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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: OLSOBIP WESTERN ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 2 1964/65 Number of Reports: 6

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[1] 1st 1964/65	1-36	R.A. HOAD P.O	FLY RIVER HEADWATERS HINDENBER RANGE	MAP	1-5-64 - 30-6-64	
[2] 2nd 1964/65	1-18	N.H.C. JUTTON P.O	IAGAMKAIK GROUP EIMUK RANGE		29-7-64 - 6-8-64	
[3] 4th 1964/65	1-22	R.A. HOAD P.O	MURRAY VALLEY	MAP	26-8-64 - 11-10-64	
[4] 5th 1964/65	1-7	G.R. LEESON CPO	FLY RIVER HEADWATERS OLSOBIP AREA	MAP	16-9-64 - 19-9-64	
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[6] 7th 1964/65	1-14	G.R. LEESON CPO	FLY RIVER HEADWATERS KABAN RANGE		—	
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WESTERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

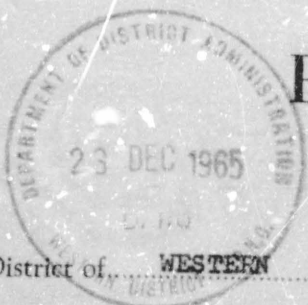
OLSOBIP

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2 - 1965/1966	G.C. Dent	Faiwolmin Census Div.
3 - 1965/1966	G.E. Luhrs	Faiwolmin Census Div.
4 - 1965/1966	C.G. Young	Faiwolmin Census Div.

ORIGINAL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. OLSOBIP 1/65-66

Patrol Conducted by G.C. DENT Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled FAIWOLMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4 RPMGC; BMO; PATROL INTERPRETER

Duration—From 14/6/1965 to 1/7/1965 incl. 3,7,65

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/6/1964

Medical NIL / / 19

Map Reference SEE ATTACHED MAP

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION; CENSUS REVISION; MEDICAL CHECK.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for KEC:LB

Mr.



67.3. 11
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Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

13th January, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

OLSOBIP PATROL NO? 1/65/66

I enclose Original and one copy of the above report together with adequate covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Kiunga. I have the following remarks:

Social Position

Paragraph 8. It is not uncommon for labour to become scarce after the first flush of enthusiasm has past on a fairly new station. The situation will probably even itself out if it has not already done so.

Census and Statistics

Paragraphs 13 - 17. Census statistics are quite satisfactory in view of the large number of deaths which occurred during an influenza epidemic. I await the Assistant District Commissioner's recommendations re the extension of the Faiwolmin patrol to include areas of the Star Mountains.

Villages and Housing.

Paragraphs 18 - 23. It is likely that housing standards will not show any definite improvement for some years. However, constant inspection and patrolling will eventually achieve results.

Village Officials

Paragraphs 27 - 32. The Village Constable does not get any formal training for his job and unless he is a natural or traditional leader, he has a great deal of difficulty enforcing instructions given by a patrolling officer. A course for Village Constables would only be of limited benefit and present remuneration is not encouraging. I agree that village books should be issued and duly noted by patrolling officers. It should be impressed on the Village Constable that there is a need for caring for it properly and to produce it to all government officers.

Agriculture.

Paragraphs 36 - 42. Due to the isolation of the area and lack of suitable communications, there are no economic possibilities in the near future. Probably tea, coffee and rubber will grow but there are no means of getting it out. Pyrethrum will not grow satisfactorily under 6,000 feet and the harvesting of the flowers requires some expertise.

Citrus perhaps has the best economic prospects. Certainly there would be a ready market at Dera in the first instance.

9

Officer. Remarks will be passed onto the District Agricultural

Health

Paragraphs 53 - 56. The establishment of an Aid Post at Tunganabip is important but as remarked by the Assistant District Commissioner, there will be some difficulty in maintaining supplies. However, I do not think it is insurmountable.

A smallpox and/or cholera immunisation campaign should be carried out in the area as the quite recent influenza epidemic proved just how easily a disease can spread.

Education

Paragraphs 59 - 62. The Department of Education have advised that a Primary School will be opened as soon as suitable buildings are available. £200 has been allocated and additional funds will be made available shortly. The District Inspector (Education) has advised that a B requisition is now being processed.

Despite the lack of building material, the Officer-in-Charge will be instructed to erect buildings as soon as practically possible. Two indigenous teachers will then be posted to Oisobip.


School ^{gardens} ~~gardens~~ are a good idea as feeding of the students are the parents' responsibility. Some assistance for rations will be required for a few months.

General

Paragraphs 65 - 67. General housing on Oisobip station leaves much to be desired but Public Works Department hope to commence a building programme there shortly. Lack of suitable aircraft is a problem, as nothing larger than a Cessna can use the strip. The Pilatus Porter would have partly overcome the problem of transporting supplies, but its "demise" recently will set back Public Works Department plans somewhat unless a similar aircraft is brought into service.

Mr. Dent has submitted an interesting and informative report but its late submission detracts from its value to some extent. The patrol was well conducted.

Camping Allowance claim has been approved.


(I.A. Holmes),
for DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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File 67-8-1.

Sub-District Office,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

16th. December, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

FAIWOLMIN CENSUS DIVISION - OLSOBIP PATROL No. 1-65/66

CONDUCTED BY MR G.C. DENT, MAJET PATROL OFFICER.

1. Enclosed are three copies of Mr. Dent's patrol report of a nineteen day patrol conducted into the FAIWOLMIN Censu Division.

2. I make the following comments;

3. SOCIAL POSITION.

The problem of single men as expressed in Paragraph 9 is no different from most newly developed areas in the Territory.

Naturally enough young men want to find employment in the outside world and many have lately become indentured labourers engaged in the coffee rust eradication programme at SOGERI.

It seems improbable that young men are refraining from marriage in the hope that they may gain outside employment. I am sure if the right girl came along they would not hesitate to marry. The present O.I.C. would certainly have no idle young men remaining on the station in the hope of "snapping up offers of work".

4. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The remarks concerning a future extension of the FAIWOLMIN patrol to include sections of the STAR MOUNTAINS has been noted and will be covered separately by the O.I.C. OLSOBIP who will support the idea with more details.

5. VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

It is important for Village Books to be forwarded to OLSOBIP for distribution on future patrols.

Housing is improving in the Sub-District by example and because Officers are noting in the Village Books names and details of persons whose housing is sub-standard. Written instructions checked by following patrols ensure the situation is improved.

6. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Although informal gatherings of Village Officials have recently been held at OLSOBIP I agree a course would be beneficial.

It would suit prestige purposes if Village Books could be issued at such a course.

The O.I.C. OLSOBIP has been instructed to compile Village Constable Records of Service and to ensure recommendations for appointments are processed through the proper channels.

7. AGRICULTURE.

I feel the Agriculture Department is currently too tied up with its programme at KIUNGA to play an actual part in Agriculture development at OLSOBIP.

However, D.A.S.F. staff are anxious to provide as much assistance as they are able to and although this will not amount to much if Officers are prepared to do the ground work in individual projects they will be assisted by D.A.S.F. e.g.,

Limited supplies of taro and quality food crops could be back-loaded to KIUNGA for sale to Public Servants and staff at KIUNGA with D.A.S.F./KIUNGA Buyer's Society arranging the marketing.

Cash cropping does not seem possible with the only means of transport being small Category D aircraft. Upgrading the airstrip by lengthening and widening would seem outside the District's limited financial resources in view of the lack of economic potential.

8. LIVESTOCK.

The KIUNGA Council/D.A.S.F. will eventually have some form of pig project at KIUNGA and no doubt OLSOBIP can be supplied with suitable breeding pigs.

While goats and cattle are successful on Mission stations by virtue of a continuation of staff, cattle are out of the question as they would be too dependent on changes of staff and beyond the capabilities of the local people as a cattle project.

9. HEALTH.

The remarks on health are important.

I can see no hope for the establishment of an A/d Post at TUNGANABIP due to the aversion of Western District Medical Orderlies to serve in isolated areas and because of present day difficulties that would be encountered in maintaining supplies.

The restriction of the influenza epidemic that swept through from OKSAPMIN in the SEPIK District was a credit to all concerned, except the Public Health Department and the Department of Civil Aviation. OLSOBIP Officers had no alternative but to give injections themselves and great credit must go to pilot Cleaver of STOLAIR, who owing to non-opening of completed OLSOBIP airstrip by D.C.A., was forced to adopt alarming attitudes in airdrops to ensure non-breakage of bottled penicillin.

One wonders why OLSOBIP was left out of the small-pox campaign.

(3)

10. CONCLUSION.

Mr. DENT has submitted a good patrol report, spoilt by its late submission.

The unexcuseable time lag between the completion of the patrol and the submitting of the patrol report has led the writer's thoughts to ~~wax~~ wander from the actual patrol to a general report on OLSOBIP as a whole.

The area has progressed with a bond of harmony between the Administration and the people.

Could the "British Star Mountains expedition" be approached for a copy of their findings?

M.P. Sage

(M.P. Sage)
s/ A. D. C.

c.c. O.I.C. OLSOBIP.
Mr. G. Dent, Louneville, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The District Commissioner,
DAMI.

Would you please request Headquarters to surprint seven copies of the patrol map.

M.P. Sage

(M.P. Sage)
s/ A. D. C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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File 67-6-1.

Sub-District Office,
Western District,
KIUNGA

16th. December, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.



FREMOLMEN CENSUS DIVISION - OLSORIP PATROL No. 1-5/66
CONDUCTED BY MR. G. G. DENT, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

1. Enclosed are three copies of Mr. DENT's Patrol Report.
2. I have enclosed a copy of my remarks in each individual copy.
3. Would you please process the contingencies for camping allowance and forward the cheque to,

Mr. G. Dent,
14 Invernia Av.,
LONGHILL.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

G.P. Sage
(A.P. Sage)
of A.D.C.

c.c. Mr. G. Dent.


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PREAMBLE.

OLSOBIP Patrol Post
KIUMGA Sub-District
WESTERN District

OLSOBIP Patrol Report No. 1-65/66.

Patrol Conducted by: G.C.Dent, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Controlled: PAIWOLMII Census Division.
Patrol Personnel: Four RFNGC.
One patrol Interpreter.
One Native Medical Orderly.
Duration of Patrol: From 14-6-65 to 1-7-65; 5-7-65.
Number of days: 19.
Last Patrol to Area: B.D.A. - June 1964
Medical - Nil
Objects of the Patrol: (i) Routine Administration.
(ii) Census Revision.
(iii) Medical Check of population.
Map Reference: See attached map.


(G.C.Dent)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

OLSOBIP Patrol Post.
Western District.

16th November, 1965.

The Officer in Charge,
OLSOBIP Patrol Post.
Western District.

PAIWOMIN CENSUS PATROL.

OLSOBIP PATROL REPORT No. 1-65/66

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the Paiwomin Census Division which is situated in the area immediately to the north of Olsobip Patrol Post. It covers those villages which stretch across the base of the Hindenburg scarp from BOLTWIP, East of OLSOBIP to BULTEM, west of OLSOBIP.

2. The villages are generally situated on the slopes below the scarp and at heights varying from 2000 ft. to over 5000 ft. The country is characterised by steep ridges and slopes, many deep-sided watercourses, swift-flowing, boulder-strewn rivers and over all limestone. Limestone is found everywhere - the scarps are limestone and the entire area is littered with large and small outcrops and scattered boulders of every size. Streams and rivers are formed in the matter of a few hundred yards as water seeps out of the slopes and swiftly gathers into a torrent while the forests are pervaded with an ever present sense of dampness. The vegetation on the lower slopes is a form of rainforest but on gaining a little height the undergrowth becomes more dense, the trees slightly more open and shorter and moss covers all. In many places extensive gardens have been made; here the trees are killed off and the ground completely cleared for the cultivation of taro. In old gardens dense secondary growth is found and changes the face of the forest quite considerably. Because of the altitude it is generally quite cold; cloud invariably lies low over the entire area and it is not uncommon to find cloud blowing through a village for the full 24 hours of a day. Heavy falls of rain do not come often but instead there is usually a constant shower or drizzle. The atmosphere is always damp, both when the sun is blazing down and when it is obscured by cloud.

3. The main object of the patrol was to conduct a census of the PAIWOMIN Census Division. The area was initially censused in June of 1964 (see Olsobip Interim Report No. 3-63/64) and this was the first patrol to cover the entire PAIWOMIN Census Division since then. (Was originally censused from TELEWOMIN but these figures were misplaced.)

4. A number of small patrols have also been through sections of the Census Division since June of 1964 but none have

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INTRODUCTION (Continued)

been through the complete Census Division. In future the area should be patrolled at least twice yearly and the patrol should incorporate the PAIWOIMIN Census Division and the STAR MOUNTAINS Census Division (not censused as yet).

5. The STAR MOUNTAINS area has only been penetrated twice - initially by A.D.O. J.D. FITZGERALD in the beginning of 1963 (see Kiunga Patrol Report No. 9-62/63) and by the British Expedition to the Star Mountains early in 1965. These people are not primitives as in fact many of them have come to work at OLSOBIP. They are constantly asking when a patrol is going to visit them and as yet they have not received an answer. I feel it is about time sufficient patrol expense funds were made available to mount a patrol to this area. A patrol would not need a large number of personnel and I consider it would be quite safe for an experienced Cadet Patrol Officer to lead it. The area is no more dangerous than that through which I moved which means nil risk of attack.

6. Unfortunately little is known of the area as there is only FITZGERALD'S report held at OLSOBIP. There was no official correspondence from the BRITISH EXPEDITION even though it was moving almost exclusively within the Patrol Post area. Only some rough notes from individual members of the Expedition were received. I consider this deplorable but unfortunately nothing can be done about it. One wonders what would have happened had there been a border incident. (see also Census and Statistics)

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PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 14th June 1965:

0800 departed OLSOBIP. 0930 arrived WOK BILAK, an easy crossing. Started rather steep climb; 1100 got cramps in both thighs, 1230 arrived at top of mountain, finally arrived BOLIVIP 1600, remainder of patrol arrived 1600.

Walking Time: 7 hrs.

Tuesday, 15th June:

0830 started census and medical check, finished at 1145.
1330 spoke with people and inspected BOLIVIP and WOKSIMBIP villages.
1600 purchased fresh food for carriers.

Wednesday, 16th June:

0700 departed BOLIVIP on rather patchy track, arrived GOLGUBIP 1515. Purchased fresh food while police erected di-pole aerial.
1500 contacted OLSOBIP on A510 radio. Baptist Missionary from Telefomin arrived during conversation.

Walking Time: 5½ hrs.

Thursday, 17th June:

0830 began census and medical check, finished 1030, Missionary departed for OLSOBIP. Spoke to people and inspected village.
1400 departed GOLGUBIP for IMIGABIP, arrived 1500.
1600 spoke with V.C. and purchased fresh food.

Walking Time: 1 hr.

Friday, 18th June:

0830 began census and medical check, finished 1200.
1330 had a talk with the people and inspected village and surrounding hamlets.
1500 contacted OLSOBIP on A510.

Saturday, 19th June:

Decided to rest for day as a hard walk to next village and am still not feeling the best.

Sunday, 20th June:

0700 departed IMIGABIP, some really tough climbing encountered, arrived BOLANGOH 1230.
Purchased fresh food and one pig for carriers, rested for remainder of day.

Walking Time: 5 hrs.

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PATROL DIARY (Continued)

Monday, 21st June:

0830 started census and medical check, finished at 1200. Spoke to people at 1330 and inspected village. 1500 contacted OLSOBIP on A510 and spoke with Mr. HOLMES via relayant through KIUNGA, OLSOBIP not receiving me.

Tuesday, 22nd June:

0800 departed BOLANGOH on down-hill road. Arrived NIGALSIMBIP 1315.
1430 purchased fresh food and talked with V.C.

Walking Time: 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Wednesday, 23rd June:

0830 started census and medical check, completed at 1130. Talks with villagers at 1300 and then inspected village - not very good. 1500 contacted OLSOBIP on A510.

Thursday, 24th June:

Raining heavily - departed NIGALSIMBIP at 1000 along a bad track. Arrived TUNGANABIP at 1530 after a miserable walk - wet, muddy and cold! 1600 purchased fresh food and one pig, tried to thaw out!

Walking Time: 5 hrs.

Friday, 25th June:

0845 began census and medical check - raining. Completed at 1130. 1300 talks with villagers and inspected village. 1500 contacted OLSOBIP on A510.

Saturday, 26th June:

0830 departed TUNGANABIP accompanied by Const. OWLA, Interpreter and V.C. - remainder of patrol stayed at Rest House. Arrived BULTEM 1030. Inspected village which was suprisingly neat. 1230 departed BULTEM, arrived TUNGANABIP 1530 after a pleasant walk although it poured with rain on return journey.

Walking Time: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (each way)

Sunday, 27th June:

0845 departed TUNGANABIP, arrived WANGBIN 1115 after a tedious walk over one mountain. Purchased small amount of fresh food. Went shooting on Lake Wangbin with Cpl. KILA - scored a couple of ducks.

Walking Time: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

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SOCIAL POSITION.

7. A feature of the people of the OLSOBIP area has been their complete friendliness to all Administration patrols entering their land. They completely accepted the concept of the Administration being in their land to help them and at a very early stage of contact (from TELEFOMIN) gave up fighting and made friends with their traditional enemies. Upon the establishment of OLSOBIP Patrol Post they entered whole-heartedly into the construction of the airstrip and worked side by side with their former enemies. They are a happy and friendly people, excitable but not quick to take offence. There is virtually no domestic strife and almost no complaints of any kind. The women are permitted a fair degree of freedom to express what they think and to do what they like but they are still kept in subservience to the men.

8. At the moment the men have a tendency to avoid some work and they do not work quite so enthusiastically at OLSOBIP as they did when the station was first established. This is partly to be expected but a firm hold will have to be kept on labourers in the future to ensure they do not become completely lazy.

9. A number of young single men are starting to create a social problem at OLSOBIP which at a later date could become serious. These young men are always working at the Patrol Post and have expressed a desire to obtain work outside OLSOBIP. This has been bought on by the ease with which some single labourers have been able to obtain work outside OLSOBIP and the desire of most young men to better their lot. The word has got around that only unmarried men will be able to obtain work and so these young men are remaining on the station in the hope of snapping up the offers of work; they will not marry or go back to their villages for any length of time. In other words they are starting to break the ties with their traditional way of life. It is felt that some sort of opening ought to be made for these men, although numbers will have to be watched closely to ensure there is still a sufficient number of young men left in the villages. Perhaps some could be taken on as Agricultural Trainees. A number have expressed desires to join the Police force or become Native Medical Orderlies; unfortunately none have any educational qualifications although some can speak either Pidgin or Police Motu. It is realized that this precludes them from either of the above positions unless someone has a change of heart. Their only openings now are jobs which do not require any standard of education. This means almost exclusively manual labouring of which there are not many openings for people so far away from main centres as the Olsobip people.

10. A feature of the patrol was the warm friendliness with which the people in every village greeted the patrol. Upon asking for fresh food to buy for the carriers there was always an instant response with generally as much as was needed. At only one village was there any apathy shown towards the patrol; this was at IMIGABIP. I feel this is partly the fault of the Village Constable but I could be wrong. At all other villages there was always a complete willingness to help - even if it was repairing the Rest House they had failed to repair or erecting a shower shelter. In fact they became a little too helpful when it came to packing up my personal gear; there were a few gentlemen who fancied themselves as experts on the art of how to pack an Officer's gear. They unfortunately did not last long in the Rest House.

11. There are now a growing number of people within the Patrol Post area who can speak either Pidgin or Police Motu. There
(cont.)

A2.

SOCIAL POSITION (continued)

are, however not many who can speak either well but it is pleasing to note some men making definite attempts to learn. This, I feel is indicative of the people's present attitude.

12. The general social position at the moment is one of change, and it may well be that in a few year's time one will find quite radical changes to traditional attitudes. In the present time of change it must be remembered that these trends can go either the right way or the wrong. A careful watch will have to be kept on all attitudes as they change to ensure they don't become anti-Administration or tend towards cultism and such. Although this is a rather alarmist attitude I still feel that ignored changes can 'back-fire' on the Administration, even considering the very pro-Administration feeling which is present in this area at the moment.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

13. The main purpose of the patrol was to conduct a complete census of the FAIWOLMIN Census Division. The initial census was done in June of 1964 by P.O. R.A. HOAD (see OLSOBIP Interim Report No. 3-63/64). Obviously not much warning could have been given for this patrol as all through the census at every village there were cases of families censused at one village when they actually belonged to another. In two cases there were quite large numbers of people at one village when they should have been at another. At KUNGABIP there were 43 men, women and children who actually belonged to BOLANGON; at MIGALSIBIP there were 60 men, women and children who again actually belonged to BOLANGON. This explains the rather radical changes in the census figures for these particular villages.

14. In a few villages it will be noted that there has been a fair increase in numbers from the last census figures; these have been increased through the attendance of people who had not attended the initial census. At BOLIVIP and possibly BULIEM there are people who have not as yet been censused, these people live in out-lying hamlets. At the next census advance word of the patrol will have to be sent out in plenty of time to ensure that they are definitely at the village on the appointed day.

15. On examining the statistics (Appendix B refers) it will be noted that there are a rather large number of deaths. This is due to an epidemic of influenza which swept through the entire TELEFOMIN, OKSAPMIN and OLSOBIP area (see HEALTH notes para.) in December of 1964. This means that the death rate of 2.4 per 100 is possibly a little high, especially when it is considered that out of a total number of 45 deaths 40 of these were caused by the influenza epidemic. This also implies that the figure of 0.9 per 100 for the natural increase is perhaps low but a clearer picture will not be established until the 1966 Census or even the 1967 Census. It will also be noted that there are not many absent workers or children at school. Those men absent are working at OLSOBIP while the 8 at school are attending the Monfort Catholic Mission School at KINNEA. It is hoped that at a later date there will be a substantial increase in the numbers attending school and a reasonable increase in the number of absent workers as this is the only way these people can better themselves.

(cont.)

16. On the whole the people conducted themselves well at the census, although some still do not understand the method of doing a census and were slow to come to the table. There are, unfortunately still some who consider it is not necessary to come to the village for the census - they have been warned that at the next census all the village people must be at their village otherwise action will be taken. Again this is partly due to not sufficient warning being given. It will have to be remembered in future that some out-lying hamlets are as much as three day's walk away from the central village. Hence it would require approx. 8 days' notice to enable the people to receive the word, gather enough tano for the period and come to the central village.

17. For future patrols it is suggested that the STAR MOUNTAINS Census Division be also included in the FAIWOLMIN Census Patrol. This would lengthen the patrol by a week and a half to two weeks but would greatly cut down on expenses which would otherwise be quite large and out of all proportion if the STAR MOUNTAINS Census Patrol was conducted as a separate patrol. The reason for this is quite evident in the distances to be covered to reach the STAR MOUNTAINS. This area between OLSOBIP and BULTEM is covered in the FAIWOLMIN Census Patrol and it would be only logical to census this area and then move on from BULTEM into the STARS. In either case additional stores would have to be stockpiled at BULTEM to enable the patrol to keep the number of carriers down but yet not necessitate the need for air-drops.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

18. The villages were on the whole reasonably tidy but there were a couple of exceptions. They are built in the usual manner of native villages with the houses grouped around a central cleared area. The majority of the buildings are women's houses with one and sometimes two large men's houses in which the men live. In the larger villages there is a Spirit House, often separated from the village by a fence. These houses have a number of painted shields erected on the front wall together with elaborately painted door shields, but apart from this their construction is the same as that for all the other houses within a village. The houses are constructed about 2-3 feet off the ground, poles stuck straight into the ground forming the support for the floor and roof and frame for the walls. The supports for the floor are lashed to the upright poles and bark laid over them; one or two sunken fire-places are also built but with their supports coming straight from the ground. The walls are made of split timber lashed together and lined on the inside with sheets of bark but it was noticed that some houses did without the split timber. The roof is covered with sago-palm leaf which is not sewn but simply folded over strips of bamboo lashed to the rafters. In all they are not very solid houses. The men's houses, traditionally built to withstand attack is a far more solid affair than the women's houses but is built in much the same way except that the walls have slits through which spears may be fired.

19. An inspection was carried out of all the houses in every village visited. In most there were generally one or two very bad houses - either leaning over or nearly all the supports rotting

(cont.)

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VILLAGES AND HOUSING (continued)

at ground level. Instructions were left to either pull the houses down and rebuild them or to replace rotting timber - whichever applied to the particular case. Most other houses were reasonable but none were very clean and definitely unhealthy when it is considered that the pigs also live in the houses.

20. The villages were reasonably tidy and clean but in no case were they as clean and tidy as they could be. Around some of the houses there was rubbish and litter; there were no drains dug and so after rain one occasionally found puddles of filthy, green stagnant water. Apart from these eyesores the villages were fair except for IMIGABIP and WANGBIN.

21. At IMIGABIP no attempt had been made at all to clean up the village - secondary growth from the surrounding bush was growing right up to and surrounding many of the houses. The actual village area was littered with rubbish and there were scattered areas of long grass growing in the central village area. None of the houses were in good condition and some were quite filthy. The spirit house was being kept standing by poles propping up one side - it was leaning at quite an acute angle. WANGBIN was also in a rather filthy state - two houses each without one wall and still being used and another house falling into ruin but not being used. The whole village area was littered with rubbish and not in a very healthy condition.

22. All the villages are built on reasonably suitable sites but the people of GONGUBIP are moving their whole village to a new site about 15 minutes walk from the old site. All the houses in the old village are becoming aged and the village itself is built on a desolate rock-strewn area which does not look at all impressive. In all villages there is a plentiful supply of fresh water close handy - mainly swift-running streams and springs. Village latrines were evidently being used at BOLIVIP and LOUBIP but there did not seem to be any at the other villages. This is something which will have to be enforced by the next patrol.

23. As it can be seen the villages leave a lot to be desired in cleanliness and in the standard of housing despite the fact that there have been a number of patrols through the area in the last few years. I feel that a major cause for this lack of attention to the villages is the fact that village books are non-existent, consequently following patrols do not know what instructions were left by the preceding officer. This results in duplicated orders and no action being taken on earlier orders. Another secondary cause is the fact that not all villagers use their village all the time, instead they stay out in bush huts close to their gardens which are often a fair way from the village. This means that the houses lack constant attention and so gradually deteriorate. I feel future patrols will have to take a fairly firm path to get people to pay more attention to their houses.

TRACKS.

24. Tracks were on the whole not in good condition. On many even the grass had not been cut and there was simply a 6 inch wide foot-pad; wherever a tree of a diameter greater than (cont.)

21

TRACKS (continued)

about 2 feet had fallen across a track it was simply left and the patrol had to struggle over - these slow down walking time amazingly. Many tree roots cover the tracks but I consider that despite the nuisance they sometimes are they are essential to prevent many of the tracks from becoming quagmires. The tracks between some of the villages climb very steeply in some places, almost sheer at one or two points. Unfortunately at these sections the existing footholds cannot be improved upon - these represent some pretty stiff work for carriers (sometimes 4 men for one 2-man box) and effectively exhaust even the most zealous police constable.

25. A number of fairly large rivers were crossed all of which were already bridged in some manner or other. The only places where difficulties were experienced were crossing the WOK K 1 1/2 hours from OLSOBIP where there is no permanent bridge - the patrol crosses two huge rectangular blocks of stone, climbing up a makeshift ladder to cross the second block. This, when the river is flooded, is impassable. The next two difficult crossings are on the track between WANGBIN and MIGALSIMBIP; the MIGAL River only ten minutes from MIGALSIMBIP which was originally bridged but is not now and the WOK TAIL half-way between WANGBIN and MIGALSIMBIP. The MIGAL was originally bridged by a cantilever type bridge but this was washed away; the people have been told to build another. On the WOK TAIL the track crosses the river where it sweeps round in a great broad loop - it was crossed three times. At the time it was only a fair crossing and there had not been much rain; with any decent rain it would be impassable and it cannot be bridged. The only other difficulty was experienced at the WOK WUNIK, 1 hour from OLSOBIP. Here earlier patrols have nearly always experienced difficulty whenever there has been much rain. The Village Constable at KUNGABIP had built a bridge across the river just before the patrol arrived but it was a hurried job and not capable of taking the heavy traffic of a patrol. It had only three single strands and with the foot section too close to the two supporting strands consequently it sagged alarmingly and swung dizzily at the slightest hint of anyone over-balancing. One-third of the patrol crossed the bridge while the rest forded the river with the heaver boxes. At the time the river was just possible to ford although apparently earlier patrols have swum it - I certainly would not like to! The KUNGABIP Village Constable was told to improve the bridge but was commended for the fact that he had made an attempt to build it - no mean feat for people who do not usually build this type of bridge and considering the size of the river.

26. Wherever a track or bridge needed improving or a log to be removed it was pointed out to the particular Village Constable concerned and he was told to rectify it. If instructions are followed then all the tracks should be in quite reasonable condition. Further remarks on tracks will be found in the Patrol Diary and APPENDIX C.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

27. Only one new provisional appointment was made during the patrol. The Village Constable for WANGBIN died last year during the influenza epidemic and so a new one was selected. ~~Success of Service as is enclosed with this report for the Director's approval.~~

(cont.)

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS (continued)

28. Most of the Village Constables only did a fair job; many tracks only half cleared, villages not completely tidy and some people not turning up for the census. It was explained to the Village Constables that as the Administration's representative in the villages they had to see that the people did as the Administration instructed. The Village Constables were also instructed that it was their job to see that the villages were kept tidy, houses neat and tracks cleared - that it was compulsory for the villagers to work at least one day per week on the tracks around their villages.

29. These Village Constables should by now be starting to grasp the rudiments of their work and beginning to improve their villages and tracks. If, when the next patrol visits these villages and finds that some Village Constables have not improved their village or tracks; then I feel that strong action ought to be taken to point out to the particular Village Constable how easily he can lose his job if he doesn't work.

30. Again, proper control and instruction of Village Constables cannot be obtained without Village books; both from the point of view of Administration - the book is an official "thing" which the Village Constable must look after and a convenient form to note down instructions so that following Officers can know what the Village Constable has been told.

31. A course could also be conducted to teach the Village Constables the general principles of their work, the basic ideas of the Administration and any other subject which might need explaining eg. agriculture, health, education, House of Assembly.

32. A list of Village Constables and comments as to their efficiency will be found in APPENDIX D.

REST HOUSES

33. The Rest Houses in the villages were not of a very high standard and a number were falling into disrepair. Some of these have raised bark floors, others plain earth and all have bark walls with unsewn birli roofs. A full description and location of Rest Houses and Police Barracks will be found in APPENDIX E.

34. At GOLGUBIP the Rest House was to be rebuilt when the village moved to its new site as the existing building was far too small. The Rest House and Police Barracks at IMIGABIP were in a shocking condition - holes in the walls stuffed with ferns and leaves to stop the rain and wind from coming in, half the wall supports rotten and a large amount of the flooring falling to pieces; the Police Barracks was in a similar condition. The Rest Houses at MIGALSIMBIP and TUNGANABIP were both in a similar condition - only fair. The roof of the one at MIGALSIMBIP had to be patched while the patrol waited to prevent the rain from coming in. The WANGBIN Rest House was by far the best Rest House visited by the patrol - this is only logical as it was only newly built by an earlier Cadet Patrol Officer who visited the village. There is, at the moment no Rest House or Police Barracks at BULTEM as the BULTEM people are censused at their hamlet TUNGANABIP which has a Rest House. At a later date a Rest House and Police Barracks

(cont)

21

REST HOUSES (continued.)

will have to be built at BULTEM as it will be the stepping off point for patrols travelling into the STAR MOUNTAINS; it will also probably be used as a store point to provide the patrols with rations for the return to OLSOBIP.

35. It can be seen that the general standard of Rest Houses within the FAIWOLMIN Census Division leaves a lot to be desired. It is felt that the standard of building in village houses and Rest Houses could be greatly improved by a course conducted for Village Constables embracing the basic fundamentals of good building. Failing this, each village will have to be supervised by visiting Officers to build a good, substantial Rest House and Police Barracks.

AGRICULTURE

36. The people in this area exist almost entirely on taro and yams. Each village is surrounded by extensive gardens which cover the slopes below the main HINDENBURG Range; Their gardening follows the usual subsistence-farming pattern. An area of bush is cleared of undergrowth and trees, this is then burnt and the taro tops are planted. As the young taro grows and matures the gardens are carefully tended and weeded to ensure a good crop as if the crop fails they have little to fall back on. There are some insects and grubs which do attack the taro and ruin the crop but unfortunately I have not seen these as yet.

37. With the advent of OLSOBIP Patrol Post some bananas have been introduced into the villages but they are not in large quantities as yet. Sweet-potato introduced by the police is also grown around the Patrol Post but as yet it has not spread out into the villages. The people are being encouraged to take plants back to their villages and grow it to eliminate their complete reliance upon taro. There are also wild cucumbers and pumpkins growing in fairly large numbers throughout the area; these have probably been introduced in from TELEFOMIN. Sago palms are found in the lower areas near OLSOBIP but not in any great quantity and are used only when there is a shortage of taro. The people also eat the fruit of the pandanus palm but this is considered a delicacy and is not eaten often.

38. There is very little protein in the diet - there are pigs in the villages but these are kept for special feasts (except when one decides to go rampaging through gardens). There are also some wild pigs to be found but these are mainly near OLSOBIP. Some cuscus are found in the higher areas and some birds are speared, the women also eat such things as grasshoppers, lizards, bugs and spiders. In all it is a very low protein ~~intake~~ intake for people who lead such a strenuous life.

39. A definite effort will have to be made to introduce a more diversified diet to these people. Perhaps through plants and such, established in nursery gardens at OLSOBIP and then sold to the people at a very nominal price so that the people will not look upon the Administration as a simple "handout machine". I feel that vegetables and citrus fruits should grow well as there is a fair rainfall and a good amount of sunlight; green vegetables
(cont.)

3/10

AGRICULTURE (continued)

have grown quite well already at OLSOBIP. Citrus fruits would provide a further change in diet and if they established themselves well, might provide the beginnings of a cash crop.

40. Cash cropping at the moment is completely out of the question for two reasons. Firstly there are very few crops which could be grown in this particular area on a commercial basis. Perhaps rubber, pyrethrum, tea or coffee but all of these are either subject to quotas or economically out of the question. Secondly, before anything of an economic nature can be grown in the OLSOBIP area communications would have to be improved; either develop the existing airstrip to Category B standard or investigate the possibility of building a road from OLSOBIP to NINGERUM to link up with possible roads from NINGERUM to a shipping head. I feel that a road would be possible to build west from OLSOBIP and then south to NINGERUM but a proper survey would have to be made to see if it was feasible. Whatever happens nothing of an economic nature can be developed until communications are improved.

41. It is suggested that an Agricultural Officer do a patrol through the area as well as the rest of the Patrol Post area to gain a proper and expert opinion of the land and its possibilities. He perhaps can come forward with some suggestion for a cash-crop which has not been exploited; but more important he can make suggestions to improve present gardening methods and expand the number of food crops.

42. Which-ever way it is looked at the future is not very bright for economic development of the OLSOBIP area.

LIVESTOCK

43. As mentioned in paragraph 38 there are some pigs found in all the villages. The greatest number in one village was 44 but generally there are between half a dozen to a dozen. A rough count of the pigs in each village will be found in APPENDIX F. They are generally not of a very large size but are treated as prized possessions, hand-fed taro and allowed to live in the women's houses.

44. If at least one boar and sow of an improved breed were brought into OLSOBIP I feel it would definitely help improve the breed of pig in the villages. This could be done through village sows being brought into OLSOBIP to be served by the boar. The pig population could also be increased through the station sow producing litters which could be sold to the villagers for a reasonable price. In this way the quantity of protein in the people's diet could be improved along with their health.

45. The only fowls introduced into the area are found at OLSOBIP and two at BOLIVIP. Understandably as the fowl population of OLSOBIP increases there should be a gradual spreading of fowls out into the villages.

46. Goats are another domestic animal which could be introduced into the villages to provide milk and meat but it would require a certain amount of educating of villagers to teach them to understand the "whys and wherefors" of raising goats. If only
(cont.)

26

LIVESTOCK (continued)

garden areas are sufficiently cleared of timber the ensuing growth of natural grasses and forage would be sufficient to sustain introduced goats.

47. The same is also true of cattle. I feel that the climate is such that, in the lower sections of the Patrol Post area, if sufficient ground were cleared of trees and larger undergrowth, cattle could be introduced. The only problem might be foot-rot but I think that some cattle, being resistant to foot-rot should thrive in this climate as the Illawarra shorthorns of the Monfort Catholic Mission have thrived at KIUNGA.

48. Understandably dairy or beef cattle will have no economic possibilities at OLSOBIP beyond perhaps supplying the station with fresh milk and beef unless there are roads out of OLSOBIP. Fowls and goats could successfully be introduced into the villages but in the case of the latter it would have to be a gradual introduction.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

49. There is no commercial or industrial activity within the OLSOBIP Patrol Post area. At the moment there are no signs of any useful minerals except limestone which is evident in large quantities. Again there are no possibilities to commercially develop this because of the great distance from the coast and the lack of communications, unless someone finds a way of turning limestone into gold!

50. As yet nothing has been found which could be exploited commercially or any industry started which could have economic possibilities.

CARRIERS

51. Carriers are available in every village; the men are willing to carry and will turn up promptly when called for. They will carry for 2/- for a full day's walk and 1/- for half a day, either changing the line at every village or carrying for the duration of the patrol. The men are quite robust but I found that a 35lb load was sufficient for a man to carry comfortably over the country patrolled. A load any heavier starts to put a strain on a man when he has to climb steep ridges that rise a few thousand feet. It was found that the carriers are content to walk for two hours and then rest about 20 minutes, this way they do not seem to become exhausted, ~~they~~ and are quite happy carrying, singing for most of the time they are on the road. Despite the prevalence of sharp limestone rock on the tracks the carriers do not seem to suffer much from cut feet.

52. In all, carriers are not a problem except in a couple of villages where the population is not large enough to provide a patrol with carriers.

3A

HEALTH

53. The health of the FAIWOLMIN people is quite good especially considering their low protein diet. There were no seriously ill people seen on the patrol; a number were treated for malaria and there seemed to be a surprisingly high incidence of enlarged spleens, especially among young children. Among the aged there was an apparent quite marked susceptibility to pneumonia and bronchitis - a number were treated by the patrol. The usual number of sores, tropical ulcers and such were treated by the Aid Post Orderly accompanying the patrol.

54. This Aid Post Orderly, MULI MOFIN is a definite asset to the Administration of the Patrol Post area as he is a local Faiwolmin man who was trained at WEWAK and worked at TELEFOMIN until OLSOBIP was established. He, being able to speak the language and knowing the customs of the people, is doing a great deal towards encouraging the people to seek treatment at the OLSOBIP Aid Post. The people themselves are coming to understand the advantages of seeking treatment at OLSOBIP as soon as they become ill. A very clear example of this for the people was the influenza epidemic which swept through the TELEFOMIN, OKSAPMIN and OLSOBIP areas in November and December of 1964.

55. Over 40 people were found to have died in the villages from the effects of influenza but those who obtained treatment at OLSOBIP did not die; all the station staff ~~and~~ and labourers came down with influenza but no one on the station died as they all received treatment. This, tragically but forceably has pointed out to the people the advantages of coming to the station to obtain treatment.

56. Understandably those villages that are a day's walk from OLSOBIP are the ones who most frequently use the Aid Post; the villages of MIGALSIMBIP, WANGBIN, TUNGANABIP, BULTEM and beyond to the STAR MOUNTAINS find it a lot harder to come into OLSOBIP to obtain treatment because of the distances which have to be covered. It is suggested that another Aid Post be established at TUNGANABIP to serve those villages to the west of OLSOBIP which are more than a day's walk away. TUNGANABIP would be the most suitable site as it is situated on the trade route from the OLSOBIP area through the STAR MOUNTAINS and beyond into WEST IRIAN and is at the junction of the track to OLSOBIP and TIFALMIN. An Aid Post here could serve as a 'quarantine station' to keep a check on any diseases which might come through from beyond the STAR MOUNTAINS. There is a very definite hazard in this trade route which stretches from beyond the STAR MOUNTAINS through OLSOBIP to OKSAPMIN.

57. Within the OLSOBIP Patrol Post area not one person has been immunised against Small-pox. This means that all the work done in immunising all other people along the border can be undone by one carrier of small-pox moving into this trade route, so spreading the disease to OKSAPMIN. From there it could spread into sections of the Highlands and south into the NOMAD area and the GULF District. Although it is highly improbable that the disease could spread fast enough to follow the lines I have indicated the fact should not be overlooked that it could spread.

58. Hence I emphasise that it should be of importance to have the people of the STAR MOUNTAINS and the FAIWOLMIN Census Divisions immunised against small-pox and an Aid Post built to keep a watch on health on the border as a threat to health could very easily be overlooked from OLSOBIP.

33

EDUCATION

59. At the moment there is no school at OLSOBIP but it is planned to build one in the near future. During the patrol a rough count was taken to see how many parents would be willing to send their children to school. Approximately 80 children were counted whose parents would be willing to send them to school but of these about 20 were possibly above the eligible age. The response was quite encouraging and parents seem to be realizing the advantages of education. Already there are a number of boys going to the Mission school at KIUNGA.

60. There are a number of problems associated with establishing a school at OLSOBIP. First and foremost is the fact that the Education Department is short on funds and so the school will have to be built voluntarily by the Olsobip people. There is also a shortage of suitable building material which will hamper building and will probably limit the size of buildings. Thirdly, once the school is established there will be the problem of supplying the children with food.

61. The Education Department apparently does not feed the children so extensive gardens would have to be built to feed them. This would present problems but I feel that if sufficient ground were allocated, the children themselves could grow and attend their own gardens; perhaps with some assistance from parents. Additional vegetable seeds could also be distributed to grow in their gardens to supplement the diet. This would be one way to overcome the shortage of fresh food and perhaps could be used as a way to teach improved gardening methods and the raising of pigs, goats and fowls; this would of course need an extensive area of ground to be effective.

62. The people of OLSOBIP definitely want a school and will probably build it for nothing but I feel that as much monetary assistance as can possibly be given should be provided to encourage them.

COMMUNICATIONS

63. An A51C portable radio was taken on the patrol to provide communications with OLSOBIP. At all the villages OLSOBIP was received strength 5x5 on 6880 m/c but at no place did OLSOBIP receive the patrol at any great strength. At a few places conversations had to be relayed through KIUNGA who at all times received the patrol's transmissions strength 5x5 as did NOMAD.F

64. The surrounding mountains seem to mask short distance low power transmissions but do not hamper longer ranged transmissions.

22

CONCLUSION

65. For future patrols it is suggested that the patrol personnel receive at least one extra blanket each for the duration of the patrol. Some bitterly cold nights were experienced on this patrol and I found that even two blankets doubled over were not enough to keep even reasonably warm. Obviously a police constable with his one blanket certainly cannot hope to keep warm.

66. Following an abortive attempt before to land supplies at BULTEM village for a proposed patrol to the STAR MOUNTAINS, I told the Village Constable to remove a dilapidated house from an area close to the men's house. This then, with the removal of some low trees provided a space within the village area large enough to accommodate a helicopter and provide a clear approach and take-off. If at some later date a helicopter becomes available to carry supplies to a dump for a STAR MOUNTAINS patrol then there is a safe landing area at BULTEM at which the stores can be left.

67. In concluding this report it might be pointed out that these people may not now be regarded as primitive people. They still have many of their old beliefs but they are beginning to understand the meanings of education and money. They are beginning to think and ponder as to why the Administrator is here, to remember what has been told them and to compare their station OLSOBIP with the other stations they have seen, TELEFOMIN and KIUNGA. What they see at those places they consider should also come to OLSOBIP; it will take a lot of explaining to show these people that OLSOBIP will never be the same as these places. Care will have to be exercised in the future to see they do not become disillusioned with the Administration in later years. At the moment they are with the Administration but some are starting to wonder whether it is worthwhile doing things to help the Government. They should be made to work for things to show them that they cannot obtain things for free as they have so far, above all they should not be neglected.

END OF REPORT

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APPENDIX A.

Report on RPHGC Accompanying the Patrol.

- 7137 Sen. Const. KILA ARUJAI A good N.C.C., efficient, a good leader and very helpful on this patrol. Unfortunately I feel he is perhaps becoming a little old for really strenuous patrolling as is found around Olsobip - he was affected by short wind and cramped legs for most of the patrol.
- 10174 Constable. PEKALA MANU Quiet but efficient - did much to keep the carriers organized at each village and to keep them moving while on the track.
- 10287 Constable. ONGA HAMBORO A cheerful and willing worker, always ready to do what is asked of him. A good man to have on patrol.
- 11348 Constable. KOSMAS IARUM Keen and willing to learn - was always cheerful on patrol and did his fair share to keep the patrol moving smoothly. He is developing into quite a good constable.

OLSOBIP - 1/65-66 ...
 The track was well cleared, the only problem being
 some stones and debris which were scattered to
 make the track a little rocky.

THE TRACK ...
 The track was well cleared, the only problem being
 some stones and debris which were scattered to
 make the track a little rocky.

THE TRACK ...
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THE TRACK ...
 The track was well cleared, the only problem being
 some stones and debris which were scattered to
 make the track a little rocky.

(continued)

APPENDIX C.

Comments on Tracks.

OLSOBIP - BOLIVIPTime: 7 hours.

This track was cleared in some places but was quite bad in others, especially for the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours where the track had not been cleared at all and was very bad. Upon crossing the WOK BILAK the track climbs steeply to about 4500 ft.; a really tiring start to a patrol, especially when everyone is probably out of condition. This fact was very forcibly brought to me when I received cramps in both thighs when only half-way up the mountain, so effectively slowing me down. I think that once the track is cleared completely and some work done on bridges, the time will probably be cut down more and should make for more pleasant and easier walking. The places where the track had been cleared provided some really pleasant walking but the V.C. was told to improve the entire track.

BOLIVIP - GOLGUBIPTime: $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

This was again patchy on the BOLIVIP side but was well cleared on the GOLGUBIP side. Unfortunately the good work was marred by large tree trunks lying across the track which have probably slowed the time for the track. The V.C. was told to remove them and if done so the track should be quite a reasonable one.

GOLGUBIP - IMIGABIPTime: 1 hour.

The track was well cleared, the only problem being long grass and surface water which was inclined to make the track a little muddy.

IMIGABIP - BOLANGONTime: 5 hours.

On the IMIGABIP side of this track not a single bit of work had been done and the track was atrocious. The V.C. was told to clean it up immediately. There is some very tough climbing encountered on this track - in some places very close to vertical. Closer to BOLANGON the track had been cleared quite well but not for any great distance, the Bolangon V.C. was told to complete this work.

BOLANGON - MIGALSIMBIPTime: $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Fairly well cleared over most of its length but still a few bad patches. The walking is down-hill all the way and is not particularly hard but on the return from MIGALSIMBIP to BOLANGON one notices the climb which effectively exhausts everyone.

MIGALSIMBIP - TUNGANABIPTime: 5 hours.

A shocking track - traverses a rain-forest on leaving MIGALSIMBIP which has no firm floor but is soft mud all the way, follows the bottom of a small river for some distance and then climbs up for about the last two hours, finally dropping almost vertically for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to TUNGANABIP. The TUNGANABIP half was well cleared but the MIGALSIMBIP side had not been touched. The V.C. was told to improve the track.

(continued.)

APPENDIX C (continued)

TUNGANABIP - BULTEMTime: 2½ hours.

A very pleasant track to walk on. The V.C. had made a definite attempt to improve the track and produced a good broad track that was a pleasure to walk over, not withstanding the scenery and waterfalls seen on the track.

TUNGANABIP - WANGBINTime: 2½ hours.

This track climbs straight over a large mountain and was not cleared except for about 15 minutes from each village. Not a very comfortable walk as it is almost straight up on one side and almost straight down on the other. The V.C. was told to improve it and clear it.

WANGBIN - MIGALSIBIPTime: 4½ hours.

Not a good track at all - grass not cut and rubbish blocking it in many places. The V.C. was told to clean up the track completely. Two large rivers are forded on this track - the WOK TAIL and the MIGAL River.

BOLANGON - OLABIPTime: 9½ hours.

A rather long, tiring walk but down-hill all the way. It would be a fairly tough walk to do up-hill in one day. The track was not cleared and in many places was nothing more than a foot-pad, the V.C. was told to try to improve the track as best he could.

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IPP

APPENDIX D.

Village Officials.

BOLIVIP GEMING-BCLIMNOMO.

This V.C. has quite good control of his village people, unfortunately he has a tendency to only do things in half measures. He will need a fair amount of pushing to bring him up to the standard of a good V.C. If he can learn to do what he is told he should be reasonably good.

WOKSTMBIP KINOGIM-AWAGIM.

He is rather over-shadowed by GEMING whose village is also part of the same clan. He will generally do what he is told but like all these V.C.'s he still needs a fair amount of educating before we can hope to see a good V.C.

GOLGUBIP SLAGANG-KITANIM.

Has the makings of a reasonable V.C. but again he lacks the clues of what is required of V.C.'s. He has a fair amount of control over the people.

IMIGABIP GAMINAM-KITANIM.

Obviously not a very forceful personality - almost no work done in the village. He maintains that the villagers will not listen to him, he was told to report anyone who did not work on the roads and houses. A rather uncooperative V.C.

BOLANGON WOBENG-WANAGENG.

A reasonably keen man who should develop well. Quite cooperative in all that is asked of him.

MIGALSIMBIP KALIMNOK-IAGE.

Almost completely lacking in brain power. He might develop slightly but he will never be an effective V.C., unfortunately I could not find anyone suitable to replace him.

TUNGANABIP PAETIGIM-PAGARUPIAP

(BULTEM)

Quite a good V.C. who is starting to grasp the rudiments of the work - his village was quite clean and most of the roads were clear. He has quite a pleasant nature and is quite cheerful.

WANGBIN IOBON-KITOGIOZ.

This V.C. was appointed by this patrol and appears to be the only person in the village willing to take on the job. ONLY time will tell if he is capable of fulfilling the position.

KONGABIP YOLENG-WAJALENG.

He is making a definite attempt to do his job properly, is quite helpful and always cheerful.

LOUBIP FIOMNAK-ITWOROK.

This V.C. is also making a definite attempt to do his job correctly and has been quite helpful in doing things for the Administration.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

APPENDIX E.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks.

BOLIVIP

- R.H. An earth floor, the walls were being renewed when the patrol visited the village and the roof was in reasonable condition.
P.B. In quite good condition, new and provides ample space for the patrol personell.

GOLGUBIP

- R.H. A raised bark floor but it is far too small to provide sufficient space for a patrol's gear. The roof was also very close to needing repair. The V.C. said he would build a new one when the village moved to it's new site.
P.B. In slightly worse condition than the R.H., will also be rebuilt.

INIGABIP

- R.H. In a shocking condition, the V.C. told to rebuild it.
P.B. Also in a shocking condition, the V.C. told to rebuild it also.

ROLANGON

- R.H. Has an earth floor but is not in good condition the V.C. was told to rebuild it.
P.B. This is new and has a raised bark floor although it is perhaps a little small.

MIGALSIMBIP

- R.H. It was not in a good condition, the roof was leaking when the patrol arrived. The V.C. was told to repair the entire building - it has an earth floor.
P.B. In a bad condition, the V.C. told to repair it.

TUNJANABIP

- R.H. Has a raised bark floor and is reasonably water-proof although it looks untidy. It will probably last another year but a new one will have to be built soon.
P.B. This is in a similar condition to the R.H.

WANGBIN

- R.H. This is by far the best of the R.H.'s. It has a raised bark floor and was built by an earlier CPO.
P.B. There is at the moment no P.B. at the village but the V.C. was told to build one immediately. A rough bush house was built for this patrol.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

APPENDIX F.

Livestock

<u>BOLIVIP:</u>	11 Pigs.	
	2 Chickens.	
<u>GOLGUBIP:</u>	6 Pigs.	
<u>MIGABIP:</u>	44 Pigs	
<u>BOLANGON:</u>	14 Pigs.	
<u>MIGALSIMBIP:</u>	6 Pigs.	
<u>TUNGANABIP:</u> (BULTEN)	11 Pigs.	
<u>WANGBIN:</u>	8 Pigs.	
<u>LOUBIP:</u>	11 Pigs.	
<u>KONGABIP:</u>	6 Pigs.	
<u>TOTAL</u>	117 Pigs	2 Chickens.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ENVOLUPE CENSUS PLOT.

OSLOBIP PLOT REPORT No. 1/65-66.



LEGEND.

- 1. BOLIVIP VILLAGE.
- 2. GOSUBIP VILLAGE.
- 3. IMENBIP VILLAGE.
- 4. BOLWYON VILLAGE.
- 5. MIAWUBIP VILLAGE.
- 6. TUNAWUBIP VILLAGE.
- 7. BULTEM VILLAGE.
- 8. WAWUBIP VILLAGE.
- 9. KOSUBIP VILLAGE.
- 10. KOWENBIP VILLAGE.

SCALE: 1 INCH TO 4 MILES.



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Cur

M F





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. OLSOBIP No 3-65/66

Patrol Conducted by G.E. Luhrs, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled FAIWOIMIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

3 R.P.&.N.G.C.
Natives 1 Interpreter
1 Health Educator

Duration—From 28 / 1 / 19 66 to 13 / 2 / 19 66

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services June / 19 65

Medical nil / 19 66

Map Reference Refer attached map

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration, Compile initial census of Kauwolobip and Benkwin villages, Medical check of the population

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12 / 5 / 19 66

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-9-1

42

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 6748-1

Department of District Administration,
KIUNGA,
Western District.

23rd April, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
D A R U.

OLSOBIP PATROL REPORT 3/65-66 - G.A. LUHRS, C.P.O.

Comments on the above report, submitted direct to the
D.D.C. on 14/4/66, are as follows:-

POLITICAL MATTERS.

It would appear that the sound but relatively slow progress, in comparison with that made at NINGERUM, made at OLSOBIP has not been dynamic enough to impress the people. Initially, the people were most willing to have the Administration establish a post in the area and it is to be wondered if this willingness suffered from overtones of cultism. Since OLSOBIP was established in March, 1964, the Station has seen, to the present moment, five C.I.C.s and no less than seven Officers with almost as many different approaches to the job of establishing OLSOBIP. The comments under para 2. (i) ring of truth as the previous C.I.C. reported that a large number of knives and axes, plus sundry spades and other items, had been stolen by the people. This is the result of inadequate and infrequent checks, say on a daily basis, on tools being used. I doubt if the issue of radio receivers would 'bring political enlightenment' to the people as Appendix 'I' lists only two Police Motu and five Pidgin English speakers. The GOIGUBIP's Village Constable querying the establishment of a Local Government Council could have several meanings. The C.I.C. OLSOBIP will be asked to make discreet enquiries into same.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

What of the suggestion contained in para 3.? Movement in the OLSOBIP area is slow and difficult. An improvement in the inter-village track system would facilitate increased patrolling by other than D.D.A. personnel. Comments in para 4 and para 5 indicate that more rigorous and objective patrolling is required.

2. Para 6 - when are the books, allegedly ordered, expected to arrive at OLSOBIP?

ROADS, BRIDGES, and WATERWAYS.

Comments contained in para 4 have merit but one would have to decide if the ADMINISTRATION's presence at OLSOBIP is permanent or temporary, if, say, there was a shortage of Staff and OLSOBIP had to revert to a high class base camp. The village populations, in some but not all cases,

are adequate to ensure that maintenance can be performed without over-burdening the people.

2. As regards the possibility of a road from OLSOBIP to NINGERUM, I have already observed that a road from NINGERUM to the ARIP valley is possible. Mr. P.O. Henderson made a similar observation in his time at KIUNGA. This road has no purpose unless it is used as a focal point for mass re-settlement, for economic purposes, of the area's inhabitants.

MEDICAL and HEALTH.

The Health Department has been criticized in other areas of this Sub-District for its apparent lack of interest and organisation. Previous comments and criticism have yielded nil results and have had about as much effect as water on a duck's back. It is only necessary to comment here that the set-up in the KIUNGA Sub-District is a purely indigenous concern and that pressure from various D.D.A. Officers has ensured a trickle of supplies into the various out-posts.

2. The Department of Public Health in this area, given dynamic and sufficient staff, can contribute immensely to the Administration's image in this area. Mission medical personnel do not patrol regularly or widely enough to have any significant effect on the general standard of health of the people in this Sub-District.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The present situation at OLSOBIP appears to be a frustrating one and the introduction of more frequent and elaborate courses seems a logical start to building better support.

MISSIONS and AIRSTRIPS.

The OLSOBIP airstrip, although only 1750 feet in length, is now up-graded to Category C. The strip is capable of extension to 2,600 without too much difficulty. I estimate that the job could be done by 250 labourers in three months. As a start the sum of \$2,000 plus is required for wages or \$1000 plus if the labourers will work for \$1.50 per month. I sincerely doubt that such a large labour force could organize their half of the food/rations.

EDUCATION.

During my recent stay at OLSOBIP I noted that a substantial number of volunteer labourers, including young women, were working on the OLSOBIP. The main complaint was that some of the labour had been on the Station for a month and was short of food. The in-coming O.I.C. had tentatively planned a roster system whereby labour was not required to spend more than two weeks at a time on the Station. The success or failure of this system is yet to be determined.

AGRICULTURE.

A number of vegetables are growing successfully on the Station and I feel that the Department of Agriculture could send a quantity of bean (various types), tomato, pumpkin and squash, cabbage, onion, plus any other seeds suited to an alkaline soil.

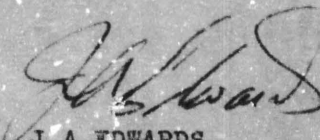
COMMERCE and INDUSTRY.

Economic development in the KIUNGA area has long been considered by many people to be unfeasible. The same set of problems apply to the OLSOBIP area but are intensified because of the lack of water communications.

2. It may prove possible, as Mr. LUHRS suggests in para 4, for the FAIWOLMIN people, as they become better educated and more sophisticated and appreciative of the limitations their environment exerts developmental-wise, to take up blocks, inclusive of village sites, in the KIUNGA area if a land re-settlement scheme is started.

Mr. LUHRS has submitted his usual tidy, informative, and interesting Patrol Report. I am sure that he has gained from his posting to OLSOBIP as Officer-in-Charge. He acquitted himself well in this capacity and any shortcomings were due more to lack of experience in this Department.

For your information, please.



J.A. EDWARDS
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

cc ~~Officer-in-Charge,~~
OLSOBIP.

Mr. C.E. LURS,
On leave.

67-3-26

4th July, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
BARU.

OLSOBIP PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1965-1966

Thank you for your memorandum 67-9-1 of 12th May, 1966, together with Mr. Luhr's patrol report.

2. Mr. Luhrs seems to have done a good patrol and has submitted a tidy, neatly typed informative and interesting report.

3. Re-settlement of these people in the Kiunga area seems to be the only solution. I wonder if they can be persuaded to do this.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 26 (45)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-9-1
If calling ask for RAH:PH
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.
12th May, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEBOBU.

OLSOBIP PATROL REPORT 3/65-66 -
G. A. LUHRS.

Please find enclosed two copies of the abovementioned patrol report. Also a copy of the A.D.C., Kiunga's comments.

2. The A.D.C.'s comments have covered the report adequately. The following comments are added.

Page 7. Political Matters (para 2 (1)) This disrespect for administration property is an offence and the people should be warned of same and action taken if required. Para's 2, (1), (11) & (111) indicate necessity for "rigorous and objective" patrolling.

Page 10. Roads (para 4) The declaration of these tracks declared under the Road Maintenance Ordinance is probably ideal but improbable at this juncture. Officers should appeal to the people's civic sense to improve tracks for their own use and that of the Administration.

Page 11. Medical and Health (para 6) This requirement, plus number of similar comments from patrol reports concerning Ningerum and Olsobip areas, have been referred to the District Medical Officer. He has already indicated a willingness to improve the health situation in that area. (refer memo 49-1-3 of 3/5/66)

Page 12. Village Officials (para 2) Record of Service of new appointee should be forwarded when Village Constable chosen.

Page 15 Agriculture (para 5) Department of Agriculture have been requested to send a quantity of vegetable seeds as per A.D.C.'s comment.

Page 16 Commerce and Industry (para 4) Resettlement seems a likely and probably only solution. Resettlement within the proposed rubber industry at Kiunga is to be investigated more thoroughly before this can be given further consideration. Camping allowance has been approved.

A well presented report.

I. A. Helmes
.....
(I. A. Helmes),
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PREAMBLE

OLSOBIP Station
KIUNGA Sub-District
WESTERN District

OLSOBIP Patrol Report No. 3-65/66

Patrol Conducted by: G. E. Luhrs, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: FAIWOLMIN Census Division.
Personnel Accompanying the patrol: Three patrol police.
One interpreter.
One native health educator.
Duration of Patrol: 17 days.
Last Patrols to the area: D.D.A. June 1965.
Medical Nil.
D.A.S.F. Nil.
Objects of the Patrol: (i) Routine Administration.
(ii) To compile an initial census of
KAUWOLABIP and BENKWIN villages.
(iii) To conduct a medical check
of the FAIWOLMIN population.
Map Reference: Refer attached map.

(G. E. Luhrs)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
OLSOBIP,
Western District,

16th, February, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA,
Western District.

FAIWOLMIN ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION PATROL REPORT

OLSOBIP PATROL No. 3-65/66.

INTRODUCTION.

In its present form, the Faiwolmin Census Division is encompassed by the border of the Territory of New Guinea to the north and by the Awin and Ningerum areas, controlled from Ningerum Patrol Post, to the south. It includes those villages west of and including Bolivip, in the east, to Bultem. The census division will have to be extended to the West Irian Border to include Kauwolobip and Benkwin villages, in the Southern Star Mountains, as these are the only two permanent settlements west of Bultem. As yet they have not been visited by patrols originating at Olsobip. The inclusion of these two villages in the Faiwolmin Census Division will lengthen this patrol by approximately two weeks.

2. The furthest point from the station, reached by this patrol was Tungunabip, which is some twenty hours walking time from Olsobip if the weather is favourable.

3. The population of the Faiwolmin is primitive but not backwardly so. They are politically unenlightened but not disinterested, as a whole, in the Administration or Government. On the surface they appear to be a happy carefree people but I have strong grounds for believing that all is not as peaceful as it appears to be on the surface. This will be dealt with in later sections of this report.

4. Since Olsobip was opened the Faiwolmin Census Division has seen the following Administration patrols. This does not include patrols made for the recruitment of labour for the airstrip.

JUNE 1964	Initial census patrol
JUNE 1965	Census patrol.

5. Inclement weather was experienced for most of the time that the patrol was in the field. Shortages of large amounts of native foods were also common and extra rations had to be sent out from Olsobip to sustain the carrier line until the patrol reached its base at Tungunabip.

INTRODUCTION (Continued).

6. The objects of the patrol were:
- (i) To conduct a routine administrative patrol of the Faiwolmin census division.
 - (ii) To compile an initial census of Kauwlobip and Benkwin villages.
 - (iii) To conduct a medical check of the Faiwolmin population and give health talks to the villagers.
 - (iv) To stir up a bit of enthusiasm for the proposed Olsobip school.
7. Only (ii) above was not carried out.
8. The patrol was in the field for a total of seventeen days and camped out for sixteen nights. The entire duration of the patrol was spent in contact with the population of the Faiwolmin census division.
9. I refer you now to the body of the report.
-

PATROL DIARY.

Friday, 28th January, 1966.

0900 hrs departed OLSOBIP Patrol Post over poor track to Fly or Bilak River. Arrived 1015. River in high flood decided to wait until it dropped and bridge it. By the time a bridge had been constructed it was too late to continue to Bolivip village so remained and camped on the river bank.

Slept Fly River camp.

Saturday, 29th January.

0730 hrs departed camp site over one of the worst tracks that I have ever seen. En-route crossed four creeks all in flood. Approximately forty minutes walking time from Bolivip the track petered out completely and I decided to camp again in the bush.

1500 heavy rain commenced to fall. Continued until 1700.

1700 about seventy people in to the camp to tell me why they can't possibly spare a few taro to feed the carrier line.

Slept Bolivip camp.

Sunday, 30th January.

0700 approximately two hundred and fifty to three hundred people in to the camp to hear the Government's word of enlightenment.

1000 discussions with the people finished and the patrol departed for GOLGUVIP 1345.

Village inspected on arrival.

Afternoon discussions with the V/C and the menfolk of the village re current food shortages in the area at the present time.

1630 villagers in with food to sell to the patrol. Some duly purchased.

Slept GOLGUVIP. Heavy rain fell overnight.

Monday, 31st January.

Morning spent in discussions with menfolk of the village re an assortment of topics from garden sorcery to local government.

1245 villagers assembled and I passed on the good word to them.

1645 villagers in to sell food to the patrol.

Slept GOLGUVIP.

DIARY (Continued)

Tuesday, 1st February.

0710 hrs departed GOLGUBIP over good track to IMIGABIP. Arrived 0805.

1100 villagers assembled. Village inspected and the villages address by myself. Completed by 1430.

1515 villagers in to the rest house to sell food to the patrol. Duly purchased.

1600 party from Olsobip with extra rations to complete this section of the patrol.

Slept IMIGABIP.

Wednesday, 2nd February.

0300 departed IMIGABIP over an atrocious track to BOLANGON. Arrived BOLANGON 1430.

Village inspected on arrival.

Only the V/C and a few sick people in the village. Decided to send word out and request that the people come in and hear the good word.

1600 three women in to sell fourteen undersized taro. Duly purchased.

Slept BOLANGON.

Thursday, 3rd February.

Morning endeavoured to establish radio contact with Kiunga.

Discussions with the V/C.

Afternoon about seventy people in to the village and I had talks with them.

1500 endeavoured to establish radio contact with Kiunga again.

Slept BOLANGON.

Friday, 4th February.

0715 endeavoured to establish radio contact with Kiunga again. Unsuccessful.

0745 departed BOLANGON over poor road to MIGALSIMBIP. Arrived 1245.

Village inspected on arrival.

Afternoon radio contact established with Kiunga. Heavy rain fell throughout the afternoon holding up proceedings.

Slept BOLANGON.

DIARY (Continued).

Saturday, 5th February.

Morning addressed the villagers of MIGALSIMBIP.

River in flood local villagers and patrol personnel despatched to bridge same.

Afternoon had discussions with a number of menfolk of the village.

Slept MIGALSIMBIP

Sunday, 6th February.

Morning rain delayed departure from MIGALSIMBIP.

However whilst waiting for the rain to cease a number of men came up to me and laid a complaint against villagers from BOLANGON who were squatting on their land. All parties not present instructed the villagers to wait for the patrol to return and to accompany it to BOLANGON, where the matter could be gone into more fully.

1010 departed MIGALSIMBIP over an atrocious track to TUNGUNABIP. Arrived TUNGUNABIP 1815.

A couple of village women in to sell a meagre quantity of food to the patrol. Duly purchased.

Slept TUNGUNABIP.

Monday, 7th February.

Morning talked to a couple of elder citizens of TUNGUNABIP, collecting some anthropological information. All other villagers out in the gardens.

Endeavoured unsuccessfully to establish radio contact with Kiunga three times during the day.

Afternoon wrote up the information collected during the morning.

Slept TUNGUNABIP.

Tuesday, 8th February.

Morning villagers in from the gardens and I passed on the good word to them.

Afternoon held discussions with the V/Cs of TUNGUNABIP and WANGBIN.

Slept TUNGUNABIP.

Wednesday, 9th February.

0810 hrs departed TUNGUNABIP over a shocking track to WANGBIN. Arrived WANGBIN 1130.

Afternoon villagers assembled and I addressed them.

Endeavoured unsuccessfully to establish radio contact with Kiunga.

Slept WANGBIN.

DIARY (Continued).

Thursday, 10th February.

0805 departed WANGBIN over fair track to MIGALSIMBIP. Arrived MIGALSIMBIP at 1325.

1500 menfolk in and I collected some further information regarding the land matter.

Slept MIGALSIMBIP.

Friday, 11th February.

0800 departed MIGALSIMBIP arrived BOLANGON 1405.

On reaching BOLANGON discovered that the villagers had gone into the bush because a young lad had preceded the patrol and informed the villagers that they were all going to be thrown into gaol.

Interpreter despatched to coax the villagers back in order that investigations regarding the land deal can be continued.

Slept BOLANGON.

Saturday, 12th February.

Morning villagers in to the rest house and I requested that they return to the station with me in order that the matter can be settled on neutral ground. Those involved agreed to do so.

Const WARAMSOK despatched to IMIGABIP to collect a gentleman who may be able to throw some light on the matter.

1110 departed BOLANGON arrived bush campsite 1535.

Slept bush camp.

Sunday, 13th February.

0810 departed bush camp - arrived OLSOBIP 1320

Patrol stood down.

- 7 -

29

POLITICAL MATTERS.

To the less primitive of the Faiwolmin population, there are two Administrations in their immediate vicinity. These are the Highly revered Telefomin administration and the Kiunga administration which controls Olsobip. Whilst the Kiunga administration is not held in such high esteem as the Telefomin administration, it is given its just dues. I discovered this, firstly, whilst collecting information for appendix 'J' at Imigabip village. The V/C informed me that the two shovels that were being held in the village were the sole property of the Telefomin government and that the Kiunga government had no say over the said hardware. It took quite some time and talking to convince the people that there was only one administration and it controlled both Telefomin and Kiunga.

2. Everyone throughout this area professes to love the administration though my past experience, both on patrol and on the station, with these people has led me to arrive the following conclusions re their attitudes towards the administration. It should be clearly understood that these are only conclusions drawn by myself.

(i) There are those people who represent about fifty to sixty percent of the population who appear to look on the administration as an organisation which should not be taken seriously under any circumstances and which should be used to their best advantage whenever and where-ever possible. These people consider that any Government gear which is moveable is their rightful property. This attitude is most noticeable around Bolivip where little attempt is made to conceal their contempt for the Administration.

(ii) There are those people who represent about twenty five percent of the population who are pro-Administration. This group's attitude, I would say, is based on the belief that no benefits will accrue to the villages until such time as the Patrol Post at Olsobip has been firmly established. This attitude is most noticeable around Golgubip.

(iii) The remainder of the population do not appear to have any opinion about the Administration. They are neither interested nor disinterested in the Administration they appear to be content to co-exist and go their own ways.

3. It could be born in mind that whilst at Golgubip I was approached by the V/C who asked when the Faiwolmins were to get a local government council.

4. There is extremely little interest shown in such things as the House of Assembly mainly, I feel, because the people are still too primitive to grasp any significance of it rather than any apathy on their part. Further distribution of Extension Services radios will doubtless assist to bring political enlightenment to these people although I feel that the method of radio distribution should be altered somewhat from the present system. I think that the radios should be issued on a ward basis rather than splashing them out to those villages with large populations. I realise that the number of radios available for distribution is not large and that the few which are issued should be distributed in such a manner that as many of the people in the area as possible should have access to them, however it should be noted that the standard of sophistication of the Faiwolmins is not high and caution must be exercised to prevent them gaining the impression that the Administration is nothing more than a hardout machine.

POLITICAL MATTERS (Continued).

5. There does not appear to be any cultism in the area although there are a number of progressively minded men who in future years will probably get disillusioned with the Administration and will be duly marked as pseudo cultists as has happened in the Kiunga area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

By and large the patrol was cordially received by all villages. Bolivip being the only village where the reception of the patrol left much to be desired. On the other hand the patrol had a very warm reception at Golgubip.

2. Earlier enthusiasm towards the Administration's presence in this area would appear to have dampened somewhat. The attitude towards the Administration is not yet apathetic although I feel that traces of apathy are beginning to show amongst the Faiwolmias. There is a minority group who steadfastly cling to the idea that the Administration is still the end all to end all.

3. The most common complaint made to me by village officials was that the people were not living in their villages except during the periods that patrols move through the area. Consequently very little road maintenance or village maintenance was being done. However little can be done about this until patrol tracks have been declared as such under the Road Maintenance Ordinance and the people are obliged to carry out statutory road maintenance.

4. The overall standard of housing throughout the area is very low. None of the houses have been built to last for any length of time. The people can see the advantages to be gained from building more substantial housing and agree that by building substantial housing initially a number of problems such as building materials shortages would be alleviated in due course, however as their forefathers didn't build any substantial housing they feel obliged to stick to their present building methods. I noted on a number of occasions that ego leaf thatching is now being seen for all new housing and in one instance noted that herring bone 'beri' was also being utilized. A quantity of nails was sighted during the course of the patrol. These doubtless being acquired from Olsobip.

5. During the course of the patrol not one deep pit latrine was sighted in any of the villages. The only pit latrines in the census division being those which have been constructed for the rest houses and police barracks. These, without exception, are not dug to a depth greater than two feet - in some cases less than one foot. The excuses given for not constructing latrines are to say the least, pathetic. The excuse for not building and using latrines in other areas of the sub-district, viz. fear of sorcery being worked on excreta, is not, in my opinion, valid in this area. At Imigabip village there was a substantial pile of human faeces under one house and it appeared that this place had been used as a latrine for some time.

6. Village books which were ordered some months ago have still not arrived for distribution. A copy of instructions issued is contained in Appendix 'C' - Olsobip copy only - of this report. The instructions can be copied into the books when they arrive.

7. Only one complaint of any importance was brought to my attention during the course of the patrol. This involved the villagers of MIGALSIMBIP who complained that a group from BOLANGON on an area of their gardening land. Both groups accompanied the patrol back to the station and the matter was subsequently settled at Olsobip.

ROADS BRIDGES AND WATERWAYS.

Appendices 'J' and 'K' regarding village issues and inter-village walking times refer. Other sections of this report also refer to the above.

2. To say that the system of inter-village bridge paths throughout the Faiwolmin census division, which serve as our routine patrol routes, are poorly maintained would be to pay the Faiwolmin population an undeserved compliment. At the best most tracks are atrocious. The only two villages which had made any effort to give their tracks any appearance of regular maintenance were Imigabip and Golgubip. Only a few other villages made an effort, on the morning before the patrol was due to arrive, to clean the approaches to the village. On a number of occasions the patrol had to cut its own track through the undergrowth.

3. Appendix 'J' is not a true indication of the number of tools available to these people. There has been a fair number of knives, axes etc. traded and stolen from Olsobip since its establishment nearly two years ago. I do however recommend that some more mattocks and shovels be distributed, as they become available, for use in this area.

4. Although the environment is such that the construction of good tracks is very limited, I feel that the time has come when a little pressure will have to be brought to bear on these people to bring the standard of patrol routes up to what can be called a reasonable standard. Village Constables have complained that the people have become apathetic in their attitude towards maintaining patrol routes. Requests by previous officers to the people to maintain the tracks have not got any desirable results. I therefore request that the District Commissioner have the tracks referred to in Appendix 'K' of this report declared under Section 8 of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1953-55.

5. Bridges as such exist only over small creeks which never have floods high or strong enough to carry them away. The patrol had to bridge the larger creeks encountered.

6. The numerous creeks throughout this area cannot be considered as having any potential for transport purposes.

7. It would be possible but at this stage of the proceedings highly impractical to construct a vehicular road linking Olsobip with Ningerum. The route it would have to follow would be through areas of nil population.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Appendices 'E' and 'F' of this report refer to the above.

2. There are no Administration Aid Posts in the Faiwolmin Census Division at the present time and the population is dependent on the aid post at Olsobip for medical services. As far as I am aware, there are no plans to extend health facilities at Olsobip or to open aid posts in any of the villages. The Department of Public Health cannot keep up regular supplies to the aid post on the station let alone further aid posts in the field.

3. The Montford Catholic Mission at Kiunga has taken over all Infant Welfare work, formerly done by the Baptist Mission Infant Welfare Sister from Telefomin, in the Olsobip area. There has been only one visit by an Infant Welfare Sister during the past six months though it is expected that once the Montford Catholic Mission established a station at Olsobip an Infant Welfare Sister will visit Olsobip at shorter and more regular intervals.

4. It was intended that the Medical Assistant from Kiunga would accompany this patrol but unfortunately his visit was cancelled because of a visit to Kiunga by senior P.H.D. officers during the period the patrol was to have been in the field. However, Health Educator, SOMOI-HUM accompanied the patrol and he gave health talks in all of the villages visited. The villagers listened to him quite attentively but it was quite apparent that they were not greatly impressed or influenced by the subject matter of his talks. He also administered medical treatments, where they were necessary.

5. The attitude of the Faiwolmine, bearing in mind their primitiveness, is quite encouraging as can be seen by the increasing numbers coming in to the station, from outlying areas, to get medical treatments. However sorcery remains as the first thing turned to cure any illnesses. The sorcery is the usual killing of pigs and carving up their intestines etc.

6. I feel that a marked increase in P.H.D. activity throughout this area is most essential if we are to convince these people that medicine and medical treatments are more effective in preventing death of dysentery, influenza etc. than is sorcery. I feel that the vaccinations carried out in other areas of the Kiunga sub-district last year should be done in this area as soon as possible. I believe that the reason for leaving this area out of the last vaccination programme was because it was considered too primitive to worry about. If that is the case I would suggest that vaccinations be given during the next census patrol as the people will be less inclined to mistrust the vaccinations if a D.D.A. officer is present whilst they are administered.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Appendices 'B' and 'C' refer to the above in some detail. Other sections of this report also deal with the above.

2. At present there are ten village constables who are permanent officials. One official has indicated that he is desirous of resigning. I recommend that his resignation be accepted. A Record of Service form is accompanying this report for on forwarding to the District Commissioner, Daru.

3. The general standard of village officials, even when taking their lack of sophistication into account, is not at all satisfactory. We are not getting the desired results from most of the officials in this area. There are a number of reasons as to why the standard of village officials is so low. These are listed below.

(i) The structure of the Faiwolmin community is based on a two headman system of leadership and the villagers are bound by any decisions made by the leaders. Only a couple of the V/cs are headmen but most of them are 'front men' who do what the village leaders tell them rather than what they are instructed to do by D.D.A. officers.

(ii) There is an inherent fear of sorcery throughout the area and it was disclosed to me at a previous gathering of V/cs that threats had been made to work sorcery on any V/C who attempted to pressure the people to improve roads, villages etc. However to date no V/C has come forward and accused anyone outright of making threats against him.

(iii) The people, being gardeners, do not spend a great deal of time in their villages and consequently the V/cs, who are also gardeners, find it almost impossible to assemble their villagers to carry out regular maintenance work on roads and villages.

(iv) Most of the V/cs still do not understand their actual purpose in the Administrative machine although they have all attended the two informal courses at Olschip which I have conducted during recent months.

4. If the Administration is to consolidate its presence in this area, I feel that, Village Constables will have to be called upon to play a large part in achieving this objective. Consequently rapport between D.D.A. officers and village officials will have to be built up to a more desirable level than what exists at the present time. To achieve this I suggest that farther more comprehensive courses for V/cs be conducted on the station and that subsequent officers both push village officials, within the bounds of law, and back up the V/cs as much as possible.

MISSIONS AND AIRSTRIPS.

The only mission currently represented in this area is the Baptist Mission which is controlled and supplied from Telefomin. The mission has its store/church/classroom at Olsobip but the indigenous missionary, John, spends most of his time at Golgubip, his home village.

2. The mission at Olsobip is visited at regular intervals by the European pastor from Telefomin.

3. The local missionary conducts services in the Faiwolmin vernacular, holds very bushy type adult education classes and runs the Olsobip trade store at various times. This man is not noted for the amount of time he devotes to mission work, he prefers to spend most of his time in his home village where he holds occasional services.

4. This mission does not appear to have a strong following amongst the population.

5. The Montford Catholic Mission at Kiunga intends to establish a mission station at Olsobip later this year. This mission will probably, in due course, have a stronger following amongst the Faiwolmins than the Baptist Mission because its material resources are greater than those of the Baptist Mission for the purpose of building a mission station and carrying out mission extension work. The M.C.M. now carries out all infant welfare work in this area.

6. The only airstrip servicing this area is the category Delta strip at Olsobip. This strip can be enlarged to slightly more than category Charlie requirements.

7. There are a number of villagers, in Golgubip and Imigubip, who would like to see the strip enlarged to its greatest length and have indicated that they are prepared to enlarge it on a 50/50 basis with the Administration. They have stipulated that this must be done on a 50/50 basis or they are not interested in assisting with its enlargement.

8. I have instructed them to wait until I could get advice from higher authority before committing the Administration to any such agreement.

9. There is no potential for the construction of any other airfields in this census division.

EDUCATION

At present there is no Administration school operating in this area however one is currently being constructed at Olsobip.

2. The local Baptist Missionary runs occasional adult education courses at Olsobip but the value of these is questionable.

3. The 1965 census figures show that a total of eight people were absent from their villages in search of an education. These people were and still are attending the Montford Catholic Mission school at Kiunga. Most of these children are now quite fluent in English.

4. One of the main objectives of this patrol was to stir up enthusiasm amongst the locals because some seven months prior to the commencement of this patrol the population had volunteered free labour and materials to expedite the construction of the school. The population however failed to make good their offer. A few days after the patrol returned to the station some forty five labourers arrived at Olsobip to commence work on the school.

5. The Olsobip school should be ready to commence classes within the next few months.

AGRICULTURE

Appendices 'M' and 'N' refer to this in some detail. Other sections of this report also refer to the above.

2. Agriculture throughout this census division is purely on a subsistence basis. Taro being the staple food in the native diet and during the couple of months of each year that taro is out of season the people exist on sago which is collected from the lowland areas of the census division. These staples are supplemented by pandanus and other nuts when these are in season. During the time that the patrol was moving through the area there was a shortage of native foods.

3. The extent to which introduced foods - bananas and sweet potato - figure in the native diet is ~~not~~ almost negligible. This is not unexpected as these crops were introduced only after the establishment of Olsobip less than two years ago.

4. The Faiwolmins would appear to consume more pigmeat than ~~any~~ other areas of the sub-district. This is due to the fact that the local people believe that by eating pork many internal ailments and illnesses will be cured.

5. The establishment of an agrarian economy appears to be impractical considering environment etc. However I consider that it would be worthwhile to introduce vegetables into this area to improve the native diet. At present there are a number of various vegetables which are doing quite well on the station but it will be necessary to experiment with different plants in the villages as most of them are at altitudes ranging from 1500 to 4000 feet above Olsobip.

6. A number of villagers have complained, during recent months, that their taro plots have been stricken by some sort of insect pest infestation and many taros have been destroyed. This pest appears to have confined itself to the Golgubip/Imigabip area.

7. The number of pigs disclosed to the patrol by the native are, I think, not a true indication of the numbers in this area. It will not be until such times as the people realise that the Administration only wants to know how many pigs there are in the area that they will disclose accurate numbers to patrols.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

At the present time there is no economic development taking place in this census division and any moves in this direction would appear to be, under present conditions, very limited. It should be noted however that I was approached by a group of men, in Golgubip village, who are desirous of establishing a coffee or tea industry in this area.

2. The former A.D.C., Kiunga, suggested that taro or other local produce be backloaded on planes for sale at Kiunga, by the K.B.S. However I feel bound to disagree with this proposal for the following reasons:

(i) Although Kiunga would be a fairly assured market for produce such as taro, from Olsobip, I feel that it is too limited to support any local industry. Daru and other places are too distant and present too many problems for freighting produce to them. Not to mention the expense which would be involved.

(ii) In the hope that they would get more than the 2c. per pound offered by the Administration at Olsobip, initially, the locals would offer far more produce than could be uplifted from Olsobip. As Government backloadings have priority on planes the chances of produce either rotting whilst awaiting transport, having to be bought by the Administration at Olsobip at 2c. per pound or much of it would have to be taken back to the villages and be consumed there without any money being made on top of it.

(iii) The risk of any such scheme backfiring and causing the locals to become disillusioned with the Administration is, at this juncture of the proceedings, too great to warrant trying.

(iv) It would not be an economic proposition as eventually freight would have to be paid on the produce to get it to market. The cost of airfreighting produce to Kiunga would make the retail price of it unreasonable.

3. The introduction of cash crops is highly impractical in this area because of the distance from markets - produce would have to be airfreighted to Kiunga because of the lack of reasonable road potential - and because of the extremely rugged nature of the country.

4. As it appears that no economic development is possible in this area, the only way open to these people to obtain money is, on a short term basis, by working on the station or, on a long term basis, by working outside their home area. Bearing this in mind I suggest that the Faiwolmins be given options of taking up leases on rubber plots in the Kiunga area. I think it highly unlikely that many people would wish to migrate to the lowland areas but if the offer is not made to them, they may, at a later date, feel that the Government is economically holding them back. There is

...../

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (Continued)

quite a bit of contact between these people and the populations of the Awin and Ningerum areas.

5. The only house of commerce in this area is a trade store run by the Baptist Mission and this is situated on the station. This store is supplied from Telefomin and in the past has found it extremely difficult to keep supply any where near the demand. It was previously hoped that the Kiunga Buyer's Society would extend its activities to Olsobip but this has now fallen through due to Coops policy. As the K.B.S. is not now going to open a store at Olsobip it is hoped that the Montford Catholic Mission will open a store when it establishes a station here.

6. Very little interest was shown in the coming of decimal currency. One gentleman has since informed me that he and all of his mates do not harbour any fears about being confused by the new money as they were completely baffled by £.S.D. and that Dollars and Cents couldn't possibly mix them up any more.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing has been a report of a Routine Administration patrol to the Faiwolmin census division.

2. There is very little that can be done towards establishing an economy in this area although in other fields, viz education and health, there is a great deal to be done. The primary 'T' school currently being built will do much towards boosting Administration prestige amongst the local population if the problems arising from it's construction and first few months operations can be ironed out successfully. The extension of health services would also be a great boost to Administration prestige.

3. It is anticipated that the Faiwolmins will become more settled with more regular patrolling from Olsobip.

4. I suggest that subsequent officers restrict patrolling in this area to the months between May and December as that is the period when there is no food shortages in the census division. This patrol was unable to purchase sufficient fresh foods in any villages except Imigabip and Golgubip.

5. An enjoyable patrol. For your information, please.



(G. E. Luhrs)
Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A' (Oisobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

R.F.&N.C.C. Detachment

7095 Senior Constable SENGIJO-HARUTA

This N.C.O. has proven himself to be extremely reliable and competent at all times. The example he sets for his subordinates is excellent and he maintains excellent control over both his subordinate policemen and carriers. Does not lack for forcefulness if ever the occasion arises where it is necessary. At all times his personal appearance was neat.

8827 Constable 5th year WENGEI

An experienced constable who performs his appointed duties with an absolute minimum of fuss and delay in a most efficient manner. His last two annual reports have recommended his promotion to Constable 1st Class and I again recommend that he be promoted to this position. He sets an excellent example for his juniors and does not lack for forcefulness and initiative. At all times his personal appearance was neat.

11540 Constable Trainee 3rd year WARAMSOK-NUFIMA

This constable is still finding his feet as a policeman in this area. He is at a decided disadvantage at Oisobip being a local man and I recommend that he be transferred away from Oisobip for his own benefit before any influence is brought to bear on him by his own people. During the course of the patrol his conduct left nothing to be desired and he performed his appointed duties in a suitable manner. At all times his personal appearance was neat.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

BOLIVIP:

GEMING-BOLIMNOMO

This official makes no secret of the fact that he holds the Administration in contempt. Since I took over Olsobip this official has given no support to any of the work being done on the station and previous reports on this official have indicated that he hasn't been pulling his weight in his job except appearing punctually to collect his annual pay. I have severely reproached him on his attitude and if he doesn't pull himself together between now and the patrol I suggest that steps be taken to remove him from office.

BOLANGON:

WOBENG-WANAGENG

As an official this man is doing a reasonable job although he follows the lead set by other Village Constables throughout the census division. This official is also one of the leading figures in the group of Bolangon villagers who have taken land from the people of Migalsimbip and are holding the said land by threats of killing anyone in Migalsimbip, who may oppose them, with swords. As investigations regarding the above have not yet been completed I have not recommended this official's dismissal. If on completion of my investigations there is a strong legal case against this official a recommendation for his dismissal will be forwarded to the District Commissioner.

GOLGURIP:

SIAGANG-KITANIM

This official is the most progressive thinking Village Constable in the Fairwimin Census Division. He is very pro-Administration and is doing a very good job on his roads and in the village. Has given a great deal of assistance ~~to~~ to the Administration during the past six months and has indicated that he will do so in the future.

IMIGABIP:

GAMINAM-KITANIM

This official is not a forceful type though he should improve if he is given the backing of D.F.A. officers in the future. He is pro-Administration but will not pressure his villagers as he does not yet consider that officers at Olsobip will give him the backing he needs to get his people off their behinds to do a bit of work.

APPENDIX 'B' (Continued)

KONGABIP:

YOLENG-WALALENG

This official is doing a good job and has been giving a great deal of assistance to the Administration during the past six months. Is a progressive type of person and is pro-Administration in his outlook.

LOUBIP:

FIOMNAK-ITOWOROK

This official is, to say the best for him, a bighead. He requires no small amounts of pushing before he will give any assistance to the Administration. He has been doing a fair job only.

MIGALSIMBIP:

KALIMNOK-IAGE

This official has not been performing so satisfactorily as he might. However I feel that some allowance must be made for him bearing in mind the extra pressures that have been brought to bear on him from Bolangon. After the land dispute has been cleared up I feel that we will see a change in this official.

TUNGUNABIP:

FANTIGIM-FUGARIAP

This official is doing a fair job though he will need to be pushed along a little by officers as well as have officers back him up if he is to reach the desired standard.

WANGBIN:

IOBON-KITOGIOK

This official appears to lack character though he may prove to be successful in his position - given time and opportunity. He is a provisional appointment made by a previous patrol and I have not recommended his appointment being confirmed as I consider that he has not served a satisfactory probationary period as yet.

WOKSIMBIP:

KINOGIM-AWAGIM

This official is the protege of Mr GEMING-BOLIMNOMO of Bolivip and like his master makes no secret of the fact that he holds the Administration in contempt. He has been severely reproached by myself regarding his attitude towards his duties and if he doesn't smarten himself up I suggest that steps be taken to remove him from office.

APPENDIX 'C' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

VILLAGE CONSTABLE'S WAGES

<u>BOLLVIP:</u>	GEMING-BOLIMNOMO	Paid until 31-3-65
<u>BOLANGON:</u>	WOBENG-WANAGENC	Paid until 31-8-65
<u>COLGUBIP:</u>	SIAGANG-KITANIM	Paid until 31-8-65
<u>IMIGABIP:</u>	GAMINAM-KITANIM	Paid until 31-8-65
<u>KONGABIP:</u>	YOLENG-WALALENG	Paid until 31-8-65
<u>LOUBIP:</u>	FIOMNAK-ITOWOROK	Paid until 31-8-65
<u>MIGALSIMBIP:</u>	KALINOK-IAGE	Paid until 31-8-65
<u>TUNGUNABIP:</u>	FANTIGIM-FUGARUPIAK	Paid until 31-8-65
<u>WANGBIN:</u>	IOBON-KITOGIOK	Paid until 31-8-65
<u>WOKSIMBIP:</u>	KINOGIM-AWAGIM	Paid until 31-8-65

APPENDIX 'D' (Oisobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

UNDENIABLY PREGNANT WOMEN SIGHTED DURING THE PATROL

BOLIVIP: FINGANIP-MIGABUN
WEROKSOK-BOGOTIM
NENGEN-ONISOK
FAREPSON-IBOMTIMANIM
TAWULABEN-WELEMNOK
FINGMEN-KUTIPNUK
ALABEN-AWUNGEM

BOLANGON: NIL

GOLGUBIP: ORUGEN-TALUWAL
KULEN-ANAWALOK
FALALAPBEN-KILUSEP

IMIGABIP: IGAM-DINENG
MANAKSANG-UNIEPNOK

KONGABIP: NIL

LOUBIP: NIL

MIGALSIMBIP: OKMOGIN-SEREMIAP

TUNGUNABIP: NIL

WANGBIN: NIL

NOTE: All the above admitted to being pregnant
when questioned.

APPENDIX 'E' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

MEDICAL TREATMENTS GIVEN BY THE PATROL

BOLIVIP: NIL

BOLANGON: 17 Septic Sores, 8 Malaria
4 Pnaumonia

GOLGUBIP: 3 Septic Sores, 1 Malaria
1 Pneumonia

IMIGABIP: 2 Septic Sores, 3 Malaria

KONGABIP: NIL

LOJBIP: NIL

MIGALSIMPAP: 15 Septic Sores

TONGUNABIP: 26 Septic Sores, 1 Scabies
1 Tropical Ulcer

WANGBIN: NIL

TOTAL TREATMENTS GIVEN

SEPTIC SORES	63
MALARIA	12
PNEUMONIA	5
SCABIES	1
TROPICAL ULCERS	1

APPENDIX 'F' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN (H.Q. memorandum 78-4-11 refers)

BOLIVIP: NIL

BOLANGON: Male child IFUPNUK-KAMAL. Born 1959. Spine twisted across the back to the left shoulder blade. Body grotesquely mishaped. According to the villagers this came on when the child was about twelve months old. It is not the result of an accident.

Male child TELAIOK-TAKAMENG. Born 1960. Spine twisted as above except that this one bends to the right shoulder blade. Came on when the child was about twelve months old and was not the result of an accident.

GOLGUBIP: NIL

IMIGABIP: Male child BELEWOLOK-BARIOIM. Born 1953. Has one leg which is shorter than the other. According to the villagers the child was born in this condition.

Male child FILONIM-ANGOTIM. Born 1964. This child is mute and was born in this condition.

KONGABIP: NIL

LOUBIP: NIL

MIGALSIMBIP: NIL

TUNGUNABIP: NIL

WANGBIN: NIL

APPENDIX 'G' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

RADIO RECEPTION at the places where I stayed overnight, using an Extension Services 'Phillips' transistor radio fitted with new batteries. An insulated aerial about twenty feet in length, hastily erected, was attached to the radio. The aerial was positioned to receive Radios DARU and WEWAK. No earth was attached to the radio.

VILLAGE	DARU	WEWAK	P/MORESBY	SUKARNAPURA
<u>BOLIVIP:</u>	n/h	5 / 5	5 / 5	4 / 5
<u>BOLANGON:</u>	1-2 / 5 1-2 / 5	5 / 5 5 / 5	5 / 5 4 / 5	n/h 5 / 5
<u>GOLGUBIP:</u>	4 / 5 n/h	5 / 5 5 / 5	5 / 5 5 / 5	4 / 5 3-4 / 5
<u>IMIGABIP:</u>	1 / 5	5 / 5	5 / 5	n/h
<u>KONGABIP:</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>LOUBIP:</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>MIGALSIMBIP:</u>	n/h 1-2 / 5	5 / 5 5 / 5	5 / 5 5 / 5	5 / 5 4 / 5
<u>TUNGUNABIP:</u>	- n/h n/h	- 4 / 5 5 / 5	4 / 5 3-4 / 5 3 / 5	- 4 / 5 5 / 5
<u>WANGBIN:</u>	1 / 5	5 / 5	5 / 5	-

NOTE n/h denotes not heard. On these occasions was unable to pick up the station concerned.

APPENDIX 'H' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

RADIO RECEPTION using the A510 portable transceiver with an end fed aerial.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>KIUNGA</u>	<u>NINGERUM</u>	<u>NOMAD</u>
<u>BOLANGON:</u>	4 / 5	2-3 / 5	-
<u>MICALSIMBIP:</u>	4 / 5	2-3 / 5	3 / 5
<u>GOLGUBIP:</u>	5 / 5	3 / 5	-
<u>TUNGUNABIP:</u>	5 / 5	2 / 5	3 / 5
<u>WANGBIN:</u>	4 / 5	2-3 / 5	3 / 5

APPENDIX 'I' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

LANGUAGES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>Police Motu</u>		<u>Pidgin English</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>BOLIVIP:</u>	1	-	1	-
<u>BOLANGON:</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>GOLGUEIP:</u>	-	-	2	-
<u>IMIGABIP:</u>	1	-	2	-
<u>KONGABIP:</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>LOUBIP:</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>MIGALSIMBIP:</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>TUNGUNABIP:</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>WANGBIN:</u>	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
<u>TOTALS</u>	2	-	5	-

NOTE

The above refers to persons who are between forty and one hundred percent fluent in the language. There are a number of persons in the census division who are less fluent in these languages.

APPENDIX 'J' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

VILLAGE ISSUES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SHOVELS</u>	<u>MATTOCKS</u>	<u>SARIFS</u>	<u>PICKS</u>
<u>BOLIVIP:</u>	3 fair	nil	3 fair	nil
<u>BOLANGON:</u>	nil	nil	1 u/s	nil
<u>GOLGUBIP:</u>	2 good 1 poor	1 good	3 good	nil
<u>IMIGABIP:</u>	2 u/s	nil	1 good	nil
<u>KONGABIP:</u>	not seen			
<u>LOUBIP:</u>	1 good also 1 crowbar held this village -	nil	2 good	1 good good
<u>MIGALSIMBIP:</u>	nil	nil	1 u/s	nil
<u>TUNGUNABIP:</u>	nil	nil	nil	nil
<u>WANGBIN:</u>	nil	1 good	2 good	nil
<hr/>				
Total in good condition	3	2	8	1
Total in fair condition	3	nil	3	nil
Total in poor condition	1	nil	nil	nil
Total unserviceable	2	nil	2	nil
<u>GRAND TOTALS:</u>	9	2	13	1

APPENDIX 'J': (Olsobio Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

VILLAGE ISSUES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SHOVELS</u>	<u>MATTOCKS</u>	<u>SARIFS</u>	<u>PICKS</u>
<u>BOLIVIP:</u>	3 fair	nil	3 fair	nil
<u>BOLANGON:</u>	nil	nil	1 u/s	nil
<u>GOLGUBIP:</u>	2 good 1 poor	1 good	3 good	nil
<u>IMIGABIP:</u>	2 u/s	nil	1 good	nil
<u>KONGABIP:</u>	not seen			
<u>LOUBIP:</u>	1 good also 1 crowbar held this village	nil	2 good	1 good - good
<u>MIGALSIMBIP:</u>	nil	nil	1 u/s	nil
<u>TUNGUNABIP:</u>	nil	nil	nil	nil
<u>WANGBIN:</u>	nil	1 good	2 good	nil
<hr/>				
Total in good condition	3	2	8	1
Total in fair condition	3	nil	3	nil
Total in poor condition	1	nil	nil	nil
Total unserviceable	2	nil	2	nil
<u>GRAND TOTALS:</u>	9	2	13	1

OLSOBIO PATROL REPORT NO. 3-65/66

APPENDIX 'K' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

INTER VILLAGE WALKING TIMES

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WALKING TIME</u>
OLSOBIP	VOK-BILAK	1 hour 15 minutes
WOK-BILAK	BOLIVIP CAMP	5 hours 30 minutes
BOLIVIP CAMP	GOLGUBIP	3 hours 45 minutes
GOLGUBIP	IMIGABIP	55 minutes
IMIGABIP	BOLANGON	6 hours 30 minutes
BOLANGON	TUNGUNABIP	8 hours 05 minutes
TUNGUNABIP	WANGBIN	3 hours 20 minutes
WANGBIN	MIGALSIMBIP	6 hours 05 minutes
BOLANGON	BUSH CAMP	4 hours 25 minutes
BUSH CAMP	OLSOBIP	5 hours 25 minutes

APPENDIX 'L' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

REST HOUSES

BOLIVIP: Not sighted

BOLANGON Currently in fair condition. Adequate for patrol requirements if the patrol doesn't have any amount of gear.

GOLGUBIP: In fair condition at present - not built to last any length of time - will probably need repairs carried out by the time the next patrol passes through.

IMIGABIP: In fair condition.

KONGABIP: No rest house this village.

LOUBIP: No rest house this village.

MIGALSIMBIP: A disgraceful structure. Totally inadequate for patrol requirements. People have indicated that they are going to rebuild both the rest house and the police barracks before the next patrol passes through.

TUNGUNABIP: In fair condition.

WANGBIN: In fair condition.

APPENDIX 'M' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

LIVESTOCK

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>FOWLS</u>
<u>BOLIVIP:</u>	19	16
<u>BOLANGON:</u>	8	nil
<u>GOLCUBIP:</u>	10	nil
<u>INIGABIP:</u>	9	nil
<u>KONGABIP:</u>	not disclosed	
<u>LOBBIP:</u>	5	nil
<u>NICALSIMBIP:</u>	2	nil
<u>TUNGUNABIP:</u>	5	nil
<u>WANGBIN:</u>	8	nil
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>16</u>

3

APPENDIX 'N' (Olsobip Patrol Report No. 3-65/66)

FOOD PURCHASED BY THE PATROL

BOLIVIP: 1 pig

BOLANGON Taro - small quantity only 1 pig

GOLGUBIP: Taro, cucumber, ample quantities
1 pig

IMIGABIP: Taro, cucumber, ample quantities
1 pig

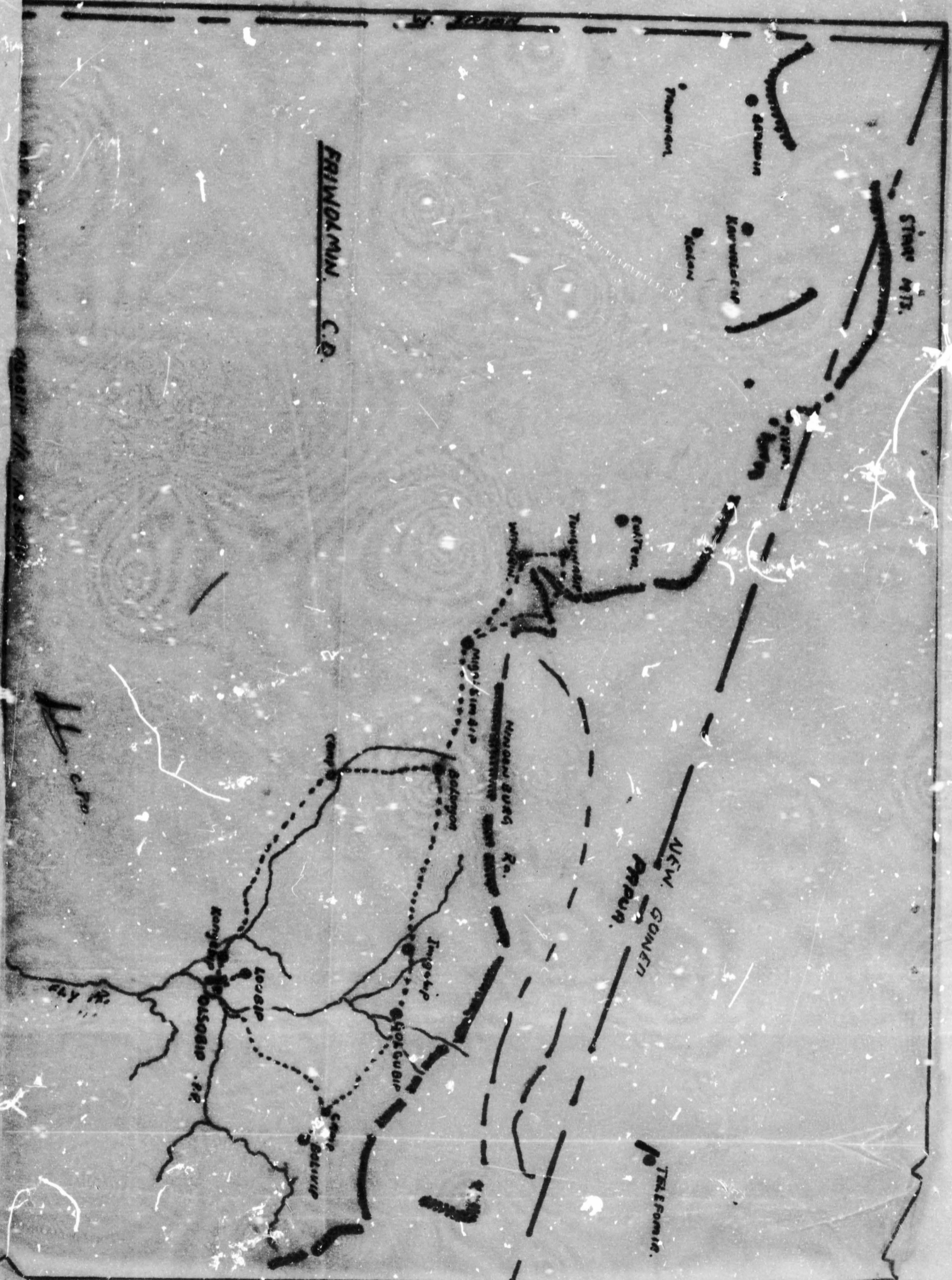
KONGABIP: nil food purchased

LOUBIP: nil food purchased

MIGALSIMBIP: Taro, cucumber, cabbage - insufficient
quantities offered for sale - 2 pigs

TUNGUNABIP: Taro, - insufficient quantities
offered for sale - 1 pig

WANGBIN: Taro, - insufficient quantities offered
for sale - 1 pig.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. OLSORIP No. 4/65-66

Patrol Conducted by S.S. YOUNG, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled FAIWOLMIN CENSUS DIVISION (Part)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Constable WENOVEI 8827, T/Constable KOSMAS,
Natives Interpreter BORENG-NOKSEP

Duration—From 28 / 4 / 1966 to 5 / 5 / 1966

Number of Days Eight

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services FEB / 1966

Medical NIL / 1966

Map Reference NEW OLSORIP SERIES 1" = 2 miles

- Objects of Patrol (1) TERRITORY 1966 CENSUS EDUCATION
- (2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23 / 6 / 1966

James Wood
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

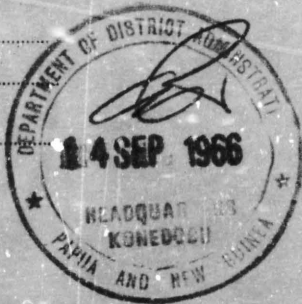
.....



67-3-32 16

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-9-1
If calling ask for
Mr..... RAH:VME



Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

5th September, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUI.

OLSOBIP Patrol Report No. 4/1965-66

Your memo 67-3-32 of the 5th August, 1966 refers.

2. Please find a copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's, comments as requested.
3. Para 8 refers. The District Agricultural Officer, Daru replied on the 26th July, 1966 in answer to the "Taro Disease" report at OLSOBIP. A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Assistant District Commissioner. A copy was sent to Olsobip.

[Signature]
(L. Holmes)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-8-1

15
KIUNGA,
Western District, Papua.

19th August, 1966.



The District Commissioner,
Western District,
D.A.R.U.

OLSOBIP PATROL REPORT NO. 4/65-66.

Reference Headquarters' 67-3-32 dated 5th August '66 which calls for the Assistant District Commissioner's comments on the above report.

2. As there was some urgency attached to the submission of this report the same was forwarded to the Enumerator, Western District, during the Assistant District Commissioner's absence in Port Moresby at the Sub Enumerators course.

3. Verbal patrol instructions were followed by written instructions, reference my 14-1-3 dated 23rd April, 1966, to the Officer in Charge, OLSOBIP. These instructions did not arrive at OLSOBIP before the patrol's departure because of disrupted air services.

4. The Interview Questionnaires for this area will follow a set pattern with negligible variations.

5. Mr. Young has presented a good report which incorporates a realistic assessment of that area's problems and limitations.

6. There is a definite need for more intensive patrolling, as commented upon by myself at an earlier date, in this area and this should prove possible when the Public Works Department completes its building programme at OLSOBIP. The posting of a second Officer to that Station would generally prove beneficial to the area but there is no guarantee that Station Works will be effectively supervised unless the second Officer is a keen, practical type. A second Officer would permit the O.I.C. to remain on patrol for lengthier periods as the latter would not be concerned with fortnightly payments and weekly sales of store items to Station personnel, in addition to the many monthly reports.

7. Other points have been generally covered in my comments on OLSOBIP P/R NO. 3/65-66. There is no need for repetition. The KIUNGA based Agricultural Officer is fully occupied with rubber extension work in the KIUNGA area and is due for leave in late November 1966. His commitments are such that I cannot foresee him being available to patrol the OLSOBIP area. An agricultural patrol of this area would, to the average villager, be indicative of greatly increased Administration interest in the agricultural side of things. The obvious letdown which would follow has to be considered.

8. I have not sighted any correspondence, if any was raised, on LUHRS' comment concerning the taro disease prevalent in the area (P/R 5/65-66).

Assistant District Commissioner

14

67-3-32

5th August, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
BARU.

SIKOTIP PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1965-66.

Receipt of Mr. Young's patrol report covered by your memo 67-9-1 of 23rd June, 1966, is acknowledged with thanks. Could I please have a copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's comments.

2. Mr. Young has concluded a very thorough patrol and has shown his keenness and interest in his work by submitting a neatly typed and detailed report of how these people are living. He is to be congratulated on his work.

3. I agree with Mr. Young that this area needs constant patrolling to teach these primitive people all about the Administration.

4. A good report by a keen officer. He seems to have done a good job in preparing these people for the Territory wide census.

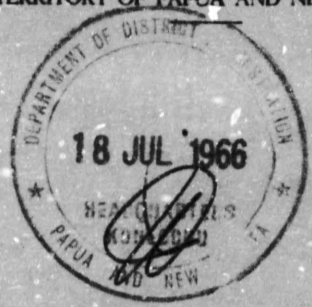
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 32 (13)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-9-1
If calling ask for IAH:VMH
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

23rd June, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

OLSOBIP Patrol Report No.4/65-66

Please find enclosed the above numbered patrol report.

- 2. PAGE THREE, para 1:
Before MR. YOUNG carried out a patrol to the Star Mountains, this office requires more details viz: Aims, exact area to be patrolled, villages, duration and means of sustenance.
- 3. PAGE THREE, para 1:
If essential patrolling interferes with supervision of station construction work, the Assistant District Commissioner at KIUNGA may be prepared to send his Cadet Patrol Officer to OLSOBIP on a temporary basis. Otherwise, the possibility of a second officer will not eventuate for some months. At that stage, the posting of a newly arrived Cadet Patrol Officer will be considered.
- 4. PAGE THREE, para 4:
The matter of suspected taro disease has been brought to the notice of the District Agriculture Officer (memo 67-9-1 of 23.6.66).
- 5. PAGE SIX, para 3:
The school has since been opened by the District Education Inspector.
- 6. The numerous matters concerning the coming Territory Census have been referred to the District Enumerator. The objects of the patrol were achieved and a well presented report submitted. Camping allowance has been approved.

(I.A. Holmes)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

12

OLSOBIP PATROL No. 4 - 65/66

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : C.G. YOUNG, PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED : FAIWOLMIN CENSUS DIVISION (part)


PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL : CONST. WENOVEI 8327
T/CONST. KOSMAS 11348
INTERPRETER BORENG/ Noksep
PERSONAL SERVANT

DURATION OF PATROL : 8 DAYS - 28/4/66 to 5/5/66 incl.

LAST PATROLS TO
AREA : D.D.A. FEBRUARY 1966
P.H.D. NIL
D.A.S.F. NIL

OBJECTS OF PATROL : TERRITORY 1966 CENSUS EDUCATION
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

MAP REFERENCE : NEW OLSOBIP SERIES 1"=2 mls.


.....
C.G. YOUNG,
PATROL OFFICER

INTRODUCTION.

The primary purpose of this patrol was to visit the six sample villages to advise and prepare the people for the forthcoming Territory Census in June/July. These villages being BOLIVIP, GOLGUBIP, IMIGABIP, BOLLIM, KONGABIP and LOUBIP, all within the Faiwolmin Census Division.

The area patrolled is mountainous, incised by numerous cracks and rivers and studded with outcrops of limestone, these topographical features making for difficult but interesting patrolling. Distances between these villages situated north of Olsobip are, in terms of walking, somewhat arduous with the average village to village of station to village time being just over six hours. There are two difficult rivers to cross, the Balak and the Wunik, one situated to the west and one to the east and relatively close, to Olsobip station. For both rivers, lengths of cane have to be slung across and tightened to enable the patrol and its cargo to cross safely. It is intended that the local villagers of Kongabip construct a bush materials bridge over the Wunik before the Territory Census patrol moves through the area, to lessen the risk of loss of cargo.

The main task, that of Census education, was carried out by lectures and discussions with the people assembled in their own particular villages. The writer used the Census Circular Form 8 as a guide, adapting it to the writer's discretion to meet the local situation. No written patrol instructions were given however the patrol's proposed activities were discussed with the A.D.C., Kiunga, Mr. J. Edwards, prior to the patrol's departure.

No major difficulties were experienced by the patrol though frequent rain encountered made parts of it uncomfortable. As mentioned earlier the patrolling is difficult but enjoyable from the point of view of the people's friendliness and respect and the natural agreeable climate and scenery.

* DIARY *APRIL

Thursday, 28th.

Departed Olsobip station at 0730 and arrived at Bolivip at 1845. Walking time 11.15 hours including 1 hour lunch rest. Slept BOLIVIP.

Friday, 29th.

Morning: Villagers assembled and lecture given on forthcoming Census, main points were stressed and appear to be understood. Gave talks on general topics relevant to local administration and Olsobip station development. Lectures on Law & Order, Health and Hygiene, and Education were also given. Village in fair condition, tracks were found cleaned and of ample width. Slept BOLIVIP.

Saturday, 30th.

Departed BOLIVIP at 0730 arriving GOLGUBIP 1410. Walking time 6.40 hours including 1 hour lunch rest. Afternoon gave lectures and held discussions on patrol topics (see BOLIVIP). Villagers most friendly and openly expressed confidence in the Administration and pleasure that a Administration station was now in their area. Village in good condition and under able leadership of a competent and very pro-Admin. Village Constable. Slept GOLGUBIP.

MAY

Sunday, 1st.

Observed GOLGUBIP village.

MIGRA

DIARY (cont.)

Monday, 2nd.

Departed GOLGUBIP at 0950 arriving IMIGABIP 1040
Walking time .50 hours. Afternoon held discussions
with assembled villagers. Appeared to absent most
of what was said. Village in fair condition,
environs also okay. Tracks in clean condition though
a number of log bridges need replacing.
Slept IMIGABIP.

Tuesday, 3rd.

Departed IMIGABIP 0730 arriving BOLIM 1300.
Walking time 5.30 hours with $\frac{1}{4}$ hour lunch rest.
Late afternoon held discussions and gave lectures
on patrol topics. Village and environs in fair
condition and tracks in reasonable state of
repair. Slept BOLIM.

Wednesday, 4th.

Departed BOLIM 0600 arriving OLSOBIP 1610.
Walking time 10.10 hours including $1\frac{1}{2}$ lunch rest
and $\frac{1}{4}$ hour crossing Wunik River. Carriers paid off
and slept Olsobip Station.

Thursday, 5th.

Departed OLSOBIP for KONGOBIP about 1 mile from
station. Only 20p.c. village attendance and V.C.
reprimanded accordingly with instructions for absent
villagers to visit station for information regard-
ing forthcoming Census (Note, duly appeared on 6th.)
Returned station and walked through to nearby village
of LOUBIP some 20 minutes walk away. Had talks
with assembled villagers. Village in fair condition
Returned station where patrol stood down.

END OF PATROLNATIVE AFFAIRS.

This being my first patrol in the Olsobip area,
a personal aim was to familiarise myself with the area, the people
and their mode of living. This objective was achieved and will enable
the writer to better administer the area using the acquired local
knowledge as guide factors in future decisions and policies.

The area was found much as it was expected to be,
the people living primitively in scattered hamlets and garden houses
using traditional methods of housing construction and gardening with
only a few European tools bringing a small improvement in this direction.
The people's lives are still governed by superstitions, fear of sorcery
and traditional customs, the Administration having made negligible
inroads into their society to constitute any beneficial departure
from their ancestral way of life. This is to be expected as it is
only in recent years that the people have come into any real close
contact with the Administration. Previous contact was by infrequent
patrols from Kiunga and Telefomin and just as infrequent visits by
the people themselves to Government stations. The establishment of
the Patrol Post at Olsobip has brought closer contact but it will be
many years before any degree of sophistication by these natives will be
reached. To even achieve this end, a stepped up program of patrolling
will have to be instituted despite the patrolling difficulties to be
encountered. It is unfortunate that the staff position is such that
a second officer cannot be stationed at Olsobip thus allowing one

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

officer to be more or less constantly on patrol. Olsobip station is now at the developmental stage-being transformed from an un-owned area consisting purely of native material dwellings to one of permanent material housing (2 European, 7 Native) sited on purchased land. A second officer could be fully employed supervising this development which will include the clearing of house sites, enlarging of airstrip, replacement of native materials office, construction of a store, completion of school buildings and further clearing of Education area plus of course the increased volume of paperwork connected with and afterwards resulting from, the above tasks. The writer would prefer to patrol as often as possible but the completion of the above tasks (which must be supervised) will have to be given priority. It would seem just as important, however, that a patrol to the Star Mountains area be done as soon as possible; so far, no patrol from Olsobip has entered this area, due mainly to station commitments. A village leader from this area has visited Olsobip and reported that a rest house has been constructed and tracks cut in preparation for a patrol's visit. They seem extremely anxious that a visit be made to their area and one should be made before they become disheartened. It is the writer's intention to do such a patrol as soon after the Territory Census patrol as possible.

I agree with C.P.O. Luhr's statement, made in his report on his February patrol through the Falwelmin area, that the people are not disinterested in the Administration. Quite the opposite, the people give the impression that they are vitally interested in any Administration moves in their area and Administration policies in general. Whether this is in order that they do not miss an opportunity of easy material gain or that they have a genuine liking and respect for the Administration, I do not consider myself having been long enough in the area to give a qualified answer. Possibly part of the answer lies in the fact that they are still somewhat over awed by the whiteman with his seemingly endless powers of accumulating material wealth, their local and visible example being the officer at Olsobip. This makes him a person to be respected and not to be offended, hence the friendly reception at villages on the patrol's arrival. One could class it as superficial, there being no really deep feeling of loyalty or affection, but this also is only to be expected amongst recently closely contacted groups. The best way to describe the situation is normal considering the circumstances.

With the permanent material buildings at Olsobip underway and a school nearing completion, the people now realize that the Administration is taking up permanent residence amongst them. This was spontaneously favourably commented on by spokesmen from various villages, after the writer had talked on the subject. The point was pressed home that the amount of Administration assistance depended on how much they themselves were prepared to help the Administration. It was explained that they could assist by supplying man-power for developmental extension at Olsobip plus the supplying of bush materials, native foods etc. The people readily accepted to provide the above: it remains to be seen if their promised assistance eventuates to the extent they themselves nominated in reply.

Looking back through past patrol reports and files and in conversation with officers who at some time have been connected with Olsobip, each source suggests that the people experience food shortages at various times of the year. On this patrol a few villages were unable to supply sufficient quantities of food to meet the patrol's needs without short-supplying themselves. Other villages had more than an ample supply to sell to the patrol. There is also a taro disease present in the area (also reported by Mr. Luhrs) so there appear to be agricultural problems that warrant a visit to the area

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

by the Agricultural Officer stationed at Kiunga. To the best of my knowledge there has been no visit to the area by an Agricultural Officer and such a visit should further convince the people that the Administration has their interests and welfare at heart.

A small number of Dept. Information Extension & Services' wireless sets have been distributed in the Faiwolmin area. The main objective of the distribution of these items is to implant in the peoples' minds that they belong to something bigger than just their own immediate area. However their usefulness is lost in this area as there are only some eight village people who can speak and understand pidgin and even less a number motu. There are possibly another eight who can partly (say 20% proficient) understand either or both lingua francae. So one can discount them as an education media for the present, and a few years to come. Discussions with patrolling officers will be their only source of knowledge regarding the work the Administration is doing in areas other than their own.

It seems unfortunately obvious that the future for these people does not hold any hope for economic advancement. Even if the area was deemed suitable for the growing of certain cash crops, the problems of communications with demand centres, appears insurmountable. Although the head tributaries of the Fly River pass through the area, they are unnavigable even to canoes due to their swift flow and the numerous boulders of limestone that are studded within their courses. Land communications seem an equally impossible means due to the mountainous terrain and the rivers that would have to be bridged. Mention (and only a mention) has been made of a possible Olsobip Ningerum road - this would be a major project involving having to hew sides out of mountains and the construction of steel or equally permanent bridges. This would be quite outside the scope of the Administration at present and is not economically justified. Air communications is the only avenue remaining and the obvious costs that it would involve rule it out as just as impractical. This leaves the Olsobips in a position where their only source of income will be casual labour work at Olsobip station or outside centres. Not a rosy picture but a realistic one that must be faced.

/high
good thinking

1966 TERRITORY CENSUS EDUCATION.

/education

Census was given in the form of lectures and discussions at the various sample villages. Word was sent ahead for the villagers to assemble and attendance was 100% apart from aged persons who more or less live permanently in isolated bush houses.

The Census Circular Form 8 was, as already stated in my Introduction, used as a guide with the writer's adaptations according to the local situation. The section on reasons for the census was brushed over lightly. To speak of school planning, market research, measure of level of progress etc., to these primitive people would not only confuse them but could be the cause of misinterpretations with the people expecting immediate changes to their lot post census. I think the minor reference given to this section was justified in the circumstances. The main points were repeated and emphasised so that at least these would sink in. Details regarding religion, educational qualifications, vocational skills etc., will be inapplicable to 99.9% of the population as they have never had the opportunity to receive let alone attain these sophistications.

1966 TERRITORY CENSUS EDUCATION (cont.)

The two points particularly emphasised were (a) every person was to assemble in his or her village at the appointed time and (b) mothers were to be in possession of the names of their children (alive and deceased), order of birth etc. It was also asked that they try and remember any past notable events in their area. In this illiterate area such notable events will have to involve a European (eg. Govt. patrol) or actions instigated by Europeans (eg. World War 11) so that they can be accurately dated. Purely native events will of course be of some use, but less so. Apart from World War 11, establishment of Telefomin and Kiunga stations, I doubt if they will come up with any fresh ones. Determining of ages will have to largely depend on visual examination; the writer having had past experience in this, the ages should be reasonably accurate.

The combined population for the six sample villages will be just in excess of 1,500, approximately 1/3 of the estimated total population of the Olsobip Administrative area. Although this patrol was completed in 8 days, this was only made possible by the small size of the patrol and its cargo plus the fact that it took only a matter of a few hours to carry out the patrol's duties. Considering the increase in personnel and cargo plus the volume of census work to be done, the writer estimates that the Census patrol will take 2 to 2 1/2 weeks to complete its tasks. For patrol program planning, I suggest that 2 1/2 weeks be entered by the District Enumerator as the Olsobip Census patrol duration figure.

The people appear willing to participate in the census and the writer does not anticipate any obstacles to warr the progress of the patrol.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The total medical services for this area (and the whole of the Olsobip Administrative area) consists of one native materials Aid Post/Residence at Olsobip station, staffed by a Telefomin native A.P.O.

Before Olsobip station was established, this A.P.O. (who has married a local) was stationed at GOLGUBIP village, under Telefomin P.H.D. Administration from whence it received its medical supplies. Once Olsobip was established, the Aid Post was moved to the station and the supplying of medicines was taken over by Kiunga and Daru. The A.P.O. appears to have a fair knowledge of basic medicine and carries out his duties conscientiously. Unfortunately the majority (at least 90%) of local natives prefer their traditional bush medical "treatments" and few visit the Aid Post. Those that do rarely stop long enough to receive the full course of treatment and no doubt when they return to their village uncured, severe doubts are cast on the effectiveness of the "Government" medicine.

Advantage was taken of the village assembly and a talk on the advantages of seeking medical treatment at the Government Aid Post rather than rely on their own treatments, was given in each village. Repeated talks of this nature and time should bring about a change of attitude. A typical example of frustrating obstructions to any progress in hygiene standards is that the natives are petrified with horror when one suggests the construction of pit latrines.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont.)

To have their excreta in a marked, convenient receptacle where it would be so easy for an enemy to collect a portion for sorcery rites, is unthinkable to them.

In a recent conversation with P.H.D., Daru, it was confirmed that efforts were being made to have an amount of \$100 allocated for the erection of an Aid Post to replace the existing rather dilapidated one at Olsobip. On the forthcoming Census patrol it is hoped that the A.P.O. will be able to accompany to give on the spot treatments and talks.

EDUCATION.

Construction of classrooms, dormitories and a teachers' residence at Olsobip are nearing completion and should be finished in early June. Two native teachers have arrived and are supervising the constructions until such time as the buildings are completed when they can immediately begin teaching.

All villages are sharing equally in the task of providing bush materials but as usual a section of the community have been lax and have needed nudging to keep up the supply to the labourers. The construction of dormitories is essential for this area, there being only two small villages (combined total population about 130) within reasonable walking distance of the station, the others being over 6 hours away. With an area population of approximately 30 thousand the present planned two teacher will not be anywhere near adequate, the demands that will be made on it. I should imagine the maximum number of pupils that can be enrolled will be in the vicinity of 80.

Included in village general discussions was a talk on the new school and the benefits of education. From reactions I anticipate that the school will have full enrolment on the opening day. One problem that may arise could be food shortages, brought about by the parents' laziness or genuine village shortages. I have suggested to the teachers that as soon as possible they recruit parents and pupils to participate in a garden making project on the education site, so that the school can be as near self-contained as possible.

The introduction of a school to the area is a step forward and it is hoped that it is justly appreciated and produces some worthwhile future citizens.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

In such an area this is an unimportant subject as existing tracks are of no consequence, being walking tracks only and it seems highly unlikely that they will ever develop further than this stage.

Bridges are the typical native type consisting of tightened lengths of cane in V shape or, for shorter spans, logs lashed together with vines or split cane. Those encountered were in fair repair and roads (for the most part) were of ample width and well cleaned.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Apart from the BOLIVIP official, who assists only to the point where duties demand, Village Officials are carrying out their duties as well as can be expected.

In this area they appear to be limited in as much as what the villagers personally want to do. Fear of retaliation by sorcery seems to be the main reason why Village Officials do not assert their authority to the full extent. It is only when the patrol officer is in their immediate vicinity that villages become clean and tidy, roads cut and houses repaired. It was made clear to the people that by law a Village Official had certain powers and if a lawful order was given it must be obeyed. It was further made clear that if such a lawful order was not obeyed it would be met by swift action. I don't expect any great results from these pep talks, areas under contact for many years are just as lax.

Despite these difficulties they are doing their best, are pro- Administration (excepting the BOLIVIP official) and in my opinion are to be encouraged rather than be blamed for village failings. I made a point of boosting their prestige as much as possible, the ultimate aim and ideal being that villagers have respect and confidence in their own Village Official.

MISSIONS.

The position remains as stated in previous reports.

There is no mission station in the area, the closest to such being a native materials building at Olsobip with a native Baptist pastor. He holds regular Sunday services (attendance about 6) when he is on the station, but spends most of his time clerking in the small trade store which is supplied from the Telefomin Baptist Mission at 2-3 week intervals.

The M.C.M. at Kiunga irregularly (once since my arrival three months ago) flies in a Infant Welfare Sister for a couple of hours visit which doesn't achieve much because of the distances of village from the station and the disinterest by the natives in medicine (see Health).

It can be said that the Missions have no influence in the area and the natives remain happily 99.9% pagan.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Housing is still of a poor standard though when comparing with past reports on this area, seems to be improving slightly.

Although elevated houses are generally desirable from the hygiene and health point of view, in colder temperate zones such as this the changeover to this type of housing could result in the contraction of respiratory diseases by occupants. Hence ground level housing seems to be the most suitable for this area. Rest houses were all found to be in good condition, small but quite adequate for one or two officers.

Villages were found to be reasonably clean, though (as was expected) recently made so when word spread of the patrol's impending visit. These villages actually consist of a group of small hamlets,

VILLAGES AND HOUSING (cont.)

attached and sited close to the main hamlet whose name is taken as the official name for the group. Information was gathered as to existing relationships between the various villages before Administration influence came to the area, and also what present villages were allies in these times. The following is a table of the information collected:-

PAIWOLMIN CENSUS DIVISION

<u>OLD VILLAGE</u>	<u>PRESENT VILLAGE</u>	<u>PRESENT HAMLETS</u>
1. BOLIVIP	(a) BOLIVIP (b) KAIANGABIP	(a) KATOWANAVIP (b) LUVOVIP (c) DAMETALAVIP (d) OKSIMBIP (a) DUMUNIK
2. TUMBIP (Previously ABATEMBIP)	(a) GOLGUBIP (b) LOUBIP (c) KONGCBIP	NIL NIL NIL
3. ANOGOVIPI	(a) IMIGABIP (b) BOLIM	(a) KAVETGUBIP (b) TAMTIMBIP (c) GAMONPORFONIN (d) WPIFORAVIP (a) WARUMTEMBIP (b) BAROBLP
4. IGUMBIP	(a) MIGALSIMBIP	NIL
5. BIFORABIP	(a) WANGBIN	NIL
6. BULTEM	(a) BULTEM	(a) TUNGANABIP

TRADITIONAL ALLIED VILLAGES

1. TUMBIP, ANOGOVIPI, IGUMBIP and BULTEM.
2. BOLIVIP and BIFORASIP.

A state of almost perpetual war existed between the above two groups. A fight between ANOGOVIPI and BIFORABIP resulted in a victory to the ANOGOVIPIs who, by right of conquest, took over their land and the vanquished retreated southwards to the present site of WANGBIN. In a fight with BOLIVIP the villagers of ATEMBIP lost and fled to new land at TUMBIP, leaving their old grounds to the possession of the BOLIVIPs. In this fight the BOLIVIPs made a direct attack on the village and desecrated the "haus tamborin" by smashing ancestral skulls. It is the writer's opinion that these actions will not be forgotten; amongst natives old enmities die slowly.

It is important to have this local knowledge thereby giving some background understanding to present inter village problems. It will prove invaluable when confronted with ~~such~~ inter-village land disputes and other problems.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK

Some main points pertaining to this section have been covered in the section "Native Affairs".

I reiterate my statement made in that section that a short visit by the Kiunga Agricultural Officer could assist the people with their agricultural problems. A soil analysis might result in certain suitable food items being introduced into the area to improve diet. This task plus methods of improvement in cultivation would be the main object of such a visit, a survey for cash cropping potential being impractical as previously mentioned.

The staple diet of these people is taro with cooking bananas, t. iok and sago present in smaller quantities. They have the usual array of traps, box, mouse and pit types, used for the trapping of animals, birds and fish. Fish are in no great quantity in these swift and freeting cold mountain streams, small perch and catfish being the only types caught and eaten by the locals. Domestic livestock consists of small numbers of pigs and a few fowls whilst there are wild pigs and cassowaries present in only small numbers in the surrounding bush. Wallabies do not inhabit the colder northern section but are to be found in the warmer southern areas and then only the small variety and again only in small numbers. For the most part their diet appears vegetarian considering the difficulties involved in obtaining fresh meat.

CONCLUSION

Most points relevant to the area have been covered in the various foregoing sections along with the writer's personal observations and views pertaining thereto.

As previously mentioned the people are still living primitively, progress coming slowly to the area. Only with time and the maintaining of present services will any noticeable change come to these people. To them, the Administration consists of Olsobip, Telefomin and Kiunga stations and their staff, other areas (including Daru) are only vague words they have heard from Government officers.

One personal opinion regarding administration in this area (see "Native Affairs") is that as much patrolling as possible be carried out. It is put forward that when the staff position improves, consideration be given to the posting of a second officer to Olsobip, so that an officer is free to achieve this end.

On the whole, the situation in the Telefomin and the Olsobip area generally, can be considered satisfactory. I submit this report for your comments, please.

.....
C.G. YOUNG,
PATROL OFFICER.



BOHIA

HINDENBURG RANGE

BIRAN ST. Medical Center

TIFALMIN Baptist Mission

RANGE

TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

TELEFOMIN

PAPUA

MIDWIP
GOSKULIP

LOUBIP

MIRAC

MELAK

BOLIVIA

Olisobip Patrol No 4-65/66

Scale of Miles

