

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: OKSAPMIN

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of West Sepik Report No. Oksapmin No2 67/68  
Patrol Conducted by L.W. Bragge, Assistant District Commissioner.  
Area Patrolled Sisimin (Heiwa) Area at Om/Lagap/Strickland Rv Jun.  
C. VanLieshout, C.P.O.  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R. Hutchings, C.P.O.  
Miss. S. Hatanaka Anthropologist.  
Natives 5 Members R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Interpreter, 100 Carriers.  
Duration—From 9/11/1967 to 16/11/1967

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/19/67

Medical 6/19/67 with above

Map Reference Black & Taylor, Hagen/Sepik Journeys 38/39.  
Oksapmin Patrol Map 1/66-7 2/66-7. Formil Blutcher Range, Army.

Objects of Patrol Return released prisoners to Sisimin area & establish

Anthropologist with the Sisimin group.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/11/68

  
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.

23

Ref: 67-16-16

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

5th March, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. OKSAPMIN 2 OF 1967/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Memorandum of Patrol No.
- Patrol Report No.

I. W. Bragge a/ADC  
covering patrol by.....  
The report indicates that contact must be maintained with Miss Hatanaka and the police. Should there be any change in the situation for the worse this H.Q. should be fully informed promptly.

The report was the subject of Administration Press Advice No. 91 of 16.2.68.

*J. W. Ellis*  
(T. W. Ellis) *JS*

(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

- Delete as necessary.

67. 16. 16 24



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-1-13/41  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



Department of District Administration.  
District Office,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.  
9th January, 1968

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU

OKSAPMIN PATROL REPORT NO. 2

Please find attached a most interesting report from  
Mr. L. W. Bragge ADC Telefomin.

Certain risks were taken on this patrol, but as I  
understand the setting up of this anthropologist was done with the  
cognisance of Headquarters, the risks taken paid off.

A good report.

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

c.c. ADC Telefomin

PREAMBLE

Patrol Number : Oksapmin  
Patrol Conducted By : Telefomin Sub District  
Area Patrolled : West Sepik District  
Patrol Accompanied By : Oksapmin No 2/67-3  
: L.W.Bragge a/Assistant District Comm.  
: Om/Lagaip/Strickland Junction Area  
Sisimin (Heiwa) group.  
: C.Van Ideshout C.P.O. i/e Oksapmin  
: R.Hutchings C.P.O.  
: Miss S.Hatanaka Anthropologist  
: Five Members R.P.&N.G.C.  
: One Interpreter  
: 100 Carriers

Duration of Patrol : 8 days 9/11/67 to 16/11/67

Last Patrol to area :  
D.D.A. : May/June 1967  
P.H.D. : With above D.D.A. patrol  
P.I.R. : September/October 1967

Objects of Patrol : Return released Sisimin prisoners  
to their area  
: Establish Miss Hatanaka with the  
SISIMIN People

Map References : Lands and Army Formil  
: Black and Tayler Hagen/Sepik Journeys  
: Oksapmin Patrol Map No 1/66-7  
: Oksapmin Patrol Map No 2/66-7

oooOooo

Patrol Diary Oksapmin Patrol No 2/67-8

- 9th November 1967 0700hrs standing firing orders given to Police and C.P.O.s. Waited for carriers to assemble and departed Oksapmin Patrol Post 0900 with fifty carriers and half the patrol gear, leaving police to follow up with more carriers and the remainder of the gear. Arrived at the lip of the Om river valley system 0957 and commenced a very steep descent. Called a halt at 1140 when the BAGU river was reached, for carriers to regroup. Moved on 1240 following the Bagu river down stream. At 1345 commenced a steady ascent from the left bank of the Bagu and reached the ridge top at 1420 and commenced looking for a camp site. Located one and set up camp 1445, ten minutes from the ridge top. Last in 1455hrs. Radio contact with Telefomin. Dawn standte ordered. Miss Hatanaka walked well today. Slept Bush camp No 1.  
Walking time (actual) 4hrs 35min On track 5hrs 55min.
- 10th November 1967 Broke camp and moved off 0705. Long steady descents with short ascents were the main feature of the day's walk. Crossed a stream at 0725 and reached SUABIDEI Ck at it's junction with the Wal ck 0747 and left the left bank of the Wal ck 0750. Ascended to ridge top then descended to the headwaters of the Pu ck, arriving 0905. Followed the Pu ck to it's junction with the Om river arriving and calling a halt 1010 Moved on downstream along the right bank of the Om 1050 and arrived my camp site No 2 of patrol 2/66-7 at 1115 to be met by Iulual Feiyau and his people, who gave a friendly reception. Set up A510 radie and camp. General discussions with the local people P.M. A garden and house site selected for Miss Hatanaka and approved by Iulual Feiyau. Radie contact with Vanimo at 1630hrs. Made plan for the house to be built. Rations issued and guards posted. Slept Camp No 2 on the ~~ix~~ right bank of the Om river.  
Walking time (actual) 3hrs 30min On track 4hrs 10min
- 11th November 1967 0700hrs carriers commenced clearing house site, with assistance from Sisimin men. Pegged house plan on the site and supervised work throughout the day. At 0940 Constables Paganu and Amatus arrived with the remaining patrol gear. Some fresh food purchased and rations issued. Discussions with local people during the day. Slept Camp 2 Guards posted.
- 12th November 1967 0600hrs carriers commenced work. Supervised construction throughout the day. Sisimin people helped with the job all day. Some fresh food purchased. Discussions with local people in the evening. Rations issued Guards posted. Slept Camp No 2.
- 13th November 1967 Work on house continued. Supervised all day. Talked with local people during the day. Some fresh foods purchased. Rations issued. Rations now in short supply so marked all but twenty four carriers to return to Oksapmin tomorrow. Radio contact with Vanimo. Guards posted. Slept camp No 2.
- 14th November 1967 0600hrs carriers departed for Oksapmin with all excess patrol gear. Supervised work on the house to the stage where only finishing touches are needed to complete the job. Explained the radie and method of use to Constable WARI and Miss Hatanaka. Police duties explained to the Police who are to stay here



when the patrol leaves. Long discussion with local people in evening, gifts exchanged. Suarmin Ialual arrived to complain of Telefomin sorcery, in the FU river area. Radio contact with Telefomin and Vanimo. Rations issued, a small amount of fresh food purchased. Carrier loads prepared for tomorrow's walk. Guards posted. Slept Camp No 2

15th November 1967 Broke camp and bid farewell to Police and Miss Hatanaka and the local Sisimin people. Moved off 0647 retracing steps of 10th November, passed Fu/Om Junction 0707, Fu headwaters 0755, crossed SUARIDEI ck 0845 and passed Camp of 9th November at 0925. Retraced steps of 9th November to reach the point where the track leaved the Bagu headwaters at 1200 with one hours halt en route. Set up camp as there is no reliable source of water between here and Oksapmin Patrol Post. Rations issued. Slept camp 3 Bagu headwaters.  
Actual walking time 4hrs 13 min On track 5hrs 13min.

16th November 1967 Broke camp and retraced steps of 9th November. Moved off 0655 to reach the top of the Om river valley Rim overlooking Oksapmin 0825, and arrived Oksapmin Patrol Post 0915hrs. Patrol stood down. Slept Oksapmin Patrol Post.  
Actual walking time 2hrs 20min on track 2hrs 20min

End of diary

*L.W. Bragg*  
L.W. Bragg

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

... the presence of Suarmin and Miss Hatanaka, has been allocated for Miss Hatanaka's use. Similarly a house site in the centre of the proposed Sisimin Housing area was set aside.

7. Miss Hatanaka spent her time at Oksapmin learning the Sisimin language from the four prisoners, and was able to communicate directly with the people to a limited extent as soon as the patrol arrived. The local Sisimin people seemed to enjoy explaining things and trying to make themselves understood. It seems likely that when Miss Hatanaka can communicate freely with the Sisimin she will be almost completely accepted by them. She

## DISCUSSION

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4. Actual walking time 2hrs 20min on track 2hrs 20min
- realized. Not only the valley floor like Katanaka is occupied by the Sisimin people.

End of diary



L.W. Bragg

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

L.W. Bragg  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

#### INTRODUCTION

1. The area patrolled is very small and very rugged. The divide one hour north of Oksapmin, which separates the Oksapmin valley from the Om river system is about 6,000' A.S.L. The Patrol's camp No 2 on the bank of the Om river is 1,600' A.S.L. The country in between consists of near sheer limestone faces varying to steep ridges in the Bagu river area, generally falling away to the Om river. The direct distance on the map is something less than eight miles from Oksapmin to camp No 2.

2. The people of the area are Heiwa people who crossed from the Legaip river area of the Western Highlands District in 1964. The Oksapmin and Telefomin name for them is Sisimin. They call themselves YOLIAPE. In the past four separate patrols have each seen sections of the group. The most important man in the group is Feynu the luluai and former(?) fight leader. He is at present very well disposed towards the Anthropologist and the Administration.

3. The main object of the patrol was to take Miss Hatanaka down to the Sisimin area and establish her with the group there. She previously wanted to go months ago, but it was considered safer to wait until the four Sisimin prisoners, taken by patrol No 2/66-7 were released from jail. The related object of the patrol was to take these released prisoners back to the area.

4. Both these objects seem to have been successfully realised. BUT only time will tell how Miss Hatanaka is accepted by the Sisimin people.



L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS1. Preparations and forewarning

1. On the 28th of October 1967 the writer visited Oksapmin Patrol Post and was lucky enough to meet the Iuluai of the Remban group (this group lives close to the Sisimin and have considerable contact with that group). The Remban Iuluai had learned of a Sisimin prisoner escaping from Oksapmin corrective institution and had immediately captured the escapee's wife and brought her to Oksapmin as a hostage. It was explained that the Administration did not take hostages and the woman was released, and the Iuluai thanked for his quick thinking even though he was a little off the line.

2. The Iuluai agreed to take word of the patrol's ETA in the Sisimin area to the Sisimin people, and to deliver a gift of a sheath knife to the fight leader of the group, FEIYAU. The Iuluai of Remban was presented with a knife also for his trouble.

3. Three days before the patrol departed Oksapmin, the most influential of the Heiwa prisoners, MASIMUM was released to take word of the patrol's ETA in the Sisimin area. Masium suggested Patrol No 2/66-7 camp site No 2 on the Om river as the meeting place.

4. These preparations paid off. When the patrol arrived at the PU/OM junction, a number of rafts were found which indicated that people had crossed to the south bank of the Om. The tracks indicated that this had taken place the evening before. The Sisimin group was found to have assembled on the old camp site as arranged, and the patrol was met there by FEIYAU who had received the sheath knife sent down with the Remban Iuluai.

II. The Attitude of the group towards the Patrol and the Anthropologist

5. Discussions took place between the writer and the Sisimin people throughout the patrol's stay in the area. The people, and particularly Feiyau seemed keen to explain that the fighting days of the Sisimin people were over and now much more effort was to be put into gardening. Feiyau confided that merely taking the names of his people had not dissuaded them from fighting, and indeed a raid into the Lagaip river area against the Puyari people had been conducted earlier this year (See patrol report Oksapmin No 2/66-7). What had dissuaded them was that four of their men had served jail sentences for fighting, and they and the remainder of the group had felt this heavily.

6. Word that an Anthropologist was going to live with the Sisimin people had long since reached the area, and evidently been accepted. The first afternoon the patrol was there, Feiyau explained that he has planned to have his groups main gardens adjacent to the camp site No 2 and that his people would shift their residence centre to there after the garden was completed. The centre section of the proposed garden which was inspected by the writer in the presence of Feiyau and Miss Hatanaka, has been allocated for Miss Hatanaka's use. Similarly a house site in the centre of the proposed Sisimin Housing area was set aside.

7. Miss Hatanaka spent her time at Oksapmin learning the Sisimin language from the four prisoners, and was able to communicate directly with the people to a limited extent as soon as the patrol arrived. The local Sisimin people seemed to enjoy explaining things and trying to make themselves understood. It seems likely that when Miss Hatanaka can communicate freely with the Sisimin she will be almost completely accepted by them. She

(Miss Hatanaka) has allocated six months of her time to learning the language

8. Apart from discussions with the local people the patrol set about having Miss Hatanaka accepted by the people by building her a large house. Apart from the need for a house as such, this construction served the purpose of showing that the Administration was prepared to go to trouble to see that Miss Hatanaka was comfortable. A logical inference the local people have no doubt made it that if the Anthropologist comes to any harm they will be in serious trouble with the Administration. The idea of a house was quickly ceased upon by the local people who assisted with the construction and clearing. The fact that the long term aspect of Miss Hatanaka's stay with the Sisimin is understood was brought to light by the allocation of garden space and Feiyau's suggestion that Miss Hatanaka would learn his language and he and his people would learn hers.

### III The House

9. The house is forty eight feet long by twenty one wide. There are two bed rooms, a large open passage way and dining room, a storeroom and a wash room. The Kitchen and toilet are outside. The roof is made of kunai grass, the outside walls and the floor are made of split pandanus palm, and the internal lining is of bark. The house is very cool inside, and should last for the duration of Miss Hatanaka's stay (three to five years)

### IV The Location

10. The house is located south of the Om river at the junction of the Om and Bagu rivers (above both rivers right bank. )The house is well above flood level, but close to a good supply of fresh water from the Bagu river. Immediately behind the house is a large flat kunai plain which would make an excellent airdrop site if the need ever arose for an airdrop. The exact location of this plain is two hundred yards from the Karu/Om junction, south of the Om, on the Om rivers right bank. Oksapmin patrol map No 2/66-7 shows patrol camp No 2 next to the Om river. This camp was on the kunai plain.

### V. Security

11. The intentions of the Sisimin seem to be excellent, and completely in favour of Miss Hatanaka staying in their area. This group is however still very primitive and has a history of raiding and fighting among themselves, and of threatening patrols. In the light of this the following security arrangements have been made:

(i) Three members of the R.P.&N.G.C. each armed and issued with ten rounds of .303 ammunition are camping at Sisimin with Miss Hatanaka. They are to return to Oksapmin on 1st January 1968, and if need be will be replaced by other police. In charge of the police is Constable Yanopa who is known and highly respected and liked by the Sisimin people. The police have instructions that Miss Hatanaka is to be accompanied when ever she leaves the camp area, whether she desires company or not. This has also been explained to Miss Hatanaka.

(ii) Oksapmin's A.510 portable two way radio has been left in the care of Constable Wari who was shown how to work it and change batteries etc. Daily skeds with Telefomin or Oksapmin at 1315hrs have been implemented, and reception to date has been quite good at Telefomin.

12. Guards were posted throughout the patrol's stay in the area, but this was probably not necessary under the circumstances.

VI Conclusion

13. The present situation is all that could be desired. There is evidence of long term acceptance of Miss Hatanaka by the Sisimin people, and the local attitude is more favourable generally than it has ever been in the past.

14. The placing of police in the area seems extravagant and expensive just to allow an individual to live in safety with a group of primitive people. The investment is already proving worth while. On the 18th of November the Police reported details of a complaint of either murder or alleged sorcery which is now being investigated from Telefomin. This report is in relation to the Ru river which is equidistant from Telefomin and the present police camp. Also the neighbouring Heiwa groups Afenam and Puyari are visiting the camp regularly. The increased contact and constant vigilance will quickly bring this area quickly under full control.

15. Miss Hatanaka has proved herself to be most resourceful and adaptable both at Oksapmin and on the walk down, and at Sisimin. No problems are foreseen beyond supplying the police until the sisimin gardens come into full production. The distance is not great and carriers are obtainable so no great problem is posed. Miss Hatanaka expects her assistant to arrive at Sisimin from Japan early in 1968. This will further add to the anticipated success of the venture.



L.W. Brage  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

Appendix 'A'

Comments on Patrol Police

Constable 8697 YANOFA Acting NCO on this patrol. The most capable member of the R.P.&N.G.C. I have worked with.

Constable 10910 BINAÉ Solid and reliable.

Constable 10654 PAGANU A local Teleferin man, very effective but tends to be officious with Indigenies.

Constable 11121 WARI Quiet and effective. Has experience of working radio sets fixed and portable.

Constable 11325 AMATUS Reliable and steady worker.

Patrol from Okapmin to Sisimin 9/11/67 to 16/11/67



L.W. Bragg  
a/Assistant District Commissioner

Appendix 'B'

Separate Correspondence arising from and relating to this patrol

The above mentioned correspondence is listed below

51-1 of 28th October 1967 to District Commissioner  
Re: Local Attitudes Report - Oksapmin

7-1 of 27th October 1967 to Miss Hatanaka  
Re: Confirmation of arrangements.

9th to 16th November F.O.J.s for L.W.Bragge a/ADG,  
C.Van Lieshout GPO and R.Hutchings C.P.O. sent to  
A.D.G. Telefemin and D.C. Vanine.

68-1-8 of 19th November 1967 to District Commissioner  
Re: Commendation for bravery Constables Lavien and  
Wusi (Reg Nos 7308 and 11015) on patrol 2/66-7

48-1 of 19th November 1967 to District Commissioner  
Re: Requested copy Oksapmin patrol Map No 2/66-7 for  
Miss Hatanaka.



L.W.Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.



67-1-2



Sub District Office  
TELEFOMIN  
West Sepik District

19th November 1967

The District Commissioner  
West Sepik District  
VANIMO

Oksapmin Patrol Report No 2/67-8

Attached please find three copies of the above mentioned report and the relevant camping allowance claims for approval and payment please.

No patrol map is attached, as the patrol route is identical to that shown on patrol map No 2/66-7 from Oksapmin Patrol Post to Camp No 2 on the Om river (i.e. the western most route shown on the map between these two points)

The number 'two' has been given to this patrol as it is the second to have been conducted from Oksapmin Patrol Post this financial year. The first patrol was wrongly numbered No 4/67-8, following on from No 3/66-7. Would you alter the number on your copy of that report please.

For your information and onward movement please.

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

L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner

cc. DIC  
OKSAPMIN



48-1

Sub District Office  
TELEFOMIN  
West Sepik District  
19th November 1967

The District Commissioner  
West Sepik District  
VANIMO

Request for copy Patrol Map Oksapmin No 2/66-7  
Miss Hatanaka.

Miss Hatanaka requested a copy of a map of the  
Sisimin area during patrol No 2/67-8. The most accurate  
map available is Oksapmin Patrol Map No 2/66-7.

We requested that copies of this map be forwarded  
to Telefomin and Oksapmin when the report was submitted,  
but as yet no copies have been received at either station.  
Would you follow up the sun printing of these maps please,  
and consider sending a copy to Miss Hatanaka.

For your consideration please.

L.W. Bragg  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. O.I.U. Oksapmin

PREAMBLE

Patrol Number : Oksapmin  
Patrol Conducted By : Telefomin Sub District  
Area Patrolled : West Sepik District  
Patrol Accompanied By : Oksapmin No 2/67-8  
: L.W.Bragge a/Assistant District Comm.  
: Om/Lagaip/Strickland Junction Area  
: Sisimin (Heiwa) group.  
: C.Van Lieshout C.P.O. i/c Oksapmin  
: R.Hutchings C.P.O.  
: Miss S.Hatanaka Anthropologist  
: Five Members R.P.&N.G.C.  
: One Interpreter  
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Map References : Lands and Army Formil  
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10

Patrol Diary Oksapmin Patrol No 2/67-8

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End of diary



L.W. Bragge

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

1  
4

INTRODUCTION

1. The area patrolled is very small and very rugged. The divide one hour north of Oksapmin, which separates the Oksapmin valley from the Om river system is about 6,000' A.S.L. The Patrol's camp No 2 on the bank of the Om river is 1,600' A.S.L. The country in between consists of near sheer limestone faces varying to steep ridges in the Bagu river area, generally falling away to the Om river. The direct distance on the map is something less than eight miles from Oksapmin to camp No 2.
2. The people of the area are Heiwa people who crossed from the Lagai river area of the Western Highlands District in 1964. The Oksapmin and Telefomin name for them is Sisimin. They call themselves YOLIAPE. In the past four separate patrols have each seen sections of the group. The most important man in the group is Feiyau the luluai and former(?) fight leader. He is at present very well disposed towards the Anthropologist and the Administration.
3. The main object of the patrol was to take Miss Hatanaka down to the Sisimin area and establish her with the group there. She previously wanted to go months ago, but it was considered safer to wait until the four Sisimin prisoners, taken by patrol No 2/66-7 were released from jail. The related object of the patrol was to take these released prisoners back to the area.
4. Both these objects seem to have been successfully realised. BUT only time will tell how Miss Hatanaka is accepted by the Sisimin people.



L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS1. Preparations and forewarning

1. On the 28th of October 1967 the writer visited Oksapmin Patrol Post and was lucky enough to meet the Luluai of the Remban group (this group lives close to the Sisimin and have considerable contact with that group). The Remban Luluai had learned of a Sisimin prisoner escaping from Oksapmin corrective institution and had immediately captured the escapee's wife and brought her to Oksapmin as a hostage. It was explained that the Administration did not take hostages and the woman was released, and the Luluai thanked for his quick thinking even though he was a little off the line.

2. The Luluai agreed to take word of the patrol's EEA in the Sisimin area to the Sisimin people, and to deliver a gift of a sheath knife to the fight leader of the group, FEIYAU. The Luluai of Remban was presented with a knife also for his trouble.

3. Three days before the patrol departed Oksapmin, the most influential of the Heiwa prisoners, MASIMUM was released to take word of the patrol's EEA in the Sisimin area. Masium suggested Patrol No 2/66-7 camp site No 2 on the Om river as the meeting place.

4. These preparations paid off. When the patrol arrived at the FU/OM junction, a number of rafts were found which indicated that people had crossed to the south bank of the Om. The tracks indicated that this had taken place the evening before. The Sisimin group was found to have assembled on the old camp site as arranged, and the patrol was met there by FEIYAU who had received the sheath knife sent down with the Remban Luluai.

II. The Attitude of the group towards the Patrol and the Anthropologist

5. Discussions took place between the writer and the Sisimin people throughout the patrol's stay in the area. The people, and particularly Feiyau seemed keen to explain that the fighting days of the Sisimin people were over and now much more effort was to be put into gardening. Feiyau confided that merely taking the names of his people had not dissuaded them from fighting, and indeed a raid into the Legaip river area against the Puyari people had been conducted earlier this year (See patrol report Oksapmin No 2/66-7). What had dissuaded them was that four of their men had served jail sentences for fighting, and they and the remainder of the group had felt this heavily.

6. Word that an Anthropologist was going to live with the Sisimin people had long since reached the area, and evidently been accepted. The first afternoon the patrol was there, Feiyau explained that he has planned to have his groups main gardens adjacent to the camp site No 2 and that his people would shift their residence centre to there after the garden was completed. The centre section of the proposed garden which was inspected by the writer in the presence of Feiyau and Miss Hatanaka, has been allocated for Miss Hatanaka's use. Similarly a house site in the centre of the proposed Sisimin Housing area was set aside.

7. Miss Hatanaka spent her time at Oksapmin learning the Sisimin language from the four prisoners, and was able to communicate directly with the people to a limited extent as soon as the patrol arrived. The local Sisimin people seemed to enjoy explaining things and trying to make themselves understood. It seems likely that when Miss Hatanaka can communicate freely with the Sisimin she will be almost completely accepted by them. She

(Miss Hatanaka) has allocated six months of her time to learning the language

8. Apart from discussions with the local people the patrol set about having Miss Hatanaka accepted by the people by building her a large house. Apart from the need for a house as such, this construction served the purpose of showing that the Administration was prepared to go to trouble to see that Miss Hatanaka was comfortable. A logical inference the local people have no doubt made it that if the Anthropologist comes to any harm they will be in serious trouble with the Administration. The idea of a house was quickly ceased upon by the local people who assisted with the construction and clearing. The fact that the long term aspect of Miss Hatanaka's stay with the Sisimin is understood was brought to light by the allocation of garden space and Feiyau's suggestion that Miss Hatanaka would learn his language and he and his people would learn hers.

### III The House

9. The house is forty eight feet long by twenty one wide. There are two bed rooms, a large open passage way and dining room, a storeroom and a wash room. The Kitchen and toilet are outside. The roof is made of kumai grass, the outside walls and the ~~floor~~ are made of split pandanus palm, and the internal lining is of bark. The house is very cool inside, and should last for the duration of Miss Hatanaka's stay (three to five years)

### IV The Location

10. The house is located south of the Om river at the junction of the Om and Bagu rivers (above both rivers right bank.) The house is well above flood level, but close to a good supply of fresh water from the Bagu river. Immediately behind the house is a large flat kumai plain which would make an excellent airdrop site if the need ever arose for an airdrop. The exact location of this plain is two hundred yards from the Karu/Om junction, south of the Om, on the Om rivers right bank. Oksapmin patrol map No 2/66-7 shows patrol camp No 2 next to the Om river. This camp was on the kumai plain.

### V. Security

11. The intentions of the Sisimin seem to be excellent, and completely in favour of Miss Hatanaka staying in their area. This group is however still very primitive and has a history of raiding and fighting among themselves, and of threatening patrols. In the light of this the following security arrangements have been made:

(i) Three members of the R.P.&N.G.C. each armed and issued with ten rounds of .303 ammunition are camping at Sisimin with Miss Hatanaka. They are to return to Oksapmin on 1st January 1968, and if need by will be replaced by other police. In charge of the police is Constable Yanopa who is known and highly respected and liked by the Sisimin people. The police have instructions that Miss Hatanaka is to be accompanied when ever she leaves the camp area, whether she desires company or not. This has also been explained to Miss Hatanaka.

(ii) Oksapmin's A.510 portable two way radio has been left in the care of Constable Wari who was shown how to work it and change batteries etc. Daily skeds with Telefomin or Oksapmin at 1315hrs have been implemented, and reception to date has been quite good at Telefomin.

12. Guards were posted throughout the patrol's stay in the area, but this was probably not necessary under the circumstances.



VI Conclusion

13. The present situation is all that could be desired. There is evidence of long term acceptance of Miss Hatanaka by the Sisimin people, and the local attitude is more favourable generally than it has ever been in the past.

14. The placing of police in the area seems extravagant and expensive just to allow an individual to live in safety with a group of primitive people. The investment is already proving worth while. On the 13th of November the Police reported details of a complaint of either murder or alleged sorcery which is now being investigated from Telefonin. This report is in relation to the Fu river which is equidistant from Telefonin and the present police camp. Also the neighbouring Heiwa groups Afenam and Puyari are visiting the camp regularly. The increased contact and constant vigilance will quickly bring this area quickly under full control.

15. Miss Hatanaka has proved herself to be most resourceful and adaptable both at Okapmin and on the walk down, and at Sisimin. No problems are foreseen beyond supplying the police until the sisimin gardens come into full production. The distance is not great and carriers are obtainable so no great problem is posed. Miss Hatanaka expects her assistant to arrive at Sisimin from Japan early in 1968. This will further add to the anticipated success of the venture.



L.W. Bragge  
s/Assistant District Commissioner.

Appendix 'A'

Comments on Patrol Police

Constable 8697 YANOPA Acting NCO on this patrol. The most capable member of the R.F.&N.G.C. I have worked with.

Constable 10910 BINAE Solid and reliable.

Constable 10654 PAGANU A local Telefomin man, very effective but tends to be officious with Indigenies.

Constable 11121 WARI Quiet and effective. Has experience of working radio sets fixed and portable.

Constable 11326 AMATUS Reliable and steady worker.

Patrol from Uksapmin to Sisimin 9/11/67 to 16/11/67



L.W. Bragge  
a/Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... WEST SEPIK ... Report No. 3- 67/8

Patrol Conducted by... R.I.C. HUTCHINGS ... C.P.O.

Area Patrolled... Tekin, Bak, Tekin No2, Diap & Strickland Rivers.

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

Natives... 4 Members R.P&N.G.C. 2 Interpreters. 1 A.P.O.

Duration—From... 29./11./1967 ... to... 18./12./1967 ..

Number of Days... Twenty (20)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 6./6./1964 ... (South of Bimen)

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

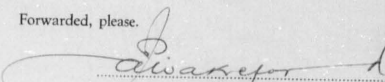
Map Reference... Map attached.

Objects of Patrol... Survey motor bike track, Tekin Mission to Teka, Complete census, Boateoil seep, build Helicopter Pad, Find route for track to Strickland River Gorge from Teka.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/11/68

  
 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 ... ..

.....

.....

.....

22

67-16-28.

67-16-28

March 6th, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
VANIMO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-67/68. OKSAFMIN

The report by Mr. R. Hutchings of the patrol to the Tekin, Bak, Tekin No.2, Diap and Strickland River is acknowledged with thanks.

The A.D.C. Telefomin and yourself have commented fully on this patrol and there is little need to elaborate further. The A.D.C. should bring to the officer's notice that Patrol Instructions should be followed as closely as possible and splitting of patrols by junior officers should only be allowed where the instruction necessitate this being done.

A satisfactory report by Mr. Hutchings.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

67-1-13



District Office,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

1st February, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
TELEFONIU

OKSAFIN PATROL REPORT NO.3 67/68

Receipt is acknowledged of the report submitted by Mr. Van Leishout and that from Mr. N. Hutchings.

I do feel that perhaps at this stage of these peoples' lives, it was as well there was no election. They must find it horribly confusing. It is pleasing to note that the Amber is from their end and I sincerely hope that they get a better deal this time than they did last time.

I fully agree with your comments on carelessness. Reading the reports gave me an impression of a most haphazard nor really interested attitude.

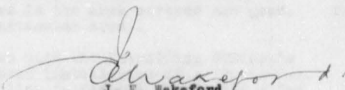
I notice in your Patrol Instructions you stress the need for caution, but this was not fully observed. The splitting of a previous patrol in the sub-district resulted in tragedy.

From previous reports, going back over the years, I have never gained the impression that it was ever intended to construct a road to the Strickland, but to ensure there was a reasonable crossing of the river. I cannot see how we can hope to supply the information required by the end of February for the Army, however we will keep the project in mind.

I have had the portion on Agriculture extracted and passed to the District Agricultural Officer for comment, and I hope assistance.

As a matter of interest you might pass on to your officers that there is little or none employment on Buka, the employment is on the plantations on Bougainville. I mention this as there are some frightening stories of Buka and such tales may deter people from going there. I would encourage as many as you can to go out to work, there are some splendid people on Bougainville. I would however give no encouragement for them to go to any plantation associated with Choiseul Plantations group.

If you look back through previous patrol report, I think you will find a lot has been written on that oil soak mentioned in these reports. If I recall correctly samples were taken by ~~Leslie~~, Mr. A. Marks. These samples were sent to Moresby for analysis, but what the finding was, I cannot recall.

  
J. E. Wakeford  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KORODOBU

67-1-3

CGS/JP

Sub-District Office,  
Telefomin,  
West Sepik District .

24th January , 1968 .

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

OKSAFMIN PATROL REPORT No.3 -67/68

Okseamin Local Census Division and Diap River Area.

1. Please find attached Patrol Reports submitted by Mr. C. Van Iesheout , C.P.O. and Mr. R. Hutchings C.P.O. together with camping allowance claims. It is assumed that Mr. Van Iesheout has submitted claims for both the Police and Interpreters who accompanied the patrol .
2. It is unfortunate that the work done in this area to educate the people politically will virtually be wasted. Without participation in the actual elections very little information will be retained. Every effort will be made, when possible to inform the people why elections will not be held .
3. The patrolling Officer's diaries suggest to me that a certain amount of carelessness was shown in the management of the patrol on the 14 and 15th of December , 1967. I do not recommend Officers , whatever their experience , splitting patrols in rough recently penetrated country and engaging in individual perambulations for no good reason. It is fortunate that ~~in~~ on the 15th December , the only injury sustained was a slight case of heat exhaustion.
4. By and large the objectives of the patrol were achieved . It is encouraging to note the enthusiasm which the people showed on the Tekin-Toka road . Mr. Van Iesheout advises that the oil sample will be sent later .
5. I cannot see that we know a great deal more about a possible route down to the Strickland Gorge area than we did before . Due to lack of supplies only a rough idea was gained regarding the feasibility of such a route. A much more detailed survey will have to be carried out. I am surprised that the Officer conducting the Patrol did not appreciate the fact that he would have supply problems .
6. The census figures reveal a natural increase. This is pleasing to note.
7. Native Affairs in the area covered are good. This is quite normal for this particular area .
8. I do not agree with the Patrolling Officer's remarks regarding the proposed installation of a flying-fox. Apparently the Army are willing to install the flying - fox for practically nothing ; i.e. no cost to our department - why not have it ? The people soon adapt to new conditions and new ideas - such as the flying - fox.

18

19

9. Generally Mr. Van Ideshout's Report shows keen interest in the Oksapmin people and their problems. Mr. Van Ideshout impresses me with his enthusiasm, and his report, whilst not revealing Churchilleian traits gives promise of better things to come. Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. Hutchings has presented a good report for a Cadet - the sketch map accompanying is excellent.

10. For your information please.

*C.G. Sanderson*

C.G. Sanderson  
Assistant District Commissioner.

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9. Generally Mr. Van Lieshout's Report shows keen interest in the Oksapmin people and their problems. ~~The~~ Mr. Van Lieshout impresses me with his enthusiasm, and his report, whilst not revealing Churchillian traits gives promise of better things to come. Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. Hutchings has presented a good report for a Cadet - the sketch map accompanying is excellent.

10. For your information please.

*C.G. Sanderson*

C.G. Sanderson *C.G.*  
Assistant District Commissioner.



16

OKSAPMIN PATROL 3- 67/8

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: C, VANLIESHOUT. C.P.O.

AREA PATROLED: Tekin, Bak, Tekin No2,  
Diap and Strickland Rivers.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Ric. HUTCHINGS C.P.O.  
4 Members R.P & N.G.C.  
1 Aid Post Orderlies.  
42 Carriers.  
2 Interpreters.

DURATION OF PATROL: 29/11/67 - 18/12/67. 20 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Survey motor bike track from  
Tekin mission to Teka.  
Complete census not done by  
previous patrol to area.  
Locate the oil seep south of  
Bimen, take samples and construct  
a Helicopter Pad.  
Locate a route for a motor bike  
track from the Bak valley to  
the Strickland River.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: Bak Valley. 2-67/8. August 1967.  
South of Bimen. June 1964.

MAP REFERENCE: Map attached.

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INTRODUCTION:

The areas patrolled are south of Oksapmin and consists of four river valleys running due east. Each valley is seperated by a high rugged divide, average height of each divide being 1700'. All of these valleys inturn flow into the Strickland Gorge which flows in a south west direction and which was also visited.

The main aim of the patrol was to survey the motor bike track from Tekin to Teka, a distance of six miles by the route surveyed. This when finished will route Oksapmin to Teka a total distance of thirteen miles. This will be of benefit not only to the local people but also to the Mission and the Administration.

As there is little scope for the people in this area to prosper economically, except by working as station labour, the money paid by the Administration for the working of this road, 500 dollars in all, will aid them considerably.

With this aim in mind, a visit was also paid to the oil seep area to collect samples so as to detirmine if any economical wealth can be gained for these people.

oooOooo

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 29th Nov 1967

- 0800 Carriers assembled and equipment checked. Received firing orders.
- 0805 Departed Oksapmin, climbing IUK KUK pass, then Betianap where talk was sent out for food.
- 0945 Arrived TEKIN Rest house where local people had gathered with food so purchased same. Lunched at Mission, asking about possible routes for motor bike track to TEKA. Also made arrangements for opening of Oksapmin air strip if required.
- 1330 Began surveying track towards ARANIM completing 1 mile by 1700 hrs. Returned to TEKIN, fresh food issued. Slept TEKIN Camp 1.

Thursday 30th Nov 1967

- 0800 Broke camp and police and carriers sent ahead to make camp at TOMIANAP. We continued to survey track with aid of local people until return of carriers.
- 1315 Arrived TOMIANAP. Rain in P.M. so work on road ceased. Purchased some fresh foods but these were in short supply, so questioned locals on gardening methods. Also had a 1 hour talk with 3 Lulias and 4 Tultuls, discussing introduction of fish into pools, and pigs for breeding. All these points were accepted and enthusiasm shown Slept TOMIANAP Camp 2.

Friday 1st December 1967

- 0730 Broke camp sending the carriers on ahead to DIVANAP under the control of Const. OBRISIM. Commenced surveying track towards DIVANAP.
- 1545 Finished work for the day and proceeded to rest house arriving at 1600 hrs. Purchased fresh foods, and issued same. House Of Assembly talk given to the locals. Slept DIVANAP rest house Camp 3.

Saturday 2nd December 1967

- 0745 Broke camp and carried out a preliminary observation of track to TEKA. Carriers followed while we returned to yesterdays point and continued work.
- 1245 Came to the end of the Divanap ground and as Teka line had not arrived to out track we ceased work.
- 1435 Arrived TEKA, Purchased fresh foods. Slept TEKA Rest House camp 4.

Sunday 3rd December 1967

- 0750 Returned to yesterdays mark at 0755 and commenced work.
- 0920 Reached TEKA, thus completing motor bike track. In P.M. purchased fresh foods and gave H of Ass, talk. Slept TEKA Rest House camp 4.

Diary contd.

Monday 4th December 1967

- 0655 Departed TEKA moving into the BAK gap.
- 0745 Arrived at KWEPTANA where a crowd of 200 people greeted us. It appears that they expected us to camp there.
- 0805 Moved on descending to the BAK River, then climbed the Bak/Tekin No2 divide which is 1800 feet of near vertical ascent.
- 0905 Reached the summit and rested.
- 1010 Began descent crossing WOBA Crk at 1100 hrs, then continued Towards BIMEN
- 1125 Arrived BIMEN rest house but area was deserted. After 20 minutes people arrived with food which we bought.
- P.M. Hired ten carriers to go to Tekin mission to fetch 3, 112 lb bags of rice which would be needed on our return from the oil seep area.  
The local Lulua agreed to guide us the following day to the oil seep, so arrangements were made for an early departure.

Walking time 3.35      Track time 6.20

Slept BIMEN Rest House camp 5.

Tuesday 5th December 1967

- Heavy rain during the night caused a delay in our departure. The Lulua tried to tell us that the river would be up and that the track would be to wet to walk on. So a const, was sent to investigate. The Lulua's reports were false. He then claimed that he had no one to look after his young son and there for could not lead us. This was soon overcome.
- 0735 Broke camp , crossing Tekin No2 River at 0745. A steep climb commenced up the range in a south east direction , reaching the top at 0810 hrs. We followed a crest in an easterly direction still ascending , gaining the top at 0904 hrs
  - 0904 Descended steeply then turned east and followed the range descending gradually until 0942, where we waited for carriers. It was hoped that from the top of the range that we would be able to view the country, but due to heavy cloud this was impossible. Also on our return cloud was present so a map of this area was not compiled.
  - 1045 Continued in an easterly direction still descending.
  - 1150 An old garden badly overgrown held us up for  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour while we traversed 200 yards.
- Still descended as before arriving at the DIAP River at 1350  
Rested here allowing the carriers to form.  
1445 Moved on as Lulua said a hamlet was close by.  
1510 WODIAM Hamlet reached.

When we came from the bush into a garden , women working there fled at the sight of us. We came across them in their house nearby , then made camp at the edge of the garden.  
Purchased fresh foods trading with salt and matches. 30 men and 10 women and children were seen.

Our spade caused much interest, apparently the first time they had seen. Also it was apparently the first time they had seen a white man having a shower as I had quite a large fascinated audience

Walking time 5.47      Track time 8.05

Guards posted, Slept WODIAM camp 6.

441A

Diary contd.

Wednesday 6th December 1967

0745 Broke camp and descended in an easterly direction for an hour, then very steeply for 600' to the bed of the Diap river. Following this downstream for 25 minutes we reached a bush house on the left bank of the river. Behind this hut was a small reentrant. 200' up this was the oil seep. No attempt was made by the Lulua to prevent our carriers from viewing the source of the oil as was the case with the patrol of Mr Lancaster in 1964. The locals said that this was a bad period, for in good seasons oil could be found in a pool near the house.

Camp was set up on the right bank.  
 Selected a sight for the helicopter Pad, Approx 100 yards upstream from the oil seep on the right hand bank of the river at a point where the river turns left then right, thus forming a projection into the river and allowing for clear wide approaches from either direction. Clearing of the sight began.

Walking time 1.30 Track time 2.00

Gaurds posted, Slept Diap River camp 7.

Thursday 7th December 1967

Supervised construction of the pad which is made of rock and raised approx 18 inches above ground level. It is 22' by 26'. The deck is of small white stones in which is inlaid a cross of black stones.

Rations issued and gaurds posted.

Slept Diap River camp 7.

Friday 8th December 1967

0715 Broke camp and headed up river for 25 minutes then climbed right bank gaining the top at 0755 hrs. Rested for ten mins.  
 0810 Continued ascending and arrived at old camp No 6 of 5/12/67. A new road had been cut for 300 yards directly to the camp. Made camp. Local people had gathered food and also cut fire wood.

Soon much shouting was heard and 40 men with a pig danced into camp and presented it to us. They had come from MASANGANAM a hamlet to the south. Many claimed we were the first white men they had seen. An initial census was taken at their request and medical service given.

Saw 57 MASANGANAM people and 30 local WODIAM people. Gaurds posted. Slept Wodiam camp 8.

13

Diary contd.

Saturday 9th December 1967

- 0710 Broke camp and began walk back to Bimen.
- 1003 Reached resting place of the 5th and allowed carriers to regroup.
- 1045 Moved off still ascending while heavy rain began to fall.
- 1055 Commenced steep ascent gaining the top at 1120. Began descent down to Bimen arriving at 1220.
- 1315 Last carriers in.  
Bought fresh food

Walking time 4.28      Track time 6.05

Slept Bimen Rest House camp 9.

Sunday 10th December 1967

As the rice was wet from yesterday's rain it was necessary to dry it before it became mouldy. Therefore it was decided to stop the day at Bimen.

During the morning discussions on the House of Assembly were given.

Spread out the wet rice to dry and also that rice borrowed from the mission as it had got damp whilst at Bimen.

Resealed the rice into larger loads suitable for two men.

Luluia and two carriers taken on at Wodiam were paid off.

Talked to Luluia about marriage customs and gardening practices.

Slept Bimen camp 9.

Monday 11th December 1967

0720 Broke camp and headed towards Kuskusmin, passing this point we began to ascend the Bak Tekin No2 divide.

0927 Gained the top of the divide and rested for ten minutes. Then began long descent towards the Bak River. Crossing this

At 1030. Gradually rose towards Dabura reaching there at

1110 The Tultul meet us at a point  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the village and escorted us in.

The rest house area was found in perfect condition fully fenced and lawned.

P.M. Gave House of Assembly talk.

The Luluia asked if they could have another Doctor Boy as the one usually in charge of the Aid Post had been withdrawn.

It was later found out that he was on leave and therefore due to the shortage at Oksapmin could not be replaced until his return.

Bought fresh foods and issued rice.

Walking time 3.30      Track time 5.55

Slept DABURA Rest House camp 10.

Diary contd.

Tuesday 12th December 1967

- 0755 Broke camp heading due east passing over undulating ground following the left side of the Bak valley.
  - 0915 Came upon a crest from which it was possible to sight the whole valley from Dabura to the Bak River Gap and also to the crest at the far eastern end of the valley.
  - 0920 Moved on passing the road to the Gap at 0925.
  - 1007 Arrived at the BAMU River and halted while a rough log bridge was constructed. Moved on at 1025, till 1030 where we allowe the carriers to regroup. Moved on at 1040 .
  - 1055 Brought us upon an old camp site and seeing the interpreters and locals said we would not reach DUBANA that day we set up camp.
- P.M. Discussed the route of the motor bike track with the locals who insisted that it could not pass through the Bak River Gap as it consists of solid limestone and could not be work ed. Instead they suggested that it pass over the end of the valley. As this route seemed probable and after closer examination of the Gap it was decided to explore in this direction.  
Issued rice and meat to carriers.

Walking time 2.35 Track time 3.15

Slept Camp 11.

Wednesday 13th December 1967

- 0730 Departed camp and headed east up the Rift valleygaining the ridge at 0857. Waited for carriers to regroup.
- 0930 Moved on descendig steeply till 1000 , then crossed undulat ing country till 1030 whence we broke out on to Kunai slopes. Dubana rest house could be seen in the distance so we headed towards it.
- 1115 Arrived DUBANA rest house where people were busy cutting grass. Sent out word for the people to gather so census could be done in the afternoon.
- P.M. Purchased fresh foods.  
Carried out census revision counting 45 people, 21 of whom were new names.

It appears from these walking times that we could have reached Dubana in one day, however the time was used to advantage in seeking routes for the motor bike track.

Walking time 3.15 Track time 3.45

Slept DUBANA Rest House camp 12.

Diary contd.

Thursday 14th December 1967

0730 Broke camp, set out passing over easy ground until we arrived at an old House Kiap which was very delapidated and overgrown. From this point we turned east again and after 40 minutes came out of the woods into the kunai slopes of the Strickland gorge. At this point we were about 1800 feet above the river and about two miles from it.

1350 Camp set up.

Walking time 2.00 Track time 2.30

In the afternoon I went on a scouting walk to a ridge high ~~was~~ above us to the south. Upon gaining the top I hoped to be able to sight the Tin shed which is reported to be on the banks of the Strickland river. However even though I could see the opposite bank for a distance of 6 miles in either direction with the aid of binoculars I was unable to sight it. So I returned to camp at 1815 hrs.

Walking time 3.15

Slept Strickland Gorge camp 13.

Friday 15th December 1967

Heavy early morning fog lifted at 0920, so with Mr Vanlieshout a constable, interpreter, and two local guides we set out to find a route down to the river and to locate the house Cuppa.

We descended 1800 feet through hot kunai grass to a point 100 feet above the river, here we rested in a creek in the shade for ten minutes. We then headed south on the right bank 100 feet above the water for about one and a half miles.

It is possible to build a track along this route but extreme difficulties would be met.

It was extremely hot in the 5' high kunai so we rested. From this point we could see another 4-5 miles but still could not sight the house Cuppa. Also with my observations of yesterday it was decided to return, as it would be futile and unwise to continue in such conditions. So returned to creek at 1200 hrs. Rested till 1300 when Native members of group returned to camp.

Mr Vanlieshout was keen to climb to my observation point of yesterday, but I knowing what it involved elected to walk up the creek and meet him on his return. Re meet him at 1650 and rested till 1730, whence we returned to camp at 1810 hrs.

Slept Strickland Gorge camp 13.

Saturday 16th December 1967

Due to Mr Vanlieshout's condition we spent the day in camp resting and cleaning patrol gear.

Slept Strickland Gorge camp 13.



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Diary contd.

Sunday 17th December 1967

0655 Moved off hoping to arrive at GAUGUTIAN before the cloud cover rose.

After climbing steeply we sighted Gaugutian and after an other hours walk we arrived at 0855.

The track had been cleared for one mile before the rest House and fire wood cut. Approximately 400 people were seated waiting for us.

Census was carried out in-the-afternoon immediately so people would not be held up. 415 people were sighted.

House of Assembly talk given afterwards and balancing of census forms completed the day.

Walking time 2.00 Track time 2.30

Slept GAUGUTIAN Rest House camp 14.

Monday 18th December 1967

0730 Departed rising to top of divide then descending to O:capmin arriving at 0915 hrs.

Paid carriers, stores returned.

1015 Patrol stood down.

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## RECEPTION OF PATROL:

In all areas visited the patrol was received in a friendly manner. It was obvious that some effort had been made to please us, in that, in many places tracks had been cleared grass cut and fire wood gathered.

## POLITICAL SITUATION:

At each Rest House visited discussions on the forth coming elections were held. These were listened to but no great enthusiasm was shown. It was expressed at one place that the ir member, voted for at the 64 elections had not shown interest in them and had not visited them. It was explained that if they wished to vote for the candidate standing at Telefomin he would be closer and be able to assist them more readily.

The attitude towards the Administration is a healthy one and the people realise that the Kiap is there to aid and assist them.

In the Tekin valley the Baptist Mission is very active. No complaints were received by the patrol concerning this mission and it appears that the locals attitude towards them is very satisfactory.

Relationship between adjacent groups and between valleys are very friendly,

## AGRICULTURE:

Before the patrol left Oksapmin it was warned that there was a shortage of food in all areas, but especially in the Bak and Himen valleys. This was found to be correct. Upon questioning it was learned that this shortage was only temporary whilst new gardens were ripening.

Some european vegetables are being grown by the natives but do not play an important part in their diet, being mainly sold to europeans in the area.

There is no possibility of cash cropping in this area as no markets exist.

## LIVESTOCK:

At the moment in the Tekin valley there is a shortage of pig due to an earlier out break of disease. In the other valleys though the situation is not so severe, numerous pigs being sighted.

## REST HOUSES:

Through out the area the condition of rest houses is very good. Although some were a bit small they were always in good repair. The areas surrounding these in all cases had been cleared of grass and it was evident that some effort had been made to present these areas in good repair.

## CARRIERS:

**CARRIERS:**

Carriers were easy to come by, infact when word was sent out for forty carriers 120 presented them selves.

42 were hired and paid at the rate of 22 cents per day plus rations.

The majority of them though were poor carriers in that they were slow, which can be seen from the difference in walking time and track times.

**HEALTH:**

Generally the health of the people was very good. Except for the usual cuts attended to capably by Medical Orderly Kanterapnook.

While at Dabura the Ialulia asked if they could have another Doctor boy to man the aid post there as they now had to go to the mission for attention. It was later found on returning to the station that he was on leave and due to the shortage of Doctor Boys it was not possible to provide one until his return.

**EDUCATION:**

The only educational facilities in this area are provided by the Baptist Mission. This is a point of disappointment amongst the members of the R.&N.G.C. stationed at Oksapmin, fore their children are growing up illiterate. This means that when these children who come from families accustomed to a high standard of living attempt to obtain employment they will be unable.

Three schools are run by the mission. One at Tekin, the others at Bimen and also Dabura. The school at Dabura is quite large although limited to 50 students. The age of these is high and many persons above the age of 25 attend. Although english is not taught, pidgin is and is of a great benefit to the people.

**ROADS AND BRIDGES:**

All of the more commonly used tracks are in good order though tend to become a little muddy after rain. In many areas locals had cleared the track leading into the rest house area. Less used tracks, eg the road to the oil seep from Bimen were a little overgrown and needed to be cleared ahead of the patrol.

The motor bike track from Oksapmin to Tekin allows for easy travelling.

Surveying of the track to Tekin presented little trouble. With the aid of the carriers and the local people to cut ahead of us rapid progress was made.

The track is 6 miles in length and is divided into five sections based on 'line' ownership of the land. Each line was eager to help and were full of confidence that they would be capable of working the road. The sum of 500 dollars has been allotted as compensation for their work in working the road. It was clearly explained to the natives that the Administration was not buying the road or the land it crossed but merely paying this sum as a

compensation for the time they spent in working the road. They fully understand that the road is theirs and that it is of benefit to them to keep it in good repair.

This road from Tekin passes through Aranim, Tomiana, Divana to Teka. On the return of the patrol it was learned that the section from Teka to Tomiana was completed and that the other sections had very little left to do. This surely demonstrates the eagerness of these people to own a road.

The second section of road to be looked at by the patrol was that from Teka to the Strickland Gorge.

The aim here was not to survey a track but only to determine a suitable route for it.

#### POSSIBLE ROUTE FOR TRACK TO STRICKLAND GORGE;

From Teka to Dabura no difficulties should be found if the track passes through the Bak gap into the Bak valley and then head directly towards Dabura, descending at 10% and keeping to the side of the divide. From Dabura it could follow the foot track to the Banu River. Here two possibilities exist. Firstly it was thought to run the track through the second Bak gap. However the locals insisted that this was not possible as the Gap is of solid limestone and would be impossible to work. Instead they suggested that it pass over the end of the valley towards Dubana. It was agreed that this route would be inspected first and that we would return via the gap to appraise that route. No difficulty would be found in following the walking track to the ridge of the valley. However it descends steeply over the ridge, but this still could be overcome. The track could then easily be run to Dubana over undulating kunai slopes. From here to our camp 13 no trouble would be found as it is nearly flat terrain passing through light timbered growth. To get the track down to the Strickland River would also be easy if zig-zag down the slope. Once at the River it would have to run parallel to it about 100 feet above it, until reaching the crossing site.

At this point the patrol was nearly out of rice and as no local food was available, due to the fact no people live in this area it was forced to head for Gaugutian, therefore unable to inspect the alternate route.

Although no structural difficulties would be experienced two problems are paramount. They are labour and money.

Firstly no people live in close proximity to the route once it has left the Bak valley. Therefore there is no persons to work the road.

Secondally the amount of money spent would not warrant the end result. As it would only be usable to motor bikes, the traffic it would carry would be negligible. If some economic gain was to be achieved it would be a different matter.

Another route suggested if needed is from Oksapmin across the Oksapmin Gaugutian divide, down the Gaugutian valley to the Strickland and then as before along the river. This route is less than half that of the other and also connects a population of over 400 to the Patrol Post.

The Strickland River at the point of crossing is 40 yds in width. No suitable sand is present, but broken limestone is available to be used as gravel.

OIL SEEP;

A further aim of the patrol was to visit the oil seep area south of Bimen. This was proposed in order to obtain samples and build a Helicopter pad, so a geologist, if interested, can fly in and inspect the seep.

If this did occur it would provide a source of income to these people who otherwise have a very limited economy. They do however use this oil as a means of trade, trading it with other groups, receiving as much as a metal axe for 1 pint of the liquid. The oil is valued so much because when rubbed on the skin infection and wounds of their pig rapid healing occurs.

Reported in previous Patrol Reports, namely, those of A. Marks, 1963/4 and I. Lancaster, 1964/5, some reluctance to allow the patrol to visit the site was demonstrated by the natives.

Except for the incident mentioned in the diary of 5th Dec, no such attitude was present and even our carriers were permitted to view the site.

The position of the oil is marked on the map. A bush house is on the left bank of the river approx. 1 mile from the Strick land river. Behind this is a small reenterant, 200 feet up this is the oil seep. It consists of a rock in front of which is a pool 3 feet in diameter and 6 inches deep. This is fed from a crack in the rock from which a mixture of oil and water flows.

Samples of oil and surrounding rock were taken and will be forwarded by Mr VanDeshout. Samples were also taken by Mr P. Lancaster in 1964 and forwarded, it would be of interest to know if any action at all was taken.

HELICOPTER PAD:

This was constructed at a point 100 yards up stream from the oil seep. It is situated at a point where the right hand bank projects into the river, thus allowing for wide straight approaches.

Rock was used in the construction which is raised 18 inches above ground level. The deck is of small white stones with an inlaid cross of black stones.

The pad is 22' by 26'.

MISSIONS:

Baptist Mission TEKIN;

This mission based in the Tekin valley has spread its influence into all areas. This was evident by the large numbers attending church on sundays. Also the existence of mission schools and the holding of regular clinics by a trained sister have helped in consolidating their influence amongst the people.

Seven Day Adventist;

Two branches of this sect are at present attempting to influence the local people.

The first of these is based at DURANA, but nothing was seen of its work in the area and no complaints received from the people.

Their second mission is in the Oksapmin valley and has a very small following. Very little is heard of their actions as they do not have much influence over the people. Upon returning from patrol a local Lulua expressed the wish that they would like this mission removed as they were unpopular and placed to many restrictions upon their ways of living. He was told that this was something for them to take care of themselves.

A third branch of this mission was in the Gaugutian valley but was removed by the locals.

LABOUR:

20 ~~XX~~ Oksapmins earlier this year were recruited to go to Buka in the Bougainville District. Except for working as station labour no other means is open for these people to earn money. The men are very eager to work as labourers and many requests while on patrol were received. These had to be refused as no funds exist to pay them.

Through out the district it is easy to recognise men who have returned from Buka, as they are not only physically improved but their whole attitude towards life and work is healthier.

GENSUS:

Initial census was taken <sup>at</sup> Wodiam for both Wodiam and MASANGANAM "lines".

Also revision of census was carried out DUBANA and GAUGUTIAN.

I was instructed both in the method of taking census and the method of compiling census figures.

These figures are attached to Mr VanLieshout's report.

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*R. Hutchings* C.P.O.

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REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

- Const. O'BRISIM. Capable and efficient.
- Const. WARI. Young and very quite, appears to lack full confidence.
- Const. BINAE. Very capable and always a bright face.
- Const. MANDAKIE. Old but still a very good Constable.

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Sub District Office,  
Telefomin,  
West Sepik District.  
27th November 1967.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS: PATROL No. 2/67-S OKSAPMIN TO TEKIN BAK DIVISION.

Dear Mr VanDieshout,

Please be prepared to lead a patrol from Oksapmin, departing on the 29th November 1967. You will be accompanied by C.P.O. Mr Eric Hutchings and police to be chosen by you from the Oksapmin Detachment. In general conduct, you patrol in accordance with Dept Standing Instructions. I refer you particularly to chapters 1,5,6,87.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PATROL;

1. Survey and peg the motor cycle track from TEKIN (Kender) to TEKIN (TEKA) (the minor saw works program project 1967) Give the local people as much notice as possible and after pegging the track have them commence work under supervision, (ATEING of KUSANA is a suitable Boss Eci when shown what to do).

2. Investigate and report on the oil seep in the DIAP Rv area south of Binin. Collect samples and prepare a helicopter pad in the vicinity to allow for easy access by a geologist if necessary. Your patrol reports will show two reports in 1963/4 1964/5 by Mr . Marks and Mr. F.Lancaster to this area.

The local people are primitive so exercise all necessary precautions (as in the patrol you accompanied to the West Mianmin restricted area).

3. Proceed to the Strickland area . En route attempt to locate a route from the eastern end of the BAK Valley into the Strickland gorge area. From the air the left or northern side high above the river and through an area of primary forest looks the best. Spend sufficient time to clear a track down on the proposed route if you can find one.

Upon arriving at the gorge bottom examine possible sites for a Flying Fox over the gorge. Assess the width and calculate the amount of steel cable that will be required for the job. Also assess the availability of, and take samples of gravel and sand for concrete making.

A full report of the site will be required to allow the army to consider their works program in February, 1968. An impressive document with photographs will do more towards getting us a flying fox, than a brief uninteresting document.

4. Carry out census revision in any group in the Tekin Bak division not censured by the Patrol No. 2/67-S.

5. Compile an accurate map of the division as there is none at present in existence.



Form Prescribed

contd.

6.

Any other matters you feel require attention.

It is estimated that this patrol should take four weeks, however do not feel that you have to hurry.

You, as leader of the patrol will be responsible for your Cadet as well as the rest of the patrol. You are to give him as much training as possible, particularly in relation to census revision, mapping, patrol security, and development of a good workable attitude towards primitive peoples.

Your report will be expected at telephon fourteen days after your return to Oksapmin.

I wish you a successfu Patrol.

C.O. Sanderson.

A.D.C.

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67.16.29



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of West Sepik Report No. Oksapmin No. 3-67/68.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. C. Van Lieshout, Cadet Patrol Officer, OIC.

Area Patrolled Oksapmin Local and Diap River area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P. Hutchings, C.P.O.  
4 Members R.P.N.G.C.  
Natives 2 Interpreters, 42 Carriers.

Duration—From 29/11/1967 to 18/12/1967.

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No. Aid-post orderly only.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1967

Medical 6/1967.

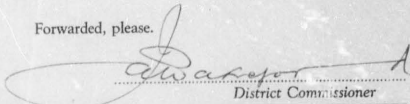
Map Reference W.N. Robinson's map Patrol No 3-66/67. Observations.

Object of Patrol To survey and peg a road from Telin to Teka; Report on and take samples of the oil seep near the Diap Rv.; attempt to find a motor-bike track to the Strickland Rv. & a flying fox site across it; carry out census revision and general administrative matters.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31/11/1968

  
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.

Ref: 67-16-29

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

7th March, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
YAHIND.

OXSAPMIN PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- \* Memorandum of Patrol No.
- \* Patrol Report No. 3 of 1967/68

covering patrol by Mr. C. Van Lieshout to the Oksapmin  
Local and Diap River area for the purpose of road  
investigations.

(T. W. Ellis)  
(I. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

\* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for.....

Mr.....



Department of District Administration.

Sub District Office,  
Telefomin,  
West Sepik District.

27th November 1967.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS: PATROL NO 3/67-8 OKSAPMIN TO TEKIN/BAK DIVISION.

Dear Mr VanDieshout,

Please be prepared to lead a patrol from Oksapmin, departing on the 29th November 1967. You will be accompanied by C.P.O. Mr Ric. Hutchings and Police to be chosen by you from the Oksapmin detachment. In general conduct, you patrol in accordance with Departmental Standing Instructions. I refer you particularly to chapters 1,5,6,&7.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PATROL;

1. Survey and peg the motor cycle track from Tekin Mission to Tekmin (TEKA) (the Minor New Works program project 1967) Give the local people as much notice as possible and after pegging the track have them commence work under supervision, (ATIENG of KUSANA is a suitable Boss Bei when shown what to do).
2. Investigate and report on the oil seep in the DIAP Rv area south of Bimin. Collect samples and prepare a helicopter pad in the vicinity to allow for easy access by a geologist if necessary. Your patrol reports will show two reports in 1963/4 1964/5 by Mr A.Marks and Mr P.Lancaster to this area.

The local people are primitive so exercise all necessary precautions (as in the patrol you accompanied to the West Mianmin restricted area).

3. Proceed to the StricklandGorge area. En route attempt to locate a route down from the eastern end of the BAK Valley into the Strickland gorge area. From the air the left or northern side high above the river and through an area of primary forest looks the best. Spend sufficient time to clear a track down on the proposed route if you can find one.

Upon arriving at the gorge bottom examine possible sites for a Flying Fox over the gorge. Assess the width and calculate the amount of steel cable that will be required for the job. Also assess the availability of, and take samples of gravel and sand for concrete making.

A full report of the site will be required to allow the army to consider their works program in February, 1968. An impressive document with photographs will do more towards getting us a flying Fox, than a brief uninteresting document.

4. Carry out census revision in any group in the Tekin/Bak division not censused by the Patrol No. 2/67-8.
5. Compile an accurate map of the division as there is none at present in existence.



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

Department of District Administration.

condt,

6. Any Other matters you feel require attention.

It is estimated that this patrol should take four weeks, however do not feel that you have to hurry.

You, as leader of the Patrol will be responsible for your Cadet as well as the rest of the Patrol. You are to give him as much training as possible, particularly in relation to census revision, mapping, Patrol security, and development of a good workable attitude towards primitive peoples.

Your report will be expected at Telefomin fourteen days after your return to Oksapmin.

I wish you a successful Patrol.

C.G. Sanderson.

A.D.C.

PREAMBLE

(8)

Patrol Number : Oksapmin Patrol Post  
Patrol Conducted by : Telefomin Sub-District  
Area Patrolled : West Sepik District  
Patrol Accompanied by : Oksapmin No. 3-67/68  
: C.Van Lieshout, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
: R.Hutchings, C.P.O.  
: 4 Members R.P.&.N.G.C.  
: 1 Aid-post medical orderly  
: 2 Interpreters  
: 42 Carriers.  
Duration of Patrol : 20 Days - 29/11/67 to 18/12/67  
Last Patrol to Area :  
D.D.A. : June/July 1967 - 15 Days.  
P.H.D. : With above D.D.A. Patrol.  
Objects of Patrol : Survey and peg a road from Tekin  
: to Teka.  
: Report on oil near the Diap River  
: Find a route for a motor-bike road  
: to the Strickland Rv., and a site  
: for a flying fox across it.  
: Census revision where necessary  
: General Administration.  
Map References : Oksapmin Patrol Map No. 3-66/67.

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Patrol Diary Oksapmin Patrol No. 2-67/68

- 29th November 1967 0745hrs standing firing orders given to Police and Mr. Hutchings C.P.O. Carriers assembled and departed Oksapmin Patrol Post 0805 hrs. Climbed steeply to the top of the ridge at the back of the Station and then followed the motor-bike track to the rest-house at Tekin arriving 0945. Liased with the people at the Mission. Purchased fresh foods from the local people, and in P.M. commenced surveying and pegging the road. Worked until 1700 hrs completing approximately one mile of the track. Fresh foods issued. Slept Tekin resthouse Camp No. 1. Walking time (actual) 1.40 track time 2.20.
- 30th November 1967 Broke camp and sent police & carriers off to establish camp at Tomiana. Surveying & pegging the road arrived at Tomiana at 1315hrs. Rain commenced shortly after our arrival so work on road ceased. Had very productive discussions with three luluais & four tul-tuls on the House of Assembly Elections, gardening methods, roads and the introduction of fish. Fresh foods purchased. Slept Tomiana resthouse Camp No.2. Walking time 0.50. Track time 5.15.
- 1st December 1967 Broke camp and sent Constable Obrisim on ahead with the carriers to establish camp at Divanr. 0730 hrs commenced surveying and pegging the road. 1020 to 1030 rested, then worked through until 1545hrs when it was decided to finish for the day. Proceeded on to Divana arriving 1600hrs Purchased small quantity of fresh foods. Gave House of Assembly Election talk. Slept Divana resthouse Camp No.3. Walking time 1.35 Track time 8.20.
- 2nd December 1967 Broke camp and sent the carriers on ahead to establish camp at Teka. 0745 Mr. Hutchings and myself walked most of the way to Teka on a preliminary survey of the route. Returned to where we left off yesterday and commenced surveying the road. At 1425hrs came to the end of Divana ground, as the workline from Teka had not arrived it was necessary to cease work. Proceeded to Teka arriving 1435. Purchased quantity of fresh foods. Rations issued, slept Teka resthouse Camp No.4. Walking time 0.40 Track time 6.50.
- 3rd December 1967 Sunday. With local people and all the carriers returned to where we left off yesterday and commenced surveying and pegging the track. Arrived back at Teka 0920hrs. Purchased fresh foods. House of Assembly Election talk given slept Teka Camp No.4. Walking time 0.10 Track time 1.25.
- 4th December 1967 Broke camp and departed Teka at 0655 hrs ascending to the Bak Gap. Moved through and descended to Kweptana arriving 0745 hrs. Met by large group of local people. Minor discussions and moved on 0805. Crossed two minor ridges to arrive at the Bak river 0832hrs. Ascended fairly

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steadily and then very steeply to arrive at the top of the Bak / Tekin No.2 Divide 0940. Crossed the top and rested from 0945 to 1010 when steep descent to Woba ck. was commenced arriving 1100 and Bimen resthouse at 1145hrs. No local people there to meet the Patrol however after twenty minutes they commenced to arrive. It appears the Patrol was not expected until tomorrow. Met and talked to local leaders. Hired ten men to return to Tekin and collect 3 X 112 lbs rice as supplies for the journey to the Strickland Rv. Lulmai Arok advised of the Patrols intentions to visit the oil seep and he was requested to guide the Patrol to the area. Some fresh foods purchased. Slept Bimen resthouse Camp No.5  
Walking time 3.35 Track time 6.20.

- 5th December 1967 heavy rain during the night. Lulmai Arok advised impossible to cross the Tekin No. 2 river however a Constable sent to check the depth found it was easily fordable. Broke camp and departed Bimen 0735, all safely across the river by 0745 and immediately commenced steep ascent of the Range to the south-east of Bimen. Gained false crest at 0810 and this was followed in an easterly direction ascending steadily until 0904 when the top of the Range was reached Descended steeply until 0942 when a halt was called in a small clearing. Carriers regrouped and moved off at 1045 still heading east. At 1150 came to heavily overgrown log-strewn garden and it took thirty minutes to proceed 200 yards. Continuously descending arrived Diap Rv. at 1350 rested till 1445 when we moved on arriving Wodiam hamlet at 1510 hrs. Camp set-up. Purchased some fresh foods with trade goods. Slept Wodiam Camp No. 6 Guards Posted.  
Walking time 5.47 Track time 8.05
- 6th December 1967 Broke camp and departed Wodiam at 0745 hrs., descending steadily and then very steeply to the Diap River 0850 hrs., the Diap was then followed downstream for 25 minutes when an old bush hut was reached. Left the Diap ascending a small steep gully for five minutes when the oil seep was reached. Took sample and returned to the Diap setting up camp on the Western bank high above water level.  
In P.M. commenced clearing a site for a heli-copter pad. Slept Diap River Camp No. 7  
Walking time 1.30 Track time 2.00. Guards Posted.
- 7th December 1967 Marked out site for heli-pad 22' X 26', and supervised construction throughout the day. Approaches cleared and surrounding area cleared. Four men from Wodiam hamlet arrived in P.M. and exchanged fresh foods for trade goods.  
Slept Diap River Camp No. 7 Guards Posted.
- 8th December 1967 Broke camp and departed at 0715 ascending the Diap River until 0745 when the Western bank was ascended. Ascended steeply until 0755 when the top of a ridge was reached. Rested and at 0812 moved on arriving Wodiam hamlet and our previous



- 11th December 1967 Camp No.6 at 0925 hrs. Set-up camp again as I wanted to increase the contact with these people. Shortly after our arrival a large group of Masanganam People arrived bringing a pig for sale and a large quantity of fresh foods for trade. Fresh foods issued. Fire power demonstration given when the pig was shot. People impressed. Slept Wodiam Hamlet Camp No.8. Walking time 1.23 Track time 1.55
- 9th December 1967 Broke camp, said farewell to the people who came to see us off, and departed at 0710 hrs. Ascending steadily arrived at the clearing used for a resting place on 5th December, at 1003 hrs., rested until 1045 when the Patrol moved on. Still ascending steadily arrived at the foot of the Range at 1055 when drizzling rain turned into an extremely heavy downpour. Ascending steeply arrived at the top at 1115, this was followed until 1155 when an extremely rapid descent was made to arrive back at the Bimen resthouse at 1215. Last carrier in at 1325. Rice soaked during the downpour which continued all day. Slept Bimen resthouse Camp No.9. Walking time 4.23 Track time 6.05
- 10th December 1967 People assembled and House of Assembly Election talk given. Small quantity of fresh foods purchased. Rice from Tekin for our journey to the Strickland River area was damp due to bad storage, so that plus yesterdays rice which was soaked was spread out on a tent fly to dry. Re-bagged in P.M. Rations issued. Lulual and two occasional carriers paid for their services. Slept Bimen Camp No.9
- 11th December 1967 Broke camp and departed for Dabura via Kuskusmin, leaving at 0720 hrs. Generally ascending until 0740 when some scattered huts were seen which constituted Kuskusmin. Continued ascending until 0800 when the ascent of the Tekin NO. 2 / Bak divide was commenced in earnest. At 0825 halted to take compass bearings of topographical features for mapping purposes. 0922 at top of Divide. Rested until 0942 when the descent was commenced. Arrived at the Bak river 1030 hrs and at Dabura resthouse at 1115. Last carrier in at 1315. House of Assembly Election talk given. Inspected aid-post, wards and accommodation. General discussions held. Purchased small quantity of fresh foods. Slept Dabura resthouse Camp No. 10. Walking time 3.30 Track time 5.55
- 12th December 1967 Broke camp and departed Dabura at 0755 hrs. Moving over broken ground (ascending & descending). Halted at 0915 to judge the best possible route for a motor-bike track. Moved on 0920 and at 0925 passed the turn-off to the Gap. 1007 halted to construct a makeshift bridge over a swollen stream. Moved on 1025 and at 1055 came to the last camping place this side of the ridge. On the advice of the interpreters made camp here as it is reputed to be too far to reach Dubana today. Camp set-up. Rations issued. Discussed route of track with Mr. Hutchings & local people with the Patrol. Compass bearings taken of prominent features. SLEPT CAMP NO. 11  
WALKING TIME 2.55 TRACK TIME 3.42

- 13th December 1967 Broke camp and departed at 0730 hrs., at skyline 0840 and top at 0857. Halted to allow carriers to regroup. Moved on 0930 descending steeply until 1000 hrs. then undulating walking and came out onto kunai grass slopes at 1030. Arrived Dubana resthouse 1155 hrs. Met by local people. Census carried out with 45 people seen, and 21 new names recorded. Medical orderly examined all. Some fresh foods purchased, these together with rations issued. Slept Dubana resthouse Camp No. 12 Walking time 3.52 Track time 5.30
- 14th December 1967 Broke camp and departed at 0730 hrs and at 0930 arrived at a campsite high above the Strickland river, overlooking the entire area. Camp set-up by 1350 hrs. Preliminary observations of the area made and a possible route down to the river reconnoitred. Rations issued. Slept camp No. 13 Walking time 2.00 Track time 2.30
- 15th December 1967 Departure delayed until 0920, then Mr. Hutchings, a constable, two guides, an interpreter and myself set-off down to the Strickland river. Descended approximately 1,800ft through kunai grass to reach a small creek 150 ft above the river at 1010. Rested in the shade, then moved on following the river downstream. Proceeded for 40 minutes when it was decided to turn back as nothing further was to be gained by proceeding as we were. Returned to the creek at 1130 hrs., and rested from the heat until 1200 hrs. I decided to ascend a high and steep ridge from which it was hoped we would be able to see the tin shed used for the measuring of the waterflow. Constable etc. permitted to return to camp. Mr. Hutchings stayed in the stream whilst I ascended the ridge. Ascended steeply through kunai covered razor sharp limestone country gaining the ridgetop at 1350 hrs after considerable difficulty. Top of ridge only one to three feet wide, and this was followed ascending steadily until 1430 when shade was sought from the sun under a small ledge. Surveyed the countryside through power-full binoculars but the shed could not be seen. An enormous area of country spread out below - see appendix D for further comments on road. 1530 hrs sought a means of descent and this was found with some difficulty. Arrived at the stream 1650 hrs and met Mr. Hutchings remained here till dusk returning to camp at 1810 where I promptly vomited due to a slight case of heat exhaustion. Rations issued slept Camp No. 13
- 16th December 1967 Feeling slightly ill due to yesterdays efforts and the marked changes climactically of kunai country. Day spent resting in camp. Rations issued slept Camp No. 13
- 17th December 1967 Broke camp and departed at 0650 hrs steadily ascending until 0715 when the ascent into the Gaweng Valley was commenced in earnest. Still feeling a bit weak was forced to rest at 0735 and 0741. Top reached at 0752. Gradual descent to bottom of a valley, and ascended to top of a low ridge arriving 0821. Undulating country until the resthouse was reached at 0855. Met by two very large groups of people who had received word of our arrival today. Commenced census

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revision on the group known as Gaugutian giving Mr. Hutchings instruction in census revision. Mr. Hutchings then revised the Gaugutian Group. A total of 408 people were seen. Gave House of Assembly Election Talk. Minor local discussions. Rations issued slept Gaugutian resthouse Camp 14 Walking Time 2.00 Track Time 3.10

18th December 1967

Broke camp and departed at 0722 hrs gradually ascending until 0742 when the ascent of the Gaweng/Oksapmin Divide commenced in earnest. At the top at 0757 and commenced descent into the Oksapmin Valley. Steeply descended to reach the valley floor at 0835 and returned to the Office at 0910 hrs. Last carrier in at 1000. Walking Time 1.48 Track time 2.38.

Patrol Stood Down.

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Note: Walking times recorded is the actual time spent by the author putting one foot in front of the other.

Track times recorded is the time taken by the slowest carrier.

*C. Van Lieshout*  
C. Van Lieshout,  
Gadet Patrol Officer.

*C. Van Lieshout*  
C. Van Lieshout,  
Gadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION

The Patrol visited the Tekin, Bak, Bimen, Rugup and Gaweng Valleys, and also the Diap river and Strickland river areas.

The Tekin valley is situated to the west of Oksapmin Patrol Post. All the other areas visited lie to the south and east of Oksapmin. These valleys are divided from one another by long and high limestone mountain ranges which generally run east and west. The valley floors consist of small undulating hills, cut by small streams flowing off the ranges. Vegetation consists of forests on the ranges, with patches of forest lands on the valley floors. Kunal grass, swamp and secondary growth is the main vegetation cover on the valley floor.

As stated on the coverpiece of this report the Patrols objectives were to survey and peg a motor-bike track to Teka at the end of the Tekin valley; to visit the oil-seep in the Diap river area; to find a route for a motor-bike track to the Strickland Rv., and find a sight for a flying fox across it; census was to be revised in all places not covered by Patrol No. 3-66/67; and any administrative matters within my capacity as Cadet Patrol Officer were to be taken care of.

The above objectives are fully covered in appendices to this report. All were carried out successfully except for the finding of a route to the Strickland river, and a flying fox site across the Strickland. This was due to a shortage of supplies to feed the carriers, necessitating a return to the Station. Although fresh foods were purchased whenever possible, at most times the people informed me that "food was short."

This patrol afforded an excellent opportunity to give talks on the 1963 House of Assembly Elections, and these were given to all of the groups visited. As Mr. W.M. Robinson's patrol No. 3-66/67 during June and July also gave talks on the House of Assembly Elections, the people should now have a fairly good idea of what it is all about, especially since most groups participated in the 1964 Elections. Although talks were given most groups showed little interest, only in the Tekin Valley - the most sophisticated of all the groups visited was a lively interest shown. At Tomiana, in the Tekin valley, very productive and stimulating discussions were held in the resthouse, between three luluais and four tul-tuls from various places. These seven gentlemen questioned the author on a wide range of topics including the cost of living in Australia. As is to be expected they were astounded at the cost of an average size block of land - which I paced out for them.

The patrol was of great benefit to me as it familiarised me with the people, their problems, and the country.

*C. Van Lieshout*  
C. Van Lieshout,  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTSRECEPTION OF PATROL

(a) Tekin Valley : The Patrols reception in the Tekin Valley was the most enthusiastic received anywhere. This valley has received the most contact with Europeans due to the Baptist Mission establishment at Sembati (Tekin), and due to their own willingness to visit the Patrol Post seeking work, or just to see the officer in charge and "talk shop." Word had been sent well in advance of our intention to survey and peg the road, and this paid dividends as large numbers of people turned up to assist.

(b) Bak Valley : Reception here quite good considering that we were not carrying out census. A large number of people turned-up at Kweptana to see the Patrol and it was regretted that the supply situation did not allow us to spend the night here. This was explained to the assembled people and I assured them that a second patrol would definitely spend two or even three days there. This satisfied the people and they appeared quite happy about it. Approximately twenty five people turned up at Dabura and pre-election talks were given. Reception was friendly and some fresh foods were purchased. Medical treatment was given to those requiring it. Their only question was "when will the aid-post be staffed again." It was explained to them that the medical orderly was on leave, and that once all staff was back at Oksapmin, an orderly would be posted there.

(c) Rugup Valley : There were two groups in this valley, the Kusanbak people and the Dubana people. Only the Dubana group was seen the other having reputedly scattered to the four winds after the influenza outbreak in 1964. It was reported that after a large number of deaths the people remaining decided to leave. Only two migrated into the Dubana line, the others reputedly went to Gaugutian, Gautugan, Kunana, and various places in the Bak Valley. I believe approximately ten to twelve people still live in the area however these were not seen. As there are still 75 names in the Kusanbak census book this leaves a large number of people unaccounted for. At the next census a determined effort should be made by the conducting Officer to determine where exactly these people have scattered to. It is too large a task to search through census books comparing names. By careful questioning prior to census revision a fair proportion of these people should come to light.

The Dubana people gave the patrol a quiet reception at the resthouse. It was cleaned and firewood was provided by them. The tul-tul was not there to meet us, it was reported that he had a large sore and did not feel like walking. Word was sent to Nankivin that he was to come and have his sore dressed. Shortly afterwards he arrived and made profuse apologies, he did have a bad ulcer on his back and this was treated. Census was revised and nineteen new names were recorded. We were assisted by them in that two guides were provided to lead us to the Strickland river. These were suitably paid for their services. On the whole a good reception and it is hoped that their attitude towards patrols will at least remain the same.

(d) Gaweng Valley : The Patrol received a quiet, but nevertheless impressive reception, as over four hundred people were sitting on the grass around the resthouse waiting for our arrival. The persons assembled were from the Gaugutian and Gautugan lines. The fact that they were all assembled was due to word of our arrival being taken there by the Gaugutian and Gautugan carriers we had with us well in advance of our arrival. The strong leadership of tul-tuls Bakfondit (from Gaugutian) and Itarin from Gautugan was no doubt the main

reason for the people having assembled. These leaders were congratulated on their excellent work, especially since recent work was evident on the roads which had been cut and cleared. Census was conducted without any fuss or problems. They did tend to disappear as soon as the medical orderly had examined them. Most of them showed little interest in what our intentions were after census was over. A pre-election talk was given to just over half of them as this was all that remained when we realised that they were returning to their houses. The large number of children and babies was surprising and the health of all of them was very good.

(e) Diap River area : Luluai Arok of Bimen who was requested to accompany the Patrol to the Diap river showed only minor reluctance to take the Patrol there i.e. saying the river at Bimen was too flooded to cross, when it actually was easily fordable. Once he saw that we were determined to go he readily accompanied the Patrol and took us there not by the route taken by Mr. P.J. Lancaster (Patrol No. 8 of 1963/64) on his outgoing journey, but the reputedly easier route on his return journey. Once we had gained Wodiam hamlet Mr. Lancaster's incoming route was pointed out, and with a certain amount of glee I was informed that they had taken him over a bad road. By the look of the country this was undoubtedly the case.

Although word of our intention to visit the oil had been sent ahead, when the patrol came out of the bush into garden areas the women working there commenced to run-away as fast as they could go. Luluai Arok and two other Bimen men called out to them and they stopped, however they did not wish to come to us, waiting until we had set-up camp and their men-folk had come to see us first.

Towards late afternoon people came straggling in two's and three's into the camp and fresh foods were purchased from them using salt and matches as the main items of trade. They raised no objection to our viewing the oil, and several of the younger men accompanied us down to it.

No objections were raised when the carriers wished to view the oil, and this is in direct contrast to the first visit when carriers were not permitted to see it. I believe that Mr. Lancaster's visit and the fact that nothing occurred to interrupt the flow of oil after his visit has caused them to relax their restrictions somewhat.

The building of the helicopter pad caused some concern but I gave them my assurance that if a helicopter did come that the men in it would only be looking at the place, and that it would be probable that myself or another Patrol Officer would accompany the helicopter and that we would ensure that nothing happened to the oil. They were told what a helicopter looks like and that they were not to be afraid of it. They were asked to come down to the oil as quickly as possible if a helicopter did come so that they could see it, and help the men who came to look at the oil. They agreed to do this, however it is doubtful that they'll remember if and when they do see a helicopter.

Several men visited the patrol while it was camped near the oil and they brought fresh foods to us to trade. This is a definite sign of their approval with the Patrols behaviour, which was one of respect for their wishes and friendliness to all who came to our camp.

Upon our return to Wodiam hamlet (half an hour upstream from the oil) we again pitched camp in order to increase contact. An hour after our arrival and the setting up of camp whooping and yelling was heard from the bush and shortly after a large number of men, women and children came running into camp singing and shouting. They ran around for a few minutes then looked at Mr. Hutchings and myself for approval. A fuss was made of them and a pig which they had brought for sale was purchased with the sum of \$4 in silver. An axe and a bush-knife was offered but they preferred money. No doubt

they can trade oil for axes, as many of the men were seen to have steel axes in their possession.

A fairly large quantity of fresh foods were purchased again using salt and matches as the main items of trade. Beads were asked for and any follow-up patrol should take a reasonable quantity.

After all food transactions were completed the people from Masanganam and those from Wodiam requested to be censused. They were most enthusiastic in having their names taken, so initial census was conducted on both groups. See appendix "A" for figures. It was obvious that they felt once the Government had their names that they would be patrolled more often. I feel that Officers should make an attempt to visit them once a year if possible, as there appear to be quite a few people in this area. Those that were seen by this Patrol appeared in good health and were extremely friendly. It would be preferable for any follow-up Patrol to spend several days with each group.

The people seen by Mr. Lancaster were called (according to Patrol Report No. 8 of 1963-64) Bimin/Kapaintim. Whether this is the same group seen by me or another I was unable to ascertain. They were most adamant in that their names were WODIAM - the one house hamlet upstream from the oil; and MASANGANAM - the place roughly half an hour south west of camp No 6 & 8. Any subsequent patrol should be able to clear this up.

#### VILLAGES

There are no places that could honestly be described as villages in the exact sense of the word. Most places consist of scattered houses which can be up to one or two miles apart and are known collectively as Bimen or Dubana. At the most two or three huts are in fairly close proximity to one another. Hamlets is therefore a more correct term for the Oksapmin area in regards to housing.

Houses are mostly of the same design i.e. 8ft wide by 8ft. long and built of split lengths of wood and saplings for the walls with coroka branches for roofing material. This is sometimes varied with a roof made of thatching from kunai grass. Inside the walls are lined with bark in the main with occasional places having pit-pit stalks inserted amongst the bark. Roofs are overlapping on one side - the side from which the heaviest rains come, so that the centre ridge permits smoke to escape and at the same time prevents rain to enter.

The houses appear adequate for their needs, and most sites for their houses at first appear sadly lacking in a clean watersupply however this is usually found within a short distance from each house.

Sanitation however is sadly lacking - any convenient bush will suffice. Even in the Tekin valley this was found to be the case and at one particular place surveying of the road was ceased due to this. The persons responsible cleaned it up and the following day work was completed. The fact that the persons responsible were somewhat embarrassed may lead them to the construction of proper bush toilets. It is hoped that this will be the case. Personal hygiene in some areas is unheard of and at Dubana one lad of about fifteen was so indescribably filthy that he was asked to go and wash prior to being censused. Upon his return it was difficult to believe that he was the same person.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Luluais and Tul-tuls in the Tekin Valley are the most helpful and progressive of all those seen during this Patrol. Particularly Luluais Sinanok of Divana and Kasim of Tomiana. They have a lot of influence amongst their people and have the ability to get the people behind any project such as the construction of the road.

No recommendations for the appointment of Luluais or Tul-tuls were made for the Wodiam or Masanganam peoples as subsequent Patrols will have a much better opportunity to single out the leaders and make recommendations accordingly.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

Knowledge of the world beyond Oksapmin is limited to Telefomin, Lake Kopiago and Wewak. Port Moresby is a vague far off place where the House of Assembly is known to exist.

For most people Oksapmin is their only contact with anything beyond their own place. A large number of people are always walking into Oksapmin to see the Station, and friends that they have made amongst the Police and interpreters from Patrols.

Knowledge of the House of Assembly is limited. The 1964 Elections and the pre-election talks given on Patrol No. 3-66/67, and by myself on this Patrol is the only education they have had. Pamphlets and educational books that have been distributed for the 1968 Elections were of little use to the people in the "villages" as very few can speak pidgin and even fewer can read it. All this material was distributed on the Station to interpreters, police and so forth and these were asked to assist by translating into "place-talk", so that local people might gain some benefit. Material was also distributed to the Mission in the Tekin Valley and young men and children at school there would have gained something from this. Whether they retained enough to translate it into their own place-talk is doubtful. However talks given by Mr. Robinson and by myself should have given a fair understanding of what it is all about.

Pre-election talks during the Election Patrol will have more meaning to them, and they should be more receptive, as talks given on something that is going to occur in a few months, means little to them. It is something to think about later on.

The attitude towards the Administration is only fair. Unless it is ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ a census patrol that is coming around many people will not bother to visit the patrol when it is at their rest-house. Patrols that spend two or three days in the one place are visited out of curiosity - they wonder what the Patrol is doing. This attitude is only in the Bak and Rugup Valleys, i.e. the Dubana and Dabura groups. The Tekin and Bimen valley people welcome patrols and large numbers normally turn-up. With further contact and some material assistance in the way of seeds for introduced crops such as beans, carrots, tomatoes etc. this attitude should improve. Seeds that have been distributed in the past were welcomed and many requests were made for more seeds. The sale of fresh vegetables is a small source of income, and growers sometimes walk ten or eleven hours to sell a few cabbages at the Station or at the Mission which buys regularly three to four dollars worth per week for sale in Wewak.

The attitude towards the Mission at Tekin (Baptists) is excellent due to child and infant welfare clinics conducted by them each month in the villages, and due to an adult literacy scheme that they have going in the Bak valley at Dabura. It was noted that religious services were always very well attended, and Sundays at Church was in fact a social gathering to meet friends and so forth.

The introduction of schooling at Tekin has greatly raised the Mission in the eyes of the people. The lack of a Government school at Oksapmin is a definite bone of contention. I will raise the matter of a school at Oksapmin with the Assistant District Commissioner at Telefomin as soon as possible.

Relations with adjacent groups in the past were precarious, however this has greatly improved with contact with Europeans and patrolling, and now much co-operation is evident. This was noticeable in the construction of the road from Tekin to Teka as groups from the Bak Valley came over to assist with the work. The reasoning behind this was X - if we help them now, they will help us later on when the road comes into the Bak valley. It was most pleasing to hear this and it is hoped that such co-operation will continue and extend into other fields.

Aged and infirm persons are looked after by their children if they have any, and by friends.



AGRICULTURE

Prior to the Patrols departure luluais and tul-tuls were interviewed as to the food situation and all replied that food was short. This was found to be the case, and the patrol relied in the main on rations - rice and meat, for its supplies. Fresh foods were purchased wherever possible to make the rations last as long as possible and it was still found necessary to cut short the patrol.

Introduced crops such as lettuce, cabbages and beans are grown in the Tekin valley and in minute quantities in the Bak valley. These are mainly grown for sale at the Mission and here at the Station. Some are eaten, though not many as most people do not have cooking receptacles.

The basic diet is sweet potato, with taro as a variation European potatoes are grown and some eaten though not in large quantities as they reputedly "lack flavour." Potatoes mostly sold for cash.

European vegetables are purchased by the Mission at the rate of 5c per lb. and each week two or three cartons are back-loaded to Wewak for sale at the Mission.

Gardening Practise: The people plant one garden at a time, i.e. they clear an area of ground, plant a crop of sweet potato and then spend their time weeding and cleaning until the crop is ready.

They then commence clearing a second garden, planting it while consuming food from the first garden. When the food runs-out they forage in old gardens for food which may have been over-looked or grown again. This continues until their second garden is in production.

It can be readily seen that periods when food is short and in comparative plenty occur again and again.

Upon close questioning they said that only long ago did they starve due to shortage of food. Nowadays they always manage to get some from somewhere.

During the course of the Patrol not many gardens were seen to have crops in production. Most of those seen were either new or coming into production.

An agricultural assistant is urgently required to advise the people on gardening methods. He could grow plants at Oksapmin for distribution to the people, advise on the construction of fish ponds, and look after the stud boars when these arrive at Oksapmin. A pen for pig-breeding still has to be constructed and this will be further followed up in correspondence with the Assistant District Commissioner at Telefomin, and D.A.S.F. Wewak.

Fish are required to stock the pond at Sembati in the Tekin Valley. The problem of transportation from Vanimo to Telefomin and then to Oksapmin has been the chief delay in this. It is hoped that sometime in the future ponds will be constructed at Oksapmin for breeding and eventual distribution to the villages. Again the posting of an Agricultural Assistant to Oksapmin will be of great benefit in getting agricultural extension work under way.

COMPLAINTS

No complaints were made to the Patrol, and it still appears that they are settling any disputes without reference to the Officer-in-Charge at Oksapmin. It is hard to believe that they live amicably without any disputes at all, however as no complaints were made it appears that this is what they would like us to believe.

CARRIERS

When word was sent out for carriers it was stated that only forty were required. Upon the appointed day one hundred and ten men turned-up for employment. They were divided into their groups and a proportion were taken from each group which satisfied all concerned. Mr. Robinson in Patrol Report No. 3-66/67 stated that the people preferred to carry from place to place. This was

the exact opposite to the requests made to myself as they all wanted to go on a long patrol. The longer out the better. It was thought preferable to have a fixed line as the Patrol would be operating in primitive territory, and also in areas with little population. They are willing to carry over long distances, and always inform the police if the distance between points A and B are too far apart to get there in one day. Normally they will carry for as far as the OIC is willing to walk.

Morale was high throughout the patrol and the carrying done was of good standard with the line always fairly close.

#### HEALTH

At all places visited the medical orderly accompanying gave whatever treatment necessary, and this consisted in the main of cleaning sores, cuts, and the treatment of those that had malaria - few were brought to the notice of the patrol. Coughs and colds were fairly prevalent and medicine was dispensed where necessary.

As already mentioned in the section dealing with villages hygiene and sanitation were of a poor standard. Some incredibly filthy people were seen, and it was painfully obvious that toilets were none-existent in some areas. They were advised to construct toilets for their own good, however only by constant repetition of this by following patrols will this penetrate.

The aid-post at Dabura in the Bak Valley was inspected and found to be in good condition. The dispensary, wards, and living quarters of the medical orderly were found to be quite satisfactory.

At present the aid-post is unmanned due to leave casualties, as soon as the Station medical staff is back to full strength an orderly will be posted there.

The Baptist Mission at Tekin has two European nurses on its staff. Sister M. Tomkins is the sister in charge and she conducts child and maternal welfare clinics, an out-patients service, and has a few patients in a small ward. Those patients requiring expert care are forwarded to Wewak after consultation with Dr. Gobias by radio.

#### EDUCATION

The Baptist Mission started a preparatory class in 1967 and intends to take this class again this year for further prep. work. In 1969 it is hoped that a second European teacher will be at Tekin and 1st class and a second prep. class will then be commenced. It is hoped eventually to take children all the way through to sixth grade.

In the present prep. class there are 37 students and these attend regularly.

Adult literacy classes are held by native pastors in the following villages: Kweptana and Dabura in the Bak Valley; at Bimen; and at Gaugutian in the Gaveng Valley. Mr. I. Flatters holds adult literacy classes at Tekin whenever possible. All of these classes are well attended. Whilst the Patrol was at Dabura one of these classes was in progress and there were approximately fifty students in the class, roughly twenty of the adults.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Comments on the extension of the road from Tekin to Teka, and the projected extension to the Strickland river, and the flying fox site are fully covered in appendix "D" of this report.

The existing motor-bike road from the Station to the Mission at Tekin is in fairly good condition. Maintenance work and improvements are necessary and this work is being carried out under a new scheme implemented upon my return from Patrol. It was suggested to the local leaders that half a day each week be devoted to the maintenance of roads, tracks, village housing, the construction of toilets etc.. This met with a favourable reception and already many improvements to the road are obvious.

The road between

MISSIONS

There are two Missions operating in the Oksapmin area, these are the Baptist mission at Tekin, with its village churches and schools in the Tekin, Bak, Bimen, Gaweng, and Oksapmin valleys, and the Seventh Day Adventists mission in the Rugup valley, and at the end of the Oksapmin valley.

The Baptist Mission is doing excellent work in the way of child and maternal welfare clinics, and in the education of the people. The adult literacy classes although manned by native personnell are doing some work in educating adults. This is naturally very slow and basic work, however it is a start. The commencement of preparatory classes at Tekin is also a start in the education of the children. The Baptist mission has a lot of adherents and its influence is great.

There is a permanent European staff of five adults. Mr. K.Bricknell is the missionary in charge and tends to the running of the mission and to religious matters. Mr. I.Flatters is in charge of the education programme - primary "T" school, and adult literacy classes. Miss M.Tompkins is the sister in charge and she tends to infant and maternal welfare clinics, and the general health of the people. She conducts infant and maternal welfare clinics once a week at Tekin, and once a month at the following places :-Kweptana, Dabura, Gaugutian, Gaugutan, and Bimen.

The Seventh Day Adventists have only two small places under their control - Dubana in the Rugup valley, and Koboril in the Oksapmin valley. Their influence is not great and reports of dissatisfaction with the rules of not eating meat have reached this office. People have said to me that they want the S.D.A's to go, but how prevalent this is in the places themselves is difficult to gauge. A neutral attitude has been maintained by myself, and the only advice given was that it is completely up to the people themselves whether they have them or not. If all the people wish for them to leave, then they were advised to say so to the native pastors. However they were instructed that if some of the people wished for them to stay, then they should consider the wishes of these people.

AIRFIELDS

The Baptist Mission has an airstrip at Tekin and this is a category "D" strip. However it is situated on the only possible site and this is unsatisfactory due to strong tail-winds which depress the aircraft on take-off. Normally 150 to 250lbs. is the maximum load taken off from there. It has a total length of about 1,200 ft and this has a very steep grade from approximately half-way onwards. It is a one-way only airstrip, and once the approach and let-down is commenced the pilot is committed to landing.

LABOUR

The labour potential is high and people are always at the Station seeking employment. Some persons have gone working on plantations in and around Rabaul. Those that have come back tend to be a little dissatisfied with their pay, however ones I have spoken to gain status in their own place for having seen other parts of the Territory, and this compensates them.

CENSUS

Census was revised at those places not covered by patrol No. 3-66/67. Two initial censuses were carried out. No problems arose during census revision and it was revised quickly and easily.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE PATROL

The Patrol intended to survey the best possible route to the Strickland by covering the two possible routes in a circular fashion, i.e. via camps 11, 12, and 13, then down along the Strickland finding the water measuring shed, and noting the best possible site for the flying fox. Then ascending along the Bak river through the Bak Gap and onto Dabura. However shortage of supplies necessitated

the return of the Patrol to Oksapmin. A high ridge with a very commanding view of all of the country to the south and west was climbed and the feasibility of a road became very much in doubt. Accordingly due to shortage of supplies the patrol continued on to Gaugutian and Gautugan, conducted census and returned to the Station.

A tin containing fuel was obtained as a sample and this is forwarded with the reports.

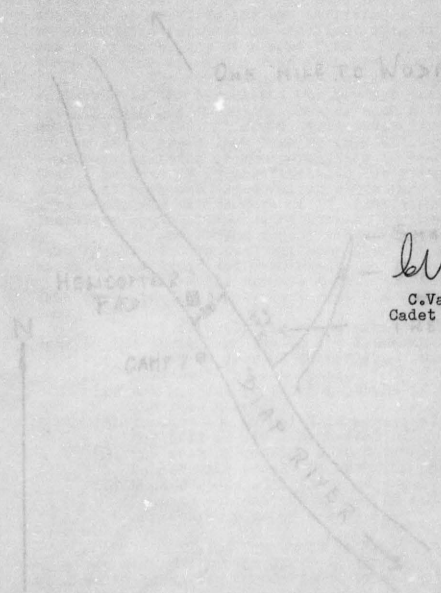
A helicopter pad 287' by 263' was built in the bed of the river in an area not likely to be flooded. It was built from river stones and built up to a height of 4 feet at the front and was flat at the back - it is level. A black cross was made in the center of it, and the surrounding grass and other vegetation cleared to make it stand out from the air. In the vicinity that it was built were the garden areas around Wodiam basket - Camp 4, 3.

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It has been approached with a clearance of 10 to 100 ft on the one side and 200 ft on the other. Recommended approach is from the downstream side.

An ink sketch diagram of the site in relation to the helicopter pad is being made.

ONE MILE TO WODIAM ONE HOUSE MARK



*C. Van Lieshout*  
C. Van Lieshout,  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

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the return of the Patrol to Oksapmin. A high ridge with a very commanding view of all of the country to the south and west was climbed and the feasibility of a road became very much in doubt. Accordingly due to shortage of supplies the patrol continued on to Gaugutian and Gautugan, conducted census and returned to the Station.

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*C. Van Lieshout*

C. Van Lieshout,  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX-"C"

OIL SEEP AND HELICOPTER PAD - DIAP RIVER.

The oil seep is situated approximately 200 ft. above the Diap river on the left-hand side looking downstream.

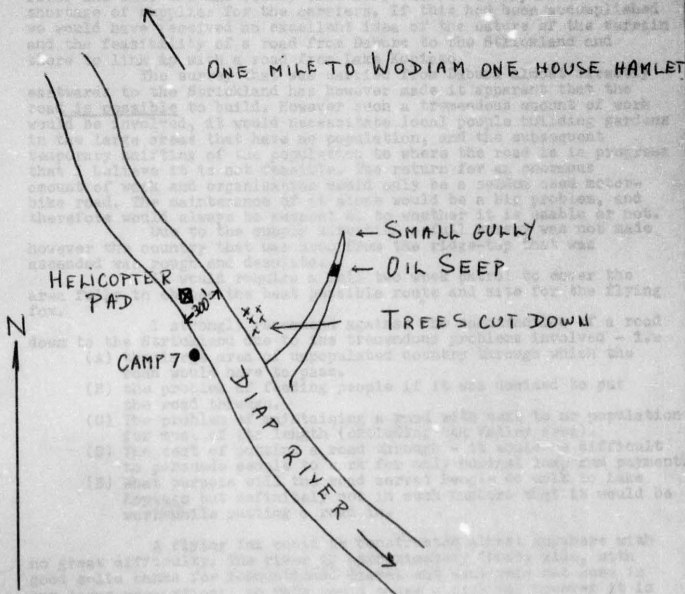
It seeps from stratified sandstone into a pool three ft. by four ft. wide.

A tin container full was obtained as a sample and this is forwarded with the Report.

A helicopter pad 22ft. by 26ft. was built in the bed of the river, in an area not likely to be flooded. It was built from river stones and built-up to a height of two feet at the front and one foot at the back - it is level. A black cross was made in the centre of it, and the surrounding grass and other vegetation cleared to make it stand-out from the air. In the eventuality that it is not spotted the garden areas around Wodiam hamlet - Camp 6,8. are suitable for a helicopter landing place.

It has two-way approaches with a clearance of 80 to 100 ft on the one side and 200 ft on the other. Recommended approach is from the downstream side.

An ink sketch diagram of the oil in relation to the helicopter pad is made below.



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APPENDIX "D".

Tekin to Teka Road; Projected road to Strickland; Flying fox site.

1. The road from Tekin to Teka was surveyed and pegged in accordance with instructions. The assistance given by the local people was a tremendous and requests for road building tools were immediately made upon the completion of the road survey.

Upon the return of the patrol to the station it was reported that three sections were already completed or nearing completion, and that the other two sections were expected to be finished early February 1968. Further inspections made by myself have shown that the quality of the work done is very good and only minor alterations will be necessary.

The tremendous enthusiasm with which the road building task was under taken was most heartening.

The road is approximately six and a half miles in length from Tekin to Teka. This added to the existing motor-bike road from the Station to Teka now gives approximately thirteen miles of road. Once it is all completed it will be possible for the OIC to have a great deal more contact with the people in the villages on a day to day basis, and for the Police at Oksapmin, once bicycles come, to patrol rapidly and efficiently a large section of the population.

2. Whilst proceeding down the Bak Valley a possible route down to the Strickland River was sought.

The Patrol intended to proceed down the Bak Valley, over a ridge into the Rugup Valley and down to the Strickland. This was accomplished. However the intended route down the Strickland past the Tumbudu River ( from Lake Kapiago ), thence West along the Bak river and into the Bak Valley once more was not accomplished due to shortage of supplies for the carriers. If this had been accomplished we would have received an excellent idea of the nature of the terrain and the feasibility of a road from Dabura to the Strickland and there to link up with a road from Lake Kapiago.

The survey that was carried from Dabura almost directly eastwards to the Strickland has however made it apparent that the road is possible to build. However such a tremendous amount of work would be involved, it would necessitate local people building gardens in the large areas that have no population, and the subsequent temporary shifting of the population to where the road is in progress that I believe it is not feasible. The return for an enormous amount of work and organisation would only be a seldom used motor-bike road. The maintenance of it alone would be a big problem, and therefore would always be suspect as to whether it is usable or not.

Due to the supply situation a full survey was not made however the country that was seen from the ridge-top that was ascended was rough and desolate.

It would require a full two week patrol to cover the area fully to choose the best possible route and site for the flying fox.

I strongly recommend against the construction of a road down to the Strickland due to the tremendous problems involved - i.e

- (A) the large area of unpopulated country through which the road would have to pass.
- (B) the problem of feeding people if it was decided to put the road through.
- (C) The problem of maintaining a road with next to no population for most of its length (excluding Bak Valley area).
- (D) The cost of putting a road through - it would be difficult to persuade people to work for only nominal lump sum payment.
- (E) What purpose will the road serve? People do walk to Lake Kapiago but definitely not in such numbers that it would be worthwhile putting a road in.

A flying fox could be constructed almost anywhere with no great difficulty. The river is approximately 100ft. wide, with good solid banks for foundations. Gravel and sand were not seen in any large proportions, so this would cause a problem, however it is

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APPENDIX "D" Page 2.

believed by Mr. R.Hutchings and myself that once a site is chosen this problem should not be difficult to overcome.

Unless it is decided to go ahead with the road, regardless of my recommendations against it, the usefulness of a flying fox is in doubt. I am quite certain that the primitive local people would sooner cross by their own cane suspension bridge, than by some steel and wire contraption that is foreign to them.

Therefore at the present time I recommend against the construction of a flying fox. Possibly in a few years time some use other than the transportation of small numbers of local people may arise. Consideration could then be given again to its construction. At present it appears only a waste of money and effort.

has a good name and for the... and a lot of... to the...  
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APPENDIX "E" Page 1974

is excellent... with a very... number...  
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APPENDIX "F" Page 2010

A... and...  
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APPENDIX "E"

COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE

Constable Obrisim No. 0646 (acting N.C.O.)  
Constable Obrisim is a quiet man, follows orders to the letter, and in all respects gave quite a creditable performance as the N.C.O. on this patrol. Normally requires a few reminders as to the duties of an N.C.O. however with practise and more confidence will turn into a reasonable non-commissioned officer.

1285

Constable Mandekai No. 2111  
Has a quiet manner and follows orders willingly and efficiently. Gave good service on the patrol and was a lot of assistance to the carriers.

Constable Binae No. 1976  
An excellent constable with a very friendly manner and is definite N.C.O. material when he has served the required number of years and becomes eligible for promotion. A little young at present though service will give him the required confidence.

Constable Wusi No. 2010  
A quiet constable and appears unfriendly, however he gave good service and at times was a lot of benefit in keeping the carrier line closed-up. His work was most satisfactory.

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APPENDIX "F"

WORD LIST TAKEN FROM MASANGANAM PEOPLE

Mr. Healy a member of the Summer Institute Of Linguistics currently at Telefomin is interested in receiving word lists from remote areas and with this in mind a word list was taken from the Masanganam people in the Diap River area.

WORD LIST

Mountain	Amgu	House	Am
river	Wok	fire	Wing
Rain	Suk	smoke	suke
sun	Atan	man	Kunum
moon	Kaiop	woman	Woneng
trees	Ice	child	owru
taro	Yemen	stomach	Kumun
kau-kau	Wono	chest	Manenkun
Banana	Sum	arm	Benkum
fence	Wati	mouth	Filkar
hair	Kakon	teeth	Ning
eye	Kin	ear	Karu

A copy of the above list will be forwarded to Mr. Healy and he will do an analysis as far as the short list permits and thereby gain some idea as to the percentage relationship of the Masanganam people to others in the Telefomin area.

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APPENDIX B

OKSAPMIN

PATROL 3-67.8.

CONDUCTED BY.

C. VANLIESHOUT C.P.O.

RIC. HUTCHINGS. C.P.O.

LEGEND.

- PATROL ROUTE. - - - -
- OIL SEEP. ○
- HELI PAD. ×
- CAMP NO. ● 5
- AID-POST. +

PERIOD.

29. 11. 67 / 18. 12. 67

SCALE

1 INCH = 3 MILES.

DRAWN & SURVEYED BY.

RIC. HUTCHINGS. C.P.O.

27. 12. 67

