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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: OKSAPMIN

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1962/63

OXSAPMIN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Oksap 1-62/63 2-62/62	J. Cochrane ✓	Oksapmin Valley and Strickland Gorge
" 3-62/63	J. S. Hicks	TEKIN Tekin Valley
" 4-62/63	J. T. Stobart	Teranmin Valley
" 5-62/63	A. Marks	Bak River Valley, Tekin River Valley, Gaweng River
" 6-62/63	J. T. Stobart	Tekin Valley
✓ " 7-62/63	A. Marks	Sections Om and Fu Rivers



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEETK..... Report No. 1 OKSAPMIN 1962-3

Patrol Conducted by.....J. COHPANE P.O......

Area Patrolled.....OKSAPMIN (TUKIN) VALLEY AND STRICKLAND GORGE.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....C.P.O. HICKS.....

Natives.....G R P.N.G.C......

Duration—From.....30/6/1962.....to.....9/8/1962.....

Number of Days.....16.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....--.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....November 19 61......

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

Map Reference.....

1. To inspect possible airstrip sites.
2. Consolidation and to gauge the attitude of the locals to ADMIN.
3. To meet the P.O. from LAKE KOPIAGO at STRICKLAND RIVER.
4. To inspect existing bridge and strengthen at Strickland R.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25/9/1962

Chaxer

 District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

duplicate

District of SEPIK Report No. 1 - OKSAPMIN 1962-3

Patrol Conducted by J. COCHRANE PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled OKSAPMIN VALLEY AND STRICKLAND RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C.P.O. HICKS.

Natives 6 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 30.6.62 to 9-8-62

Number of Days 16.12 (see No 3 for 5-8 62 p. 64)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ---

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services November 1962

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

Map Reference.....

- Objects of Patrol.....
1. To inspect possible airstrip sites.
 2. To gauge the attitude of the local people to the administration and part consolidation patrol.
 3. To meet the patrol Officer from LAKE KOPIAGB by arrangement at the STRICKLAND RIVER.
 4. To inspect existing native bridges and strengthen them.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Diary.

1962.

June 20th.

Departed for TEKIN(Oksapmin) Valley, accompanied by C.P.O. HOCKS and two members of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Rev. Bricknell and Doull who wished to look into the possibilities of a mission site in the Tekin Valley. After 4 hours walk along boggy native tracks and through pit pit tunnels, made camp in the KUSANAP(KUSANMIN) area. En route passed through BETIANAP(BETIAMIN) ,WAUWUAP(WAUWU-MIN)and TOBALAP. All areas proved friendly to the patrol. Quantities of fresh foods were brought to the patrol for purchase. Watch posted during the night.

July 1st.

Day spent looking for possible airstrip sites and talking to local natives. More fresh foods brought in for purchase. Watch again posted at night, precautionary measure only.

July 2nd.

Day spent investigating strip sites more thoroughly as to suitability and amount of work involved. The local people appear very keen on the idea of the Mission settling in the area and are assisting in clearing certain areas so as to facilitate inspection. More fresh foods brought in.

July 3rd.

Still in KUSANAP area. looking at other possible strip sites. Owners of land in all cases indicated their willingness to sell land to the Baptist Mission should they decide to settle in this area.

July 4th.

Broke camp and commenced return to Patrol Post via new route, time on track 4 hours, same as trip out but this route involved returning by cross country trip over mountains coming back to station on the southern side. Route out is over western end of valley. This route follows uninhabited mountain forest area, track little used as full of limestone sink holes, each several hundred feet deep, crossed range at 7,000 feet altitude and then descended to station at 5,300 feet. Conclusion of this section of patrol. Remainder of day at station inspecting work carried out during absence.

July 5th.

At station - general duties, working on airstrip, new married police quarters and correspondence.

- July 6th. At station- plane day- received small amount rations and prepared for second half patrol to Strickland River to meet the Kopiago Patrol .
- July 7th. Departed station 0926 hours accompanied by C.P.O. HICKS. Headed towards eastern end of valley , ascended mountain, crossed Range at 7,000 feet and descended into GAUGUTIAN valley and made camp , altitude 5,250. Time on track 4 hours. Small population in this valley, though very friendly and many come to work at the station and bring food in for purchase. Local vegetables purchased at camp for carrier line.
- July 8th. Brok camp at 0750 and ascended to 5,400 feet and then descended into small adjoining valley with very small population, then following side of mountain spur crossed spur at 5,400 feet and then a sharp descent to 3,900 feet, through timbered uninhabited country . Pine stands sighted through out this area. At 1040 hours arrived at small native garden, three houses first contact for these people, population estimated 30-40/ Rested here then steep climb, continuing in southerly direction, up kunai covered mountain to 5,200 feet. Rested from here excellent views of Strickland Gorge , both directions and up the TIMBUDU River Valley towards Lake Kopiago area. Then a sharp descent from 5,200 feet to base of Strickland Gorge 1400feet. En route passed several houses-DUVANMIN people- approx. 30 or 40 persons. At 1345 hours arrived PUGALI, site of native bridge and met Patrol Officer Ken O'Brien from Lake Kopiago sub district. His party at work strengthening the bridge. Made camp with O'Brien on the Mount Hageh side of the Strickland River.

The bridge is a flimsy looking structure , native construction originally. The bridge consists of treble stranded kunda, the top two strands about a yard apart and used as a hand rail and one strand of treble kunda down below as a foot rail- the three strands then being linked by half strands of kunda to hold in position. The bridge has a certain amount of sway in the centre, being about 250 feet long and is suspended about 50 feet above the stream. During our stay at the bridge site both patrol parties worked on the bridge strengthening it etc.

The climate in the gorge is rather like that on the coast , but perhaps not as humid.

- July 9th. Both parties worked on strengthening the bridge today. Fresh foods bought from local people, who also assisted in the work on the bridge by carrying down kunda from the mountain sides. Estimated population Sepik side between 30 and 50 persons. Radio contact established between Patrol and Telefomin and Lake Kopiago.
- July 10th. Broke camp 0820 hours and accompanied the Kopiago Patrol to their previous bridge site, about three hours further down stream. Patrol party followed banks of Strickland River, ascending to kunai cliff tops where banks of River are too steep. Crossed mouth of TUMBUDU River which rises near Kopiago, at 0920. Water clearer than the Strickland. Arrived previous camp site of Kopiago patrol at mouth of YOEN-ENA River at 1120. Altitude here 1200 feet. During afternoon inspected wreckage of old bridge.
- July 11th. Broke camp 0845, Kopiago Patrol returning upstream following the YOEN-ENA River and our party returning to PUGALI Or KUNGA as it is known by the OKSAPMIN people. LOCAL people in this area known as the DUVANAP or DUVANMINS. Rested at bridge site till 1320 when headed back up into the mountains.
- July 12th. Returned by a different track for part of the route. Reached crest of spur at 1430 hours at 3,400 feet. Rested and arrived camp site at 1540 hours, altitude of 4,000 feet. Camped in forest of pines, pandanus and other timber. No natives sighted in this area.
- July 13th. Broke camp at 0835 hours, light rain falling, commenced climb back into the Gaugutian valley, reached saddle crest- GELEVU - at 0950. altitude 5400 feet. Descended into the Gaugutian valley- stopped several times while crossing the valley to talk to the assembled locals re our patrol meeting the KOPIAGO Patrol, the bridge over the Strickland River etc. Rested at 1200 hours and then climbed RUMBAY Mountain, crest 6,650 feet and descended into the TERANMIN valley in which the Patrol Post is established, arrived station at 1445 hours. Conclusion of the Patrol.
-

August 5th. Rejoined Mr. Hicks at the Mission camp in the Tekin valley. Time on track three hours - a considerable improvement due to work carried out on the track by the local people under Mr. Hick's guidance.

August 6th. Patrol party moved on to the DIVANMIN area. Time on track 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. About half this through cleared tracks. This area is under the leadership of SININOK and on arrival at his settlement found a small cook house and police barracks constructed for the patrol's use. Commenced census at 1500 hours. Two hundred and ten names were recorded, a considerable increase on the initial census taken two years before. A talk was given to the people on Administration aims and policies.

August 7th. Census resumed and another 135 names taken. During the day work was also supervised on tracks near the camp. A pig was brought in for purchase in the evening.

August 8th. Departed for the TOMIANMIN group under the leadership of KASIM. Approximately 145 names taken here. Kasim was commended by the patrol on having the track out through his area. A general talk was given and KASIM replied that he would have a rest house built here in the near future. The patrol party then moved onto the KUSANAP area and camped. En route passed groups of ARANIMIN people cutting and clearing the track.

August 9th. Broke camp at 0530 hours. Proceeded slowly along the track towards the Patrol Post. Along the way passed many groups at work on the road and in several instances better possible road sites were pointed out. Arrived back at the station at 1430 hours.

On return to the station was very pleased to find that eight WIGMEN from the Western Highlands had come into the Patrol Post to work. These Wigmen had been contacted during our stay in their area and is their first visit to an Administration Post. They have not visited LAKE KOPIAGO as yet. The Wigmen had arrived earlier in the week and had created quite a sensation amongst our local people - specially their method of singing while working and carrying loads.

Native Affairs.

The patrol was the first through the area since it has been de-restricted. The general attitude of the local people was at all times friendly and co-operative.

On the section of the patrol down to the Strickland River the same friendly attitude was noted. One pleasing result of the visit to the Strickland is the arrival of the eight Wigmens from the Western Highlands side of the Strickland to work at Oksapamin. According to these people they had not had contact with any other patrol prior to our arrival.

Another pleasing result of the patrol is the good work being carried out all along the TEKIN Valley on road clearance. To my mind this is a most pleasing feature as it considerably eases the lot of the field staff in this area. Previously it was a nightmare to patrol, the native foot pads being very boggy and often merely tunnels through groves of pit-pit.

SININOK, a local headman in the BIVANMIN area, and the most pro-administration man in the area, had erected a small cook house and police barracks for the use of the patrol. He informed us that he plans to build a rest house before our next visit. KASIK, his neighbour and counterpart and the TOMIANMIN area, was also commended on his good work in the area on road clearance etc. He also stated that he would see that a rest house was built in his area.

At all stages ample supplies of fresh foods were brought to the patrol for purchase.

The BETIANMIN people who were the last to reconcile themselves to the Administration's arrival in the area, are now settling down and have also done some road work. Betian people are working at the station in small numbers.

Villages and Housing.

These people do not live in villages but in small hamlets, consisting of two or three houses. The houses are small and are of a poor standard. No attempt was made to improve the housing on this patrol. This will be a later project after roads and rest houses have been established. It is felt that too many orders and instructions at this stage will only confuse and frighten the people. To hasten slowly seems the better philosophy at the moment.

Alienated Land.

The amount of land alienated in the area does not give any cause for concern - being the patrol post land only. It is the intention of the BAPTIST Mission to apply for a Mission Lease of five acres and a further 5-10 acres for a strip site in the near future. It is thought that the alienation of this land will in no way inconvenience the people but will prove a boon to them to have in the long run.

While in the Tekin Valley, the local people expressed their keen desire that the Baptist Mission settle amongst them. The Mission party are still in the area investigating possible sites.

Roads.

As mentioned earlier, road work, previously non-existent, has been commenced. The work so far carried out has reduced some of the walking times by nearly fifty percent. It is hoped that in the future some of these roads will be improved to motor bike standard. It is not anticipated that a lot of work will be involved, specially in the TEKIN Valley. The divide between the TEKIN and the TERANMIN Valley may prove more difficult.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Agriculture in the area consists of subsistence gardening, a little extra being produced for sale to the Administration. Main products are kau-kau, followed by a little taro, pitpit, banana and a local pumpkin. European beans, pumpkins, tomatoes and lettuce have been introduced to the local people. A few of the above have been grown and purchased by the writer at the station, it is hoped that more will be grown by the local people as the times improve. Most European vegetables have been grown at the post and have proved successful. Market gardening could prove to be a cash venture for the people later on. Markets being in Wewak and supplies being backloaded on aircraft from OKSAPHIN.

The only form of livestock in the area are pigs. These are a valuable commodity but not very plentiful. A few fowls have been brought into the area by the station police but to date none of these have found their way into the local folks' backyards.

HEALTH.

The people generally appear to enjoy a good standard of health. A few minor sores were sighted and treated and only one T.U. was noted. A N.M.O. is stationed at the Patrol Post but his main duties lie in treatment of the station staff and labour line.

Census.

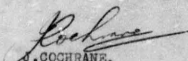
Census revision was carried out by Mr. Hicks C.P.C. It was pleasing to note the turn up he had at all places. Although census revision has not been completed, many hundreds of new names have been recorded. Mr. Hicks will submit a separate report when the census revision has been completed.

Conclusion.

The patrol has been carried out in pieces as it has been constantly necessary to return to the station to open the strip to bring in aircraft for supplies, mail etc.

Supplies have been continually short and thus prevented any ventures further afield.

Mr. Hicks has carried out his duties efficiently and in view of the local peoples' co-operation in the past few weeks of this patrol I would like to suggest that he be allowed to continue the census revision of the OKSAPMIN valley by himself.


J. COCHRANE,
OIC OKSAPMIN.

JML:LBK

67-8-10

12th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
New Guinea.

OKSAPHIN PATROL REPORT No.1/1962-63

Those concerned are to be commended for the discovery of a permanent crossing of the Strickland River, thus providing an extremely useful OKSAPHIN/KOPIAGO link.

The people contacted appear very amenable and their co-operation with the patrol augurs well for the future.

The important section of the reproduced patrol map came out a bit too murky to be of much use.

(W. H. Dishon)
S/District Officer

67.8.10. ✓



67-3-14

District Office,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

25th September, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOMIN.

OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1/62-63

Receipt of the abovenamed patrol report is acknowledged, and as mentioned calls for very little other comment.

The establishment and discovery of the bridge across the Strickland River is a big advance, and the fact that the patrols from Oksapmin and Kapiago have made contact on their boundary is a big step forward in the right direction in bringing this area completely under control.

J. E.
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Newak.

*These comments
are to be considered
of the discovery of a
permanent crossing of the
Strickland River provides a
satisfactory route for
KORAPCO traffic.
The route contains a
very accessible and
convenient route for
anyone travelling to the*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DIARY.

1962

June 30th.

Departed for the TEKIN (Oksapmin) Valley accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer J. Hicks and two members of the Baptist Mission Society, Rev. Bricknell and Rev. Doull. The missionaries accompanied the patrol in order to look into the possibilities of a mission site in the TEKIN Valley. After four hours walk along boggy native tracks and through pitpit tunnels, made camp in the KUSANAP (KUSANMIN) area. En route passed through BETIANAP, WAUWUAP, and TOBAI-AP groups. All groups were friendly to the patrol and families gathered in garden clearings to wave to the patrol parties. Quantities of fresh foods were brought to the patrol for purchase. Watch posted during the night.

July 1st.

Day spent looking at possible airstrip sites and talking to local people. More fresh foods brought in for purchase and watch posted again during the night - a precautionary measure only.

July 2nd.

Day spent investigating strip sites more thoroughly as to suitability and amount of work involved. The local people appear very keen on the idea of the mission settling in the area and are assisting in clearing certain areas so to facilitate inspection.

July 3rd.

Still in KUSANAP area looking at possible strip sites. Owners of land in all areas indicated their willingness to sell the land to the Baptist Mission should they decide to settle in this area. During afternoon a pig was brought into the patrol for sale.

July 4th.

Broke camp and commenced return trip to Patrol Post. Followed new route back, also of four hours duration. This route involved returning to the station on the southern side of the valley. The track was little used and is full of limestone sink holes, each several hundred feet deep. Crossed range at 7,000 feet. The track is through uninhabited mountain forest. Descended to patrol post at 5,300 feet.

July 7th. Departed station at 0926 hours, accompanied by C.P.O. Mr. J. Hicks. Headed towards the eastern end of the valley, ascended the range and crossed into the GAUGUTIAN Valley at 7,000 feet. Descended to base of valley and made camp on southern side at altitude of 5,250 feet. Time on track 4 hours. Small population in this valley - people very friendly and many of them work from time to time on the airstrip. The women often bring food in for sale. Local vegetables purchased at the camp for the carrier line.

July 8th. Broke camp at 0750 and headed into previously unpatrolled country. Ascended to 5,400 feet and then descended into a very small valley- contained two or three houses- then ascending slightly following side of mountain spur to crest at 5,400 feet and then descended sharply to 3,900 feet into thickly timbered valley. Area appears to be uninhabited and many pine stands sighted. At 1040 hours arrived at small native garden, contained three houses, population estimated approx. 40 persons- their first contact with Europeans. Rested here, then steep climb up kunai covered mountain to 5,200 feet. Wonderful views from here into the STRICKLAND GORGE and towards the Headwaters of the TIMBUDU River, which rises in the WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT. Then continuing in a southerly made a sharp descent into the Gorge, base 1,400 feet. Quite a climatic change - the heat was very noticeable and remarked upon by the highland carriers accompanying us. On the way down passed several houses which make up the DUVANMIN group - approx. 40 persons. At 1345 hours arrived PUGALI or KUMGA, site of native bridge and met Patrol Officer Ken O'Brien from LAKE KOPIAGO. Made camp with the KOPIAGO party on the Western Highlands side of the STRICKLAND RIVER.

The bridge is a flimsy looking structure, originally of native construction. The bridge consists of treble stranded kunda. The top two strands are used as handrails and the bottom strand as a foot rail. The three strands then being linked by half pieces of kunda to hold all on a level. The bridge has a certain amount of sway in the centre, being about 250 feet long and suspended about 50 feet above the River.

- July 9th. Both parties worked at strengthening the bridge. Some improvements had already been carried out by Mr. O'Brien's party. The local people also assisted in the work by bringing in kunda. Fresh foods were also purchased. Radio contact was made with Lake Kopiago and Telefomin.
- July 10th. Broke camp at 0820 hours and accompanied the KOPIAGO party downstream to their previous bridge site, about three hours away. Party followed banks of Strickland ascending to kunai cliff tops where River Banks are too steep. Crossed Timbudu R. mouth at 0920 hours. This water was much clearer than the Strickland being a light green colour. Arrived their previous camp site, mouth of the IAUENENA River at 1120 hours, altitude 1200 feet. During the afternoon inspected the wreckage of the old bridge.
- July 11th. Broke camp at 0845 hours. The KOPIAGO party followed the IAUENENA upstream and we returned to PUGALI or KUMGA following the banks of the STRICKLAND again. Rested at bridge site till 1320 hours then headed back into the mountains towards OKSAPMIN. Following a slightly different route we headed uphill to make camp at 1540 hours at an altitude of 4,000 feet. Camped in forest country - no natives sighted.
- July 12th. Broke camp at 0835 hours, light rain falling. Commenced climb back into the GAUGUTIAN Valley, reached saddle crest 5,400 feet at 0950 hours. Crest called GELEVVU. Descended into the GAUGUTIAN Valley - stopped several times while crossing the valley to talk to the assembled locals re the patrol link up with the KOPIAGO Patrol and the bridge over the Strickland River. Rested at 1200 hours and then climbed RUMBAY Mountain, crest 6,650 feet and descended into the TERANMIN Valley to arrive at the Patrol Post at 1445 hours.
- Aug. 5th. Departed for TEKIN Valley - rejoined Mr. Hicks at Mission camp. Time on track three hours - a considerable improvement due work carried out on the track by the local people under Mr. Hick's guidance.
- August 6th. Patrol party moved on to the DIVANMIN area. Time on track 2½ hours - about half this through cleared tracks. This area under leadership of SININOK and on arrival at his camp found small cook house and police barracks

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ATOP

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Aug. 6th. constructed for the patrol's use. Commenced census at 1500 hours, 210 names were recorded, a considerable increase on initial census taken two years before. A talk was given to the people on Administration aims and policies.

August 7th. Census resumed and another 135 names taken. During the day work was also supervised on tracks near the camp. A pig was brought in for purchase in the evening.

August 8th. Departed for TOMIANMIN group under leadership of KASIM. Approximately 145 people gathered here and census taken by Mr. Hicks. KASIM was commended on having the tracks cut through his area and at having so many people assembled for census. A general talk was also given. The patrol party then moved on to the KUSANAP area and camped. En route passed groups of ARANIMIN people cutting and clearing the track.

August 9th. Broke camp at 0900 hours. Proceeded slowly along the track back towards the Patrol Post. Along the way passed many groups at work on the road and in several instances better possible road sites were pointed out. Arrived back at the station at 1430 hours.

On return to the station very pleased to find that eight men from the Western Highlands side of the Strickland River had come into the patrol post to work. These "WIGMEN" had been contacted during our stay in the area and this is their first visit to an Administration Post. They have not visited Lake Kopiago as yet. The "Wigmen" had arrived earlier in the week and had created quite a sensation amongst our local people - especially their method of singing while working and carrying loads.

Native Affairs.

The patrol was the first through the area since it has been de-restricted. The general attitude of the local people was at all times friendly and co-operative.

On the section of the patrol down to the Strickland River the same friendly attitude was noted. One pleasing result of the visit to the Strickland is the arrival of the eight Wigmens from the Western Highlands side of the Strickland to work at OKSAPMIN. According to these people they had not had contact with any other patrol prior to our arrival.

Another pleasing result of the patrol is the good work being carried out all along the TEKIN Valley, on road clearance. To my mind this is a most pleasing feature as it considerably eases the lot of the field staff in this area. Previously it was a nightmare to patrol, the native footpads being very boggy and often merely tunnels through groves of pit-pit.

SININOK, a local headman in the DINANMIN area, and the most pro-administration man in the area, had erected a small cook house and police barracks for the use of the patrol. He informed us that he plans to build a rest house before our next visit. KASIN, his neighbour and counterpart in the TOMIANMIN area, was also commended on his good work in the area on road clearance etc. He also stated that he would see that a rest house was built in his area.

At all stages ample supplies of fresh foods were brought to the patrol for purchase.

The BETIANMIN people who were the last to reconcile themselves to the Administration's arrival in the area, are now settling down and have also done some road work. Betian people are working at the station in small numbers.

Villages and Housing.

These people do not live in villages but in small hamlets, consisting of two or three houses. The houses are small and are of a poor standard. No attempt was made to improve the housing on this patrol. This will be a later project after roads and rest houses have been established. It is felt that too many orders and instructions at this stage will only confuse and frighten the people. To hasten slowly seems the better philosophy at the moment.

Alienated Land.

The amount of land alienated in the area does not give any cause for concern- being the patrol post land only. It is the intention of the Baptist Mission to apply for a Mission Lease of five acres and a further five to ten acres for a strip site in the near future. It is thought that the alienation of this land will in no way inconvenience the people, but will prove a boon to them in the long run.

While in the Tekin Valley , the local people expressed their keen desire that the Baptist Mission settle amongst them. The Mission party are still in the area investigating possible sites.

Roads.

As mentioned earlier, road work previously non-existent, has been commenced. The work so far carried out has reduced some of the walking times by nearly fifty percent. It is hoped that in the future some of these roads will be improved to motor bike standard. It is not anticipated that a lot of work will be involved , specially in the TEKIN valley. The divide between the TEKIN and TERANMIN Valley may prove more difficult.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Agriculture in the area consists of subsistence gardening, a little extra being produced for sale to the Administration. Main products are kau-kau, followed by a little taro ,pit-pit ,banana and local pumpkin. Europeans beans,pumpkins, tomatoes and lettuce have been introduced to the people. A few of the above have been grown by the locals and purchased by the writer at the station. It is hoped that more will be grown in the future by the locals. Most European vegetables have been grown at the Post and have proved successful. Market gardening could prove to be a cash venture for the people later on. Markets being in WEWAK and supplies being backloaded on aircraft from OKSAPMIN.

The only form of livestock in the area are pigs. These are a valuable commodity but not very plentiful. A few fowls have been brought into the area by the station police but to date none of these have found their way into the local folks' backyards.

HEALTH.

The people generally appear to enjoy a good standard of health. A few minor sores were sighted and treated and only one T.U. was noted. An N.M.O. is stationed at the Patrol Post but his main duties lie in treatment of the station staff and labour lines.

Census.

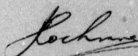
Census revision was carried out by Mr. Hicks .
It was pleasing to note the turn up at all places. Although census revision has not been completed , many hundreds of new names have been recorded. Mr. Hicks will submit a separate report when the census revision has been completed.

Conclusion.

The patrol has been carried out in pieces as it has been constantly necessary to return to the station to open the airstrip to bring in aircraft for supplies, mail etc.

Supplies and rations have been continually short and thus prevented any ventures further afield.

Mr. Hicks has carried out his duties efficiently and in view of the local people's co-operation in the last few weeks of this patrol I would like to suggest that he be allowed to continue the census revision of the OKSAPMIN (TEKIN) Valley by himself, as the writer will shortly be proceeding on leave.


J. Cochrane
CIC OKSAPMIN.

S E P I K



OXSAPMIN - STRICKLAND
PATROL 1962-63

TO ACCOMPANY OXSAPMIN WARRIORS
REPORT NO. 1, 1963-63

SCALE: 4 MILES = 1 INCH

KEY:

- - - PATROL ROUTE.
- ⊙ CAMP SITES.
- ▭ AIRSTRIPS.
- ★ PROPOSED MISSION AIRSTRIP SITE.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY J. R. COCHRANE P.O.
MAP COMPILED BY J. S. NICKS, C.P.O.

P A P U A





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of TELEFOMIN (SEPIK) Report No. No. 2 OKIAPMIN 1962 63

Patrol Conducted by J. COCHRANE

Area Patrolled TEKIN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives -

Duration—From 19 8 62 22 8 62 to 4 9 19 62 6 9 19 62

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7 7 19 Echo - 59-62

Medical - 7 7 19 75-77

Map Reference -

Objects of Patrol Under James Kagahon - Baptist Mission
KUSANMIN

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

2 August 1962-4 Teleformin Septk

J. Cochrane P.C.

OKSAPIN

Consolidation and land survey.

19.8.62
4.9.62

22.8.62
6.9.62

7

For Diary see Folios 11 (Eleven) and 12 (Twelve),

paragraphs 59 to 62 and 75 to 77, respectively.

Of Field Officer's journal despatched to A.D.O. on the 14th Sept., 1962.

Land survey L.A. 9254 (NG) -

Horline

2 Occupin 1962-3 Telefonis Sopis

J. Cochran P.O.

OKSAPUS

Consolidation and Land Survey.

19.8.62
6.9.62

22.8.62
6.9.62

7

For Diary see Folios 11 (Eleven) and 12 (Twelve),
paragraphs 59 to 62 and 75 to 77, respectively,
of Field Officer's Journal despatched to A.S.O. on the 14th Sept., 1962.

Land Survey L.A.1004 (103) -

Handwritten signature



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Oksapmin

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No..... 34 of 62/63.

Patrol Conducted by..... J.S. HIGGS, C.P.O.....

Area Patrolled..... TEKIN VALLEY - OKSAFMIN.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... TWO - (aa per diary)

Natives..... SIX POLICE.....

Duration—From 30 / 7 /19 62 to 12 11 /19 62

Number of Days..... TWENTY EIGHT.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / 8 /19 60

Medical - / - /19 -

Map Reference..... SKETCH ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol..... CONSOLIDATION AND INITIAL CENSUS.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-8-24


7th March, 1963.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 3/1962-63
KOSAWAN

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The delay in replying to the report is regretted.

2. I am very favourably impressed with Mr. Hicks' work and in his description of the area visited.
3. Mr. Hicks is obviously a modest young man in claiming he has no real grasp on the understanding of the people. Officers of many years standing have limited knowledge only on this, I must confess.
4. The fact that the people were friendly and offered uncalled for assistance in many instances is of significance and their readiness to provide shelter for the patrol members reveals a highly satisfactory attitude.
5. It appears to me that Mr. Hicks has a sympathetic and practical approach in his dealings with the people.
6. A very good patrol report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-24 ✓



67-3-14

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

28th November, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOMIN.

OKSAEMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 3-62/63

Receipt of the abovenamed patrol report of a patrol conducted by Mr. J. S. Hicks, Cadet Patrol Officer, into the Tekin Valley is acknowledged.

Your remarks adequately cover the patrol report and I agree fully with you that Mr. Hicks has submitted a good report and that he has done a good job on patrol.

R. A. Webb
(R. A. WEBB)

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Wewak.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67-1-2.

Sub-District Office,
TELEPOMIN.

22nd November, 1962.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
WEWAK.

OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT 3-62/63-TEKIN VALLEY
J.S.HICKS - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Attached please find the original and one copy of the above report, together with village population register sheets in triplicate, one map of the area patrolled, and claims for camping allowance in respect of Mr. Hicks and Mr Marks.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The Native situation of the area patrolled is undoubtedly a good one. I have discussed the matter of the KUSANMINS with Mr. Hicks and am now satisfied that there is no need for undue concern over these people, and their attitude is more one of apathy and laziness than any form of resentment towards us. However, I will ask Mr. Marks to keep an eye on these people and for himself to pay a visit to this group in the near future.

CENSUS.

I am very satisfied with the Census. For all practical extent and purposes it could be regarded as an initial census, and I have no objection in this case to the fact that some groups had to travel up to half-an-hour for the Census. The patrol was feeling its way and in many cases did not know the group names and living areas. The next patrol to this area will of course will camp in and census each group within that group's area at a place central to the majority of the people.

This census together with the map submitted by Mr. Hicks will be of great assistance to the next officer who should be able to obtain a hundred percent roll-up.

Some of the groups censused had not previously been visited by patrols.

ROADS AND AIRSTRIPS.

The work done on the road is very impressive and reflects very creditably on Mr. Cochran, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. Marks, and is a strong indication of a good Native situation.

I will ask the O.I.C. Oksapmin to submit through me an STV for road making hand equipment under maintenance of roads and endeavour to have the items supplied by the Department of Works, Wewak.

Perhaps you would care to approach the District Commissioner with a view to having a Department of Native Affairs motor cycle for Oksapmin being put on the District vehicle establishment.

CONTROLLING POLICY.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the Introduction, although I gathered from my predecessor that it was strict policy for all patrols from Telefomin to be two-man patrols, I have been unable to find any correspondence or instructions on this matter and I would like to have this policy clarified or reviewed. In this regard you may wish to refer to my 87-1/287 of 7th November written when Mr. Stebart was re-posted to Oksapmin.

The continuation of such a policy at Oksapmin will be detrimental to both the station programme, in particular the improvement and extension of the airstrip, and patrolling days in the area, and I personally consider that such a policy is not now warranted in view of the Native Situation and Circular Instruction 205.

GENERAL.

Number of Days : Mr. Hicks has submitted a good report, and appears to have done a good job of this patrol. He did not receive any written patrol instructions from Mr. Cochrane.

The map is a creditable effort and sunprint copies are requested, please.

F.V. Esdale

(F.V. Esdale)

actg/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1962 / 63. - OKSAPMIN.

Officer conducting Patrol : J.S. Hicks C.P.O.
Area Patrolled : TEKIN VALLEY - OKSAPMIN.
Personnel Accompanying : Mr. J.R. Cochrane P.O. II as per diary
Mr. A. Marks P.O. I
Six Police Constables' at the one time
as per Appendix III.
Duration of Patrol : 30th., July 1962 with intervals as per
diary, to 12th., November 1962.
Number of Days : Twenty Eight days.
Objects of Patrol : Consolidation.
Initial Census.
Map Reference : Sketch Attached.
Last Patrol to Area : D.N.A. August, 1960.
P.H.D. Nil.

J. S. Hicks
John S. Hicks, C.P.O.

DIARY:Monday 30th., July.

Patrol Departed Station at 1135, reached crest of TERANMIN TEKIN divide - IUK-KUK at 1200. Departed 1215 and reached KAGUL where tracks separate at 1305. Took left hand track which follows the Southern Mountains and doesn't cross the river. Road in poor condition with many stretches of knee deep mud, but with clearing and some re-routing, will make a reasonably servicable road. Arrived at KUSANMIN 1505 and made camp. Radio contact with Patrol Post at 1830. Guards posted.

Tuesday 31st., July.

Took census of SEMBATI'S and KUSANMIN'S and talked to them on Government in the area; also suggested idea of a good road through the valley to which they were very receptive. Will take further census on Friday in hope of getting a few more names. Radio contact with Patrol Post at 1645. Guards posted.

Wednesday 1st., August.

Headman EGAN of ARANINMIN sent back to his place to collect his people together for census tomorrow; also appear keen to construct a good road to link up with that being constructed by SEMBATI'S and KUSANMIN'S. Instructed and supervised planting of tomato, lettuce, bean and cabbage seeds in gardens of Headmen - SEMBATI and KUSANMIN. Many people working on road and they have put in three foot bridges. SININOK Lulua of DUANMIN arrived in for a look at the camp. Radio contact with Patrol Post at 1645. Guards posted.

Thursday 2nd., August.

Sent SININOK back to his place to gather his people in for census next Tuesday; he is also keen on the road idea. Departed for ARANINMIN at 0730 arriving at 1850 having walked over excellent road which EGAN had prepared. Gave talk and took census of ARANINMIN'S, ARANKAMIN'S and MIANONMING'S who all appear interested in the idea of a road through the valley. Planted vegetable seeds in nearby gardens. Returned to camp at KUSANMIN 1430 where the people have done some 2 miles on the road. Failed to make radio contact with Station. Guards posted.

Friday 3rd., August.

Took second census of SEMBATI'S and KUSANMIN'S and also took names of another group - TAVINMIN'S. Road going well as people can obviously see benefit in it for themselves. Radio contact with Station. Guards posted.

Saturday 4th., August.

TAVINMIN'S failed to arrive in for census and an interpreter was sent out to ask them in; they refused but said they may be in tomorrow. Didn't press the matter. Road is progressing well and everyone appears very keen. Radio contact with station at 1645. Guards posted.

Sunday 5th., August.

Took census of TAVINMIN'S this morning. Sent word out to SININOK'S line for census tomorrow. John Cochrane O.I.C. arrived out at 1630. People all along the route are working on the road. Guards posted.

Monday 6th., August.

Departed KUSANMIN at 0800 with carriers from SEMBATI. Walked over very good roads most of the way arriving at Duanmin 1320; - SININOK'S place. Took census of WUTAPMIN'S and DUANMIN'S all of whom are interested in the road. Camp made at DUANMIN where tent poles had been made ready and a cook-shelter erected. Guards posted.

Tuesday 7th., August.

Compiled census of SEREMTI'S, BAK'S, WUTAPMIN'S and TEKMIN'S; not a total count by any means. Once these DUANMIN'S complete their section of road $\frac{1}{2}$ of the valley will have been traversed. Planted vegetable seeds in trial garden plot. Locals brought in a pig which was purchased for salt and a tomahawk. Radio contact made with TeleComin at 1600. Guards posted.

Wednesday 8th., August.

Departed DUANMIN at 0830 after waiting for sufficient carriers to turn up. Arrived TOMIANMIN at 0910 where Headman XASIM had his people lined up behind him ready to be censured. Took census and distributed vegetable seeds; people have done a sizable amount of work on the road which is now link with other sections throughout the valley. Walked on to old camp site at KUSANMIN arriving at 1320 where camp was made and word sent out for carriers for tomorrow. Guards posted.

Thursday 9th., August.

No carriers arrived in and didn't depart KUSANMIN until 0800. Walked along good roads accompanied by John Cochrane P.O. II arriving at the Patrol Post 1500 hours where the patrol was stood down

Tuesday 14th., August.

Departed Patrol Post at 1130 crossing JUK-KUK at 1145 and continuing on to BETIANMIN arriving at 1300. Made camp and sent out word for BETIANMIN'S to line for census tomorrow. Ample food brought in. Radio contact with Patrol Post at 1600. Guards posted.

Wednesday 15th., August.

Took census of BETIANMIN'S and LINDAMIN'S; will take another count on Friday. All very interested in continuing road through their area and asked for shovels to help them. Many worked on road during afternoon and now only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to go before linking up with road which runs length of the valley. Sent out word for WAWULMIN'S to line for census tomorrow. Radio contact with Patrol Post at 1630. Guards posted.

Thursday 16th., August.

Walked to WAWULMIN where people had been told to line for census. No one was found present and after two hours climbing around hills only 70 had been found. Apparently recuperating from a pig feast the night before. (It may be worth noting that attempts to collect census figures during these periods of full-moon are wrought with frustration). WAWULMIN'S asked to line again tomorrow. Walked back to camp where BETIANMIN'S had been working steadily all day on the road. Radio contact with Patrol Post at 1630. Guards posted.

Friday 17th., August.

Took census of small number of WAWULMIN'S; the same trouble as yesterday with many refusing to come in. Returned to camp at BETIANMIN. Road progressing well and have issued shovels upon request; now only 1 mile to go before road is through to the Patrol Post. Radio contact with Station at 1630. Guards posted.

Saturday 18th., August.

Departed BETIANMIN at 0900 after waiting for sufficient carriers to arrive in. Reached Patrol Post at 1030 where Patrol was stood down.

Interval in Patrol while officer sat for A.S.O.P.A. examinations in Telefomin and had short field-break in Wewak.

Monday 29th., October.

Departed Patrol Post at 0800 crossing IUK-KUK at 0815 and arriving WAWULMIN 0915 where camp was made. Walk was over excellent roads which had been graded and drained - a very good achievement on behalf of the BETIANMIN'S. Very few WAWULMIN'S in attendance on arrival but many drifted in during the afternoon; asked them to line for census tomorrow. Guards posted.

Tuesday 30th., October.

Took census of WAWULMIN'S and talk to them about Government etc. All appear keen to have us in the area and all are very proud of their road. Ample food brought in during afternoon with many others just wandering in for a look at the camp. Guards posted.

Wednesday 31st., October.

Departed WAWULMIN at 0730 arriving LINDAMIN 0800 where a camp site had been prepared; made camp. Talked to some menfolk during the afternoon and asked them all to line for census tomorrow. Ample food brought in. Guards posted.

Thursday 1st., November.

Took census of LINDAMIN'S and some DUSANMIN'S - a very cheerful lot. A constant flow of people in during afternoon to look at the camp many bringing food. Contact with Patrol Post per runner at 1645. Guards posted for night.

Friday 2nd., November.

Departed LINDAMIN for UANMIN at 0750 after waiting for sufficient carriers to turn up. Arrived at UANMIN (no previous patrol) at 1115 where camp was made. A very poor area covered mainly by PIT PIT grass; - shocking walking tracks. Few people came in and no food available in the area. Asked them to line for census tomorrow. Contact with Station per runner at 1830. Guards posted.

Saturday 3rd., November.

Took census of UANMIN'S who all appear very friendly but bewailing their lot which is a very meagre one; poor gardens. Asked DUSANMIN'S to come in for census in afternoon but none turned up. Asked for carriers to come in tomorrow for walk to ARAMKAMIN. Guards posted.

Sunday 4th., November.

Departed UANMIN at 0745 after waiting for sufficient carrier -s. Reached MT. KUMUDAP 8,900' at 0920 and continued on to ARAMKAMIN arriving at 1025. Camp was made. Sent word out for ARAMKAMIN'S to line for census tomorrow; Headman KASIM of TOMIANMIN will also bring his people along for census. Ample food brought in. Guards posted.

Monday 5th., November.

Took census of TOMIANMIN'S and ARAMKAMIN'S - a good crowd. Afternoon spent talking to men about Government and various other topics like aeroplanes. A good crop of leaf vegetables brought in; - lettuce and one cabbage included. Asked for carriers for walk to DUANMIN tomorrow. Guards posted.

Tuesday 6th., November.

Departed APAMEAMIN at 0730 crossed the TEKIN River and arrived DUANMIN at 0820. Made camp. Sent out word for SEREMTI'S, WUTAPMIN'S and DUANMIN'S to line for census tomorrow. In afternoon talked to DUANMIN'S about road which has been let go and not consistent with the efforts other groups throughout the valley have made. O.I.C. Orsapin - Arthur Marks arrived at camp at 1640 and will be here until Thursday morning. Guards posted.

Wednesday 7th., November.

Took census of DUANMIN'S, SEREMTI'S and WUTAPMIN'S this morning and O.I.C. gave talk to those assembled. Sent out word for carriers to walk to TEKMIN tomorrow. Ample food coming in and much is being refused. Guards posted.

Thursday 8th., November.

O.I.C. departed for Station at 0710 taking CONST IAKO who has sprained some knee ligaments. Patrol departed DUANMIN at 0730 continue up the valley to TEKMIN where we arrived at 0820. Made camp. Informed by menfolk that a lot of the young men are away and won't be returning until tomorrow so have delayed census until Saturday. Const. BONAL is to return to Station tomorrow. Guards posted.

Friday 9th., November.

Const BONAL departed for Station at 0430 in an effort to catch plane (His father apparently very ill at KUNDIAWA). Ample food being brought in and many people coming to look at the camp. Young men returned from FERANMIN today and hopes of a near total census tomorrow. Heavy rain throughout the day and an extremely cold night; estimated height is 7,500'. Guards posted.

Saturday 10th., November.

Took census of BAKMIN'S and TEKMIN'S this morning in near freezing conditions; - a very good crowd and look and sound more like the TELEFOMIN'S than OKSAPMIN'S. Visited some well kept gardens in afternoon and saw a newly constructed HAUS TAMBERAN. Asked for carriers for walk to KUSANMIN tomorrow. Guards posted.

Sunday 11th., November.

Departed TEKMIN at 0800 after waiting for sufficient carriers to arrive. Reached DUANMIN at 0840 where carriers were changed; departed at 0845 and arrived KUSANMIN at 1035 where camp was made. Police stood to at 1100 for short ceremony. Sent word out for SEMBATI carriers for tomorrows' walk into the Station. Guards posted.

Monday 12th., November.

Departed KUSANMIN at 0804 and walked over excellent roads arriving at the Patrol Post 0928. Police stood down. Patrol ends.

John S. Hicks
John S. Hicks S.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1962 / 63 - OKSAPMIN.

INTRODUCTION:

The objects of this Patrol were initial census and consolidation. It is realized Mr. W.T. Brown, during his Patrol through the OKSAPMIN area in August 1960 conducted a census of this TEKIN Valley, but for obvious reasons failed to collect more than 55% of the names. His estimates, however, were more accurate and will be dealt with under Census and Statistics.

The Patrol was conducted in two parts allowing time for the writer to sit for A.S.O.P.A. examinations in TELEFOMIN. Mr. J.R. Cochrane and Mr. A. Marks, in their capacities as O.I.C. OKSAPMIN accompanied the Patrol at various intervals as seen in the diary.

Carriers were recruited from group to group and in most instances there were no difficulties experienced in gaining men to carry. The exception to this were the people of KUSANMIN whose reluctance to carry was more a reflection upon a very inadequate Headman than upon the people themselves. Carriers were paid in salt or matches depending on the length of the walk involved.

This was the first intensive Patrol through the TEKIN Valley since the establishment of OKSAPMIN Patrol Post in June 1961, and was only made possible by the District Officer granting permission for one officer to Patrol; the normal practise in this sub-district being two man Patrols. This permission was given for the TEKIN Valley only.

Previous Patrols through the area, with the exception of Mr. W.T. Brown's, have been both exploratory and contact in nature, the earliest being Messers Black and Taylor's Patrol in 1938 when the only hostility ever shown to Europeans by these people of the TEKIN Valley was forcibly suppressed at SEMBATI. A fascinating little gentleman by name of GUNING, who was involved in this incident and who proudly carried his left leg at "half mast", now resides at OKSAPMIN Patrol Post where he potters in the Government garden. (Similar literate men would perhaps write their memoirs as well.) He harbours no ill-will whatsoever toward the Administration and apparently no regret either, which is possibly the hall-mark of people who are worth their salt. (In this area such a statement can be taken literally) The recurrence of another such incident in the TEKIN Valley is, GUNING claims, well nigh impossible.

Consolidation of the friendly attitude shown previous Patrols was the primary concern of this Patrol; census taking necessarily following this prerequisite. The success or otherwise of this consolidation may be gauged by the census figures taken and in what follows.

TOPOGRAPHY:

From the TERANMIN Valley, wherein OKSAPMIN Patrol Post is situated, one enters the TEKIN Valley over a low limestone saddle - IUK-KUK, crossing at 7,000 feet. Once across this saddle walking is easy along the valley floor bordering the gentle contours of the TEKIN River which flows the length of the valley. The valley itself is completely enclosed by steep forested limestone mountains which reach to heights of 9,000 feet along the Southern ridges. It is along these slopes also that spectacular examples of slip-faulting and resultant weathering can be seen. Here one sees bare pinacles of limestone clustered together like many spired Gothic cathedrals—unfinished as is the impression gained from this architecture, and yet massive and solidly permanent. Above and below these fortresses of rock the forest rises; only where the people have cleared gardens in their struggle for survival can one escape the deep luxuriant gloom; myriads of epiphytes clinging for their very lives to the great living trees or mingling with one another on the moss covered branches and trunks of the dead and broken giants of the past. This is mid-mountain forest, a tangle of roots and vines, of beech and cedar spread mile upon mile across the mountainous terrain that forms this sub-district—natures near impenetrable barrier to an advancing civilization.

The TEKIN is a V-shaped valley, evidence of its geological immaturity, the river which flows throughout disappearing through the porous rock of the north-eastern wall to reappear again in the TERANMIN Valley. It is in fact a valley, perhaps somewhat larger but little different to others in the near vicinity where mists swirl around the higher peaks during the day and settle like a blanket discarded by a restless sleeper, to cover the lower slopes at night.

NATIVE SITUATION:

To give a true appraisal of the native situation one must first have an understanding of the people themselves, and this after only twelve months in the area, is still without my grasp. I say, however, seek consolation in the fact that it is beyond a good many others too. These people are, and I hesitate to use the word but do so in its strictest anthropological sense;— primitives. There is a world bounded by the farthest visible chain of mountains; a world governed by fear and ruled by various Gods who are given various names but who in final analysis appear as nature herself. They are in fact "Natures-children" and any explanation of native situation should be read with this in mind.

Friendly co-operation was shown the Patrol throughout the valley and uncalled for assistance given in many instances. One such incident was at LINDAMIN where a tent fly ripped beyond repair. The people,

without instructions, immediately set about building a shelter which, with a canvas covering, proved remarkably weather-proof. On arrival at every new camp site, with the exception of KUSANMIN, tent poles were already cut and cook shelters built. Assistance was always given in establishing camp.

No permanent carrier line was attached to the Patrol but little difficulty was experienced in gaining sufficient carriers in walks from group to group: again the exception to this were the people of KUSANMIN who have been mentioned in the Introduction. Carriers were paid in salt or matches depending upon the distance carried and the nature of terrain.

Except for a small group at UANMIN where extremely acidic podsol makes the growing of staple foods difficult, food was available at all times and much of that offered far exceeded the requirements of the Patrol. Sweet potato, ginger, pit pit and some leaf vegetables were all bought at different times, payment being effected in salt. People, especially from the Upper Valley, offered to follow the Patrol with food but were discouraged on the grounds that each group was made to feel, to some extent, responsible for the support of the Patrol.

The peoples' interest in trade items, inspite of the use of such items throughout the Patrol, is wanning. There were many instances of people, although accepting salt in payment for food, preferring money. The cause of this elementary and somewhat historic change in the economy of the people of the TEKIN Valley can be attributed to the opening, at OKSAPMIN Patrol Post, of a Baptist Mission Trade Store which has been in operation for three months. They have found, not unnaturally, that all types of useless and unnecessary items can be purchased for varying amounts of money and that such luxuries cannot be bought in exchange for what is all they have to exchange, - food and their labour. Such is a normal and necessary development, and perhaps they are becoming fed up with a salt economy anyway.

Weapons comprising bow and arrows and/or steel tomahawks are always carried by the TEKIN youths over about 14 and the adult men. It is possible that the carrying of such artillery may be some sort of status symbol denoting adulthood; similar to the Londoner and his black umbrella: indeed, when not being used for shooting birds and other wild-life, the bow is equally as lethal as the umbrella, being used to prod the family into line and to point out interesting features of the landscape.

It has been said by previous officers visiting this valley that the people 'do not display the volatile enthusiasm of the Highlander.' 'Display', I believe is the operative word for no matter how deep the veneer, these are a volatile people. Evidence of this is seen at OKSAPMIN Patrol Post where the majority of labour employed is from the TEKIN Valley. Looking again at the above text, enthusiasm is misleading when

applied to a people to whom wage labour is completely foreign. One need only look at the deep East West rift in the world today to see what small amount of enthusiasm can be developed for something which is foreign and perhaps a little odd. As is so with many volatile personalities, their retribution is quick and complete; so it is with these folk, an incident being experienced at BETIANKMIN where a man was accused by this officer of stealing four bushknives from the Government. His voice and tomahawk were raised in the one movement, the more dangerous of the two of which he was quickly deprived. When the verbal torrent had run its course he slumped down by the fire exhausted. Not five minutes later he apologized most profusely through the interpreter and was asked if he wouldn't mind helping to find the lost knives. He returned one hour later with bushknives and a bag of sweet potato. He was persuaded to accept payment for the food. Efforts were made to find the person who did in fact steal the knives but to no avail; - perhaps a cunning old man but certainly a very volatile one.

To reiterate what has been said earlier; the Patrol found the people of the TEKIN Valley extremely co-operative, friendly and void of any animosity towards the Administration. Mr. W.T. Brown in his Patrol Report Telefovin No.2 1960/61, remarks of this OKSAPMIN group the complete absence of restriction on movement and of the 'walls of enmity' to be expected in such a valley. The Administration has not as yet made any attempt to enforce law and order, yet this lack of friction throughout the valley is a real and obvious part of their lives. - See Appendix II.

As can be seen from the above, these people have realized they have little to fear from the Government, and this initial fear has been replaced by friendly apprehension. We are now entering a transitional period which may last for a good many years as it has done in Telefovin. The important thing at this stage in their advancement is that we keep a constant pressure of patrolling, for this is the only method whereby any sort of development may be achieved. On the other hand such development cannot be hurried but allowed to develop as it has done in other areas throughout the Territory. The speed of this advancement should be compatible with any economic development that takes place and relevant to such development. In this light it is easy to imagine an unchanged society 50 years hence, but it is obvious that with external political pressures being what they are, this will not be so. In areas such as OKSAPMIN the next 10 years will be those of rapid political advancement, but it is to be hoped that the fullest aims of amelioration are not lost in the scramble.

One thing emerges as certain in all this, that the Administration has been accepted by the people of the TEKIN Valley as a permanent part in, and of, their lives. This process of acceptance began as far back as 1938 and has now reached a stage where the greatest wrong we could do would be to pack our bags and walk out. Situations may develop and the exigencies of the service demand a concentration of officers in parts of the Territory where results are easier to obtain and more impressive. If and when such circumstances arise, there must be someone available to 'show the flag' in areas such as this where the people are

prepared to step out onto the road we have shown them but also have at the back of their minds an escape route into the forest should that road be removed. From this position it may be extremely difficult to lure them out again.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There have been two Village Officials made in the TEKIN Valley; one during the course of this Patrol and the other in July of last year. They are Lulusi SININOK of DUANMIN whose agitation for a Government Station in the area was partly responsible for the establishment of OKSAPMIN Patrol Post; and Tul Tul KASIM of TOMIANMIN. Both are Headmen in their own right and both are extremely pro-Government having been taken into Wewak in 1960 as a result of Mr. W.T. Brown's patrol through the valley. Such visits by these people to more advanced areas have proved extremely valuable and should be encouraged - finance permitting. KASIM is possibly the stronger of the two having nearly autocratic control over his people. SININOK has gained prestige amongst the DUANMIN'S through his association with the Administration and his present position owes more to his having backed the 'right horse' rather than to any outstanding qualities of leadership he may possess in the eyes of his people.

No other Village Officials have been appointed mainly due to the fact that genuine group leaders are reluctant to come forward and consequently no impressive men have been met with. Rather than race around the valley hurling Government badges of office indiscriminately amongst the populace, I feel longer lasting and fuller results will be achieved if such badges are withheld until the true Headmen emerge to accept them. In a society such as this, it is these men, and these men only, who have the recognised authority to carry out the necessary duties of a Government appointed Village Official.

SUBSISTENCE CROPS & DIET:

Subsistence crops planted by the people of the TEKIN Valley are restricted entirely to sweet potato, taro and a few leaf vegetables. Of these sweet potato is dominant, thus differing from Telefonin where taro is the major crop.

During the first section of the Patrol lettuce, cabbage, bean and tomato seeds were distributed and it was gratifying to see, during early November, these growing vegetables attended and thriving in gardens previously given entirely to the production of sweet potato. Corn seeds given out by Mr. W.T. Brown's patrol ~~were~~ have also been carefully nurtured and many gardens throughout the valley boast small plots of this welcome addition to the staple.

It has been theorized that the reason for the OKSAPMIN'S seeming friendly and easy personality when compared to the more vociferous, volatile Telefomin's, can be attributed to the fact that although both have root crops as their staple, the OKSAPMIN'S receive more food for the same amount of labour, sweet potato being a multi-root crop; while the Telefomin's persist with taro, a single root crop. An interesting hypothesis but it is uncertain what followed what; whether the personality preceded the planting of the staple or whether in fact it did develop following the choice of staple.

The basis of the diet is, naturally enough, sweet potato which is supplemented by taro, various leaf vegetables, GOROKA nuts (in season), the isolated bird and possum and the occasional pig. GOROKA nuts are a type of PANDANUS fruit made up of small segments each containing 'meat' not unlike that found in coconuts.

ROADS & AIRSTRIPS:

A result of this Patrol, although not an objective, was the completion of an excellent walking road extending the length of the valley from TEKIN to OKSAPMIN Patrol Post. (See accompanying map) The idea of building a good road was suggested to various groups after the Patrol had spent 4 hours struggling through thigh-deep mud and tunnels of PIT PIT grass in a walk between two groups some 2 miles apart. The people were receptive to the idea and requested instruction on the best route to use and how to go about building such a road. Assistance was freely given by the Patrol and Government bushknives and tomahawks were lent out on request. Groups throughout the valley took up where another group left off, and within five weeks the job had been completed much to the pride of the people who had taken part.

In November of 1961, en route from Telefomin to OKSAPMIN, myself in company with Mr. J.R. Cochrane P.O.II. traversed the distance now covered by the road in some 12 hours. In November of this year (1962), using the road, the same distance was covered in 4 hours walking time.

Perhaps the most impressive section is that through the BEGLANMIN area where the people have graded the road, dug lateral drains and put in three very foot worthy bridges.

In all an extremely impressive achievement of a people who are beginning to grasp one of the rare essentials, that of helping oneself.

Apart from a category "D" airstrip at OKSAPMIN Patrol Post, further 1,500 foot strip is being planned for the TEKIN Valley. This airstrip is the concern of the Australian Baptist Mission Society which has recently entered the area and has already lodged applications for Mission and Special Leases at KUSANMIN:- a by-lot in the Eastern corner of the valley. (See map). This strip, when completed, will be a big asset

to the people of the TEKIN area, both as a source of Trade Goods and for its prestige value. At present it is unlikely that this airstrip will be completed before June of next year (1963) and even then it is doubtful whether it will be open to commercial aircraft. However, the Australian Missionary Aviation Fellowship which serves the Protestant Missions throughout this District does not appear to be restricted by the Department of Civil Aviation in its choice of landing sites.

CENSUS & STATISTICS:

Census figures and statistics are appended with estimated errors in different areas given. The actual total population recorded is 1,944 with an estimated error of 24%, thus giving an estimated total population of 2,370. This compares favourably with Mr. W.T. Brown's estimated total in August 1960 of more than 1,700 but not in excess of 3,000.

A further census patrol within six months would have little difficulty in collecting accurate totals which, I have no doubt, will correlate closely with the estimated figures given here.

GROUPAGE, HOUSING & HYGIENE:

Increasing reference throughout this report has been made to Mr. W.T. Brown's Patrol Report Telefomin No.2 of 1960/61. I hope I may be excused a further and final reference to same.

Mr. Brown's report contained an extremely comprehensive and accurate picture of Housing and Grouping in the TEKIN Valley and I do not propose to enlarge further, it being debatable that I could. Groupage, however, will be dealt with under Appendix II.

Hygiene, basic though it is, does exist and there is evidence that it is severely controlled. Latrines are the nearest bush but these must not be in the immediate proximity of houses or of walking tracks. Drinking water is governed to suitable streams that have been chosen by the elder men of the Lineage, and there is every indication that such streams are chosen with hygiene in mind. For example the people at TEKMIN, which is situated near the headwaters of the TEKIN River are able to drink the water from this river, but those living further down the valley are not so permitted. Whether in fact this is hygiene is uncertain, but it does appear that some basis of respect for cleanliness does exist.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

No Medical Orderly was available for the Patrol but at each census taken the general health of the people was assessed. To all outward-

appearances they are robust, vigorous and healthy which is perhaps indicative of the climate they live in and the manner in which their lives are spent. Malaria is prevalent throughout the area, the census figures possibly giving a vague picture as to how prevalent. These figures show a large infant population that is not consistent with a smaller adult total. There may, however, be other contributing factors towards this seeming unusual situation.

The occasional Tropical Ulcer was seen but these were rare. Pneumonia may be a common cause of death as a large number of asthmatic children and youths were seen whose wheezing voices must have been as painful to push around their tonsils as they were to listen to. The bad cases were sent into the Patrol Post where they were treated by the Medical Orderly.

The overall health picture, however, is a good one. The male physique of these mountain dwellers bears special mention with their enormous thigh and shoulder muscles, sinewy arm and calve muscles and an extraordinary proud carriage of the head:- uncommonly fine specimens for sweet potato eaters.

John S. Hicks
.....
John S. Hicks.
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAPatrol Report No. 2 of 1962 / 63. - OKSAPMIN.APPENDIX I:MALE LABOUR POTENTIAL - TEKIN VALLEY:

It is natural to expect with the opening up of new areas such as this, that the people will now be available for the labour market. However, the high cost of transportation from OKSAPMIN to the market may make the initial price of labour prohibitive.

Estimated labour potential figures for the TEKIN Valley are given below.

MALE LABOUR POTENTIAL FIGURES.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number.</u>	
TEKMIN	31	
BAKMIN	23	
SEREMTI	18	
DUANMIN	61	
WUTAPMIN	20	
TONIAPMIN	33	
ABANKAMIN	23	
ANANINMIN	30	
MIAROMING	17	
TAVINMIN	19	
SEMBATI	35	
KUSANMIN	26	
WAMUMIN	37	
BETIAPMIN	26	
LENDAMIN	12	
DUSANMIN	26	
HANMIN	26	
	603	Total male labour potential - TEKIN V.

John S. Hill
John S. Hill
(In-charge Patrol Officer)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAPatrol Report No. 2 of 1962 / 63 - OKSAPMINAPPENDIX II:ANTHROPOLOGY:

The beginning of things in this area and indeed in the whole Eastern section of this sub-district stretching from the Strickland River in the West, to Telefomin itself, was the appearance on the scene of a female common ancestress - UANKU, who was responsible not only for the streams, mountains and forest but also for the birth and organization of each society in this region. The belief and acceptance of this common ancestress throughout this area is also, I believe, an explanation for the lack of any "walls of enmity" within the TEKIN Valley referred to earlier.

UANKU arrived from 'beyond the river', presumably the Western Highlands, and like the Greek river-God Okeanos, possessed inexhaustible powers of begetting. She produced a male child named TERANAP in the TERANMIN Valley - the founder of the TERANMIN clan; a male child OKSAPAP in the TEKIN Valley - the founder of the OKSAPMIN clan; and so on to Telefomin where her bones are said to be buried.

Thus emerges a pattern of descent that is patrilineal and that also recognises a common ancestor in each valley wherein, naturally enough, no frictional barriers exist.

Upon information collected from eight informants in the TEKIN Valley, it appears obvious that this valley has the one clan system with the one clan ancestor - OKSAPAP, divided into seventeen sub-clans, which are again divided into lineages, the lineage being the widest exogenous group.

Marriage for the most part appears restricted within the clan, but marriages have and do occur with other clans.

Another interesting feature is that although the basic language structure is the same throughout the OKSAPMIN area, various nouns differ from valley to valley and thus from clan to clan. One such instance is the word for taro being FA in the TEKIN Valley but YABI in the TERANMIN Valley.

The above explanation of groupage in this area may follow text book patterns too closely, but for this reason if no other, may also be reasonably accurate.

.....
John S. Hicks

 John S. Hicks
 (Cadet Patrol Officer)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAPatrol Report No. 2 of 1962 / 63 - OKSAPMTNAPPENDIX III:POLICE:

The following members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanied the Patrol, numbering no more and no less than Six at any one time.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2773.	NEN	Const 1/c 2nd. yr.	Capable, efficient and knows his job.
6995.	GANIM	Const 5th. yr.	Quiet and trustworthy.
8968.	IAKO	" " "	A most impressive Const.
8249.	KAUPA	" " "	Is capable but seldom tries.
8827.	YOGEL	" " "	Carries an extremely large chip on his shoulder and his work suffers accordingly.
8144.	KAUBA	" " "	Efficient and happy in the service.
8697.	YANOPA	" " "	Very capable. N.C.O. material.
7679.	BOMAL	" " "	A solid Const.
8472.	KANANG	" " "	Unimpressive.
9803.	SILIAPOSA	Const 3rd. yr.	May develop.
9494.	WWANGIN	Const 4th. yr.	Quiet and capable.
7605.	SIMIWAH	Const 5th. yr.	New to area but learning.
8379.	MAREGORI	Const 5th. yr.	Nervous and unimpressive.
10270.	AIPUM	Const 1st. yr.	Works well. A morale booster and an asset on any Patrol.

_____ *J. H. M. C. P. O.*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1962 / 63 - OKSAMIN

APPENDIX IV:

CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

Village.	Child		Adult		Actual Total.	Estimated % Error.	Estimated Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
TEKMIN.	27	31	37	35	130	40%	182
BAKMIN.	19	13	27	24	83	50%	124
SEREMTI.	15	19	22	24	80	6%	85
DUANMIN.	59	45	63	59	226	2%	230
WUTAPMIN.	21	22	20	28	91	4%	95
TOMIANMIN.	45	47	61	61	214	5%	225
ARANKAMIN.	23	12	23	26	84	30%	109
ARAHINMIN.	29	17	32	26	104	20%	125
MIANONING.	17	9	18	21	65	40%	91
TAVINMIN.	16	14	23	21	74	30%	96
SEMBATJ.	36	23	35	32	126	25%	158
KUSANMIN.	19	22	34	31	106	30%	138
WANULMIN.	42	34	35	41	152	18%	180
BETIANMIN.	27	25	46	39	137	10%	151
LINDAMIN.	10	7	14	9	40	15%	46
DUSANMIN.	36	26	37	33	132	40%	185
UANMIN.	21	19	33	27	100	50%	150
TOTALS:	<u>462</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>2370</u>

Patrol August 1960 Estimates: MIN: 1,700 MAX: 3,000

This Patrol Estimates: MIN: 2,000 MAX: 2,400

.....
 John S. Hicks
 (Cadet Patrol Officer)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 4 - 19.62/63

Patrol Conducted by S. T. STOBART (CO)

Area Patrolled TERANMIN VALLEY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 3

Duration—From 10/12/1962 to 13/12/1962

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/9/1962

Medical —/—/19—

Map Reference LOCAL MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol INITIAL CENSUS CONSOLIDATION OF GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

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.....

Population Register

OKSA P MIN

Area Patrolled TERHNMIN VALLEY

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Government		Mission		Males		Females		Program	Number of Households	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			M + F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
C	E	N	S	U	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	62	30	60	1	60	31	61	47	79	80	267	
C	E	N	S	U	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	4	13	2	13	26	15	5	14	16	50	
<i>TOTALS</i>												39	74	34	73	3	73	76	52	93	96	317		

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67-1-2.

FVE

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOMIN.

15th January, 1963.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
WEWAK.

OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT 4-62/63.
TERANMIN VALLEY.

Attached please find original and duplicate of the above report submitted by Mr. J.T.Stobart, Cadet Patrol Officer, together with village population register sheets and one map of the area patrolled.

1. Although the patrol consisted of three one day trips only, the report is of interest as it is the first report submitted by Mr. Stobart and also the patrol covers the initial census of the people in the small TERANMIN valley between Oksapmin Patrol Post and the Strickland Gorge.
2. CENSUS: Every settlement in the valley was visited by Mr. Stobart.

The grand total of 317 contains no surprises as this is the approximate figure estimated by the officer-in-charge, Oksapmin.

There are only two groups in the valley, (TERANMIN and SANAPTIANMIN) and for the next census in this area I would anticipate that the actual census can be carried out at two convenient places, one for each group. In addition of course the individual hamlets would be visited.

As regards the village register, I personally consider that there should be two names only for village population register, tax/census sheet, and village directory purposes, these being TERANMIN and SANAPTIANMIN, and not a list of names as in the appendix to the report, some of which probably contain no more than one or two families, and whose place and name of settlement could probably change every few years.

The list of names in the appendix is I believe useful for the officers at Oksapmin, but not for village directory, village register etcetera purposes.

3. NATIVE SITUATION.

All villages are situated very close to Oksapmin Patrol Post.

An area of 205 acres for the station site was purchased by the Administration for a total of £456 in cash and trade goods. This land was purchased in a proper manner with the normal opportunities of this Department to assist the Lands Department valuers with price recommendations. Most of the trade items with which the land was purchased are expendable, and Mr. Stobart should find that given some time the local people will commence to plant additional food so that they can obtain further goods by selling to the Administration.

4. VILLAGES, HOUSING and ROADS.

All are quite normal for a new area, and will improve with future visits.

5. POLICE REPORT APPENDIX.

This appendix is not required with the report, but comments are to be inserted in the Record of Service and Record of Service Form 1 forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

6. GENERAL.

Mr. Stobart has used many abbreviations in his report and has failed to correct his typographical and/or spelling errors. He should also take more care with the selection of certain words such as 'decriable', 'co-habitation', etcetera.

In general, the report is a very fair one for a first effort. Sunprint copies of the map are requested, please.

F. V. Esdale

(F.V. Esdale)

actg/Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY.Monday December 10th., 1962.

Departed Patrol Post at 0830, arriving at WEEDOUP at 0840. Departed 1045 and arrived AMARENDOUP at 1105. Departed 1215 and arrived KIRETE 1230. Left at 1235 and descended to TONDOUN, arriving at 1355. Departed 1500 and returned Patrol Post at 1535.

All 'hamlets' are situated under the southern wall of the valley. Roads are no more than pig - runs through pit-pit tunnels.

Tuesday December 11th., 1962.

Left Patrol Post at 0915 after RTC sched. and walked to kunai ridge below, and from which, the scattered 'hamlets' of KIUNDAP and KURETGUN are visible. Arrived 0945. The next hour was spent calling to natives working in their gardens, to join others for census. Census completed at 1230. Climbed to 'hamlets' for inspection and familiarization. Retraced route to MAGIAUNDOUP arriving at 1530. Departed 1630 and arrived Patrol Post 1640.

Today constituted the censusing and inspection of the 'hamlets' under and on, the Northern wall of the valley. Movement was for the most part through swamp and pit-pit tunnels.

Wednesday December 12th., 1962.

Departed Patrol Post 0930 leading a patrol from Lake Kopiago being conducted by Mr. D. Permezal ADO and Mr. K. O'Brien PO. Left visiting party at track junction and continued on down the valley floor. Kopiago began ascent of Southern mountain range.

Arrived ARUANABA 1015 and carried out census.

Wednesday December 12th., 1962.(cont).

Departed 1130 and moved on to KUPTING-GANA arriving 1200 after inspecting two houses on route. Carried out census. Inspected dwellings at the Eastern end of valley, ordered two sick men to station and viewed Strickland Gorge on route.

Departed O.P. at 1620 and arrived station at 1740.

Patrol Completed.

Introduction:

The objects of this patrol were to compile as accurately as possible a census record and consolidate and explain Administration Policy in the Teranain Valley.

Patrol Instructions were issued and are attached hereto, however, as yet the second half of these has not been complied with. This will be effected whilst Mr. Marks P.O. resumes patrol and will be subject to station duties.

This valley, although containing the Okespaia Patrol Post, has not been patrolled since Mr. W.T. Brown ADO passed through from Telefomin on 3rd. 7th, 1960. Contact has been a one-way arrangement for the past 18 months with the Teranain natives visiting the station and officers being fully occupied with the building programme.

Native Situation:

The Teranain group has, as far as local informants can gauge, never had friction with any group outside their valley. Except for some internal friction

some 35 years ago when 11 were killed their life has been one of complete calm.

There is no existing fear or enmity towards the Administration. There does, however, exist an overlying lethargy, possibly a result of their quiet life. This lethargic attitude will take a great time to break down and results will not be apparent for some time to come.

The economy of the area is pitiful. The lack of control when purchasing the present station site for a large sum in trade and currency, has left the people with little appreciation for either; a state of inflation, decriable for a people in such an early stage of development.

Villages, Housing and Grouping:

In the valley there is nothing which resembles a village or in the strictest sense a hamlet. Habitation is in the form of one or two houses scattered with no apparent planning all over the valley floors and walls. Co-habitation is not practised.

For further reference see Telefomin Patrol Report No.2. of 1960/61.

Headmen and Village Officials:

There have been no village officials appointed in the area.

There are also no traditional or local headmen, the vocation seems unacceptable and distasteful to all groups approached.

The following list for the benefit of future officers contains those who were found to be influential:-

Wetdoup, Fasdoup	- NGARE.
Amarendoup	- MASEP.
Kurite	- KUNING.
Tondoup	- SEEGAT.
Kiundap	- MOT.
Aruanaba	- MUNYENG.

Geography.

The TERANMIN VALLEY is completely enclosed by limestone mountains up to 9,000ft A.S.L. The floor of the valley app. 5,100ft A.S.L. is a muddy pit-rit and grass swamp with secondary growth on the ridges elevating out of the mire. Two good rice stands are situated on these ridges.

The TEKIN River appears out of the mountain to the N.W. and flows into the swamps forming the main central valley. It disappears again into the floor of the valley to the S.E. It reappears cascading into the Strickland Gorge 5 miles to the N.

Agriculture:

The staple is unquestionably sweet potato, with Taro and leaf vegetables taking the minor placings.

Agricultural methods are primitive and although gardens are fenced, little care is taken either in preparation of ground for planting or in crops after planting is completed.

In the near future it is planned by the author that a basic agricultural methods demonstration and lecture to be given. This was suggested whilst on patrol and was received enthusiastically.

Commercial cropping for the area seems impossible as it is faced with the same problems as TELEFOMIN - patchy soil, inaccessibility of markets and high transport costs.

Roads:

The standard of road in the valley is poor being never more than a pig-run.

Until now the focal point has been the TEKIN VALLEY, however, in the near future, the necessary equipment needed for improvement will be distributed.

Health and Hygiene:

The general health of the area is satisfactory.

N.M.O. TINAMBAROK accompanied the patrol and spent his time dressing the prevalent Tropical Ulcers.

Two cases of deformity requiring surgery have been reported to the E.M.O. at Telefomin for his information and action. It would prove most valuable if these deformities could be remedied to aid confidence in the Administration.

General hygiene was not enforced at this stage as suggestions only were made. In the future this must be improved as actual living conditions are deplorable.

Anthropology:

The true origin of the Teransin is not known as all folk-lore dates back four generations only. At this time a woman called YUWANKU appeared from across the Strickland River in the KAKHAMIN area. She apparently came via GAUGUTIANMIN to TERANMIN where she gave the ground its name TERANAP. At the time of her coming there two men and a woman in the valley near WETDOUP. This woman was impenetrable and was successfully operated on by YUWANKU per sharpened stone enabling her to bear the TERANMIN line.

YUWANKU told the people of TERANMIN and GAUGUTIANMIN that if ever they were hungry they were to kill her child YUANERAIL (child of Yuwanku) and bury his for soil fertility. The two groups eventually did this and distributed the bones as far away as the Upper TEKIN; the head was sent to TELEPOLIP (the main religious centre for those influenced by Yuwanku) for safekeeping.

This tale varies from Telefomin to Okkapain and while not doubting informants it is realized that a great many variations must exist.

The society is patrilineal. In chance of marriage partners and pre-marital sex play only in the initiative taken by the woman. There is attached to any obvious philandering or improper suggestions made by the men.

In the past bride-price was essentially native

trade goods, fish, etc., stone axes, beads, a type of cooking-pot and pipe. However, the economy has been changed radically recently and now the trade price consists of metal tools and bone-ware, coarse salt, trade goods and pigs.

There is no Tabarana in the valley, all settlements are east to BERIANMIN. It was reasoned that the patrol took too much up time for so few inmates.

Names and Population Figures.

The reception was very casual and although some names were taken in their absence, some locals known by sight to the patrol did not have their names recorded.

As this was an initial census the results were pleasing. It is anticipated that a few more names will be recorded in the future, this is only to be expected. Numerical speculation on this point would be valueless and complete guesswork on the part of the author.

Future Administration.

As it has already been stated, patrolling in the past has been neglected in lieu of station construction. In the future the patrolling programme will be stepped up considerably.

The Terannins although few in numbers, will prove, if their lethargy can be overcome, to be most helpful to the Administration in their valley.

Slow, easy introduction of law etc. will enable real progress in the area, if the time factor can remain in the background.

Attached.

1. Village Population Register Sheet.
2. Police Report.
3. TERANNIN VALLEY for Village Register.
4. Area Sketch Map.

J. T. Stobart
 J. T. Stobart, SPO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Village Register.

Teransin Valley.

AMARENDROUP
ARUANABA
FASDOUP
KIRITE
KIUNDAP
KUPTING-GANA
KURETGUN
MAGIAUDOUF
TONDROUP
WETDOUP

J. T. Stobart

.....
J.T.Stobart.cpo.

67-8-41

22nd February, 1963.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWARK.

PATROL REPORT NO.4-62/63 - OKSAPMIN:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am gratified to note the detailed work which Mr. Stobart has performed in the area.

Please send me a copy of the map which accompanied the report. Should only one copy of the map accompany this report it should be sent to this Headquarters with a request from you for prints, if required.

I appreciate it is difficult to establish permanent locations for villages when the people wander as much as those in the sections patrolled.

The people's attitude is most satisfactory in that there is "no existing fear or enmity towards the Administration".

The list of influential men will be valuable to officers entering the area from time to time.

A good Patrol Report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 41



67-3-14
~~67-3-14~~

District Office,
Sepik District,
NEWGUINEA.

19th February, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOUN.

OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT NO.4-62/63

Receipt is acknowledged of the above named Patrol Report by Mr. J. T. Stobart, Patrol Officer. Your remarks adequately cover the report and I concur fully with them.

Mr. Stobart's attention should be drawn to those matters you have mentioned in Paragraph 6 of your covering memorandum.

R. H. W.
(RA. WEBB)

Acting District Officer

→ c.c. The Director, Dept. of Native Affairs, Konedobu.
The District Commissioner, Sepik District, Wewak.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

POLICE REPORT.

2773 MEN - Competent, a worrier.
8249 KAUPA - Good bushman.

J. T. Stobart
.....
J.T.Stobart.cpo.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

R.F. 13

Oksapmin Patrol Post
Telefomin Sub-district,
Sepik District T.N.G.

27th. November, 1962

Mr. John Stobart,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Oksapmin Patrol Post.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

- I. This patrol will be Oksapmin Patrol Report No. 62/63 and objects of patrol:
 - (1) Teranmin Valley Initial Census
 - (2) General supervision in road construction within Kusarmin area.

2. On or about 5th. December, 1962, commence to census the Teranmin Valley which consists of Teranmin hamlets and scattered garden houses of the Semaptamin group. Give the peoples ample time to prepare themselves for this census. Ofcourse, the approximate date for departure on patrol is governed by Station duties and aircraft movement.

The Teranmin Valley groups tend to be excessive wanderers, and persist in prolonged visits to the Tekin, Gaugutiamin and Om River valleys. A complete register of names is anticipated from this census.

At this stage of administration, a visit to each individual hamlet in the Valley would be beneficial. Grouping the people at allocated points would tend to undermine the required census efficiency. Intimate contact is a necessity - instil confidence into the inhabitants by explaining Administration present and future policy for this area.

3. Visit the Kusarmin group in the Tekin Valley and help supervise in the construction of road applicable to the Kusarmin area. This road in question running the length of the Tekin Valley has distinct possibilities for motor-cycle traffic. Other groups have progressed well in constructing their particular section of road; and the Kusarmins, who previously lacked incentive, are now seeking advice and equipment. This change in attitude is welcomed. Shovels will be forwarded to the Kusarmins from the Duanmin group early next week. I will arrange this when I pass through Duanmin en route to the Bakmin area.

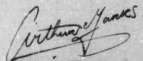
To stabilize keenness, I suggest you remain with the Kusarmins at intervals of two to three days.

2.

3. (cont.) It will be necessary for you to return to the Station to maintain radio contact with Telefomin and Wewak, and ensure Station building and airstrip construction does not lag. However, this time element pertaining to Kusarmin visits will be left to your discretion.

4. I intend returning to the Station about 24th. December, 1962. At no stage will I be more than two days walk from the Station. If the ASIO portable is unavailable, then contact will be regulated through runners.

For your action, please.



Arthur Marks.
Officer-In-Charge.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Telefomin.

Population Register

BAK RIVER VALLEY. GAWENG RIVER VALLEY

Area Patrolled... TEKIN RIVER (No. 3) VALLEY

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Government		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number bearing	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			M + F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M		F
U	S											9	47	21	44	3	44	3	42	55	72	64	233		
												11	18	6	13	1	13	3.4	21	14	25	17	77		
												11	44	4	33	1	33	3	38	30	63	44	175		
												6	25	6	15	1	15	2.7	17	22	33	20	92		
												9	19	9	19	1	19	3.3	25	27	28	28	108		
												14	37	20	35	1	35	3.2	57	49	54	46	206		
												7	24	5	16	2	16	2.4	23	15	25	22	85		
												10	24	12	19	1	19	3.2	26	30	41	31	128		
												22	37	14	32	2	32	2.8	52	23	52	55	182		
												<u>TOTALS:</u>		99	275	97	226	13	226	3	301	265	393	327	1286

67-8-56

16th August, 1963.

The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT P.O. 5-62/63 - OKSAPIN:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is gratifying to note that this patrol has made the best contact with the people to date. It appears to me that satisfactory progress is being maintained. For an initial census the results have been satisfactory.

Efforts should be made to recruit suitable lads to be trained as Aid Post Orderlies. I have no doubt you have taken this matter up with the District Medical Officer.

Mr. Marks' diary presents a very clear picture of the terrain and this information is always valuable.

You cannot do much about getting basic principles of bush rotation into people living in this type of country particularly when they have been harassed until recently by fears of sorcery and attack from unfriendly neighbours.

I am pleased to note that the patrol was able to spend 2 or 3 days in each area. This will assist with consolidation.

You should make efforts to bring suitable leaders to the station for indoctrination of our concepts of law and order.

Please send in a good sample of the plaited cane vest used for armour to the museum, together with a small selection of weapons. Information as to place of origin and other details should accompany the items.

Good consolidation work.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-56



67-3-14

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd May, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,
WEIRFOBIN.

PATROL REPORT OKSAPMIN NO. 5/62-63 - MR. A. MARKS P.O.

It is noted that this patrol was completed on 25th January, 1963; it was not received here until early May and the reason for this is requested, please.

Mr. Marks carried out some very good consolidation work in the area patrolled. In particular he is to be commended for the patient manner in which he got the people to meet the patrol and to assemble for census; this should do much to break down their previously aloof attitude towards the Administration as evidenced by their reluctance to visit OKSAPMIN, or to assist in the airstrip construction. I am sure, however, that Mr. Marks realises that the essence of consolidation work among primitive people is follow-up patrolling.

The report is well presented, detailed and interesting. Here and there, however, a word has been used in a way which reference to a dictionary would have shown was incorrect and Mr. Marks should watch this when writing reports (e.g. "assiduous" for "arduous" p.9; "trait" for "aspect" and "bellicostic" for "bellicose" p.12, etc).

There is no indication in your covering memorandum as to whether a copy was forwarded to Mr. Marks; copies of comments on patrol reports should be forwarded to the patrolling officer.

W
(G. LINSLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu
Mr. A. Marks, Patrol Post, Oksapmin.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOMIN.

27th April, 1963.

FVE

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
Sobik District,
WEWAK.

OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT 5-62/63.
BAK, TEKIN(3), and GAWENG VALLEYS.

Attached in duplicate please find above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. A. Marks, Patrol Officer, together with sketch map and claim for camping allowance.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although a number of previous patrols had visited this general area, this is the best contact with the Administration the people have had to date, as this patrol based from Oksapmin Patrol Post was able to spend more time in the area.

Mr. Marks has fully described the Native situation which at this stage of our administration appears quite satisfactory.

I agree with the remarks in paragraph 3 of page 13 of the report, particularly the last two lines. These people are at an extremely primitive stage, and if in our keenness to help them we expect them at this stage to clamour for schools, Aid Posts, economic development, roads etcetera, then we would be doing both themselves and the Administration an injustice. We should not expect them at this stage to change their ways overnight and reach a stage of development which has taken many groups in the Territory decades to reach. Mr. Marks fortunately realizes this.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

A road through the Tekin valley thence into the Bak valley will be of immense value in our general administration of the area.

CENSUS & POPULATION.

For an initial census the results obtained were satisfactory.

HEALTH.

An Aid Post is required in the Tekin valley.

It is however difficult to meet our own staff requirements at Telefomin, and Mr. Marks should advise the Telefomin Medical Assistant at Telefomin of any particularly bright youths who would be suitable for training as Aid Post Orderlies. Even should they not have the proper educational qualifications, the Director of Health would probably be prepared to accept outstanding types for training.

GENERAL.

Mr. Marks has submitted a good report.

F. V. ESDALE

(F.V. ESDALE)
actg/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Okseamin No. 5-62/63.

Patrol Conducted by: Arthur Marks, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Bak River Valley.
Tekin River (No. 3) Valley.
Gaweng River Valley.

Patrol Accompanied by: 8 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
2 Interpreters, TANDET and OGENING.
1 Medical Orderly, TIVAMBAROK.
60 carriers.

Map Reference: Telefomin Sub-district Map.
2 Mile - 1 inch.

Duration of Patrol: 3/12/62 to 25/1/63.
(7/12/62 to 6/1/63 at Patrol Post).
24 days.

Area Last Patrolled: October, 1957 - Telefomin 3-57/58.
September, 1960 - Telefomin 2-60/61
June, 1962 - Okseamin I-62/63.

Objects of Patrol: (1) Consolidation.
(2) Initial census.
(3) Initial contact.

Arthur Marks.
Arthur Marks.
Patrol Officer.

Diary.

Oksapmin Patrol Report 5-82/68.

Monday, 3rd December, 1962. Departed Oksapmin Patrol Post 0706. Arrived Baptist Mission 0857. Heavy overnight rain in the TEKIN VALLEY had churned the track, and walking in the KUSANMIN area proved wearisome. Discussed general native situation with Reverend K. Bricknell. Departed Mission 1007. Followed good track alongside TEKIN RIVER and passed ARANIMBIN ITOO. Arrived TOMIAMBIN camp site 1146. Met by headman, KASIM. Word had previously been sent to KASIM to have at least ten carriers waiting to meet this patrol. He informed TOMIAMBIN men were constructing a new cult house, and were unavailable to carry.

Talked with KASIM on local affairs and contemplated improvement of road through the TOMIAMBIN area in the future (Oksapmin Patrol Report 6-82/68 refers). Departed TOMIAMBIN camp site 1200 and arrived DUANMIN camp site 1255.

Writer was disappointed with the progress made on the roads in this area, particularly the track leading into the camp site. Upon request from the DUANMINS six weeks previous, they were issued shovels, picks and axes to improve their section of road. At the time of arrival only four men were using this equipment. Approximately fifty yards of track had been half-heartedly cleared of undergrowth and widened. Six DUANMIN children greeted the patrol and during the afternoon a meagre quantity of food was purchased. Overall attitude of the DUANMIN group towards the Government is unimpressive. Their area has seen the most patrolling, from Telefomin and Oksapmin, in the last ten years and thus more co-operation is desired and expected.

Oksapmin contacted 1616.

Time on track: 5 hours 49 minutes.
Actual walking time: 4 hrs. 25 mins.

Tuesday, 4th December, 1962. Departed DUANMIN camp site 0725. Walking through mist and drizzle reached BAK GAP 0800. After several sharp climbs, descended into KWEPANMIN garden and

arrived KWEPTANMIN camp-site (DINITKATBI) 0930.

The KWEPTANMINS and MENMAKINS had constructed three houses and cleared the track into the camp site. An enthusiastic welcome by some 100 people. Ample food purchased during day with salt, small cowrie shell and beads. Actually, within seven hours, the locals had supplied us with sufficient food to last three days. Proposed to census the KWEPTANMINS and MENMAKINS on Thursday. A keen and friendly lot.

Contacted Oksapmin I615.

Time on track: 2 hrs. 5 mins.

Actual walking time: 2 hrs. 5mins.

Wednesday, 5th December, 1962. At DINITKATBI camp-site. Informal discussions with inhabitants during day. Most appeared ~~interested~~ ^{interested} in the aims and functions of the Government, but they were obviously disappointed that the Patrol Post was not built in the BAK River area.

Contacted Oksapmin I615.

Thursday, 6th December, 1962. Initial census KWEPTANMINS and MENMAKINS at DINITKATBI camp-site I830. Weather miserable - cold and drizzle. A lengthy talk was given to the assembly on salient points of Administration policy. All listened attentively - the but the process of adherence and ~~adaptation~~ ^{adaptation} will develop only by patience and continual patrolling in the area.

Contacted Oksapmin and Telefomin I615. Instructed by Assistant District Officer, Telefomin, to return immediately to Oksapmin Patrol Post. A rumour had apparently reached Telefomin that Oksapmin Patrol Post would be attacked over the Christmas period by TERANMIN and TEKIN VALLEY groups. Confidential Report R.F.19 of 9th December, 1962, addressed to Assistant District Officer, Telefomin, refers.

Friday, 7th December, 1962. Departed DINITKATBI camp-site 0550. Arrived DUANMIN 0725. Arrived Baptist Mission 0935 - discussions with Reverend K. Bricknell over labour situation in surrounding vicinity - departed Mission 1015 and arrived Patrol Post 1200.

Mon. Monday, 7th January, 1968. Departed Patrol Post 0732. Arrived at crest of IUK-KUK saddle 0756 and Mission 0935. Discussions with Mr. and Mrs R. Thomson, who were relieving the Bricknells for three weeks.

Departed Mission 1040. Arrived top of kumal hill (opposite TOMIANMIN) 1200. Rested and waited for carrier line to reassemble. Departed 1205 and arrived TOMIANMIN camp-site. Met by KASIM. Several carriers had become sick and were sent back to the Post. Nine TOMIANMIN youths supplemented this loss. Departed for DUANMIN 1247. This group ~~had~~ at last commenced work in earnest on improving their road into the camp-site. An appreciable effort. Arrived DUANMIN 1335. A poor reception once more - four small boys. No food brought in to the patrol during afternoon. Headman, SININOK arrived at the camp-site 1520 and was most emphatic that food was very short throughout the DUANMIN area. There were no available carriers as all able-bodied men were preparing new gardens.

Oksapmin contacted 1615.

Time on track: 6hrs. 3mins.

Actual walking time: 4 hrs. 13 mins.

Tuesday, 8th January, 1968. Departed DUANMIN camp-site 0735. Arrived entrance to BAK GAP 0810 after steady ascent through cane grasses. Followed a broken system of barads and descended into BAK HAMLET taro gardens 0848. Through gardens and passed over SINGANONA CREEK 0857. Climbed steadily once more through taro gardens and descended through thick forest into KWEPTANMIN AREA area. 0910. Since the patrol was last here, a new track has been cut into DINYEKATBI. Arrived camp-site 0929. Waited for carrier line to re-group. Lost of line in at 1005.

Departed for MENMAKMIN area 1021. Track proved deceptively sloughy and progress hampered by undergrowth. Much to patrol's annoyance, it was discovered later that our guide had led us over the wrong route. Crossed DUREN CREEK 1034. Several sharp climbs through secondary undergrowth and descended into BAK RIVER 1054. Travelled upriver searching for suitable camp-site. Suitable position chosen on right bank and clearing commenced 1117. Camp organized by 1305. Ample food purchased.

Continued 1615 contact with Oksapmin per A510 portabl

Tuesday, 8th January, 1963 (cont'd)

Time on track: 3 hrs. 42 mins.

Actual walking time: 2 hrs. 50 mins.

Wednesday, 9th January, 1963. Departed camp-site 0735. Downstream for five minutes, then commenced steady ascent to SIBINATA SIBINATA hamlet which lies at the foot of BIMIN range. Arrived at SIBINATA 0755. Several youths volunteered to guide us over the range into the BIMIN area.

Departed SIBINATA 0805. Through gardens for ten minutes then commenced arduous ascent of BIMIN range. Heavy going, and arrived crest of range 0905. Through moss forest and began descent into TEKIN RIVER (No.3) VALLEY. Rested 0915. Carrier line regrouped and patrol continued down precarious path. Through old BIMIN gardens 1027 and crossed MOSS CREEK 1036. Greeted along track by numerous BIMINS. Followed reasonably cleared track and stopped 1052 whilst several carriers collected wild fowl eggs from a large dirt mound. Arrived OENING CREEK 1100 and crossed OBA CREEK 1107. Steady climb to BIMIN camp-site located on a hill and arrived 1132.

Cordial reception given by approximately forty men and youths. No women present. Three good houses had been ~~constr~~ constructed for the patrol. Several KUSKUSMINS were in the group. Informal discussions with group as camp was prepared. Apparently the houses are a combined BIMIN-KUSKUSMIN effort. Writer explained that it would be preferable to census the KUSKUSMINS in their own tribal area, rather than at KANDAPKWIP (BIMIN camp-site). All in agreement to this. Ample food purchased for carrier line during afternoon. Chief source for bartering is salt. Women began to drift rather timidly into the camp late afternoon.

Contacted Oksapmin.

Time on track: 3 hrs. 57 mins.

Actual walking time: 3 hrs. 5 mins.

Thursday, 10th January, 1963. At KANDAPKWIP. During the morning KUSKUSMINS ceremoniously brought in a pig for the patrol. They appeared rather upset over past rumours that they intended to attack any patrol which ventured into their area.

Thursday, 10th January, 1962. (Cont'd) Writer informed the KUSKUSMINS that rumours as such had been noted by the patrol. However, such rumours were treated ~~disdain~~ disdainfully until prove was extracted by careful investigation. A firearms demonstration with shot-gun and .308 was effective. Scant food purchased during day. Informal discussions; and word sent out to all hamlets and garden settlements within the BIMIN group that all names were required to be registered by the Government. Although reputed to be recalcitrant and aggressive in nature, the BIMINS accorded this patrol a friendly welcome. Mr.R.Neville records in similar vein when he contacted pockets of BIMIN population in 1957 (Telefomin No.3-57/58 refers).

Radio contact with Oksapmin.

Friday, 11th January, 1962. Lined BIMINS at 1000 for initial ~~contact.~~ After procedure was explained, the group lined orderly and 175 names were registered. Sixteen BIMINS and three KUSKUSMINS were recruited to work on the airstrip at OKSAPMIN PATROL POST. The group appeared keen to help the Government in any possible way, and it was upon their insistence that they journey to OKSAPMIN ahead of the patrol, and commence work on the airstrip. Discussions throughout day with people - sufficient native food purchased for carrier line.

Oksapmin contacted I6I5.

Saturday, 12th January, 1962. Departed camp-site 0805. Crossed KUTAT CREEK 0816. Met several elderly KUSKUSMINS on track 0850 - short discussions. Crossed MOSS CREEK 0900 - walked alongside TEKIN No.3 RIVER for several minutes - ascended steadily from the RIVER and arrived KOSKUSMIN camp-site 0920.

KUSKUSMINS had erected three crude shelters for the patrol. A cordial reception, but profuse apologies for lack of food. However, by the mere fact they mustered adequate food for the carrier line during the day, proved them extremely co-operative for initial contact. Informal talks with visitors to the camp during the day.

Oksapmin contacted I6I5.

Sunday, 13th January, 1962. At KUSKUSMIN campsite. Salient

Sunday, 13th January, 1963. (cont'd) points in Administration policy explained to receptive elders from surrounding garden settlements. They informed the writer that KUSKUSMIN family groups were scattered to the extreme eastern section of the valley; but all would manage to be present at census tomorrow.

Oksapmin contacted I615.

Monday, 14th January, 1963. Initial census KUSKUSMIN. Ninety two names recorded. Quite obvious that many were not present, as people seen on previous day had not attended.

Departed O915 for BAKANMIN. Steady drizzle of rain. Ascended along side of BIDIN RANGE through taro gardens and moss forest. Last thirty minutes climb to the crest proved difficult and dangerous. At crest of range I100. Rested and waited for carrier line. Panoramic view of BAK RIVER VALLEY. Many gardens and settlements observed. Descent commenced I118. Through BAKANMIN gardens I140 and I204. Rested five minutes and took bearings of topographic features to the east and north east of the valley. Steady descent through cane grass and arrived BAK RIVER I232. Crossed BAK RIVER and made camp on crest of ridge overlooking BAK RIVER. I237. Ample food purchased during afternoon. DABULMIN and YENDANMIN NATIVES natives visited camp. Informal talks during afternoon.

Oksapmin contacted I615.

Time on track: 3 hrs. 22 mins.

Actual walking time: 2-hrs. 22-mins. 2 hrs. 59 mins.

Tuesday, 15th January, 1963. At BAKANMIN camp-site.

Wednesday 16th January, 1963. Initial census BAKANMIN group. One hundred and eight names registered. The BAKANMIN, DABULMIN and YENDANMIN groups are closely allied through marriage and kinship ties. This aspect made the census rather difficult; kinsmen in the DABULMIN and YENDANMIN groups lined with the BAKANMINS, and after a detailed explanation as to correct

Wednesday, 16th January, 1963. (cont'd): method in lining for census, the people adapted themselves effectively.

Departed for DABULMIN ID45. Crossed BOKEN CREEK IIS and DERITOKEN CREEK IIS1. Arrived DABULMIN camp-site II48 (Brown's 1960 site). Three crude shelters had been constructed by the DABULMINS. Visited by YENDANMIN people during afternoon. Instructed YENDANMINS that they would be censused on Friday. These two groups inhabit virtually the same area. However, they are emphatic that each group have a separate census register.

Oksapmin contacted IG15.

Time on track: 1 hr. 3 mins.

Actual walking time: 1 hr. 3 mins.

Thursday, 17th January, 1963. At DABULMIN camp-site. Pig purchased and sufficient food for the carrier line.

Friday, 18th January, 1963. Initial census DABULMIN and YENDANMIN at DABULMIN camp-site. Two hundred and six DABULMIN names registered along with eighty-five YENDANMIN names. Administration policy talk given to assembled groups. A friendly people, but lethargic - and few are seen at the Oksapmin Patrol Post. Copious food brought in for the patrol. Informal talks with visitors to the camp during the afternoon.

Oksapmin contacted IG15.

Saturday, 19th January, 1963. Departed DABULMIN O620. Crossed KAWA CREEK O705, DABDIN CREEK O733, KOHOMING CREEK O737 and arrived DAMKAK hamlet belonging to the YENDANMIN group O800. Met by inhabitants who had not lined with the YENDANMINS yesterday. Entered names in village register and instructed them that in future they were to line at DABULMIN when census was taken.

Departed O827 per track which had obviously not been used for many years. The guide assured the patrol that this was the only route over into the GAWENO RIVER VALLEY.

Saturday, 19th January, 1968 (cont'd): It was learnt when the patrol had followed this track to its end, that the locals had discarded the track several years ago, and were now using a new track which runs along the BAK RIVER. Progress slow due to undergrowth and overhanging vines. Crossed DDM CREEK 0840, climbed steadily and arrived crest of saddle overlooking the BAK RIVER GORGE 1030. Arrived MAMU RIVER 1105 and rested. Departed 1130 and descended gradually into GAWENG RIVER VALLEY after walking through broken forested country. Crossed GAWENG RIVER 1320 - traversed undulating kumai hills and arrived crest of steep hill (Brown's 1960 site) in the GAUGUTIANMIN area. Made camp 1400. Local inhabitants not seen until late afternoon. As new gardens had only just been planted out, food in the area is scarce. Rice issued to carrier line.

Oksapmin contacted 1615.

Time on track: 7 hrs. 40 mins.

Actual walking time: 6 hrs. 43 mins.

Sunday, 20th January, 1968. At GAUGUTIANMIN camp-site. Informal discussions during day.

Monday, 21st January, 1968. Initial census GAUGUTIANMIN group. One hundred and twenty-eight names recorded. A miserable lot. Infested with sores, and many on the brink of starvation. Food is short in the area, and the basic principles of bush rotation applicable to subsistence cropping was explained.

Departed campsite 1033 for GAUTUGANMIN.

Arrived West's old site, situated on crest of steep kumai hill, 1130. A most cordial reception from this group. Although only forty-five minutes walk down the valley from the GAUGUTIANMIN hamlets, the GAUTUGANS appeared healthier and sufficient food was purchased by the patrol during its stay in the vicinity.

Oksapmin and Telefomin contacted. Interpreter OGENING requested return Oksapmin Patrol Post for movement to Wewak. He will be attending Kaindi Primary School.

Tuesday, 22nd January, 1963. Interpreter OGWING departed for Oksapmin Patrol Post I615. Discussions during the day with influential men of the GAUTUGAN group.

Oksapmin contacted I615.

Wednesday, 23rd January, 1963. Initial census GAUTUGAN. One hundred and eighty-two names registered. Talk given, and people encouraged to visit Oksapmin Patrol Post more often. Departed camp-site I102. Crossed GAWENG RIVER I116 and commenced ascent kumai hill - reached top I126. Descended over sharp limestone outcroppings I128. Crossed DASAK CREEK I134. Climbed steadily again over limestone and arrived crest of mountain I155. Excellent view of Strickland River Gorge and Western Highlands District. Commenced treacherously steep descent I200. Arrived base of mountain I235 - through forest and secondary growth, and arrived Cochrane's old site I259. Made camp here as cane had to be cut preparatory to moving down into the Strickland Gorge and constructing a new bridge at the previous site, PUGALI. Between this area and the bridge site there is no suitable cane for bridge construction. Police and carrier line cutting lengths of cane during the afternoon. Nil food available for purchase. Apparently the GAUTUGANMIN and GAUGUTIANMIN groups have gardens in this area, and also enjoy usufructuary rights with the small DUVANMIN group who have settlements in the eastern end of this valley.

Contacted Oksapmin I615. Also conversed with Patrol Officer Cavanagh who was patrolling in the upper reaches of the Sepik River. Reception in this instant was clear - the approximate distance between both portables was one hundred and twelve miles; and transmission from both portables was clear.

Time on track: 1 hr. 56 mins.

Actual walking time: 1 hr. 51 mins.

Thursday, 24th January, 1963. Cold morning with drizzle. Constables MAREGORI and KAUPA departed with carriers 0715 to cut more lengths of cane and carry them down to the bridge site at PUGALI. This proved an assiduous task - many of the carriers suffered badly from the heat which emits from the Gorge and surrounding kumai slopes. Party returned to camp I630.

Thursday, 24th January, 1968 (cont'd): Police reported that the HUHAMIN group (Western Highlands) had moved back from the Strickland River into the mountains. Without these people it would be impossible to bridge the Strickland. Also, there were very few KUAMIN inhabitants at PUGALI. Most had gone farther south into their gardening areas. (See Roads and Bridges section). PUGALI is the name given to the ground where the bridge site is situated, and belongs to a very small group - the KUAMINS. In view of the HUHAMINS being absent it was decided to return to Oksapmin Patrol Post.

Oksapmin contacted 1615.

Friday, 25th January, 1968. Heavy morning rain. Departed for Oksapmin Patrol Post 0946. Arrived crest of range 0948. Descended into DASAK CREEK valley 0944. Crossed DASAK CREEK 1002. Climbed sharply and arrived crest of Kuzai hill 1000-1002. Descended and crossed GAWENG RIVER 1021. Arrived previous camp-site 1040 - sheltered from rain and waited for carrier line to re-assemble. Departed again 1136. Reached crest of range overlooking TERAMBIN VALLEY. Rested at 1249. Commenced final descent into valley 1303 - arrived track at Oksapmin Patrol Post 1410.

Time on track: 5 hrs. 24 mins.

Actual walking time: 4 hrs. 13 mins.

Note: A light guard was posted during the night throughout the entire patrol.

II.

Oksapmin Patrol Report No. 5 of 82/89.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was the first to enter the southern Oksapmin Census Division groups from the Oksapmin Patrol Post. During this patrol it was possible to remain in each tribal area from two to three days, and consequently, consolidation of previous Administration influence was intensified. Patrols from Telefomin had always been hindered in this aspect of field work; due mainly to distance and a perennial shortage of food throughout the Census Division. However, topographic and anthropological data correlated from previous patrols proved generally accurate, and was of immense assistance to this patrol. Contrasting approximately nine days walk from Telefomin to reach these groups - a patrol from Oksapmin Patrol Post is capable of reaching any area mentioned in this report within ~~th~~ two days. A brief synopsis of previous Native Affairs patrols is as follows:

- Taylor and Black (1938). Remained in the SEMBATT area of the TEKIN VALLEY and pacified aggressiveness displayed by this group. Their journey through the BAK VALLEY was hurried.
- West (February, 1951). Patrolled in the STRICKLAND GORGE and GAWENG and BAK RIVER VALLEYS vide Telefomin 9-30/51.
- Nolen (November, 1952). Generally as per West's patrol. vide Telefomin 1-52/53.
- Wren (November, 1955). This patrol initially contacted some KUSKUSMIN who were in the BAKAN area at the time. vide Telefomin 3-55/55.
- Neville (November, 1957). This patrol was the first to visit the BEMIN and KUSKUSMIN areas. It approached from the south-west - having passed through the KASAMIN territory. vide Telefomin 3-57/58.
- Brown (September, 1960). Patrolled in the GAWENG and BAK RIVER VALLEYS. vide Tel. 2-60/61.

INTRODUCTION (cont'd). It was decided to take initial census of all groups; and although principally the patrol engaged in consolidation and familiarisation, the census proved satisfactory. Naturally, timidity and wariness prevented a complete register of names, but by remaining in group areas for several days and explaining Administration policy precisely, future patrols should observe an increase in census attendance.

Typical of the entire Okapmin Census Division, there is no village system of groupage. Small garden settlements are scattered for miles within respective territorial boundaries, and adherence to authority is not vested in one particular headman or lineage.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation is normal under the circumstances. It is hard to gauge their attitude towards the Government, for at times the groups proved co-operative and friendly, and on occasions were reticent and unenthusiastic. I had many informal discussions with elders in most groups. They tolerate the appearance of Government influence benignantly, but still bear the trait of warriors; and all aging men were seen to be carrying axes and bows. Carrying weapons is second nature to all males in the Telefomin Sub-district.

The urge to fight and the fear of reprisal exists still within the various groups. Admittedly, the people have shown friendliness and no untoward hostility towards Government patrols; but during travel into foreign territory, and even within neighbouring allied tribal areas, the people wander in small parties and always an abundance of weapons is carried. Tribal fighting has ceased, presumably, but in the BIMIN area new vests of plaited cane 'armour' were observed. The BIMINS and KUSKUSMINS clashed in August, 1956, and since this date, no resumption of enmity between the two groups has been reported. I feel skirmishes still occur - there were too numerous arrow wound scars, and 'armour' weaving is a tedious task for a once notoriously bellicose people. The BIMIN assured the patrol that they had absolved all previous enmities, particularly with the KUSKUSMIN, and were now keen to assist the Government in extension work on the airstrip. Similarly, the groups in the

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont'd.): BAK and GAVERO RIVER VALLETS promised immediate assistance with labour and native foods. To date, despite repeated requests for labour, ~~the~~ there has been a negative response from these particular areas. Fourteen BIKINS arrived in at the Post after the petrol had left their area. This was most encouraging - but they remained only two weeks, then vanished into the night. It was learnt that the BIKINS had become frightened of alleged alleged sorcery intentions against them by some TUKIN VALLEY natives. As in other parts of this Sub-district the fear of sorcery ('seeew' ~~magnum~~) is rife, and most inter-tribal conflict stems from this form of malignancy.

The GAUDUTYAMBIN and GAUPYAMBIN groups inhabit a valley just two hours south from Okaspaia Petrol Post. In eight months they have not appeared on the Post, nor have they brought in food. Whilst in the GABENO RIVER VALLEY I had lengthy conversations with the people regarding their attitude toward Government influences, and my criticisms pertaining 'hazeto'. They unambiguously ejemplated their friendliness for the Government; but their gardens were few, and all available work force was preparing new gardens. This ostensible excuse was accepted, although scout men were seen working new gardens and this preparation of new garden sites has now entered its ninth month.

These people of the three valley systems are culturally backward as compared to other groups closer to the confines of Telefomin. At this early stage, exerted pressure on groups to mend their ways and 'smarten up a little' would prove damaging to Administration prestige and future consolidation. The BIKINS and KIKKISINS have accepted us in terms of friendship, but confidence and assistance can only be achieved by patience and regular visits into their areas.

This innate lethargy seems to transpire only within the Okaspaia Census Division. The HAKIAMBIN (a correction in diary spelling - KAKMIN) clan, who inhabit an area close to the STRICKLAND GORGE in the Western Highlands District, have on numerous occasions sent men across to work on the airstrip. Unfortunately, their movement is restricted by the condition of the bridge at PUMALI. Recently, no HAKIAMBINS have visited the Post, as last December

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont'd): the bridge collapsed and several men were stranded at KUANMIN. The volatility and aptitude of this typical Central Highlands native bears striking contrast to his Oksapmin neighbours. Towards the west of the Oksapmin Census Division are the FERAMINS and ELIPTAMINS, themselves more vigorous and enterprising than Oksapmin groups. It seems strange that there is such a diversion in culture and aptitude, for there are numerous instances of inter-marriage between the BAK RIVER groups and the FERAMINS, and all are apparent descendants from the legendary UANKU (Telefomins refer to her as APEK). However, this peculiar transition zone remains and would prove interesting anthropological data.

Marriage is exogamous - dominantly patrilocal but many cases of matrilocal marriage exists, particularly between the DABULMIN-KUSKUSMIN and BIMIN-KASAMIN factions. If the lineage of the wife has extensive gardens, then the husband is invited to live with his inlaws and help tend gardens and assist in other manual work. His acceptance means usufructary garden rights and eventual patrilineal inheritance. The BAK RIVER groups claim close kinship ties with the sub-clans inhabiting the TEKIN VALLEY (referred to generally as the ' Oksapmin '). Both areas engage in joint hunting expeditions and their gardens are frequently interspersed. Visits tend to last months, and on a recent census patrol of the TEKIN VALLEY, it was difficult extracting the BAK RIVER visitors, as they seemed to have merged into the TEKIN societies. Therefore, it can be naturally surmised that the KWEPANMIN, MENMAMMIN, BAKANMIN, DABULMIN and YENDANMIN groups originally inhabited the TEKIN VALLEY, and crossed the range in small family groups to find new gardening areas; and because the soil proved better fertility than the TEKIN VALLEY, they eventually constructed and settled in scattered garden communities. Curiously, the BAK RIVER people have never heard of UANKU and profess they are ignorant of any ancestral being as such.

Messers Neville and Brown, in their respective patrol reports, accurately describe the style of housing and mode of dress. The custom of placing the dead on raised triangular platforms extends throughout all areas visited by this patrol.

Native foods were bartered for with salt, matches

and cowrie shells, the latter proving popular with young girls. Beads, bangles, mirrors and face paint are not sought after. The people proved shrewd traders. Invariably, full bags were not offered for sale - their contents were divided among respective family members and sold piecemeal.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

When the present road being constructed through the TEKIN VALLEY is completed, and finally links the BAK RIVER VALLEY per the BAK GAP, a road will be commenced in the BAK RIVER VALLEY endeavouring to link all tribal groups. At present the tracks throughout the valley are clearly defined and well cleared (except ofcourse my guide's little bungle on the old track from DABULMIN to the GAUGUTIANMIN !) The gently undulating terrain is broken by secondary bush, cane grasses and casuarina groves. There is little dense forest to hinder road construction. Whilst in their area, the KWEPTANMIN approached me and asked that the Government build an airstrip between KWEPTANMIN and BAKANMIN. Although not investigated for detail, their proposed site bore possibilities. The native pads across the BIMIN RANGE and throughout the BIMIN - KUSKUSMIN areas were difficult to negotiate - some sections had been cleared for the patrol and this was acknowledged. Most tracks leading into all camp-sites on this patrol had been widened and cleared - extension in this work will develop with each succeeding patrol into the areas.

Since the patrol's return, the HAKHAMIN and KUAMMIN groups in the STRICKLAND GORGE have reconstructed the bridge at FUGALI. Sufficient canes had been left at the bridge site for them, and instructions also on improvements necessary for the new bridge. Once more a necessary link has been re-established between the two Districts, and is particularly useful for a LAKE KOPIAGO-ONEBAMIN link.

CENSUS and POPULATION.

The initial census of these three valley systems proved satisfactory. Many people's names were recorded without them being actually seen. However, there is no reason to suspect that such names are non-authentic. There are extensive BIMIN gardens along the DIAP RIVER and these were not visited, nor censused, on this patrol. It is planned to

CENSUS and POPULATION. (cont'd): revisit the BIMIN-KUSKUSMIN areas in July of this year, and the DIAPA RIVER settlements will be censused then. It is difficult to estimate the overall population not seen - the KUSKUSMIN and YENDANMIN POPUL groups will show a large increase at the next census taken. As proven in previous patrol reports into the Oksapmin, estimates for uncensused population varied considerably, and I feel several more census patrols should go into the areas before a figure is derived at. The totals for the three valley systems are as follows - per initial census:

BAK RIVER VALLEY.

Kwoptarmin.....	233	censused	population.
Mermakwin	77	"	"
Bakanmin	108	"	"
Dabulmin	206	"	"
Yendarmin	85	"	"
	<u>709</u>		

TEKIN RIVER No.3 VALLEY.

Bimin	175	"	"
Kuskusmin	92	"	"
	<u>267</u>		

GAWENG RIVER VALLEY.

GaHgertiamin.....	128	"	"
Gautugamin.....	122	"	"
	<u>250</u>		

HEALTH.

Health in the areas is good. Sores are prevalent, and several bad cases of burns were treated by the NMO. It is hoped that an APO be stationed in the TEKIN VALLEY within twelve months and from here he could serve the TEKIN No.3 and BAK RIVER VALLEYS adequately.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

More consolidation and familiarisation work is needed in these areas, particularly in the BIMIN and KUSKUSMIN, before the capabilities and influence of any one man can be ascertained. Even when 'lulusais' and 'tultuls' are confirmed, the system of society will make their task difficult, for even in Telefomin the village officials regulate limited influence.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION.

The patrol proved satisfactory from the census viewpoint - health in the areas is good - an effort had been made to clear sections of track - and rough shelters were erected for the patrol at all camp-sites. The people were receptive, and no hostility shown. However, few BILMINS and KUSKUMINS have visited the Patrol Post since its establishment. The other groups have sent only a smattering of representation. Rumours have filtered through that the Government has only increased the burden of existence. 'More food has to be grown, and men sent off to work - instead of remaining and clearing new sites.....'

These rumours were mentioned to the people and queried on the basis that the Oksapmin Patrol Post was established only on vociferous request from the people themselves. Retrospectively, assistance was naturally expected by the Government. We have not received this assistance since the ~~4~~ first Cessna aircraft landed at Oksapmin, and the work force disbanded satisfied their services were no longer required.

PERAMINS, ELIPTAMINS and HAKHAMINS have visited this Post and worked for periods of two to three months. They have not been dissuaded, but encouraged to help. However, 'foreign' groups working as such is certainly not good policy, but in this case it is a necessity.

Altogether an interesting area demanding undivided attention. Patience and a more intimate contact may loosen the threads of lethargy. Somehow these people may have lost confidence in us, and if so, perhaps a deeper understanding of them is required. Hence, the native situation is a challenge, and is thrown into the hands of future patrols to manipulate astutely.

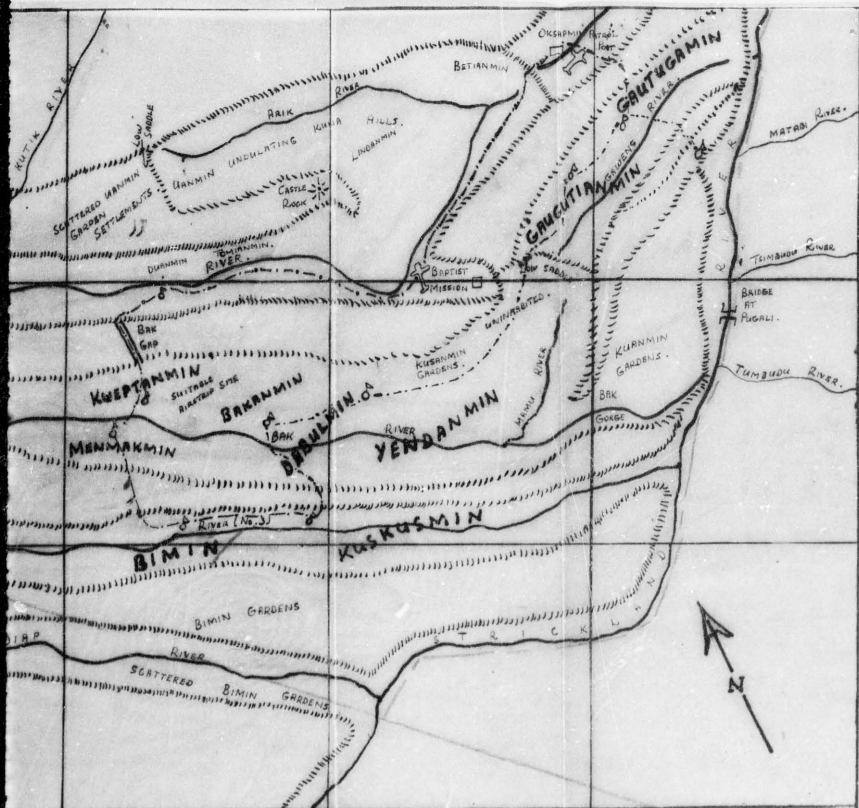
Arthur Marks
Arthur Marks.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A"

Report on members R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying Okeanmin 5-32/63.

8224	KAURE	Constable 5th Year.....	Is capable, but lazy.
7605	SIMIWAH	" " A quietly efficient constable.
8249	KAUPA	" " An average performance.
8379	MAREJORI	" " Average. Too excitable.
8427	KANANG	" " Most impressive in patrol work; and has good attitude towards primitive peoples.
8697	YANOFA	" " Performed duties as N.C.O. on this patrol. Quiet in manner, but efficient.
8494	WAGIN	" " A good effort. Needs more experience in this type of patrolling.
10270	AITUM	Constable 2nd Year.....	An experienced man in this type of patrol work. A good worker in the bush.

Arthur Marks
Arthur Marks.
Patrol Officer.



Oksapmin Report No. 5 - 62/63.

- ✈ AIRSTRIPS.
- |||| MOUNTAIN RANGES.
- CAMP SITES.

- PATROL ROUTE
- || B&C GAP
- ⌒ BRIDGE
- ⌒ HOUSE STRIKELAND.

SCALE: APPROX 2 MILES - 1 INCH.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**SEPIK**..... Report No. **6** of 1962/3. **OXSAPMIN**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**JOHN T. STOBART, Cadet Patrol Officer.**.....

Area Patrolled.....**TEKIN VALLEY, OXSAPMIN.**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**m**.....

Natives **Not less than two at any one time.**

Duration—From **11** / **1** / 19 **63** to **22** / **2** / 19 **63**.

Number of Days.....**41 days.**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**NO**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....**11** / **15** / **62**.....

Medical **-** / **-** / 19 **-**.....

Map Reference.....**SKETCH ATTACHED.**.....

Objects of Patrol **1/ ROAD CONSTRUCTION, 2/ CONSOLIDATION OF ADMIN. POLICY.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-8-59

10th October, 1963.


The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
NEW A.K.

PATROL REPORT OKSAPMIN 6-62/63:

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged.

2. Mr. Stebart's 41 days in the TEKIN VALLEY assisting the people with graded track construction should reinforce the sense of security that is developing as a result of the presence of the Administration at OKSAPMIN.

3. It is usual to expect junior officers allotted such tasks to contribute something of anthropological value as an assessment of their interest in the people amongst whom they have worked.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.8 59



67-3-14

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

24th May, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOUNT.

PATROL REPORT OKSAPMIN NO. 6/62-63 - MR. J. T. STOBART

As was the case with Patrol Report Oksapmin No. 5 of 1962/63, though not to the same degree, this report has been unduly delayed in submission and an explanation for this is requested, please.

Mr. Stobart's presence in this area for so long, and the close daily contact that he had with the people in road construction supervision and instruction, should do as much as the actual construction of the road itself to further the consolidation of Administration influence among the people of the Tekin Valley.

With reference to your request for a motor cycle for Oksapmin, I cannot find that any action was taken in this matter following receipt of your memorandum 67-1-2 of the 22nd of November, but I shall refer it now to the District Commissioner.

G. Linsley
(G. LINSLEY)

DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOMIN.

26th April, 1963.

FVE

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
NEWAK.

OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT 6/62-63.
TEKIN VALLEY.

Attached please find in duplicate the above patrol report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. J.F. Stobart, together with sketch map of area patrolled and claim for camping allowance.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Native situation would appear to be satisfactory.

ROADS.

I am very satisfied with the work that has been done on the road, and it is pleasing to see such progress within a comparative short time of the station being established.

Has any action been taken to having a motor cycle for Oksapm in being put on the District vehicle establishment as requested by my 67-1-2 of 22nd November please?

With regard to comments under FUTURE ADMINISTRATION I would advise that all work on roads in the Tekin valley has been on a completely voluntary basis.

GENERAL.

Mr. Stobart has presented a good Patrol Report. Copies of the sketch map are requested, please.

F.V. ESDALE
(F.V. ESDALE)

acting Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1962/63 - OKSAPMIN.

Officer Conducting Patrol: J.T. STOBART, CPO.

Area Patrolled: TEKIN VALLEY - OKSAPMIN.

Personnel Accompanying: NOT LESS THAN 2 POLICE AT
ANY ONE TIME.

Duration of Patrol: 11TH JANUARY, 1963 TO
22ND FEBRUARY, 1963.

No. of Days: 41 DAYS.

Objects of Patrol: 1/ ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE
SEMBATI AND KUSANMIN AREAS.
2/ CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION
POLICY.

Map Reference: SKETCH ATTACHED.

Last Patrol in the Area: NOVEMBER, 1962. D.N.A.



PATROL DIARY.

Friday January 11th, 1963.

After leaving precise instructions with police HCO as to station management departed station 1000 hrs accompanied by Constables Soni and Iako. Arrived KUSANMIN 1200 hrs. Spoke with assembled KUSANMIN and SEMBATI groups and explained the reason for the patrol being in the area. Made camp and locals began clearing rest house site.

Radio contact with C.I.C.

✓ Saturday January 12th, 1963.

Departed Kusanmin 0700 hrs and arrived Patrol Post 0915 hrs. Passed weather report to Wewak and checked on station works.

Radio contact with C.I.C.

Sunday January 13th, 1963.

Departed station 0800 hrs and returned to KUSANMIN arriving 1015 hrs. Rest house and Police Quarters under const. action.

Radio contact with C.I.C.

Monday January 14th, 1963.

Work continued on rest house and police quarters but as timber is not readily available construction proceeding slowly.

Radio contact with C.I.C.

Tuesday January 15th, 1963.

Police quarters of Pit Pit walls and roof nearing completion. Frame of rest house erected.

Radio contact with C.I.C.

(3)

Wednesday January 16th, 1963.

Police quarters completed - accompanying police in residence. A leaf of a type of Black Palm in abundance in the area to be used as roofing for the rest house.

Radio contact with O.I.C.

Thursday January 17th, 1963.

Departed ~~station~~ KUSANMIN at 1300 hrs for station arriving 1900 hrs. Checked progress of station works.

Radio contact with O.I.C.

Friday January 18th, 1963.

Airstrip opened and supervised station labour. Returned KUSANMIN 1500 hrs after 1 hr 26½ minutes on the track.

Radio contact with O.I.C.

Saturday January 19th, 1963.

Work progressing slowly on rest house.

Radio contact with O.I.C.

Sunday January 20 th, 1963.

Sunday Observed.

Radio contact with O.I.C.

Monday January 21st, 1963.

Rest house completed. After a short talk on method work was begun on road. Instruction also given on use of picks and shovels after it was observed that many were experiencing difficulty in handling these implements.

Radio contact with O.I.C.

Tuesday January 22nd, 1963.

Departed KUSANMIN 0630 and arrived station
0810 hrs. Opened airstrip and checked station works.
Returned KUSANMIN at 1400 .
Radio contact with O.I.C.

Wednesday January 23rd, 1963.

Road construction supervision continued.
9 bags of native foods sent to the station.
O.I.C. contacted per radio.

Thursday January 24th, 1963.

Continued supervision of road construction.
A further 5 bags of native food sent through to the
station.
Radio contact with O.I.C.

X Friday January 25th, 1963.

Departed KUSANMIN 0700 in heavy rain and
fog. Road slippery and in places dangerous due to
sharp limestone protrusions. Strip closed. Checked
progress of station works. O.I.C. returned station P.M.

X Saturday January 26th, 1963.

Remained station, strip open.

X Sunday January 27th, 1963.

Sunday observed.

Monday January 28th, 1963.

Departed station with Constables, SIMIMAH,

(5)

ATFUM and YOGEL . Arrived KUSANMIN 1000 hrs, police and carrier line sent on to the Bak area to purchase food.

Roadworks progressing slowly.

Tuesday January 29th, 1963.

Continued with supervision of road construction.

Wednesday January 30th, 1963.

On the arrival of locals an agriculture demonstration was given with the view to persuading them to turn the soil before plating.

Supervision of road construction continued.

Party returned from the BAK with laden carrier line and accompanied by 30 - 40 Bakans carrying net bags full of food.

Thursday January 31st, 1963.

Continued with supervision of roadworks.

Note for apprehension of Tekmin native received from O.I.C. Will accompany self to station tomorrow.

X Friday ~~January~~ February 1st, 1963.

Returned station 0800 hrs after 1 hr 30 mins on the truck. Roadworkers were advised to use this time to tend their gardens as in their enthusiasm to help gardens were being neglected. Conferred with Mr. Marks.

Saturday February 2nd, 1963.

Departed station 1515 and arrived KUSANMIN 1700 hrs.

Sunday February 3rd, 1963.

Departed rest house at 0900 hrs and toured KUSANMIN, SEMBATI and ARANAMIN gardens. Poor techniques visible. Gave all encountered a short talk on the benefits of a good road. Returned 1700 hrs.

Monday February 4th, 1963.

ARANAMIN group appeared in force to begin work on road in their area. Equipment issued.

Spent day with SEMBATI group only as a steep ridge was ascended.

Tuesday February 5th, 1963.

Again spent time solely with SEMBATIS. Road over ridge completed successfully. Word sent per two Kutik natives for their headman to come in.

Wednesday February 6th, 1963.

General supervision of roadwork. TEKIN River must be bridged due to 3 limestone outcrops within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the ARANAMIN area.

Thursday February 7th, 1963.

General supervision. Few SEMBATIS appeared to-day apparently everyone decided to work in their gardens at the same time.

Friday February 8th, 1963.

General supervision of road construction.
A small boy with a tropical ulcer which had engulfed most of the calf of one leg sent to the station for treatment.

Saturday February 9th, 1963.

Road progressing slowly. Interviewed native whose garden stood in the roadway expressing fears for his garden. He was told that the garden would not be interfered with. He received this enthusiastically and stated that when the food had been extracted from the garden he himself would join the road.

Sunday February 10th, 1963.

SUNDAY OBSERVED.

Monday February 11th, 1963.

Road supervision.
Joined by G.I.C. on inspection of progress.
Spent rest of day conferring with him.

Tuesday February 12th, 1963.

Accompanied Mr. Marks on inspection tour of roadwork. Interviewed headman of the Kutik region as to population whereabouts and roads.

Wednesday February 13th, 1963.

Departed KUSANMIN at 0900 accompanying Mr. Marks and after speaking with all groups engaged in road construction arrived DUANMIN 1230 hrs. A small group has begun a road of their own. Although this was pleasing that section of road completed showed only too well the need for supervision. Departed DUANMIN 1500 hrs and arrived KUSANMIN 1600 hrs.

Thursday February 14th, 1963.

Mr. Marks returned Patrol Post. Road construction continued. Tevalka returned to Kutik to prepare for patrol visit.

Friday February 15th, 1963.

Returned station 0830 for proposed air survey of Kutik area. This was not to be so returned KUSANMIN arrived 1700 hrs.

Saturday February 16th, 1963.

Both SEMBATI and KUSANMIN groups spent day carrying logs for construction of bridges.

A dispute arising from a small ~~piece~~ piece of ground between the SEMBATI and ARANAMIN groups was settled. Elders from both groups sat in discussion and concluded that it was rightfully belonging to the SEMBATIS who in turn agreed to construct a road through this section.

Sunday February 17th, 1963.

Sunday Observed. Word received of possible air survey.

Monday February 18th, 1963.

Departed KUSANMIN 0645 and arrived station 0830 hrs and awaited aircraft. Again it was not possible for survey, returned KUSANMIN 1800 hrs.

Tuesday February 19th, 1963.

KUSANMIN group completed road through pit pit and will begin cutting bush tomorrow.

SEMBATI group constructed bridge and began descent down steep ridge side.

ARANAMIN group progressing steadily.

Wednesday February 20th, 1963.

Very few people from the SEMBATI and KUSANMIN groups appeared for work. It is thought they are working in their gardens.

Thursday February 21st, 1963.

It was learned to-day that due to the death of a KUSANMIN woman the greater percentage of the group would be in mourning for the next fortnight. Also it was learned that a great number of SEMBATIS had crossed into the BAE valley in search of food.

In the light of these findings it is decided that the party will return to the station until the completion of the KUTIK patrol.

The 3 groups were assembled at 1600 hrs and after a lengthy talk on Administration Policy and aims in the area were complimented on their work and in the following discussion it was decided by mutual agreement that :-

The SEMBATI group would await the return of the patrol before completing their section of road.

The KUSANMIN group would clear their bush section and then await return of patrol before continuing with road construction.

The ARANAMIN group would continue work on their section.

Friday February 22nd, 1963.

Departed KUSANMIN at 0700 hrs and arrived station at 0845 hrs.

Patrol stood down.

INTRODUCTION.

As the Patrol Instructions accompanying Okseapmin Patrol Report No.4 - 62/63 could not be fully complied with directly after completing that patrol; it remained that supervision and instruction of road building in the KUSANMIN area of the TEKIN VALLEY was left unattended.

A rest house was constructed near the SEMBATI/KUSANMIN boundary as a base for completing this work. Both groups aided in its construction.

Permission was obtained from Mr. Marks to deviate from the Patrol Instructions and begin road construction in the SEMBATI area also, following repeated earnest requests from that group.

The period the patrol was in the area was one of partial famine, a between gardens cycle - see Agriculture. This did not in any way dampen the peoples'enthusiasm to begin work on their road.

It was decided that a good motor-cycle road should be constructed with a view to possible future transport allocations.

The fact that most of those working on the road had to be shown how to use a shovel and pick made constant supervision imperative as they like so many people become very disheartened when after a great deal of effort the results are not rewarding.

NATIVE SITUATION.

On arrival in the area the attitude encountered was one of reserve. As time progressed and relations were cemented this attitude gave way to friendliness with men, women and children chatting about their petty intrigues and ailments.

The WANULMIN group also approached the patrol to begin work in their area also. It was explained that with 5 groups already building there was a shortage of equipment and also of time which could be spent with

them. Undeterred, they returned to their area and began work on a very rough track. They were visited and told that as soon as the KUSANMIN section was completed they could continue their effort with equipment and supervision.

There is a genuine pride in achievement as the road takes shape. It is felt however, that reminders will be necessary to maintain the road as it is felt that the people will rest on their laurels if this is not given.

GEOGRAPHY.

The TEKIN VALLEY is V-shaped valley. The upper walls are heavily timbered while the lower slopes are covered with dense pit - pit. Throughout jagged outcrops of limestone are prevalent. The Tekin River that flows the length of the valley is at most times gently flowing but after rain it becomes swollen and impassable.

AGRICULTURE.

Crops grown are essentially Sweet Potatoes and Taro. As already stated there is an annual 'between garden' famine in the area. It is practice to plant one garden only and when this is on the verge of finishing they replant. There is a definite time of planting regulated, "After the rains". As there appears no seasonal pattern in this region this time could not be defined.

There is very little method in local agriculture. The ground is first cleared and the stem of the crop is forced into the unturned soil. Demonstrations were given in an attempt to persuade the people to form mounds when planting Sweet Potato.

As in Telefemia meat is in very short supply.

The domestic pig existing in small numbers, provides the main form of meat ~~consumption~~ consumption. It is not a good breed being small and wirey. It is suggested in view of this that pigs for breeding purposes could be introduced as was the case in Telefomin.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

The general health of the area is good but a large number of Tropical Ulcers and many cases of burns were observed. Little could be done for those people as few medicines held station because Telefomin were awaiting supplies.

A Medical Orderly was not available for this patrol. In the future it is hoped that 2 Aid Post Orderlies could be stationed in the area to cater for the approximate population of 5,000. At present the single "ative Medical Orderly is not sufficient.

ROADS.

Prior to this patrol only semi-cleared tracks were available as access into the area. It was proposed that a motor-cycle road from the station to the head of the TERKIN VALLEY should be constructed. From there it would be possible, by using the BAK GAP, to link the BAK and TERKIN valleys. When approached the people were most enthusiastic about the scheme.

Work was commenced in approximately the middle of the TERKIN valley, about 7 miles from the station.

Women cleared the path and men followed constructing the road. Although the writer frowned on women working in such a manner his views were not accepted by the population.

The KUSANINS had a comparatively easy task as their area was relatively flat with some undulation, passing through swampy pit pit. Deep drains were cut on

either side of the road which successfully drained the ground in between. The width of the road varies between 9 - 12 feet narrowing to about 4 feet at the numerous bridges. This was necessary due to a timber shortage in the proximity.

When the patrol left the area the KUSANHINS had constructed approximately 1,650 yds of road and were engaged in clearing a heavily timbered section of bush.

The SEMBATI area posed a greater problem with limestone outcrops and numerous steep ridges running laterally to the direction of the road. The ridges were overcome by zig zagging up to the crest. Timber was laid on the outside edge forming a fence and then the area in between filled with dirt and compacted became the ~~main~~ road. The limestone was avoided where possible or bridged.

The length of road constructed is about 1,500 yds, a poor indication of the work done. Added to this the path of the road has been cleared for a further 800 yds to a width of 50 ft.

The ARANAMIN group working beside the river were forced to cross it due to limestone outcrops. On leaving the area the ARANAMINS had completed 600 yds of road, had cleared a further 500 yds and were still working on their section. As yet the bridge has not been built as a semi swollen river is awaited to carry the timber already cut upstream down to the bridge site.

The labour potential of the area is small (ref. GKS: P.R.3-62/63) but so far approximately 3,750 yards of road has been constructed and a further 1,300 yards cleared.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION.

Certain groups in the valley are not enthusiastic about the work involved to complete the road. It is obvious, however, that as the road lengthens this attitude will change. As an example the MIANOMIN group who

initially received the question coldly were noticed to be crossing the river to join in and have a hand in developments. Possibly an off shoot running through LINDAMIN, TAVINMIN and MIANOMIN could join the proposed road at the bridge site.

A number of the DUANMIN group at the top of the valley has begun construction with about 50 yards of rough road in evidence. The writer feels that here, also, with supervision and instruction the people will willingly co-operate with those who have already begun work in this area.

J. T. Stobart

J. T. Stobart.spc.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON POLICE.

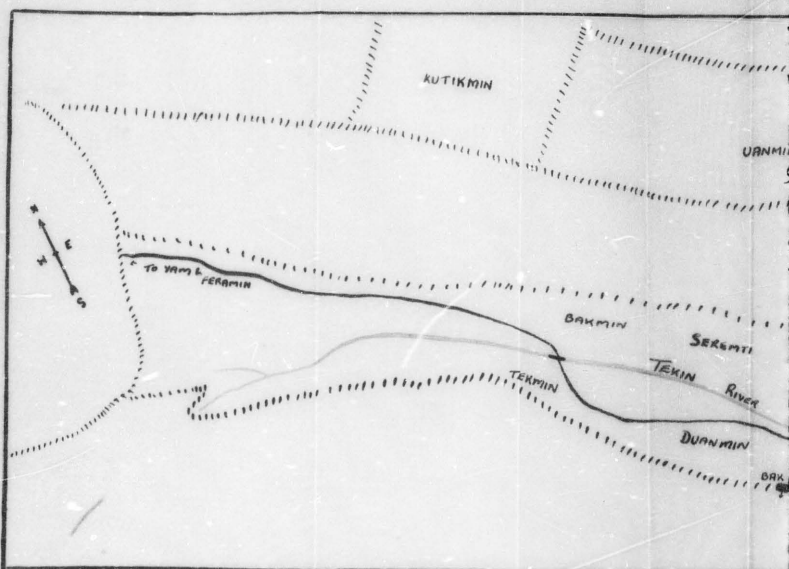
Not less than two at any one time.

7605	Const	SIMWAI	Reliable NCC Material.
8166	"	KANBA	Average.
8249	"	KANPA	Good Bushman.
8379	"	MAREGORE	Nervous, excitable.
8472	"	KANANG	Average.
8827	"	YOGEL	Quiet.
8968	"	IAKO	Wears out walk.
9435	"	HADEKAL	Keen Worker.

J. T. Stewart
.....
J. T. Stewart, Esq.

TOTAL

F

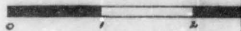


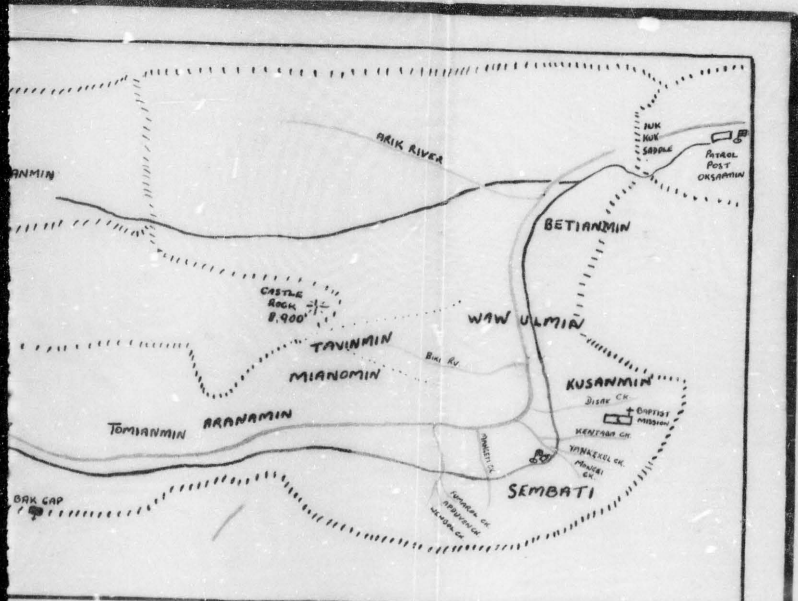
MAP TO ACCOMPANY
OXSAPMIN PATROL
REPORT NO. 6-1962/63.

COMPILED FROM: OBSERVATIONS.

TEKIN V

SCALE
 1" = 1 MILE.





VALLEY.

LEGEND:

	Old Road		Airstrip
	New Road		Airstrip (Uncompleted)
	Mountain Ranges		Rivers

SEREMTI: Group Names.

Patrol Conducted By: J. T. STOBART. (C.P.O.)

67-8-07
[Signature]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....Sepik..... Report No. 7 of 62/63 Okwapin Patrol Post

Patrol Conducted by..... Arthur Marks, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled..... Sections OM and FN Rivers.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... John Stobart, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives..... 9 members R.P.N.G. Constabulary. 1 Interpreter.
1 Medical Orderly.

Duration—From..... 3./3./1962..... to..... 31./3./1962.....

Number of Days..... 29 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..... Not previously patrolled.

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

Map Reference..... Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol... (1) Investigation into alledged inter-tribal raids and killings.

(2) Initial contact.

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.

67-1-2.
P.R.

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOMIN.

FVE.

20th July, 1963.

The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT OKSAPMIN - No. 7-62/63 - Oka River Valley.
Mr. A. MARKS, P.O.

Your memorandum 57-3-14 of 16th July, 1963, refers

With regard to your second paragraph it is true that the officers concerned could in a few paragraphs have shown more clearly how the appendix is merely a continuation of the main patrol in which Mr. Stobart led the patrol back to Oksapmin from Telefomin. This would have saved wasting your time pondering over the dual reporting form, and I am also to blame for not commenting on the form of the report.

The patrol is Report Oksapmin No. 7 and the Appendix is also marked Oksapmin No. 7 which suggest of course that the two periods cover the one patrol.

Mr. Marks has in the frontispiece of his report Mr. J.T. Stobart as accompanying him. Following through the diary the patrol eventually arrives at Telefomin on 18th March and we must assume that Mr. Stobart is still with the patrol. So we now have the position of both officers and police and carriers from Oksapmin now being at Telefomin.

The problem is to get all these people back to Oksapmin after giving them a few days rest. It would be impracticable and too expensive to fly all these people back to Oksapmin. The obvious solution is for them to walk back, and if we look at the Appendix we see that Mr. Stobart left Telefomin for Oksapmin with the patrol four days after the patrol had arrived at Telefomin. Mr. Stobart should have made a prefatory explanation to this effect in his diary as could also have Mr. Marks at the conclusion of his diary.

For certain reasons, which I will advise if you require the details, Mr. Marks, one Constable, and two carriers were flown to Oksapmin.

I trust this throws some light on why " Mr. Stobartwas roaming round....."

With regard to promptness of submission, Mr. Mark's most recent Report was at Telefomin within nine days of the conclusion of the patrol and this answers your first paragraph.

I was disappointed that you did not see fit to comment on the nucleus of the patrol report which in my opinion was the fact that the patrol visited areas not previously visited, contacted Groups which had never seen a European or Administration station before, and that the patrol had a very reasonable reception, despite

the fact of it being an initial visit and of the events preceding the arrival of the patrol.

F. V. ESDALE

(F.V.ESDALE)

actg/Assistant District Officer.

67-8-68

15th August, 1963.

The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
WEBAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7-62/63 - OKBAMIN.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.


The Report reveals a generally satisfactory nature throughout the area visited and good consolidation work has been done.

The emergence of the more un-contacted groups extending into the rugged terrain north of the OM River is of interest. I have no doubt that further investigation will reveal more people in the headwaters of the FRIENDA and LEONARD SCHWITZE Rivers.

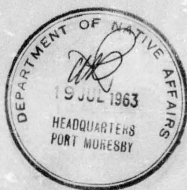
I am gratified to note preventative measures were taken against malaric. Ensure that carriers and all patrol personnel take adequate quantities of suppressives when going from non-malarial into malarial country.

The record of buildings and on the people's preventative measures concerning illness are of interest.

A very interesting Patrol Report.


(J. K. McCarthy),
Director.

67. 8. 68



67-3-14

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

16th July, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,
TRIEPOMIN.

PATROL REPORT OKSAPMIN NO. 7-62/63 - ON RIVER VALLEY -
MR. A. MARKS - P.O.

The delay of three months in the submission of this report is inexcusable. I wish you to impress upon your officers that I take a serious view of the late submission of patrol reports and consider it to be a reflection upon their efficiency.

I am puzzled by the dual reporting form of this report. Following upon Mr. Marks diary and general report there is a diary by Mr. Stobart of a patrol he undertook between the 23rd and 31st March, unsupported by any reference in Mr. Marks report or your covering memorandum, and without any internal indication as to just what Mr. Stobart was doing whilst he was roaming around with 8 police, an Aid Post Orderly and 5 carriers. Would you elucidate, please.

G. Linsley
(G. LINSLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER - BOUND SEPİK

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu

67-8-68



67-3-14

District Office,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

12th August, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,
TELEFOMIN.

PATROL REPORT OKSAPMIN NO. 7-62/63 - ON RIVER VALLEY
MR. A. MARKS, P.O.

Thank you for your elucidation of this report. In fact I did not comment in any way on the report in my memorandum of the 24th of May and was awaiting your reply before I did so.

With regard to the final paragraph of your letter, Assistant District Officers should summarise such matters in the first instance when they onforward patrol reports to me.

The patrol was well carried out. There are some interesting descriptions in the report and useful information on previously uncontacted and unknown groups. Every endeavour should be made to carry out a follow up patrol when Mr. Marks returns in September.

G. Linsley
(G. LINSLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu

2/8

be supplied by airdrop so as to ensure that the area is

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
TELEFOMIN.

24th June, 1963.

FVE

The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
WEWAK.

OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT 7-62/63.

OM VALLEY.

Attached please find two copies of the above Patrol Report, together with sketch map, and claims for camping allowance, received by me today.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The most important aspect of the Native Situation in the Om valley is that many of the men involved in the fighting came voluntarily to Telefomin on my sending a verbal request with a messenger; also that others waited in their villages after they had been advised that an Administration patrol from Oksapmin would be visiting them.

Mr. Marks was asked to endeavour to contact the SISIMINS as I feared that with the absence of the fighting men from the DURANMIN, MODUANMIN, and SUGAMIN areas, ~~Excess~~ the SISIMINS would make reprisals. Unfortunately Mr. Mark's patrol was not able to contact the SISIMINS mainly due to supply problems - however even with better supply it is doubtful even then if he could have contacted them at the time on information received that the SISIMINS had scattered to the north and north-west and probably as far as the Western Highlands District. I consider however that we did well to get most of the Om valley men involved in the fighting as the area patrolled had never been previously visited.

Recent rumours indicate that the SISIMINS have made retaliatory raids on the groups in the Om valley.

It is my intention that Mr. Marks commence a long exploratory patrol to the SISIMIN and SCHATTERBURG Range area and possibly the Leonard Schultze area in September. He can be supplied by airdrop so as to ensure that the area is

thoroughly explored, and his patrol can commence at Telefomin with Telefomin carriers.

I do not consider we should be too disheartened about rumours of a retaliatory raid. We did not even know of the existence of a SISIMIN group until this year, and these raids and killings have been going on since time immemorial. If the patrol in September can follow-up the initial contact of this patrol, and contact all the OM River people, and eradicate fighting between the SISIMINS and their enemies, then this would be a good effort for one year. On this September patrol Mr. Marks will be escorting the three SISIMIN females abducted in fighting early this year back to their people.

I am not disappointed with the results of this patrol, as although the SISIMINS were not contacted, the general objectives were satisfactorily achieved. Mr. Stebart returned with the carriers and police from Telefomin to Oksapmin.

GENERAL. You will no doubt comment that the report is overdue and you will be quite correct in doing so. Mr. Marks has been asked to ensure that future reports reach Telefomin not later than three weeks after completion of patrol.

Could we have prints of the sketch map please.

F.V. ESDALE

(F.V.ESDALE)
actg/Assistant District Officer.

cc OIC Oksapmin.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Okseapain No.7-62/62.

Patrol conducted by: Arthur Marks, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: Sections OM and FU Rivers.

Patrol accompanied by: John Stobart, Cadet Patrol Officer.
9 members R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.
1 Interpreter - TANDET.
1 Medical Orderly - EMAGOL.
80 carriers.

Map reference: Selefomin Sub-district Map
2 mile - 1 inch.

Duration of patrol: 3/3/63 to 31/3/63 - 29 days.

Area last patrolled: No previous patrols into this particular region.

Objects of patrol: (1) Investigation into alledged inter-tribal raids and killings.
(2) Initial contact.

Arthur Marks
Arthur Marks.
Patrol Officer.

Diary.Okeappin Patrol Report No.7-62/63.Sunday, 3rd March, 1963.

Patrol departed Post 0815. Reached crest of IUK-KUK saddle 0835. Crossed makeshift bridge over TEKIN river 0904. A steady climb through BETIANMIN gardens to reach top of ridge 0918. Greeted by several BETIANMIN working in their gardens. Over broken grass country and arrived LINDANMIN campsite 0940. Through series of LINDANMIN garden settlements and rested in old LINDANMIN garden 1030. Awaited carrier line to reassemble. Departed garden 1100. Passed through LINDANMIN settlements 1118 - hard walking over broken country and bad track. Ascended gradually along northern slope of range. Rested in old LINDANMIN garden 1150. Departed 1245 and arrived small ridge near UANMIN garden settlement 1445. Cleared area and camp organized. Pig purchased. Locals brought in sufficient foods for the carrier line.

Telefomin contacted 1615 through IMONDA and AMANAB.

Time on track: 6hrs. 30mins.

Walking time: 5hrs. 28mins.

Monday, 4th March, 1963.

Departed UANMIN campsite 0751 and passed through large settlement 0753. Reached old garden 0810, and from here took bearings of the countryside away to the north and northwest. DURANMIN youth - MANGATIPNCK - detailed topographic features and indicated the general DURANMIN-SISIMIN areas.

Departed 0838. Ascended Descended sharply into KUTIK river valley. Delay for twenty minutes over discussion on correct route. Arrived campsite cleared by the KUTIKS, but no water was available nearby. Downhill and arrived at old garden on the right bank of KUTIK river 1025. Camp organized. Pig purchased along with ample food.

Telefomin contacted 1615 - reception poor.

Time on track: 4hrs. 34mins.

Walking time: 1hr. 51mins.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1963.

Headman KASIM and three of his line declined to proceed farther north due to an inherent fear of the OM river (see NATIVE AFFAIRS). Nine other carriers had deserted during the night.

Departed KUTIK campsite 0830. Crossed GMI creek 0902. Steady climb and descended into KONDIT river valley 0941. Stopped at a GOBI hamlet 1015 and spoke to several timid inhabitants. One elderly gentleman volunteered to lead the patrol down onto the KONDIT river where a suitable campsite could be found. Departed hamlet 1020 and descended into KAMDEI creek 1040. Followed KAMDEI creek downstream and arrived KAMDEI-KONDIT river junction 1053. Clear area for camp on left bank KONDIT river. Food purchased during the afternoon from KUTIK natives who had followed the patrol during the morning.

Two GOBI men arrived campsite 1330 from a new garden area downstream. They agreed to guide the patrol down onto the OM

Tuesday, 5th March, 1963 (cont'd): river tomorrow.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Time on track: 2hrs. 33mins.

Walking time: 2hrs. 18mins.

Wednesday, 6th March, 1963.

Departed KONDI river campsite 0821. Steep climb and arrived GOBI garden house 0854. Two guides collected food here for themselves. Crossed ROMIN creek 0903 and arrived rather large hamlet belonging to GOBI and SUANIN SUANIN groups 0936. Crossed KOKOMA creek 1002 and ascended to reach the crest of mountain overlooking the OM river valley 1023. Rested.

Commenced tiring descent down series of ridges 1034. Arrived OM river 1230. Travelled down river in search of suitable crossing site. River current quite strong. Self attempted to ford the OM in several places - but river too dangerous to allow carrier line across. Section of river found adequate by several police 1415; and tedious task of shuttling carriers and cargo across commenced. Carriers terrified of the OM and many wanted to turn back. After persuasion they were ferried across by myself, Mr. Stobart and the police. All cargo and personnel across by 1615. Short walk through shallow backwater of OM and camp made at junction of OM and KEINU rivers. Rice issued to carrier line as no population in immediate vicinity.

MODU NMIN man and two women arrived at camp 1715 and agreed to guide us into the SISIMIN area tomorrow. For initially contacted people the three MODUANMINS were not over-awed by our presence, and the appearance of women certainly enhanced future amicable relations hip with the MODUANMIN group.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Time on track: 3hrs. 24mins (includes time shuttling across OM river).

Walking time: 3hrs. 58mins.

Thursday, 7th March, 1963.

Two GOBI guides paid for their services as they did not wish to go further with the patrol. The MODUANMIN man had overnight decided against leading us over the track into SISIMIN - and the women had gone during the night, also. After persuasion proved fruitless, patrol decided to follow the KEINU river and camp at DURANMIN. MODUANMIN agreeable to this and led the way. (See NATIVE AFFAIRS).

Departed campsite 0900. Walking up riverbed as river very low. Rested 1020 and waited for carrier line to regroup. Departed upriver again 1045. Passed NAMERI creek - left bank 1052. Met by several DURANMIN men 1127. They had travelled downstream to find us, for in their estimation, the patrol was well overdue. Quite obviously the DURANMINS and MODUANMINS had arranged that the patrol not be shown into SISIMIN territory. Interested to learn that all DURANMINS and MODUANMINS concerned in the raid on the SISIMIN had gathered at DURANMIN three days previous, and now awaited the patrol's arrival.

Continued upriver with the DURANMINS 1145. Passed ARUMTEINU creek - right bank - 1224. Arrived mouth of UTAMU creek - left bank - 1255. Rested. Steep climb out of the KEINU river 1330 and arrived DURANMIN camp 1400.

Thursday, 7th March, 1963 (cont'd): The DURANMIN camp consisted of a large fortress-styled house built on posts and standing approximately twelve feet from the ground. (See NATIVE AFFAIRS).

Cordial reception by all present. DURANMIN and MODUANMIN men concerned in the raid on the SISIMIN were all present appeared extremely glad to see us and immediately began to cut and clear a section of bush for our camp. Through the DURANMIN youth, MANGATIPNOK, we learnt that ' all were keen to go into Telefomin and straighten the talk out with the No.1 kiap'. Ample food here.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Time on track: 5hrs.

Walking time: 3hrs. 42mins.

Friday, 8th March, 1963.

At DURANMIN. Firearms demonstration and general discussions with locals. All appeared very interested in the fact that there was now a Government station at Oksapmin. They expressed their keen desire to visit Oksapmin, however, their present feud with the SISIMIN prevented this. I told the DURANMINs it was my intention to go into the SISIMIN area and find witnesses to the killings which took place. They explained that this would be useless because the SISIMIN had retreated far to the north and north-east.

The patrol's food position and exhausted state of the carrier line made it impossible to spend a week or so finding the scattered SISIMIN groups.

DURANMINs brought forward a SISIMIN woman kidnapped by them during the first fight against the SISIMINs. They explained that two more SISIMIN girls had been taken - one in the first fight and one in the second fight. One was being held at an ELIPTAMIN hunting hamlet on the FU river whilst the other had been taken by several SUARMIN men to a gardening area close to the OM-FU junction. Pig purchased, and much food available.

Telefomin contacted - but reception very poor. During the entire patrol Telefomin found it difficult to read our portable whereas other stations received us well, and we received Telefomin strongly at all times.

Saturday, 9th March, 1963.

Five MODUANMINs concerned in the raid ran away overnight presumably back into their area. (See NATIVE AFFAIRS). Four police, with MANGATIPNOK and several DURANMINs, departed 0815 for the MODUANMIN area. Three DURANMIN men went down to SUARMIN hamlets on the FU river to persuade the SUARMIN who were concerned in the second raid to come ontop and bring the SISIMIN girl with them. This party returned 1800. The SUARMIN had moved to a new gardening area on the OM river. The DURANMINs had left word with an old SUARMIN woman who would contact her group - and explain for them to meet us on the FU river at the ELIPTAMIN camp.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Sunday, 10th March, 1963.

At DURANMIN. General discussions with people. Salient points on Administration policy explained to them - particularly in regard to fighting and killing.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Monday, 11th March, 1963.

At DURANMIN. Police returned with three MODUANMINS. Two had not returned to their area as anticipated. Several influential DURANMIN elders were asked to contact these men and convince them the Government was here to help, and would they follow the patrol into Telefomin.

Patrol rations necessitate the patrol move on towards Telefomin tomorrow.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Tuesday
~~12th~~ 12th March, 1963.

Departed DURANMIN 0747. Crossed NENAMU creek 0807 and descended into KEINU river 0824 0821. DURANMINS and MODUANMINS accompanying the patrol to Telefomin assisted several carriers who had become sick. Waited for carrier line to regroup and departed upriver 0840. Passed mouth of USAVOK creek - right bank - 0844. Passed mouth of WASI creek - right bank - 0855. Commenced steep ascent out of KEINU river 0855 and reached crest of hill 0943. Carrier line reassembled and patrol descended 1008. Crossed KURUGA creek 1024 and ascended to old DURANMIN garden house 1042. Passed through old garden and rested whilst DURANMINS cut sugar-cane and bananas for the carrier line.

Departed 1114 and descended into BIENSO creek 1122. Travelled downstream and arrived junction BIENSO creek and NURU river 1150. Carrier line rested. Commenced steady ascent from NURU river 1230. C. east of mountain reached 1330 and descended into BRIBEI creek 1412. Downstream. Passed BRIBEI-TINA creek junction 1443. Rested carriers at 1455. Departed 1505 and arrived FU river 1530. Crossed cane bridge erected by ELIPTAMINS and stopped in garden to erect makeshift aerial for portable wireless. Telefomin contacted per relay AMANAB. Departed garden 1625 and arrived ELIPTAMIN camp 1635. This camp belongs to ABUNKAMIN and consists of four well constructed houses. Camp deserted. As expected SUARMINS not seen. One ELIPTAMIN woman and small girl appeared in camp 1710. She said that the kidnapped SISIMIN girl had been with her now for several months, but on hearing the approach of the patrol had run into the bush. The SISIMIN girl had been taken by an ABUNKAMIN man in the first raid on the SISIMIN. He was now in Telefomin. MANGATIPNOK and another DURANMIN, NIOF, who understands the SISIMIN dialect, were detailed to go with the ELIPTAMIN woman and several police to find the SISIMIN girl. Group departed 1730 - returned unsuccessful 2015.

No food available. Rice issued to carrier line.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Time on track: 8hrs. 48mins. Walking time: 6hrs. 27mins.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1963.

Decided to send the same line out again in search of the SISIMIN girl. Group departed 0730 and returned 1840 unable to find her. However, they had found several old garden houses - one showing signs of recent occupation. Also, several carriers, who had been out shooting birds yesterday, had found another garden dwelling. Constables Yanopa and Mandekai departed 2300 for this house - returned 2330 unsuccessful. Simultaneously, the previous line departed camp 2200 to investigate the house showing signs of recent habitation.

Thursday, 14th March, 1963.

Line returned 0155 with SESIMIN girl and an ELIPTAMIN youth. Both had been found sleeping in the garden house.

Constables Wasinok, Wangin and Maregori departed camp 0827 for SUARMIN garden area on OH river. Mangatipnok sent as interpreter. This party will apprehend the five SUARMINS concerned in the second fight, and also endeavour to locate the third SISIMIN girl. This group should rejoin the main party at TERAPDAVIP in the ELIPTAMIN valley on 15th.

Patrol departed ABUNKAMIN camp 0827. Crossed ISIMO creek 0840. Passed ABUNKAMIN garden house 0855. Crossed KAMAVUNA creek 0930. BUNI creek 1008 - 444. FILA creek 1018 - MARA creek 1033. Arrived FU river 1100. Travelled upriver and found suitable crossing point. Waited for carrier line to reassemble. Shuttling of cargo completed 1140. Rested, and departed upriver 1210. Crossed junction FU/FUGI (left bank) rivers 1304. Passed mouth ILLIM river (right bank) 1337. River very low and walking made quite easy on banks. Met several ABUNKAMIN men midstream 1357. They were on a hunting expedition into the upper reaches of the FUGI river. Rested, and discussions on suitable campsites further upriver. The territory we were now moving through once belonged to the SUARMIN. However, the ELIPTAMIN groups had swept down from their valley and driven the SUARMIN further south and south-east. The general area was now virtually unoccupied, except for occasional ELIPTAMIN hunting parties and scattered garden settlements - of which we encountered only one.

ABUNKAMINS volunteered to accompany the patrol upriver to where their settlement was. Departed 1412. Passed mouths TIBIN creek (right bank) 1427 - and KABIN creek (left bank) 1500. Arrived ABUNKAMIN house 1503, but area unsuitable for camp. Moved further upriver and cleared area on left bank FU river 1527.

ABUNKAMINS brought in small quantity of food, but insufficient for carrier line. Rice issued.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Time on track: 7hrs.

Walking time: 5hrs. 15mins.

Friday, 15th March, 1963.

Departed campsite with ABUNKAMIN youth as guide to the KWEP river 0855. Crossed mouth AIYAM creek (left bank) 0918. Arrived junction FU/SEN (right bank) rivers 1048. Heavy overnight rain had swelled the FU river and crossing proved difficult. Cargo and carriers across by 1215. Decided to make camp at the junction as several police and carriers had injured themselves in the crossing. Camp organized 1435. Rice issued to carriers.

Telefomin contacted 1615.

Time on track: 3hrs. 20mins. (includes time shuttling across FU river).

Walking time: 3hrs. 20mins.

Saturday, 16th March, 1963.

Departed campsite 0739 following SEN river. Arriver mouth of barad on right bank of SEN river 0825. Followed

Oksapmin Patrol Report No.7-62/63INTRODUCTION.

On 28th February, 1963, I received instructions from the Assistant District Officer, Telefomin, to investigate reported inter-tribal conflict and alleged murders in the OM/FU Rivers area.

The original report came from Constable Wasinok, a lowland member of the Telefomin detachment. Wasinok was on leave at ABUNKAMIN, in the ELIPTAMIN valley, when he heard accounts of the fighting from Mangatipnok, a DURANMIN who is related to the ABUNKAMINS. Constable Wasinok returned immediately with Mangatipnok who unshelved the entire affair, and named all participants.

There were two raids on the SISIMIN people by a combined DURANMIN-MODUANMIN-SUARMIN-ELIPTAMIN force. The Investigation Report, appended to this patrol report, outlines more specifically the events which occurred.

The relative groups in this area had previously not been known by Telefomin officers; however, it was acknowledged that this particular area east of the ELIPTAMIN valley was used extensively by ELIPS for gardening and hunting requirements. Further investigation reveals that an affined relationship stems between Lineages in the ABUNKAMIN/ASUMTAVIP groups and the DURANMINS.

Several DURANMINS have visited Telefomin, though not identifying their existence to any officer. Retrospectively, initial contact was simplified due to their intimate contact with the ELIPS.

A shortage of rations at Oksapmin prevented a lengthy sojourn into this area, and consequently we could not extend influence into the SISIMIN territory.

The OM river proved difficult to negotiate - fortunately, the river was low, for sudden, heavy rains would quickly turn this river into a raging, impassable torrent.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

An interesting aspect of this patrol was the emergence of more uncontacted groups extending into the rugged terrain north of the OM river. For years it has been a contentious point whether or not people inhabited the headwaters of the FRIEDA and LEONARD SCHULTZE rivers, and the SCHATTEBURG MOUNTAIN foothills.

The SISIMINS, from questions asked the DURANMINS, are divided into two main groups. One group inhabits the lower foothills in the OM/KARU river junction area and extending generally eastward to the OM/LAGAIP river junction - the other faction roams the mountainous inland areas close to the SCATTEBURG MOUNTAINS. The SISIMINS appear to be a group much larger than either the DURANMINS or MODUANMINS. Unfortunately, precise topographic and anthropological data was difficult to collect due to language barriers.

I feel the greatest problem encountered on the patrol was the inexperience of the OKSAPMINS as an efficient carrier line, and their fear of the OM river. Unlike his TELEFOMIN counterpart, the OKSAPMIN is physically handicapped to carrying loads for long distances. The patrol commenced with eighty carriers - and one day's walk from the OM, already twenty had deserted - including KASIM (see P/R 3 of 62/63 Oksapmin) who actually engineered this mass exodus. Each carrier was given dosages of malaria preventatives before leaving the Post, and all were in good health. For years, the OKSAPMIN native has avoided the low country along the OM river because of the sickness (malaria) and death which often follow a visit. Fortunately for this patrol, and future Administration in the OKSAPMIN area, no deaths occurred - several suffered fevers, but were treated effectively on the spot.

The climatic change is strikingly apparent as one emerges from the steep ridges down into the humidity which engulfs the OM region.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont'd) : Two interesting rituals were observed before the patrol actually reached the OM river. Upon arrival at the KOWDIT river, all carriers were subjected to a performance which supposedly washed their bodies of all sickness relative to the OM. TIVALKA, an influential KUTIKMIN, collected two stones from the KOWDIT river bed, and, standing behind the carrier, raised the stones above the carrier's head, mumbled inarticulate phrases, clashed the stones like cymbals - and behold - the carrier became instantly immune to any OM ailment. TIVALKA insisted that all patrol personnel, including ourselves and the police, be inoculated. To appease OKSAPMIN anxiety, this was done.....

Obviously, the Administration's task in raising these people from primitive custom and ideology will be burdensome. Even within the confines of the Patrol Post, the ill and afflicted usually remain hidden in their houses, and, as yet, are not attracted to our medicinal capabilities. The OM simply breeds malaria which can be countered before a patrol moves into the area, but to erase inherent fear of impending doom, is a problem overcome by continuous contact and patience. Until these people become confident in the white-man's cures, future patrols into the OM region should be mounted from TELEFOMIN.

The second ritual occurred on the banks of the OM itself. The GORI guides smeared pig fat on the feet of all carriers, then covered the feet with white sand. This was to prevent the swelling of legs and testicles upon entering the water. This ~~complaint~~ complaint appears to be the disease, filariasis, which occurs frequently in malaria areas.

The DURANMIN camp consisted of one large community house erected on stakes approximately twelve feet from the ground. Its dimensions were 30' x 15' with an attached 12' x 12' storage room. One ladder led on to a veranda with two entrances. The floor was firmly constructed liabom (kentopsis archontophoenix) - roofing of pandanus and bamboo leaves - walls split timber and layers of bark. As with all houses within the TELEFOMIN sub-district - a gap was between the eaves at the apex of the house to allow smoke to escape. At roughly ten feet intervals, ports were cut into the walls enabling the use of bows against attackers. Beside each port stood many arrows and strong black-palm bows. Two hearthen fireplaces had been built into the floor at each end of the house, and around these huddled the women and children. The house, in style and atmosphere, resembled a fortress. In the storage room lay an abundance of food, particularly sago, and above the fireplaces was firewood in abundance copious quantity. During the patrol's stay, the women rarely moved from the house, and when gathering food from the gardens, were always escorted by several well-armed men.

The DURANMINS earnestly expected reprisals from the SISIMINS; and after the raids, they had hurriedly constructed this impressive 'citadel'. All outlying garden settlements had gathered together and sought almost immediate refuge in the house. Estimated population figures are:

Moduanmin.....	60-80
Duranmin.....	100-150
Sisimin.....	100-+

Duranmin and Suarmin form one linguistic group whilst Moduanmin and Sisimin the other. Several Duranmins are bilingual with the Eliptamin and Moduanmin. A Duranmin native who is conversant with Moduanmin, was persuaded to return to Telefomin with the patrol for future interpretation work. It was not desirable to enlist a Duranmin who could converse with the three kidnapped SISIMIN girls. It was hoped that one or two SANAPTIANMINS (Oksapmin area) who have gardens close to the OM would have knowledge of the SISIMIN tongue - enquiries as such proved negative. Examination of the SISIMIN girls, therefore, must ultimately be interpreted through a DURANMIN, and not from an entirely neutral and unbiased source.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont'd): The patrol gave instructions that inter-tribal conflict must cease, and should a fight become inevitable, mediation and help should be sought from either TELEFOMIN or OKSAPMIN. I was satisfied to gain the trust and friendship of the DURANMIN rather than to suppress them instantly to law and authority. The two groups did not object to facing charges in TELEFOMIN. Through their contact with the ELIPTAMINS they realized killing was not tolerated by the Government; however, considering their area had been ignored for so long by Administration officers, and the murders were rightful 'pay-backs' by custom, they presumed the whole fracas a minor offence.

The SISIMIN territory is approximately 2-3 days walk from DURANMIN. Rations prevented a prolonged stay in the area, which would have been necessary to have contacted the SISIMIN, whom the DURANMIN had reported to have scattered in all directions.

I was most impressed with the DURANMIN native. Intelligent, sturdy and healthy looking types; they readily assisted the patrol at all times, particularly with food for the carriers. They became most incensed that the MODUANMIN should take fright at the firearms demonstration, and run off into the bush 'like dogs'. Unhesitatingly, they offered guides for the police to go across and apprehend the MODUANMIN. During our stay at DURANMIN it seemed most illogical to subject the accused to handcuffs or guarded enclosures.

Broadly speaking, the DURANMIN and MODUANMIN resemble the ELIPTAMIN in attitude and mode of dress. Whereas often the ELIPTAMIN wears his hair in massive cane plaits matted with clay, the DURANMIN wears his hair in a bun at the top which is usually held in place by a type of woven 'bilum'. The bun is much longer than the squat, round bun common to the OKSAPMIN native. Penis gourds and hooped cane have not been discarded for shorts and laplaps, as noticed amongst many ELIPTAMINS now. Strange to say, the immodest covering of the ELIPTAMIN woman is not evident in the DURANMIN-MODUANMIN area. The women wear a knee length skirt of flattened and worked water grass. The skirt is much longer at the back, and both thighs are uncovered.

Our party laid a good foundation for future patrols, in that we travelled slowly and peacefully through the area and did not upset their normal activities to any great extent. Unfortunately, twelve men were taken back to TELEFOMIN to face charges of wilful murder..... I thought at the time we had gained these peoples' respect and friendship, regardless of this. The effect of twelve young men being taken from their ranks can only be gauged by receptions given the next patrol into the area.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

A great percentage of the walking was done along river banks and up river beds. Apart from this, movement is made along small native pads which are usually obstructed by fallen logs or ropes and vines. In time of flood, the OM and PU rivers would be most difficult to negotiate. Travelling up the PU, our party crossed and recrossed on innumerable occasions - a feat impossible after heavy rain. One cane bridge was encountered during the patrol.

AGRICULTURE.

The local soil is comparatively deep and rich, and good yield in all types of native food seems to be the rule. Food purchased during our stay included pitpit, sweet potato, taro, ginger, pumpkin, native cabbage, bananas, papaws, pandanus nuts, and a quantity of sago for the police - as the OKSAPMIN are unaccustomed to eating sago. Along the KEIHU river were many large stands of sago palm belonging to the DURANMIN. Pige appeared plentiful in the area. All foods were purchased with salt and matches.

MEDICAL and HEALTH--

The patrol was accompanied by a native Medical Orderly whose activities were chiefly confined to attention to the minor cuts, abrasions and illnesses of the patrol party. No member of the patrol suffered major illness or accident and progress was not hindered at any time for health reasons. From our limited observations the general health of the groups visited appears good. Several bad cases of tropical ulcer were treated. As far as could be ascertained there has been no major epidemic over the immediate past years.

In the DURANMIN camp, several cases of grills were seen, along with other minor skin complaints common to humid and hot regions. It is possible that sick people were hidden from the patrol; but as a result of the good relations established between the patrol and the people, it should not be difficult for a later patrol to take a more intensive look at the health position without encountering any suspicion or hostility.

Several carriers became feverish over the last two days on the return trek to Okapmin. They were told to remain on the station, to be treated, and held under observation. They ignored this request - returned to their areas - went down with severe attacks of malaria, and were on the brink of death when found by police. They were nursed back to health after several weeks treatment. Later patrols should note to hold all suspect malaria cases after a trip through the OK areas, for if a death does occur what little confidence they share in the Administration will be completely shattered.

CONCLUSION.

I consider the aims of the patrol were achieved. I was disappointed the SISIMIN could not be visited, but nevertheless, we now know of their existence and approximate location. Later patrols must spend more time in this area - possibly use DURANMIN as a base camp for exploratory patrols north and north-east into the foothills of the SCHATTEBURG MOUNTAINS. Here, it could be possible to find pockets of population with direct trade routes with the peoples of the middle LEONARD SCHULTZE and communities. An interesting patrol in all spheres of native administration.

Arthur Marks
Arthur Marks,
Patrol Officer.

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Appendix AOkeapmin Patrol Post, NO. 7-62/63Investigation Report Into Murders.

The events which occurred during the first raid on the SISIMIN were told to Constable WASINGK by MANGATIPNEK, a DURANMIN youth, who partook in the affair. This patrol was primarily concerned with apprehending those concerned in the first fight, along with several SUARMINS, who were in the second fight.

Many years ago, FUATOK/MUNEI's father had been killed by the SISIMINS. The two groups had been enemies for years, and now that FUATOK had reached manhood it was suggested to him by his relatives to avenge the death of his father. At this time, the wife of a ~~moduanmin~~ MODUANMIN headman, AWOMO/SASI, died under strange circumstances, and AWOMO accused the SISIMINS of working sorcery on her.

AWOMO sought revenge, and immediately sent a message to the DURANMINS, asking them to help avenge the death of his wife. Although neighbours, and of the one linguistic group - the MODUANMIN and SISIMIN have constantly been at loggerheads.

The DURANMINS willingly accepted this information, and asked MANGATIPNEK to go across to the ABUNZAMIN camp on the FU river and seek assistance. MANGATIPNEK returned with five ELIPTAMINS (4 from AGAMTAVIP and 1 from UTEMTEGIN). The ELIPTAMINS slept at DURANMIN, and next morning, accompanied by ten DURANMINS, departed for MODUANMIN. They arrived at MODUANMIN on the afternoon of the second day, and were met by AWOMO. That evening, a 'sing-sing' developed, merging into the early hours of morning. After having rested, the party departed for the SISIMIN area with an extra four MODUANMINS. AWOMO led them up a small track. The group slept on the track for two nights, and on the morning of the third day, they approached a small SISIMIN garden house. Several SISIMIN men and women were close to the house, and on seeing the party's arrival - all bolted for the bush. In the confusion which followed, one old man IARI, was chased by several attackers and shot dead with three arrows. Another woman, WATA, was wounded in the nose and stomach, but managed to escape from her pursuers. Two SISIMIN girls, BIMAFREI (aged 18 years) and KABOL (aged 7 years) were held when trying to escape into the bush. FUATOK held BIMAFREI and FODUENG held KABOL. The party returned immediately to MODUANMIN and DURANMIN. BIMAFREI remained at DURANMIN whilst KABOL was taken by FODUENG to the ABUNZAMIN camp on the FU. When the SISIMIN ran into the bush, total confusion reigned amongst the attackers, they fired many arrows, but ineffectively.

Several DURANMINS and MODUANMINS who were in the first fight, also participated in the second fight. However, the second raiding group consisted mostly of ELIPTAMINS, and at the time the patrol was in the DURANMIN area, they had already been apprehended and were in TELEFOMIN. The four SUARMIN SUARMIN men and the girl whom they kidnapped in the second fight were brought into TELEFOMIN by this patrol. The patrol was given the SUARMIN names by MANGATIPNEK and as we were in close proximity to their area, it was decided that we should apprehend the four, rather than a special patrol from TELEFOMIN. Details of the second fight were not investigated into by me.

In the first fight - 10 DURANMINS, 2 MODUANMINS and 5 ELIPTAMINS were remanded at TELEFOMIN on 18th March, 1963 on a charge of wilful murder.

Arthur James
Arthur James
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX B TO OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT NO.7-62/63.

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday March 23rd, 1963.

Departed Telefomin at 1015 hrs with 8 police constables, A.P.O. BOKOSIMNOK and 54 carriers. Climbed to reach the crest of the Mittag Range 1145 hrs. Rested from 1200 to 1230 hrs and continued on to arrive Terapdavip Rest House at 1340 hrs.

Food purchased. Guard posted.

Time on track: 3 hrs. 25 mins.

Walking time: 2 hrs. 55 mins.

Sunday March 24th, 1963.

Left Terapdavip at 0755 and crossed the Elip River. Passed through Koborenmin village 0825 hrs and collected two guides for the next two days. Reached the crest of the Om/Elip divide 0955. Rested 1005 hrs to 1100 hrs allowing carriers to regroup. Descended to the Om River 1200 and reached the camp site 1230 hrs. Telefomin contacted per Imonda 1605. Guard posted.

Time on the track: 4 hrs. 35 mins.

Walking time: 3 hrs. 40 mins.

Monday March 25th, 1963.

Broke camp at 0745 hrs. Passed L.Marie 0805 and descended to ANAMIN creek and MONTEN creek at 0945. Made long climb to crest of range 7000ft and rested 1115 to 1200 hrs. Descended over broken country to cross KUFOL, MARA and AKIM creeks and then difficult climb through old gardens to Feramin camp, AKIMBIL. Made camp at 1500 hrs.

For the most part track overgrown necessitating cutting. Telefomin contacted per Imonda 1610. Guard posted.

Time on track: 7 hrs. 15 mins.

Walking time: 6 hrs. 30 mins.

APPENDIX B TO OKSAPHIN PATROL REPORT NO.7-62/63.

Tuesday March 26th, 1963.

Departed camp at 0805 and crossed MIN River 0900 to pass through another Feramin camp site YORABIL at 0955. By an alternate route it is possible to reach this point in a day and a half via Feramin. Continued to outskirts of garden area where cargo sent on 1045. Remained purchasing food till 1300 and walked on to camp site arriving 1440 hrs. Telefomin contacted per Imonda 1615 hrs. Guard posted.

Time on track: 3 hrs. 50mins.

Walking time: 3 hrs. 50mins.

Wednesday March 27th, 1963.

Moved off at 0810 and began climbing, passing through Cochrane's camp 0925 to reach crest at 0937. Descended till 1035 when a carrier fell ill and was diagnosed to be in the early stages of pneumonia, treatment administered. Continued at 1150 to reach the gushing waters at 1420. Arrived camp site 1450. Camp constructed and party sent on to repair bridge over the FIGI river. Guard posted. Telefomin contacted per Imonda 1620. Spoke with E.M.A. at Amanab re treatment for sick carrier.

Time on track: 6 hrs 40 mins.

Walking time: 5 hrs 25 mins.

Thursday March 28th, 1963.

Broke camp at 0805 and crossed FIGI river at 0815 per bridge constructed yesterday. Climbed to crest of range 0955 and rested till 1010. Continued over the undulations of the top of the range and made camp 1135 at site used by previous patrols. Guard posted. Telefomin contacted per Imonda 1620 hrs.

Time on track: 3 hrs. 30 mins.

Walking time: 3 hrs. 15 mins.

APPENDIX B TO OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT NO.7-62/63.

Friday March 29th, 1963.

Departed camp at 0748 and walked over undulating country to the top of a small range 0907 from which the grass area is visible. Descended to YAN kunal camp site arriving 1055 hrs. Walking quite easy to-day as this pad is often used by hunting parties. Telefomin contacted per Inonda 1625 hrs. Guard posted.

Time on track: 3 hrs. 7 mins.
Walking time: 3 hrs. 7 mins.

Saturday March 30th, 1963.

Broke camp at 0745 hrs and climbed steadily to the Feramin crossroads 0915 and Brown and Cochrane's camp 0955. Descended to cross TEKIN river and climb to TEKMIN 1135. Continued on to DUANMIN 1220 and rested till 1300. Walked on to SEMBATI arriving at rest house at 1500 hrs.

Time on track: 7 hrs. 15 mins.
Walking time: 6 hrs. 35 mins.

Sunday March 31st, 1963.

Departed SEMBATI rest house 0800 hrs and arrived Oksapmin Patrol Post 0950 hrs.

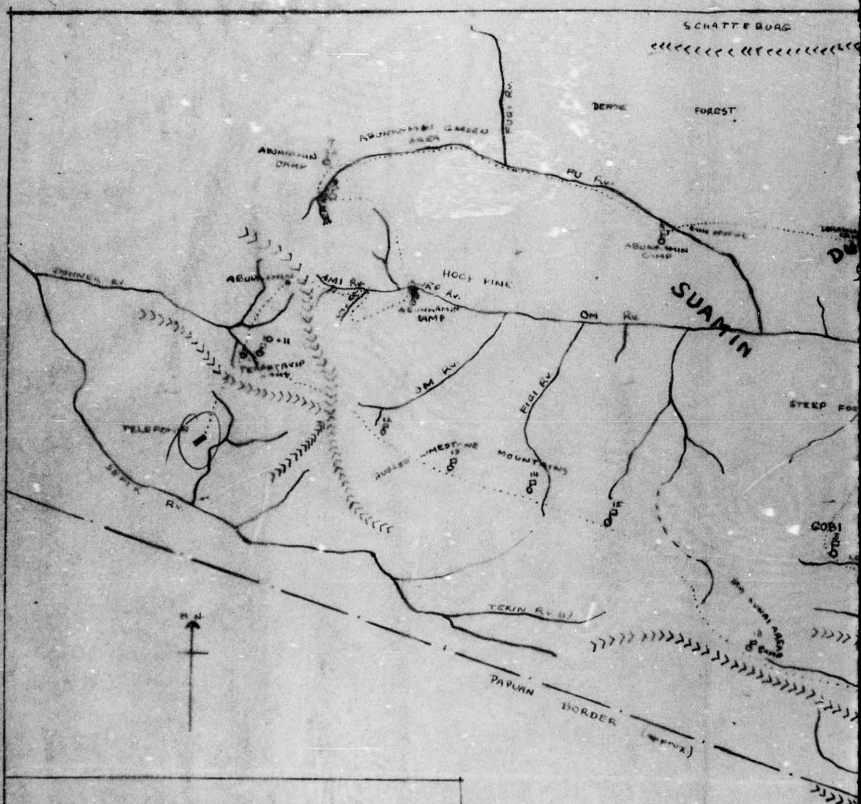
Time on track: 1 hr. 50 mins.
Walking time: 1 hr. 50 mins.

J. T. Stobart
.....
J.T.Stobart. cpe .

Appendix COksapmin Patrol Report No. 7-62/63.Report on members R.P. & N.G. C. who accompanied patrol.

2773 HEN Constable 1/c	Average performance.
7605 SIMIWAN Constable	Solid worker.
8379 MAREGORI "	Worked well.
8472 KANANG "	"
8991 WASINOK "	Local Telefomin member with good knowledge of area patrolled. Worked well.
10270 AITUM "	Worked well
8697 YANOFA "	Most capable man on patrol.
8224 KAURE "	Average performance.
9433 HANDEKAI "	Worked well.

Arthur Marks
Arthur Marks.
Patrol Officer.



MAP OF OKSAPMIN PATROL
 NO 7 - 62/63
 A. MARKS PO ~ J. STOBART CPO

LEGEND

ROUTE CAMP $\frac{A}{O}$

SCALE - 1 inch = 4 miles

(4)

