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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 6]

PATROL REPORT OF: OLSOBIP - WESTERN ACC. NO.: 496
VOL. NO: 7 ^[6] 1969-1970 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 2

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS, PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL			
<u>1</u>	<u>1 of 1969/70</u>	<u>1-28</u>	<u>M. EGGLETON</u>	<u>ABO</u>	<u>FAIRWOLMIN & KABAN</u>	<u>clb.</u>	<u>6-7-69</u>	<u>22-11-69</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>2 of 1969/70</u>	<u>1-14</u>	<u>F. PARKER</u>	<u>A-D-O</u>	<u>PARTS FAIRWOLMIN & S/MAINBON D</u>	<u>map</u>	<u>9-12-69</u>	<u>26-12-69</u>

HQ



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Western District Report No..... Olsohip 1/69/70.....

Patrol Conducted by..... H. Eggleton, A.D.O.....

Area Patrolled..... Faiwolmin and Kaban C/D's.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... No.....

Natives..... Various R.P.M.G.C. (see preamble)

Duration—From..... July...../1969..... to..... November/1969.....

Number of Days..... 25 days.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... Feb./Mar/1968..... Olsohip 3 & 4/68/69.....

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

Map Reference..... Attached.....

Objects of Patrol..... Census Revision, General Administration.....

..... Influenza Vaccination Campaign.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31/12/1969.

H. Eggleton
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

Miss Susan Jones

67-3-48
 Division of District Administration,
 Konedobu.

23rd January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
 Western District,
B.A.R.U.

PATROL NO. OLSOBIP 1/69-72:

Your reference 67-9-1 of 7th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. M.J. Eggleton, Patrol Officer, to FAIWOIKIN and KABAN Census Divisions.

The difficulties associated with attempts to conduct an effective political education campaign in this remote area are appreciated, and your comments on this subject have my full endorsement.

There does appear to be a definite need for Public Health Department to be more active in this area.

Mr. Eggleton has conducted an effective patrol, and his report contains sound, practical information. A good effort by a keen officer.

(S.J. Pearsall)
s/Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. M.J. Eggleton,
 Patrol Post,
 OLSOBIP,
 Western District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.3.42

Department of the Administrator,
Western District,
DARU.

Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference 67-9-1

If calling ask for RAC.ss

Mr.



7th January, 1970

Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
KIUNGA.

OLSOBIP Patrol 1/69-70

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of three copies of this report, from Mr. M.S. EGGLETON, Patrol Officer. Claim for camping allowance has been funded here, and will be returned to OLSOBIP for payment.

2. The people visited by this patrol are more primitive than most, and I fully appreciate the difficulties of attempting to instruct them in such intangibles as democracy, self-government, political responsibility, and so on. Despite these difficulties, which are real and severe, we must persevere using all patience and ingenuity in interpreting such concepts in a meaningful and practical way. There always remains the danger that half-understood ideas may foment the rise of cultism of one kind or other; if this happens, we deal with it as necessary.

3. The District Inspector has been advised of the comments (Page 5, paras 7-11) on 'Education'. He is hamstrung by teacher shortages, and by a fairly inflexible attitude on the part of his Headquarters in regard to the opening of new schools.

4. The District Health Officer has similarly been advised of the comments in the section on 'Health'. He is under no illusions as to the unwillingness of his staff to do hard, bush patrolling. Disciplinary action by him is his prerogative.

5. I attach little significance at this stage to figures quoted for birth/death rates, although I appreciate the effort involved in their compilation. The periods between census revisions are uneven, and render comparisons invalid. Also, village migrations/changes make the job difficult.

6. Your para 4 re faces. I agree with you.

~~7. Any occupation of native land should be as per the Lands Ordinance. The Summer Institute of Linguistics should apply for a Special Purpose lease, and the land can be leased from the people for a prescribed number of years.~~

7. Mr. EGGLETON has produced his usual well-documented report. Although it is possible to pick a few holes in his grammar and sentence construction - which could do with more care, in future - this does not mar a solid effort. He has been seconded to Border duties at NINGERUM for the period August-October, and has done a lot of patrolling.

(I.A. Holmes)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOB

Two copies of the report, plus one map, herewith.

[Handwritten signature]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

76/130

Department of the Administrator,

Sub District Headquarters,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference 67-8-1

If calling ask for

Mr. BJG:wtm

16th December, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.



OLSOBIP PATROL REPORT NO. 1, OF 1969/1970:
FAIWOLMIN AND KARAN CENSUS DIVISION:

Attached in triplicate please find the above Patrol Report, Area Study with Appendices and Claim for Camping Allowance submitted by Mr. M. Aggleton Patrol Officer.

COMMENTS:

para 7 - 12 These comments should be onforwarded to the District Inspector Education DARU for his comments and action as required.

Para. 14. Deplicable action by Local Officer PHD staff - a present far too regular feature of this Departments staff in this sub-district.

AREA STUDY:

Para 28. A more conservative approach to the problem I feel would have been in order initially.

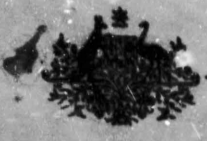
Para 32. Copies of Lands Form 1 will be forwarded OIC Olsobip for action re the Montfort Catholic Mission at SOLOVIP. As far as I can remember from experience in the Highlands with SIL this organization is not required by Lands to obtain leases over their sites due to the temporary nature of their stay in each area and the fact that when they depart they donate all improvements to the owners. Perhaps you could advise whether this is still correct.

The remainder of the Patrol Report, Area Study and Appendices is straight forward and requires no further comment.

GENERAL:

A good patrol Report and Area Study by Mr. Aggleton who continues to maintain his excellent output in arduous conditions.

.....
(B. J. G.)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams—
Telephone
Our Reference 67-8-1
If calling ask for
Mr. RJC:wtm

Department of the Administrator,
Sub District Headquarters,
Western District,
KIUNGA.



24th December, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

WILSON PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1969/70:
PAIWOLMIN AND KARAN GENSUS DIVISION:

refer to Above Patrol Report and my 67-8-1 of the 16th instant

Unfortunately when I forwarded the above I overlooked
the attached maps for the Report.

Would you now please attach to the Report.

~~.....
(RJC:wtm)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.~~



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,
OLSOBIP.

25th November, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA.

Oleobip Patrol Report 1/69/70.

Report Number: 1/69/70.

Sub-District: Kiunga.

District: Western.

Non Council Area: Faiwolmin and Kaban Census Divisions.

Conducted by: M. Eggleton, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: Faiwolmin and Kaban Census Divisions.

Accompanying Personnel: Cpl. Kasari, 1297. (part only)
Const. Arau, 1386. (part only)
" Sahi, 1172. (part only)
" Womi, 2012. (part only).

Interpreter Bcreng.
A.P.O. Mali.

Duration of Patrol: Part 1 - 6/7/69 to 12/7/69.
Faiwolmin C/D Census revision.
Part 2 - 2/11/69 to 10/11/69.
Faiwolmin C/D Influenza Campaign.
Part 3 - 14/11/69 to 22/11/69.
Kaban C/D Census revision and
Influenza campaign.

Total 25 days.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision, general administration,
influenza vaccination campaign.

Total Population: Faiwolmin C/D 1480.
Kaban C/D

Map Reference: Attached.

V.P.R: Attached.

M. Eggleton, A.D.O.

Patrol Diary.

Part One - Census Faiwolmin C/D in part only.

6th July, 1969. Assembled patrol gear and personnel. Dispatched Museum Preparator Mr R.D. Mackay and his patrol off to Imigabip direct. Self and patrol departed station at 08.00 for Bolivip direct. Tracks all very heavy and wet from much overnight rain. Creeks full and crossings difficult. Arrived Bolivip 15.55 and had informal short talks with V.C.

7th July. Inspection of village thence general talks given including health, education and some political topics. Census revised, attendance good. Demonstration kau kau plot planted out by Ag Asst Charles. Rain set in so attempt to go to H.C.M. station abandoned. Talks re shotguns.

8th July. Dispatched patrol to Golgubip and self went up to mission station. Talks Fr Deshales until 11.00 then departed and headed for Golgubip arriving 17.30 amid light rain. Overnight with Mackay.

9th July. Inspected village and talks given and census conducted. Kau kau plot repeated near village. Informal talks in the afternoon following departure of Mackay for Imigabip. Purchased fresh food.

10th July. Departed for Imigabip, departure Mackay just prior to my arrival. Talks given and census conducted. Kau kau demonstration plot again given. Heavy rain set in. Fresh food purchased. Onset of headcold.

11th July. Departed for Bolangon arriving 1330 and work accomplished. Feeling crook. Rain set in and kau kau demo deferred till the morrow. Fresh food purchased.

12th July. Dispatched patrol for station and self and Ag Asst gave talks and demo kau kau plot. Departed for station at 08.30 arriving at 15.30 in good time. Gear stored ready for departure later on to do remainder of patrol.

13th July.) On station and advised of temporary secondment to Wingerum for
14th July.) border duties. Patrol stood down. Census for Loulip called off.
readied for departure to Wingerum on Wednesday, 15th July.

Part Two - Influenza vaccination Faiwolmin C/D.

2nd November, 1969. Gear and personnel assembled departing station at 07.20 for Bolangon. Met Orderly Andwa sent from Daru to aid in the vaccination campaign returning to station. He refused to carry on with me to Bolangon to help with vaccination campaign. Continued to Bolangon arriving 17.00 carriers 17.30 and settled in. Hard rations issued.

3rd November. Radio contact with Cisobip and instructions to send APC Huli out poste haste so that patrol could continue. People requested to go out and find some food for carriers as this delay not expected and insufficient rations held. Afternoon spent taking a few pictures of Bolangon Spirit house. Arrival APC 1800.

4th November. People assembled preparatory to giving talks and injections. APC informs me that he has been given the wrong needles by Med Asst. Unable to raise station on radio, self and Cyl Kasari departed for station at 09.00 arriving at 15.00 in record time. Needles collected and sent off per fresh runners with Interpreter Imbum and Const Arau. Self and Kasari rested awhile then departed station.

5th November. Arrived Bolangon early hours of morning and went to bed. APC gave vaccinations then proceeded to Migalsamtip and repeated the procedure. Apo returned Bolangon at 18.00 Satisfactory numbers of people vaccinated.

6th November. Departed rest house for Imigabip. Arrived 12.30 and most people in gardens. Vaccinations commenced at 15.00 after talks given. Continued until 19.00 then fresh food purchased. Sing sing lasting all night.

7th November. Resumed vaccinations and continued till 12.15 then proceeded to Golgubip. Settled in brief talks given and injections commenced at 15.00 continuing till 17.00 then fresh food purchased.

8th November. Continued with vaccinations from 07.00 till 0.45 and then departed village at 10.15 for Bolivip after having first dispatched Const Nomi to station for additional vaccination.

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Patrol Diary (cont).

8th November, 1969 (cont). Arrived at village at 15.30 and settled in, sent pass to Fr Deshaies then started vaccinations after giving talks. Finished at 17.45 then talks till 18.30

9th November. Continued with vaccinations until supplies finished at 11.30, had lunch and then continued following arrival additional supplies at 12.30 and remaining people vaccinated. Rain set in and held off going up to mission till 14.30 where vaccinations given to all - about 20. Talks Father and departed at 17.30 getting caught in torrential rain on the way back. Arrived 18.20 Fresh food purchased.

10th November. Departed rest house at 07.10 for an uneventful walk back to the station arriving 14.00 whence some carriers stood down and gear stored for remainder of patrol.

Part Three - Census and influenza vaccinations to Kaban C/D.

14th November. All assembled and departed station at 07.10 for Duminak village Crossed Bilak (Fly) River bridge without mishap thence Kup River by fording and commenced climb to village arriving at 12.00 Settled in, inspected village then gave talks dwelling on education, health, prospecting authority and political education. Census conducted and APC gave vaccinations in conjunction. Completed by 16.00 then additional talk given following discovery of 'quaint' custom of 'saving' faeces of young child. Fresh food purchased at 18.00

15th November. Departed village and arrived new village of Bogongobip at 09.30 Talks and census conducted and some informal talks in the afternoon. Fresh food purchased. Consistent rain set in.

16th November. Departed village at 07.15 heading generally SE and gradually climbing. Passed thru' hamlet of Bunengabip, thence Mogol and spell for lunch continuing onto Selbinal arriving at 14.00 and carriers at 14.30 Decided to overnight as we are at least 3 hours walk (at this stage of the day) from Wokfiakmin. Rations issued.

17th November. Departed camp at 07.20 arriving Wokfiakmin at 09.30 and all people found to be waiting. Settled in, work accomplished followed by informal talks in the afternoon then purchased fresh food sufficient for that night and to supplement possibly meagre amounts on the morrow and day after.

18th November. Departed village 07.20 spilling on Mt Karik ridge and arriving Abolgebip 10.20 and settled in. Village inspected talks and census completed together with vaccinations. Fresh food purchased. Some reserves used.

19th November. Departed at 07.30 for Swetigin and after crossing nasty limestone section of track arrived at village at 10.00 and settled in. Census, talks and vaccinations conducted followed by talks re forthcoming Murray Valley patrol. Request for interpreter from uncessed village of Atembip - Galupmin people of Awin descent - to come to station. Advised re potential hostile reception from the Angopmin people. Some fresh food purchased and reserves finished.

20th November. Departed for village of Maronovip at 06.40 following track over nasty limestone with no drinking water. Small amount found at 10.00 then no more till 14.00 carriers lagging long way behind due to this. Arrived village 15.00 and carriers 16.00 Census, talks and vaccinations given followed by informal talks till 18.30 then fresh food purchased.

21st November. Departed 07.20 for Kaiangabip arriving at 15.10 after another hard walk. Some limestone and shortish stretches without water. People assembled talks given census conducted and vaccinations given. Some informal talks then fresh food purchased at 18.45

22nd November. Departed 07.20 for station arriving 16.00 to be met by Aerial Tours pilot Arthur Callard and informed of Islander trouble at Bolivip. Carriers paid off and patrol stood down then conversation D.C. at 17.45.

Situation Report.

19

Political.

1. The patrol visited that section of the peoples administered from Oisobip as were known as the 'central Faiwolmins' in times of old. The people have had more or less regular contact since the early '60's and the station was established in mid '64. The people did not take part in the first House of Assembly Elections held in 1964 and generally speaking their political awareness is very limited. The area now as a whole has been given a brief talk on how government has evolved - more specifically as related to our political development - and where the peoples of the Territory now stand in relation to that scale. However I doubt very much whether such - if any - of this has sunk in as in many instances the following comments will be '.... yes but what about our shotgun.....'!! They do on the whole know of their member Mr Dutton but this mainly stems from the fact that he was instrumental in the establishment of the station. On the station there is usually a fairly permanent labour line and these appear to be the more advanced in the area. They do genuinely know of Dutton as the member and are to a certain extent familiar with the fact that he can help to remedy situations. On his last visit the fact of shotguns was brought up together with other purely parochial aspects. They will at a later stage become more politically aware as the political education program gets under way.

2. Local Government aspects would be even more dimly understood I feel with the exception of the fact that they would have to pay that dreaded levy known as tax. Not many of the people have been outside of the area to obtain experience of Local Government and its advantages to an area. There is no common boundary with a local government area with the exception of the Telefomin one to the north. Due to the inhospitable terrain in between this is not on regular ports of call although there is a greater amount of traffic than one would expect. This mainly stems from the Telefomin supremacy in the culture of 'brus' or native tobacco.

3. To the furtherance of information and advancement of political awareness the activities of the Kennecott company in the Star Mountains will help. Here they will come into contact with indigenous people from other parts of the Territory, will become more sophisticated as a matter of course and therefore more information conscious. A few people are at present out at Baboa Ag School near Lake Murray, several children are attending High school in Daru, and a couple have been out recently to Ukarumpa in the Eastern Highlands visiting the SIL establishment. These travellers will bring current trends home to a few of the people.

Economic.

4. There is no economic activity in this area either by expatriates, indigenous or cash cropping. There is a trade store run by the Kiunga Buyers Society that maintains a more or less reasonably stocked store but is very subject to the vagaries of weather and aircraft movements. There is an embryonic store run by the Baptist Mission teacher on the station. It has a 'capital' of \$40 and the mission help it along the lines of an imprest advance. That is the value of goods sent in for sale is equal to the cash sent out. I understand the \$40 was collected from the nearby villages of Loubip and Kongobip. The mission has also helped to the tune of \$40 to help get the affair going. It has only been running as such for a short time and it will be interesting to see how it fares in the long run. There is also a store run by the Father at Bolivip. This also a very small affair but carries quite a reasonable variety of goods. It is supplied by M.C.M. aircraft ex Kiunga.

5. Other than the activities of the Division of District Administration and its handling of the agency function of the Dept of Public Works there is no other departmental functions that give a form of cash income to the people. Work offering is only of the labouring type on such projects as native material house maintenance, airstrip improvements and maintenance etc.

6. Agriculture Dept will be establishing trial plots of low altitude sweet potatoe in the near future as a means of improving the subsistence diets of the people. I also hope to get some chillies growing on the station on a trial basis from some seeds obtained ex Komo in the Southern Highlands. This could

Situation Report (cont).

Economic (cont).

possibly form the basis of a small scale cash economy in the future but much will depend on future developments. I understand the Ag Officer from Kiunga will also be looking into the possibility of castor oil trees for the establishment of a silk worm industry. It must be realised that these are possibilities only and will depend on the outcome of exploration work being undertaken by Kennecott Copper in the Star Mountains. Any decision to further escalate this work will cause a considerable labour shortage able to be diverted to such avenues as small scale cash cropping.

Social.

7. Education. The area covered by the station is served by 2 primary 'P' schools of which one is run by the Administration on the station and the other by the Montford Catholic Mission at Bolivip. There are 90 children attending the station school in classes from Standard 1 to 3 and 35 at Bolivip in Standard 1. Mission Bible schools are also run on the station by the Baptist Mission teacher and caters for about 15 youngish people giving bible study classes and basic reading and writing. There is also in course of establishment at both Imigabip and Golgubip schools essentially aimed at literacy improvement for young people and adults. Both will take about 20 when under way and in the long run will contribute to the standards of the people. These literacy classes will also help in making worthwhile the work being undertaken by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. This is however a long term view.

8. Both the main schools i.e. the station school and the Bolivip school suffer from the disadvantage of very meagre food supplies and available close population to supply it. Other than Kongobip and Loubip - two very small villages - there is no other population for under 5 hours walk. This is to Duminak - also a small village. Main villages of Imigabip - 7 hrs, and Golgubip - 3 hrs, and Bolivip and Bolangon - 10 hrs each are a tidy hike to bring food to and from the station. In the villages themselves food supplies are relatively speaking very spread out. Bolivip people go as far as 'Camp Day' and further from the village for their food. Over 10 hrs. Bolangon people have sparse gardens as well and go as far as Balengdang (north Awia area).

9. Gardens are constructed on the station and at Bolivip to help alleviate the problem but even so difficulties still exist. The biggest and most worthwhile boost that could be given to education in this area would be to make the station school a semi boarding school. If recognition could be given to the fact that a unique problem did exist and our steel encased red tape exposed to a moderate degree of flexibility the ideal solution would be to supply a certain amount of hard rations to the children. If say half the normal hard rations could be supplied to augment the meagre fresh food supplies children would be far more inclined to stay at the school than abscond every so often.

10. I feel that such a solution has it all over the proposal to establish additional schools in the villages. It is hard enough to supply the station let alone additional schools bush bound in the villages many hours walk away. In any case our red tape would not permit schools with such small servicing populations.

11. A fairly intensive drive has been attempted this year to increase the station school attendance figures. At the start of the year there were only 66 children attending the school however the figure has increased over the year to 90 and additional names have been received for enrollees for the new school year starting in January. These last few weeks has seen additional gardens constructed in preparation for the classes next year. On the basis of the additional pupils enrolled during the year, the additional names received over the last few weeks and the ones that can be expected in the next week or so and at the start of next year I would not be surprised to see some 130 some of which will have to be knocked back. The figure of starters to date of writing is 108.

12. In addition to the food problem faced by Father Deshaies at Bolivip is the one of staff. He advised me that he did not know if the mission would be able to find an additional teacher to take the enrollees for Standard 1 next year if the present teacher takes the existing enrolled children onto standard 2. I feel it will be quite a backward step if the mission is not able to find staff to maintain continuity of the standards. Is there anything the Administration can do to aid in this problem?

(18)

Situation Report (cont).

Social (cont).

13. Health. The whole of the Olsobip administrative area is served by the station aid post staffed by Mr Muli Mofin. He is a local from this area, served in the Telefomin area for some years and took part in several of the initial contact and census patrols to his people. His main attribute is that he is a willing worker if a little restricted in ability and initiative. Were it not for this willingness on his part to work and patrol in this area, the current influenza campaign would have floundered badly.

14. Following my return from Ningerum to undertake the vaccination campaign the D.M.O. sent up two indigenous staff to help in the program. They were sent out to the villages to the north of the station to ascertain the incidence of any of influenza. I was to go out to them after a few days with the influenza vaccine and get them started on the campaign, take one of them down to the Kaban area and get that done simultaneously and then we both head off to the Murray Valley and hit that area with two medical patrols. I was going to do census and an area study in conjunction. One medical patrol returned to the station after four days a near-cripple!! and the other after seven days meeting me on the way out to him with vaccine, refused to accompany me and continued onto the station. Had it not been that I was fortunate in contacting the station by radio on the Monday and ordered Muli out poste haste we would have soon got stuck. Following this the campaign for the Faiwolmin and Kaban C/D's has been done by myself and Muli. We were going to attempt to do the Murray Valley before Christmas but on more careful consideration I feel it is cutting the time available too finely.

15. As it is Muli is now to do the second vaccination shot through the Faiwolmin and part of the Kaban and will then accompany me to the Murray Valley after Christmas. All things being equal and no further secondments that is.

16. As commented on in my report 4/68/69 paras 27 to 31 this area is in need of a second orderly so that the station be not left unattended while the orderly is off the station on patrol. The situation has improved somewhat as a Mr Samoki Kiria has been posted here but has departed this day on leave. It is worthwhile noting however that he was very reluctant to come here and only did so on an ultimatum of 'resign or go'.

17. The stomach/bowel upset that went through the Star Mountains area also appears to have gone through the Faiwolmin and Kaban peoples. The increase in the death rates to 6.0% Faiwolmin and 9.5% Kaban is quite a change from the previous rates of 2.5% and 2.5% respectively. Not all of this can be blamed onto this however as the rates are not strictly comparable due to greatly varying periods in between census. Malaria and pneumonia have both also taken their toll and do stress the need for additional PHD attention for the area. Following Samoki's return from leave an attempt will be made to get a PHD patrol out to villages at not greater than 3 monthly intervals.

18. The station now has a native material ward of the station and small gardens are being constructed with a view to aiding the people who come in for treatment. There has already been a noticeable increase in the number of villagers on the station for some form of medical treatment.

19. The influenza campaign section of the patrol will be dealt with briefly in a Special Report attached to this epistle.

20. Law and Order. There isn't any. Disorder for the life to order that is. The people by the very nature of their social order of scattered gardens and isolated casual contact largely precludes strife. I do not consider that the reason for the lack of disputes and matters for conciliation in any way reflects a wariness to bring such matters to the attention of the office. The odd dispute over a pig or woman does arise but they are very isolated. All in all a very quiet situation.

21. Administration Services. Other than the basic services of health, education and law and order together with general administration there is little else carried on here that affects the people. There is a savings bank agency on the station that has been functional for 48 months. During this time some 75 accounts have been opened but the majority of them have been opened by station personnel or station labourers and their families. Of these 75 accounts some 14 have been opened since the end of October this year.

(17)

Situation Report (cont).

Social (cont).

22. Administration Services (cont). Additional interesting figures regarding these accounts are that only 11 are actual written signatures. Of these 11 signatures 2 are european and one is a school account. This reveals that the standards of literacy are not very high. Of the 75 accounts 23 are for Admin employees or their wives or children and some 40 were taken out by locals who were at the time of opening the account working as labourers on the station.
23. Post office agency work such as sales of stamps are provided here but this does not affect the villagers.

Miscellaneous.

24. Rest Complexes. On the whole the services provided by the villagers in this area are quite good. The buildings tend to be a little too small and would be inadequate for patrols with two ~~6000~~ europeans or large indigenous staffs.
25. Tracks. Also to a generally good standard consistent with the rugged nature of the terrain that patrols have to pass over.

Special Report - Mining.

(6)

1. Publicising Authority to Prospect for International Nickel in the Kaban census division was carried out during this patrol and for the purposes of a special report on same the following is the copy of the text of a letter to the District Commissioner advising him of the peoples reactions etc.

'Refers your minute on Director of Lands memo 69/3032 of 23/10/69 and Assistant District Commissioners 35-6-3 to yourself with copy to this office.

In accordance with various circulars concerning Prospecting Authority publicity - namely: Lands 'Revised Notes on Mining Legislation and Prospecting operations' dated 3/11/69 and our Directors 35-1-1 of 29/4/69 the above was given publicity on Olsobip patrol 1/69/90 part 3.

3. The patrol covered the Kaban c/d which comprises the villages of -

Aboulgobip	Duminak	Kaiangabip
Maronovip	Sogongobip	Swetigin
Wokfiakmin		

The above are the villages as enumerated in 14-1-2 of 11/6/68 to your self and your 14-1-1 of 17/6/68 covering it to the Director. There is now however the village of Sogongobip which is a breakaway group from the Bolivip census unit in the Faiwolmin c/d. They appear to be pretty settled at the spot, have constructed a proper village with full patrol facilities and have undertaken the maintenance of intervillage tracks between itself and the villages of Duminak and Wokfiakmin.

The villages are distributed around the Kaban and Emuk Ranges which is the limestone massif on the eastern side of the Gum Gorge. The villages on the northern and northeastern flanks are basically of Faiwolmin origin but show influences of the Awin people found to the south in the Kiunga and Ningerum administrative areas. The southern flank villages are definitely Awin in descent and speak a dialect a bit different to Faiwolmin but mutually comprehensible to each other.

The people throughout the area all know of the operations of the Kennecott people in the Star Mountains C/D at Oregahore, many have also worked there. The information that another organisation was interested in looking over the area was welcomed quite enthusiastically. Type of comments following the information were - 'We will make a good place for them ...' 'We are not many people here... (meaning from the labour purposes) 'We hope they come to our place...' 'It will be good...'

In order not to raise their hopes of a second base camp operation of the Kennecott type the randomness of mineralised areas was stressed, the fact that they might not even see the geologist and only the flight of a plane or helicopter overhead etc. The supervisory function of the Mining Warden to safeguard their interests as well as the kiap was also stressed.

At no stage was any objection raised or matter that contained the seeds of any objection. I feel sure that none will be raised during any hearings by the Mining Warden. The overall feeling that will be expressed will be one of pleasure at the opportunity that it could offer to the people.

With regards to hearings by the Warden to cover the Kaban area I should like to suggest two places for hearings. This is of course subject to costs and time available. Wokfiakmin would be suitable for the area as a whole but will involve long walks for the people of Kaiangabip, Duminak and Sogongobip. The Maronovip people will also have a long walk over the treacherous limestone section between it and Swetigin. They would prefer to come to the station. Landing on the station is of course no problem for either fixed wing or helicopter. Wokfiakmin would be suitable as is for a small helicopter landing. A larger unit - such as Alouette - would require an additional site to be cleared.

The eastern sector covered by the Authority has as yet not been visited. It is hoped to get off the station and head out to the Murray Valley within the week. They will be informed on the patrol and details suggested re meeting places.'

2. There is little more to add except that the Murray Valley patrol is now in abeyance until at least late January.

Special Report. - Health.

(15)

1. Influenza Campaign. The causes and reasons for the Special aspect of the patrol do not I feel require any elaboration or reams of explanation. Suffice to say that following the outbreak of the A2 strain of Hong Kong influenza in the highlands and its gradual progress throughout the highland areas necessitated an attempt to stem its spread.
2. I returned from Ningerum ex border secondment on the 21st October in the afternoon. On the 25th October Med Asst Dio and Hospital Orderly Aniwa arrived to help in the campaign. They departed the station on the Monday (27th) Dio going to Imigabip to check the villages of Imigabip, Golgubip and Bolivip and Aniwa to Bolangan to check it and Migalsimbip for any signs that the influenza had reached this area. The vaccine was to have arrived on the station by Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday at the latest and I was going to take it out to them, assist in explaining to the people and then with one of the teams go down to the Kaban c/d and do a simultaneous campaign in that area. The vaccine actually arrived on the Saturday 1st November and I departed the station on the Sunday. Dio had by that time returned to the station a cripple and unable to go out again and my patrol met Aniwa en route to the station. He declined to turn round and accompany me on the patrol and continued onto the station. APO Kuli was ordered off the station by radio to meet with me at Bolangan and the campaign started on the Wednesday.
3. Through the Faiwolmin and Kaban c/d's the vaccination program must be considered a success. A total of 453 people received the vaccination on the station. This included all school children, labourers and families, staff and families and quite a few villagers together with the people of Loubip and Kongobip villages just off the station. The poorest response on a village basis would have been Migalsimbip and Bolangan where I estimate only about 60% of the people received the shot. This is partly explained by the fact that many of these people live down at Balengdang on the southern foothills of the jungles in the North Awin area. The response at Imigabip was not quite so good but many have come into the station since the patrol passed through the village, or came to the next village while the patrol was in the area. Overall the two sections of the patrol vaccinated 1350 in the Faiwolmin and 550 in the Kaban.
4. It has since been decided by the DMO to do a second shot to those villages within a days walk of the station and accordingly the second round will start in a day or so. Word has been sent out to the villages to be visited.
5. The campaign has yet to be done in the Murray Valley and I had intended to do this before Christmas. At this stage it was hoped that the magnanimous gesture of the armed services in helping the other districts would also be able to help in this area. The mere fact of being lifted into the area and then out again at the expiration of the patrol would save 7 days hard walking. However I understand the army is not able to help and the patrol will have to be a complete foot effort. It should be possible to get the patrol under way by mid January.
6. The Star Mountains section of this northern corner was done by PHD from Ningerum with the aid of helicopters made available by Kennecott Exp. Ltd. I am unaware if this area is also to get a second shot.
7. Vaccination serum for the remainder of the area to be treated is held here on the station in my refrigerator and should be sufficient.
8. Peoples Attitude. Prior to the giving of the vaccination the people were given a brief explanation of the reasons for the injection, results of it, in terms of its beneficial result, and possible side effects such as stiff arms etc. All were quite willing to receive the injection and other than a few of the children that cried and tried to squirm away no reluctance was noted. Parents had no hesitation in bringing forward their children for vaccination. The fact that many walked to the next village or to the station if they missed out on the opportunity while the patrol was in the village is example of this. It remains to be seen what sort of response the APO gets on his patrol solo to the people giving the second injection. I am inclined to think it will not be so good as the first time around as they have not as yet had any concrete indications of the possible effects of the flu.

Area Study.

(14)

Introduction.

1. The area patrolled includes the Faiwolmin and Kaban C/D's numbered 24 and 25A respectively in the Village Directory. It is the area that has been referred to as the 'central Faiwolmin' in patrol reports of yesteryear and is in effect the central portion of the area previously administered from Olsobip.
2. It takes in an area of the more spectacular type of country found in the Territory ranging in altitude from the low lands south of the Kaban/Erak range and along the floor of the Fly river below Olsobip at about 800' asl to the lofty Hindenburg Wall that rises to over 10,000 feet in the north. Views to be had along the various tracks are truly some of the most rugged and spectacular to be found anywhere. Were the area more hospitable and accessible it would provide a tourist resort second to none. Perhaps in the future when the Fly Gorge is dammed to form a beautiful lake of the Warragamba type and excellence and we have ski lift type conveyance up to the peaks of lookouts the area will really begin to look up. It might then be a pleasant place to patrol in.
3. Dreams aside the only present forms of access is on foot through virgin forest growth, up over and along razor type ridges and rough pinnacle limestone and fording of rivers subject to flash flooding. No canoe travel is possible until well below the Gum Gorge through which the Fly enters the low lands. Access through to Telefomin is up the back of Golgubip village - straight up the Hindenburg Wall, to Oksapmin is via Bolivip, Selbang and Arangalimin villages and through the Binin people, and to the Star Mountains through Bultem village and also up through the Wall.
4. The area as a whole is serviced by a strip at Olsobip and Bolivip. The former is now fully operational after being somewhat disarranged due to heavy Kennecott air traffic earlier this year during the latter part of last December/January's wet period. It is now all weather operation to category 'D' operation with a ~~5000~~ mandatory strip report for category 'C' operation. It is marked 2100' x 150'. Bolivip is a mission strip only open to private operations or commercial operation with mission approval. It is a category 'D' strip, si only 1300' by 100' and has a 6% slope. It is however at an altitude of some 4500' and situated right at the base of near vertical mountain walls that rise to some 9500' and over. It usually closes in due to cloud by about 1100 in the morning. Its tenuous hold on operationality was recently marred by a mishap to a Britten Norman Islander.
5. Following the Second World War initial patrols through parts of the area were done by Messrs Hoskins P.O., followed by Kent A.D.O., both from Kiunga and Nolan P.O. from Telefomin. In early 1957 there was no administration contact by Kiunga north of the Warre Ridge below the Gum Gorge and only a slight degree of contact had been established along the southern base of the Hindenburg Wall by Telefomin patrols. Further patrols between February '57 and October '63 by the following officers extended a degree of contact throughout the area. They were by Messrs Bottrill, Booth, Fenton, Tierney and Henderson and were mainly concerned with initial contact, census and exploration and the location of possible station sites.
6. The establishment of the station was undertaken by Mr Hoad assisted by Mr Dutton in mid 1964. Further patrols have been:

1/64/65	Dutton	Initial census pts of Kaban C/D
5/64/65	Leeson	Labour recruitment
6/64/65	"	" "
7/64/65	"	" "
1/65/66	Dent	Faiwolmin census
3/65/66	Jahrs	" medical work
2/66/67	Young	Kaban census
3/66/67	Richards	" "
4/66/67	"	Faiwolmin census
1/67/68	McGregor	Kaban census
2/67/68	"	Faiwolmin census
3/67/68	"	Kaban House of Assembly elections
4/68/68	Young	Faiwolmin House of Assembly elections
3/68/69	Smith	" anthropological work.

Life Study. (cont).

(13)

Population Distribution and trends.

7. Due to completely non comparable time intervals and the fact that previous patrols have only been to part census divisions all rates and trends shown in the section will have to be treated with caution. The following is a run down on the position.
8. Patrol 3/66/67 conducted by C.P.O. Richards did a part census of the present Kaban C/D which included the villages of Aboulgobip, Duminak, Kiangabip, Maronovip and Swetigin. This patrol found birth and death rates of 2.1% and 7.5% respectively giving a decrease rate of 5.7%. This was done in April of 67. The village of Wokfiakmin had been censused during patrol 2/66/67 conducted by P.O. Young. Had Wokfiakmin been included in the census as conducted by Mr Richards relative figures would have been:
total deaths 25, total births 12 total population 504
death rate 4.9%, birth rate 2.4%, natural decrease rate 2.5%
9. Patrol 1/67/68 conducted by P.O. McGregor did a census of the present Kaban C/D but the figures are combined with those of the Murray Valley. Extracting Kaban figures the following would be the position:
total deaths 13, total births 19, total population 507
death rate 2.5%, birth rate 3.7%, natural increase rate 1.2%
10. This patrol was conducted however in October 67 a mere 6 months after Mr Richards effort. In view of the very small population numbers and the unreliability of accuracy when dealing with small numbers it is not possible to say that had the patrol been after a years gap the resultant increase would have been 2.4% or any other figure. I leave guesstimations of this sort to the experts. My personal opinion is that the increase rate as indicated would, had a year elapsed, been either much lower or even possibly a small decrease rate. It is probably just a coincidence that a surge in heterosexual activity caused a flood of births coinciding with a slackening or pause in deaths resulting in the apparent increase rate.
11. My patrol figures reveals that the birth rate is 6.4%, death rate 9.5% giving a natural decrease rate of 3.1%. This patrol however is 24 months after McGregor's. If the opinion expressed in para 9 above is correct and allowing for the unreliability in small figure accuracy it is reasonable to assume that the deaths and births rates would be such that a smaller decrease rate would prevail. Accordingly I am of the opinion that the Kaban area as a whole has always had a declining population rate, at least over the last few years, and the apparent sudden worsening is in fact no more than a slight dip further into the negative side.
12. Patrol 4/66/67 also conducted by C.P.O. Richards did a census of the present Faiwolmin C/D but included the villages of Migalsimbip, Tunganapip (now known as Bultem and in the Star Mountains C/D), and Wangbin. Figures would thus have been:
total deaths 28, total births 66, total population 1540
death rate 1.8%, birth rate 4.3%, natural increase rate 2.5%
13. Patrol 2/67/68 also conducted by P.O. McGregor and also within 6 months of the previous patrol by Mr Richards also included the villages as set out above. Relevant figures would thus be:
total deaths 38, total births 44, total population 1536
death rate 2.5%, birth rate 2.9%, natural increase rate 0.4%
15. Figures arrived at following this latest patrol indicate birth rates of 5.4% and death rates of 6.0 giving a natural decrease rate of 0.6% however this patrol was only 18 months after McGregors, does not lend itself to easy halving or doubling of rates but is likely to be a more reliable figure as it covers a larger number of people. (As against rates calculated from small numbers of Kaban villagers). With similar provisos applying I feel that there has not been any substantial worsening of the situation in the Faiwolmin other than a small setback into negative territory.
16. The reason for these setbacks in both census divisions could also relate back to the gastronomical/ diahoerrea upset that went through the Star Mtns area resulting in a few deaths. This is a more valid assumption for the Faiwolmin than the Kaban as there is a lot more people going through to the base camp for work there than is the case for the Kaban people. However contributory in the case of the

(12)

Area Study (cont).

Population Distribution and Trends (cont).

Kaban census division is the type of practise of keeping young child's faeces as reported on elsewhere. This also shows the rather urgent need for PH health education patrols although this is one aspect of talks prior to censusing etc that I feel is rather important and which I always include at least a brief talk on.

17. Individual village increase/decrease rates range from a 13.2% decrease rate for Aboulgobip to a 6.7% increase rate for Duminak. This is rather ironical really as the practise mentioned above was found to exist at Duminak!! They also further emphasise the provision of paragraph 10 above. Similar increase/decrease rates for the Faiwolmin census division are Loubip with a 5.4% increase rate and Bolangon with a 6.5% decrease rate. Showing the advantage of close medical care in the case of Loubip and the fact that all traffic to the Kennecott area goes through Bolangon.

18. Other than unimportant migration rates the only one to note is the movement from Bolivip of some 60 people to establish the village of Sogongobip in the Kaban c/d. This area called Sogongobip has been noted as being garden and hamlet area throughout early patrol reports of the area. They have constructed rest facilities for the patrols and undertaken the task of maintaining tracks in the area. The main reason for the move appears to be the need to be closer to food supplies. In the Bolivip area gardens area spread over a very large area going as far as 10 - 15 hours away. Sogongobip is some 8 hours walk from Bolivip.

19. The village of Swetigin has had an influx of people not previously censused. They are people from that village that have lived away in the bush and at garden hamlets for many years and only now returned to this vicinity. It is interesting to note regarding the Swetigin figures the preponderance of male adults as against all other groupings. It is a village largely composed of young 16 to 35 year old males all claiming to be single with in many instances no other relatives. The influx consisted of 1 male child, 3 female children, 5 male adults and 1 female adult. They state there are no additional people of this group still in the bush. In view of the composition of the village I would be inclined to doubt this however it is known that the area underwent nasty tribal fighting of only a few years ago so that it may be correct.

20. A few additional NNPR's were recorded at Wokfiakmin but were all children at the olsobip school and guardians or relatives had not bothered to register them.

21. Absent labour shows a substantial increase over previous figures. For the Faiwolmin area the increase is some 240% over the last figure to a figure of 3.6% of the population. Likewise in the Kaban the increase is some 300% to a figure of 1.6% of the population. These figures apply to the adult male workers rather than the total shown as absent of the VPR sheet.

22. Following the talks re the forthcoming Authority to Prospect to be granted to Inco there is likely to be a further increase in the Kaban people out for work as it was suggested to them that they could get some good idea and information on the activities of the operation at Kennecott that would help them at the proposed Warden hearings.

23. Absenteeism due to either indifference or disinterest was virtually non-existent and in all instances the people were pleased to see the patrol, expressed their thanks for the admin interest in their health and in the case of the Kabanese were pleased about the possibility of additional economic mineral activity. Quite a few villagers even were dressed up and pummelling drums!

Not related to Figalinmins of Loubip/Kongobip.

Murray Valley villages

Seltamaminis.

Star Mtns villages

Wopkaiminis.

27. All of these villages claim descent from the 'min' groups to the north i.e. Tifalmin, Telefomin and Oksapmin.

(12)

Area Study (cont).

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(11)

Area Study (cont.)

Social Groupings.

24. As stated elsewhere the area patrolled is known as the 'central Faiwolmin' and has been referred to as such in quite a few earlier patrol reports. This description has mainly come about by the fact that the language known throughout the area is the Faiwolmin language. There are dialectal changes on either side of the central area and also a slight one in those southern Kakaa villages of Swetigin, Maronovip and Kaiangabip. They are all mutually understandable. It is interesting in this aspect that the villages named above are very similar in outward appearances to the Awin people in the style of house construction, the Awin 'nut' and the women's pulpal. No doubt there are other changes too. The people tell me however that the dialect spoken by these villages is not mutually understandable to the other Awin villages in the Munga area. This is most difficult to understand if it is correct due to the outward changes that are apparent. There is also another aspect to this in that the tribal name 'Wokfiakmin' applies to the presently known villages of Wokfiakmin - actual ground name Biangabip - Aboulgobip and Swetigin whereas ~~Maronovip is known by the tribal name of Figalinmin, and the villages of Duminak - north side of range - and Kaiangabip - southern side - are known by the tribal name of Yagamkaiakmin.~~ Maronovip is known by the tribal name of Figalinmin, and the villages of Duminak - north side of range - and Kaiangabip - southern side - are known by the tribal name of Yagamkaiakmin. In other words the three villages with a dialectal change belong to three different tribal names.

25. The other dialectal changes apply to the Ang'kaiakmins of the village of Bolivip but otherwise indistinguishable from other Faiwolmins in appearances and to the Star Mountains villages of Migalsimbip and further west who are known by the tribal name of Wopkaimins.

26. A similar scattering of groups also exists in the Wopkaimin people as those people of the Star Mountains village of Wangbin were at some period of earlier time members of the Imigabip village tribal group of Atemkaiakmins. I understand they fled out there due to tribal fighting. They are now regarded as Wopkaimins. Other villages with their relevant tribal name is set out below:

Present village	Ground name and/or hamlets	Tribal name
Wokfiakmin	Biangabip) Wokfiakmins.
Aboulgobip	Aboulgobip	
Swetigin	Swetigin	
Loubip	Loubip) Figalinmins.
Kengobip	Kengobip	
Imigabip	Imigabip) Atemkaiakmins.
	Kawekubip	
	Tantembip	
	Fifolabip	
	Gamonfolwamin)
Golgubip	Golgubip) Ningalinmins.
	Wagenkij	
Bolangon	Bolangon	Alkalengmins. previously Atemkaiakmins.
Bolivip	Bolivip) Angkaiakmins.
	Katowogabip	
	Woksimbip	
	Danetakalabip	
	Sogongobip)
	Sogongobip is now a village in Kaban c/d Murray Valley village of Seibang also belong to the Angkaiakmins.	
Duminak	Duminak) Yagamkaiakmins.
Kaiangabip	Kaiangabip	
Maronovip	Maronovip	Figalinmins.
	Not related to Figalinmins of Loubip/Kengobip.	
Murray Valley villages		Seltamanmins.
Star Mtns villages		Wopkaimins.

27. All of these villages claim descent from the 'min' groups to the north i.e. Tifalmin, Telefomin and Oksapmin.

Area Study (cont).

Social Groupings (cont).

28. While at the village of Duminak and during the village inspection it was noticed that there were a couple of platforms a few feet off the ground with little bundles of leaves wrapped up and placed on the platform. It was just a rough structure but the first platform had quite a few bundles of such leaves. When asked the whys and wherefores of the platforms people were a bit loth to speak up but it was subsequently found out that the little bundles of leaves contained the faeces of small relatively new born children. It appears that the custom is designed to stop the faeces being eaten by insects - actually 'snek belong graun' - ~~snakes~~ who in some way then give the sickness of diahoerrea to the child with resultant possible death. The people were assembled, the structures burnt and an emphatic talk given on the folly of such a quaint custom. No such structures were found to exist at other centres but this is no doubt due to forwarning. I do not really think it is widespread but does underline the need for additional health education.

Leadership.

29. An appendix is attached to the report giving a brief run down on the village leaders and their influence. In many cases it would be almost impossible to find better replacements due to the small sizes of the villages. These people do not have really influential men as found in many of the Highland groups. Leadership rests of a number of aspects such as oratorical abilities, fight ability or custodianship of the various spirit houses. The men in charge of these probably would have a very large influence but are fairly unsuitable for nomination as VC's due to their old age etc.

Land Tenure and Use.

30. The area is still under the traditional system of semi nomadic subsistence agriculture and it is this need to be constantly making new gardens and being in a relatively close proximity to a few bearing gardens that causes the scattering of the people into single family units when about daily work. Sago is very infrequent in the area and taro is the staple followed by some yams, green leaf, fresh food as caught or trapped and quite a few things in the line of insects. Kauaku is beginning to be grown by the people both due to being introduced by early Telefomin patrols and the examples of station people both at Telefomin, and here. The Father at Bolivip has done a lot of pushing to get the people to plant kaukau as well. This patrol also did demonstration kaukau plantings near all villages in the Faiwolmin area on the first part of the patrol when accompanied by Ag Asst Charles Ofa of Kiunga. The area is now also being looked ~~over~~ over by the Kiunga Ag Officer who has carried out trial plantings of four types of introduced high to medium altitude cuttings. Two trial plots have been established on the station for subsequent distribution to the station people and villagers.

31. The only land to have been alienated in the area is the station land. There is also a mission/business lease of 5 acres adjacent to the station for the Baptist Mission of Telefomin. The alienations are W11 for Antaravil A and B and W23 for the 5 acres mission block also called Antaravil.

32. The Summer Institute of Linguistics have a house at the village of Ioubip but no overtures have been made for the alienation of a block in the area. The Montford Catholic Mission have their station about an hours walk NE of Bolivip village. There is a strip there together with numerous native material houses and two permanent european style houses. To my knowledge no overtures towards having the block alienated have been initiated.

Literacy.

33. As commented on elsewhere there are two primary 'P' schools in the area both are indigenous staffed and one is run by the Administration on the station and the other by the N.C.M. at Bolivip. The former ended the year with some 90 pupils after a very poor start having only 66 at the ~~beginning~~ beginning of the school year. The latter has only been established early this year and has 35 pupils all in standard 1 whereas the Olsobip school goes to standard 3.

34. The Olsobip school has a reasonably widespread of attendance with

Area Study(cont).

Social Groupings (cont).

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29. An appendix is attached to the report giving a brief run down on the village leaders and their influence. In many cases it would be almost impossible to find better replacements due to the small sizes of the villages. These people do not have really influential men as found in many of the Highland groups. Leadership rests of a number of aspects such as oratorical abilities, fight ability or custodianship of the various spirit houses. The men in charge of these probably would have a very large influence but are fairly unsuitable for nomination as VC's due to their old age etc.

Land Tenure and Use.

30. The area is still under the traditional system of semi nomadic subsistence agriculture and it is this need to be constantly making new gardens and being in a relatively close proximity to a few bearing gardens that causes the scattering of the people into single family units when about daily work. Sago is very infrequent in the area and taro is the staple followed by some yams, green leaf, fresh food as caught or trapped and quite a few things in the line of insects. Kaukau is beginning to be grown by the people both due to being introduced by early Telefomin patrols and the examples of station people both at Telefomin, and here. The Father at Bolivip has done a lot of pushing to get the people to plant kaukau as well. This patrol also did demonstration kaukau plantings near all villages in the Faiwolain area on the first part of the patrol when accompanied by Ag Asst Charles Ofa of Kiunga. The area is now also being looked ~~over~~ over by the Kiunga Ag Officer who has carried out trial plantings of four types of introduced high to medium altitude cuttings. Two trial plots have been established on the station for subsequent distribution to the station people and villagers.

31. The only land to have been alienated in the area is the station land. There is also a mission/buisness lease of 5 acres adjacent to the station for the Baptist Mission of Telefomin. The alienations are W11 for Antaravil A and B and W23 for the 5 acres mission block also called Antaravil.

32. The Summer Institute of Linguistics have a house at the village of Loubip but no overtures have been made for the alienation of a block in the area. The Montford Catholic Mission have their station about an hours walk NE of Bolivip village. There is a strip there together with numerous native material houses and two permanent european style houses. To my knowledge no overtures towards having the block alienated have been initiated.

Literacy.

33. As commented on elsewhere there are two primary 'T' schools in the area both are indigenous staffed and one is run by the Administration on the station and the other by the M.C.E. at Bolivip. The former ended the year with some 90 pupils after a very poor start having only 66 at the ~~beginning~~ beginning of the school year. The latter has only been established early this year and has 35 pupils all in standard 1 whereas the Olsobip school goes to standard 3.

34. The Olsobip school has a reasonably widespread of attendance with

9

Area Study (cont).

Literacy (cont).

some 60 children from all of the Faiwolmin villages, 17 from 5 of the Kaban villages and 3 from 3 of the Star Mountains villages. There are none from the Murray Valley and there's only 1 from the Murray Valley village of Seltamin. attending the Mission school at Bolivip. The other children attending Bolivip school mainly come from the Bolivip village with a few from the breakaway village of Sogongobip (Kaban C/D). A total of 5 children of station personnel attend the station school.

35. At the villages of Imigabip (pop 468) and Golgubip (pop 280) there are small pastor run Baptist Mission orientated schools aimed at the younger adults with an inclination towards literacy and bible studies. They are in process of being commenced and will have about 20 in each. They are both being run by fellows who have returned to their areas ex Telefomin and wish to help the people. These classes will eventually help in the overall standard of literateness in lingua franca. The present numbers able to ~~read~~ speak motu or pidgen are as follows:

<u>Kaban C/D</u>				<u>FaiwolminC/D</u>			
Duminak	1	pidgen	1	motu			
Sogongobip	1	"	2	"	Loubip	5	pigen 7 motu
Wokfiakmin	3	"	3	"	Korgobip	6	" 3 "
Aboulgobip	1	"	5	"	Bolivip	4	" 6 "
Swetigin	-	"	-	"	Bolangon	4	" 3 "
Maronovip	-	"	1	"	Golgubip	4	" 2 "
Kaiangabip	1	"	4	"	Imigabip	4	" 8 "
Totals	7		14			27	25

36. No radios are owned in the bush at villages the only ones being on the station. Of these listening time seems to be reasonably divided between Radio Daru and Radio Wewak. Both are recieved fairly strong on the station.

Standard Of Living.

37. Houses throughout the area patrolled are of the Faiwolmin or more correctly an evolved form of Faiwolmin style with the exception as stated elsewhere of the slight changes on the Kaban Range. In earlier times the Faiwolmin house was nearly circular and had a central fireplace. It is now more or less square with rounded corners raised off the ground with split timber walls and bark covered floor with in many instances bark lining on the inside. The roofs are of sago leaves where available or pandanus leaves in the higher areas. In the Kaban rangeone notices slight changes in the houses but which are pre-dominantly Faiwolmin in style. At the villages of Duminak, Wokfiakmin and to a lesser extent Aboulgobip one sees the small almost 'cubbyhole' type of sleeping room for the male member on the side of the house whereas at Swetigin, Maronovip and Kaiangabip the house has a clear division down its length for the male section of the household as separate from the female section. Also the Awin style houses of these villages are much larger both in square footage and height of roof. One of the houses seen at Kaiagnabip in course of construction was approximately 30' square as against the Faiwolmin houses of 10 - 12' square. At the village of Sogongobip the styling is completely Faiwolmin having just moved down from the upper areas.

38. Little introduced foodstuffs are eaten with the exception of the occasional tin of meat etc purchased by a labourer or taken back to the village and eaten as part of their rations. Introduced things such as vegetables etc are nearly nonexistent also with the exception of the introduced hardy crops such as cucumber, some pumpkins and some chokos in the higher areas. Kaukau could also be described as an introduced crop in this area but it also only plays a minor part in their diets. Its acceptance is gaining ground and the demonstration kaukau plots set up by this patrol, the subsequent visit by Kiunga Ag Officer and the trial establishment of 4 types on the station and 1 type in the villages should give impetus to the trend. With regards to the eventual distribution of the kaukau runners it is proposed to wait until the people ask for the type rather than push it on to them and risk rejection. One of the best ways to do this will of course be the example of yeilds that the people on the station will get - or it is hoped will get. This will then spread to the closer villages of Kongobip and Loubip.

Missions.

39.

Area Study (cont).

8

Missions.

39. Operating in the area is the Baptist Mission ex Telefomin in the West Sepik District and the Montford Catholic Mission ex Kiunga in the Western District. Approximate spheres of influence at the present would seem to be that the Baptists have a hold in the Olsobip and immediate village area of Ronjobip and Loubip and in the villages of Imigabip and Golgubip. While their hold might be exclusive in the former two areas there seems to be a bit of a following towards the Catholics at Golgubip. The Catholics are pretty well exclusive in the Bolivip area with some influence in Golgubip and also down in the Kaban by virtue of the fact that the Bolivip village breakaway group of Sogongobip has moved down there. The village of Wokfiakmin would be favourably inclined towards the Catholics also as they have heard a rumour - and it is definitely only an unsubstantiated rumour - that the Catholics might put a strip down just south of their village on a flatish - extent unknown - piece of ground. It must also be stated that the missions are not strong in the area and their influence is tenuous at the best. The Baptists have been coming into Olsobip for the longest period of time while the Catholics have only commenced establishment over the last two years.

40. The Baptist sister ex Telefomin comes down once every five weeks if possible and does child and maternal welfare work, they have a native pastor on the station who does a literacy class cum bible reading lessons and services on Sundays and he has also of late commenced a communal entrepreneur store. The arrangement is that he raised \$40 himself and through friends and the mission subsidised him dollar for dollar. This means the capital is \$80 and they work it on an imprest advance type arrangement. If over a period of a few months he starts to show a modest profit this will show up in the amount of goods in the store. They also have literacy/bible classes for young adults at Golgubip/Imigabip.

41. The Catholic father at Bolivip has constructed a private airstrip - that was initially commenced by the Baptists I understand - to category 'D' standards and is 1300' long. He has also erected and nearly completed two permanent european style houses of log cabin character. One will be used to house two sisters who will run medical and associated facilities on the station. He also runs a primary 'I' school staffed by an indigenous teacher.

41A As far as I know there are no frictionous attitudes between groups due to the operations or otherwise of the missions nor to the missions themselves. The father at Bolivip has for some time been trying to get the people to move out of thier present village site and up to the mission 'plateau' about an hour away. There has to date been no actual move either for or against this suggestion. At the present however one of the Village Constables is pro the idea and the other is agin it. The matter has been brought up before patrols previously and the admin position stated that we are not in favour of it especially if the people are not in favour. The possible source of future friction between the villagers and the mission at later dates over such things as pigs and dogs doing damage etc has been explained. The fathers contention that there is enough land there for all is of course sheer nonsense while it may be the case now future developments will make the limited area of the plateau at a premium. At present the status quo will remain but I feel in the long run we could see a move closer to the mission as there is a possible site if a little small higher and closer.

Non-Indigenes.

42. Other than the organisations mentioned above together with the station and the SII people there is no non-indigenous activity in the area patrolled. The activities of the Kennecott Copper people in the Star Mtns in thier search for copper is actually outside the area patrolled. Many of the young men go through to the camp for work for varying periods of time as unskilled labour. The overall percentage is rising rapidly but is still only very small in relation to total population. 3.3% for the Faiwolmin and 1.5% for the Kaban. This of course is total absent labour and not exclusively at Kennecott. With the curvant expansion into a more intensive phase labour requirements will increase however until the people get a much more higher appreciation of the advantages of continual work and a continual cash flow their numbers will be relatively low. Their present stated reasons for not liking the opportunity of the work over there is the fact that they have to work 7 days a week and they also state that there is too much stuff being stolen out of quarters. I do not know of the true extent of this matter.

43. Other than the source of labour there is a limited source for cash flow

Area Study (cont).

Non-Indigenes.

through the station people and the SIL at Loubip.

Communications.

44. Air is the only source of communication in the area other than 'shanksee pony'. There are no roads and no shipping outlets. There is a road being built to the west of the area passing near the lower end of the Arip valley in the area between the Star Mountains and North Awin census divisions. In future years there might be the possibility of a connection thru' to the station. It would I feel be beyond the resources of the area at present due to limited population and very difficult country without some form of technical expertise. There is a tractor on the station engaged in airstrip maintenance.

45. The two extant airstrips are at Olsobip and Bolivip. The former is to category 'C' and the latter to category 'D' but it is a private strip. Olsobip has potential for further lengthening by some 800 - 1000' towards the south. Bolivip is at the limit of its capacity at 1300'.

Olsobip - 2100 x 150' with possible extensions to 3000 x 200' open to category 'C' with mandatory strip report and open to cat 'D' all weather.

Bolivip - 1300 x 100' only marginal extensions and some upgrading. Neither warrants further cost at present.

Technical and Clerical Skills.

46. Nothing available.

Economy of the Area.

47. Subsistence with reliance on taro, sago, green leafs, tapioca and insects as required.

48. No cash cropping available or attempted.

49. A list of C.S.B. passbooks is attached as an appendix the total of the deposits comes to \$409.22 in other words considerably less than \$10 each the actual average comes out at \$8.99 There is also additional surplus of cash in the area not in deposits. Many villages want shotguns and there is much saving for them.

50. Labourers on the station receive \$6.00 per month plus a certain amount of rations both of rice and fresh foods when available while actual wage labour employed by the administration only comes to 82 dollars per fortnight. This does not take into consideration 'foreign' indigenous staff. A check of cash spent indicates that some 1700 dollars has been paid to casual labour, carriers and villagers so far this financial year and some 320 dollars has been spent on wage labour such as interpreters. This is only in five months of the financial year and it is estimated that around \$4000 will be spent over the year. This will give a per capita income of approximately 2 dollars per head of population.

51. Little could be done to increase this figure from this end although the increasing activity by Kennecott together with an increase in awareness by the people of the advantage of cash could soon cause the figure to rise quite a bit. Limited cash cropping could be introduced within a few years but by then it can be expected that the small labour resources will be fully utilised. The sort of cash crop envisaged is chillies - market potential and suitability to this climate and soils unknown as yet - and silk worms - with the same proviso of the unknown quantity. Chillies will be planted on the station shortly as an experiment.

State of Political Development.

52. Political development has not begun in this area as yet although there is a beginning to political awareness. The area as a whole is familiar with their local member, they know of local government although not much about it and many have initial

Area Study (cont).

Stage of Political Development (cont).

talks on political education. Most of which is like the proverbial water on ducks feathers for all the outward interest they show in it. No sooner has one finished than a speaker will get up and say that they are very pleased to have heard what the kiap has said and that it was a very good talk but there is one thing that we are wondering about - can we have a shotgun. They are far more aware of the developments that are coming about from the economic development by Kennecott than the potential invisible mental development of politics. The soon to be established local govt council in the Awin area will bring the fringe of councils even closer and thereby further accelerate the permeation of knowledge to the area. The emphasis on political unity has not to date been stressed by myself rather to get them to appreciate that there is such a thing as the development of a government system and where the Territory as a whole stands at present and where the people of this area stand in relation to the rest of the Territory. Asked recently whether the people of this area belonged to Papua or New Guinea a local person was reported to have replied 'Belong to Olsobip'. There is still much to be done in this corner of the empire.

Attitude towards Local Govt.

53. Not much known for reasons stated elsewhere mainly due to lack of contact with it. They do know of tax and abhor the thought of it. They do not have enough cash for it - but every man and his dog would make a good effort to scrape enough money together for a shotgun were they allowed to buy one.

Attitude towards Central Govt.

54. Benefactor. They are aware of the effort that goes into helping them, have expressed appreciation at such things as the recent vaccination campaign and the granting of funds for the erection of the Ok Tedi bridge below Wanghin, they do not really appreciate all the benefits of the school on the station and to this extent I feel the continual cry over the difficulty of food supplies is a bit overdone, but the difficulty is certainly real but not insurmountable if they really put themselves to the task. They will present themselves for patrols so long as they have sufficient time to assemble. All this of course does not specifically reflect knowledge or appreciation of the central government but rather of the operation, on the local scene. It might be more true to apply the term 'faceless men' to these people than to educated literates of Moresby as regards their appreciation of what goes on outside their immediate arena of operations. Central Government is the true 'faceless - but benevolent - men of Moresby'.

Service Facilities.

55. The Olsobip Hotel/Motel serves the area with one bedroom and several stretchers when facilities are overtaxed!

Walking Tracks and Times.

1. Station - Bolangon. Time 9 - 10 hrs, return 6 - 7 hrs. Well cleared on average, some very steep sections, generally broken terrain and sloshy. A trying and difficult track.
2. Bolangon - Imigabip. Time 5 hrs both ways. Well cleared, very steep rocky sections. A moderately difficult walk. Excellent views.
3. Imigabip - Golgubip. Time 1 hr both ways. Well cleared. Easy walk. Excellent views.
4. Golgubip - Bolivip. Time 5 hrs both ways. Well cleared, some steep sections and can be quite sloshy. A moderately difficult walk. Excellent views.
5. Bolivip - Montford Catholic Mission Station. Time 1 hr both ways. Well cleared and can be sloshy. Excellent views.
6. Bolivip - Station. Time 6 - 7 hrs, return 9 - 10 hrs. Reasonably cleared, some difficult and quite steep sections. A moderately difficult walk. Some good views.
7. Station - Imigabip. Not walked. Time estimated 7 hrs return 5 hrs. Average grades and track reasonable.
8. Station - Duminak. Time 5 hrs, return 4 hrs. Easy gradual climb and well cleared track, some stone.
9. Duminak - Sogongobip. Time 1½ hrs, return 2 hrs. Well cleared but very sloshy - and this our dryish spell! Easy walk some good views.
10. Sogongobip - Wokfiakmin. Time 9 hrs, return 8 hrs. Reasonably cleared, long broken climb, grades reasonable but tends to be sloshy. Has 3 possible camping sites if required for use. Bunengabip, Mogol and Selebinal each respectively 4 hrs, 5½ hrs and 7 hrs ex Sogongobip. Fair views.
11. Wokfiakmin - Aboulgobip. Time 3 hrs both ways. Easy walk well cleared.
12. Aboulgobip - Swetigin. Time 2½ hrs both ways. Well cleared but with nasty stretch pinnacle limestone in places requiring scaffolding. Dangerous if person falls either through slipping or breaking scaffolding.
13. Swetigin - Maronovip. Time 8 hrs both ways. Reasonably well cleared also has nasty limestone section considerably longer than above track and is dry walking - no drinking water that is - for most of its length. Easier to return station through Wokfiakmin than to go thru' to Maronovip from Swetigin. A difficult walk.
14. Maronovip - Kaiangabip. Time 8 hrs both ways. Reasonably well cleared also has bad limestone but less so than above two places. A difficult walk.
15. Kaiangabip - Station. Time 8 hrs, return 11 hrs. Well cleared also with fairly bad limestone patches and some very steep sections, many places where track is just suspended and on tree roots etc with much breaking thru' and skinned shins resulting. A trying and difficult track. Some excellent views.

All tracks without exception have rounded smooth greasy moss and fungus covered limestone that are exceptionally slippery and where a miss placed foot results in at least a stubbed toe but more often fall. Carriers bear up well considering.

Village Constables.

1. Fiomnak of Loubip. Excellent type, pro administration, real leader but a bit of an actor, not afraid to speak up.
2. Amona of Kourobip. Average type not very influential, reasonable tryer.
3. Woweng of Bolanon. Quite reasonable, average influence but spends rather too much of his time away from the village area.
4. Gaminag of Imigabip. Good type, pro administration, very obliging and has good influence over his people.
5. Siageng of Golrubip. Obliging and pro administration, moderate influence, overdoes his responses.
6. Gemeng of Bolivip. Very pro mission and is influential behind the move to try and get the village to resettle on the mission 'plateau', probably the more visionary of the two as the mission is there to stay and will inevitably bring substantial benefits to the people in the way of education - already commenced - and health work - soon to be commenced with the estimated arrival of two sisters about Christmas. Difficult to assess his overall influence as a large portion of his group are the breakaway people settled at Sogongobip. Spends most of his time at the mission.
7. Minogim of Bolivip. Anti mission and spearheads the resistance against any move closer to the mission. Reports suggest lukadaisical approach towards administration responsibilities, spends most of his time away in the bush.
8. Maiaksep of Duminak. Helpful official and reasonably influential, pro administration.
9. Awurok of Wokfiakain. Industrious, helpful bloke with reasonable hold over group.
10. Fiamsen of Aboulobip. Very quiet and unassertive but has reasonable influence. Good source of information.
11. Mammenim of Swetikin. Young bloke with reasonable influence and pro admin could develop into a real leader with experience.
12. Onam of Maronovip. Reasonable type but not overly impressed, average influence, helpful.

The villages of Sogongobip and Kaiangabip do not have V.C.'s at present. The former is still only a small village and have proposed a further settling in period prior to appointment of a V.C. The present leader appears to be one Lugalep and he has been put forward as a candidate. He appears to have reasonable influence and would be suitable from our point of view. The village of Kaiangabip does not have a V.C. at present due to the resignation of Ipasok just recently. Ipasok has reasonable influence over the group by way of his oratorical leadership. There is still a move among the people to persuade him to retrace from his position and resume the responsibility. He resigned following a 'paddy' due to my refusal to renew his shotgun permit for his shotgun which had a bad split in the barrel and I considered it unsuitable for further use until such times as he either bought a new one or had a replacement barrel fitted. Following his show of temper I have doubts as to his suitability as a V.C. and also as a holder of a shotgun permit.

Appendix 3. OLSOBIP Patrol Report 1/69/70.

3

Pregnant Women At time of last census. Faiwolmin C/D.

Last Census Faiwolmin C/D January 1968.

Loabin - None shown as Pregnant.

Kongobip - None shown as Pregnant.

Bolangon

Mugen Dusigen
Siginip Agenok

Result - Live male child birth.
" " " "

Golsubip.

Keilok Ituknak
Wagarasen Mitigim
Bawen Imkamoleng

" " " "
" " " "
Miscarriage and death mother and child.

Irigabip.

Siagam Siginemin
Wanip Baneng

Live birth twins 1 dead at 4 months.
" " death within 1 month.

Bolivip.

Mugen Kitaminoh
Sabon Silaganim

Stillborn.
Live female child birth.

Appendix 4.

Pregnant Women At Time Of Last Census. Kaban C/D.

Last Census Kaban C/D October/November 1967.

Duginak.

Bisanson Gungalepnak

Result - Live female child birth.

Sorongabip - None shown as being pregnant under old village records of Bolivip.

Wokfiatmin.

Mitumeng Kulameng
Itein Fenang

Result - Live female child birth.
Live birth death within 1 month.

Aboulgobip.

Babai'ang Abiang

" " " " " "

Swetigin - None shown as Pregnant.

Maronevip.

Kaiangabis.

Manengim Bafogo'eng

Live female child birth.

Appendix 5. OLSOBIP Patrol Report 1/69/70.

Pregnant Women Noted and Confirmed during Patrol. Faiwolmin C/D.

(2)

Loubip - Nil.

Kongobip - Nil.

Bolangon

Babilimen Fatiok
Kamogen Motok

Golgubip

Kulen Analok
Wogasen Inupnok
Fulalap Kilipsepnoa
Kiringin Balamsok

Tanip Fitiogin
Namaiojen Kitemnok
Olugen Taruwal

Imigabip

Milabin Abaiap
Sigilin Atolok

Filai'ip Iagonan
Mitumen Grasiannok

Boliviip

Kungsaneng Banningamen
Maminip Sulubengim
Iemen Dorieng

Fanateng Arinakeng
Kumsoben Boliminim
Dison Kugumeng

Appendix 6.

Pregnant Women noted and confirmed during Patrol. Kaban C/D.

Duminak - Nil.

Sogongobip - Nil.

Wokfiakmin

Kakoben Igimfureng
Mumsulen Aralal

Naremen Anangin

Aboulgobip

Tengal Anipnok

Swetigin

Murin Tapapnok
Futsogen Tawapnok

Hunuson Moudumang

Maranovip - Nil.

Kaiangabip

Duona Kegatem

Appendix 7. OLSOBIP Patrol Report 1/69/70.

Shotguns in the area.

①

Imbus Tiape - Interpreter - Cooley No 46264
 Muli Mofin - APO - Winchester No 80756
 Boreng Noksep - Interpreter - Winchester No 80713
 Nulapeng Tiape - Labourer - Winchester No 80605
 Cpl Ingita - Policeman - Astra No 68247
 Const Sahi - Policeman - Winchester No 45893
 Fr Deshaises - Missionary - Winchester No 091725
 " " " " " 091533
 " " " " " 'Made in Japan' No 6893
 Tiasep Anebageng - Villager - 055633 Winchester
 Pionnak Towolok - Village Constable - " No 096205
 DDA - Official - Astra Cyclops No 59343
 Const Womi - Policeman - Steven Savage No 30F
 Gamitel Ilinai - Villager - Winchester No 80714 - out of commission for repairs.
 Bagalapprep Sobnak - Villager - permission to purchase given but not recd as yet.

Following patrols throughout the central area it has been decided to allow a shotgun to a village only in this central area. A shotgun register has been established on the station.

Appendix 8.

G.S.B. Accounts.- Village.

033354 - Aboulgobip	033355 - Loubip	033356 - Golgubip
035806 "	033362 "	033361 "
035822 "	035818 "	033371 "
033366 "	038980 "	033374 "
		035819 "
		038993 "
033357 - Kongobip	033358 - Wokfiakmin	
035815 "	033372 "	033369 - Bolivip
035817 "	038994 "	033373 "
038989 "	038998 "	035803 "
038991 "	038999 "	035804 "
		035805 "
		035807 "
033375 - Imigabip		035811 "
035802 "		035812 "
035810 "		035822 "
038984 "		038981 "
038985 "		038982 "
038986 "		038983 "
038996 "		038990 "
		038997 "

Appendix 9.

Comments on Police.

Cpl Kasari 1297 - good experienced reliable policeman in the bush.
 Const Arau 1886 - a bit impetuous and can be prone to sulking but good and quite reliable.
 Const Sahi 1172 - good and experienced but tends to be too reserved.
 Const Womi 2012 - also good experienced and reliable but still new to the area.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. OLSOBIP 2-6P-4969-70

Patrol Conducted by F. PARKER C/O DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled PARTS FAIWOIMIN AND STARS MOUNTAINS CEMOSA DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans TWO

Natives THREE

Duration—From 9 / 12 / 1969 to 26 / 12 / 1969

Number of Days EIGHTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical / / 19.....

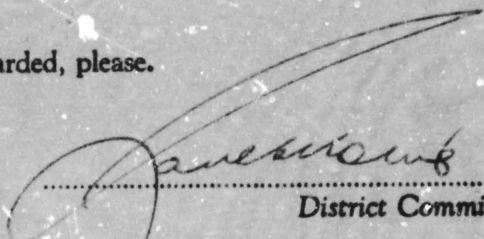
Map Reference NEW GUINEA 1:250,000 SE 54-7 BUNIGHER RANGE

Objects of Patrol 1. POLITICAL EDUCATION 2. DISCUSS MINING LEGISLATION
3. EFFECTS KEMEROTT EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

271 / 11 19 70


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

GFB/BT

67-3-51

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, PAFUA.

11th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO. OLSOBIE 2/69-70

Your reference 67-9-1 of 27th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. F. S. Parker, a/District Officer, to parts FAIWOLMIN and STAR MOUNTAINS Jensus Divisions.

Your covering comments are endorsed. Mr. Parker has submitted a good report of a valuable piece of field work.

(S.J. YEAREALL)

a/Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.3.51.

(12)

Department of the Administrator,
Western District,
DARU.

27th January, 1970

Telegrams--
Telephone 67-9-1
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for RAC.ss
Mr.....



The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
KIUNGA.

OLSCBIP Patrol 2/69-70

Receipt of 3 copies of this report, from Mr. F.S. PARKER,
is acknowledged. As the report was written in DARU, you have
not had a chance to submit a covering memorandum.

2. Mr. PARKER has conducted a good patrol and presented
the good report one would expect from this officer. His
patrol was not a routine one, but it was of value in that the
report provides very interesting information on attitudes in the
area, particularly in relation to Political education and mining
work. As such, it is a valuable document.

(I.A. Holmes)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the report herewith.

(I.A. Holmes)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(11)

Department of the Administrator,
Western District,
DARU.

13th January, 1970

Telegrams—

Telephone 67-9-1

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for FP.88

Mr.....



The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

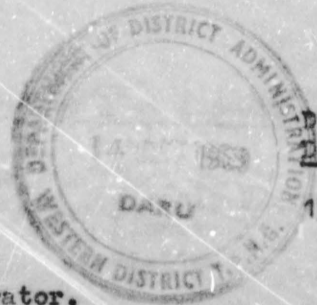
OLSOBIP Patrol Report 2/69-70

Herewith three copies of this report. Copies have been forwarded to Assistant District Commissioner, KIUNGA and Officer in Charge, OLSOBIP.

2. Claims for camping allowance, payment of carriers and patrol interpreters are also attached for funding.

(F. Parker)

a/Senior Local Government Officer



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District Office
DARU.

15th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner
Department of the Administrator,
DARU.

Dear Sir,

PROPOSED PATROL - OLSOBIP/TELEFOFIN AREA.

In the first three weeks of December I would like to undertake a short patrol from Ningerum to Olsobip and then to Telefofin.

Two acquaintances have indicated their interest in accompanying:-

- Mr. N.F. Bell, Assistant District Officer, at present posted in the Panguna area of Bougainville.
- Miss. S. Whiting, Mr. Bell's fiancée, an anthropology student.

Both are capable walkers and should have no trouble with the terrain, having done much patrolling in the Chimbu and Eastern Highlands districts.

As well as any official duties you may instruct me to carry out, I would like to engage in the following:-

- (i) investigation of cave areas with a view to mapping and exploring. Adequate ladders, traces, lifelines and safety gear will be taken.
- (ii) Collection of and research into the reptiles and amphibians of the area.

Mr. Bell and Miss Whiting will collect anthropological information and of course make this available to this office.

For your consideration, please.

Yours faithfully,

F. Parker
a/Senior Local Government Officer.

DCC appeared as a quid pro quo for the considerable "costs" PANKIN has worked over the year on border matters, and in lieu of field breaks for it. We will pay carriers. Give him specific pol. educn, mining liaison and enquiry and assessment tasks for part of the period, seeing he is working over the hole and is paying his own way to over...

F 17/10

OLSOBIP Patrol 2 of 1969/70

Report Number: Olsobip 2 of 1969/70
 Subdistrict: Kiunga
 District: Western
 Non-Council Area:
 Patrol Conducted by: F. Parker
 Designation: Acting District Officer
 Area Patrolled: Parts Faiwolmin and Star Mountains
 Census Divisions (Western District)
 and part Telefomin Council area
 (West Sepik District).

Personnel Accompanying: M.F. Bell (Assistant District
 Officer, PANGUNA, Bougainville, on
 leave).
 C.R. Champion (surveyor, part)
 S. Whiting, Anthropologist, Monash
 University.
 S/Const INGITA No. 0310
 Const 1/c KANARI No. 1297 (Part)
 Const WOMI No. 2012 (Part)

Duration of Patrol: From 9 December 1969 to 26 December 1969.
 Total of eighteen patrol days.

Date and Duration of
 last DDA patrol to area: Star Mountains - April 1969 - 16 days.
 Faiwolmin - November 1969 - 9 days.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Political education
 2. Discuss mining legislation
 3. Observe effects if any of Kennecott
 Exploration activities.

Total Population of
 area Patrolled: N/A

Map Reference: New Guinea: 1.250,000
 SV 54-7 Blucher Range

Village Population
 Register: Nil.

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Patrol Diary

Tuesday 4 December, 1969: Prepared carrier line, departed Olsobip 0800. Through LOUBIP to IMIGABIP, delayed some time by flooded WOK ILOM. Walking time about 6 hours, 10 minutes. Met by Village Constable. Heavy rain in afternoon.

Wednesday 10 December: Discussions with village people all morning - national political education, local government, mining legislation, etc. Little understanding, few questions. Afternoon visited nearby hamlets. Discussion with leaders from GOLGUBIP and TELEFOMIN. Apparently plenty of intercommunication.

Thursday 11 December: Visited other hamlets and two spirit houses in morning and discussed mining legislation with villagers. Prepared cargo and departed at 1500 for a GULGUBIP hamlet at the junction of the walking track to TELEFOMIN. Walking time 1 hour. Evening discussion in men's house on mining and political matters.

Friday 12 December: Departed camp at 0730 along small track, not well maintained. Steep climb to pass over Hindenburg Range, then a long downhill walk over limestone to the NONG River. Camp made in heavy rain. About 7 hours walking time plus one hour rest.

Saturday 13 December: Broke camp, departed 0730. To top of BAHRMAN Range, then similarly steep drop to Sepik River, to cross by cane bridge, long muddy walk to TELEFOMIN. Walking time 5 1/2 hours plus one hour rest. Met A.D.C. Mr. GALL and A.D.C. Mr. FISCHER, discussed various matters. Arranged food and accommodation for carriers.

Sunday 14 December: Spent at TELEFOMIN. Discussions with station interpreters, visited small dry cave to north of TELEFOMIN.

Monday 15 December: Prepared and repacked patrol gear. Discussed various matters with A.D.C., A.D.O. and interpreters. Afternoon visited Baptist Mission to discuss missionary and medical work in TIFALMIN and OLSOBIP areas.

Tuesday 16 December: Prepared patrol gear, awaited some local carriers. Large number of OLSOBIP carriers wished to continue with patrol. Departed 0845 per graded walking track for URAPMIN. Crossed Sepik River by short cane bridge then crossed foothills parallel to river, for some distance to reach village. Open grass - Olsobip carriers affected by heat. Walking time 4 hours 15 minutes plus half hour rest due heat. Discussions with Councillor and some village people on local government, mining and prospecting matters in afternoon. Fair quantity of fruit and vegetables brought to patrol - including introduced cabbages, onions, etc.

Wednesday 17 December: Further discussions with Councillor and villagers on Kennecott Explorations in TIFALMIN area and some problems raised. People and Councillor co-operative and keen - tracks and village well maintained. Later visited ABUM caves - series of active water passages.

Thursday 18 December: Departed URAPMIN 0745 along rough but well maintained track for TIFALMIN, a small private airstrip on gravel flats beside the IRAM River. Walking time 3 hours 45 minutes. One village nearby, deserted, also home of S.I.L. couple now on leave, Baptist Mission church and store. Short airstrip, well maintained, visited monthly for church services and infant welfare clinics. As at URAPMIN, fair quantities of local and

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introduced foods available. Discussion with Councillor in evening - most unco-operative.

Friday 19 December: Discussions with Councillor and some villagers in morning. Little appreciation of local government and prospecting legislation. Some complaints brought up. Much bad feeling in TIFALMIN group due recent suicide for which Councillor held partly responsible by the people. Arrival Messrs. Wheatcroft and Foco, anthropologist and photographer based at hamlet of TIFALMIN. Baptist Mission plane landed 1030, clinic and church service held. Supplies for trade store sold out in 3 hours. Discussed Kennecott activities with Wheatcroft. Later visited nearby hamlets. Villagers and Councillor went bush - unwilling to carry for patrol.

Saturday 20 December: Prepared patrol gear, local carriers reluctant. Departed 0800 and collected adequate carriers at ATEMBIP hamlet, near Kennecott base camp. Latter deserted for Xmas. Discussed 1965 murder at KAVORABIP (Star Mountains C.D.) with relatives of deceased, one of whom accompanied patrol. On to BULOLENG hamlet, camp of Wheatcroft and Foco. Over kunai foothills following IRAM Valley, then through forest and over pass (8500') to the west of MT. FUGILIL (10,000'). Walked till 1630, made camp in alpine sedge swamp. Total of about 6 hours walking time, plus 2 hours rest. TELEFOMIN carriers not good compared with OLSOBIP men in mountainous terrain. Track small, badly maintained, very muddy to south of FUGILIL. Made camp in heavy rain.

Sunday 21 December: Broke camp, departed 0730. Track deep in mud. Circling inside watershed of BREL creek to south then east, then steep drop after crossing pass in the Hindenburg Wall. Crossed numerous creeks and rivers to reach TUNGEMABIP, a virtually deserted series of hamlets belonging to the BULTEM group. Village houses made available to the patrol. A few villagers arrived, food scarce. BULTEM Village Constable arrived, most co-operative, and advised that most village people absent at new gardens near BULTEM, while most men working at KENNECOTT camp. Walking time today about 6 hours plus 1 1/2 hours rest. Much stone and trip arduous for carriers. One station labourer from OLSOBIP arrived to advise that patrol supplies awaiting at WANGBIN.

Monday 22 December: Rain in morning, departed 1000 for WANGBIN after overfly by helicopter. Track maintained but all limestone and hard on carriers. Arrived WANGBIN after 3 1/2 hours walking. O.I.C. OLSOBIP had called by helicopter. Two OLSOBIP police and Mr. C. Champion, surveyor, at WANGBIN with further patrol supplies. Discussions in afternoon with Village Constable and a few village people - political education and mining matters. All appear satisfied with Kennecott activities and have permitted clearing of edge of Lake WANGBIN by surveyor - this a former sacred place. Surveyor has set up camp beside lake. Some staple foods brought in for carriers.

Tuesday 23 December: Two OLSOBIP police to OK TEDI camp with note for O.I.C. OLSOBIP reference 1965 KAVORABIP murder. Visited surveyor's camp then met Mr. Pratt, Kennecott surveyor. Later in afternoon returned to surveyors camp for radio conversation with O.I.C. OLSOBIP. Both OLSOBIP police returned by helicopter in evening.

Wednesday 24 December: Prepared cargo, allocated carriers. Departed 0810 along good, well maintained track to NIGALSIMBIP. Walking time 4 hours 15 minutes. Easy walk, all rivers of any size bridged. Village and rest house complex in bad condition. Village Constable absent at gardens for some time. Discussions

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with some village people on political and mining matters. Some food available. Heavy rain in afternoon.

Thursday 25 December: Prepared cargo, departed MIGALSIMBIP at 0750. A reasonable walking track but maintenance fair only. Diverted by bush track to avoid BOLANGON rest house and village, now reported to be deserted. Rejoined main track at a small hamlet where camp made for the night. Walking time 4 hours. Rain all afternoon.

Friday 26 December: Departed 0800 in heavy rain. Major difficulties at flooded WUNIK River until police felled large tree for bridge. Rest at 1200 at bush camp. Walk arduous - numerous small gullies and tributaries of WUNIK crossed while walking parallel to main river. One hour spent recrossing WUNIK west of OLSOBIP by long cane bridge. Arrived OLSOBIP 1600. Total walking time about 6 hours plus one hours rest.

Patrol Completed

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Situation Report - OLSOBIP Patrol No. 2/69-70

A. Political

Political education involving national matters was undertaken with all groups of villagers during discussions, but little understanding was shown of the House of Assembly and its functions, national unity, etc. Suffice to say that at most such discussions villager response was restricted to parochial affairs. The TELEFOMIN people showed a somewhat greater knowledge of Territory affairs, particularly those at URAPMIN.

An attempt was made to assess the knowledge of local government possessed by the people visited in the OLSOBIP area. Their only source of information would be by contact with people from the TELEFOMIN Council area (established February 1968). The only concepts of local government held by these people were (a) the knowledge of a yearly tax though very few people knew the correct current tax rate, and (b) the idea of a single representative for each village. There was no knowledge of a Councillors' powers nor the use to which Council revenue could be put. In all places villagers were given a basic outline of the local government system but there were few questions. The OLSOBIP area is not prepared for local government politically nor will the economy of the area as it now stands support a Council in the foreseeable future. However as in the NINGERUM area, a Council could become a political necessity should Kennecott decide to mine and process copper in the OK TEDI valley.

The people talked to in the TELEFOMIN area showed a limited amount of understanding of local government, compatible with the short period their council has been in existence.

During the patrol mining and prospecting legislation were discussed at length at each stop. Kennecott Explorations are escalating their activities in the NINGERUM-OK TEDI area following copper ore findings which warrant further investigation. A separate section of Kennecott Explorations, based in WEWAK, is reported to have found ore in the TIFALMIN area which will warrant further investigation. At present there is a helipad/camp near TIFALMIN being used for surveys of nearby country.

In the villages north of OLSOBIP there has been little reaction to the prospecting activities. However village men are absent in numbers (relative to the size of the villages) working for Kennecott as labourers and this is affecting taro garden planting to an extent. Food was short in most of the villages visited, particularly GOLGUBIP. The pattern of labour absenteeism indicates that individuals are absent for only 1-2 months and then return to their villages. A rough estimate of one third of able bodied males absent from IMIGABIP, GOLGUBIP and LOUBIP was arrived at. There were no queries raised at these villages on wages, etc. and prospecting activities do not seem to have taken place on their land.

The Star Mountains villages visited during the patrol showed far more effects from the company's activities in the area. All the young able bodied men of WANGBIN and TUNGWABIP are employed by Kennecott either at the OK TEDI base camp or surveying with the team at WANGBIN Lake. A similar position is reported in the BULEEM area. This has led to a slow-down in clearing and planting of new taro gardens and, at the time of

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the patrol, a general shortage of this staple food.

No discontentment whatsoever was voiced by the people with any of the company's prospecting activities to date. Co-operation with the company staff has progressed to the surprising extent that a surveying team had been permitted to clear forest from the edge of Lake WANGBIN and launch rubber rafts on the water as part of a survey of the hydro-electric power potential of the Lake's water. This lake has been a forbidden sacred place in the recent past - people were not permitted to even wash in or drink its water. There was no mention of compensation for this or any other survey lines which have been cleared but an early assessment of nominal compensation in this area could forestall later complaints. A few Pandanus were cut down in the clearing.

Kennecott activity in the area has obviously reached the stage where a full time officer is warranted to liaise directly between the company and village people. With this condition I foresee no complications in the prospecting work until such time as major capital works are commenced. There is no unwillingness to release land to the Administration for the company's use.

B. Economic

There is little scope for economic progress at a village level in the OLSOBIP area. Two minor possible sources of income are evident however:-

(a) The planting and sale of European vegetables and local staple food - mainly taro. Kennecott Explorations could purchase any quantities of the former (now imported from GOROKA) and large quantities of the latter for labourers employed by them away from their home villages. Good vegetables are grown in the HIFALMIN area at a similar altitude but soils there may be more fertile and better drained. Vegetable seeds are being distributed at present by the O.I.C. OLSOBIP.

(b) Sale of wooden shields decorated with traditional designs. The TELEFOMIN Council at present purchases similar shields at \$6 - \$10 each for resale and the OLSOBIP people (who claim they originated in the TELEFOMIN valley) have similar artifacts although few are being made at present. Two men from GOLSUBIP in fact accompanied the patrol to TELEFOMIN to sell two old shields. The manufacture and sale of elaborate door-boards in the TELEFOMIN provides fair economic potential but these are not traditional in the OLSOBIP area.

Mr. EGGLETON raised the matter of a silkworm industry in OLSOBIP Patrol Report 4/68-69. All villages visited on this patrol were between 4,000 and 5,000' a.s.l. and would be suitable for this industry.

The only activities bringing money into the area - labouring for Kennecott Explorations - is discussed above.

C. Social

No minor complaints were brought to the patrol.

The matter of the 1965 KAVORABIP murder of a TIFALMIN man was discussed with O.I.C. OLSOBIP and A.D.C. TELEPOMIN. This was reported first to the 1965 Australian Star Mountains Expedition and has since become the subject of much correspondence. The Secretary's references are 37-3-16 and 37-3-3. District Commissioner, Daru reference is 37-5-3. I have written on the latter reference to District Commissioner, Daru. Briefly although the TIFALMIN people were well under control at the time of the murder of one of their men, they maintained trade and marriage ties with the KAVORABIP people of the Star Mountains area. However the murder was committed before initial census of the Star Mountains and thus before the Administration in fact controlled the area. The TIFALMIN people are still considerably unhappy at the murder and have raised it again recently with Mr. Craig and, according to an anthropologist in their area, still consider it an unpaid debt.

Following discussions with relatives of the deceased it was decided to take the brother of the deceased with the patrol. He proceeded to OK TEDI camp to meet O.I.C. OLSOBIP. By radio I discussed with Mr. EGLETON the possibility of a compensatory payment at a meeting between representative of deceased's relatives and the man from KAVORABIP, as I feel this would be adequate to close the matter. Court action would not at this stage accomplish anything.

The Baptist Mission holds complete sway in that part of the TELEPOMIN area visited, based at TELEPOMIN, with small airstrips at TIFALMIN and FERAMIN. A local pastor runs a small church at OLSOBIP and this is supplied from TELEPOMIN. No other missions appear to be displaying any interest in the rest of the OLSOBIP area.

The Spirit Houses at IMIGABIP have been dealt with at length in reports and letters emanating from OLSOBIP and were examined by the Curator of the Papua and New Guinea Museum earlier in 1969. All its contents were in good condition still and the men were strongly advised to keep from selling them. However as a result of purchases by Kennecott employees, nearby all the authentic contents of spirit houses at WANGEIN, TUNGENABIP and in the TIFALMIN area have been lost to the villages. I foresee this happening elsewhere since helicopters have made even the most isolated hamlets accessible to Kennecott staff.

D. Miscellaneous

Areas containing caves and solution sinkholes were examined during the patrol. The northern tip slopes of the Hindenburg and Bahrman ranges feature numerous sinkholes but none of these were easy of access and probably do not form extensive cave systems. This information appears to accord with that obtained by the 1965 Australian Star Mountains Expedition on the northern slopes of the Star Mountains and related foothills. A small dry cave north of TELEPOMIN station was seen but is without tourist potential. A large active series of water caves east of URAPMIN is too small to be of any interest - the longest passage is about 1/2 mile long and very narrow.

Collections of reptiles and amphibia were made for the Papua and New Guinea Museum and other overseas institutions. The fauna as a whole differs considerably from that found in the Southern, and Eastern Highlands and the Chimbu districts at similar altitudes. However from the Dutch literature it appears

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that the Star Mountains fauna as found on this patrol extends well into West Irian, along the central ranges.



F. PARKER

a/Senior Local Government Officer

MAP TO ACCOMPANY REPORT
OSOBI P MTRDOL 2/6970.

F. MARKER 4100
DECEMBER 1969

SCALE 1:250 000

OVERLAY OF NEW GROUND 1:250,000
SERIES BLUEWATER RANGE (BORDER)

* 3000' - SHOT ATTEMPT NOT SUCCESSFUL
BORDER MTRDOL

