from the river) to an altitude of 4,500'ASL thence descended to a creek at 4140'ASL, thence climbed to a ridge top at 4340'ASL and descended to another creek at 4100'ASL, ascended again to 4,340'ASL, to descend again to a creek thence ascend again to 5,290'ASL. Descended to a creek at 5,100'ASL, ascended a further hundred feet and then descended to a creek at 4730'ASL, ascended two hundred feet and then descended to the Taknip Rv at 4,650' ASL. Moved on a short distance to arrive at Mr Edgar's 1966 camp site at 1340Hrs. Followed the TAKNIP upstream to reach the camp site used by Mr Macarthur in 1963, now our forward supply camp, at 1400 Set up camp. Country today was very rugged with dangerously steep sections of tracks. Ladders had to be constructed by the forward camp party to negotiate some areas. Rock samples collected during the walk. Set up radio but nothing heard but heavy rain. Slept TAKNIP headwaters (Camp No 24) 4,900'ASL. 0820
- 16th August 1967 Saw forty carriers off/with police escort to transfer supply dump to the head of the MIMI/TAKNIP divide. Party returned 1520 to report job completed before the rain started. 0825 to 1520 Self and Mr Van Lieshout examined the Taknip headwaters, proceeding as far upstream as was physically possible. Samples collected. Rain in PM prevented radio contact. Rations issued. Slept Camp No 24.
- 17th August 1967 Broke camp and moved off at rear of the line to allow time to collect samples. Crossed the Taknip Rv at the camp site and immediately commenced steep ascent. At 1012 arrived at two bush shelters in a clearing at 7,670'ASL and called a halt. Moved on 1025 to reach the top of the divide (MIMI/TAKNIP) at 1040 (7,850'ASL was our reading. M. Edgar recorded a reading of 8,600'ASL at this point). Commenced descent and passed the supply dump set up yesterday. Joined the left bank of a stream 1145 and followed it to a larger stream whose left bank it joins, arriving 1230, followed the larger stream to the MIMI's left bank arriving 1330. Followed the Mimi downstream to arrive at a good camp site on the MIMI's right bank at 1340. Set up camp. Several KUBIENMIN No 2 people seen and advised to appear for census AM tomorrow. Small amount of fresh food purchased. Radio contact with Vanimo 1615 hrs Slept MIMI Rv (Camp No 25) 5,400' A.S.L.
- 18th August 1967 Revised census part KUBIENMIN No 2 (Formerly BUSILMIN



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- No 2 - See Appendix G under heading KUBIENMIN No 2). Discussed patrol's intended activities in the area, and the House of Assembly elections with the people. Spent three hours collecting rock samples. Mr Van Lieshout was working in the MIMI headwaters all day. Police and carriers sent to collect supply dump from top of the divide arrived back 1230. Patrol equipment and carrier line split in two. Radio contact with Telefomin and Vanimo. twenty three days food left for Mr Van Lieshout's section of the patrol, to allow the completion of copper investigation in the AL rv and it's tributaries. This left the writer's section with 15 days food and the radio to arrange a drop at Busilmin when required. Paper work brought up to date. Slept Camp No 25.
- 19th August 1967 Final check over patrol gear and break up between the two patrols. Final instructions to Mr Van Lieshout emphasising need for caution during patrol's split. Departed with Kubiemin guides downstream along the MIMI Rv until 0820 when the right bank was climbed. At 0840 completed ascent and commenced descending to Al rv, obtaining an excellent view of Mt Scorpion en route. Reached the Al's left bank 0855 and crossed per a log bridge. 0915 at top of short ascent from the Al, thence descended to a small creek and ascended to a house and helicopter pad built by Mr Ellis. Tracks today were well cleared. Set up camp. Local people received the patrol well. Census carried out and fresh foods purchased. Talked with local people about patrol's intentions in the area and the House of Assembly elections. Some rations issued. Slept OGDARUK helicopter pad. (Camp No 26)
- 20th August 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0740 with Kubiemin guides. Moved upstream parallel to the left bank of the WORP Rv, and crossing the Worp at it's junction with the KALIAYIM ck at 0810. Moved upstream along the Worp crossing and recrossing it. Passed various tributaries as follows: 0822 the Ulfi (from right bank of Worp), MAFUM at 0840 from left bank, NANGDAKTEM at 0905 and another stream of the same name from the right bank at 0920. At 0947 Worp became two streams both called WORP, followed the left fork until 0952 when ascended the left bank to the top of the WORE/TINGSTAN divide, arriving 1000 (This is also the divide separating the Din tributaries from the Al tributaries) Followed the divide crest in an easterly direction, descending gently to arrive at the ARIMIN No 1 hamlet (deserted) of BONGMABIL. Turned south and left the main dividing ridge, descending to arrive on the left bank of the TIGILI Rv at ~~1145~~ 1210. Crossed both TIGILI and DIN rvs just above their junction per log bridges. Continued on in a southerly direction to reach the BUSILMIN Drop Site and Rest House after thirty minutes. Last carrier in at 1325. Set up camp and moved into rest house which had some STAR MOUNTAINS (1965) EXPEDITION rubbish still littering it. Talked with local people and purchased good quantities of fresh foods. Slept BUSILMIN (Camp No 27)
- 21st August 1967 Police and carriers reconstructed the Police Barracks which evidently collapsed shortly before patrol arrived. Census revised - excellent turn up. Radio contact with Vanimo, Green River and Telefomin. Drop required 2nd September, requirements passed. Made inquiries about the MAF lost Cassna 185 at request of D.D.C. Excellent supply of fresh foods

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purchased (enough for two days). Friendly casual discussions with local people. Slept BUSILMIN Rest House (Camp No 27). 5,020' A.S.L.

- 22nd August 1967 Departed camp 0740 and examined the BAN, DIN and BEILGATUMAN rivers in the vicinity of the drop site. Samples collected throughout the day. Obtained an excellent view of Mt Capella early AM. Returned camp in heavy rain 1400. Radio contact with Vanimo, Green River and Telefomir 1630. Some more Busilmin and 13 UNANKLIMIN No 2 people censused PM. Talked with locals and interviewed four KUFELMIN men who visited the patrol camp. Paper work brought up to date. Slept Busilmin (Camp No 27).
- 23rd August 1967 Broke camp leaving Constable BARUN with twenty three carriers and the N.M.O. to prepare the drop site. Moved off 0812 after sending the patrol ahead to set up the camp. Crossed the Din 0830 and the TIGILI at 0835. Examined the Tigili and it's tributaries as moved upstream to arrive at campsite opposite the ALTELTEM/TINGISTAN Jn. in heavy rain at 1630. Packed samples taken. Issued rations, slept Camp 28
- 24th August 1967 Departed camp 0800 and examined TINGISTAN, TEMEM, ITEM TITIGU and the mouth of the DAGANONTEMTUMAN Rv before returning to camp at 1520. Rain came in short showers throughout the day. Assembled A 510 radio to find it not functioning. 1615 to 1830 examined the Alteltem Rv. Issued rations. Slept Camp No 28.
- 25th August 1967 Departed camp 0720 and examined the DAGANONTEMTUMAN Rv and the TINGISTAN back to the camp arriving 1405 in icy rain. Further outdoor work impossible due rain. Received note from Mr Van Lieshout and sent reply. Radio US so carriers departed early AM to borrow the A.R.P.F. portable for use by the patrol. Rations issued. Slept Camp No 28.
- 26th August 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0745 after seeing three sick carriers and the US radio off to Busilmin. Proceeded upstream along the TINGISTAN Rv and arrived at the high plateau area located two days ago at 0845 and followed the Tingistan westward across it through level moss forest covered country. Arrived at a branch of the Al flowing north at 1100 and set up camp. Followed the Al tributary for a short distance and returned to camp. 1350 departed camp and examined the extreme headwaters of the TINGISTAN rv returning camp 1725. Issued rations. A note was left under a cairn of stones in the camp area in case Mr Van Lieshout has not yet visited this stream. Slept Al Tributary (Camp No 29)
- 27th August 1967 Broke camp and moved off at 0740 sending Police and carriers ahead to set up camp on the banks of the ITEM rv. Examined the mainstream and all tributaries down the Tingistan to the ITEM/TINGISTAN junction. The route taken meant that most of the way had to be cut through light bush. The plateau area could have air strip possibilities. 1300 arrived Item Rv to find camp set up. 1325 departed and examined Item t: complete sampling at 1545. Maps brought up to date. Issued rations. Slept ITEM Rv (Camp No 30)
- 28th August 1967 Broke camp and moved off in light rain 0755 moving downstream along the Tingistan Rv. One patrol box

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- 3rd September 1967 containing the writers bedding and Mr Van Lieshout's camera was dropped into the river and everything was drenched, and later dried by fires at camp site No 28. Carriers sent ahead. Examined tributaries whilst moving downstream. Arrived TIGILI/TINGISTAN junction 1300 hrs to find camp set up. Examined the TIGILI Rv in the area of the camp EM, between rain storms. Rations issued. Slept TIGILI/TINGISTAN Jn (Camp No 31).
- 29th August 1967 0700 Constable MAREGORI and carriers departed to construct a helicopter pad at camp site No 28. 0740 self departed to examine the TIGILI rv. Going was difficult due to the nature of the country. Met in late AM by runners from Mr Van Lieshout's party with a note. Completed work on that section and returned to camp at 1240. Between us we have covered the area fairly well so sent a note to suggest Mr Van Lieshout move to BUSILMIN. PM examined area east of the camp site and collected samples. Radio arrived ex A.R.P.P. set up aeriels and made contact with Vanimo Green Rv and Telefomin 1630. Tree fell into camp site in evening. No one was hurt but carriers shaken. Const Maregori's party returned PM to report job on heli-pad and approaches completed. Slept Camp 31.
- 30th August 1967 Broke camp and departed 0757 retracing steps of 23rd August arriving Busilmin Rest House 0950 hrs Prepared items requested by Mr Van Lieshout and sent them with twelve carriers to the AL rv. Packed samples collected to date into four gallon drums. Brought master map up to date with the information collected in the last week. Radio contact with Telefomin and Vanimo 1615. Talked with local people and purchased fresh foods. Inspected cleared dropsite. Sales of fresh foods to the patrol have been nearly sufficient to keep rice supply here intact. Slept BUSILMIN Rest House (Now Camp No 32)
- 31st August 1967 Examined the BULUNUN, the Din below the TIGILI/DIN junction and the BEILGATUMAN Rivers from 0815 until 1230 returning camp to find Mr Van Lieshout and his party just arriving. Compared notes and brought maps up to date. Revised census more UNANKLIMIN No 3 people. Purchased fresh food. Radio contact with Vanimo and Telefomin and drop confirmed for tomorrow. Packed samples into carrier loads. Slept Busilmin rest house (Camp NO 32).
- 1st September 1967 Weather poor AM but fine PM, the scheduled airdrop did not take place. Radio contact with Vanimo and Green River and was advised plane now due Telefomin 0900 tomorrow to do the drops. Talked with local people and purchased fresh foods. Issued rations Slept Busilmin (Camp No 32)
- 2nd September 1967 Checked dropsite, target area, fires and spotters - all in order. A spare tent erected as store for dropped cargo. Radio contact 1215 and 1315 with Vanimo and Telefomin. Weather excellent here, but one abortive flight attempted. At 1400 hrs Dornier arrived and commenced dropping from about 100 ft at a higher speed than on previous drops (due wind no doubt) Second drop commenced 1520 hrs and a note received saying next two drops to be done tomorrow. Bags all recovered and carrier loads made up. 100% recovery calculated. Issued rations. Set aside ten days food for establishment of UNANKLIMIN No 3 store dump at

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STOLKA Ck for the last leg of the patrol back to Telefomin. Slept Busilmin (Camp No 32)

- 3rd September 1967 At 0700 Constable MAREGORI departed with 36 carriers loaded with the rations, rock samples and US radio, to establish Stolka ck supply dump. They returned to Busilmin with the job completed early PM. 0700 set out drop site and made final check that all was in order. 0900 radio contact with Telefomin but no plane yet arrived there although weather excellent. Waited all day. Rations issued. Day wasted as could not go any distance from the drop site in case plane came. Slept Busilmin (Camp No 32)
- 4th September 1967 Drop site again correctly set out with fires and target. Instructions for drop left with Const SINEWAR to supervise. 0742 Mr Van Lieshout and self with several carriers departed to examine the higher reaches of the Din rv and it's tributaries, returned 1245. No drop today. Radio contact with Telefomin, Green Rv Amanab and Vanimo. Rations issued. Balanced census figures. Slept Busilmin (Camp No 32)
- 5th September 1967 Poor weather AM cleared PM - no plans. Sent three Urapmin carriers off in search of part of the Arimin No 1 line which annually fails to appear for census. Discussed a split in the patrol to allow the time waiting for the drop to be only half wasted. Half the patrol to stay here waiting for the drop and the other half to examine the TIRIM Rv and tributaries, (Discussed with Mr Van Lieshout). Radio contact with Vanimo and Telefomin and was advised that drop to be done tomorrow if weather suitable. Rations issued and some fresh food purchased. Slept Busilmin (Camp No 32)
- 6th September 1967 Split up patrol gear and saw Mr Van Lieshout's patrol off 0815 hrs. Set up target area on drop site. Weather excellent, but at 1200 DDC advised Telefomin that there would be no drop today. Despatched Constable Maregori and Barun with a target tent and rations to Defakbil, to arrive there before 0900 tomorrow and set up target and fires and wait for drop. Instructions carefully explained to avoid mishap. 1600 advised Vanimo and Telefomin to carry out the remaining two drops at the DIN/NONG drop site not Busilmin. A number of Arimin No 1 people brought to camp site by the Urapmin carriers sent out yesterday. Fresh foods purchased and rations issued. Slept Busilmin (Camp 32)
- 7th September 1967 Broke camp and bid the local people farewell. Moved off 0740 hrs going east then turned north east. 0748 crossed the BULUNUM ck and at 0755 passed the track junction to Stolka ck. 0805 from the top of a high ridge obtained an excellent view of the DIN valley. Descended steeply to the YAN/DIN Junction where a TIMMUNNUMIN man was met who had come to guide us. Moved on 0835, following the right bank of the DIN River, thence ascended and descended to the FOGSEP ck 0855, ascended then descended to the KUMENKUM ck 0922, ascended to the ridge top overlooking the NOMKA Rv 0930. Descended to a small stream and then to the NOMKA arriving 0955. A long steep ascent was made to the ridge top camp site the local people had prepared for the patrol. Arrived 1020 to be met by the Lulual. Last carrier in at 1120. Examined water supply. Set up camp in light rain. Purchased fresh foods and talked with local people advising them to appear for census AM tomorrow. Rations issued. Excellent view of the Busilmin area and Star Mts obtained from camp site. Slept TIMMUNNUMIN (Camp No 33) 4,850' A.S.L.

- 12th September 1967 Revised census Unanklimin No 2. In men's house soon
- 8th September 1967 0850 heard Mr Van Lieshouts carriers on the other side of the valley very clearly although the patrol did not arrive here until 1100. Revised census TIPMUNNUMIN, and two AMTANMIN people seen also. At 1000 a plane was heard and it was assumed that the drop was under way at DEFAKBIL (one week late). Radio contact with Vanimo Green River and Telefomin. General discussions with local people and fresh foods purchased. Rations issued. Iulual agreed to accompany patrol tomorrow to locate some of his group not censused today. Slept TIPMUNNUMIN (No 33 Camp)
- 9th September 1967 Broke camp and moved off in light rain 0805. Ascended to KURIPBINABIP hamlet 5020' ASL arriving 0810 thence over a level track before descending steeply to FUGUM/MAGATEM Jn at 4,090'ASL arriving 0845. Climbed steeply to reach the ridge top at 0910 at 4,850'ASL. Descended to NILENKA Ck at 4,660'ASL 0932 hrs to ascend, then commence a long steady descent at 0940 to reach BANTEMBIP Hmt at 1005 at 4,050'A.S.L.. Sent carriers ahead with police escort to Defakbil. Revised census and talked with assembled people before continuing descent ~~to~~ 1100 to cross TUGUM Rv 1110 at 3,750' A.S.L. Ascended then descended to cross WOI ck 1123 at 3,500'A.S.L. and ascend steeply then less steeply to DIGIAMDUBIL Hamlet arriving 1145 (3,950' ASL) Followed a ridge parallel to the DIN but high above it and reached another hamlet with the name DIGIAMDUBIL at 1153(both deserted) Continued descent along the ridge then over the east side of it to arrive at Defakbil rest house 1215 at an altitude of 3,220' A.S.L..Met by the police who successfully took the drop yesterday. Unpacked the drop and broke it up into carrier loads. 98% recovery calculated. Talked with local people and purchased fresh foods in small quantity. Rations issued Slept Defakbil rest house (Camp No 34)
- 10th September 1967 Census revision remainder Wimurapmin No 2 (some were seen on the 18th July) Police sent to locate some people not present, lectured them but took no court action as this would result in less rather than more people appearing for census. A.R.P.P.heard to complain about shortage of food. Calculated what we could reasonable spare and sent it to A.R.P.P. with two police and eighteen carriers. Had Telefomin carriers clean the grave of the Telefopin Iulual who was killed in the airdrop here on 17th March 1966. House of Assembly elections discussed with Wimurapmin and some Unanklimin No 3 people - little comprehension. Rations issued. Mr Van Lieshout still suffering from a bad drop of boils. Slept Defakbil (Camp No 34)
- 11th September 1967 WAITED FOR RAIN TO CLEAR, then broke camp and moved off at 0835 descended to the cane suspension bridge over the DIN river arriving 0945 in light rain 2,530'ASL. Repairs made, all over and moved on at 1105hrs ascending to 3,120' ASL then descended to cross DALGUM Ck at 1145 and ascend again to cross the ridge top and descend to BULTULTEM Hamlet, arriving 1205. Met by the village officials of Kubienmin No 1 and Unanklimin No 2. Purchased fresh foods and set up camp on a prepared site. Revised census Kubienmin No 1. Radio contact with Vanimo and advised that no Tea or personal supplies of meat dropped. Rations issued. Slept Unanklimin No 2 hamlet of BULTULTEM (Camp No 35) 2,870' ASL.

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- 12th September 1967 Revised census Unanklimin No 2. In men's house took down details of Anthropological interest in relation to housing and marriage (see Anthropological section) House of Assembly elections discussed. Urapmin carriers sent to KUBIENMIN No 1 area to locate people not yet seen for census. Radio contact with Okaspin 1200. Fresh foods purchased. Caught up on paper work. Small amount of rations issued. Slept BULTULTEM Camp 36. Today was writer's twenty fifth birthday.
- 13th September 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0745 to descend to the DIN Rv. Crossed PUBIA ck 0810 AVIAM ck 0815 MAPIK ck 0830 and passed Mr Edgar's island camp site on the DIN and a cane suspension bridge over the Din at 0835. At 0845 sent carriers ahead on direct route to NIOL Rv while self and small party ascended to the Kubiemin No 1 hamlet NIMILDING arriving 0915 to find it deserted. Crossed NIMIL ck 0925 and reached NIMILUMAN hamlet 0935 and saw four people. Moved on through rough country until the main walking track to the NIOL Rv was reached, and at this point met the Urapmin carriers and 17 more Kubiemin people. Revised census. 1115 moved on up the DIN/YAK divide to reach top at 1123 3,090' ASL. Descended gently then steeply down a large landslide to cross the YAK Rv per a fallen log at 1200 just above the Yak/NIOL junction. (2,080' A.S.L.) Followed the Niol Rv upstream until 1225 when a camp site with camp set up was reached. Met the Unfokmin people and purchased fresh foods. Const. YAREGAWA's resupply party to A.R.P.P. arrived 1530 with Const Forbalyuk. The food shortage turned out to be a total of 14 weeks food left in their stores. Urapmin carriers sent to escort the Unfokmin people to census tomorrow. Radio reception poor. Slept NIOL Rv (Camp No 36 2,220' A.S.L. and moved off 0815).
- 14th September 1967 After rain cleared departed camp site 0930 to examine a reported possible airstrip site on the Niol/Din divide, leaving Mr Van Lieshout to do the census. Strip site non-existent so visited two hamlets and escorted inhabitants to patrol camp site to be census-ed, arrived camp 1130. Assisted Mr Van Lieshout with the census which was completed 1500 hrs. Men sent from Kubiemin No 1 yesterday to locate population in the Yak Rv returned to report people had fled to the TIRIM Rv and Busilmin areas. Const Forbalyuk returned A.R.P.P. early AM. Purchased fresh foods and brought Patrol Maps up to date. Slept Niol Rv Camp 36.
- 15th September 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0750 to cross the Niol Rv and ascend steeply arriving MIUMBIP Hmt 0810 (2,640' ASL). Reached the top of the divide (DIN/NIOL) 0822 at 2,950' ASL. Descended steeply to cross DIMAN ck 0853 the Din Rv at 0900 and a cane suspension bridge over the DIN 0905 (1,775' ASL). Tested the bridge and had repairs made. Crossed and moved on 0937 ascending steeply. Crossed BAMBONGA ck 0952, Aisupem ck 1020 and arrived at a deserted hamlet called TAGAPTAGGAIAP at 1045 (2,650' ASL) Crossed UNANKLIN ck 1105, AWOLTEM ck 1120, MOMUK ck 1130 and arrived at a cleared camp site 1140 (Mr Edgar's Camp 22 of patrol No 5/65-6) 36 people censused PM after last carrier arrived at camp site 1330 hrs. Carriers arranged to search for more people in the gardens early AM. Rations issued and some fresh foods purchased. Radio will not transmit but will still receive. Slept MINGULBIL Hmt (Camp No 37) 2,790' A.S.L.

Rations issued. Slept long at camp site (Camp No 41) 3,300' A.S.L.

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- 16th September 1967 Rain until 1100hrs. Censused a further 24 people throughout the day. A small amount of food purchased. Had general discussions with the local people including a talk on the House of Assembly elections. Carriers sent to Wimurapin No 4 to talk them of patrol's ETA there. Radio ceased functioning all together so selected carriers to take the US radio direct to Telefomin. Rations issued. Slept camp 37.
- 17th September 1967 Broke camp and saw the three carriers with the radio off towards Telefomin. Commenced descending from camp site 0745. Passed through garden areas and passed NUNGBIL Hmt 0806 and MATULTEMABIP Hmt 0815. arrived at the DIN/UNANKLIN Jn 0837 and a bridge (repaired by patrol police and carriers yesterday) over the DIN 0840 (1,650' A.S.L.) Moved on at 0915 when all safely across. Followed left bank of Din downstream for ten minutes passing NEMDAVIP and crossing the NEM Rv. Ascended steeply up the ridge above the Nem's left bank to arrive BUGADIN Hmt 1020 (of the Wimurapin No 4 group) Met by our carriers sent ahead yesterday and the local Wimurapins. Magnificent views to be had up and down the DIN valley from this hamlet. Yesterday's camp in the Umokmin area on the other side of the Din valley clearly visible. Assisted Mr Van Lieshout revise census of Wimurapin No 4 (Some already seen at Kaidagoyin on 3rd August) Set up camp and cleared surrounds. Sweet flies shockingly dense here. Late PM discussed House of Assembly elections with the locals and gained information on traditional trade routes. Slept BUGADIN Hamlet (Camp No 38) 13,400' A.S.L. very close to camp No 40 made sleeping difficult. Broke camp and moved off 0815. Descended steeply to cross NEM ck 0840 at 2,670' A.S.L. ascended and descended to cross ARENG ck. Ascended steadily and descended to cross DIMAGUP ck 0915 at 2,970' A.S.L. Ascended then sidled the ridge to arrive at the crest of the DIN/NIOL divide 0950 (3,550' A.S.L.). Followed the ridge crest in a south easterly direction, passing the track junction to A.R.P.P. 0955 and DIMANSIGIN Hamlet of the UMPOKMIN group at 1015. Arrived MIUMBIP Hmt 1037. Paid off guides. Patrol members accepted gifts of taro and tobacco from local people. 1050 descended from MIUMBIP to reach the NIOL Rv below the camp No 36, and arrived Yak/Niol junction 1122. Retraced steps of 13th September along direct route, arriving Mr Edgar's Island camp site 1250 and our camp site No 35 at 1340. Last in 1410. Set up camp on site 35. Purchased small amount food and talked with locals. Rations issued. Local young men interested to go to Telefomin to work. Slept Camp No 39 BULPULTEM.
- 19th September 1967 Broke camp and commenced walking 0735 retraced steps of 11th September to arrive DIN Rv bridge 0827. All over 0900 and arrived DEPAKBIL rest house 0933 (camp No 34). Carriers regrouped before moving on at 1000. Descended to NONGEang suspension bridge arriving 1015 in time to see a dog carefully making a crossing on the bridge. Crossed the bridge and ascended easily to arrive at the North West end of the strip site examined by Macarthur in 1963. Last carrier in at 1215. Set up camp. Preliminary examination of strip site and approaches made. Decided to survey a centre line on a bearing of 308°. Notes made. Rations issued. Slept Nong Rv strip site (Camp No 40) 3,300' A.S.L. ending 0830 to reach the ridge top at
- 20th September 1967
- 21st September 1967
- 22nd September 1967
- 23rd September 1967
- 18th September 1967
- 24th September 1967

- 20th September 1967 Carriers sent to collect remaining stores from Defakbill supply dump (Rest House). Mr Van Lieshout and self with Police and carriers cut and surveyed the centre line from the datum point near the camp to the north west extremity of the plateau. Returned camp 1420 in light rain. Plotted bearings taken. One AMTANMIN man arrived and volunteered to guide patrol to his area - accepted. Rations issued. Slept Nong Rv Strip site (Camp No 40)
- 21st September 1967 Continued surveying strip site. Mr Van Lieshout and self working with two separate parties. A fresh group of workers replaced the morning line at noon. Result was noticeably more being done in a day. Returned camp 1630. Issued rations. Some local Wimurapmin No 2 people into camp during the day and departed at dark. Slept Camp No 40
- 22nd September 1967 Continued work on survey using same relief system as yesterday. PM completed outing centre line and right ~~agg~~ angle lines every 200' and returned camp 1530 after completing inclinometer readings. Plotting and notes completed on survey plan. Carriers constructed a large cairn of stones at out point "000" on the centre line. Wrote up a description of the strip site and directions from the cairn. Note placed in milk tin and tin placed inside the cairn. Rations issued. Amtanmin guides present to guide patrol tomorrow Slept camp No 40.
- 23rd September 1967 A violent electrical storm centred very close to camp No 40 made sleeping difficult. Broke camp and moved off 0730 south east along the lip of the 400' drop which defines the edge of the plateau area. At 0832 reached the south east extremity of the plateau and continued on moving high up the valley side above the right bank of the NONG Rv. At 0940 crossed the MELENOKORA ok at 3,865' A.S.L.. At 0955 descended very steeply to arrive at a log bridge over the NONG Rv at 1010 (3,625' A.S.L.). Repairs made and crossing commenced 1040. Crossed the TIM Rv (joins NONG's left bank) 1046 and ascended steadily until TIGITEMBIL Hmt was reached at 1056. The track at this point is well cleared (This is a Wimurapmin 2 hamlet). Descended steeply to BEKON ok and arrived at the AMTANMIN hamlet SIMBAKBIL (Mr Edgar's camp No 27 of patrol 5/65-6) soon after 1100. Arrived at the top of a ridge at 1135 (4,315' ASL) and descended to cross a newly constructed log bridge over the NONG Rv at 1150 hrs (4,000' A.S.L.). Ascended steeply until 1215 when two Amtanmin men were reached where the track leaves the ridge crest at an altitude of 4,780. The two men explained that they were coming to look for the patrol. Sided the ridge and crossed several small creeks before arriving at a house in a large garden area at 1235. Talked with inhabitants then moved up a hill ten minutes and crossed Bap ok and set up camp. Local people say all Amtanmin intends to visit the patrol here, but the Lulua arrived later and said the majority of the group had assembled at a rest house the group had constructed. Small amount of food purchased and rations issued. Slept Camp 41 4,820' ASL
- 24th September 1967 Urapmin carriers out early to escort people to census. Revised census part Amtanmin group and discussed House of Assembly elections with them. Broke camp and commenced ascending 0830 to reach the ridge top at



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- Reached a ridge top 533' at 7,480' A.S.L. then  
 descended to ascend to camp site  
 ridge south of camp site 41 at 0855 (5,300' ASL).  
 Descended to AGUMTEM Ck 0910 and ascended steeply  
 to AGUMTEMBIP Hmt 0916 (5,180' A.S.L.). Descended  
 through a large garden area to cross NUGOREM ck  
 0932 (4,850' ASL), and ascended steeply to arrive at  
 DIGIAMTAMBIP Hmt 0945 where local people had assembled.  
 Five minutes walk beyond DIGIAMTAMBIP we arrived at  
 a small newly constructed rest house and Police  
 barracks. Set up camp and moved into rest house.  
 Revised census. Discussion with local people. Thanked  
 them for their efforts in the rest house construction  
 and talked on House of Assembly elections. Good quantity  
 of fresh foods purchased, some rations issued.  
 Slept Antanmin Rest House high above right bank of  
 the Nong Rv (Camp No 42) 5,430' A.S.L.
- 25th September 1967 <sup>07536</sup> Broke camp and moved off with Lulual of Busilmin,  
 who arrived at Antanmin yesterday, as guide. Ascended  
 to DIKNAMBIL Hmt arriving 0753 (5,810' A.S.L.).  
 Obtained an excellent view of the Three Pinnacles to  
 our north east. Sided the ridge and descended to an  
 cross BIKNAM ck 0815 (5,420 A.S.L.). Arrived at an  
 excellent log bridge over the NONG Rv at 0835 (5,300  
 A.S.L.) Crossed and arrived at rest house site 0840.  
 Set up camp and moved into rest house. Mr Van  
 Lieshout revised census of the Antanmin and Unank-  
 limin No 3 people present. He then addressed them on  
 the House of Assembly elections. Self addressed them  
 with words of thanks for constructing the six buildings  
 in the rest house area without as much as being  
 requested to do so, and for guarding the supply dump  
 (Stolka Ck). A good quantity of fresh foods purchased  
 The two leading men of the area were each presented  
 with a pick (used for copper survey originally)  
 Rations issued. Slept Stolka Ck Rest House (Camp No 43)  
 5,430' A.S.L.
- 26th September 1967 0715 three Uragmin carriers departed for the ARIMIN  
 No 3 area with word of patrol's ETA. Day spent here  
 to allow for following:  
 1. Next group to have time to assemble for census  
 2. Allow Mr Van Lieshout's infected leg to improve  
 3. Extra contact with these people in light of their  
 efforts for the patrol and the improvement in their  
 attitude since the 1966 patrol.
- 26th September 1967 Talked with local people throughout the day. US radio  
 sent here from BUSILMIN is functioning again. Radio  
 contact with Telefomin advising them to send someone  
 out to repair the cane suspension bridge over the  
 Sepik Rv at Sepkialikin which is reported to be down.  
 Maps and notes brought up to date. Slept Camp 43
- 27th September 1967 Broke camp and moved off at 0645 after bidding the  
 local people farewell (A good turn even at that time  
 of morning). Proceeded upstream along the left bank  
 of the NONG Rv, crossing the Nong at 0655, crossing  
 OROK Ck at 0705 and unnamed creeks at 0712 and 0725.  
 Passed Mr Edgar's 1964 camp site 0738 and a camp site  
 used by Mr Ellis 0743. Crossed a creek at 0803 and  
 followed it's dividing ridge with the NONG Rv, breaking  
 away from the Nong's right bank at 0815. Descended  
 to cross a stream 0840 and ascended opposite bank  
 to arrive at a recent P.I.R. camp 0850 (6,450' ASL)  
 Followed this ridge crest in a southeasterly direction  
 until a stream (IFAUL) was reached at 0923 (7,050' ASL)  
 Followed this stream up to Mr Edgar's 1966 camp site  
 which was reached at 0930.

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Reached a ridge top 0955 at 7,450' A.S.L. then descended to ascend again to reach a litter strewn P.I.R. camp site. Descended into a wide shallow depression and ascended the far side to arrive at the top of the NONG/ILLELEM Divide 1053 7,850' A.S.L. (Mr Edgar recorded a reading of 8,000 ASL at this point). Descended to reach a camp site used by Mr Ellis and a halt called there 1153 (6,820 ASL) for carriers to regroup. Moved on descending along the left bank of the ULLIM ck. Crossed to the right bank, and shortly afterwards Mr Van Lieshout took a heavy fall and opened up a large boil on his leg, which bled freely. Medical attention required so made camp 1315, last carrier in at 1355. Rations issued. Slept right bank of ULLIM rv (Camp No 44) 6,420' A.S.L.

28th September 1967 Broke camp and waited for rain to cease. Moved off in light rain 0855 following the Ulim downstream, crossing the ILLELEM 0907 where it joins the left bank of the Ulim. Continued on moving away from the immediate right bank of the Rv. Passed Mr Edgar's 1966 camp site 1050 and crossed the DUNGA Rv at it's junction with the Illelem 1200 and arrived LUMBIP Hamlet 1225 where greeted by men sent ahead two days ago, and the local people. Set up camp on a cleared site. Mr Van Lieshout revised census of this group and self spoke with them on House of Assembly elections. General discussions. Carriers sent to IUGUM Rv to repair bridge. Radio contact with TELEFOMIN 1630. Slept ARIMNI No 3 above the left bank of the IUGUM Rv (Camp No 45) 4,700' A.S.L.

29th September 1967 Broke camp and commenced descending 0740 to cross the IUGUM 0745 and ascend to 4,900' ASL then continued on over a reasonable level track until descending to cross the NINIM ck 0845 at 4,500' ASL. Ascended the right bank to about 4,900 then descended slightly to arrive FIAMUK hamlet of the UNANKLIMIN No 4 group 0910, last in at 0935. Set up camp on ridge above the hamlet. Revised census Unanklimin No 4 and a group of TIPKUNNUMIN people. Runners sent ahead to the DAGIAM Rv. House of Assembly elections discussed. Small amount of food purchased. Rations issued. Radio contact with Vanimo 1615. Slept FIAMUK HMT. Camp No 46 4,800' A.S.L.

30th September 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0700 under threatening clouds. Walked upstream parallel to the DINOP rv then crossed it at 0800 (4,500' A.S.L.). Ascended steadily until 0923 when the top of the DINOP/DAGIAM divide was reached (6,510' A.S.L.). Descended to arrive at the left bank of the Dagiam rv 0950. Moved high above the water until 1090 descended to river level and followed the river downstream passing junctions with streams at 1030 (from left bank) 1050 (from right bank) 1108 (dirty water from left bank). Crossed a log bridge 1133 over the KAGAM Rv and commenced walking over a well cleared track at 1140 and were opposite IHATDARANG Ck (joins left bank of DAGIAM) 1150. Continued on down right bank of Dagiam crossing DUWALAK Ck 1200 and arriving left bank of BENDIN Ck 1210. Halt called to build bridge over the Bendin which was in high flood and rising fast. All safely over 1245. At this point a large land slide has blocked the Dagiam rv and a small lake has formed (4,000' A.S.L.) Moved on 1245 and ascended to TEIMABIP Hamlet (which is located between the Yan and Dagiam Rvs near their junction) arriving 1310. Last

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- carrier in at 1320. Set up camp and talked with people who appeared to sell food before PM Rain. Slept Unanklimin4Hmt Telmabip. (Camp No 47) 4,430' ASL
- 1st October 1967 Revised census part Unanklimin No 4. House of Assembly elections discussed and guides obtained for tomorrow's walk. Sent Urapmin carriers off to the Atemkismin hamlets of Bruniock and Inemtuman, and the SIKTAMIN hamlet of KAPITDANG with word of patrol's ETA. Both the Atemkismin and Siktamin are accessible from here but not from each other. Mr Edgar visited Siktamin and camped at Sepkialikmin and did a day trip to Bruniock but missed the Inem people. Split patrol gear to allow Mr Van Lieshout to visit Atemkismin and self to visit Siktamin to meet up again at Sepkialikmin at 1000Hrs 3rd October. Fresh foods purchased and rations issued. Paper work brought up to date. Slept Telmabip (camp No 47)
- 2nd October 1967 Broke camp and saw Mr Van Lieshout's party off before moving off with the main patrol 0655. Descended to cross the Yan Rv 0705 then turned south and proceeded upstream along it. at 0750 met ten people not censused yesterday. Moved on 0800 ascending to reach the top of the YAN/SIK divide at 0835 (5,920' A.S.L.). Descended gently over a good track and arrived at the rubble strewn SIK Rv at 0935 to cross it and follow a well cut track along the right bank of the SIK Rv. Arrived Kapitdang hamlet 1035 hrs, last in at 1100. Set up camp at the edge of the hamlet above the SIK River's right bank. Revised census and took bearings and plotted the course of the Sik Rv. General discussions and House Of Assembly elections discussed. A pig was offered for sale, and purchased. Slept KAPITDANG (Camp No 48 4,000' A.S.L.
- 3rd October 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0700 hrs moving east above the right bank of the SIK Rv. Crossed a large tributary of the Sik 0730 and arrived at the bridge over the Sepik at 0915. Mr Van Lieshout's party met at Sepkialikmin rest house where all carriers assembled after crossing the bridge. 1020 moved on ascending eastwards and crossed the OPEK Rv at 1145 (4,040' ASL, a climb of 1,020' from the cane bridge over the Sepik) Took the Atemkiakmin fork at a track junction reached at 1150. Ascended steadily to reach the edge of the Telefomin plateau 1218 hrs (4,900' ASL). At 1230 came out onto the edge of the grass area of the plateau. Descended to and ascended from creeks which were crossed: SETENG Ck 1248, Pura Ck 1305. At 1318 joined the cleared Telefomin/Urapmin track and arrived at ATEMKIARMIN 1330 to find it deserted. Set up camp after the last carrier arrived at 1350 in light rain. Rations issued. Lulual and some Atemkiakmin people arrived and gave permission for carriers to use two houses. Final balance of census figures and final notes made. Interpreter TINDANIM has accompanied patrol from Sepkialikmin bridge. Slept ATEMKIARMIN (Camp No 49) 4,840' A.S.L.
- 4th October 1967 Carriers have been becoming more and more excited as we approach Telefomin. This has been mounting up since 18th September when we turned south east towards Telefomin in the Din valley. Last night, it was possible to sleep only in short periods. It is doubtful if any carrier slept at all, the amount of talking that went on. At 0415hrs they had cooks preparing food and at 0600 carriers were to be seen roaming around ATEMKIARMIN with the loads they intended to

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carry to Telefomin, already on their shoulders. Broke camp and cleared camp site before setting off at 0550. Crossed KAP Ck 0705 and joined the main Telefomin/Sepkialikmin track 0715. Crossed URIP ck 0727 and NAGAM Ck 0740 and reached MISINMIN 0743 and Sub District Office Telefomin at 0840. Spread tents out to dry and packed gear away in the store. Paid off patrol carriers and exchanged pleasantries with the Tultul of BOLVIL who was the carrier line leader. Patrol Stood down.

End of Patrol Diary

  
L.W. Bragge

s/Assistant District Commissioner.

NB At times Mr Van Lieshout worked separately from the main patrol. His diary for these periods is included as Appendix 'D' of this report.

Observations and Comments(1) Native Affairs(a) West Mianmin Restricted Area.Background.

1. Telefomin patrol No 3/66-7 investigated murders in the West Mianmin Restricted area. A number of prisoners were taken from the Urapmin and Fiarimin groups, and some witnesses from the Urapmin and Sanman groups. These people were taken back to Telefomin upon the completion of the patrol. This was the first police investigation carried out in the area, and the first time prisoners were taken out of the Restricted Area.

2. After further investigations at the Telefomin station, six of the prisoners were not charged with the remaining thirteen, and were allowed to return to their own area, before they left, the opportunity was taken to present each of them with a spade and a grass knife. These people were advised that there would be patrols in the future entering their area, and that these patrols would want to have friendly contact with the people of the Restricted Area. It was suggested that if the people wished to welcome the next patrol to their area, they could build a Rest House and clear the tracks. This was not given as an order, but as a suggestion.

3. One of the Witnesses was a woman called Wenkriema. Wenkriema is the wife of Naifurap, one of the accused. In the case of The Queen against Moukep and twelve others Justice Frost ruled that Naifurap would be embarrassed in his defence if the other twelve men were tried before him, with his wife Wenkriema being used as a witness (compellable) against them, and then he being tried separately without Wenkriema being used as a witness (Compellable, but not Compellable against a spouse). Thus after the indictment of Naifurap was crossed and the case of the other twelve men settled the woman Wenkriema was no longer required. Thus Wenkriema was returned to her area by the patrol, as were the two of the twelve men who were acquitted (the other ten were sentenced to ten years imprisonment each).

Patrol's reception

4. Word of the patrol's ETA at Ivikmin No 1 on the Sepik river was sent ahead. Upon receipt of this information Lulual Yamsap of Ivikmin No 1 sent his son to the Aki valley to inform the Urapmin people of the patrol's arrival. The son returned to Ivikmin after the patrol's arrival there. With him were three men from the Aki valley. Two of them were men who had been taken to Telefomin and released. The three men had come to escort the patrol to the Aki valley.

5. On the morning of the second day's walk from Ivikmin No 1 the patrol climbed the Aki/Cuguma divide to descend to the Urapmin area of the Aki valley. Near the top of the divide a broken blackpalm bow was found. A small tree had been broken off seven feet above the ground and the trunk split. The bow had been placed in the fork in full view from the track. The other half of the bow was found in a similar situation further up the ridge. Both pieces of the bow pointed the way toward Nonobip hamlet of the Urapmin group. From shortly after leaving the top of the Divide, the patrol moved over a very well cleared track (cleared completely to an average width of six to nine feet). On this track two unarmed Urapmin men met the patrol and silently offered freshly baked taro to the Mianmin Interpreter and other men at the head of the carrier line with the writer. These men, after being relieved of their taro lead the way to Nonobip hamlet.

6. It was found that a small comfortable rest house and a Police Barracks had been constructed by the Urapmin people at Nonobip, in the position near the big communal dance house where the writer had indicated to the men going back from Telefomin.

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Lulual Fanap of the Urapmin group met the patrol and showed the writer over the Rest House. Later a pig was brought forward and tied to a stake in the patrol camp. Lulual Fanap presented the pig to the patrol. Fanap said he had not previously had the chance to make a gift in acknowledgement of his appointment as a Lulual. For this reason he was now making a gift of the large pig tied up in the patrol camp area. He added that he and his people were happy to welcome the patrol to Urapmin.

7. Lulual Fanap later said that his group had been very afraid of the previous patrol which took prisoners. They assumed that the prisoners were being killed in reprisal for the Sanman people killed. The released prisoners had explained that they had been well cared for and well fed during the patrol and in the Corrective Institution at Telefomin. This information had surprised and pleased the people of the Aki valley, Fanap said, and now the patrol was very welcome.

8. The gift of the pig was acknowledged as a gift and no direct payment was given. This was explained carefully. A tomahawk and some other trade goods were presented to the Lulual and his people as a return gift. It was explained that the Administration was pleased to accept the friendship of the people of the Aki valley, and the gesture of presenting the pig to the patrol was appreciated. To this end the gift of trade goods was made (Gifts are the traditional form of acceptance of friendship, or of agreement with the West Mianmin people as with most other primitive groups)

9. The pig was shot by the Urapmin people with an arrow after they requested to do so rather than have a shot fired from a rifle. The people claim to fear the sound of a rifle shot. As the pig expired every Urapmin person including women and children, and the visiting Fiarimin people came forward calling 'WONTOK' and shook hands with Mr Van Lieshout and the writer.

10. In later discussions and reminiscences with the group it was interesting to learn where they had been hiding so successfully from the patrol (3/66-7). The Urapmin people said they were of the opinion that the patrol itself was the punishment for their raid against the Sanman people. They explained that the disruptive effect of being chased for over a month continuously, on the traditional way of life was enormous. The main difficulties they said they encountered were that the Women had to have their babies in the forest, and in hiding, the domesticated pigs belonging to the group were left to roam and were not cared for for the period, and had gone wild, and finally they had not been able to clear land and plant gardens to keep up the rotation of gardens in different stages of maturity. (on top of this at the time of course was the belief that the prisoners taken were being killed)

11. The patrol spent two days at Urapmin talking to the people and generally making friends. A lot more people were seen the second day than the first, and on the second day the reserved attitude of the people seemed to lift. A number of Fiarimin men were seen at Nonobip hamlet of the Urapmin group. They advised the patrol that the Fiarimin group had also built a rest house at their new camp on the Dogora river, but the group was still afraid of the patrol. It was decided that more could be gained by not visiting the Fiarimin at that stage with the risk of them running away from the patrol. It was better to let them hear of the patrol's activities and words at Urapmin, and then visit them on a later patrol when their fears had been dispelled.

12. The patrol was escorted back to the Ivikmin No 1 area by the Lulual of Urapmin and some of his men. A very successful reunion with these people on this patrol has opened the way to serious consideration being given to the De-restriction of the West Mianmin area (See later under "Future Administration")

13. Good preparatory work for this exception of the patrol was done by Lulual Yamsap of Ivikmin No 1. From the facts learned

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by the present patrol, that when patrol No 3/66-7 left the area to return to Telefomin, Lulual Fanap sent word to Lulual Yamsap of Ivikmin No 1 demanding an explanation as to why he had snet for the patrol to come and annoy the Urapmin people. Yamsap replied that he had not sent for the patrol, but had answered the patrol's answers truthfully when the patrol had arrived, and that it was the Urapmin groups fault that the patrol had come to chase them. This must have made Lulual Fanap realize that no longer was the Aki valley completely isolated from the Administration patrols and he would have to adjust his activities accordingly.

14. Another runner was sent from Urapmin to Ivikmin with a message of apology from Fanap to Yamsap, and a request that Yamsap bring the Sanman people who had survived the raid to Urapmin so that compensation could be paid to them by the Urapmin people for the seven deaths caused in the raid. This was done and a great local wealth in trade items took place. Yamsap also was given gifts. The Sanman people seen by the patrol said they were more than pleased with the settlement gifts and the agreement of peace between the groups. (It is noted that the Sanman have not yet left the Kimiasomin and Ivikmin areas to return to their own land closer to the Aki valley).

#### Overall situation West Mianmin

15. Appendix G gives an idea of the situation in relation to each individual group in the area. Overall the attitude towards the administration and the patrol in particular, left nothing to be desired. The Kimiasomin people came a long distance to sell fresh foods to the patrol and to renew acquaintances. The same group and the Karemin group gave valuable assistance in the repairs to cane suspension bridges. The Ivikmin No 2 group gave very valuable assistance in the construction of the bridge over the Sepik near camp No 15. All groups offered good quantities of fresh foods for sale and gave the patrol a friendly welcome. No hint what so ever of a possible untoward incident reached the ears of the patrol.

#### (2) Atbalmin Census Division

##### Background

16. The best background information available on this group census units and their populations is Telefomin Patrol Report No 5/65-6 by Mr M.J. Edgar, Patrol Officer. The population of the area is generally very shy and easily frightened. Mr Edgar's report records such incidents as a mother attempting to throw her child into a river in her haste to escape from the patrol, (diary 5th May 1966) and guides carefully avoiding taking the patrol to the hamlet it wished to visit (Ninanding). These were probably due to the fact that on this same Patrol Mr Edgar carried out the first murder investigation ever done in the division and removed prisoners to Telefomin. Other groups no doubt heard of this and feared arrest themselves even though they were not involved. Another possible, but less likely reason for the evidence of fear shown by the Atbalmin population was that in 1962 Mr J. Kelly saw 1202 people and gave small pox vaccinations, sometimes on initial contact. The after effects of the vaccinations could probably be blamed for the poor census turn up recorded by Mr Macarthur in 1963, but hardly in 1966.

##### Patrol's reception

17. The present patrol was very well received in all but two of the groups visited. These two groups were Kubienmin No 1 and Kaidagoyin. The reception in these two groups was not bad, and no real signs of fear were seen by the patrol, but the atmosphere of the reception was certainly different from that of other groups. In relation to the Kaidagoyin it was understandable as the patrol had just emerged from enemy Territory (Mianmin) and there was no other Atbalmin group within contact of Kaidagoyin to tell the people what nature of activity they could expect from the patrol. The reserved attitude of the Kubienmin No 1 group and fact that some of them ran away from the patrol is difficult to

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understand.

18. Time was taken to talk with all groups (in their own houses where ever possible, to try to win them over further to the Administration, and thus make future patrolling and census revision easier than in the past. This paid off during the patrol in that the present patrol saw more Atbalmin people than have ever been seen by any patrol in the past. (The next best was J Kelly in 1962 who actually saw 1202 people. We saw a total of 1,527 people in the Atbalmin Division)

#### Overall Situation Atbalmin

19. Indications of the overall situation can be seen in the above listed figures of people actually seen by the patrol (NB Patrol 5/65-6 saw 896 people compared with 127 by this patrol, and this can be taken as some indication of the change in attitude from last years patrol to this year). Further indications can be found in the amount of tracks cut immediately before the patrol's arrival, and in the construction of two new rest houses by the people. Beyond saying that the overall attitude of the people towards patrols has greatly improved since the last patrol, it can only be suggested that future patrols will find the attitude of the people very elastic. It has been a quick change on the part of the people to achieve this attitude of acceptance of patrols, and good census turn ups. It could therefore be expected that the change is not deep rooted and that if a future patrol made arrests, or upset the people in some way their natural shyness would return post haste and with it the attitude of fear of patrols.

20. The above are general comments only. Appendix G has comments in relation to each group visited by the patrol. This will give an idea of the individual attitudes that make up the whole.

#### (3) Political Awareness.

21. The 1968 House of Assembly elections were discussed with all Atbalmin groups visited by the patrol. The lack of knowledge in the area of anything detailed outside the Atbalmin land boundaries made this job particularly difficult. The idea of the function and the make up of the House of Assembly is nearly impossible to convey even in a simplified form. After long and tiring efforts the writer is satisfied that all Atbalmin groups are aware that another patrol will visit centres through out the Atbalmin division during the second and third months of 1968, and that all adults will be expected to be present to meet the patrol. They should also know that the function of the patrol will be to record the wishes of each individual adult over a choice of people whose names the Officer on the patrol will tell them. This much the people seem to understand. The degree of understanding of what the person they select will do is variable from group to group. The groups nearer Telefomin seem to have grasped the significance of the house better than have more distant groups. All groups know that this man they select will attend meetings and take the talk from Telefomin and the north (Amanab is not known to them) to a meeting, and will bring the talk from the meeting back to Telefomin and the northern area. Little beyond this is understood by the people. Ideas such as why have meetings? and what has this to do with us? were not expressed by the people, thought on the matter no doubt does not go that far with these people for whom one of the most distant known points is Telefomin, beyond which are the vague groups of Okapamin Buranmin (Um Rv) and Kagamin (Duna people of Lake Koplogo)

22. The point was emphasised that this was a good thing not a bad thing. It is not something for the 'Government' (meaning D.D.A. field staff to these people) only, but something for all the people. It was suggested that it would be wise to select some one they know rather than someone they do not know, because it



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their talk the man will take to the meetings in Fort Moresby, and it is better to have a man you know because he will be interested in your talk'.

23. The 1964 House of Assembly elections were held in some areas of the Atbalmin division. These were mentioned to the people in the hope we could point to them and say we would be doing something similar in 1968. Not one group had a clear recollection of the 1964 House of Assembly elections.

24. Local Government is something the Atbalmin people are completely ignorant of. It is anticipated that with the establishment of the Telefomin council that knowledge will come to neighbouring groups such as the Atbalmin, Mianmin, Oksapmin and Om river groups, by visitors sitting in on meetings etc.

(4) Leaders

Mianmin

25. The leaders of the Mianmin groups are all proud strong men exercising what appears to be considerable influence within their groups and at least a little beyond the group. Leadership of all groups is based on the traditional sources of power rather than anything recently derived such as Local Government fighting prowess, sorcery, age and traditional wealth and family are probably the things which are most respected, and thus give power to a leader. Particular leaders are Kururap/Sagurasep of Karenmin, Yamsap/Heratoup of Ivikmin No 1, Fanap/Asalakap of Urapmin, Tongwinip/Skilbel of Fiarmin, Roma of Somelmin and Ambep/Wabiap of Urapmin No 2.

Yamsap/Heratoup of Ivikmin No 1.

26. Yamsap is probably the most important man in the Mianmin Restricted Area. His influence is very strong within his own group, and strong within his related groups of Ivikmin No 2 the Tabu river Ivikmin and the Sanman group. His name is respected in from Serawania on the August river, all through the Aki, Tabu and Sepik valleys. Even in the Atbalmin area of the Din valley at Unanklimin No 2 Ivikmin No 1 is called 'Yamsap's line' whereas groups such as Karenmin are called by their group name.

27. Yamsap has shown himself to be very pro-Administration in his help to patrol 3/66-7, and in the later settlement of the dispute by local means.

Fanap/Asalakap of Urapmin.

28. Fanap is not the powerful leader that Yamsap is, possibly because Yamsap's group were on the right side of the Urapmin/Sanman dispute, and Fanap's group was on the wrong side of it (from the Administration point of view atleast). Subsequent events have raised Yamsap in that he has had the role of mediator, while Fanap has been leader of only one of the sides of the dispute. Within his own group of Urapmin Fanap is very powerful, and he has influence in other Aki river groups, particularly Fiarmin. The raid last year against the Sanman was unusual in that Fanap did not lead it or even take part in it. The leadership was undertaken by a man called Deltinep. The writer is of the opinion that Fanap was probably against, or not completely in favour of the raid, but did not stop it was traditionally it was the right thing to do.

Atbalmin

29. Leadership in Atbalmin groups is something of little strength. Lulual Badges have been handed out to the person who stands as the leader, but the leadership is of a low standard.

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Comments about the leaders of Amtanmin and Umfokmin in the Appendix 'G' illustrate this point.

30. Three men in the Division have more influence than their counterparts in other Atbalmin groups. These are Luluai Satok/Awangim of Arimin No 2, Luluai Nugoulim/Wogi of Busilmin and Nangop/Wangim, the Luluai of Unanklimin No 2.

Satok/Awangim of Arimin No 2

31. This man's influence exists within the Arimin No 2 group and to some extent within the related Arimin Nim Ry group. He has nothing outstanding in the way of personality, and his leadership is mentioned mainly because it seems to be respected throughout his own group. Most Atbalmin leaders control less than a full group. Having the Atbalmin Rural Police Post in his area gives Satok some recognition throughout the Atbalmin area as the <sup>PCs</sup> -st is called 'Bonkembil' by all Atbalmin groups as it is the name of the land. The owner of the land is Satok and his group.

Nangop/Wangim of Unanklimin No 2

32. This man has the full leadership of his group and perhaps a little influence in the Kubiemin No 1 group. Nangop is a ball of energy and enthusiasm. Personality seems to be one of his main sources of influence. He was useful to the patrol in that he had a good census turn up in his area, and arranged good quantities of fresh foods for sale to the patrol.

Nugoulim/Wogi of Busilmin

33. In the writers opinion Nugoulim is the most powerful Atbalmin leader. Ample evidence of his sphere of influence was seen by the patrol. He was interested in impressing the patrol, as last year his group was in disgrace and prisoners were taken from Busilmin. Nugoulim said his group had realised that it was no good to go against the Administrations laws because they had in the past in the killing of Denenip. The result of the Police investigation and the removal of prisoners prompted Nugoulim to tell the writer 'MIPELA PILIM PINIS. MIPELA BAI ISTAP GUT' (We have felt it is the result of the Police Investigation, and now we want to live peacefully).

34. Word evidently went out from Busilmin to assist the patrol. At Amtanmin we were told that Busilmin had sent word that there was no need to fear the patrol, so do not run away. The extent of track clearing from Busilmin included the Arimin No 1 area, the Tipmunnumin area, the Unanklimin No 3 area and the Amtanmin area. These groups with the exception of Arimin No 1 combined their resources to build the Stolka Ck rest house and five other buildings for the patrol. It would be safe to say that Nugoulim has atleast some influence over the whole population within a six to eight mile radius of the Busilmin dropsite.

35. Nugoulim's attitude is typical of the whole Atbalmin population's attitude toward the Administration at present. It is favourable, but thin, and it could be shattered. Nugoulim according to Patrol Report 5/65-6 accused the patrol of stealing and was eventually taken back to Telefomin in relation to the murder of Denenip. He was later released and returned to Busilmin. It would only take some poor handling of a patrol, or another police investigation to revert the situation to that which it was in April and May 1966. It that case his leadership and influence would be to the detriment of the patrol in all groups in which Nugoulim has influence, as it was in 1966.

36. Nugoulim is an old man and the sources of his power are obviously traditional, but in which field is not known.

(5) Village Officials

37. The Mianmin village officials are the leaders, and are thus influential men, and thus useful. They are not very well

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versed in their duties but are learning as they see more and more patrols. Deaths are not reported due to distance as much as lack of necessity in their eyes, but any intergroup strife is treated seriously and more than once word has filtered through to Telefomin about various incidents. The raid against the Sanman group was sent by Yamsap to Telefomin in this way. The Mianmin officials are certainly useful.

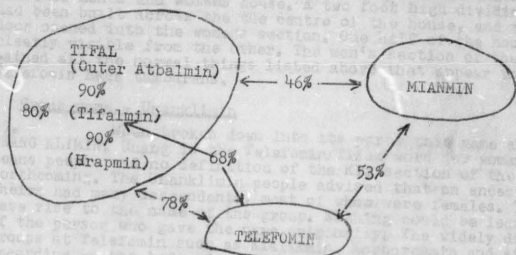
38. With the lack of power in Atbalmin leaders, so does the usefulness of the Village Officials decline when compared with the Mianmin officials. The Atbalmin officials have some idea of what is expected of them, but generally do not have the force of leadership to carry it out, so they do not try.

39. No recommendations are being made in relation to either Mianmin or Atbalmin appointments or dismissals of officials.

(6) Anthropological

Languages

40. Mr A. Heally of the Summer Institute of Linguistics at Telefomin was kind enough to supply the below listed relationships between the Telefomin, Mianmin and Tifal group of dialects. The percentage relationships between them has been calculated by Mr Heally on the basis of similarities of basic vocabulary.



41. By Outer Atbalmin Mr Heally refers to the groups west of the Nong/Illelem divide. Within this area is the Kaidagoyin group. Mr Heally has no word list from this group, but it appears that they speak a different dialect from that spoken by other Outer Atbalmin groups. Unfortunately this was learned after the patrol left the area, and thus no word list was taken to assist Mr Heally.

42. Mr Heally also advises that the West Mianmin groups from the Aki valley speak a separate dialect of the Mianmin language which is roughly half way between the Mianmin language as spoken in the May River headwaters, and the language spoken by the Serawania group. The Serawania belong to a language group known as Green River as the BLIMO and this is presumably the same as the Wagarabai language slightly to the north of the Serawania area.

43. It was found that the Mianmin interpreter could speak freely with the West Mianmin people, but could only speak to the Serawania people in Mianmin and understand them when they replied in Mianmin (Serawania are bilingual with Mianmin)

44. Interpreter Sinsinal at Kialikmin at Telefomin had difficulty when something complicated was being interpreted to Outer Atbalmin people, and usually an Urapmin carrier stood in to translate what Sinsinal had said in Telefomin language to Urapmin dialect and then translated back the reply.

General Anthropological Notes.

45. All known groups within the Telefomin Sub District

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(except the Sisimin (Heiwa) group migrated in from the Western Highlands District) and also most groups in the Olsobip area of the far north of the Western District of Papua, claim descent from a common female ancestor who is given different names depending upon the group questioned (Afeke is the Telefomin name used throughout the Telefomin and Tifal language groups. Iuanku or Iuana is the Oksapmin name while the Unagabmin people of the Leonard Schultze river call her Babisebai). No Atbalmin group would tell the story of the legend of descent to the writer even though it is fairly freely told at Telefomin. In the process of trying to have the legend told it was learned that the principal 'haus tambaran' for the Atbalmin area is at Bultem in Papua in the Okemin or Wokemin area. The Wokemin speak a different language to the Atbalmin dialect of Tifal language, and the Atbalmin people seldom go there, but they have no 'haus tambaran' within their own area.

46. The men's houses used in Atbalmin are something approaching a 'haus tambaran' in that they are strictly forbidden to Women, and contain most of the things that Telefomin 'haus tambarans' contain (Pig jaws in large quantities, weapons, old leaf covered and ash encrusted bundles which at Telefomin contain the remains of ancestors, etc). One instance of a clear breach of this tradition of men only was seen at Funabip hamlet of the Kaigagoyin group. The hamlet consists of one house which is a combined men's and women's house. A two foot high dividing wall had been built across the centre of the house, and the only door opened into the women's section. One half of the house was clearly visible from the other. The men's section of the house contained all the normal things listed above that appear in the Telefomin haus tambarans.

Group name - Unanklimin

47. When broken down into its parts this name should be UNANG KLIMIN. Unang is the Telefomin/Tifal word for woman. Min means people and no definition of the KLI section of the word is forthcoming. The Unanklimin people advised that an ancestor of theirs had many descendants, most of whom were females. This gave rise to the name of the group. Nothing could be learned of the person who gave the name originally. The widely distributed groups at Telefomin such as Kialikmin, Korborenmin and Atemkiakmin according to the legends were given by a man called Ulmoem who was either a son or grandson of the ancestress. The groups of Unanklimin, Wimurapmin and Arimin are widely distributed and seem to have a similar structure to the Telefomin groups, but no details of the legends could be obtained.

Peoples Names.

48. Census in Atbalmin groups is a matter of great difficulty due to people changing their names. This seems to be more pronounced in Atbalmin than anywhere else in Telefomin Sub District. At A census at Pipmunnamin an interesting example of name changing was noted. Two sisters from the Amtanmin group were visiting relatives at Pipmunnamin. The elder sister gave a name and then immediately called another. This happened twice with the same woman and she gave the impression that she thought the first name was hers; and then remembered that it was not and then called her real name. After questions had been asked it was learned that the first name was that of her mother, and the second name was the girls own name. Further discussion showed that the elder sister was acting more or less as chaperon for her young sister. The use of the mothers name was evidently to further the image of the chaperon role she was playing. Mr Edgar's report (5/65-6) gave other instances of name changing. The Umfolokmin group were found to be the worst at this (See Umfolokmin heading of Appendix '8')

Mianmin hunting charms.

49. At Unanklin No 1 on the Sepik river a Karenmin man was seen by the patrol. The man had a human jaw bone in his string bag. He explained that it was the jaw of his dead brother who had been a man of strength. He always carried it he explained, but especially during pig hunts as he believes that it strengthens his ability to kill pigs in the hunt. Mianmin 'haus tambarans' seem to work the same way. Up to two dozen human skulls were seen in a single haus tambaran by the writer during patrol 3/66-7. These were not the skulls of enemies, but of men of the group the house belonged to. With the skulls were large pig jaws with tusks, large Cassowary bones and sometimes a crocodile skull. The reasoning seems to be that a concentration of powerful things like this will in turn give power to the group members, particularly in warfare.

Bridge Building - Iyikmin No 2

50. The patrol diary explains the difficulty the patrol had in building a cane suspension bridge over the Sepik river between camps 15 and 16. The local people finally succeeded where we failed to get the first line over. Their method was as follows.

51. Two men who had learned their particular parts in the job of bridge building from their fathers before them were the main actors. These men were the only ones in the group who were chosen for this job. One of the men rafted across the river and climbed a tall tree on the high bank of the river. He positioned himself about forty feet above the water with a bush rope and a stem of a plant known as a 'golgol'. On the other bank the other man cooked a taro and said words to the effect of

"We are building a bridge, let us succeed by the two lines joining. We will pull the line over and draw a single cane across, to which will be attached the three canes for the bridge. Go and meet the other line.."

52. The golgol plant was tied to the bush rope by the man up in the tree and the man on the other bank did the same with another rope and another plant. The man on the bank threw his rope and plant out into the river, and it was seen to land almost at his feet. The man in the tree did the same and again the rope fell very short. The ropes vanished underwater with a large space between them, and seconds later were dragged out all tangles around each other. The line was thus over and from there on the bridge was simple to build.

Womens houses.

53. A man is required to build a house for his wife upon his first marriage. The man lives in the mens house, and generally only has sexual intercourse with his wife in the garden and bush houses. When the man takes a second or third wife he does not have to build further houses, all the wives of the one man live together. Often the younger sister of the first wife is taken as the second wife by the husband.

54. This happens very often in Atbalmin and examples were seen in the census book, but it is not a set rule that the man must take the second sister. Ideas seem divided. The bulhal of Unanklin No 2 said if the man is a good man he will leave her for some one else and marry outside the family of his first wife. The parents of the girls are an important factor. If the husband treats the first wife with consideration and is kind to the parents they will be well disposed towards him and will try to have him marry younger daughter.

(7) Geology of the Area

55. Appendix 'B' covers the copper survey the patrol carried out. The samples sent in and the methods used are described in that appendix. The Writers experience is sufficient only to report that most of the Atbalmin area is made up of

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sedimentary rock. A fairly clear east west line commencing just north of the Busilmin drop site and extending along the Tagli and Bagistan rivers, divides an area of igneous rock from the sedimentary. The igneous rock is south of the line and the sedimentary rock is to the north of it. As to whether there is copper in the area, the Geologist has over four hundred rock samples to examine, and it is hoped that some at least will show positive signs.

(7) Patrol Organization

- 56. Locally grown food cannot be relied upon in the Atbalmin division. The airdrops taken by the patrol are fully reported upon in appendix 'J'. A large drop was taken at A.R.P.P. and food supplies were suitably by the carriers into the MIMI river area. This was necessary to allow the copper survey of the al section of the area to be carried out without worries about supplies. It is now realized that a drop could possibly be taken in the area, but this was not known at the time. A large drop was intended to be taken at Busilmin to allow the establishment of three base camps, from which the patrol would have been completed. These were:
  1. Busilmin: Complete copper survey in the upper Din area.
  2. Dafakbil: Patrol lower Din valley and survey airstripsite.
  3. Stolka Ck: Last ten days back to Telefomin (done in less than ten days).
- 57. The Stolka Ck camp was established and the last half of the Busilmin drop was taken at the Din/Wong drop site otherwise known as Dafakbil. so these arrangements were not greatly altered.

Security

- 58. Night guards were used throughout the patrols save in the Restricted Area, and dam stand tos were employed in areas adjacent to the Restricted Area. The situation in the remainder of the Atbalmin Division was assessed and it was decided it was not necessary to employ guards at all.
- 59. To allow the patrol to complete the amount of work desired in a reasonable time, especially during the patrol's copper survey, the patrol split into two patrols on three occasions. It is realized that splits in large patrols in the Telefomin Sub District are to be avoided when ever possible, but the writer felt sure in his own mind that there was no danger what so ever in the areas where the splits took place. Care was taken to make sure that the three most reliable police were left with Mr Van Lieshout's party, and that Mr Van Lieshout was fully aware of the situation and the precautions he was expected to take. The distance between the patrols was never more than one day's walk, and when the split was for a period, communication took place between the two parties with the aid of runners. No untoward incident occurred. The patrol Diary for Mr Van Lieshout's section of the patrol during the splits in the patrol is included as Appendix 'D' of this report.

(8) Police and Carriers

Police

- 60. The comments on individual members of the patrol police detachment are to be found in Appendix 'H' of this report. The patrol police worked well as a group, with Constable SIMENAH in the position of acting NCO. The detachment was small, only six members, but no large police action was anticipated during the patrol, and six was found to be sufficient for the patrol's needs. A number of people had died recently, all of whom were in the past.

Carriers.

61. The Telefomin people dislike carrying on the patrols to the Atbalmin division. The reason for this is the prolonged periods of being absent from their home areas, long periods during which only rations are eaten without fresh foods for variation and finally the extremely rugged nature of the country. In the past requests have been made that the rate of pay for carriers on this patrol be increased. On this patrol a system whereby the set rate of 22c per day was not paid. Carrier time was paid for at the rate of 10c per hour. Carrier time was defined to include work on bridges etc, and this averaged out to 30c per day. Thirty cents per day was the suggested rate the old rate should be increased to. The carriers appreciated the extra pay, and certainly earned it.

62. The carrier line was recruited from the Telefomin Local, Bliptamin, Urapmin and Tifalmin areas. The Urapmin men were found to be particularly useful to send ahead to groups who had to assemble for census. The morale of the carrier line was exceptionally high throughout the patrol. Their work was excellent.

(9) Roads and Bridges

63. The positions of the major cane suspension bridges are marked on the map. Detailed notes are a waste of time as these bridges are not a permanent feature from one patrol to the next, although often bridges are built on the same site time and again. Such sites are at Sepkialikmin and Karenmin.

64. The walking tracks on the main patrol route were nearly all cleared prior to the patrol's arrival in each groups area. The only place on the patrol route where progress was really slowed was on the Sepik river's left bank from the Iugum river down to Wimurapmin No 1. Quite a lot of this track had to be cut as the patrol moved through it. Apart from this the only place where tracks had had no recent work done on them was in part of the Kaidagoyin area between the Sepik and the Kaidagoyin hamlets, and in remote areas for example near the top of the Nong/Ililem divide and the Takrip/Mimi divide.

(10) Health

65. The health of the patrol members was exceptionally good throughout the patrol. One carrier had to be carried on one day, but apart from that and Mr Van Lieshout's boils the patrol's health was excellent. Anti malarials were issued each Friday to all patrol members.

66. The health of the people of the area patrolled was generally good. Some particular notes are as follows:

Mianmin

67. Goitre is very commonly seen in men and women in the West Mianmin area, particularly in the Karenmin and Kimiasomin groups. A number of cases were seen throughout the Atbalmin area as well.

Atbalmin(a) Kaidagoyin

68. Thirty four deaths were recorded in this group during the census revision. As will be explained under the census heading not all these people died since the last census, but it appears that there have been a number of the people of Kaidagoyin die in the last year. The NMO questioned the people at length on this and the writer also questioned them, but the only reply was that no great number of people had died recently, all the deaths were in the past.

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(b) Mimurapmis No 1

69. Two women were reported to have died of headaches, and the two husbands were very ill. No other symptom was reported except headache, and questions in relation to any twitching or other than malaria the writer can suggest is incephalitis. In the Telatomim area a few months before there had been several cases of incephalitis and some deaths from it. The people reported that it was not recent, but in the period between Mr Edgar's 1966 patrol and the present patrol.

(c) Unanklimin No 2 and surrounds.

70. It was reported to the patrol at Unanklimin 2 than some time after the 1966 patrol dysentery cases existed at Unanklimin No 2 and surrounding areas. This cleared up and was followed by the illness mentioned above, and thought to be incephalitis. It was reported that headaches came on and remained for long periods. The persons condition became worse and the person died. No report of any of this was made to Teleromin.

(11) Census and Statistics

71. The Village Population Register sheets and an analysis of the census revision of the Atbalmin population is included in appendix 'C' of this report in detail. Some facts are:  
The present patrol actually saw 1,527 Atbalmin people which is 325 more than has been seen by any patrol in the past. J. Kelly saw 1,202 in 1962. The total recorded population of the Atbalmin Census Division is now 2,075 people.

The Atbalmin census recorded an annual natural decrease of 5.6% on the figures recorded.

Notes on census revision

72. Mr Edgar's 1966 census noted several deaths in most groups but did not cross the name out and write death recorded. It was checked to see that he had not recorded these in the V.P.Rs. This system paid off in that several people noted as dead were found to be alive by this patrol. The people who were actually dead before Mr Edgar's census were recorded as such in the present census. The effect of this is to swell our number of deaths beyond the number to have actually died between the last census and this. The effect of this would not be sufficient to warrant any recalculation of the figures, as there is undoubtedly a natural decrease in the population of the area.

(12) Future Administration of the Area.

73. It is envisaged that most of the area covered by the patrol will be administered from the proposed Upper Sepik Patrol Post when it is established.

(a) Upper Sepik Patrol Post - proposed.

74. The patrol re-examined the proposed Upper Sepik air strip site on the left bank of the Sepik river. The details of the survey are included in the Appendix 'A1'. The Station site is fully reported upon in Appendix 'C' of patrol report no 5/65-6  
75. The site is capable of being made into an airstrip with measurements of 2,300 ft x 200ft, with excellent two way approaches. The site is level and could be constructed with little difficulty.

76. It is suggested that three census divisions be patrolled from the Upper Sepik Station. These would be West Mianmin, Atbalmin and Blimo.

(a) Blimo census division.

77. The upper area of the August River has been patrolled twice from Green River in the 1960s. The first patrol was done by Mr N.J. Cavanagh in 1961/2 and the next by Mr B.H. Mulcahy in 1965. Mr Mulcahy became ill and no report was submitted for the



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patrol, so the first patrol from the Upper Sepik post into this area will be of an exploratory nature.

(c) West Mianmin census division

78. The patrol route for this patrol will be best designed to include Wimurapmin No 1 and Unanklimin No 1 in the Sepik valley. There are two Atbalmin groups which are not easily accessible from other groups on envisaged patrol routes for the Atbalmin division. The suggested route for the West Mianmin patrol is:

Upper Sepik Patrol Post, Ivikmin No 2, Ivikmin No 1, Samnan, Kimlasomin, Wimurapmin No 1 Unanklimin No 1, Karenmin Sepik Rv, Karenmin Miak Rv, Karenmin Tabu Rv, Someimin, Fiarimin, Urapmin, Ivikmin Tabu Rv, Upper Sepik Patrol Post.

79. This patrol could be completed in fifteen days, but taking the time required with groups as primitive as these (i.e. arrive there one day and spend the next there, to move on again the next) would take about four weeks. No airdrop would be required due to the amounts of food available in the area.

(d) Atbalmin census division

80. With the two Sepik river groups having been done during the Mianmin patrol the Atbalmin is left as a good circular patrol route which could be done equally as well clockwise as anticlockwise. The anticlockwise route would be:

Upper Sepik Patrol Post, Iumdelmin No 2, Iumdelmin No 1, A.R.P.P. (census Rim Rv Arimin, Arimin No 2 and Wimurapmin No 3) Kubiemin No 2, Bustlmin, Arimin No 1, Unanklimin No 3, Amtanmin, Tipamunmin, Wimurapmin No 2, Unanklimin No 2, Kubiemin No 1, Umfokmin, Wimurapmin No 4, Upper Sepik Patrol Post.

81. This could be done hurriedly in 17 days, but moving in the manner set out in para 79 the patrol would take about thirty two days.

82. These three patrols would cover the whole area to be administered from the Upper Sepik Post, so on the assumption that the Blimo patrol would take three weeks, the whole area could be patrolled thoroughly once a year with the officer spending twelve weeks on patrol. It is not expected that once the station is established that there will be a great deal of station work, so the area could be patrolled twice a year if the officer was prepared to spend half his time in the field.

(e) Resupply for Atbalmin patrol

83. The Atbalmin people are always short of food, and although the above mentioned patrol has atleast halved the normal time spent on the Atbalmin patrol some form of resupply would be required. Base camps could be established from the station at A.R.P.P. and Unanklimin No 2 without much difficulty, and this would avoid the need for an airdrop.

84. A better solution to the problem would be to have a Mission or some other private group build an airstrip at the Nong Rv Plateau airstrip site which this patrol surveyed (report and survey plan included in Appendix 'A2'). The location of this site is near the heaviest centre of Atbalmin population, and so would be of interest to a Mission organization as there is no Mission or mission influence in the area. The Baptist Mission in Telefomin has been interested in establishing themselves in Atbalmin for years, but have had no airstrip site to build on.

85. With an airstrip, patrol supplies could be landed there and the airstrip site would be the base camp. With the aid of this camp alone the patrol could be completed without need of further resupply. The survey of the Nong River plateau site was done with the idea of the plan being supplied to any private organization interested in building an airstrip on the site.

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(b) Location of proposed Upper Sepik Patrol Post

86. Two airstrip sites were surveyed by the patrol, but only one of them is properly suited in relation to its location, for the site of the Patrol Post. This is the site described in Appendix 'A1', the site on the Sepik River.

87. This site is located at the land boundaries of the three cultural or language groups to be administered from the Post, thus access to all areas is easy, and all groups can walk through their own territory all the way to the post. The people of the area are all still primitive, and traditional fears are still very real. The Mianmin and Atbalmin people are traditional enemies, and if the post was established well inside the boundaries of one group (ie at the Nong Rv Plateau in the Atbalmin area), members of the other group would not freely go and come to the post.

(c) Boundaries of the Administrative Area of Upper Sepik Patrol Post

88. The suggested boundaries of the Administrative area are the present restricted area boundary from the Mam/Sepik junction along the divide separating the May and August tributaries as far north as the 4°40' line, thence west along the line to the Blimo land boundary, thence north along the land boundary to its northern limit, thence due west to the International Border with West Irian, thence south along the border to 5°00' South thence along the Territorial Boundary between Papua and New Guinea as far as a point due south of the divide separating the Nong and Illelem tributaries, thence north along the divide to the point immediately west of the Irit ry headwaters, and from this point in a straight line to the Mam/Sepik junction.

89. Reasons for suggesting this boundary are that it makes for tidy patrol routes and does not split cultural groups. The line does divide the Karenmin and Boveripmin groups of Mianmin people who are closely related due to geographical location and thus personal contact, but it is not possible to include Boveripmin as their main land holdings are located in the San river valley, which is too far to be administered from Upper Sepik and too close to Telefomin, not to be administered from there. On the other hand the Karenmin land holdings are totally located inside the Restricted area, and on a good patrol route (set out above).

90. It is out of the question to suggest that the whole Tifal language group be administered from Upper Sepik. Only the Outer Atbalmin dialect should be included, and thus the boundary would follow the Nong/Illelem divide. The people east of the divide are emphatic that they are Telefomin people and that Atbalmin was left behind when the divide was crossed by the patrol. This will mean that Arimin No 3, Unanklimin No 4, Atankismin and Siktamin will have to be administered from Telefomin. This should pose no great problem. This area could be patrolled with the rest of the Urapmin and Tifalmin dialect speaking peoples of the Iram valley, which adjoins this cut off section of the Atbalmin.

91. This should leave the Upper Sepik patrol post a population of:

Atbalmin	1,833
West Mianmin	900 estimated
Blimo	500 estimated
	<u>3,233</u>

This is a reasonably small population for a single patrol post to administer, but it would effectively control a large area (not possible to calculate until the Blimo boundaries are known) of only partially controlled territory which at present is extremely expensive to patrol. The International Border would also be under close observation from 5°00' South to the northern extremity of the Blimo group, an estimated forty five miles.

(13) Conclusion

92. The patrol achieved the objects it was set, to the

extent where the Writer feel that nothing further could be done. The Extension of Administration influence can be claimed as being achieved in two regards. The first is the successful re-establishment of friendly relations with the Aki river people, and the second in the successful contacts with the Atbalmin groups. In the Atbalmin area the patrol seems to have fostered an increasing trust in Administration patrols.

93. In relation to other objects of the patrol, the airstrip sites were located and surveyed to the best of the ability of the patrol, and the copper survey was also carried out as well and as systematically as the knowledge and experience of the officers involved would allow.

94. The patrol was very long and expensive, and a great deal of work was undertaken, and this has resulted in this report's unfortunate length. It is hoped that this will be a useful source of information for the officer establishing the Upper Sepik Patrol Post when the time comes. The writer found the patrol very satisfying and enjoyable. The success of the patrol in the achievement of its objects is largely due to the good company and assistance of Mr C. Van Lieshout Cadet Patrol Officer.



L.W. Bragg  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

(45)

## Appendix 'A1'

Survey of Proposed Upper Sepik Airstrip site.

1. This appendix should be read in conjunction with Appendix 'C' of Telefomin Patrol Report No 5/65-6 (The survey of this site and surrounds carried out by Mr M.J. Edgar Patrol Officer)

(a) Location

1. The site surveyed is located on the south or left bank of the Sepik river about seven miles from the nearest point on the International Boundary with West Irian, and one mile south of the  $4^{\circ}40'$  line of latitude, which is the Amanab Sub District Boundary with the Telefomin Sub District.

2. The writer is of the opinion that the site is located on the 'island' immediately adjacent to and south of the one Mr Edgar has it marked on in the map accompanying his appendix 'c'. This fact was made clear to the writer after the present survey showed the shape of the island and its surrounds. The stream -s flowing south of the Sepik mainstream are small and not clearly defined and a mistake could easily be made.

(b) Survey Method.

3. The reason for re-examining the site was to assess the amount (if any) of erosion caused by the Sepik Rv to the site in the sixteen months since Mr Edgar's visit.

4. Firstly the Cairn of stones Mr Edgar left on the centre line he cut was located and his original centre line was recut and extended to the Sepik River at the north west end of the Island. At two hundred foot intervals lines were cut at right angles to the centre line on both sides of the centre line until some obstacle making the area unsuitable for airstrip construction was reached. In this way the shape of the island was accurately plotted, and the best possible position on the island for the airstrip to be constructed became obvious.

5. Mr Edgar's centreline was cut on a bearing of  $303^{\circ}$  (back bearing  $88^{\circ}123^{\circ}$ ). If a measurement of 65' were made on a bearing of  $213^{\circ}$  from Mr Edgar's cairn and a peg planted, the peg would be located on the south edge of the site which appears to offer the best potential airstrip on the island. From this peg the site's south edge extends on a bearing of  $126^{\circ}$  (back bearing of  $306^{\circ}$ ). The north edge of the strip runs parallel to this and is located 200' from the point first calculated, and at

6. The best possible strip site on the island has the measurements 2,300' x 200'. This site would be easily worked and made into a servicable airstrip. With extra work extension of the original 2,390' at the south east end of the site would be possible. This would entail filling a marsh with stone, which is readily available along the Sepik Rv in the area of the Island.

(c) Approaches to the site if it were constructed on the bearings  $306^{\circ}/126^{\circ}$  would be practically the same as those outlined by Mr Edgar as his centre line is on a bearing of  $303^{\circ}/123^{\circ}$ .

(d) Survey Plan

7. A plan of the island, Mr Edgar's centre line and the recommended airstrip site, with various features marked upon it accompanies this appendix.

8. The Writer was originally sceptical when discussing this site with Mr Edgar, but changed his opinion after seeing the site. The danger of flooding from the Sepik appears to be a lot less than one would imagine of a site only a few feet above the Sepik Rv water level. The Sepik is very wide at this point and

## Appendix 'A1'

it would take an enormous increase in the Sepik's normal volume of flowing water to endanger the site. No evidence what ever of flooding or erosion of the site was seen, and it is imagined that the site is completely unchanged from the condition it was in last year when Mr Edgar visited it, and later when the District Commissioner and the Engineer saw the site.

9. Mr Edgar's appendix covers other aspects which will not be duplicated here.



L.W. Bregge  
Assistant District Commissioner.

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Survey of an airstrip site on the Nong River PlateauLocation:

1. The airstrip site surveyed is located on the plateau area four hundred feet above the level of the Nong River, on the right or north east bank of the Nong Rv, approximately one hour walking time from the NONG/DIN (DEPAKBIL) airdrop site in an easterly direction and a similar walking time south east from the river junction of the Din and Nong rivers. The location is seven days walk from Telefomin by the Sepik River route.

2. The location of the site has been marked on the patrol map. The co-ordinates of the site are 141°13' East 4°52' South.

3. The site is of interest to any organization requiring contact with the Atbalmin population. The site is located near the densest population area in the census division. Within a good day's walk of the site under present track conditions the following groups are found:

WIMURAPMIN No 1  
 WIMURAPMIN No 2  
 WIMURAPMIN No 4  
 UNANKLEMIN No 2  
 KUBIENMIN No 1  
 UMPOKMIN  
 AMTANMIN  
 TIENUNNUMIN

These groups have a total population at last census of 859 people. A further day's walking would include the additional groups:

BUSILMIN  
 ARIMIN No 1  
 UNANKLEMIN No 3  
 KALDAGOYIN (part)  
 WIMURAPMIN No 3  
 UNANKLEMIN No 1

This is an additional population of 533 people. The above mentioned groups represent the population of the DIN and all its tributaries, plus adjacent Sepik and Al rv populations.

The Survey Method

4. A centre line was cut, and lines were cut at right angles to it at a little over 200' intervals. The centre line was cut on a bearing of 308° (Back bearing 128°) and the side lines at 38° (Back bearing 218°). When the lines were cut, inclinometer readings were taken along the centre line and the right angle cut. These are listed below, and have been calculated on the survey plan accompanying this appendix. The centre line cut was 5,525 feet of which the section between points 07 uphill to a point between 1-33 and -34, a distance of approx 4,365 feet is recommended as the possible strip site.

5. The scale of 108'4" to the inch was intended to be 100' to the inch, but it was found after the survey that the surveying measuring line was 108' 4" long, not 100'. This gives some extra width (216'8" instead of 200' to the site on the plan) An airstrip could be built with sufficient room of drains and markers outside the required 200'.

Inclinometer readings along the centre line

6. (a) along the centre line of the possible strip commencing at mark 07 and proceeding through to mark -34, on a bearing of 128°

See over leaf.

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POINT NO	07	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 2%	RISE	for 54'		
"	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 5%	"	to point	06	
"	06	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 5%	"	for 54'		
"	"	5%	"	to point	05	
"	05	5%	"	for 54'		
"	"	5%	"	to point	04	
"	04	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	for 54'		
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	to point	03	
"	03	8%	"	to point	02	
"	02	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 5%	"	for 54'		
"	"	5%	"	to point	01	
"	01	6% 5%	"	for 54'		
"	"	5%	"	to point	00	
"	00	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 2%	"	for 54'		
"	"	2%	FALL	to point	-01	
"	-01	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 4%	RISE	for 54'		
"	"	4%	"	to point	-02	
"	-02	5% 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	for 54'		
"	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	to point	-03	
"	-03	3% 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	for 54'		
"	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	to point	-04	
"	-04	5% 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	for 54'		
"	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	to point	-05	
"	-05	7% 8%	"	for 54'		
"	"	8%	"	to point	-06	
"	-06	1% 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	FALL RISE	for 54'		
"	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %		to point	-07	
"	-07	0% 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	for 54'		
"	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	to point	-08	
"	-08	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 3%	"	for 20'		
"	"	3%	"	to point	-09	
"	-09	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	for 54'		
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	to point	-10	) convex surface
"	-10	6%	"	to point	-11	) convex surface
"	-11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	to point	-13	) convex surface to -12
"	-13	6%	"	to point	-15	
"	-15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 4%	"	for 54'		
"	"	4%	"	to point	-17	
"	-17	5%	"	to point	-18	) slight undulations
"	-18	4%	"	to point	-19	
"	-19	1%	"	to point	-20	
"	-20	7%	"	to point	-21	
"	-21	9%	"	to point	-22	
"	-22	5%	"	to point	-23	
"	-23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 0%	"	for 54'		
"	"	0%	"	to point	-24	
"	-24	4%	"	to point	-25	
"	-25	11% 2%	"	for 54'		
"	"	2%	"	to point	-26	(-26 in two ft deep hole)
"	-26	5% 10%	"	for 54'		(Knoll of stones between -26+54)
"	"	10%	"	to point	-27	
"	-27	10% 2%	"	for 54'		
"	"	2%	"	to point	-28	

POINT NO -28	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	RISE for 54'
"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	" to Point -29
"	-29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % " to point -30
"	-30	5% " to point -31
"	-31	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % " to point -32 (-32 is in slight gully)
"	-32	7% " to point -33 (Convex surface)
"	-33	4% " to point -34 (Undulating)

7. Above point-34 a gully stops further airstrip potential. This gully represents a general falling away of the country at about 26% fall, and from point -34 this gully runs approximately north.

(b) Readings on lines cut at right angles from the centre line  
 (1) On a bearing of 213°

<u>From Point No 07:</u>	2%	rise for 65'	to edge (convex surface)
<u>From Point No 05:</u>	4%	rise for 40'	then
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	fall for 30'	to edge
<u>From Point No 03:</u>	0%	for 100'	containing slight depression then
	4%	rise for 23'	to edge
<u>From Point No 01:</u>	0%	for 105'	to edge
<u>From Point No 00:</u>	2%	rise for 50'	then
	5%	fall for 45'	to edge
<u>From Point No-02:</u>	3%	rise for 100'	then
	1%	rise for 32'	to edge
<u>From Point No-04:</u>	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	fall for 50'	then
	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	rise for 50'	(knoll of boulders) then
	8%	fall for 17'	then
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	rise for 93'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-06:</u>	16%	fall for 40'	then
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	rise for 70'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-08:</u>	5%	fall for 40'	then
	17%	rise for 17'	then
	3%	rise for 48'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-10:</u>	3%	rise for 100'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-12:</u>	2%	rise for 80'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-14:</u>	2%	fall for 118'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-16:</u>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	rise for 100'	then
	4%	fall for 60'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-18:</u>	4%	rise for 50'	then
	0%	for 235'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-20:</u>	17%	rise for 30'	(very convex surface) then
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	rise for 70'	(crossing minor ditch) then
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	rise for 100'	then
	0%	for 100'	then
	4%	fall for 62'	to the edge
<u>From Point No-22:</u>	1%	fall for 60'	
<u>From Point No-24:</u>	6%	rise for 60'	(with slight depression)
<u>From Point No-26:</u>	5%	rise for 100'	(including 4' narrow gully)
<u>From Point No-28:</u>	0%	for 100'	(including a 6' drop 50' wide)
<u>From Point No-30:</u>	1%	rise for 100'	(concave surface)
<u>From Point No-32:</u>	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	rise for 22'	then
	2%	rise for 78'	
<u>From Point No-34:</u>	2%	rise for 100'	

(c) Readings on lines cut at right angles to the centre line  
 (1) On a bearing of 38°

<u>From Point No 07:</u>	0%	for 140'	(slightly convex)
<u>From Point No 05:</u>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	fall for 140'	(with undulations)
<u>From Point No 03:</u>	2%	fall for 125'	(last 15' drops to ok.)
<u>From Point No 01:</u>	7%	fall for 140'	(with undulations)



- From Point No 00: 6% fall for 140' (drop of 9' twenty ft. distant from mark 00, then rise to 6% fall 80' from mark 00)
- From Point No-02: 2% rise for 140' (concave)
- From Point No-04: 2% rise for 140' (with 4' rise 30' wide in centre)
- From Point No-06: 4% fall for 140' (slightly convex)
- From Point No-08: 4% fall for 140' (marked undulations)
- From Point No-10: 0% fall for 118' then 20% fall for 22' to a creek.
- From Point No-12: 0% for 35' then 10% fall for 65' (small ditch 18" lower than this with water) then 2% rise for 100' then 0% for 30' to the edge of a creek bank.
- From Point No-14: 4% fall for 38' then 12% fall for 22' then 42% fall for 10' (to a creek) then 26% rise for 20' then vertical for 1 foot, then 1% fall for 100' (slight depression in middle) 0% for 100' (slight undulations) then 3% fall for 36' to creek bank (with undulations)
- From Point No-16: 1% fall for 140' (undulations inc. smallck.)
- From Point No-18: 3% fall for 140' (undulations)
- From Point No-20: 14% rise for 35' then 1% fall for 105'
- From Point No-22: 3% fall for 140' (minor undulations)
- From Point No-24: 3% fall for 140' (minor undulations)
- From Point No-25: 10% fall for 40' (to new centre line), then 0% for 100'
- From Point No-26: 2% rise for 100' (with 6" deep hole 18" wide)
- From Point No-28: 0% for 100'
- From Point No-30: 2% fall for 100' (with a small dip)
- From Point No-32: 1% fall for 100'
- From Point No-34: 1% rise for 30' then 26% fall for 70'.

B. Beyond point 07 the centre line was extended to point 17, a little over 1,000. The figures are included below to illustrate the immediate approach and possible future extension if required:

(D) From Point No 07 on the centre line continuing on a bearing of 308°:

POINT No	07	18%	fall for 54'	to point 08	} This area is in a wet depression but is solid under surface mud and water and appears that if rock was used as fill, a suitable surface would be obtained.	
"	"	2%	"	to point 08		
"	"	08	3%	for 54'		
"	"	14%	"	to point 09		
"	"	09	4%	"		to point 10
"	"	10	2½%	"		to point 11
"	"	11	2%	"		to point 12
"	"	12	2½%	"		to point 13
"	"	13	3½%	"	to point 14	
"	"	14	4%	"	to point 15	
"	"	15	2%	"	to point 16	
"	"	16	4%	"	to point 17	

Right angle cuts were made on a bearing from this centre line. Details are as follows:

See over leaf.

The plateau area, this does not mean it is the only one available there. A distance could be made by the party building

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- From Point No 09: 2% rise for 40' then  
 38% " " 10' "  
 0% for 50' (with convex surface) then  
 1% fall for 57' to the edge (convex surface)
- From Point No 11: 2% rise for 30' then 32% rise for 20' then  
 1% fall " 67' (convex surface) then  
 20% " " 13' the  
 4% " " 60' to the edge.
- From Point No 13: 0% for 30' then  
 40% rise for 3' then  
 2% " " 47' then  
 1% fall " 57' then  
 9% " " 63' to the edge
- From Point No 15: 0% for 14' then a 3' vertical rise, then  
 1% rise for 86' then  
 3% fall for 100' (with a narrow 2' deep gully)  
 7% " " 130' to edge of the Nong fall
- From Point No 17: Rough and undulating to the edge of the fall  
 315 ft from point No 17.

On a bearing of 38° from this centreline extension lines were out and measured from the following points:

- From Point No 17: 0% for 15' to edge of creek  
From Point No 15: 2% for 125' " " "  
From Point No 13: 2% rise for 100' then  
 0% for 75' to the edge of creek.

NB. On a number of the rightangle cuts made at 218° 'the edge' is referred to. This is the 400' drop to the Nong Rv, which marks the edge of the plateau area.

#### Approaches

9. Notes were made on approaches from camp site No 40 (marked on the map accompanying this appendix). This is at the extremity of the centre line cut by Mr Macarthur in 1963. Possible aircraft approaches measured from this point are to be found within the arc 255° to 332°.
- 252° This approach would mean flying in under the Din/Nong divide in a circle that a Cessna should be able to handle (Distance to the divide is about 1,200 yds)
- 332° This approach would mean circling in under the Nong TAGAN divide which is not high.
- These two bearings represent the extremities, and are not recommended as approached. Within this arc the best approaches are:
- 295° This approach crosses the DIN/NONG ridge at an elevation of 0% and then follows the Din valley which continues to fall away to the north west.
- 308° This follows the Nong valley then the Din valley. (308° is the direction of the airstrip surveyed)
- 320° Roughly follows the Nong valley then requires a turn slightly southwards eg to 300° to follow the Din valley down.

#### Sites on the Plateau

10. Mr Macarthur had a centreline cut in 1963, traces of which were still visible when this patrol was in the area. His centre line is marked on the plan accompanying this appendix. Mr J. Kelly (1962) reported on the plateau area as being the only airstrip site in the area. His report is confusing however, as the site he mentioned is described as being between the DIN and NONG rivers, but clearly he was referring to the plateau between the TAGAN and NONG rvs. In short, although the present patrol surveyed a site on the plateau area, this does not mean it is the only site available there. Adjustments could be made by the party building

an airstrip on the plateau, to suit themselves.

Vegetation cover

11. The plateau is covered in primary forest with small areas of secondary growth. A good deal of work would be required to clear the plateau strip site, but being primary forest, there is not a great deal of undergrowth. Some of the timber on the site is large, and would provide material to be pitsawn if timber for station buildings were required.

Nature of soil and surface of site.

12. A good deal of earth work would be required in constructing this airstrip to it's full length. A wise approach would be to concentrate on building 1,500 first. The area which appears most suitable can be judged from the plan. The construction of the top 1500' first would allow for the commencement of station buildings before the completion of the airstrip in a convenient position near a parking bay at the 34 point.

13. The plateau consists of river gravel cemented together with clay. The resulting surface is apparently very suitable for an airstrip surface, being very hard and compacted. The plateau although it falls away very steeply to the NONG river seems very stable (No large land slides seen) and this is probably due to the make up of the soil.

14. The mass of figures listed above becomes more meaningful when read in conjunction with the plan. The site is so large and heavily timbered that from the ground you cannot see enough of it from any single point to assess it's potential. It was thus necessary to take the above readings to obtain a useful overall picture of the site.



L. W. Bragge  
a/ ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Examination of possible Coppe Resources in AL and DIN Rivers.Explanation of accompanying map.

1. This map was taken up to a scale of 1:20,000 from the Border Special Series Sheet No 4 (1:100,000). All samples collected plus patrol route and camps, stream and hamlet names, altitude readings and notes were printed on this map.
2. The rough rectangle marked on the map is the area Mr Ellis marked as being the most promising. Within this rectangle the AL Rv branch extending from the AL/MIMI Jn south to Mt Scorpion, and the TIGILI Rv from the TIGILI/DIN Jn upstream to the TIGILI/TINGISTAN Jn thence up the TINGISTAN Rv to it's headwaters, were indicated by Mr Ellis as being the most worthy of examination.
3. Word was received at Atbalmin Rural Police Post of 'gold' in the NIM Rv, so it was examined in addition to the above.
4. The Locality Sketch map included on the main map has a number of samples marked on it. These numbers refer to samples taken well away from the area covered by the 1:20,000 map, but covered by the FORMIL locality map. Details of these particular samples are:
  - Sample No 1: Gravel from bed of TEBEL Ck at it's junction with the Sepik.
  - Sample No 2: From bed of small stream 200 yds east of DAWABIL land slide (marked on Army FORMIL May River)
  - Sample No 3: From surface DAWABIL land slide.
  - Sample No 4: Gravel from bed of Sepik Rv.
  - Sample No 283: From Din Rv bed between DEFAKBIL and BULTULTEM Hamlets - River Gravel.
  - Sample No 284: From bank of IFAUL Rv just short of Mr Edgar's 1966 camp site.
  - Sample No 285: From the ridge top reached by the patrol at 0955 on 27th September (See patrol diary)
  - Sample No 286: Collected from the track above the right bank of the Illelem Rv one hours walk short of ILUMBIP hamlet (Arimh No 3 group)
  - Sample No 287: Collected from a boulder in the bed of the Dagiam at 1025 on 30th September (see diary)
5. A total of 409 samples were collected during the patrol. These bear the numbers No 1 to No 287 inc. and 351 to 472 inclusive. The patrol worked as two separate parties and numbers to 350 were allocated to one party to fill and from 351 to the other party. Less samples were taken than anticipated, thus Numbers 288 to 350 were not collected.

Sampling method.

6. The Senior Resident Geologist gave an idea of the information that would be useful with the samples collected. On the basis of this a system of code letters was worked out. This was as follows:

O ; Outcrop above the river.  
 LS: Landslide alluvial material  
 RS: Fine River Sediment  
 RG: River gravel (loose)  
 B: Boulder  
 IS: In situ

These give the origin of the sample.

NC: Not Characteristic  
 C: Characteristic (of the rock of the area)

These give ideas of quantity.

7. Each sample had it's number written on a piece of paper which was packed with it. On the piece of paper one

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of the first group of code letters would indicate the nature of the source of the sample while one of the last two groups of letters would give some idea of quantity in the area.

8. The first group of letters proved very useful but the last group were less useful. Often unless the rock taken was clearly 'NC' it was difficult to determine if it was really in the 'C' class. Often it was seen that there was a lot of that particular rock, but a lot of other types present as well in quantity. Often for this reason notes were made on the sample number paper rather than use the latter code letter. Information about wide spread types of rock was also noted on the survey map.

9. Upon advice from the Geologist, a good deal of attention was paid to fine river sediment samples. These were collected systematically from every tributary joining the main streams examined as well as from the main streams themselves. 'IS' samples were collected when ever IS rack was seen, especially when the rock was of an Igneous River gravel samples were collected when something interesting was seen.

10. Although excellent information and specimens of copper ores were provided by the Senior Resident Geologist and GRA Kista upon request, it was quickly realised that unless excellent samples of ore were immediately seen, the experience of the two officers doing the survey would be insufficient to locate copper resources. Accordingly in the indicated areas a full geological survey was carried out systematically, as outlined above.

11. Five hundred sample bags were requested from the Geologist, but these arrived after the job was completed. The samples had all been packed in pieces of hessian from ruined copra sacks used in airdrops. Mr Johan Smith of the Bureau of Mineral Resources during his visit to Telefomin inspected the packed samples and said they were better left as they were as the rock would not be scratched while packed that way. On Mr Smith's word the intention to repack them into the plastic sample bags was dropped. It will now be necessary to un pack the samples to learn what the number of each is.

12. The samples, map and a spare copy of this appendix are being forwarded to the District Commissioner West Sepik District VANIMO for onward movement. It is hoped that word of what the Geologist finds in the samples will reach Telefomin in due course.

L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

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Some Statistics for Comparison.

Page 4 Appendix '0\*

Group	Number Seen Macarthur 1963	Number Seen Edgar 1964	Number Seen Edgar 1966	Number Seen Bragge 1967	New Names Recorded 1967	No. Names in book preCensus 1967
AMTANMIN	22	7	35	105	68	50
ARIMIN No 1	29	not located	15	41	26	58
ARIMIN No 2	36	48	80	88	12	132
ARIMIN No 3	17	24	10	28	6	35
ATEMKISMIN	37	58	34	50	19	63
BUSILMIN	61	65	78	138	47	110
IUMDELMIN No 1	34	22	38	57	15	6C
IUMDELMIN No 2	48	not visited	40	55	13	65
KADAGOYIN	38	not visited	81	62	32	113
KUBIENMIN No 1	22	38	30	34	10	67
KUBIENMIN No 2	23	not visited	19	42	18	44
SIKTAMIN	48	43	51	51	1	76
TIPMUNNUMIN	20	43	54	76	26	70
UMFOKMIN	72	68	81	151	109	162
UNANKLEMIN No 1	32	41	33	47	15	46
UNANKLEMIN No 2	34	14	59	102	45	91
UNANKLEMIN No 3	18	65	32	54	15	54
UNANKLEMIN No 4	40	49	13	78	36	46
WIMURAEWIN No 1	26	40	9	30	4	36
WIMURAEWIN No 2	62	60	49	94	40	171
WIMURAEWIN No 3	30	not visited	10	39	27	34
WIMURAEWIN No 4	41	not visited	24	47	33	61
NIM RV. AMIMIN	xx	xx	21	58	27	80
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1,729</b>

(Columns 1, 2 and 3 adopted from page No 13 of Patrol Report No 5/65-6)  
 NB KUBIENMIN No 2 listed above was known as Busilmin No 2 previous to this patrol and will be referred in previous reports as such.

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Census and Statistics continued.(a) Balancing with last year's figures

1. The last set of Village Population Registers gave the total population as 1,543. Prior to carrying out census in each group the number of names in the book were checked and the results recorded on page four of this appendix. The total number of names in the book as per the pre-census count was 1,729. The below listed calculations work on 1,729 and not 1,543 as the population as at the last census.

2.	Total population after 1967 census	2,075.
	Plus deaths recorded 1967	187
		<hr/>
	Less births recorded 1967	2,262
		57
		<hr/>
	Plus Migrations out recorded 1967	210
		<hr/>
	Less Migrations in recorded 1967	2,415
		686
		<hr/>
	Equals 1965/6 total population recorded.	1,729

(b) Calculations of death, birth and natural decrease rate.

3. These calculations are made on the basis of the last year's total recorded population of 1,729 not this year's total as the new total is partly due to this natural decrease.

Death rate

187 deaths in a population of 1,729 in 16 months.

this equals:

10.82 deaths per 100 people

Birth rate

57 births in a population of 1,729 in 16 months.

this equals:

3.30 births per 100 people

Natural decrease

130 natural decrease in a popn. of 1,729 in 16 mths.

this equals:

7.52 natural decrease per 100 people.

or a 5.64% natural decrease per annum.

NB The above calculations are in relation to a 16 month period as on the average it was 16 months between the last census patrol and this one.

(c) Neo-Natal Mortality rate CALCULATIONS

4. When only half the population appears for census the pregnant women are generally left behind in the bush. This appears to have been the case in 1966 as very few pregnancies were recorded. Any calculations made would be meaningless as an overall picture cannot be obtained without a representative assembly of people and pregnancies.



L.W. Bragge

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

Appendix 'D'

Patrol Diary - Mr C. Van Lieshout C.P.O. for periods during which patrol was split. These periods were 19th August 1967 to 31st August 1967 and from 6th of September 1967 to 8th September 1967 (Both these periods during the copper survey) and 2nd October 1967 to 3rd October 1967 (To visit the ATEMKISMIN group). Apart from these periods Mr Van Lieshout accompanied the main body of the patrol.

- 19th August 1967 Final check over patrol gear and break up between the two patrols. Mr. Bragge emphasized the need for caution during the patrols split. Departed camp at 0815 with two carriers and a guide. Examined the MIMI west of the camp, ascending three streams on the northern bank reaching a maximum of 6,160 asl. Ascended the MIL Rv returning to camp at 1240 hrs in light rain. P.M. dried river sediments prior to further rain at 1600. Rations issued. Slept Camp 25.
- 20th August 1967 Departed camp at 0800 ascending the MIL Rv. collecting specimens until a height of 7,260'asl was reached. Further ascent was too dangerous. The lack of side streams made positioning on the map difficult. Enormous recent landslides appear to have covered many streams. Returned to camp arriving 1340 hrs. Left samples collected so far, crossed the MIMI Rv and collected specimens from a further three streams. Returned to camp 1620 hrs., issued rations, tended to samples, slept camp 25.
- 21st August 1967 Broke camp and saw the carriers off at 0805 under the guidance of Const. SIMIWAH. They arrived at the AL Rv. crossing at 0930 where camp was set up. Twelve carriers returned to camp 25 to collect the remaining cargo. Myself, one policeman and a guide left camp 25 at 0806 moving downstream along the MIMI Rv. While gathering specimens it was necessary to cross the river several times by fording - always difficult due to the depth of the river. Arrived at the AL Rv 1100 hrs. Fanned some sediment then attempted to ascend the AL. Found to be impossible and it was necessary to cross via a shaky, old sapling bridge. Ascended the ridge and by an old garden path made a circuitous trip to the camp, which had been set up in a dry watercourse of the AL Rv. Too late to find a better site. Rain throughout P.M. but somehow we were not washed out. Issued rations. Slept camp 25 'A' 5,230'asl.
- 22nd August 1967 Broke camp and moved off upstream at 0800 with a local BUSILMIN as guide. Cutting our way through secondary growth arrived at a log bridge at 0830. Instructed Const. SIMIWAH to take the carriers upstream along the ridges until he arrived at a major junction of the AL and to set up camp there. Myself, a constable and a carrier followed the river upstream cutting through heavy undergrowth. Came to a sheer 300 ft. cliff face and had to backtrack as it was impossible to continue at river level. Ascended the ridge climbing 540 ft. in a near vertical ascent. Sided the ridge to arrive at a small junction where camp was in the process of being set up. Rain commenced at 1150 hrs so decided to complete the camp. With the assistance of a constable and some carriers constructed a log bridge over the AL. At 1300 crossed in pouring rain, ascended the stream collecting samples until 1435 hrs. Returned to camp



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2. Appendix 'D'

at 1510hrs after a second precarious crossing. Supplies sufficient for eight days, which is the estimated time for the AL river is what we are carrying, the remainder being stored in a safe place at Camp 25 'A'. Issued rations. Slept Camp 25 'B' 5,525 asl.

23rd August 1967 Broke camp and departed at 0755 moving along left bank of the AL. At 0830 and 0845 hrs. the guide tried to dissuade me from going further saying it was too dangerous for myself and the carriers. Did not listen to him and passed the proposed campsite of yesterday at 0930. Continuing along the AL arrived at a second stream junction at 1000 hrs. Found Mr. Macarthur's 1963 camp site 180 ft. above the river and commenced to set up camp there. From 1040 to 1430 ascended the left branch reaching 6,640'asl. Returned to camp in heavy bitterly cold rain arriving 1605 hrs. Attended to samples, issued rations. Slept Camp 25 'C' 6,240'asl.

24th August 1967 Instructed the police to find a suitable place for a helicopter landing pad and to commence clearing work. Set off at 0805 ascending the same stream as yesterday in an attempt to get up to the head waters. Proceeding along the path we cut yesterday passed where I left off at 0955 hrs. Ten minutes later arrived at a junction of three streams and was confronted by three 80 - 100 ft waterfalls. While I examined the area Const. YAREGAWA attempted to scale the moss and undergrowth covered cliffs. Waited ten minutes for him then commenced to ascend. Met him on the way down, and he reported that he was unable to find a way up. Thought I saw a way and spent the next 40 minutes traversing up and across the face. Finally had to give up, descended reaching the bottom at 1130 hrs. covered in cuts. Collecting specimens returned to camp at 1415. A helicopter pad is under construction 50 ft. below the camp. Supervised clearing work in P.M. Issued rations. Slept Camp 25 'C'.

25th August 1967 Departed camp 0745 ascending the main stream of the AL river. Necessary to cut a path the entire way therefore the going was extremely slow. Reached the SIKIGUM Ry (the branch reaching up to Mt. Scorpion which Mr. T. Ellis marked) at 0955. Proceeded up this and ten minutes later walked into a boxlike canyon with a 80 ft waterfall in front and sheer 200 - 400' walls on either side. Impossible to go further. Took samples and returned to the AL. Continued upstream until 1145 hrs when I decided to return to camp as I had a lump in my groin and felt ill. Rain commenced at 1200 stopping at 1315. Arrived back at camp at 1415. Late P.M. issued two weeks rations (meat, soap, tobacco, matches). Received an injection of penicillin and took some aspirins. Instructed Const. SIMIWAH to take 20 carriers tomorrow and clear a track up along the AL. Slept Camp 25 'C'.

26th August 1967 Const. SIMIWAH's party departed first light and returned at 1405 in heavy rain. Spent a feverish night, sweating profusely. Felt weak so decided to spend the day in camp. Late P.M. supervised work on helicopter pad. Our guide returned late PM bringing some fresh food. Rations and fresh food issued. Slept camp 25 'C'

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- 27th August 1967 Departed camp 0730 hrs in company with 12 carriers, ten to clear the track from where they stopped yesterday. Passed SIKIGUM stream 0830 and the point where I left off previously at 0900. Constable YAREGAWA injured in the left arm by a chip of stone which appears to have lodged in his arm. Sent him back to camp to have it dressed. Continued upstream reaching an altitude of 7,700 ft. asl. At this point found an outcrop of rock with large veins of ore through it. Took good specimens, even though I believe it to be Iron Pyrites. Set off back at 1325, heavy cold rain commenced 1335 and continued until camp was reached at 1545. Issued rations. At 1700 Lului from OGDURUK Hamlet arrived with women and children carrying fresh foods. Purchased this paying liberally in salt and matches as they had come a long way in heavy rain. Slept Camp 25 'C'.
- 28th August 1967 Broke camp and ready to depart at 0730, however heavy rain delayed departure until 0930. Sent the line ahead with instructions to set up camp at the junction half an hour downstream. Collecting samples arrived at camp site 1030 hrs. Light rain commenced and the carriers were urged on to finish their own bush shelters. In P.M. commenced work on a log bridge over the AL below the junction. Bridge finished 1315 hrs. Too late for me to do any effective work up this next arm so sent ten carriers ahead to cut a track and build what bridges that were necessary. Const. POMDEI returned 1430 and reported that he was unable to proceed very far due to the river coming through an area where the walls are sheer barren rock and the water is too swift for fording. Intended to spend the next two days doing this arm but will now break camp tomorrow and move down further. Issued rations. Slept Camp 25 'D' 5,900 asl.
- 29th August 1967 Instructed carriers to camp again at camp 25 'B'. Departed at 0755 while camp was being broken. With a constable and two carriers crossed the AL and ascended the branch stream. Arrived at the area where Const. POMDEI was stopped yesterday and was confronted by sheer 100 - 200 ft. cliff walls. Took samples and returned to the AL and yesterday's camp. Took shelter from rain for 20 minutes then continued down arriving at the camp site at 1120. Carriers in building a new bridge over the AL as the first had been carried away. Sent off nine men to clear a track along the stream on the opposite bank. At 1300 made a precarious crossing and moved up along the cleared track until 1430 hrs at an altitude of 6,385 asl. Collecting samples returned to camp arriving 1625 hrs. Attended to samples. Issued rations, slept camp 25 'E'. 5,525 asl
- 30th August 1967 Broke camp and set off at 0740 hrs riding the ridge. 0900 hrs arrived Mr Bragge's camp No 27, and set-up camp. First day in the past eight days that we have had some sunshine, so dried and repacked all rived sediment samples. Sent 15 carriers to collect the rations at Camp 25 'A'. In PM twelve carriers from Mr. Bragge's party arrived to assist with the portage of gear tomorrow. Purchased fresh foods sufficient for all. Issued it and slept camp 25 'F' 5,530 asl

(2)

31st August 1967

Broke camp and set off at rear of line in order to collect samples of the WORP river enroute to BUSILMIN No 1. Departed at 0730 hrs., collected the necessary samples then commenced to overhaul the carriers reaching the front of the line, and the top of the WORP/TIGILI Divide at 1008 hrs at an altitude of 6,820 asl. Rested four minutes then following a good track along the ridge-top arrived at BONGMABIL Hamlet 1110hrs. Excellent view of the DIN Valley, rested until 1130 hrs to allow the carriers to regroup. Continued on commencing a steep descent to the TIGILI RV. at 1140, arriving there at the crossing 1200hrs. Crossed the DIN 1205 and arrived at BUSILMIN 1 resthouse 1230 and was met by Mr. Bragge. Compared notes on the progress of our prospecting efforts. Slept Camp No 32 5,020 asl

6th October 1967  
September

Divided patrol equipment once again and set-off at 0810 hrs., reaching the DIN Rv at 0830. Followed downstream for some distance, crossed per log bridge and ascended the ridge to arrive at BONGMABIL No. 2 Hamlet at top at 5,450 asl. Rested until 1030 to allow carriers to regroup. Descended ridge through gardens to the TIRIM Rv., followed this upstream for a short distance then set up camp. With a small party set-off upstream at 1305 reaching the TIRIM / TOLTEM junction 1405 hrs., collecting specimens returned to camp at 1555. Entire area as we suspected consists of slate / shale material. Issued rations. Slept Camp 32 'A'. 4,540 asl..

7th October 1967  
September

Instructed Const. YAREGAWA to take ten carriers and to construct a bridge over the DIN if one does not exist for our crossing tomorrow. Departed camp 0800 hrs and set off upstream, arriving TIRIM/TOLTEM Jnc. 0900. Took right branch and ascended until 0910 when a waterfall prevented further ascent. Took samples and returned to the Jnc., ascended left branch, again being stopped by a waterfall. Taking specimens returned to camp 1120 hrs. Const. YAREGAWA's party returned 1220 reporting that a bridge exists across the DIN. Issued rations. Slept camp 32 'A'

8th September 1967

Broke camp and departed 0800 moving downstream along the TIRIM. At 0830 commenced to ascend ridge on right side arriving top 0840 hrs at 4,285 'asl, 0850 passed clearing suitable for helicopter to land. Descended steeply to the DIN arriving 0910 at 3,735 'asl, crossing completed 0920, commenced steep ascent of ridge joining the main track 0945 at 4,150 'asl. Rested to allow carriers to regroup then moved on 1000 hrs descending to KUMENKUM ck (4,000 'asl). Ascended steeply to ridge top (4,330') descended to NOMKA Rv arriving 1030 hrs at 3,990' asl. Ascended steeply to ridge top where I rejoined Mr Bragge at Camp No 33 at 4,850' asl. Slept camp No 33.

2nd October 1967

Divided patrol equipment and departed 0655 hrs. Reached Yan Rv 0700, followed it downstream for a short distance then ascended right bank passing through a garden area. Followed BOL ck up to the crest of the ridge arriving 0757. Siding the ridge descended to a small creek 0810. Ascended and descended again to BOFON ck 0821. Ascended fairly steeply to crest of ridge arriving 0840 hrs.

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Descended following small branch of WAKPAL ck, crossed over into mainstream and followed this down to it's junction with the DINANG rv arriving 0940 hrs. Crossed and ascended bank then followed a well cleared track to ILEMTAI'AN Hmt, arriving 1000. Sent carriers ahead and revised census part ATEMKISMIN. Gave House of Assm. Election talk. Departed 1105 hrs for Bruniok Hmt, en route crossing the MIL ck 1121, Ilen ck 1135 and AMEL ck 1147, arriving Bruniok 1205. Five minutes further on the the camp which was found set up. PM Census revision remainder ATEMKISMIN, and House of Assm. election talk given. Purchased fresh foods Slept Bruniok Hmt (Camp No 48 'A')

3rd October 1967 Broke camp and departed 0635 following a good track down to the Sepik and bridge, arriving 0700. Crossing completed 0730 and commenced steep ascent of ridge reaching main track at 0755 which was followed to SEPKIALIKMIN rest house arriving 0900. Last carrier in at 0910. Waited for Mr Bragge's party who arrived 0930. Remainder of day and patrol as per main patrol diary.

*C. Van Lieshout*

C. Van Lieshout  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Appendix 'E'

Walking times recorded by the patrol

Date	From	To	Time on track	Actual walking
7/1/67	TELEFOWIN	SEPKTALIKMIN	6hr 20min	5hr 00min
8/1/67	SEPKLALIKMIN	ELIP/SEPIK JN	7hr 35min	5hr 25min
9/1/67	ELIP/SEPIK JN	MUN CK (Camp 3)	7hr 07min	3hr 32min
10/1/67	MUN CK	BOVARIPMIN	1hr 40min	1hr 15min
11/1/67	BOVARIPMIN	KARENMIN (camp 5)	4hr 10min	3hr 35min
13/1/67	KARENMIN	UNANKLIMIN NO 1	3hr 00min	50min
16/1/67	UNANKLIMIN NO 1	IUGUN/SEPIK JN	3hr 07min	2hr 40min
17/1/67	IUCUM/SEPIK JN	WIMURAPMIN NO 1	7hr 35min	6hr 40min
19/1/67	WIMURAPMIN NO 1	SEPIK RV (CAMP 9)	7hr 40min	4hr 20min
20/1/67	CAMP NO 9	IVIKMIN NO 1	4hr 00min	3hr 08min
23/1/67	IVIKMIN NO 1	GUGUMA RV (CAMP 11)	5hr 35min	4hr 32min
24/1/67	GUGUMA RV	URAPMIN (NONOBIP)	3hr 00min	2hr 38min
26/1/67	URAPMIN (NONOBIP)	IVIKMIN NO 1	9hr 15min	7hr 55min
27/1/67	IVIKMIN NO 1	IVIKMIN NO 2	7hr 10min	4hr 40min
29/1/67	IVIKMIN NO 2	SEPIK BRIDGE SITE	50min	25min
31/1/67	BRIDGE SITE	ATRSTRIP SITE	2hr 17min	1hr 15min
2/8/67	STRIP SITE	KALDAGOYIN	6hr 55min	6hr 00min
4/8/67	KALDAGOYIN	IUMDEMIN NO 2	3hr 25min	2hr 30min
6/8/67	IUMDEMIN NO 2	IUMDEMIN NO 1	2hr 10min	1hr 24min
8/8/67	IUMDEMIN NO 1	A.R.P.P. (Camp 20)	3hr 45min	3hr 05min
12/8/67	A.R.P.P.	TIMBINKABIL HMT	3hr 20min	2hr 07min
13/8/67	TIMBINKABIL	NIM RV CAMP 22	30min	30min
14/8/67	NIM RV	A.R.P.P.	2hr 00min	1hr 47min
15/8/67	A.R.P.P.	TAKNIP HEADWATERS	5hr 30min	4hr 30min
17/8/67	TAKNIP RV	MIMI RV (CAMP 25)	5hr 40min	4hr 40min
19/8/67	MIMI RV	OGDARUK HELIPAD	2hr 20min	1hr 50min
20/8/67	OGDARUK	BUSILIMIN D.Z.	5hr 45min	4hr 50min
23/8/67	BUSILIMIN	CAMP NO 28	2hr 10min	2hr 00min
26/8/67	CAMP 28	CAMP NO 29	3hr 15min	3hr 15min
27/8/67	CAMP 29	CAMP NO 30	1hr 30min	1hr 30min
28/8/67	CAMP 30	CAMP NO 31	1hr 00min	50min
30/8/67	CAMP 31	BUSILIMIN	1hr 33min	1hr 33min
7/9/67	BUSILIMIN	TIPMUNNUMIN	3hr 40min	2hr 40min
9/9/67	TIPMUNNUMIN	DEPAKHIL R.H.	4hr 10min	3hr 15min
11/9/67	DEPAKHIL	UNANKLIMIN NO 2	3hr 40min	1hr 27min
13/9/67	UNANKLIMIN NO 2	UMPOKMIN (NIOL RV)	4hr 40min	3hr 23min
15/9/67	NIOL RV	UMPOKMIN (DIN RV)	5hr 40min	3hr 18min
17/9/67	UMPOKMIN (DIN)	WIMURAPMIN No 4	3hr 05min	2hr 00min
18/9/67	WIMURAPMIN NO 4	UNANKLIMIN No 2	5hr 55min	5hr 07min
19/9/67	UNANKLIMIN NO 2	NONG STRIPSITE	4hr 40min	2hr 15min
23/9/67	NONG STRIPSITE	AMTANMIN (BAP CK)	5hr 30min	4hr 50min
24/9/67	AMTANMIN	AMTANMIN R.H.	1hr 50min	1hr 20min
25/9/67	AMTANMIN R.H.	STOJKA CK R.H.	1hr 12min	1hr 05min
27/9/67	STOJKA CK R.H.	ULIM RV (CAMP 44)	7hr 10min	5hr 38min
28/9/67	ULIM RV	ARIMIN NO 3	4hr 10min	3hr 35min
29/9/67	ARIMIN NO 3	FIAMUK HMT	1hr 55min	1hr 30min
30/9/67	FIAMUK	DAGIAM RV (Camp 47)	6hr 20min	5hr 35min
2/10/67	DAGIAM RV	SIXTAMIN	4hr 05min	3hr 30min
3/10/67	SIXTAMIN	ATEMKIAKMIN	6hr 55min	5hr 40min
4/10/67	ATEMKIAKMIN	TELEFOWIN	1hr 50min	1hr 50min
	DAGIAM RV	BRUNIOK HMT	5hr 05min	4hr 00min
	BRUNIOK HMT	SEPKTALIKMIN	2hr 40min	1hr 50min

NB. Time on track is from break camp and commence walking to arrive next camp site (roughly the time of the slowest carrier)

Actual walking is the time the Writer spent actually moving.

NB Carrier time for payment purposes was calculated at 270 hrs for this patrol (includes time building bridges and camps)

L.W. Bragg

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

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List of Village Officials of groups visited by the patrolTelefomin groups

Luluai BAGAM/OKFAGAN	of	ATEMKI'AKMIN
Luluai KEMUSEP/DUBONTEREPNOK	of	SEPKIALIKMIN
Tultul TBASEP/NOT KNOWN	of	SEPKIALIKMIN

Mianmin groups

Luluai BABAKSEP/DOPMINDAP	of	BOVARIPMIN
Headman TONGWINIP/SKIBET	of	FIARIMIN
Luluai YAMSAP/HERATOUF	of	IVIKMIN No 1
Luluai AMBEP/WABIAP	of	IVIKMIN No 2
Luluai PURURAP/SAGURASEP	of	KAREMIN
Luluai PANAP/ASALAKAP	of	URA.WIN

Blise groups

Luluai ITRUBET/NOT KNOWN	of	SERAWANIA
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Atbalmin groups

Luluai SAGANIM/NINOIYEN	of	AMTANMIN
Luluai TUTUMIAP/PAGEI'TIM	of	ARIMIN NO +1
Luluai SATOK/AWANGIM	of	ARIMIN NO 2
Tultul TUTUSEP/KUTISEP	of	ARIMIN NO 2
Headman FUNGIM/NOTIM	of	NEM RV ARIMIN
LULUAI WILIM/LABIFUGOYIN	of	ARIMIN NO 3
Luluai NUGOULIN/WOGI	of	BUSIDMIN
Luluai NNGOBI/SINIMENG	of	IUMDEMIN No 1
Luluai ANOK/BAPUMIAP	of	IUMDEMIN No 2
Luluai WOGASEP/KURIBON	of	KALDAGOYIN
Luluai TINONGIH/ARIAP	of	KUBIENMIN NO 1
Luluai MOGEM/BILIM	of	KUBIENMIN NO 2
Luluai NIMIAGIM/OLIM	of	SIKTAMIN
Luluai KUBI'YUMISEP/DUGUYAP	of	TIPMUNNUMIN
Luluai KWIMSINA/KWIPIAFMIN	of	UMPOKMIN
Luluai BANSIMNOK/OGETIM	of	UNANKLEMIN NO 1
Luluai WANGOP/NEANGIM	of	UNANKLEMIN NO 2
Luluai TERATOK/DIMEN	of	UNANKLEMIN NO 4
Luluai DAKIM/YAMNOK	of	WIMURAFMIN NO 1
Luluai DUSINOK/PTOK	of	WIMURAFMIN NO 2
Tultul WOKBIROK/NOHIM	of	WIMURAFMIN NO 3
Luluai UMUKDAGAN/TIMIAP	of	WIMURAFMIN NO 4
Luluai WALDOK/IGOGIM	of	WIMURAFMIN NO 4

NB. Several of the abovenen have Tultul briges, but are in effect Luluais as they are the leaders of their group or sub group. None of the 'tultuls' speak Ridgin so cannot carry out the role of Tultul.



L. W. Bragg

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

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Comments on Individual Groups.Groups visited in the Mianmin area:Group 1 BOVARIEMIN:

1. This group is located in the Sepik valley on the right bank where the Dagaram Rv flows into the Sepik. Part of the group resides in the San valley, but these people were not visited by the patrol.
2. The patrol was well received by them. They had cut the grass on the camp site normally used and prepared poles and forks for the tents. Food was purchased in quantities large enough to satisfy the patrol's appetite.
3. During the search for the lost MAF plane shortly before the commencement of the patrol smoke was seen coming from a ridge where broken trees were also seen. This was in the Bovariemin area and it was thought that it could have been the lost plane. A Helicopter dropped the writer and Mr Van Lieshout off in the Sepik valley to go to investigate. The fire was found to be a smoldering stump. The Writer did not wish to have the people wondering who had been walking around their area without their knowledge so climbed the ridge higher to some houses, only to find them deserted. Some sweets and chewing gum were left on a banana leaf in one of the houses, as the Mianmin people leave gifts.
4. Upon reaching the Dagaram Rv settlement on the patrol, the matter was explained. The local people brought forward a carefully wrapped package and un-did it. The sweets in a slightly melted and sticky form were enclosed. The people explained that they wished to obtain the patrol's confirmation that the sweets were for them. After this was given the sweets were eaten with great ceremony by the old men of the hamlet. No one smiled.

Group 2 FIARIMIN:

5. This group was not visited by the patrol, but individuals from the group were seen at the Urapmin Rest House site at Nonobip hamlet. These people were involved in the murders of seven Sanman people last year and two Fiarimin men were convicted and sent to Boram Corrective Institution. It was reported that the Fiarimin had built a rest house in the Dogora Rv area. The people who saw the patrol at Urapmin advised that the Fiarimin were afraid of the patrol as they thought that the prisoners already taken were killed and more prisoners would be sought. It was decided to leave the Fiarimin group to hear the report of the patrol's reception at Urapmin and it's activities there, and visit them during some future patrol. The Fiarimin group is also located two full days walk out of the way the Patrol wished to go.
6. The location of the Fiarimin group is along the north or right bank of the AXI river as far east as the Aki/Piak divide.

Group 3 KARENMIN:

- 6.a. This group resides four hours walk downstream along the right bank of the Sepik from the Dagaram Rv Bovariemin settlement. There are also Karenmin people living on the southern fall of the Thurnwald range on the Miak rv south east of the Three Pinnacles, and in the Tabu valley due north of the Miak Rv group.
7. The present patrol visited the Sepik rv group. For the three months prior to the patrol's visit Lulual FURURAP had been residing with his relatives in the Piak valley near Mt Kasa (Four Corners). He had left word that his people were to

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give every assistance to the patrol. This was done. Cane was fetched and assistance given in repairing the bridge over the Sepik between Karenmin and Unanklimin No 1. Not a great deal of fresh foods were offered for sale as the group was scattered.

8. In the six weeks prior to the patrol's arrival two adult males and one adult female had died of what appeared to be scabbies. The remainder of the population of the group seen by the patrol were infected and were treated by the N.M.O. The effect of the deaths was to scatter the group.

9. A lot of interest was shown in discussions of the Mianmin Supreme Court case (Patrol 3/66-7 refers).

#### Group 4. KIMIASOMIN:

10. This group occupies both sides of the Thurnwald range immediately west of the Three Pinnacles. They heard word of the patrol's arrival at Wimurapmin No 1 and came down from a large communal house near the top of the Thurnwald range to visit the patrol and sell food. Without being requested to do so they assisted with the repairs on the cane suspension bridge over the Sepik Rv just downstream from the Wimurapmin No 1 camp.

11. The large communal house near the top of the range is the one the writer saw while doing airdrops to Athalmin Rural Police Post earlier this year. It is now positively identified as belonging to the Kimiasomin group.

12. The Kimiasomin people appeared to be very pleased to see the patrol and a number of friends made during Telefomin patrol No 3/66-7 were recognized by the writer who was in turn recognized by them. Matches and salt was the best trade for purchasing fresh foods.

#### Group 5. IVIKMIN NO 1:

13. The Ivikmin No 1 group occupies the right side of the Sepik valley at the big right angle bend twelve miles from the West Irian Border. At the time of the patrol their productive gardens were located in the Fiak Valley (Not the Fiak that flows into the May but the one that joins the Sepik at the right angle bend), thus food was not in good supply to be purchased by the patrol.

14. Word was sent well ahead of the patrol from KARENMIN. It was found that a good deal of work had been carried out on clearing the tracks upstream along the Sepik in preparation for the patrol's arrival.

15. During the patrol's stay at this group's main settlement (the junction of the Amanis or Abua Rv and the Sepik) the carriers were put to work on constructing a rest house. The local people showed enthusiasm over the project and it was left to them to complete under the guidance of the Mianmin interpreter who was returning to Telefomin after the patrol crossed into the Athalmin area. The patrol did not see the completed job, but the interpreter (who works at Telefomin as a carpenter) says that it is impressive.

16. The local people readily assisted with the clearing work on the airdrop site used in their area. During this work a tree fell on some taro plants, and care was taken to ensure that adequate compensation was paid for the loss. All parties were satisfied with the outcome of the compensation payment. A little interest was shown in money. A leg of a pig was sold to the police and payment of 'seven shillings' was requested.

17. A supply dump was left at the Abuabip hamlet of this group, and was well cared for by the people of the group. The Luhal of the group (Yamsap) is probably the most influential



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man in the Restricted Area. He is very much pro-Administration in his attitude and is largely responsible for the present favourable attitude of the Urapmin people towards the Administration. This is discussed in detail under 'Native Affairs Mianmin Area' in the body of the report.

Group 6 Ivikmin Tabu River area:

18. This group were not visited by the patrol. They are claimed as Ivikmin people by Yamsap of Ivikmin No 1. Yamsap states that the Tabu river settlement was the original Ivikmin settlement and the present settlements of Ivikmin no 1 and Ivikmin No 2 in the Sepik valley were settled from there.

19. The group is located on the south or left bank of the Tabu river north west of Ivikmin No 1. At the present time the group is reported to be short of food. The population of the group is said to be small. The group were initially contacted by Mr J.Wearne, but it was later discovered that a number of Sanman people were listed in the Tabu Rv Ivikmin book, so ideas of numbers are vague. The next patrol into the area will visit this group.

Group No 7 Ivikmin No 2

20. Some of this group heard that the patrol would be entering their area via the Aki river as patrol No 3/66-7 did, and Luluai Ambep with some of his people went to wait for the patrol on the August River near the Aki/Tabu junction. They returned when word was received that the patrol had come by the Sepik Rv route.

21. This group occupies the land on the north bank of the Sepik rv adjoining the downstream end of the Ivikmin No 1 land. Their area in-cludes the August rv and Aki/Tabu junction area immediately to the north of their Sepik valley land. Some of the larger gardens are located on the Agust Rv just below the Aki/Tabu junction, but their main centre of residence is at the large communal house overlooking the Sepik rv. (The Amanab/Telefomin Sub District Boundary runs through their land.)

22. Luluai Ambep reported that some of his people had said that they feared the patrol as the last patrol imprisoned the Aki valley people. He convinced them not to run away from the present patrol (he says). The reception given the patrol was very friendly and a large amount of fresh food was purchased from the group. A lot of valuable assistance was given to the patrol in the construction of a cane suspension bridge over the Sepik River. Our methods of getting the first line over failed, but the traditional method described in the Anthropological section of the report was successful on the first attempt.

23. Two small pigs were sold to the patrol by Luluai Ambep. Ambep explained that he wished to have the patrol eat his pigs to express his pleasure at being made a Luluai (or perhaps to have the Administration recognize his traditional standing), and to mark the occasion of the Writers second visit to his area. (full payment was made for the pigs in trade goods)

Group 8 Sanman

24. This group was raided in about June 1966 with the resulting deaths of seven people. The raid caused the Sanman people to flee their own area on the Guguma and Tabu rivers. They fled to the areas of their friends the Ivikmin No 1 and Kimiasomin groups. This was the situation as patrol No 3/66/7 found it. The present patrol found that the Sanman people have still not returned to their own area. Several people including some who returned to Telefomin with patrol No 3/66-7 were seen at Ivikmin No 1 and one man was seen with the Kimiasomin group which visited the partol in the Wimurapmin No 1 area on the Sepik rv.

No intention was expressed by the Sanman people seen, that they were returning at all.

25. Through the agency of Luluai Yamsap the Urapmin people realized they should live peacefully with the other Mianmin groups. There was a large compensation payment made to the Sanman people for the deaths caused during the raid. This is fully described in the Native Affairs Mianmin Groups section of the report.

Group 9 Urapmin

26. The description of the reception the patrol received from this group is to be found in detail in the report itself.

Blimo groups.

Group 10 Serawanja

27. This group resides well inside the Green River Administrative area of the Amanab Sub District. It occupies the right bank (and the hill behind it) of the Aki rv close to the Aki/Tabu junction. The patrol No 3/66-7 visited the group and appointed Luluai TIRUBELI.

28. The Luluai of the group and a number of his men visited the patrol at the site where the bridge was built by the patrol over the Sepik Rv (Camp No 15). They had heard of the patrol's arrival from the Ivikmin No 2 people and had come to renew acquaintances and to sell food. The group seemed pleased to see the patrol, but said they had 'no talk' to give the patrol. They did mention that they were now settling on the river (AKI) and moving down out of the hills behind, but just how recent or active this tendency was, was not stated. The fact that they mentioned it at all must indicate a growing feeling of security in the area.

Atbaimin Groups visited by the patrol.

Group 11. AMTANMIN:

29. The Amtanmin group occupies the Nong valley just downstream along the Nong rv from the Stolka ck. The present patrol had two camps in the Amtanmin area. The first was in a large garden area at Bap creek on the right side of the Nong valley and the second was at the rest house near DIGIAMTAMBIP Hamlet south of the NUGOREM ck. A number of Amtanmin people were also seen at the Stolka Ck rest house.

30. Mr Egar's report (5/65-6) indicates that he was very poorly received at the Nong river and Stolka ck. The present patrol received an excellent reception from the Amtanmin group. Guides volunteered to guide us to their area. The tracks were out for most of the length of the Nong Valley from Defakbil to Stolka Ck and a small rest house, police barracks and kitchen had been built near DIGIAMTAMBIP hamlet. A rest house and police barracks, two carriers houses kitchen and toilet were built at Stolka ck as well. This Stolka Ck work was done by the joint efforts of the Busilmin, Amtanmin, Unanklimin 3 and Tipmunnumin people without it being requested by the patrol. The patrol stayed a full day there in addition to the day on which it arrived at Stolka Ck.

31. There were two Amtanmin men sent to find the patrol when we were a little later in arriving than the people thought we should have been. The Luluai came from the rest house site to the patrol's Bap ck camp to see what was keeping us, and the Busilmin Luluai came to the DIGIAMTAMBIP rest house to escort the patrol to the Stolka ck rest house. They had done a lot of work and were obviously proud to show it off. It was a very good effort indeed. The two picks used on the copper survey were presented to the two main men behind the work in the area (Luluai Nugoulim of Busilmin and Luluai Kubi'yumisep of Tipmunnumin.

## Appendix 'G'

32. The Lulual of Amanmin is without traditional power it seems. The power or leadership of the group seems to be in the hands of three old men who the writer talked with in the Amanmin men's house.

33. When asked why they ran away from the previous patrol they replied that they did not run away, it just happened to be the time of the full moon and they all were off hunting opossums in the higher altitudes east of their garden areas. A lad ran to tell them that the patrol had come, but by the time they hurried down to the gardens the patrol had gone. They probably were in fact frightened off by the fact that patrol 5/65-6 did a murder investigation at Busilmin and made some of the first arrests to be made in the Atbalmin area. The old men went on to say that talk was received of the present patrol's activities at Busilmin and they were happy to receive the patrol.

Group 12 Amanmin No 2:

34. This is the same group as Arimin No 3. See comments under the heading Arimin No 3.

Group No 13 Arimin No 1:

35. This group is located on the left bank of the Din river near the Tirim/Din junction area. The group also occupies the the Tirim valley and part of the headwaters area of the Yak rv.

36. A good census turn up from this group, who appeared for census at Busilmin. A section of the group at the Yak rv headwaters was not seen at Busilmin, and word was sent for them to appear for census at the Niol Rv. They failed to appear and word was received that they and some Umfoxin and Kubiermin No 1 people went back to the Tirim rv when the patrol came to the lower Yak and Niol rivers, the intention would appear to be that they wished to avoid the patrol. This section of the Arimin No 1 group avoided Mr Edgar's patrol in 1966 as well.

37. Fresh foods were sold by the Arimin 1 group that visited the patrol at Busilmin, and Mr Van Lieshout's party which worked in the Tirim valley were very well supplied with food. The general attitude of the people seen is the same as that of the Busilmin No 1 people (reported upon under the Busilmin heading)

Group 14 Arimin No 2:

38. The Arimin No 2 group resides in the Taknip valley in the area surrounding the Atbalmin Rural Police Post. The Post itself is referred to by the Atbalmin population as BONKEMBIL which is the name of the ground and original centre of the Arimin No 2 people's Taknip rv settlement.

39. The patrol was well received by this group, and guides were readily available to take the patrol to the Nim Rv Arimin group, which is in fact the same group as Arimin No 2, but is given a different name due to it's proximity to the border. Very little fresh food was available at Arimin No 2 during the patrol's visit there. A good census turn up.

Group 15 Arimin NIM RV:

40. Mr Edgar's report 5/65-6 refers to this group as the Arimin No 2 part West Irian. This name has been dropped in favour of the Nim Rv Arimin. This is because most of the Nim Rv Arimin live in the Trust Territory of New Guinea and not West Irian (calculations as per the border special map sheet 3 4). The Nim rv itself rises in New Guinea and flows north inside Australian Territory then swings north west into West Irian to join the

Smol and later the Ip which flows back in to the Territory of New Guinea to join the Sepik. The land holdings of the group most certainly straddle the border, but the main hamlet of the group NAIOKBIPABIP is located on the right bank of the NIM Rv and appears to be well inside Australian Territory.

41. The people censused in this group are the ones who appear at A.R.F.P. for census. No attempt is made to get the people in for census, and census is not done in the Nim valley. This is because it is desired not to create the impression that we are calling people over the border.

42. The present patrol did visit the Nim rv during the copper survey. The people of the area seemed pleased to have the patrol in their area, and sold food in reasonable quantities to the patrol.

43. The patrol indicated to the people where the Border roughly runs and where it crosses the Nim rv. No attempt was made to have the people stay on either one side or the other as it would be a waste of time with the groups gardens on both sides. The people cross the border within their own land boundaries with out the slightest hesitation, but seemed concerned that the patrol might cross the Border by mistake.

Group 16. Arimin No 3:

44. The Arimin No 3 group lives in the area between the IUGUM and ILLIHAM rivers immediately south of their junction. Their major hamlet of the group is ILLIHAM. A number of the groups population appears to be almost permanently living on the Sepik Rv. This section of the group were not seen by the patrol. The tracks in the area close to the hamlet were well cleared, and a camp site was prepared for the patrol. The people welcomed the patrol and a good census turn up was recorded. No food was available for sale, as wild pigs are reported to have ruined the gardens.

45. An attempt was made to find the elusive Antanmin No 2 group during the patrol. The group name appears on the Border Special map. It was discovered that Antanmin 2 and Arimin No 3 are the same group. Some of the time part of the group claims to be an Antanmin group, and the remainder claim to be Arimin. The reason is that the present Adults of the group appear to belong to two clans. One clan is largely made up of the children of an Antanmin woman called Banayin and an Arimin 3 man called ABIFORYIN. The woman was from the Nong river, but moved to the Iugum rv Arimin No 3 settlement upon her marriage.

46. A certain amount of importance is placed on matrilineal descent in the Telefomin sub district, and thus the reference the group makes to themselves at times as Antanmin No 2 cannot be immediately discounted. It was decided that the group should be referred to as Arimin No 3 not Antanmin No 2 as at the time of the patrol the people with the exception of one family claimed to be Arimin people. The patrilineal aspects of society here have not been fully investigated, but the fact that the woman in question (BANAYIN) took up patrilineal residence upon her marriage indicates that perhaps Patrilineal tendencies outweigh matrilineal tendencies in the local society. In short the group which some times calls itself Antanmin (2) and sometimes calls itself Arimin (2) is referred to in the report and the census book as Arimin 3.

Atemkisin Group 17.

47. The area occupied by this group is the INEM rv and the Sepik valley on the left bank of the Sepik downstream from the Sik/Sepik junction. They have two hamlets (INEMTAMAN and BRUNIOK). The position of the group in relation to other groups has made it difficult to visit this group on the normal patrol route in the past. Patrol 5/65-6 made a day trip from Sapkialikmin but saw only the Brunok hamlet population as the Inertaman group

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combined this small group of Isumin people and the present patrol had not assembled at Bruniook hamlet. The present patrol split with Mr Van Lieshout visiting both Inemtaman and Bruniook hamlets and the writer visiting the Siktamin group. Both patrols gathered again at Sepikalikmin. This sort of a split depends upon there being a bridge over the Sepik river at Bruniook.

48. Mr Van Lieshout reported a good census turn up and good quantities of fresh foods being offered for sale. The reception given the patrol was good, and the people wanted the patrol to camp at both Inemtaman and Bruniook, but this could not be done. Both hamlets were clear Telefomin type hamlets (ordered arrangement of houses) rather than the Atbalmin one or two house hamlets. The tracks had been cleared for most of the patrol route and the bridge over the Sepik river at Bruniook was in good condition.

49. Siktamin in the Atbalmin language means Sik river valley (Telefomin language it is SIKTAMAN) this is not a group name, but a geographical description. Inquiries were made at Kapitang (Kapitbil) hamlet about the group name. The people there advised that they too were Atemkisin people. They explained that the original Atemkisin group was located at Urapmin south of the Ilam/Sepik junction, and that a group called Atemkisin still lives there. This group sent settlers to the Sik river, Inem river and Bruniook area to give rise to the present population in these areas. Relationships between the three Atemkisin groups are still close, in matters of marriage, migrations and gardening.

Group 18 Busilmin:

50. The Busilmin group (formerly known as Busilmin No 1) occupies the area of land in about a five mile radius of the TIGILI/DIN Junction (less than five miles to the north and east). Their main centre of residence is in the vicinity of the rest house and drop site (as marked on the patrol map) near the above mentioned river junction.

51. During Patrol No 5/65/6 Mr Edgar made arrests in relation to a murder committed there. This was one of the first arrests made in the Atbalmin division. Mr Edgar's reception in other groups in the area left much to be desired on the part of the local people, no doubt in due to their own fear of being arrested.

52. Mr Edgar's work seems to have done a lot of good. The Busilmin people seemed eager to please the present patrol, without showing evidence of being afraid of the patrol. All the tracks the patrol crossed from the Worp/Din divide as far as the Nong river in the east and the Din/Nong junction in the north east were well cleared and bridges built where needed. Guides were readily provided when requested for work on the copper survey which was carried out from Busilmin as well as from the Al river. As previously mentioned the Busilmin people with others built the Stolka ok Rest House and other buildings without being requested to do so.

Group 19 Busilmin No 2:

53. This group does not exist in the writers opinion. The group called Kubiemin No 2 by the present patrol was called Busilmin No 2 by previous patrols. The people of the group deny ties of descent with Busilmin, and claim them with Kubiemin. They are emphatic on the point that they are Kubiemin people and not Busilmin, so the name has been changed in this report and in the census book. Mr Edgar censused the Busilmin No 2 group and at the end noted that half the population claimed to be Kubiemin permanently resident in the Worp river area. His note in the census book indicates that he included this small group of Kubiemin people in the Kubiemin census and balanced the Busilmin No 2 groups figures separately. The present patrol

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combined this small group of Kubiemin people and the so called Busilmin No 2 group in the census under the name Kubiemin No 2. See Kubiemin No 2 heading for further details.

Group 20 Iumdelmin No 1:

54. The Iumdelmin No 1 group resides on the left or south bank of the Al river, due north of Atbalmin Rural Police Post and north west of the Al/Taknip river junction. Their main hamlet is Samulok.

55. The reception given the patrol was very friendly. The tracks were cut and the bridge over the Al rv was new. The people advised that they built the bridge for the patrol's use when an idea of the patrol's ETA was received. A good census turn up was had, and some fresh foods were sold to the patrol.

Group 21 Iumdelmin No 2:

56. This group also resides in the Al valley. Their location is due north of Iumdelmin No 1, on the north or right bank of the river. Their main hamlet is Sisilok. Comments in relation to reception and attitudes are as per Iumdelmin No 1.

Group 22 Kaidagoyin:

57. The Kaidagoyin group occupies the land west of the Din river, south of the Sepik river, east of the Al and Ip river system and north of the Al/Bilka divide. A small area within the boundaries described above may be occupied by the Iumdelmin No 2 group. The patrol located the Kaidagoyin group at TAMDOKTAMAN and FUNABIP hamlets. Some of the group were absent near the Din valley hamlet of the group, and were not seen by the patrol.

58. The Luluai and a couple of men visited the patrol at the airstrip site on the Sepik river (Appendix A1) and guided the patrol to their Tamdoktaman hamlet. The people's attitude toward the patrol was difficult to evaluate. During the patrol's stay at Kaidagoyin the attitude of the people was thought to be one of disinterest and apathy. The census turn up was poor, and it was difficult to interest the people in any discussion. The large number of deaths recorded in the people in any discussion. The large number of deaths recorded in the group census figures indicated an alarming natural decrease in the population. The N.M.O. and the writer questioned the people on the symptoms of the illness the people had, but no information was gained. The people stated that no unusual number of their people had died recently. (See health section of the report)

59. The impression the writer had formed on the basis of the above information had to be modified when the patrol left the area, and found that the group had done a lot of work on the patrol track, without being requested to do so by the patrol. The police at Atbalmin Rural Police Post had sent out word to clear tracks, but this would hardly seem to justify the amount of work done by the people. This group and Kubiemin No 1 were the groups from which the patrol received the least warm reception during the patrol.

Group 22A Kubiemin No 1

60. This group occupies the left or south side of the Din valley west of the Unanklimin No 2 group and east of the Yak river ( and including part of the Yak headwaters area). The patrol found a small number of the group assembled at the Unanklimin No 2 hamlet of Bultultem. Evidently the Luluai of Bultultem had suggested that they line for census there, a little over one hour's walk from their own area. The census was revised and it was found that most of the group was absent. The

excuse given was that they were gardening in the Nim river area. This was a convenient excuse as the patrol had been to the Nim and would not go there again, and even if it did the Luluai could say they were in the West Irian part of the Nim Rv.

61. Urapmin carriers were sent into the Kubiemin area to locate further people and the patrol also passed through the area, and found many of the people who were allegedly absent in the Nim rv area. Some of the group who was residing in the headwaters of the Yak valley fled to the Tirin valley to escape the patrol. No reason why the group should have feared the patrol can be suggested, but they must have held some fear to run away.

Group 23 Kubiemin No 2:

62. See previous comments re Busilmin No 2 group. The Kubiemin group is located in the headwaters area of the AL river, particularly the MIMI and WORP tributaries of the AL.

63. The group seems to be mainly the descendants of a dead man called BILIM. The group welcomed the patrol at both the Ogdaruk and Mimi camps. Guides were readily supplied upon request to assist with the copper survey.

Group 24 Siktamin:

64. This group is located on the Sik rv about eight hours walk west of Telefomin. The group also has gardens in the headwaters of the Yan River, a tributary of the Dagiam Rv. The group is centred around Kapitdang hamlet, which is also known as Kapitbil hamlet. The hamlet is clean and well set out in the Telefomin form rather than the Atbalmin type of hamlet.

65. The patrol's reception was very good at Siktamin. A pig was sold to the patrol for money (not trade) & the bridge over the Sepik rv had been repaired by the group and the tracks through their area were well cleared. The Luluai made a special gift of a pawpaw to the writer upon the patrol's arrival at Kapitbil. Also see the comments under the Atemkisin heading.

Group 25 Tigmunnumin:

66. A guide was found to be waiting for the patrol in the Din valley at the boundary of the Tigmunnumin group's land, to take the patrol to the prepared camp site above the Nomka rv. On the cleared campsite some houses had been built for the patrol. The tracks throughout the area had been cut shortly before the patrol's arrival.

67. The Tigmunnumin group is located on the right or east side of the Din valley. The Nomka tributary of the Din is the centre of their area. Some Tigmunnumin people were also seen at Bantembip hamlet of the Wimurapmin No.2 group (there is some doubt as to whether these are Wimurapmin or Tigmunnumin people, but they were included in the Tigmunnumin census on this occasion) and at Fiamuk hamlet of the Hanklinin No.4 group.

68. Moderate quantities of fresh foods were offered for sale. A large number of people turned up for census. The Tigmunnumin group also had a hand in the construction of the Stolka ck. rest-house and other buildings.

Group 26 Umfokmin:

69. The Umfokmin group occupies the Niol and lower Yak valleys and both sides of the Din valley from the Din/Yak junction downstream to the Nem/Din junction. Dimansigin hamlet is one of several large hamlets occupied by this group. The patrol saw the group at the Niol river camp and at a camp on the right side of the Din valley at Mingulbil hamlet.

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70. Census with this group is very difficult. People can be seen to go into deep thought over which of their names they will tell the patrol. From the appearance of the census book Mr Edgar found the only way to census the group was to treat the job as an initial census. This was what this patrol did as well and later went through the names previously not known by the group with the Laluai and cross out any that he claimed had already lined under another name. There are no doubt a lot of duplications in this groups pages of the census book, but there is no other way. It is also very likely that there are a large number of people from this group who have not yet appeared for census. The gardens are extensive in this area, and although this patrol saw over 100 people, some were reported to have run off.

71. The Laluai of the group Kwinsina is by no means the traditional leader of the whole Umfokmin group. Within the group known as Umfokmin he defines his line as the people who live in his hamlet. He does not even attempt to put on the appearance of being the leader of the whole group.

72. No work had been done on the tracks in the area in preparation for the patrols arrival, but a camp site had been prepared and the Mui river was partly dammed to make a place for the patrol members to wash and bathe in.

73. Patrol No 5/65-6 visited the hamlet we call Mingulbil in this report, and referred to it in the report on patrol 5/65-6 by another name. There was no doubt of the fact as the present patrol used patrol 5/65-6 camp site which some of the police identified for the writer. This fact being established, it is obvious that this group were censused by that patrol as part of the Wimurapmin No 4 group. The people of the area were identified to us as the Umfokmin people and the Wimurapmin 4/Umfokmin border pointed out as being the Nem river and the Din river (North west of these rivers belongs to Wimurapmin 4 and the south east area and the right side of the Din valley is Umfokmin land. The Umfokmin and Wimurapmin 4 people were censused accordingly. No doubt next year they will have changed their minds again.

Group 27 Unanklimin No 1

74. The area occupied by this group extends east from the Iugum river, south from the Sepik river and west from about the Ban river. These boundaries are only rough and cannot be vouched for. The main hamlet of the group is Defanbil which is located directly opposite the Karenmin Sepik rv settlement.

75. The patrol spent three days with this group while waiting for a replacement radio to be sent out from Telefomin. The group did not appear to tire of having the patrol in their area so long. They were very helpful in repairs carried out on the cane suspension bridge over the Sepik, and seemed generally pleased to see the patrol. Fresh foods were in short supply, but a pig was offered for sale, and purchased by the patrol.

76. The group showed a marked laziness and disinterest in appearing for census.

77. Three deaths in the group recently have been blamed on the Unanklimin No 2 group who the Unanklimin No 1 people believe are working sorcery against them to pay back for an Unanklimin No 2 man who was lost in the Sepik in the Unanklimin No 1 area some time in the past. The sorcery suspected is not the type where needles are pressed into the skin of the unconscious victim, but the type where a potion of various things including kokomo feathers is made and over this a set person is willed to die. The Unanklimin No 1 people were invited to make a complaint when the



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patrol was in a position to investigate the matter and act. The people complaining agreed to go to Unanklimin No 2 and complain when the patrol arrived there. They did not turn up.

Group 28 Unanklimin No 2:

78. The Unanklimin No 2 group is centred around Bultultem which is their major hamlet. Their area includes the left side of the Din valley opposite the Din/Nong junction area, and adjoining the Kubienmin No 1 land in the west.

79. The Luluai of the group met the patrol at Defakbil, and went ahead to meet the patrol at Bultultem. A little work was done on the tracks in the Unanklimin No 2 area, and a camp site with cut forks and poles was found to have been prepared. Good quantities of fresh foods were sold to the patrol. The census turn up was much larger than expected. The group seems to be fairly well settled to the ways of patrols and census was not difficult to carry out.

Group 29 Unanklimin No: 3

80. Stolka ok and the headwaters of the Nong river are the areas this group occupies. Most of the group were seen at Busilmin where they lined for census, but a good number were also seen at the Stolka ok rest house. Food was plentiful here, due to the efforts of neighbouring groups as well as the Unanklimin No 3 people. Tracks throughout the area were well cleared. The attitude of this group towards the patrol is the same as for Antannin and Busilmin groups.

Group 30 Unanklimin No 4:

81. The Unanklimin No 4 group resides in two major settlement -s these are Fiamuk hamlet above the Dinop rv in the Iugum river system and at Telmabip hamlet between the Yan and Dagiam rivers near the junction of these two rivers. The land in between belongs to this group. The patrol found the population of the group fairly evenly distributed between these two hamlets, and camped at both of them.

82. At Fiamuk the local men advised the patrol that they (the Unanklimin No 4 people) were not Atbalmin people at all but Telefomin. The patrol left the Atbalmin population behind when it crossed the divide from the Nong river, according to them. A feature of Telefomin groups which is recognized by the groups living around the perimeter of the Telefomin area is that Telefomin people are very talkative whereas most of the nonTelefomin groups say very little at most times. On this criteria the Unanklimin 4 people (at the time of the patrol atleast) qualified as Telefomins.

83. At both camp sites in the area forks and poles had been cut in preparation for the patrol's arrival. The track was cut nearly all the way from the Arimin 3 camp to Fiamuk, and a good length of track in the Dagiam valley leading to Telmabip was also well cleared shortly before the patrol's arrival. Food was in short supply at both camps, but the people were friendly, and readily provided guides when requested to do so. The census turn up was very good also.

84. It was noticed that the men of the Telmabip hamlet used the Malmin greeting of snapping knuckles. No other Atbalmin group was seen to do this by the writer. When asked about it they replied that it was not a traditional Atbalmin greeting, but they had seen the Mianmin people do it, and had adopted the practice themselves. This group, especially the Telmabi, group are bilingual

with Telefomin, as are all groups to the east of them (Ieasa, Siktamin and Atemkismin.) The Umfokmin and Kaidagoyin areas.

Group 31 Wimurapmin No 1:

85. The Wimurapmin No 1 group occupies the left or south side of the Sepik valley opposite the Kimiasomin area, and south west of the Three Pinnacles.

86. At the time of the patrol there was no food whatsoever to be purchased in the area. At this campsite the patrol was visited by the Kimiasomin who carried faro a long distance to sell to the patrol. A good census tann up of Wimurapmin No 1 people was experienced, and a pig was offered for sale and purchased. No work had been done on clearing walking tracks in the area, but assistance was immediately forthcoming to repair the cane suspension bridge over the Sepik river.

87. Luluai Dakim and some of his men agreed to carry the radio to Telefomin after a replacement for the US set was received. This job was successfully carried out by the Wimurapmin No 1 people.

Group 32 Wimurapmin No 2:

88. Some more suitable break up is required than grouping all the people now called Wimurapmin No 2 as a single group in the census book. The patrol saw these people everywhere, and therefore never all together at the one time for census, (and this is desirable with people who change their names regularly, to avoid duplications.) Pockets of population were censused by the patrol as belonging to this group at the Wimurapmin No 1 settlement on the Sepik, the Din/Nong junction (Defakbil) the Din rv hamlet of Bantembip, at Unanklimin No 2, the Niol river and finally at Amtannin in the Nong valley. The thickest grouping of these people was found to be in the vicinity of Defakbil.

89. The people cannot be blamed for not assembling for census at a single point because they are not a cohesive group (not even to the extent Umfokmin which of the Atbalmin groups appears to be one of the loosest groups in the Division due to lack of strong leadership). Some break up of the group such as including the section of the group now living on the Sepik with Wimurapmin No 1 (if the section of No 2 decides to stay there) is recommended. The group is nearly as bad as Umfokmin as far as census revision and name changing is concerned.

90. Some work had been done on clearing tracks before the patrol's arrival, particularly in the Bantembip hamlet area.

Group 33 Wimurapmin No 3:

91. This group is located between the Al and Tahnip rivers and between the Al and Niol rivers. The location is a difficult one for patrols to reach on a regular patrol route. They are in the centre where patrols seldom go. The group assembled at ARPP for census on this patrol as they did in 1966. It could be expected that a large number of the group were not seen as the patrol did not visit their own (Wimurapmin 3) hamlets. Old people at least were certainly not seen as they could not be expected to walk to Atbalmin. But the group is a very small one and to visit it would be the same as visiting every hamlet of every group. The time spent would not be justified. Patrols on the direct route Telefomin/ARPP via the Niol Rv pass through the Wimurapmin 3 area, so they are not neglected.

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Group 34 Wimurapmin No 4:

92. The area occupied by Wimurapmin No 4 is that area of the Din valley between the Umfokmin and Kaidagoyin areas. It is bounded in the south east by the Nem and Din rivers. The boundary with the Kaidagoyin group is not ~~exactly~~ known to the writer. The main area of residence of the group is at Ninanding and Bugadin hamlets on the left or south west side of the Din valley.

93. The patrol saw a few people from the group at Kaidagoyin and saw the remainder later in the patrol at Bugadin hamlet. Mr Edgar's 1966 patrol (No 5/65-6) visited the hamlet opposite Bugadin on the other side of the valley (Mingulbil) under the impression that it was a Wimurapmin hamlet (see comments on the Umfokmin group). The present patrol was convinced that the Mingulbil hamlet is an Umfokmin hamlet not Wimurapmin No 4. The Umfokmin names listed under Wimurapmin 4 were migrated out of Wimurapmin and migrated into Umfokmin.

94. A good census turn up was experienced. The patrol sent Urapmin carriers ahead to have the group assemble at Ninanding, but they decided to assemble at the more accessible hamlet of Bugadin. Very little fresh food was available from this group. The people were friendly toward the patrol, but would not supply any information of legends of descent, although these are quite freely discussed in the Telefomin area.

NB. This appendix is supplementary to the Native Affairs section of the patrol report and should be read in conjunction with it.



L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

Comments on Patrol Police

<u>Reg No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
7605	SIMEWAH	Acting N.C.O. on this patrol. His work was steady and reliable, and on the whole an excellent performance. He has a quiet but firm nature and has no difficulty commanding half a dozen patrol police and keeping a large carrier line in order. The country covered included Restricted Area where guards were used extensively. This member is certainly N.C.O. material.
8379	MAREGORI	This member is very reliable and experienced in this type of patrolling, and is an asset on a long patrol as he is a constant source of humour, and tends to keep morale high.
8468	BARUN	This member is steady and reliable, but not outstanding. He is a valuable member of a patrol, but probably would not take the extra responsibility of the NGO position very well. He does what he is told and does it well.
10612	POMDEI	This member has a tendency to give up as soon as things become difficult and has the opposite effect on morale to what Maregori has. He is useful to make up numbers, but individual good points are difficult to find.
10854	YAREGAWA	This member has excellent bearing and very impressive appearance. He works very efficiently when under observation, but is less impressive when not watched. He tries to create a good impression when some one is present to impress, but does not make as greater effort at other times.
11331	MATOPO	New to this area. Appears to be learning well, but does not give the impression of being very bright. He does what he is told to the best of his ability.

NB Separate R.S.1 forms have been sent to the Commissioner R.P.&N.G.C. with the comments entered in the Records of Service.



L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

Air drops and Drop Sites.(a) Airdrops received by the patrol:

1. The patrol received four sets of airdrops. This was intended to be only three sets, but due to delays in the completion of the third set of drops, the patrol moved on and took the remaining drop at the DIN/NONG drop site rather than wait at BUSILMIN. The dates the Dornier did the drops and the sites are listed below:

22nd July 1967	two dornier loads	at	IVIKMIN NO 1	on the	Sepik Rv.
10th August 1967	three "	"	"	A.R.P.P.	above the station.
2nd Sept. 1967	two dornier	"	"	BUSILMIN	drop site.
8th Sept. 1967	"	"	"	DIN/NONG JN.	drop site

(b) Ivikmin No 1

2. This site had been previously used by the P.I.R. but not by the Administration. The site is located on the right bank of the Amania (or Abua) rv at its junction with the Sepik. The co-ordinates of the site are  $141^{\circ}12'$  East  $4^{\circ}43'$  South.

3. The site consists of riverflats of aluvial silt, but there are still numerous tree stumps on the site. The Dornier approached the site from the east and flew out over the Sepik Rv to the west. The circuit made by the plane on each drop was large due to the presence of a mountain between the Fiak and Amania rivers, which was too close to fly in under, so it had to fly around. The plane was able to drop from 50ft with good accuracy. Recovery from this drop was calculated at 95%.

4. The site could be used by Cessna aircraft without difficulty and by Piaggio with a little more clearing on the eastern approaches.

(c) Atbalmin Rural Police Post

5. A site which Mr Edgar commenced clearing in 1966 was cleared further and used by this patrol. The site is immediately behind and above the A.R.P.P. (west of the Post and 130 yds away) The co-ordinates of the site are  $141^{\circ}02'$  East  $4^{\circ}48'$  South.

6. The site is more or less a ledge on the side of the Taknip/Nim divide. The plane circles in the Mailim rv valley and approaches the site from the west, to fly out over the Taknip rv. MAL pilots dislike the site as they claim the valley is too tight to turn in. The Dornier handled the valley turn and the drop excellently on this site.

7. The drop was done from a height of 30' to 50' above the site. In the three trips done by the Dornier 80 bags were dropped and all landed within a 50' radius of the target tent. A number of bags hit the target with the result that it was torn beyond further use as a tent. The recovery from this drop was calculated at 39%.

8. Patrols in the past have used the Al/Taknip Jn drop site rather than the A.R.P.P. site. The Al/Taknip site is four hours walk from the Police Post, and is an exceptionally poor drop site, being very steep and thus not suitable for low drops. High losses have been recorded on this site.

(d) Busilmin

9. Two Dornier loads were dropped on this site. The site is located above the right bank of the Din rv near the Din/Tigiai river junction. The co-ordinates of the site are  $141^{\circ}08'$  East  $4^{\circ}55'$  South. This site has been used by several patrols in the past. On one occasion a Piaggio aircraft was used, but the site

was found to be far more suited to Cessna aircraft. The valley is not large and the circle the plane must fly is reasonably tight. The Dornier handled the site well, but dropped from about 100' up and at a higher speed than used on the other sites. It was noticeable that there was some wind at Busilmin that day, and this could well have been the reason.

10. The recovery from this drop was calculated at 100%.

(a) DIN/NONG JN. SITE

11. It was intended to take four Dornier loads of rations at Busilmin and work from a system of base camps set up from Busilmin to complete the patrol and return to Telefomin. But there was a week between the first and last two drops, so Police were sent ahead to the Din/Nong site to take the last two there.

12. The site is located on flat ground between the Din and Nong rivers just upstream from their junction. The co-ordinates of the site are 141°12' East 4°51' South. This site is used by all Atbalmin patrols. It is suitable for Piaggio aircraft, and this type of aircraft was used for the airdrop to Patrol 5/65-6 on this site in March 1966. The writer was not present at the site for the drop, but the police who were there advised that the aircraft was low and handled the site very well. A 98% recovery was recorded for the drop onto this site.

NB Recovery rates include all items ~~retrieved~~ recovered that are usable e.g. broken tins of meat that can be issued immediately are not counted as a loss.

Site not used by the Patrol

(b) The Sepik Rv Airstripsite

13. This site has an excellent two way approach and consists of alluvial silt and gravel. The vegetation of the site is pitpit. This site is fully described in the Survey we made of it as an airstrip site (See appendix A1). Mr Edgar's 1966 patrol used this site.

The Twin Dornier as an airdrop plane.

14. This was the first patrol from Telefomin that has had airdrops done from a twin Dornier aircraft. From the point of view of the man on the ground the Dornier is excellent for airdrops as it is a lot slower than the Piaggio and the Cessna aircraft usually used, and it carries about 1,500lb weight. The recovery rate from the drops received by this patrol was very high.

15. The accuracy of the dropping was far better than the writer has had in the past from either Piaggio or Cessna aircraft. The drawback is that two men are required in the plane to throw out, and this is a loss of cargo to the weight of the second man. The doors are evidently difficult to remove from the plane, so each pass over the site only two bags are dropped and the men throwing out have to handle the door as well.

14. From a Cessna or Piaggio with the door off one man can push out four to five bags per pass over the drop site.



L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

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Appendix 'K'

Inspection report Atbalmin Rural Police Post.

1. Staff.

At the time of the patrol the staff at the Rural Police Post were Constable Forbalyuk, a Telefomin man and Constable Rapola of Marshall Lagoon

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2. The staff at the Post is currently being replaced by Constable Gwatorvin of Telefomin and Constable Matopa of Imonda. It is established practice always to have one Telefomin man at the station to maintain close contact with the local Atbalmin people.

3. Upon reading Mr Edgar's report of Patrol No 5/65-6 and the ADC's comments thereupon, it was learned that Constable Forbalyuk should not have been reposted to Atbalmin, but the posting had already taken place. No ill effect was noticed when the patrol arrived at the station, but Constable Forbalyuk will not again be posted to Atbalmin in the light of his past history.

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2. The Station.

The station was clean and in excellent condition when the patrol visited it. The station was originally built on an old land slide area above the Mailim river. Immediately before the patrol left Telefomin Constable Rapola reported over the radio that part of the slide had commenced moving again. The area was examined during the patrol's visit and no cause for alarm was discovered. The slide seems to be well consolidated, and in the case of further movement, it could be anticipated that it would be a gradual movement, not likely to endanger human life. Station buildings as per Appendix B Telefomin P.R. 5/65-6.

5. Radio Communications.

At time of the patrol the battery charger at Atbalmin had ceased to function and had been carried to Telefomin by a group of carriers in the charge of Constable Rapola. While the patrol was at the post the Helicopter arrived at Telefomin and delivered the repaired machine to the station. The Police were shown how to operate it correctly before the patrol moved on. The A 510 portable at the station has been sent to Wewak I&T to be repaired. It shall be returned to Atbalmin upon the receipt of the set at Telefomin.

6. Food and rations

Local food supplies are still unreliable at Atbalmin, and rations supplied from Telefomin are heavily relied upon. An airdrop took place to resupply the post in early August while the patrol was still at the Kaidagoyin area. Later some meat was dropped when the Police reported they were out of meat. After this drop the Police at ARPP reported over the radio that their rice supplies were low. All the rice the patrol could spare was sent immediately to the post and word that Constable Forbalyuk was to report back to the patrol camp with an explanation as to what had happened to the rice, was also sent. The rice supply held at the post when Constable Forbalyuk reported the shortage was calculated as being sufficient for the two police and their two domestic servants for a period of fourteen weeks.

ier.

7. Police at Atbalmin are now required to report the quantities of each item held when stating they are short of rations, this is to prevent an unnecessary airdrop in the case when the officer working the radio at Telefomin neglects to check exactly what is held at the Post.

8. Functions of the Post

Border surveillance and contact with the Atbalmin people are the main functions of the staff at the Police Post.

19

This means in the case of Atbalmin, mainly reporting aircraft movements, receiving and reporting upon people crossing from West Irian and keeping a look out for illness in the local population.

9. Local Attitudes toward the Police Post.

The Post now is accepted as part of everyday life at Atbalmin now, or so it seems. All Atbalmin groups recognize the post under the name BOKKEMBEIL which is the name of the ground it occupies and also the name of an old and important Arimin settlement. People come and go through the post, and appear there for census. No group showed any resentment what so ever at the post being in the area, or at having Police living in their midst.

10. Conclusion

The Post is running smoothly at the present time and can be expected to continue on in the same condition under the capable handling of Constable Gwaterwin. The post is a valuable source of information on a section of the border with West Irian which is otherwise very inaccessible from any station. The people of the area are showing a great improvement in their attitude towards patrols, and this must atleast be partly due to the presence of the Post and the Police stationed there.

L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.



(8)

APPENDIX L

Photographic Coverage Telefomin Patrol No 1/67-8

The photographs included in this appendix were taken by Mr C. Van Lieshout C.F.O. and L.W. Bragge a/Assistant District Commissioner, except where noted otherwise.

The People of the Area Patrolled:

The patrol met with people from four distinct language and cultural areas. These were Telefomin, Mianmin, Blime and Atbalmin

1. Telefomin:

The Iuatigin men in the photograph opposite were seen on the 8th of July on the Elip/Sepik divide. They are of the Eliptamin census division and represent the Telefomin Language group.



2. Mianmin:

North of the Sepik river and adjacent to the western edge of the Telefomin language group land holdings are the Mianmin people. Part of the Mianmin is still Restricted (mainly that area drained by the August river and its tributaries the Aki and the Tabu, and the Sepik valley west of the Nam/Sepik junction. Another part of the area on the May river fall of the August/May divide was de-restricted in July 1967

The man depicted opposite is of the Bovaripmin group of Mianmin people. The area belonging to the Bovaripmin was de-restricted in July 1967.

This photograph was taken by Mr A.K. Fry during Telefomin patrol No 3/66-7

Further photographs of Mianmin people are included on the next two pages.

②

This lad belongs to the Ivikmin No 2 group of Mianmin people who live close to the proposed Patrol Post/Airstrip site on the Sepik Rv. The top knot is typical attire of Mianmin men.



This Karenmin man is wearing typical Mianmin attire - top knot, nose quills, and pig tail decorated string bag. Karenmin is the first group west of the Nam River, and inside the West Mianmin Restricted Area.

In the photograph below right are two Bovaripmin men whose decorations were in honour of the patrol's visit. The left arm of the man at the left is encased with pig penis arm bands, which are commonly seen in the Mianmin area.



An Urapmin woman and child are depicted in the photograph above left. Urapmin is located in the Aki valley of the Restricted area. The grass skirt is typical of those worn by Telefomin, Atbalmin and Mianmin women. (not seen very often near Telefomin station these days)

The patrol's visit to the Aki valley was the first since patrol No 3/66-7 which arrested a number of Urapmin and Fiarimin men for the wilful murder of several people of the Sanman group.



Luluai YAMSAP of Ivikmin No 1 mediated in a traditional compensation payment between the Sanman and Urapmin groups and assisted Patrol 3/66-67 and the present patrol with it's contact with the Aki river people



Luluai FANAP, the fight leader of the Urapmin people and the most powerful man in the AKI valley is depicted above. His group built a rest house for the patrol and indicated that they wished to live in peace with the Administration from then onwards.

The Aki river people (Urapmin and Fiarimin groups) went to lengths to show that they wished to meet the patrol under peaceful conditions.

In the photograph below a broken black palm bow can be seen in a split sapling. These were seen along the track to Urapmin. Much work on clearing the track itself had also been done. See opposite.



## 3. Blimo:

Blimo is the name by which the Green River people know the language group located adjacent to and north west of the West Mianmin area. The Blimo language is related to the Mianmin, but is difficult for Mianmin speakers to understand. Members of the SERAWANIA group from this language group visited the patrol at camp No 15. The Serawania man below left wears a variety of top knot sometimes seen on Blimo men.



## 4. Atbalmin:

The Atbalmin people reside east of West Irian, south of the Sepik river, north of the Star Mountains and adjacent to the western or south western boundary of the Telefomin area. The lad depicted above right is of the UMPOKMIN group of Atbalmin people



The men depicted above are typical Atbalmin people. At the left are Iumdelmin lads. Red face paint made from iron oxide is often worn by males of this age group. The man above right is of the Unanklimin No 1 group located in the Sepik valley.

④

The man below is of the KALDAGOYIN group. His double beard has been grown in preparation for his death and associated ceremonies. When he dies, his mourning relatives will cut the beard off and hold a ceremony over it.

The women depicted below are of the WIMURAPMIN No 2 group of Atbalmin people. Their appearance is fairly typical of Atbalmin women generally.



#### Patrol Organization

Cane suspension bridges are used throughout the area patrolled. The patrol crossed the Sepik and other major rivers by such bridges as the one shown opposite. This bridge crosses the Sepik river between the KARENMIN and UNANKLIMIN No 1 areas, and is 270 feet in length.



At Ivikmin No 2 the patrol had to recross the Sepik Rv, and had to construct a cane suspension bridge to do so. The frame work of this bridge can be seen in the photograph opposite. See para 50-52 page 30 of the report for details of Mianmin assistance given in this project.

valley as seen  
The Sepik Gap  
of Telefoamin  
on the ret-

The Atbalmin area is traditionally a 'hungry' one for patrols, and thus it was necessary to take airdrops on four occasions during the patrol. The twin Dornier is shown opposite dropping at the Atbalmin Rural Police Post drop site. The tent on the ground was used as the target for the drop, and was torn to shreds.



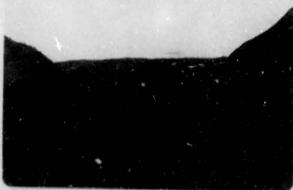
The patrol camp pictured opposite is camp No 10 and No 13 as per the patrol diary. The location is at Ivikmin No 1 at the junction of the Sepik and Amaniam rivers. This was also the site of the patrol's first airdrop.

The Country patrolled:

The photograph opposite illustrates the ruggedness of the Sepik Gorge inside the Sepik Gap, eight miles west of Telefomin station. The patrol route follows the right side of this Gorge for some distance. The Gorge and Gap can be seen from Telefomin station. Photo by A. K. Day



The Telefomin valley as seen from inside the Sepik Gap eight miles west of Telefomin - a welcome sight on the return trip.



2

The Sepik river in high flood at Sepkialikmin just below the Sepik Gorge



Below the Three Pinnacles (Mianmin area) are depicted. The valley in the foreground is that of the Nong river. The Photograph was taken from an AMTANMIN hamlet (Atbalmin area)



The Al/Taknip junction area. On the nearest ridge can be seen the old Al/Taknip drop site which is no longer used by patrols.



In the photograph above right, the Taknip river runs in front of and below the D.Z. The photograph opposite was taken from the same place, but looking south to the Taknip headwaters. The patrol ascended from the Taknip and crossed the sky line immediately below the inked arrow, to descend to the MIMI Rv



(1)

Atbalmin Rural Police Post with the airdrop site depicted on page six of this appendix, immediately above it. This drop site has replaced the Al/Taknip site.



The photograph below is included to show the vast areas of secondary growth in the Atbalmin area. From the air this appears to be huge garden areas, and has resulted in over estimations of the population

On the Border Special Series Map Sheet 4, Falls are marked in the area of the Taknip river headwaters. These falls are depicted below.



The photograph below is intended to show the Nong river Plateau area with the airstrip site on it (See Appendix A 2) The airstrip site is located at the intersection of the four inked arrows. This shot was taken from W.N.W. of the site, looking up stream along the Din valley



ooOoo

*Handwritten signature*  
 ABC





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of West Sepik Report No. Telefomin 2/67-68

Patrol Conducted by J. Pamplin Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled Nenatima Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K.S. Black Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 4 RP&NGC 1 Interpreter, DDA, 1 A.P.O.

Duration—From 29/11/1967 to 12/12/1967

Number of Days Fourteen (14)

Did Medical Assistant accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 25/9/1966.

Medical 25/9/1966

Map Reference Sketchmap attached.

Objects of Patrol Revision of Census, Explanation Mining Authority.

Discuss Forthcoming House of Assembly Elections, Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please  
*[Signature]*

11/11/1968

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-16-24

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua.

April 8th, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
WANIMO.

PATROL NO. TELEFOMIN 2-67/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Patrol Report covering patrol by K. BLACK C.P.O.  
to XXXXXXXXXX ..... Census Divisions.

Mr. Black has written a good report and I am sure  
that as he becomes more experienced his ability to observe  
and report in greater detail will develop.

*J. W. Ellis*  
(T. W. ELLIS)  
Director

\* Delete as necessary.

KONEDOBU

67-1-7/90



District Office,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

12th January, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
TELEFOMIN

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 2 67-68

I refer to Patrol Report No. 2 and I wish to thank Mr. K. S. Black for a well written report.

It is pleasing to note that a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the patrol.

It is even more pleasing to me to know that that there are some native people who would welcome mining in their area.

By all means patrol the two groups as one.

I feel that we should make every endeavour to acquaint the people that a member for them has now been elected. They no doubt will wonder what has happened, after all arrangements for polling have been made.

Mr. Pamplin's remarks on his 51-1-1 of the 3rd January 1968 on Sorcery have been noted.

I cannot see anything at all in the DAC minutes about the proposed motor cycle track to the Eliptamin Valley; however I will take the matter up. It does however seem a high expenditure. You state in your comments that a more thorough survey will be done. To this I agree, and I shall certainly require far more documentation than has been tendered before I would even consider such a project.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
J. E. Wakeford  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director, ✓  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU

11

67-2-7

TELEFOMIN

8th January 1968

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District District,  
VANIMO

Patrol Reports Telefomin 2-67/68  
Menatimin Census Division

1. Please find attached your copies of the above reports submitted by Mr. J. Pamplin A.D.O. and Mr. K. Black C.P.O. Camping Allowance claims are also attached.
2. The initial census was conducted in this area in July/August 1965. A further census was carried out in September 1966. It is pleasing to note that there was a natural increase in population of 2.1 since the last census. This group do not appear to have any serious health problems, despite the fact that there are no Aid-Posts in the area.
3. There seems no doubt that this group are closely related to the Eliptamins, although settled a considerable distance from them. I find it hard to believe that the Menatimin moved away from the Eliptimin merely to find better hunting areas, but there is no evidence to the contrary. Although the reports refer to the Menatimaa" it should be spelled "Menatimin", and this spelling will be adhered to in future.
4. As it is necessary to pass through Eliptimin to patrol Menatimin, and as the groups are closely related, it would be better both from an administrative and economic point of view to patrol them at the same time. The reports indicate that the native situation in the area is satisfactory, although I would like to have seen a memo. on this aspect from Mr. Pamplin. It is unfortunate that we can do nothing for these people economically.
5. In regard to the proposed motor-cycle track mentioned in memo. 10-6-2 I recommend that funds are made available for its construction. Eliptimin is included in the proposed Telefomin Local Government Council, and I have no doubt that there will be more frequent movement between the two places thus justifying the expenditure. No work will take place until a more thorough survey has ~~been~~ been carried out.
6. This was a short patrol to a small group giving both officers valuable experience in operating a permanent carrier line. I am satisfied with their performance. Mr. Black impresses me with his enthusiasm, and his report, whilst not revealing Churchillian traits gives promise of better things to come.
7. For your information, please.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
ADC

INTRODUCTION.

TELEFOMIN PATROL NO. 2/67-68 led the Karakoram census division; situated three days walk North East of Kagastang, in the Nena/Upper Frieda area.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J. PAMPLIN Assistant District Off.

AREA PATROLED: Nena/Upper Frieda River area.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: K. BLACK Cadet Patrol Officer, 4RP&NGC, 1AFO, 1 Interpreter, 70 Carriers.

DURATION OF PATROL: 29/11/67 - 12/12/67 (14 days)

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: Revision of census  
Explanation of Mining Authority to people  
Discuss forthcoming House of Assembly Elections  
Routine Administration

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA: September 25th 1966 DDA,  
September 25th 1966 PHD.

MAP REFERENCE: Sketchmap attached.

9

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol visited the Nenatiman census division; an isolated cluster of hamlets situated three days walk North East of Tagatentigan, in the Nena/Upper Frieda area.

The aim of the patrol was to carry out any routine administration tasks that required attention, and revise the Nenatiman census. The people's rights in relation to possible mining intervention was to be explained. Discussions concerning the forthcoming House of Assembly elections were to be held.

Topography throughout the area covered is mountainous and rugged. Vegetation varies from sago palms by the Nena River to heavy moss forests on the range tops. The climate as typical of high altitudes consisted of relatively low temperatures thus aiding walking endurance considerably

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PATROL DIARY

Saturday 29th November, 1967

0830 Departed Telefomin. 5 hours to Terapdavip rest house.  
Thence  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours to Tagatentigim rest house.  
1630 Radio contact on A510 Portable with Telefomin. Overnight.

Thursday 30th November, 1967

0800 Departed Tagatentigim.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours to summit of range.  
Thence 4 hours to camp No. 1 on bank of Pak River. Overnight.

Friday 1st December, 1967.

0715 Departed Pak. 4 hours to summit of range.  
Thence 3 hours to camp No. 2 on bank of Kongima River. Overnight.

Saturday 2nd December, 1967.

0715 Departed Kongima R.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours to headwaters of HOK River  
Thence  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours to summit of range and 3 hours descent to camp  
No. 3 on Bami River at about 2,500ft A.S.L. Overnight.

Sunday 3rd December, 1967.

0930 Departed Bami R. 1 hour to new Wenatiman hamlet 'Samantem'  
Met by luluai and people; Thence  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours to Wabiadang. Overnight.

Monday 4th December, 1967.

Revision of Census.  
Talks with people about House of Assembly elections and mining rights

Tuesday 5th December, 1967.

Inspection of village cleanliness.  
Further talks with people and visit to nearby hamlets and gardens.

Wednesday 6th December, 1967.

0800 Departed Wabiadang.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours to camp No. 4 on Wena River.  
Passed through 2 hamlets and various large gardens belonging to  
the Wenatiman people; accompanied by luluai.

Thursday 7th December, 1967.

0700 Departed Wena R. Passed by Lake Sibi after 4 hours climb up  
steep mountain ridge. Thence 3 hours to camp No. 5 on Western slopes.

Friday 8th December, 1967.

0800 Departed.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours down ridge to hamlet from Tagatentigim  
village on Kwep R. Thence  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours to camp No. 1 on Pak River.

7

PATROL DIARY

Saturday 9th December 1967

0700 Departed Fak R. 3 hours steep climb to summit of range  
Thence  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours descent to Tagatentigim Village. Overnight.

Sunday 10th December 1967.

0930 Departed Tagatentigim.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours to Bolbil rest house.  
Discussions with people about route of proposed motor cycle track.

Monday 11th December 1967.

0730 Departed Bolbil. 6 hours over Telefomin/ Elip Divide  
following proposed track.  
Camp No. 6 on spur overlooking Telefomin Valley.

Tuesday 12th December 1967.

0730 Departed. 2 hours to Misinmin Village  
Thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to station.  
Carriers paid. Patrol completed.

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(6)

POLITICAL SITUATION Cont'd:  
RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was given an enthusiastic welcome and a friendly atmosphere prevailed during its stay at the village. Original people to settle in the Neua River area were Elipians.

VILLAGES:

The houses are raised slightly from the ground on low stilts. They are single roomed structures with walls of rough planks with an inner lining of bark strips from the "Karo" tree. The roof consists of thatched "Nangorn" tree leaves supported by a gabled sapling frame. There are no windows and the door is merely a small oval aperture. The only features inside are two large fireplaces with drying racks above each. The only introduced crops seen and appear to have little amount. All hamlets are positioned on ridge tops; possibly for strategic reasons, however considering the topography it would not be practicable to build elsewhere. They are cleared and maintained by groups of three families. The men claim they do the heavy work of clearing land. There is an adequate water supply from nearby, swiftly flowing mountain streams. Clearing, larger trees are merely high-backed and the soil will be used for planting. A thorough inspection revealed that the hamlets are reasonably clean with latrines and refuse pits being maintained and used.

There is no cash cropping in the Neuenian area and it is stated that if it were introduced, transportation to market would be a tremendous problem.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The luluai Kobisep Kamaksaneng appeared conscientious and capable. He quickly grasped an understanding of the topics discussed and contributed much to them. He has the respect and confidence of the people. Seen at all the hamlets however no fowls or other animals were noticed.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

LAND:

In general the people appeared content and no sign of ill-feeling or conflict between themselves was apparent.

A friendly co-operative attitude toward the administration persists. The patrol obtained an abundance of food, including a large pig. The people were willing to trade for salt. The Baptist Mission seems to have established much influence as a large congregation attended church on Sunday. Their feelings towards Europeans was evident in the village book, as favourable comments had been made by a geologist who was in the area last August. He had easily obtained carriers from the village.

CARRIERS:

The people eagerly assembled for discussions and listened attentively throughout. They strongly voiced their opinions; usually through the luluai; and did not hesitate to query when in doubt. A rate of 22 cents per day.

Their rights in relation to mining were carefully explained. It appeared that they realised the indirect benefits they could gain as all were unanimously in favour of mineral explorations entering their area. It was made clear that they don't own the minerals on their land.

The composition and principle functions of the House of Assembly and the forthcoming elections were discussed at length. A keenness to participate in same was evident and it seems certain that the Neuenians will be present at the Elip valley to cast their votes. They did not vote at the last U. of A. E. elections.

POLITICAL SITUATION Cont'd:

There is a very close relationship between the Nenatiman and the Eliptamin people and much inter-marriage occurs. This is perhaps due to the genealogical connection between them for the original people to settle in the Nena River area were Eliptamins.

AGRICULTURE:

Many large taro gardens verified the abundance of food in the area. Taro the staple diet is supplemented by sweet potato, corn, bananas, marita, cnoko, cucumber, and a variety of edible leaves and shoots

A meagre scattering of tomatoes, beans, and lettuce are the only introduced crops grown and appear to have little impact on the diet.

Individual garden plots are owned and maintained by groups of three families. The men claim they do the heavy work of clearing land and building fences and both men and women plant and maintain the garden. While clearing, larger trees are merely ring-barked so the soil will have added fertility from the falling leaves. Where the gardens are a considerable distance from the hamlets small 'garden' houses' have been built for shelter.

There is no cash cropping in the Nenatiman area and it is obvious that if it were introduced, transportation to market the produce would be a tremendous problem.

LIVESTOCK:

Several pigs were seen at all the hamlets however no fowls or other animals were noticed.

LAND:

The Nenatimans own an extensive acreage of fertile land; this being the reason for the original migrations to the area.

REST HOUSES:

The rest house near Wabiadang hamlet is a sturdy spacious building. Unfortunately on route the only other rest house is at Tagatentigim which is also in good condition.

CARRIERS:

Because of the isolated nature of the patrol, carriers had to be obtained from villages near Telefomin. They were paid in cash at a rate of 22 cents per day.

(4)

HEALTH:

The majority of people appeared to be in reasonably good health and no serious cases requiring hospital attention were found. All minor ailments were treated efficiently by A.P.O. Butengim.

Skin complaints however among the Nenatimans are numerous. Several very young children already show symptoms of skin disease, and it appears inevitable that unless some aid can be given them these cases could become serious. Two suspected cases of leprosy were diagnosed by the A.P.O. These were referred to the E.M.A. Telefomin.

Health of the patrol personnel in general was ~~very~~ good throughout. As a result of the rough tracks however ~~several~~ carriers had to be treated because of feet injuries.

There is no ~~an~~ Aid Post situated in the Nenatiman area and unfortunately the population is probably not sufficient to warrant the introduction of one?

EDUCATION:

No children at Nenatiman attend school and it appeared that no person was literate.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Many of the tracks ( which either ascend or descend) are merely stream beds and precarious footpads along narrow ridges however all are quite passable.

On returning to the Elip Valley the people requested that the patrol look at the route they had marked out for a proposed motor cycle track to Telefomin. Their suggested route appeared to be roughly the easiest way of crossing the range. It is approximately fourteen miles long and rises only some two thousand ft. above each valley at the range summit.

For ~~xxx~~ its completion however a careful survey would have to be done and much manual labour would be required. If completed the track would not only give the Administration and Public Health easy access to a population of 1,800 people in the Elip ~~xxx~~ Valley, but would also serve as a decent walking path for the people of both Telefomin (who have gardens in the Elip Valley) and Eliptamin, who frequently visit the Station to sell vegetables. ~~TM~~ The local people are very interested and willing to work on the road.

It is suggested that this project should be considered.

LABOUR:

Occasionally Nenatiman males come to Telefomin ~~for~~ for brief periods ~~to~~ to work as casual labourers; this being their only means of employment.

PERSONAL TAX:

There is no taxation levied in this area as yet. Considering their limited opportunities of earning a cash income it is probable they would have difficulty in paying even a small amount.

GEOGRAPHY/TOPOGRAPHY:

The area covered by the patrol consisted of steep rugged mountain ranges, separated by narrow fast flowing rivers. Walking is difficult.

Of interest was Lake Sibi, which is situated on a mountain top about a days walk from South West of Wabiadang. At an altitude of some nine thousand ft. it is the source of many streams and rivers, including the Nena and the Sibi. The carriers were silent while passing it as they believed any noise would cause much heavy rainfall.

CONCLUSION:

The Nenatiman appear to be a content, law abiding people. Although lacking in finance, being in their natural state, they possess all the necessities required to live a healthy, full life.

Economic prosperity could be theirs in the near future; depending mainly on the result of the mineral explorations.

*W. S. Black*  
.....  
K.S. BLACK, Cadet Patrol Officer

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&NGC  
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

1140 Constable KWANGE:

Conduct good. Carried out his duties well; is conscientious and capable.

0530 Constable GANIM:

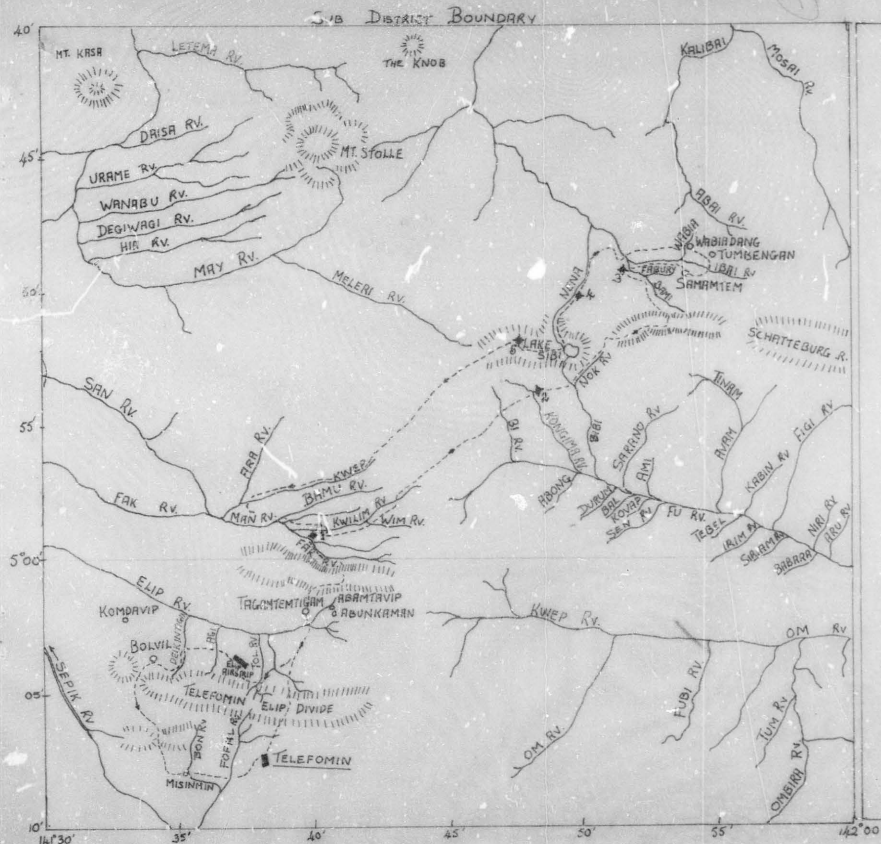
Conduct good. Very energetic. An excellent supervisor, gets things done quickly and efficiently.

2289 Constable IRAI:

Conduct good. Reliable and obedient but is very quiet.

0821 Constable KAURE:

Conduct good. Carried out his duties conscientiously.



TELEFOMIN 2/67-68

SCALE:

1 INCH = 4 MILES

LEGEND:

PATROL ROUTE - - - - -

CAMP NO. ★ 5

KEIT - BLACK C.P.O.  
2/1/68.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SEPIK Report No. 3-67/68

Patrol Conducted by M. J. LOWE Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Elipitamin, Feramin, Urapmia, Tifalmin, Telefomin Local C.D.s

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives

- 2 Constables R.P.&NGC.
- 2 Interpreters
- 1 L.G. Assistant.
- 1 Health Education Officer.

Duration—From 26/2/1968 to 20/3/1968

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18/8/1967

Medical 6/1965

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol INITIAL TELEFOMIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-16-43

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU. Papua.

14th June, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
West Sopi District,  
**YANING.**

PATROL NO. TELEPOMIN 3-67/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum  
\* of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by H. J. Love, P.O.  
to SUPITAIN, PERAIN, TELEPOMIN ..... Census Divisions,  
and URAPAIN/TIPALAIN.

*T. W. Ellis*  
(T.W. ELLIS) *TS*  
Director

\* Delete as necessary.





67-16-93

(10)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telegrams \_\_\_\_\_  
 Our Reference: 67-1-7  
 If calling ask for \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. \_\_\_\_\_



Department of District Administration,  
 District Office,  
 VANIMO,  
 West Sepik District.  
 6th May, 1968.

The Director,  
 Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU

TELEFOMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 3/67-68

Two copies of P.O. Mr. M.J. Lowe's report of the above election patrol are forwarded herewith, also copies of the Assistant District Commissioner Telefomin's 67-1-2 of 12th April.

Mr. Lowe has presented a brief but adequate report.

We have yet another low income Council in this District which has little hope of becoming economically self-supporting in the foreseeable future. As Mr. Lowe notes the Telefomin soil is unproductive and too far from markets to warrant cash cropping. The chief economic hope lies in mineral finds.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
 J. E. Wakeford  
 DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Telefomin



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(12)

Telephone  
On Release 67-1-2  
If calling out for  
No.

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
Rafaelona,  
West Sepik District.

12th April, 1968

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
VANUHO.

METROPOLITAN PATROL REPORT NO. 1-67/68.

1. Enclosed please find three copies of the above Patrol Report carried out by Patrol Officer, Mr. H.J. Lowe covering the initial Rafaelona Local Government Council Elections. Also please find clippings for sampling allotments for himself, Local Government Assistant and two Interpreters.

2. Mr. Lowe was appointed as Assistant Returning Officer for these elections which were successfully carried out to my satisfaction. Refer my Returning Officer's Report 42-1-2 of 11th April, 1968. My former Patrol Inspectors were drawn up due to my temporary absence in Rank; however I had drawn up a Patrol Plan previously believing that I would conduct this Election Patrol. Mr. Lowe followed this as the programme had previously been announced and the people advised.

3. The Report, although somewhat brief covers the area adequately. Following the set pro-forma on page 3 he has added comments concerning the Local Government Elections. This has been fully covered by other correspondence previously referred to. His analysis of statistics regarding voting percentages gives an inaccurate figure where he did not include the figures for the wards where candidates were elected unopposed.

4. A list of the retiring Village Officials has been handed to Mr. Bridges, Senior Local Government Officer, Vanimo. The Electoral figures submitted on Forms 9, 10, and 11 by Mr. Lowe are not included with this report but have been sent under separate cover to the Regional Local Government Officer, Madang, with a copy to yourself and the Originals to the Chief Electoral Officer, Port Moresby.

5. This Patrol Report fully covers these elections and is herewith submitted.

*J. Pampin*  
J. Pampin  
Assistant District Commissioner.

TELEFOMIN PATROL No. 3-67/68.

(9)

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

M.J.LOWE Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED:

ELIPTAMIN C.D.  
FERAMIN C.D.  
URAPMIN/TIFALMIN C.D.  
TELEFOMIN LOCAL C.D.

PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING:

Mr.Waninara L.G. Assistant.  
2 R.P.&N.G.C.  
2 Interpreters.  
1 Health Education Officer.

DURATION OF PATROL:

26/2/68 - 20/3/68 (23 days)

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:

D.D.A. April 1967  
P.H.D. June 1965.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:

Initial Telefomin Local Govt.  
elections.  
General Administration.

MAP REFERENCE:

Sketchmap attached.

Monday 26th February 1968.

Departed Telefomin 1000. Roads in good condition. Arrived Terapdavip 1500, paid the carriers. All the villagers were assembled and ready to proceed with the election, at this point we accepted nominations. Short talks given on voting procedure. Slept Terapdavip.

Tuesday 27th. February 1968.

Held elections for Terapdavip-Kobrenmin ward, the people showed a great deal of interest in the election. Departed Terapdavip 1300 for Abunkamin, arriving Abunkamin 1500. Most of the villagers were assembled when the patrol arrived. Gave election talk and received nominations. Slept Abunkamin.

Wednesday 28th. February 1968.

Held election for Aguntavip-Abunkamin ward. Departed for Tagatemtigin at 1100 arriving 1300. Gave talks and accepted nominations. Slept Tagatemtigin.

Thursday 29th. February 1968.

Held the elections for the Tagatemtigin ward. Departed 1130 arriving Bolvil 1330. Accepted nominations and later in the afternoon held the elections. Slept Bolvil.

Friday 1st March 1968.

Departed Bolvil 0830 arriving in Kerdavip 1030 accepted nominations. Held the elections in the early afternoon. Slept Kerdavip.

Saturday 2nd. March 1968.

Heavy rain in the morning-departed 1000 arrived Misinmin 1100. Accepted nominations. Conducted Misinmin ward elections in the afternoon. Slept Misinmin.

Sunday 3rd. March 1968.

Moved back to Telefomin station.

Monday 4th. March 1968.

General office duties. Worked on the election figures.

Tuesday 5th. March 1968.

Worked on the election report at Telefomin.

Wednesday 6th. March 1968.

Departed Telefomin 0900 for Feramin. Track in shocking condition due to heavy rain. Arrived Feramin 1300 Accepted and conducted elections, the elections were hampered by frequent showers of rain. Slept Kialikmin.

Thursday 7th. March 1968.

Accepted nominations and conducted elections for Korborenmin-Oksimin-Feramin Wards. Slept Kialikmin.

Friday 8th. March 1968.

Departed Kialikmin 0815, track now in worse condition. Arrived Telefomin 1200. Carriers paid and patrol gear checked and replenished. Slept at the station.

Saturday 9th. March 1968.

General Office duties.

Sunday 10th. March 1968.

Observed.

Monday 11th March 1968.

Patrol ready for departure early morning but some difficulties over carriers, this was corrected. Departed station 0945 for Urapmin by way of Sepik River and Kunai Hills. Arrived Urapmin 1315. Nominations held but only one candidate. The villagers expressed the wish for the voting to be omitted, the mechanics of voting were explained to them. Slept Urapmin.

Tuesday 12th March 1968.

Departed Urapmin 0800 for Tifalmin arriving 1100. Took nominations as there was only one from each ward. I instructed the people on the mechanics of voting. Slept Tifalmin.

Wednesday 13th March 1968.

Departed for Telefomin 0730, arrived at the Sepik River at 1215 where the patrol rested until 1315. Continued to the station arriving 1600. Slept at the station.

Thursday 14th March 1968.

At Telefomin. General office duties.

Friday 15th March 1968.

Moved to Misinmin by motor vehicle. Accepted nominations and conducted elections and returned to the station by 1515.

Saturday 16th March 1968.

Moved to Drolengam 0930 for Drolengam-Baptist Mission-Government Station ward. Accepted nominations and conducted elections. Attendance quite poor. Back to Station by 1400.

Sunday 17th March 1968.

Observed.

Monday 18th March 1968.

Moved to Ankavip (and Feramtigin) for elections as only one candidate voting mechanics were explained to the people. Moved back to the station for further office duties.

Tuesday 19th March 1968.

To Telefopip and Bogalmin, accepted nominations and conducted elections. Keen interest showed by the people. Returned to the station 1400.

Wednesday 20th March 1968.

Moved down to Korborenmin in the early morning. Only one candidate so mechanics of voting explained to the people. General office duties in the afternoon.

End of patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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PATROL REPORT.

TELEFOMIN PATROL No. 3-67/68.

INTRODUCTION.

As per a written patrol plan prepared by the Returning Officer, Mr. Pamplin, the patrol visited the following areas, Eliptamin, Feramin and Urapmin/Tifalmin Census Divisions.

The aim of the patrol was to conduct the initial Local Government elections, Local Government education and general administration.

The Eliptamin C.D. is situated to the north of Telefomin in rugged mountainous terrain. The Feramin C.D. lies in a large valley running south-east from Telefomin. Urapmin/Tifalmin lie in a valley which runs south-east from Telefomin.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL.

The village officials and the villagers gave the patrol an enthusiastic welcome and on the whole were friendly to the members of the patrol. No complaints were made to me.

VILLAGES.

Most of the houses are raised off the ground approximately two feet by wooden stilts. The houses are constructed from rough hewn timber, internally lined with tree bark. Roofing is made up of a sapling frame with thatched leaves secured to it, this is waterproof if properly maintained.

Most of the villages were clean and well set out. Built on ridge lines with a row of houses to each side of the ridge, the men's house usually in a prominent place to one end.

All the villages have adequate fresh water obtaining it from small mountain streams. Latrines were in evidence but were not being maintained correctly.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In all the villages visited the luluais and tul-tuls were conscientious, they had the villagers assembled ready for the elections, they had also picked carriers for the next leg of the patrol before the patrol had arrived.

AGRICULTURE.

While moving from village to village I saw many large fenced gardens, the main crops being Taro and Sweet Potatoe with some bananas planted haphazardly. Taro is the subsistence crop in this area.

Other crops such as onions, sweet corn, tomatoes, chinese cabbage and a few lettuce and cabbage are grown closer to the village as these crops require constant attention.

Most of the larger gardens are considerable distances from the villages.

The people were quite eager to sell or trade taro and other vegetables for salt or tobacco.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs were seen but of poor condition, in all villages the pigs had been blinded or castrated or both. As the pigs are not fenced in they are marked in some way, usually the tail is cut off, so they are not mistaken for wild pigs.

A few fowls were noticed.

REST HOUSES.

These are built with the same materials as the native houses, but with an earth floor covered with leaves and ferns. All were in fair condition. Are built well away from the villages and in some cases a considerable distance.

CARRIERS.

Carriers were obtained from each village where the patrol spent a night. No difficulties were met while on patrol in obtaining men to carry.

HEALTH.

Aid-posts within reasonable walking distances of all the villages is a reason the people on a whole were in good health, small things which they can have treated quickly, locally, does away with the necessity of travelling long distances to Telefomin for major treatment.

EDUCATION.

Only one school was seen, this was at Kondavip. It consisted of one very small native material building, no effort has been made to fit any type of furniture in the way of benches. Supplies are obtained from the Australian Baptist Mission at Telefomin. The teacher is a native of Kondavip and has received some education at a mission school, he teaches the children in their own language.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Most of the areas roads are in fair condition subject to rain. The road to Eliptamin crosses the Mittag Range and is therefore hard to maintainance. The road from Telefomin to Urapmin was in very good condition and could be made into a very good walking track or motorcycle track.

All the bridges consist of logs or saplings laid side by side spanning the creeks. Two bridges across the Sepik River were well made and in good condition. These are footbridges of approximately twenty feet in length, constructed of a framework secured to either side of the river, small logs are placed across these and hand rails are secured to this base. A bridge of the same construction spans the Sal River near the Station this is about sixty feet in length.

(4)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

TYPE and DURATION of PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Eli Waninara, Local Government Assistant took a patrol through the three areas, the patrol was out for a period of seven days, from 12/2/68 until 19/2/68. During the patrol Mr. Waninara gave lectures on facets of Local Government work, responsibilities of the councillors. He also explained how to nominate a candidate and how to record a vote.

MANNER OF ELECTIONS.

The initial elections were carried out over a period of twenty three days, 27/2/68 until 20/3/68.

The people of this area are to a high degree, illiterate and only a small percentage speak pidgin english, so in all cases the bulk of the voters had to be assisted in the recording of their votes, an interpreter was used to translate their preferences.

No scrutineers were nominated by the candidates as they preferred to witness the count themselves.

Most of the candidates had done quite a lot of pre-election campaigning.

FEMININE INTEREST.

The females present at the elections showed no interest in standing or nominating anyone to stand for the election, I feel that this stems from the fact that they have no power in the administration of the village. When told that the women were entitled to vote some of the elder men became quite outraged, saying that it was the right of the men only, to have a vote. When this point was resolved the women showed a good deal of interest in the voting.

I feel that this was the attitude in all the villages but was only brought to the surface in Terapdavip Village.

INCIDENTS.

One incident, as stated above.

ABSENTEEISM.

Of the people eligible to vote 142 were unavoidably absent from the elections. 83 persons were absent outside the district, the bulk are working as plantation labourers in the New Guinea Islands, Police and the Pacific Island Regiment account for a small percentage. Quite a large number are absent at a Bible College near Banz in the Western Highlands.

The bulk of the recruited labourers are from the Feramin and Telefomin Local areas.

The advent of the patrol motivated quite a large number of people to move to Telefomin to receive treatment for major sores and illnesses.



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ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.

2882 people were eligible to vote in the elections, 1610 males and 1272 females, of these 142 people were unavoidably absent 104 males and 38 females.

1815 people actually cast a vote (1020 males and 795 females) this gave a voting percentage of 67.8% for the males and 64.6% for the females with an overall voting percentage of 66.2%.

SUMMARY.


The elections were a success, the bulk of the voters showed a great deal of interest in the pre-election campaign and in the actual elections.

The candidates who did carry out pre-election campaigning were in the main successful in their areas.

Only one of the present village officials was nominated to stand for election this was Misimain Ofekmin ward, he was elected with a clear majority.

The present village officials are willing to hand over responsibility to much younger men because they feel that the younger men will bring new ideas into the council and devote more time and energy to the position of councillor.

There seems very <sup>little</sup> hope for in the way of economic development in this area as there is little potential in cash crops as the soil is so poor, the people can only provide their own needs with a little surplus with which to trade.



M.J. LOWE.  
Patrol Officer.

Remarks on Policemen accompanying TELEFOMIN  
Patrol No. 3-67/68

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Constable 1st. Class 0335 KUSINO.

A very reliable, efficient, hard-working non-commissioned officer.

Constable 5th year 1140 KWANCE.

A very steady, reliable policeman, quite efficient.

T/Constable 3rd year 2289 IRAI.

Very sensible and efficient, but also very quiet.



M.J. LOWE.

P.O.