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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....WESTERN..... Report No.....OLSOBIP No. 1 of 1968-69.

Patrol Conducted by.....J.K. MCGREGOR..... PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled.....BLUCHER Range, PALMER, BLACK, MURRAY and STRICKLAND Rivers.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Professor F. BARTH, Social Anthropologist (Part).

Natives.....4 Members R.P. & N.G.C., Interpreter, Hospital Orderly.

Duration—From.....26/7/1968.....to.....31/8/1968.....

Number of Days.....36 days actual.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....6/10/1963..... R.W. Henderson. P.O.

MedicalNIL...../19.....

Map Reference.....R.A.S.C. 'BLUCHER RANGE' 1966 - amended map attached.

Objects of Patrol.....Contact groups situated South of the BLUCHER Range and extension to the STRICKLAND River, exploration of the above area, contact groups below DONALDSON Ranges and along the BLACK River.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3/12/1968

[Signature]
District Commissioner *[Initials]*

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-3-17

14th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

OLSOBIP PATROL NO.1 OF 1968/69

Your reference 67-9-1 dated 4th December, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by MR. J. K. MCGREGOR, P.O., to Blucher Range, Black, Palmer
Murray and Strickland Rivers.

The detailed description of the various groups of
people met by the patrol will be most valuable for future patrols
in these areas. A most informative report.

Copies of the map will be forwarded in about one
week.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. J. K. McGregor, P.O.,
Patrol Post OLSOBIP,
Western District.

67.3.17 (25)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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



Department of District Administration,
Western District
DARU.
4th December, 1968

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

OLSOBIP Patrol 1/68-69

Please find herewith two copies of the above report from Mr. J.K. McGregor, Patrol Officer, together with copy of memo 67-8-1 of 21st November, 1968, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Kiunga. One copy of patrol map - very clear and neat - is attached hereto: could sunprints be made, and 6 copies be returned here, please. Claim for camping allowance has been funded here, and returned to Olsobip for payment.

2. The report is a good one, and when read in conjunction with the patrol map, gives a good picture of terrain covered, and the conditions met by the patrol in this region of ridges, poor tracks, and small scattered village and hamlet groups.

3. Mr. Creedy's patrol comments adequately cover the administrative position. I agree that this patrol was an expensive way to contact a very few people and improve our maps, but we had to know how few, or how many, people there actually were. Mining interest in this area may well increase. The expense of patrols such as this just has to be faced.

4. For your consideration, please.

I.A. Holmes
(I.A. Holmes)
Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
KIUNGA.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
OLSOBIP.

Maps to Lewis 13/1/69
for Prints



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

25

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference: 67-8-1.

If calling ask for

No.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Headquarters,
Western District,
KIUNGA.
21st November, 1969.



District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

OLSOHP PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1968/69

Attached please find three (3) copies of the above Patrol Report with respective Appendices, Patrol map and claim for Camping Allowance submitted by Mr. J. McGregor, Patrol Officer OLSOHP.

Delay in forwarding regretted but unavoidable due my absence on patrol and the need I felt to submit my Patrol Report and other urgent office correspondence before commencing routine office matters.

COMMENTS.

As the main purpose of this patrol was exploration and contact extension an Area Study is obviously not required even though it will be observed that Village Population Registers are attached.

Para's 2 & 6. Since Mr. McGregor's visit to TAMILIN and TRITAN a KIUNGA based patrol has again visited these two villages and revised his initial census as well as consolidating Administration influence. The villages of DANGORITIN and SAKEMANAMA were also visited and for Administration purposes the above villages are now included in the KIUNGA East Area Census Division. KIUNGA Patrol Report 5/68-69 will elaborate on this when submitted. Both TAMILIN and TRITAN are in fact AWIN, but their dialect is neither South or East Avin but North Avin, which area is administered from NIKIMON. It is hoped that the patrolling officer in the East Avin will be able to elaborate on how this has managed to occur in his reports. The nominated TAMILIN Village Constable has already approached this office and been permitted to purchase a shotgun.

I hope to have the complete East Avin Census Division as regards Census'1 Ward Boundaries revised in the immediate future and it is anticipated that the 48 people involved will be incorporated into the community with the other three East Avin villages not yet incorporated.

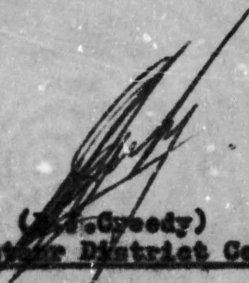
Para's 6 & 17. KANAI Groups. Present reports tend to indicate that members of the KANAI Linguistic Group have merged into the East Avin people centered between KOHANI and GORHATI. If this is in fact correct then I agree with Mr. McGregor that a patrol or KIUNGA through the northern boundaries of the KANAI river would have easy access with minimum interpretational and path finding difficulties. If the extra Patrol Officer promised KIUNGA last month eventually arrives I will endeavour to have a patrol enter the area before March 1969.

For this patrol and the one in question, one is tempted to occasionally wonder whether the expense involved is warranted in proportion to the people contacted, and the amount of good that the Administration may just possibly be able to do for them in the distant future. For example this OLSOHP patrol involved one aerial survey, one full DORWIN charter or DARU with rations for the aircrew and included one abortive attempt. Add to this the miscellaneous charges for rations, salaries, officers time, carriers expenses etc. and then divide this by the number contacted and one would be greeted with quite a cash expenditure per head. Provided contact and extension is continual and funds and staff are continually made available for same I can see the sense behind patrols of this nature. If contact however is to be irregular with years plural lapses in between, the whole expense and effort is in doubt. The main criterion behind this I feel should be the forthcoming patrol report on the East Avin census division - villages visited for the 1964 House of Assembly elections have been neglected and forgotten about since.

(24)

GENERAL:

Mr. McGregor has again proved himself as a hard working and energetic officer and is to be congratulated on carrying out an arduous and difficult patrol, successfully.


(J. J. Greedy)

A/Assistant District Commissioner

OLSOBIP PATROL No. 1 of 1968-1969.

KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT.
WESTERN DISTRICT.
(NON-COUNCIL AREA).

Patrol Conducted by.

J.K. McGREGOR, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.

BLUCHER Range, BLACK, PALMER
MURRAY and STRICKLAND Rivers.
(No Official boundaries as yet.)

Patrol Accompanied by.

Professor F. BARTH, Social Anth. (Part).

Const 1/C KASARI. No 1297.
Const. SAHI. No. 1172.
Const. ARAU. No. 1886.
Const. LEIO. No. 2261.

IMBUM TIAPE, Interpreter.

MULI MOFIN, Hospital Assistant.

Duration of Patrol.

26/7/68 to the 31/8/68.
36 days.

Last Patrol to Area.

R.W. HENDERSON P.O. 27/11/63
53 days. (Visited part only).

Object of Patrol.

Contact the groups to the South of
the BLUCHER Ranges and the
Extension of the range to the
STRICKLAND River.
Exploration.
Contact groups below DONALDSON
Range and along the BLACK River.

Estimated Total Population of
Area Patrolled.

255.

Map Reference.

'BLUCHER RANGE' Series 4, R.A.S.C.
1966.

Village Population Register Enclosed.

APPENDIX.

- 'A' Map of Route.
- 'B' Comments Patrol Police.
- 'C' Language Samples.
- 'D' Village Population Registers.

J. McGregor
.....
J. McGregor, Patrol Officer.

20th of September, 1968.

PATROL DIARY

(22)

26/7/68
Friday.

Departed on Friday, 26th for KIANGABIP. Leaving the Station at 0800 sharp, difficulty in crossing the KUP River (which flows into the Fly) because heavy rain the previous night had caused flooding. Arrived at the crest of GUM Gorge at mid-day and thence along the undulating limestone track along the gorge's lip to KIANGABIP.

Arrived KIANGABIP 1700 after 8 hrs walking. Reception fair, Village satisfactory - new Constable settling into his job well. Discussions on general topics. Small amount of food purchased and a sorcery complaint heard.

Slept KIANGABIP.

27/7/68
Saturday.

0830 departed KIANGABIP for MARONOVIP, tonight's stop. Lengthy uneventful walk over the UNI range and on to the DONALDSON Range - limestone ridge walking.

With Prof. Barth slightly out of conditioning as was the rest of the Patrol, the group staggered into MARONOVIP at about 1700 - 7½ hrs actual.

MARONOVIP was in poor condition due to the people living away in their gardens and neglecting repairs - instructions issued.

All supplies that had been sent ahead of the Patrol were accounted for at MARONOVIP. Small quantities of food purchased. More carriers recruited.

Slept MARONOVIP.

28/7/68
Sunday.

Observed at MARONOVIP.

Preparations for Patrol proper. Information gained about AWIN groups to the South. Talks with the people, mostly informal discussions.

Slept MARONOVIP.

29/7/68
Monday.

Left MARONOVIP at 0830 after being delayed by carrier shortages, (the men who had volunteered the previous day, disappeared during the night). The track was a basic decent, due South, crossing three large streams, (headwaters of the UMNAM?).

1430 Arrived at the banks of the UMIAP (Tully) River, and was ferried across in canoe to TAMIFEN Village. Mountain carriers frightened of canoes transport.

Eager reception and the Village housing and surrounds were very good. Typical AWIN type Village. Food purchased, Sago plentiful. People helpful and interested in the Patrol.

Slept TAMIFEN.

30/7/68
Tuesday.

Initial Census compiled. The people obviously sophisticated as lectures on various topics hit with comprehension and relatively intelligent questioning. Village Official nominated after having held an election.

This group will be administered by Kiunga as they are definitely AWIN culture and the UMIAP River which flows into the PALMER River appears navigable at this point. (It also was gathered that outboard motors had reached this group, ex KIUNGA via the PALMER - Mr Dutton.)

Festivities during the night.

Slept TAMIFEN.

31/7/68
Wednesday.

Carriers elected to walk whilst cargo was transported by canoe from TAMIFEN downstream on the UMIAP. Both groups departed at 0800 - Prof Barth and self on the canoes with the boxes. 1½ hrs down the UMIAP (Tully or Wai Mio) to the MUNGI River junction. Unloaded and waited for carriers who arrived ½ hr later. Thence overland, flat and marshy in places.

Walked through two garden houses on the North side of the PALMER River about 15 mins from TRIFEN Village which is located on the South bank. Total walking time to the PALMER 1¾ hrs.

Very small group and reception unenthusiastic.

Attempted Radio contact with Kiunga but was unsuccessful.

Slept TRIFEN.

1/8/68
Thursday.

Proceeded on to DANGROMFEN as this, allegedly, is the only way to get to the headwaters of the BLACK (OI'U) River other than canoe. Leaving TRIFEN at 0800 after walking due South for 3 hrs, the Patrol arrived at SURPRISE Creek.

DANGROMFEN situated on the South bank of the ANGU (Surprise Creek), and is administered by Kiunga. Reception poor, mainly due to the Patrol not being announced. Small quantities of food offered for sale.

Attempted to gain information from the locals but had difficulty with the Awin Interpreter who was unable to speak Faiwol fluently as he had previously claimed. Decided to move towards the Black River Headwaters in an attempt to establish if there are uncontacted groups there as had previously been reported.

Slept DANGROMFEN.

2/8/68
Friday.

Departed DANGROMFEN after discussions with the people on where the shortest route to contact these. After leaving at 0830, decided to go to SANGEMANAMA, following the Surprise Creek East, on the North bank, over series of hillocks and mud tributaries. Tiring walking and, on the instruction of our informant, who stated that the Village was much farther on, we made camp at 1550. Walking time 8hrs.

Settled in with rain belting down.

Slept camp - Surprise Creek.

3/8/68
Saturday.

Broke camp and moving by 0830 - arrived in Village SANGEMANAMA at 0900, only half an hour walk away.

Food purchased from this group and cooked then. Village Constable of this group very helpful and offered to act as guide for the Patrol.

Proceeded due North over poor path towards the Black River. The Patrol became lost three times but the Official managed to find the path after systematic searching.

Arrived at BOU Hamlet, belonging to the SANGEMANAMA group 1500 and made camp on the banks of a small creek there.

Kanai groups reported to be due East of here.

Slept camp BOU.

4/8/68
Sunday.

0730 departed BOU, following creek beds, a very difficult track for 2½ hrs before arriving on the banks of the BLACK River (OI'U), (Wai U). Waded across. Appeared to be very old survey cuts at right angles to the River - about a chain wide and running into the scrub for about a mile.

Due North again on mud flats and thick bush. Path lost a few times and eventually arrived at the banks of the MINGE River - a large meandering river which seems to have been missed on maps of this area. The MINGE flows into the BLACK. Bridged the river by felling a large tree, which spanned the 60' gap.

At this point, my dog, chasing a cassowary, ran off into the scrub and never returned - the first and only tragedy of the Patrol.

Went back to where the dog was last seen whilst rest of Patrol pushed on. Teeming rain. After search returned to attempt to catch the Patrol, met Col on the track, who had come to help us. Completed the journey to the camp in the dark over limestone track. Camp set on side of small creek.

AWIN guides deserted the Patrol in favour of the Village which, they explained after being questioned on the reason they deserted, was that it was too far for the Patrol but close enough for them!

5/8/68
Monday.

0800 over a limestone crest and down into a river valley. Bridged a flooded TAMAP River (a fairly swift river on a flood plain with no banks) and up to ATEMOGIM, the main GALUPHIN hamlet. Situated on the hill between the ATEM and the TAMAP Rivers. 1 hrs walk from the camp.

Total walking time from SANGEMANAMA - 14hrs.

Tracking party despatched to search for dog.

5/3/68
Continued

Contact with this group very friendly and open - much trading between the carriers and the GALUPMIN group. Set up camp near the house at ATEMOGIM. Paid off the majority of the work force - keeping only the more conditioned stronger men for further Patrolling. Shuttle Patrol from Olsobip had arrived and supplies all accounted for. Gear Resorted. Unsuccessful radio contact with Kiunga - set U/S ? Slept ATEMOGIM.

6/8/68
Tuesday.

Successful radio contact with Kiunga and first airdrop ordered for the Murray River Gor ge. Meeting with the GALUPMIN people who had assembled overnight. Initial talks on the Government issued and people quite responsive to lectures. Information about following uncontacted groups to the East gathered. Census conducted. Information gained from Elders. Two men to act as interpreters for the next few days. (MINOMIN to FAIWOL). Village Official at Swetigin to accompany Patrol - he is related to people within this group. Cpl KASARI and party returned but no sign of the dog. Guides selected and preparations for tomorrow. Slept ATEMOGIM.

7/8/68
Wednesday.

Departed ATEMOGIM at 0830 over the same track that the Patrol had entered the area on - due South and over a limestone ridge, past the old campsite. Three hours of backtracking South East and thence a right angled turn to the North East. Travelled over a non-existent track for four and a half hours and then made camp. Very Heavy rain. Slept Atemogim-Davere path.

8/8/68
Thursday.

0730 camp broken and away for DAVERE Hamlet near the limestone foothills of the BLUCHERS (DEP). Yesterday and today travelling on flats. 0900 arrived at the first DAVERE house. Came in quietly with interpreters going ahead to warn the group that the Patrol was coming and that we meant no harm - this method was adopted for all future contacts when we had interpreters, guides or relations available to ease the shock of contact. Very small settlement, two brothers and their immediate families - system of three interpreters. Some information gathered. Purchased small amounts of food - decided to try and conserve rations as food situation may become serious in the next week. Slept DAVERE Camp.

9/8/68
Friday.

Purchased two large Sago trees from the brothers and put the carriers to work making Sac Sac. Book work to date and more talks with the brothers - the two men offered to come with the Patrol to work as guides, cutters and interpreters, which was rather pleasing. Moral good at this point - the labourers working energetically on the Sago. When completed the line had produced enough for the next two days walking. Slept DAVERE Camp.

10/8/68
Saturday.

Departed 0900 for the next group, who are related to the DAVERE group. Cutting through virgin bush South-East along the side of a ridge. Slow and difficult walking over some rather nasty limestone outcrops - some of the carriers suffering from gashed feet. Arrived at a house on the ridge after 5 1/2 hrs walk. Established contact with the group at KONOW Hamlet. Census and talks through four interpreters - the translations obviously are inaccurate. Bad case of Yaws sighted on a small child. Small amounts of food purchased. Mr Henderson P.O. made contact with some of this family but was unable to speak with them. Interpreter INSUM recognised Hendersons' old campsite after some discussion. Henderson enroute Kiunga via Black Headwaters. Slept KONOW Camp.

11/8/68
Sunday.

19
Departed KONOW 0815 in a NNE direction over TUAR Ridge following up the MIAR Creek to its headwaters to the top - 1/4 hr climb, NNE on Southern ridge of HWOW River and decent into deserted FULITO Hamlet and gardens - 2 1/4 hrs over a relatively good track.

(KONOW - FULITO track branches to the left, a hunting track, and later to the right, KONOW gardens).

Decided to try and find population - followed OW River bed NE to a new garden site.

Contact established with five men of the KUMASUMIN and SABLEMIN Clans at DIUMAI garden site.

Dress had changed to sporran cloth, rear knee length grass skirt, shell necklace with mother-of-pearl pendant.

Left this group to push on to the main group at OLUMAU Hamlet - 1 1/2 hrs along OW River, and then NNW to LEKATO Hamlet. The group met today had told the Patrol that the main population was here but when we arrived, the Patrol was informed that all the population had gone on a trading mission to a Northern group.

Total walking time today 4 1/2 hrs.

Camp set up in old garden at LEKATO Hamlet.

Attempt to send out word to the other surrounding groups to assemble - will not know success until tomorrow.

Guard.

Slept LEKATO Camp.

12/8/68
Monday.

'Trading Mission' had returned during the night and in the morning the Patrol awoke to find the complete population of the TABLEPMIN group assembled in the LEKATO garden house.

Interpretation difficulties. Census completed and rudimentary talks.

People claim that KANAI groups 16 days walk away! (This would put a Patrol from here somewhere near Lake Murray). It seems that they were trying to talk the Patrol out of visiting this group - as it was, the Patrol was running short of food and today purchased another Sago tree, the carriers working whilst the talks with the group were being carried out; so a Patrol to penetrate the KANAI groups was out of the question at this stage.

Still having difficulty in orientating the position of the Patrol on the map and position of groups contacted previously.

Some talk of a recent killing of an AUGOPMIN man by this group - the AUGOPMINs had accused the man of internal sorcery, taken trussed and bound to the MINOMIN Group (North of TABLEPMIN), who refused to kill him so they brought him to the TABLEPs to carry out the execution. This may explain this group's odd comings and goings, i.e. if they had a guilty conscience.

Sago making unsuccessful as tree was slightly waterlogged, however, enough food to carry on.

Guard.

Slept LEKATO Camp.

13/8/68
Tuesday.

Departed TABLEPMIN at 0800, a pleasant day, (the first good day since departure from Olcobip).

TABLEPMINs unwilling to accompany the Patrol to the MINOMIN groups to the North.

Due North on a passable track, undulations until arriving at the ridge of a Valley, which looks down on NUMSEK Hamlet and gardens, some 2 hrs from TABLEPMIN.

Most of the group near the house heard the Patrol coming and scattered into the garden, but after a short time a man and a boy returned and successful contact established with the rest of the group.

13/8/68
Continued.

Another bad case of Yaws sighted - on a young man. Also a woman with ringlet style, shoulder length hair, (reputed to be a witch by the majority of the carriers).

Decided to press on to a more suitable site for the airdrop - still disoriented and not sure how far the Murray River is from here - unable to obtain any sense out of the people of NUMSEK Hamlet, not even a guide.

One hour walking due East from NUMSEK the Patrol came on to a large clearing with a new garden house in it. Contact was more successful here as although we did not have any interpreter on the Patrol, one of the men from NG'GUM spoke a little Seltamenmin, a Faiwol dialect, and with three Seltamen carriers, we had ample interpreters.

Talks with the people who seem more friendly than the TABLEPIN Groups whilst the carriers cleared the drop site. It appears that this is a central Hamlet of the MINOMIN Group who are related to the GALUPMIN. Decided to base out of here for future penetrations.

Instructions issued for assembly of surrounding groups.

Guard.
Slept MINOMIN - Camp NG'GUM.

14/8/68
Wednesday.

Contacted Kiunga 0745.

Drop site cleared.

People assembling, including some AUGOPMIN men who were working in new gardens to the North.

Airdrop. Dornier, Aerial Tours. 100% recovery.

Talks with elders - locals rather impressed with the airdrop and it is hoped that the demonstration would not spark off a form of cargo cult. (These people are similar to the Faiwolmin and the Faiwolmin are not cult conscious).

Contacted Kiunga 1500 and radioed success of drop, recovering everything, including two bottles of beer.

Pig and food purchased.

Slept NG'GUM Camp.

15/8/68
Thursday.

People assembled and the Census of the MINOMIN group conducted. People attentive but interpretation was still a bugbear.

Information gained from the elders was rather sketchy - these people appear reluctant to give information, although it may be the poor communication between the interpreters.

The Murray River had NO road to it and there were no people on the other side of the River (Many houses spotted on the Eastern side of the Murray during aerial survey !)

Food deposits here - the next move of the Patrols was to find where the AUGOPMINs are, this should be easy as there were AUGOPMIN men visiting the MINOMIN Groups and they will act as guides.

Gear sorted out.
Slept NG'GUM Camp.

16/8/68
Friday.

Departed the NG'GUM Camp at 0800 and travelled near the Western Lip of the Murray River gorge. Passed through two deserted gardens and one operative, SAVEVIP, on the way NE.

The guides became lost but quickly found themselves a path again. Over two flooded creeks that were flowing so swiftly that the crossing could have been dangerous.

Arrived at the Murray River - on the North side of the gorge after 7½ hrs walking. Strengthen long span suspension bridge. Most of the boxes across the bridge by dusk.

Camp on Northern side of Murray River bridge.
Slept upper Murray River gorge.

17/8/68
Saturday.

Broke camp at 0800. About an hour East to WOMIAM Hamlet. The people had already assembled as the guides went ahead yesterday to warn the people.

Census and talks conducted in the morning. This group is known as AUGOPMIN, and were contacted by Henderson's visit to this area. There are two other settlements of the AUGOPMIN, one near the Strickland River a day East and IYAYEN Hamlet, West of the Murray gorge, who came to be Censused with the WOMIAM Hamlet.

17/8/68
Continued.

AUGOPMINS claim that they have no contact with the people to the South of the BLUCHERS, claiming that there is no track over the range to the Southern side. This may be untrue.

Decided to return to the bridge that afternoon, crossed and camped on the South side of the River - this is the only known road to visit the groups on the Southern slopes of the Blucher extension.

Camped Murray River.

18/8/68
Sunday.

0800 gear sorted out.

Prof. Barth and small group to BAKTOMIN. Surplus carriers and gear to cut a track around the Northern face of the BLUCHER Range - a faster route to the KABAN Range than backtracking around the Southern face of the BLUCHERS.

0900 with small mobile group - 25 men, proceeded South over the same track to the MINOMIN Groups. Track relatively dry and made the old camp site at NG'GUM Hamlet at 1450

On interviewing the inhabitants of NG'GUM of groups in the Murray-Strickland Area, this group claimed that they knew nothing of the people and that the Murray River was 6 days walk away. According to my calculations we were about 2 miles from it and so decided to cut a compass course to the River regardless of the people here.

Surplus rice deposited previously, loaded into boxes.

Slept camp NG'GUM.

19/8/68
Monday.

0800 ready and had actually moved off along a road in the general direction of the Murray River, when the locals, realising the discovery of the other groups was inevitable, now said the River was close and this was the correct track to it. The Murray River was 1 1/2 hrs walk away from NG'GUM. The road well used, passing through SARONALE Hamlet on the way.

Strengthen suspension bridge. Crossed and proceeded East. (Large track branching to the left which was not investigated - Augopmin?).

Through TUN Hamlet which belongs to the MINOMIN groups, situated on the East bank of the Murray River.

Arrived at a large stream - KOKON, flowing West and decided to make camp.

Went ahead with a Constable to try and establish the Patrol's position. After 1/2 hrs walk came to an old garden with a good view and was able to orientate myself for the first time, after leaving Maronovip.

Decided not to rely on any local information
Slept KOKON Creek.

20/8/68
Tuesday.

Departed at 0800 through KOKOMBANG, a deserted MIRAPMIN Garden and house - people had left this morning as the fire was still hot, new gardens here.

Up and along a ridge parallel to the Dep extension. After two hours came to ABIBIN deserted Hamlet, road seems to continue East and after questioning, goes to the Strickland (UM River).

Retraced steps to try and contact the groups seen from the ridge on the base of the Blucher (Dep) Extension. Tried a road that had fresh footprints, leading South and came to the new garden site of ABUHAI. Friendly contact with a man and his wife, relations of MINOMIN but claimed themselves as MIRAPMIN.

Then turned North to try and find the groups near the range. Patrol was lost for some time, voices heard in the bush and guilds came across two women. The women gave directions willingly, until they saw self and police. The disappeared into the bush.

Found FRABIP Hamlet, about 2 1/2 hrs from the ridge. Contact with about five men of the MIRAPMIN Group. Using Interpreter from the MINOMIN NG'GUM Hamlet.

Set up camp and sent word out for the people to assemble and meet the Patrol.

20/8/68
Continued.

Women returning to the FRABIP Gardens were too frightened to come near their house. Went and reassured the men.

Guard.
Slept FRABIP.

21/8/68
Wednesday.

Glorious day. General clean up of gear and washing. Drying out rice.

The MIRAPMIN are being gathered to the camp from FUMASO and KABOR garden sites on the main range. The Patrol camp was on the FANAR River which appears to flow East and then South to join the Murray well South of the Mountains.

MIRAPMIN Man interviewed after bribing him with beads. Language samples and information gained - the most satisfactory interview so far.

Census conducted in the afternoon.
Pig presented and exhibition shoot by self.
Small quantities of food purchased.
Slept FRABIP. Guard.

22/8/68
Thursday.

Departed the MIRAPMIN Hamlet of FRABIP 0800 along the South bank of the FANAR River and after about an hour through Sago patches going South, came to the ridge we had previously walked over.

Passed through the deserted house and garden at ABUHAI and proceeded along the ridge due East.

Good views of gardens on the face of the BLUCHER Extension.

Through a MIRAPMIN Hamlet, GADUINAI and thence across the FANAR River again.

After four hours walking came to the first Hamlet in the IADIBIMIN Group. Guides deserted the Patrol at the crucial moment of contact and we had to proceed as best as we could with sign language.

Const. ARAU displayed calm when a frightened man loaded his bow and pointed it in our direction - Const. Arau was standing two yards from the man and managed to convince the man of our peaceful intentions.

This type of contact had to be used throughout this group, undesirable but necessary - the man would escape without a significant contact.

Decided to camp here and establish firmer relations.
Small quantities of food brought - salt popular.
Slept IADIBIMIN Hamlet. Guard.

23/8/68
Friday.

Carriers to remain at Camp whilst small mobile group to explore to the East and the Strickland River.

Contact with three men and gave them a little salt. Refused to help us find other settlements, but when we moved off, they followed us, shadowing our movements, from a parallel ridge.

Came across three more occupied houses - at least occupied five minutes before our Patrol arrived. This group remained phantom. We left presents of salt within the houses and departed for the Strickland without disturbing anything.

Views of the Strickland gorge from about 3 miles distance. Men on the ridges parallel to the one we are on and some even returned our yodels.

Returned to the Camp just before dusk.
Slept IADIBIMIN Camp. Guard.

24/8/68
Saturday.

In morning established good relations with the three men who were obviously of importance within their group but interpretation will remain a problem here.

Departed for the KOKOM Creek camp. 5 1/2 hrs walking over the same ridge due West past turnoffs to the MIRAPMINs to the North and the WUSARO to the South.

People met on the track fled, except for two men.
Arrived at 1700 KOKOM Creek.
Slept Camp KOKOM.

25/8/68
Sunday.

Departed 0730 for the Murray River, passing through TUN Hamlet and thence to the suspension bridge. Up to SAROMALE Hamlet ¼ hr away and one hour on to the old campsite. 3½ hr walk.

Attempted to persuade some of the younger men to accompany the Patrol back to Olsobip Station - unsuccessful.

Talks with people, re Law and Order. Selected site for Rest House and Barracks.

Purchased food.

Slept NG'GUM Camp.

26/8/68
Monday.

0800 back along the old track around the Murray River gorge. Track NE and then North. Walking time 5 hrs 10 mins to the upper suspension bridge - a good time.

Repaired old Camp houses and settled in - heavy rain in the afternoon.

Noted was circling aircraft - DC3, same area for 3 days - Aerial Surveying ?

Spot of fishing towards dusk, a few catfish here.

Slept upper suspension bridge camp.

27/8/68
Tuesday.

Broke camp at 0730. Climbing for five hours. Tracking up the LEIP River to its headwaters. Passed through extensive new gardens belonging to the AUGOPMINS.

Following trail cut by pathfinder group despatched a week ago. Came to the old camp of the labourers and decided to push on to the crest at KIMIPSOCIM. Now in old tribal fighting grounds between the ABOLGUBIP and the BAKTOMIN.

Found the rice deposit on the track and made camp.

All travelling today NW.

Slept KIMIPSOGIN Camp.

28/8/68
Wednesday.

0730 moved over ridge and into a watercourse flowing West (a sure sign that it eventually flows into the Palmer).

Followed the TAGOM River down to the junction of the KIMIT River and then cut across a crest to descent on to the Palmer near the NARIN River which flows into the Palmer from the West side. The track to the Palmer River following the TINEWOK River to its junction at the Palmer.

Travelling directions WNW and then due South.

Camped above the Palmer River.

29/8/68
Thursday.

Moved onto the banks of the Palmer, past the NARIN junction and near to the Dep Range proper. Arrived at the ABOLGUBIP suspension bridge at midday. Crossed and around the side of Mt. NABION. 1½ hrs up to ABOLGUBIP Village. Total Walking time 4 hrs.

Good reception and as the next Village, WOKFLAK, has no food, decided to camp here; this means a lengthy walk tomorrow.

Village inspection and general talks with the Villagers.

Slept ABOLGUBIP.

30/8/68
Friday.

0800 through to WOKFLAK. WOKFLAK in shocking condition, appears that the village has been deserted whilst the people make new gardens to the West along the base of the KABAN Range.

Up to the KABAN Mountains' base and around the side past new WOKFLAK Hamlet and garden and then on to old campsite in the center of the Kaban Range.

Meeting with the people and was given assurances that the people were going to move back into their old Village within the next two weeks.

The WOKFLAK Group are by far the friendliest in the Olsobip Area due to their advanced sophistication.

Total walking time today 10 hrs.

Slept Camp KABAN.

31/8/68
Saturday.

Along the side of the KABAN Range. Then down along a secondary ridge parallel to the main Range. Through a BOLOVIP Hamlet. Breakaway group from BOLOVIP.

Village inspection - houses and surrounds excellent - obviously attempting to win the favour of the Kiap.

Down to the FLY River and up to OLSOBIP Station.

END.

INTRODUCTION.

Twenty Eight miles South East of Olsobip Patrol Post are the BLUCHER Ranges, and below the BLUCHERS are scattered uncontacted groups. In August, the Patrol visited most of these isolated groups, to complete the contacting of the people within the Olsobip Administrative Area.

2. The purpose of the Patrol was twofold. To contact the groups situated South of the BLUCHER Ranges and its' extension to the STRICKLAND River and to contact the groups below the DONALDSON Ranges and along the BLACK River.

The small population to the South and around the BLUCHERS was briefly visited by Mr HENDERSON P.O. in 1963, the first and only contact with the people until the visit by this Patrol. There are the Faiwol, Minom and Kanai groups situated near the BLUCHERS and possibly other settlements South to the STRICKLAND - MURRAY junction.

The villages below the DONALDSON Ranges are AWIN people who had been neglected due to the small population and isolation. They will be Administered from Kiunga, this Patrol having done the initial investigating; the tidying of Kiunga-Olsobip Administrative boundaries. People living near the BLACK River were reported by J. BAKER, P.O., in 1955, on the A.P.C. Palmer River Survey. The Patrol visited the BLACK River in an attempt to contact these groups.

3. Accompanying the Patrol was Professor F. BARTH, a Social Anthropologist, who has been studying groups at BAKTOMIN, to the North of the area patrolled. He left the Patrol on the 18th of August to return to BAKTOMIN for the completion of his studies.

Personnel on the Patrol consisted of an N.C.O. and three Constables, a very capable unit indeed; interpreter IMBUM, who had accompanied Mr HENDERSON in 1963; and Hospital Orderly MULI, an old hand of patrolling in his type of area.

4. In attempting to obtain the most mobile and durable carrier line - workforce, the numbers were wittled away as the food boxes became lighter or empty. Although the most beneficial item which assisted the Patrol's efficiency was an airdrop, on the 14th of August, near the MURRAY River gorge - precision dropping with 100% recovery.

Food was the major difficulty as the visit was in the 'Wet' season and consequently the 'lean' period in garden harvests. There were periods when the Patrol had run completely out of food and had to halt whilst the carriers made Sago, to stock up for another two days walk.

5. The people visited were, in the AWIN regions, relatively sophisticated and fully aware of the Patrol and its functions, and, in the other regions, very primitive, wary if not frightened of the Patrol. This, however, is elaborated in the text.

There were no outstanding incidents during initial contact work, no blatant aggressiveness although minor threats, a result of surprise and fear, did occur.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC

6. The headings have been combined as the nature of this report does not warrant separate headings. As reception of a Patrol is a good indicator for the Political Situation of a group, following are observations of such, each individual group dealt with separately.

AWIN Groups.

These small groups that had not been censused, South of the DONALDSON Ranges, had visited the Olsobip Station requesting that a Patrol should visit them and that the Village was in readiness for the Patrol Officer. This is in itself a pro-Administration indicator and when the Patrol eventually reached the small Villages of TAMIPEN and TRIFEN the reception was very enthusiastic. However, a high degree of sophistication was demonstrated when, after having pleased the Patrol officer, requested

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a village shotgun and other 'benefits' derived from the Government.

Other Awin Villages that were visited DANGROMFEN, SANGEMANAMA and Hamlets of the two, are administered from KIUNGA and were well aware of the duties of the Patrol although the reception was one of disinterest to those people who were not immediately connected with the Patrol. Food presentations were poor although this may be attributed to the scarcity of food.

MINOMIN People.

These may be divided into the GALUPMIN and the MINOMIN proper. Both are initial contacts but the GALUPs are the buffer group to SWETIGIN Village which is under Olsobip Administration. Hence the GALUPs are slightly more aware than their MINOMIN counterparts. Both receptions were full of awe and wonder at the assembled carrier line, never having seen so many men grouped together before. The MINOMIN proper, towards the Murray River, became frightened at the appearance of the Patrol, and remained in that condition for some time until confidence turned them to wary but friendly. The main reason for this type of reception was the interpretation difficulties experienced as the Patrol moved through dialect changes, Eastwards.

KANAI Groups.

Including MIRAPMIN, IADIBIMIN and TABLEPMIN peoples. Completely untainted primitive people, who as one could expect from an initial contact, were shocked, surprised and frightened. An explanation of this is taken up in the SOCIAL Section of this Report.

AUGOPMIN Groups.

Contacted by HENDERSON's Patrol, were still basically the same as their neighbours, the KWERS to the North and the MINOMs to the South.

7. Generalising on the above, attitudes towards the Administration were as one would expect with no startling contradictions or incidents that warrant reporting, regarding reception of the Patrol.

8. In Olsobip Patrol Report No. 5 of 1967-68, para. 42, an explanation was given with reference to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information from the FAIWOLMIN. The concluding sentence 'people are NOT being difficult deliberately, but because of their culture, almost devoid of honour, they tend to lie automatically without criminal intent', is quite applicable to the groups contacted this Patrol.

Two classic examples worth reporting. The TABLEPMIN people's avid denial of relations to the South with other KANAI groups and the claim that the nearest KANAI Settlement was 16 days walk to the South. This claim could not be proved incorrect this Patrol, but it is considered highly unlikely at the present. A claim that was proved wrong, was the MINOMIN people's statement of no knowledge of any people over the MURRAY River, on the Eastern side towards the Strickland and of a bridge across the MURRAY. At this stage of the Patrol, orientation of the Patrol's position was difficult due to inaccurate maps and information, so the writer also accepted the claim that the MURRAY River was 6 days walk away from NG'GUM Hamlet. Pressing on regardless of 'no road to the River', the Patrol found a well beaten track that went to a cane suspension bridge over the MURRAY River, an hour and a half walk from NG'GUM Hamlet; crossed and went on to contact the MIRAPMIN people!

In fact, information became so doubtful that the writer refrained for questioning the local inhabitants, unless it was a matter of dire necessity. Let this also be a warning to future Patrols into this area.

As interpretation improves and the people become less frightened of scorcery from neighbouring groups, information may become more accurate, but at the present a sceptical outlook is paramount.

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9. In visiting the next group on from the one just visited, guides for the tracks leading to the village and interpreters were difficult to come by. Although there seems to be well beaten tracks leading between the groups, possibly trade routes, groups are very wary of each other - so much so that a Patrol does not even instil the little confidence that is needed to visit the neighbouring people. This applies correspondingly to the primitiveness of the area; the more primitive, the more the people are unwilling to accompany a Patrol on to the next group. The women in particular do very little travelling.

10. The people of MINOM, on the West bank of the MURRAY River, plus a number of AUGOPMINS, witness an airdrop only one day after the Patrol arrived. Caution was taken to prevent any odd ideas finding their way into this group's outlook - especially as a precaution for a type of cult arising.

The FAIWOL, who are similar to the AUGOPMIN, are disinterested in affairs outside their immediate community, lack natural inquisitiveness and are prepared to accept anything that is slightly abnormal. On this basis, the AUGOPMIN should not be unduly concerned with the airdrop, as they would not relate the happening to themselves but to something that belongs to the Government.

As the MINOMIN are similar in custom to the AUGOPMIN, it is felt that the MINOMIN group is also not cult prone.

11. SUMMARY of Groups Visited.

ENKAIKMIN.

KIANGABIP. Awin buffer group. New Village Official settling in to his job well. Most of the group at DUMINAK.

MARONOVIP. Awin buffer group. Close relations with TAMIFEN to the South and three men from MARONOVIP speak both FAIWOL and AWIN languages. Men from this group make poor carriers.

ABOLGUBIP. Good workers and friendly group.
WOKTIAKMIN (BIANGABIP). Village completely deserted and neglected as villagers away cultivating new gardens along the North Kaban Wall. Hamlets are scattered along the Narin River and on the West bank of the Palmer.

SAGONGUBIP. Previously a BOLOVIP Hamlet, but now a breakaway group.

AWIN

TAMIFEN. Situated on the UMIAP and TAMI Rivers.
TRIFEN. On the banks of the PALMER, but is so small a group that it may be a breakaway from DANGROMFEN.

DANGROMFEN. On the ANGU (SUPRISE) Creek.
SANGENAMANA. The Village Official here claims that he is able to speak KANAI language. Also claims that the KANAI people live due East of his village occasionally coming down the Headwaters of the BLACK (OIBU) and the ANGU Rivers.

The above AWIN people inhabit an area extending from the FLX River, South of the DONALDSON Range to the SUPRISE - PALMER boundary to the South. Up to and along the headwaters of the BLACK River. Sago Hamlets within this area are common but there are no other inhabitants other than the AWINS to be found in this area.

KWER or SELTAMERMIN

AUGOPMIN. Two Hamlets near the MURRAY River, WOMIAN and IYAYEN were visited and censused. There are also three men and their families living near the STRICKLAND River, one day East of WOMIAN. The AUGOPMINS have fairly good relations with the MINOMINS to the South of the BLUCHER Range but claim that they know nothing of the MIRAPMIN and others on the South of the BLUCHER Extension, (this could be incorrect information as the Patrol discovered a well used path in the direction of the AUGOPMIN people, branching North from the lower MURRAY River suspension bridge.)

They are also closely related to the KWERS, and most AUGOPMINS combined with the ONKAIMINS soon after HENDERSON'S Patrol had visited the area, and have been regularly Patrolled.

Traditional fear is also breaking down with the BAKTOMIN, who are two days North from IYAYEN. The BAKTOMIN have Sago patches that are quite close to the AUGOPMIN Territory and it is believed that there has been trading between the groups in the past.

The next Patrol into the AUGOPMIN area should attempt to bring back some of the young men to look at the station and learn either motu or pigin. It was attempted this Patrol but they could not be persuaded to leave.

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The AUKOPMIN land extends along the North face of the BLUCHER Ranges and the Extension. A strip along the Range from the Strickland, over the Murray to a point midway on the BLUCHERS; a ridge called KIMIPSOGIM.

MINUMIN

There are two groups, both of which speak the same language - GALUPMIN and MINUMIN. There are slight dialect changes but generally, a man from the PALMER River would be able to understand a man from the MURRAY River. The most remarkable point about the language is that it, in its entirety, is supported by a population of only 83 people.

GALUPMIN includes the Hamlets - ATEMOGEMABIP (ATEM River), TIGITEMBIP (PALMER River, East bank), DAVERE (Midway on the South side of the BLUCHERS), and KONO (on the TUAR Ridge).

The people near the Palmer River are intermarried to the AWIN people of TRIFLI and TAMIFEN Villages. However there are also some women brought in from the KWER groups. As stated before, the GALUPMINS have had contact with the AWIN groups via the Palmer River and are reasonably aware of the Government. In fact they approached the Patrol and asked if they could come under the SWETIGIN Group and their Village Official. No decision was given until it is certain that all the group wishes to move up to SWETIGIN.

KONO was the a Hamlet that must have been on its lowest ebb during the lean season, when food is not plentiful. It appeared that they had no food at all and were relying on Sago and gathering from the bush. Further remarks about KONO in health comments under MISCELLANEOUS. The KONO were not very helpful about information, but possibly they did not understand or were to frightened, but as the Headwaters of the BLACK River are due South four miles, this Hamlet may have contact with the KANAI Groups.

MINOMIN includes the Hamlets - NgGUM (the most central which was used as the drop site and also in future as a base for Patrols. The people had promised to set up a Rest House and Barracks before the next Patrol arrived.), NUMSEK (the first of the MINOMIN Hamlets after leaving TABLEPMIN Groups. Their dress was slightly different in that some of the women had long ringlet hair.), SAROMALE (a large house on the way to the Murray River bridge) and TUN (On the TUNBAIG River junction near the Murray, on the East bank.)

These groups are intermarried both to the MIRAPMIN and groups to the East and also to the AUCOPMIN to the North.

There is a path along the base of the Blucher (DABIN) Range to the GALUPMIN Groups but apparently is not used frequently - the Patrol had to go South when travelling to the Murray.

The sparse population of the MINUMIN groups will pose quite a problem Administratively speaking, as a Patrol to visit this area and all the Hamlets, is expensive compared with the number of people met. Policy in the future should include some scheme to bring the population together, for easier administration and social advancement. This also applies to the people on the Eastern side of the Murray, in the Strickland - Murray 'V'.

TABLEPMIN

An odd group, which seems to isolated from the rest of MIRAPMIN and other KANAI Language speakers. Interpretation with this group was very difficult - at some stages going through five interpreters before the meaning could be roughly understood. Information from this group was most inaccurate, in that most of it was proved untrue. Even with their denials, it is reasonable to suspect that there are KANAI groups to the South along the banks of the Murray River towards the Strickland Junction.

The Hamlets include FULITO (Closest to KONO and deserted at the time of Patrol), DIUMAI (a new site on the South bank of the OW River- the KUMASUMIN and SABLEMIN clans operate the above two sites), LEKATO (the Patrol camp on a ridge, with some very difficult walking to get to the house), OLEMAW (on the OW River bank) ARATENG (on the left climbing to LEKATO), and UKUMAI (North West of LEKATO). - the above four Hamlets are run by people of the DAISISAW Clan.

These people had a habit of disappearing suddenly, and they were very wary of the patrol, not venturing near the camp for any length of time other than Official Census. It is held that interpretation was partly to blame, and this obstacle will be present when the next Patrol visits this group.

MIRAPMIN. Speaking a similar language to the TABLEPMIN people, this group readily admits the association of their people with the KANAI groups to the South of the BLUCHERS, near the Murray - Strickland 'V' and the junction. They claim that their language is the same as the KANAI, and it was this claim that leads to the assumption that the TABLEPMIN people were also KANAI.

These people are found along the base of the BLUCHER Extension and only on the Western half of the range. They claim that they have no contact with the AUGOPMINS to the North on the other side of the range, except via the suspension bridge to the South. They were quiet friendly towards the Patrol but this was due to having an effective interpreter here.

There is a 'main road', a well used track that runs along a ridge to the South of MIRAPMIN, travelling due East towards the Strickland River (UMBANG). From this track runs paths to the hamlets of MIRAPMIN. KCEONBANG (on the KOKOW River, a large garden area and house - the first MIRAPMIN Group after MINOMIN), ABUHAI (South of the ridge, a new garden area), FRABIP, FUMASO, KABOR and two deserted sites along the Southern base of the BLUCHER Extension.

Information of other groups, KANAI and WUSARO, were gathered from this group. Related below.

The dividing crest between the IADIBIMIN to the East, is midway on the BLUCHER Extension at a place called AQITO.

Although the MIRAPMIN were helpful towards the Patrol during its stay within the group, the men were reluctant to act as guides or interpreters for the next group to be contacted. However eventually two men offered to show the way, which they did, but disappeared right at the crucial moment, when contact was about to be established.

IADIBIMIN.

From the information gathered at FRABIP, this group was supposed to have the same language as the MIRAPs but as we had no interpreter at this stage of the Patrol, this could not be proven. It is reasonably logical to assume that the two are the same as there are no large natural barriers between them and the path to their group from MIRAPMIN was well worn.

Establishing any sort of contact with this group was difficult and at times dangerous. Incidents for example, the frightened head of the household, caught trying to make a break for the bush as the leaders of the Patrol arrived, panicked and made ready his weapon - invariably a bow and arrow for self defense. This happened three times with this group and it was one of these men, whom the Patrol used, to establish friendly contact with another three men. On walking to the Strickland, news of the Patrol had spread and when a house was located it was deserted, even though the ash of the fire was still warm. On yelling to an apparently empty landscape, one of the Policemen obtained a reply from a man who was on a high ridge overlooking the house; the man ceased his replies after he had seen that we could not talk his language.

With the four men that friendly contact was made, it is felt that the next Patrol should have less difficulty. These men were given presents of salt and razor blades for a little food. Demonstration of matches and the use of the blade produced much delight. Presents of salt were left in the recently deserted houses discovered in the hope to convince the group that our purpose was only friendly.

All this difficulty could have been avoided if the Patrol had obtained a local who was familiar to these people. Sign language is a useless medium for obtaining information. It is hoped that the next Patrol is able to have an interpreter along from the MIRAP group; they should, as this Patrol had guides right up to the last moment, perhaps the next effort will be able to persuade them to go with them and meet the IADIBIMIN.

A small note on the name - IADIBIMIN. The BIMIN group, which is administered from OKSAPMIN Patrol Post, is due North and there may be some connection there.

Para. 11. (Cont.).

WUSAROW. Going on information received at MIRAPMIN, the people belonging to the WUSAROW group inhabit the Southern Strickland River area towards the Murray - Strickland junction, on the Western Bank. There is reported to be nine men and their families making up this group.

Although the WUSAROW are smaller in number, the MIRAPs claim that they are very aggressive and are good fighters. This agrees to the theory that the WUSAROW may be of KUBOR origin, from the Nomad Sub-District side. It may be that the MIRAPs are endeavouring to hide some of their misdoings by claiming this, but it is probably right to say that the MIRAPs are the docile groups whilst the WUSAROW are more active.

The track to WUSAROW leads off to the South about halfway along the track ridge and it appears to be worn regularly, but this may be garden traffic for the MIRAPs. Their language is said to be different to the MIRAPs and it would be advisable for a Patrol when visiting this group to enlist the aid of a KUBOR labourer from Nomad Station.

KANAI. In conjunction with the notes on MINOMIN and TABLEPHIN people, here is a brief summary of what is known of the KANAI groups that this Patrol did not visit. It appears that the bulk of the population are living around the Murray-Strickland junction, on the Western side of the two rivers and extend up to the Black River headwaters along the Murray River West bank. They speak a different language to AWIN and may have been contacted on M. Brier's Patrol from Kiunga to the Black Headwaters.

Those groups, due to their proximity to Kiunga, and the availability of interpreters; should be administered from there.

12. A Report of the Aerial Survey over the area that this Patrol visited (Ref. 67-1-3, 29th April, 1968) grossly overestimated the population to be found within the Murray - Strickland area, around and near the BLUCHER Ranges.

From the Cessna, there were many houses and garden sites noted, and assuming that these groups were of SELTAMUMIN origin, each house represented 13 or more people; furthermore, near the Strickland River, the groups were thought to be of KOMIFI or KUBOR origin, where a long house contains up to fifty people.

The groups below the BLUCHERS met on this Patrol have a shifting type of agriculture. A solid garden house is constructed, (large AWIN type houses, with six fireplaces on the men's side of the building), and the garden cultivated around it. When the garden is harvested and little food remains, (sugar cane, cucumbers and a few bananas - Taro depleted), the population, usually one family unit, shifts to a new site. The old house is retained, whilst a new house and garden are constructed. Once the garden is established and ready to be harvested, the family shift into the new house completely. The shifting process is gradual and is constant, i.e. the movement from one place to the new is always going on. The end result is that a family has several overgrown gardens, an almost depleted garden where the house has rotted, two old gardens with houses in tact and a brand new house and clearing.

Thus with one garden per house, the estimates made on the aerial survey were rather inaccurate.

13. Another mystery group, was that of BAAR. Contacted by J.C. Baker P.O. 1955, these groups remained a mystery. It now appears that the word BAAR is used by the upper Awin in the same way as the WOKFIKMIN term 'AGIUM' - the people who inhabit the Palmer River, the Minge and Bungil and the Angu (Surprise Creek). These are the small Awin groups mentioned earlier in this report.

SOCIAL

14. The groups near the BLUCHERS do not adhere strictly to a lineage system - the term 'clan' is used loosely. The normal rules of a clan system, for example, a man selecting his wife from the same clan, would not be permitted; however, the groups visited appeared to allow a man to take his bride from the same clan. The people had a loose names for individual clans which indicate the connection between the groups - commonly through intermarriage another groups clan name will crop up in a different area. Below is a short list of the main clans in each group which helps to emphasize their interrelationship.

AUGOPMIN	GURUGUMOR	2.
	MINUMIN	14
MINOMIN	MINUMIN	1.
	MURUGUMOR	2.
	MAGARTING	4.
KONOW	SABLEMIN	5.
	KUMASO	3.
DABERE	MINUMIN	1.
GALUPMIN	GIMI	6.
	MINUMIN	1.
	GnEMIN	7.
TABLEPMIN	TABLEPMIN	8.
	DAISISAW	9.
	KUMASO	3.

15. Another indicator of inter - relationship is through the origin of a certain group.

KIANGABIP	North Kaban Range.
MARONOVIP	"
ABOLGUBIP	River SEL.
WOKFIAK	"
SAGOMGUBIP	"
TAMIFEN	Original position that area.
TRIFEN	"
DANGROMFEN	"
SANGENAMANAS	"
AUGOPMIN	River SEL.
MINOMIN	River SEL.
KONOW	"
DABERE	"
GALUPMIN	"
TABLEPMIN	South of BLUCHERS.
MIRAPMIN	South of BLUCHERS.

16. The housing near the BLUCHERS has an AWIN slant to it, generally smaller though, as the population of any one house did not warrant one any larger. Noted was the gradual decrease in size towards the Strickland River.

Most of the houses had the division for the men and women running at right angles to the center beam in the roof. The women had the smaller portion, approx. one third of the floor space, which also sufficed for the children and the pigs. The flooring and the platform on the womens' side may be modified individually for the keeping of pigs, especially new born litters. However, the split cane platform takes up most of the womens' household space, with two fire places 1½ ft below on the floor proper. The fireplace squares are 2' across and above these, roughly hanging from the pandanus leaf roof is shelves where the firewood is kept and dried. Other belongings, as a half completed bilum (string bag), sago, cooking implements ect. are carelessly spread around the floor or hung from the roof.

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16. (Cont.). The mens' portion of the house is considerably larger with two bed type platforms along each wall, a doorway at each end and a passage down the center. Cut in each of the platforms are fireplaces, over two on each side, the platforms being about 1 1/2' from the bark covered floor. There are usually more belongings hung around unceremoniously, than in the womens' side; probably due to the men having more customary implements than the women. Most of the mens' dress for festivities hangs in a scoty bilum from the roof; arrows and bows lent against the wall, the belly armour of bark is in a corner on the floor and unadorned doors which serve as shields in times of danger.

Away from the main house in the area, a family may construct a smaller bush hut made of multi-layered sago fronds - the most poorly made house the writer has ever come across; it is not a temporary dwelling but a type of garden house where the family lives.

The dress of the men is as follows, a bearded individual who is heavily beaded (natural strings made from snail shells), a rather shabby looking sporran cloth made of bark with tassels similar to tapa cloth covering the buttocks dangling from a well corded waist. A cutting of wood or bamboo through the septum and optional is a type of grass skirt, covering the bottom only and hanging to the backs of the knees. This appears to be the everyday dress for most of the young men.

The decorations are generally left to the individual. At DAVERE, a young man greeted the Patrol in a magnificent costume - not only did he have on the apparel described above but a necklace of pigs tusks, dogs teeth and a long necklack with a mother-of-pearl plate as a pendant. However, much to the disappointment of the Professor and self, he changed into a scruffy pair of shorts and a filthy singlet to look like the rest of the carriers when Census was called.

The women are dull in contrast to the men, although some of the younger wives do decorate themselves with bandoleer type beads with bamboo through the septum. They wear an apron type grass skirt which changes into a bark - grass skirt towards the Strickland. Some of the women had long hair and also some of the men, but this again was subject to the distance from the Strickland River.

17. Sorcery seems to be the main driving force of these people. Similar to all the groups in the Oloebip Administrative Area, sorcery plays a big part in an individual's life, and it is with this in mind, some allowances have to be made for the above groups behaviour at times towards the Patrol.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. Health. Two very bad cases of Yaws were noted. A small child at KONOW Hamlet, who looked as though he was beyond help, and a man at NUMSEK Hamlet of the MINUMIN Group. There were probably other cases of yaws the Patrol did not spot as the healthy people tended to show themselves only. There were also a few people who had recovered with some scar or malformation to remind them.

There were two people with bad ulcers - the infection rendering them cripple as they were infected below the knee.

Also a man with a bad abscess in the groin.

The majority of the people were on the lean side as harvests were very poor, being the peak of the Wet Season in that area. Most of the groups had resorted to hunting and gathering to see them through until the new seasons crops mature.

The Hospital Orderly, did a consistently good effort with the tending to the carriers with their small ailments. He appeared to be right in his element when working in the bush. His main concern, was for the carriers, but where the villagers were trusting enough, he treated them also.

19. The Carriers and the morale were nursed throughout the duration of the Patrol. The best of the Carriers were selected out of a previously 'pruned' lot (last cut at ATEMBIP), at the upper Murray River suspension bridge, where men were selected for the last two weeks work in the uncontacted groups. Of the Carriers most effective, the FATWOL from below the HINDENBURG Range proved to be outstanding. These men were so practiced that setting up a complete camp in virgin bush, with teeming rain, took only one hour. Team effort was also evident whilst carrying out the more mundane duties around the camp.

19 (Cont.). However, in contrast to the small (25 men) and effective workforce that was utilised in the Murray-Strickland Area, was the initial carrier line of about fifty men. Vast quantities of food was being consumed, the line would be spread over some three miles on a good days walking, camp longer to set up and so on. These men were necessary for the loads and supplies at the commencement of the walk and could not have been done without. Naturally, as the boxes became lighter as rations were used up, men were paid off and sent home - a constant check had to be made to see if there was any way in which the numbers in the line could be reduced, as there is nothing more a carrier delights in than splitting up the loads so as to put only 5lb on his back instead of thirty.

Moral was generally good except for a bad lapse at the upper Murray River suspension bridge camp, where a group of men were despatched to cut a track around the North side of the BLUCHER Ranges to ABOLGUBIP Village. As some of the carriers, including the interpreter came from this Village, they were only too willing to end the Patrol and head West and homewards. The interpreters disappointment, being an influential man on the Patrol, helped lower the moral of the men. Added to this was that the men who remained were not going home, but heading back into uncontacted and unexplored country, hence the gloomy outlook. The interpreter was reprimanded for his attitude, especially in influencing the rest of the men, and within two days of leaving the Murray River camp, the moral had returned to normal.

A word of advice, when visiting this group, do not put on any Awins as Carriers as they are the worst workforce this Officer has had to survive with.

20. The terrain on this Patrol was such that it made the Patrol one of the most difficult ones in the Olsobip Area. There are no major mountains, but mostly in the foothills and flats, but the factor which makes walking so difficult was the tracks - especially in the unpopulated area, where the roads fade away to nothing.

Do not venture across the Southern foothills of the BLUCHER Range proper unless a reliable guide can be obtained. Roads in the MIRAPMIN area are generally good and a guide is not required there.

All suspension bridges that were used had to be repaired before the Patrol crossed.

CONCLUSION.

21. The Patrol was made over the 'wet' season for this area and there was very little food to purchase. Rivers were swollen and many had to be bridged. It is recommended that the next attempt to visit this group be made in the November, December, January period. Noted from Hendersons' Patrol Report was that he found food plentiful but water scarce over the period recommended.

22. The Patrol made good contact with the AUGOPMIN, MINUMIN and part of the KANAI people (TABLEPMIN and MIRAPMIN).

Made contact with the IADIBIMIN groups near the Strickland River - a friendly contact.

Visited the Awin groups below the DONALDSON Ranges and established a boundary between the Kiunga and Olsobip administrative areas.

Established that there no population around the BLACK River area other than a few isolated Awin bago patches.

Obtained more information on the remaining uncontacted groups in the Murray- Strickland 'V'.

Visited the FAIWOL Villages on the way, to and from Olsobip, around the Kaban.

23. I take the liberty to save a paragraph for my dog, who disappeared into the swamps in an unpopulated area near the MINGE River. After searching in some of the worst flats I have been in, gave up and continued onwards. Returning to the Station on the completion of the walk, there was no dog awaiting - my final hope. After one month and two weeks after the tragedy, who should come trotting back, up the Olsobip airstrip, much to my joy, the dog - a skeleton but nevertheless, alive and fit !

James ...

APPENDIX B.

3

COMMENTS PATROL POLICE - R.P. & N.G.C., OLSOBIP DETACHMENT.

CONST. 1/C. KASARI. Reg. No. 1297.

Very capable leader of the detachment, who set an excellent example for his subordinates by hard and energetic work. His knowledge of bush craft and initial contact work was very beneficial to the Patrol. At this stage, recommendation for promotion to full Corporal should be considered.

CONST. SAHI. Reg. No. 1172.

Worked well even though he is new to the area and to the Detachment. He appears to gain the confidence of the people easily, through his linguistic capabilities, both in understanding a new language and utilising sign language.

CCNST. ARAU. Reg. No. 1886.

Another excellent worker. As leader on the Patrol line, he had to deal with some possibly dangerous incidents when entering a Hamlet and trying to calm the inhabitants. He was very cool and collected in these tight situations, and his presence on the Patrol as a worker set an example to the rest of the workforce.

CONST. LEIO. Reg. No. 2261.

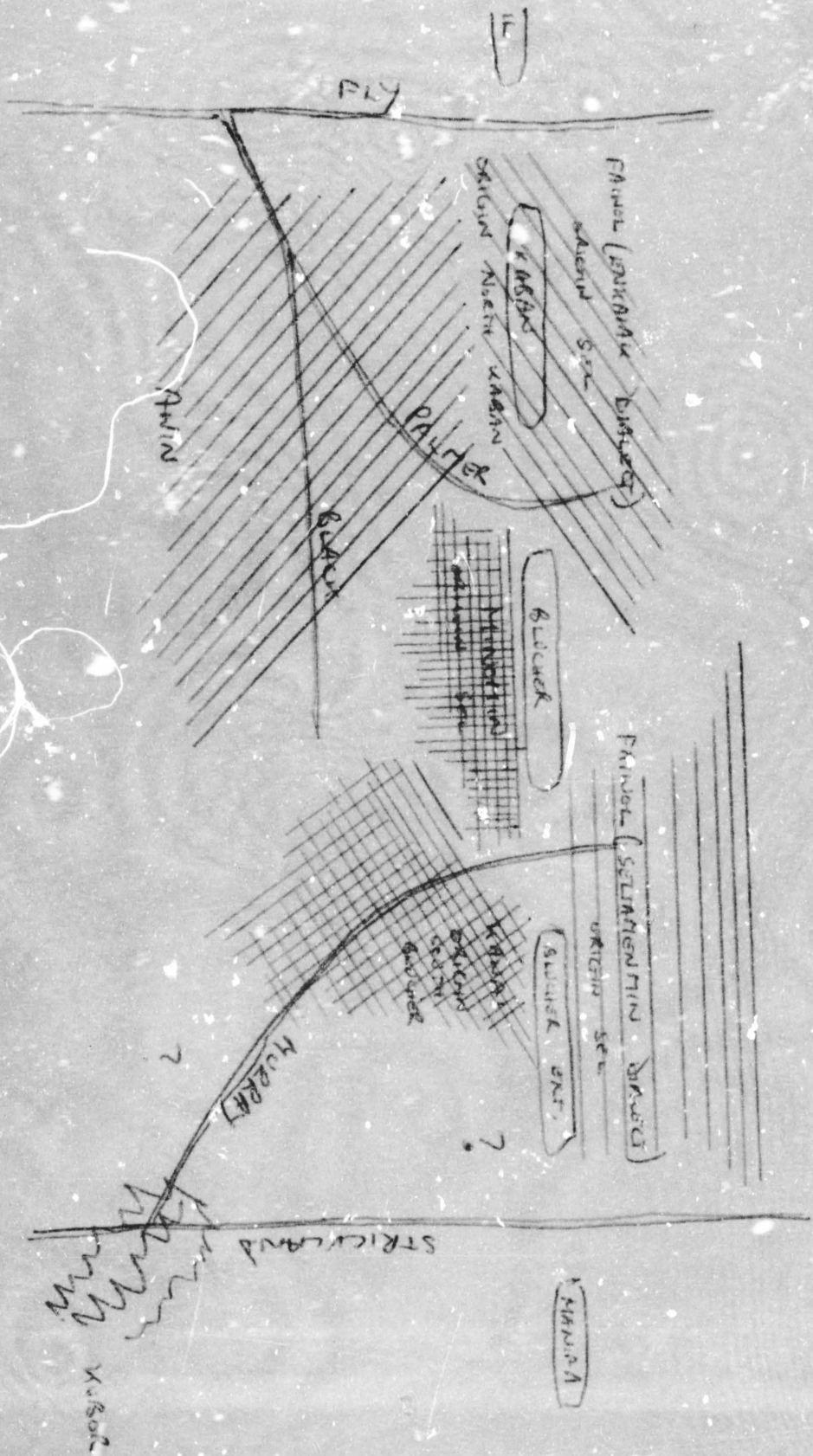
A willing and quiet worker who was an assistance to the Patrol in his quiet way. He tends to lack imagination when certain events crop up, but when told what to do, carries out the instructions well.

On a Patrol of exploration and initial contact four members of the R.P. & N.G.C. would appear to be inadequate. However, it is assured that the above men were quite capable of handling any situation that may have arisen - with a good 'team' spirit developed, these men are practically unbeatable.

J. McGregor.

Appendix

DIAGRAM OF LANGUAGES



(4)

English	Enkaiakmin	Galupmin Minomin	Tablepmin	Mirapmin Kanai	Awin
HAIR	GwOMKÖN	BÄwKUPE	WUDIATÖE	WUDIATÖE	INWÄe
HEAD	GbOMKÖN	FÄwYRO	WUDIYÖ	WUDIYÖ	OWEe
MOUTH	BÖNTEM	MACÄTÄH	HAGAw	HAGAw	PÖMÄe
NOSE	MUTUMKUN	KÄi	MUKWÄw	MUKWÄw	HÄI
EYE	KIN	KeNÖN	DYON	DYON	KRÖNgE
NECK	FOKUN	KÄPRÖ	CABAIGI	GABAIGI	KÄREBRINE
BELLEY	MAT	GASJRE	GwÄrKÖ	GwÄ	GÄRTENE
MAN	KINIM	KONO/WIKÉ	Äw	Äw	GRÉw
WOMAN	WANANG	ARÄ	SAWÖ	SAWÖw	ARÄ
BIRD	AWON	SEMIN	SIÄw	SIÄw	CAMBARE
DOG	MÄN	MISIÄN	SÄw	SÄw	SÄNE
SHOG BITES MAN	MÄN KINIM	AMBIBÄe	MISIÄN WIKÉ	GYIRÄI/ - / - /	SÄRE VIGILIA
ROAD	DEIP	ATEKÄI	Ä	Ä	DENE
STONE	TUM	WÄRE	YÄw	IYÄw	IKÉ
BIG	KXIX AMSÜN	MUNU	-	-	HLENA
SMALL	KATIK	KAKÄNU	-	-	KOKINA
fire	AeS	NEÄIRÄI	DÖw	DÖw	DOI
SMOKE	AeSDEIK	NEÄTOWKE	DAHÄI	HÄDIKE	DOITUKL
EAR	KALUN	DÄRE	KUMUN	MÄPE	DALA
TONGUE	FALANG	SESE	Y	Y	KI
TOOTH	QAIL	SERÄI	MÉ	MÉ	KATE
HAND	TENG	GIYÉ	GÄTI	DABUGÄw	KRITE
SUN	ATAN	MIAN	ÄGÄ	ÄGÄ	TOI
MOON	KÄIÖP	DÄÄRÄN	ÄGÄWÄ	ÄGÄWÄ	DWÄRINE
STAR	MILUM	FÜTE	KWIDYÖ	AGOTÖ	PUTE
WATER	WOK	WÄI	WEI	WÄI	WÄI
TREE	AeS	NEI	HABÄe	HABÄe	DOI
LEAF	AeSKÖN	DEÄKÜPE	HABEIGWÖ	HABEIGWÖ	DÖWÖI
PIG FAT	TUKUL	FÄRTIN	WUSEGA	GUSEGÄ	NIME
HE EATS	WANÖN	DARÄI	-	-	WUDRÄ
ONE	MÄGÖP	TRUSAPÄ	TANUw	TABULGÄw	SUPBÄRM
TWO	ALEP	HEÄPÄM	BÄP	AeKÄw	ABRÄRM
THREE	XIX	KXI	KXÄÄw	KXÄÄw	HAPÄRM SUPBÄM
FOUR	-	HAPÄM TRÖME	KAMÄDYÄ	GEBADÄSÄw	HÄKE
FIVE	-	HAPÄMHAPÄM	GABARÖ	HAUDÄSÄw	IÄMISIM
FEATHER	AWONKALIM	YEM	GÄBÖwGÖ	Äw	MÄMTENE
BOY	TÄNÄR	SÄMINKÜPE	-	SIÄTÄWES	KRUKIA
GIRL	WANANGSÄI	TIA	-	DEHI	ARANKIA
PIG	KWONG	KXIX	ARÄPAKU	-	MINBI
CASSUARY	BYÄ	MÄN	WÄI	WÄI	MONAGI
TARO	YÄN	KWEÄÄ	KWEÄÄ	KWEÄÄ	MÄME
UGAR CANE	YÄN	HwÄM	HÖw	HÖw	GÄM
YAM	KWEÄT	NgÄ	TIA	TSIÄ	SÜÄI
BANANA	WÄN	SWÄI	-	NgGÜN	DUMAR
	SÜM	ÄWÉ	YÄw	YÄw	

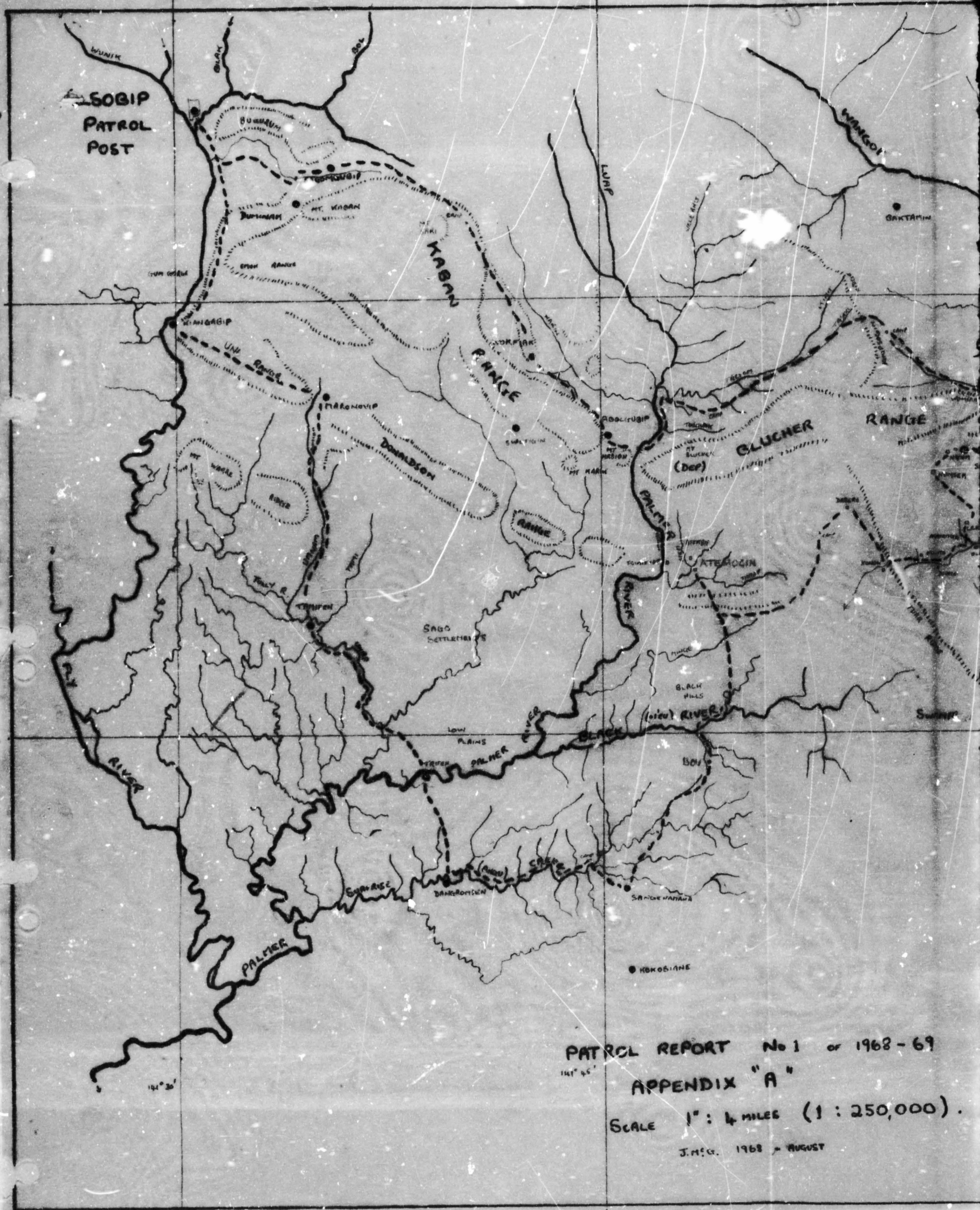
English	Enkaiakmin	Galupmin Minomin	Tablepmin	Mirapmin Kanai	Awin
SWEET POTATO	TARĒNg	SEPRŪM	SIBŪRŪ	SIBŪRŪ	BOWDENGE
AXE	IRĀ	AKĀN	HEI	AKĀN	KARNE
BILUM	MĒN	NONGGWĀI	YĀe	MĒN	GWESE
HOUSE	AM	E'i	MESŌn	MESŌr	ARVE
earth	kwkwi TAWĀL	TWŪ	MAHĪn	MAHĪn	TOW
MOUNTAIN	AMGUTĒGIN	KĀi	BĪTŌNg	BĪTŌNg	ARU
TOBACCO	SOWK	SKOPĀe	SOKŌw	SOKŌw	SKUPE
WHITE	BRŪNIN	SUWĒi	SUKRĀ	SUKRĀ	DIMIKINA
BLACK	MITIK	OWKĒN	DESAGĀ	INKWĒ	HUKINA
RED	QAS	SĀNgGĒN	ASĪ	ASĪ	SIRIKINA
LONG	KINISUNg	NgGĀW	SESĀ	SESĀ	KARWA
TANUNG SHORT	TANUNg	NgGATANGKIB	FURIFEN	FURIFEN	GWATTA
FATHER	NĀTIM	ĀTŪ	ĀYĀē	ĀYĀe	NAI
(MY) MOTHER	NANGIN	AMŪ	DuŪ	DuŪ	NARME
Sr BROTHER	NAMBĀPNAK	NANGGAI	ANGYĀe	ANGYĀe	NOWGOI
Jr BROTHER	NAMNING	YAWAI	MĀMARĀ	EMARĀ	NONGOMORE
Sr SISTER	NAMBĀPKUN	YANGGAI	AwŪ	IawŪ	NOWPOI
Jr SISTER	NAMKĒNĒNg	FĀKŪ	MĀMARĀ	EMABASĪ	NOWKE
Frs BRTHR	ĀNING	ĀTŪ	ĀYĀe	ĀYĀeGRI	NANGOIAI
Fa SISTER	NAMBĀPKUN	WAYŪ	ĀYŪ	ĀYŪ	NAIPOIANGE
Mthr SIS	OWKĒNĒNg	APĒIŪ	EDHĪ	EDHĪ	NAIPOIANGE ?
Mthr BRO	MŪM	FUĀ	BĀBŪ	ESĀBŪ	NANGOIAI ?
Father Fthr	AWĀRĀK	PAMEI	MŪw	MŪw	NAI'IAI
As	AWŪ	HANŪ	Aw	HAWŪ	HEI
NO	BĀ	NgĀRE	BĀ	MĀeNg	WARIN
I	NATA	NUWĀ	BuINE	DIAR	WOKONE
YOU (THOU)	KAPTA	GUWĀ	NAME	NEERĪ	KWOKKROME
HE	ATA	BATĀi	ATŪw	ATŪw	YWĀr
WE	NUTA	MATEIN	AME	AME	GWAR
YOU	IPTA	TABĀe	NIMEI	DIMEI	-
THEY	ERGUM	MATEIN HĀTEWE	IMĀeI	-	WIKEBUT

Capital letter next to small, Ae, Ar, Ei, etc - Vowel sound.

Open above letter - extended emphasis sound.

ḡ - click at back of throat.

English	Enkaiakmin	Galupmin Minomin	Tablepmin	Mirapmin Kanai	Awin
different language	diff.	diff.	Similar language	Sim.	diff.

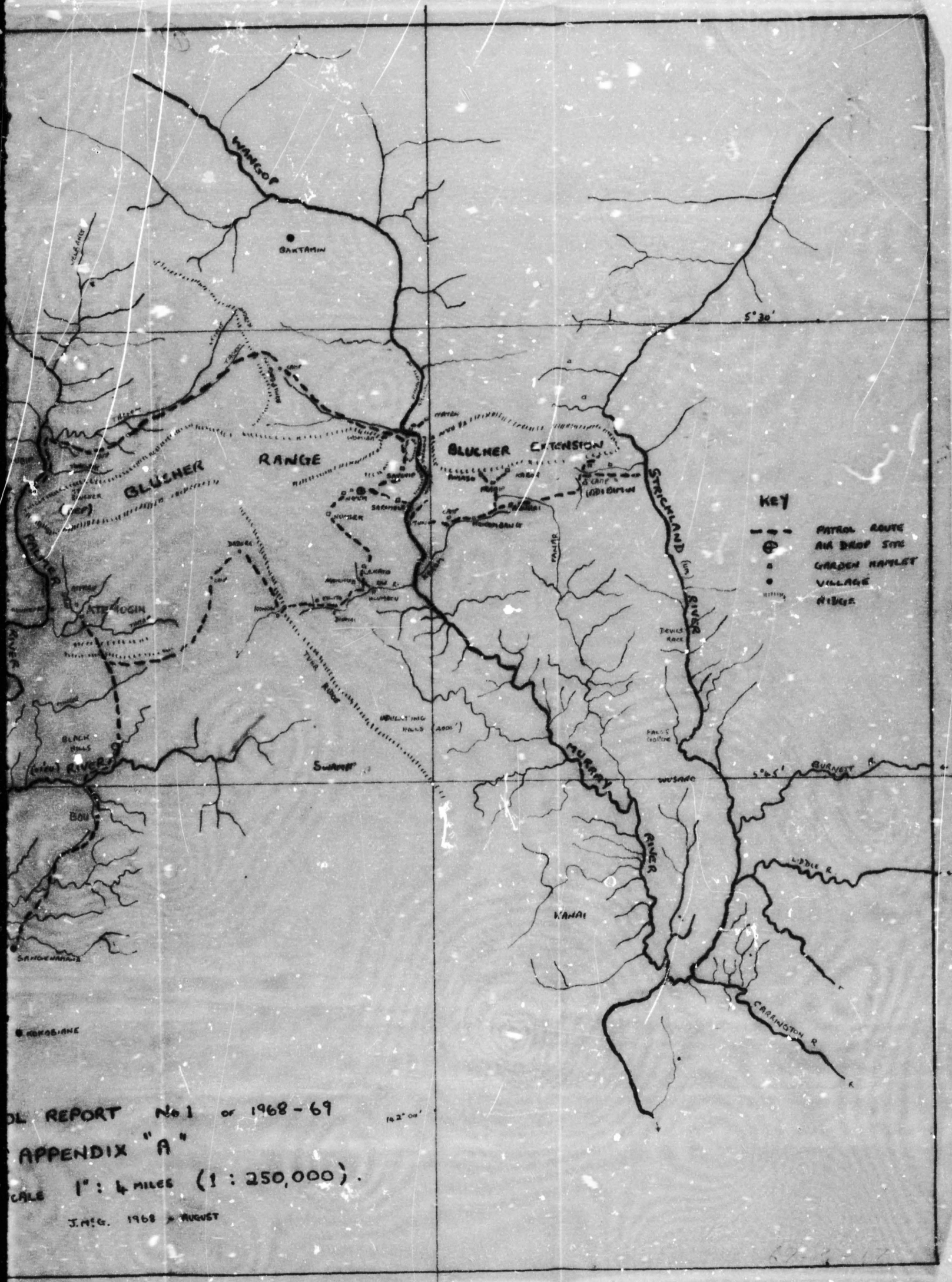


PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1968-69

APPENDIX "A"

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES (1 : 250,000).

J.M.G. 1968 - AUGUST



KEY

- - - PATROL ROUTE
- ⊕ AIR DROP SITE
- GARDEN HAMLET
- VILLAGE
- ||||| RIVER

REPORT No 1 of 1968-69
 APPENDIX "A"
 SCALE 1" = 4 MILES (1 : 250,000).
 J.M.G. 1968 AUGUST

67-1-17



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. OLSOBIP No. 2 of 1968-69.

Patrol Conducted by J.K. McGregor, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled STAR MOUNTAIN CENSUS DIVISION (Part).

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives Members P.P. & N.G.C., 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 22 / 10 / 19 68 to 30 / 10 / 19 68

Number of Days 9 days actual.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 29 / 5 / 19 68

Medical 29 / 5 / 19 68

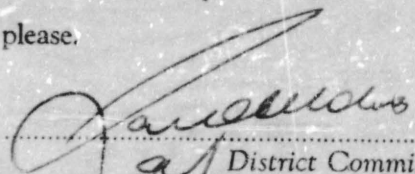
Map Reference 'BLUCHER RANGE' R.A.S.C. 1966. (Map Attached.)

Objects of Patrol To publicize Prospecting Applications No.s 28(P) & 35(P).
Explanation of the peoples' rights and of the Government's.
Report on KENNECOTT-Native relations.
Investigation of a road possibility OLSOBIP to the South.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15 / 11 / 19 69


District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

GFB:HC

16

67-3-18

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua

27th November, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
DAPU.

PATROL MAP .. OLSOBIP PATROL NO. 2/68-69

Your 67-9-1 of 20th November, 1969, refers.

The copies of this map will be forwarded
early next week.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator

*Forwarded
1/12/69
B.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-9-18

Telephone
Tele. ans.
Our Reference 67-9-1
If calling ask for RAC.bd
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU

(15)

20th November, 1969

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Ready for bound. at
Library
B.

Patrol Maps

Olsobip Patrol 2/68-69 : J.K. McGregor, P.O.
Star Mountains Census Division (Part)

In my 67-9-1 dated 15th January, 1965, which was my covering memo to this patrol report, I asked for 10 copies of the patrol map.

2. Could a further 10 copies now be forwarded, as a matter of urgency, please, in view of ~~imminent~~ ^{IMMINENT} land investigation considerations?

I.A. Holmes
(I.A. Holmes) *MB.*
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

OK.

4

67-3-18

24th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO. OLSOBIP 2/68-69

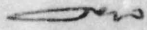
Your reference 67-9-1 dated 15th January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.K. McGregor, P.O. 30 Part Star Mountain Census Division.

An interesting report which indicates that an excellent relationship exists between the KENNECOTT field parties and the local people. I trust same will continue should full scale operations become a reality.

Mr. McGregor is to be commended on his co-operation with the field parties. 10 copies of Raps are being obtained and will be forwarded under separate cover.

c.c. Mr. J.K. McGregor,
P.O.
Patrol Post,
OLSOBIP
Western District.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 3. 18 (13)

67-9-1

IAH.ss



Department of District Administration (13)
Western District,
DARU.

15th January, 1969

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUI.

Patrol OLSOBIP 2/68-69: J.K. MCGREGOR, P.O.

STAR MOUNTAINS CENSUS DIVISION (Part)

Attached is a report of a 9 day special purposes patrol to publicise prospecting applications prior to a Mining Wardens Hearing the following week.

2. Following the hearing I made a personal helicopter tour to the principal groups visited by this patrol and can confirm the peoples' attitudes towards mining operations and excellent public relations engendered by KENNECOTT field staff. This Company has worked in the closest co-operation with DARU and OLSOBIP. Incidentally, both its senior personnel and the Mining Warden have attested to the efficiency and co-operation of Mr. MCGREGOR. I share their high opinion.
3. After only 3-4 land contacts post-1964 these people have been thrust into the helicopter age with a vengeance. They have responded well; the Pidgin ability of some is quite amazing. KENNECOTT operations, which one hopes will amount to actual exploitation are, of course, the sole local prospects these people are ever likely to have.
4. The road survey is useful, but anything further must pend mineral developments in the area. Should these become of major or lasting degree I foresee major movement both of peoples and our OLSOBIP complex towards any development location.
5. A good report. 10 copies of the attached map would be appreciated.

I.A. Holmes
(I.A. Holmes)
Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

2/

(12)

OLSOBIP PATROL No. 2 of 1968-1969.

KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT.
WESTERN DISTRICT.
(Non-Council Area).

Patrol Conducted By.
Area Patrolled.

J.K. McGregor, Patrol Officer.
STAR MOUNTAIN Census Division.
(Part.)

Patrol Accompanied by.

Const. /C KAMI. No. 1331.
Const. ARAU No. 1172.
Const. LEIO No. 2260.

BORENG NOKSEP, Interpreter (Patrol).

Duration of Patrol.

22/10/68 to the 30/10/68.
9 days.

Last Patrol to Area.

29/5/68. J.K.McGregor, 19 days.

Objects of Patrol.

To publicize Prospecting Applications No.s 28(P) & 35(P).

Explanation of the peoples' rights and of the Government's.

Report on KENNECOTT-Native relations.

Investigation of a road possibility Olsobip to the South.

Population Total.

623.

Map Reference.

'BLUCHER RANGE' R.A.S.C. 1966.

Village Population Register Enclosed.


APPENDIX.

'A' Map of Route. Land Boundaries.

'B' Comments Patrol Police.

'C' Comments Village Officials.

'D' Village Population Register.


J.K. McGregor. Patrol Officer.

OLSOBIP SPECIAL REPORT No. 2 of 1968-1969.

INTRODUCTION.

During late October, 1968, a special Patrol was mounted from the Olsobip Patrol Post to visit groups to the North-West, penetrating into the Star Mountain Census Division. The people visited were of the FAIWOLMIN society; in this area, an isolated and relatively primitive society. The Patrol, although a short one, (of nine days), was brought about by mineral exploration activity within the above area and secondly, to insure that the Administration is 'beyond reproach' if extensive development was to take place.

2. KENNECOTT EXPLORATIONS (AUST) PTY. LTD. had applied for a permit to prospect - Application for Prospecting Authority Nos 28 & 35 P; their base camp being within the Star Mountain Census Division, near the Alice River headwaters, (see Map). Instructions by the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, (68/1363, 68/2530 of the 7th of October, 1968), and the District Commissioner's letter, (35-6-3, of the 15th of October, 1968) indicated generally, that because of the Applications, the people be informed of their rights, be informed of the Governments' rights, be informed of the Applications, and, above all, understand this information.

3. It was decided that the only effective way of publicizing, informing and questioning the people would be by direct contact, ie. a Patrol, because of their lack of sophistication, especially in matters as this.

4. As the KENNECOTT Base Camp and an area of 'interest' lie within the BULTEM group's land, an effort was made especially for the BULTEM people, who are more liable to come into contact with the prospectors, to instil a complete understanding of the mining Ordinance; simplified in such a way that the people grasp the major points.

5. The Mining Warden's Hearing was also given publicity - two sites for hearings were decided upon, at Olsobip Patrol Post and the other at BAGOMAVIP, a Hamlet of the BULTEM group, which is usually used as a meeting place.

6. A road possibility Survey was conducted as the Patrol route was in the direction required for an OLSOBIP - ARIP Valley - Southern Regions road.

7. Information was also gathered for the Trustees of the Papua and New Guinea Public Museum - Spirit Houses in the Faiwolmin, and the possibility of declaring some of these houses National Cultural Properties.

(70)

DIARY. Olsobip Patrol No. 2 of 1968-69.

22/10/68
Tuesday.

Departed Olsobip Station at 0715 for BOLANGON groups to the North West. The track passes through KONGOBIIP Village, over the WUNIK River suspension bridge, a steep climb up and along a ridge parallel to the IL Range, and then along flats at the headwaters of the WUNIK.

A Road Survey, Olsobip - Arip Valley conducted over this portion of the track.

Decent to cross the WUNIK and then up to WARUMTEMBIP - a hamlet of BOLANGON. The total walking time 8½ hrs, (a climb from 1500' to 4000').

Set up camp in the lower Hamlet - very few people assembled for the Patrol. People informed that the Patrol will return to Olsobip by way of their Village and to be assembled then.

Coversation with the residents and also the leader of the cult house.

Slept WARUMTEMBIP.

23/10/68.
Wednesday.

Talks about KENNECOTT Application and rights. Collected information on Land Boundaries.

Radio batteries flat - set runner to Olsobip for new set.

Broke camp, up through old gardens to the main road which runs around BOL Mountain to the West - a slippery limestone track. Decent along a ridge into the Village of MIGALSIMBIP. Walking time 5½ hrs of continuous rain.

MIGALSIMBIP deserted. Despached runner to inform the people in the bush of a meeting when the Patrol returns from BULTEM Groups. Set up camp.

Resorted gear left rice deposit here. Slept MIGALSIMBIP.

24/10/68
Thursday.

Broke Camp - River MIGAL well up after yesterdays rain however old Patrol Bridge still standing.

0745 away and at 0915 reached the junction of the SARASARA and IK Rivers. Over flats following parallel to the IK and then Westwards up its headwaters. North-West and a steady climb for 4 hrs - clear day today. Walking time 6½ hrs ascent.

A few elders in the Village but not enough for a proper coverage. Small amounts of food purchased here. Went shooting on the lake and brought back to ducks.

Word out for a meeting tomorrow and books up to date.

Slept WANGBIN.

25/10/68
Friday

At WANGBIN. Meeting with the people - everyone had arrived. Spoke on the Application and the rights of the Government and of the people. Everyone responding favourably.

Airstrip site discuss and the landowners are very keen to let KENNECOTT use this portion of land.

Visit KENNECOTT Helicopter - further meeting with the assembled villagers of WANGBIN mainly repeating the text of the former meeting.

Arrangements with the Geologist-in-Charge and the Mining Wardens Hearing - date set.

Food purchased and departure of Helicopter. Spoke to the Cult House leaders about local custom.

Went shooting - nothing. Ready for tomorrow. Slept WANGBIN.

26/10/68
Saturday.

Departed WANGBIN at 0715 for BAGOMAVIP, a hamlet of BULTEM Groups. Up and over a ridge at the North of WANGBIN, and then along a mountain parallel to the KAM River.

DIARY.

(9)

26/10/68.
Saturday. Cont.

Decent off ridge around Mt SOGOLMIK North and over the KAM River. North-West along the ILA Range wall, through TUNGANAVIP and then into the Hamlet of BAGOMAVIP.

Total Walking time 4½ hrs - very good.

People were assembled and ready for the talks. Decided to hold formal meeting tomorrow but informal talks to individuals today - on the same subject as previous.

Talked to the Village Officials and obtained the Land boundary information. Amended my Map of this area - readings taken from a compass.

Caught up with book work and informal talks. Festivities during the night. Slept BAGOMAVIP.

27/10/68.
Sunday.

Radio batteries had arrived yesterday - contact with Olsobip Station unsuccessful.

Complaint made about two men from TIFALMIN area who came into the BULTEM Group and acted as confidence men.

Assembly of the people. Arrival of KENNECOTT Helicopter with Geologist-in-Charge. Meeting begun; similar talks as before - the peoples and the Governments rights fully explained, the people indicated that they understood. General feeling of the people; enthusiastic and of interest.

Talked generally on the subject of Mineral Exploration and Geologist there to answer questions arising over KENNECOTT'S future development.

Informed people of the Mining Warden's Court at their Village on the 4th of November.

Helicopter departed after discussions with self.

More talks to the people and arrangements re the Wardens Court. Talked to leaders of the cult house. Slept BAGOMAVIP.

28/10/68.
Monday.

Departed 0730 for MIGALSIMBIP via SOGOLMIK and IAR Mountains. East along the base of those and then a sharp decent into the MIGAL River Valley. Following down KALUK Creek to the MIGAL River.

Total Walking time to MIGALSIMBIP 6½ hrs - a good time.

People had assembled and were ready for the meeting. Explanation as previous. All interested and enthusiastic.

The Village Official at MIGALSIMBIP to come to Olsobip via the Arip Valley.

Small amounts of food purchased and stockpile of rice packed for the next days walk.

Slept MIGALSIMBIP. Heavy Rain that night.

29/10/68.
Tuesday.

0745 departed for the BOLANGON Groups, over the same tracks as before - a good day and the walking time down to 5½ hrs. (Record 3½).

Met by the Village Official and the assembled people of BOLANGON. There were a few families still away in the Hamlets but the majority were present.

Delivered the same lecture to the BOLANGON people who welcomed the Application and the presence of the Company.

The Village Official and elders instructed to come to Olsobip so that they may attend the Mining Warden's Court.

Camp set up.

Slept BOLANGON Hamlet - WARUMTEMBIP.

30/10/68.
Wednesday.

0700 began the long decent back to Olsobip Station. Over the same track as before. 8½ hrs walking time.

END OF PATROL.

8

8. The Villages or groups covered by the Patrol were - in the Faiwolmin Census Division; LOUBIP and KONGOBIIP (at Olsobip Station), and BOLANGON - in the Star Mountain Census Division; MIGALSIMBIP, WANGBIN and BULTEM groups. Individual group's reactions to the information are as follows:

KONGOBIIP and LOUBIP Villages: These two Villages are near the Olsobip Patrol Post, and, on the day before departure on Patrol, a meeting was held and the information of Application No. 28P was passed on. Both groups welcomed the activity of the mineral exploration; but were rather disappointed that the area of 'interest' did not lie within their land boundaries. The people said that they would be very pleased if the prospectors came and worked on their land.

KONGOBIIP and LOUBIP are small settlements and their land boundaries, consequently, do not extend over a large area.

BOLANGON Groups. The Patrol had difficulty in assembling all of the population on the first visit to the Village due to the Patrol being unannounced; however, on the return trip; there was a proper assembly and a full meeting was held.

This group, as the above two Villages had indicated, agreed that the exploration team was a good 'thing' and that they understood that they were entitled to some compensation if private property was interfered with. Only one question arose and that was why the Helicopter had not landed in their Village, when it had done so in various other Villages. The people also stated that they did not object with the prospectors working on their land and that they were very happy about the Company coming.

Some of the young men asked if it would be permissible to go and work for the Company and they were told that this was entirely up to the KENNECOTT team and suggested that they ask.

MIGALSIMBIP Village. As with BOLANGON, when the Patrol arrived there was not a sole in the Village, so the meeting was delayed until the return trip.

The MIGALSIMBIP land is centered around the ARIP Valley and further South to the junction of the MANI and the ALICE Rivers.

The people were explained their rights and the Government's indicating that they understood what had been told, (questioning of the men proved that they had a fair idea, after the lecture).

WANGBIN Groups. This group is closely related to the BULTEM Groups - the two groups have their land boundaries undefined on the WANGBIN's Northern portion. Their land includes a proposed airstrip site at a place named 'TABUBIL'. (Attached to the Map is a list of landowners for 'TABUBIL', actually a list of landowners for WANGBIN Land as all land is communally owned.) For further information, see the para. on 'LAND'.

The Application, rights and future development were explained to the WANGBIN people in the presence of the Geologist-in-Charge of the KENNECOTT Camp, who was there to answer the question of intended development on the WANGBIN people's land. The people were very enthusiastic and strongly welcomed the activities of the Company. This enthusiasm extended to the people agreeing that they would be most willing to sell the land that the proposed airstrip site was on; however this is a little premature at this stage of the development.

BULTEM Groups. By far the largest group in the Star Mountain Census Division, the BULTEMS own a vast area of land; a part of this land is where the KENNECOTT Base Camp is built. The people, now, are familiar with the way in which the geologists carry out their work and many of the ablebodied male and females are out at the Camp assisting the geologists.

A meeting was held on the 27th of October, 1968, with the Geologist-in-Charge present to answer any questions that arose on Company policy. The rights of the people and of the Government were explained and the information on the Application was passed on. The people reacted in the same way as the Villages visited previously, very favourably welcoming the activity and happy about the Company's presence.

LAND.

①

9. Comment should be made on the population of the area of 'interest' and of the proposed airstrip site.

The area of 'favourable indications' was unpopulated before the establishment of a Base Camp, except for isolated gardens operated by the following men and their families:

MALOK
ISIGEROK
MORGLI
FOGOMIAP
MAFAGEM

The area of 'interest' is over some high rugged terrain, and, as is the case with most areas of mineralisation, the ground is not suitable for gardening above the river banks on the hill slopes. Now that the Camp has been constructed there has been a major population shift towards and around the KENNECOTT Community. It was noted on a visit to the Camp Site, that there are a lot of new gardens quite close to the Camp, whilst over the hill from the Camp there is a new settlement of houses.

The proposed airstrip site has no population at all. The owners of the land, (the WANGBINS), have expressed concern that the Company should choose such a difficult, swampy, good-for-nothing portion of land for the site of the air field.

There are two sago patches within 'TABUBIL', owned by; MAGASOK-AGIORLIP and HOGOMFAGANAM-FIABAI.

Other than Sago, the land, as with the land discussed above, the only other usage would be hunting.

10. As the Camp Site was established on a cleared portion of ground - a small sweet-potato garden; the owners of the garden are entitled to compensation and were duly paid at the meeting with the BULTEM people. When asking the owners of the garden if they were upset by the Company utilizing the cleared bush, the owners; mentioned in para. 9; said that they were very happy that the Company had chosen their garden to build a Camp on.

Initially, the BULTEM people had refused to accept any compensation as a gesture welcoming the Company into their area. However, they were persuaded at the meeting to accept a token compensation: each man receiving .50¢, a total of \$2.50 for an immature sweet potato garden - quite a fair price.

11. With the map; note that the area where the Base Camp is, is within the BULTEM land boundaries (boundaries indicated), although the KAVORABIP boundaries do come near to the operations area of KENNECOTT Explorations. Other groups land boundaries are also marked. There appears to be little dispute over the boundaries between the Faiwolmin groups - this is probably because of the communal ownership, where individuals do not hold set plots of land. The only land that may be owned by an individual, is a food tree, such as a Sago stand, a pandanus stand and such like; (a banana is not counted as a tree with individual owners); and only the ground on which the clump stands. If the trees are used or die, then individual ownership of the ground ceases.

KENNECOTT-NATIVE RELATIONS.

12. The people working at the Base Camp are mainly BULTEMS with a few WANGBINS drifting in and out. These people are fairly primitive; though with the Camp in their area; their growing sophistication is amazing. For instance, there are several young men, whom, four months ago, did not speak any but their own language - now they have a workable knowledge of pigin English. If handled correctly from the very beginning, (as done in this case), the people will not pose any problems; and, it is pointed out that they cannot be compared to the people concerned with prospecting in Bougainville - the people of the Faiwolmin are far less sophisticated for a start.

In fact the Company have been treating the BULTEM people over- fairly. At one stage, selling tinned fish at cost without adding airfreight; this matter has been corrected as it would be impossible to establish a healthy economy if the BULTEM area were to develop. The geologists at the Camp are fairly sensitive to the local people, and all have had experience elsewhere in the Territory before

(6)

coming to the Olsobip Area. All have a good knowledge of at least one lingua franca, so communication for those locals who have grasped the essentials of pigin, is effective.

On the entire Patrol, a person who disapproved of the mineral exploration team, could not be found, and, the majority expressed their delight in having the men working on their land - especially the BULTEMs, who have claimed the Camp members as their own; possessively proud that the men had chosen their land instead of the other groups land for a Camp site.

13. Problems that have arisen are typical and to be expected for a newly established Camp.

Some of the young men expressed their desire for a local boss boi instead of the two IANDRA (Chimbu) lads - the reason being that not all of the local labour force had a good knowledge of pigin and when an instruction re their work is given, the locals make mistakes because they do not fully understand the instruction and feel inferior as far as effectiveness goes. With local boss bois, the labourers claim, they would be able to understand what is being said better. The locals were told, that although their idea was ideal, there are no experienced local men who could competently fill this position. In time there may be a local trained enough to fulfil the position.

Another observation put forward by the BULTEM labour force, (indicative of growing sophistication), was that the men who were sent to work on the airstrip site or in the bush camps with the Geologists, received rations, whereas the labourers around the camp only received wages. To the locals, there is little difference between camping out and working and working near the camp. This is a matter purely for KENNECOTT to decide upon as their wages and rationing are/required labour entitlements. /well above

Most of the problems that have arisen, are purely a company matter, and do not concern the Government in any way. It is in KENNECOTT's own interests, that they have good public relations and as far as the Olsobip Administration is concerned; the KENNECOTT group have excellent relations.

SUMMARY OF THE PEOPLES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS KENNECOTT.

14. Summary as follows:

The people who were visited by the Patrol raised no objection against the Applications - they were asked individually if they did have any object but not one was recorded.

Contrary to raising an objection, the people welcomed the activity, and, especially in the areas of frequent contact (BULTEM and WANGBIN), enthusiasm and pride were demonstrated towards the geologists.

The publicity given by this Patrol should meet the requirements of Section 67(2) of the Mining Ordinance.

THE ROAD SURVEY.

15.

This was a secondary object of the Patrol; the possibility of a road from Olsobip Patrol Post, through the Arip Valley and thence Southwards. In previous reports from Officer's who had noted the air strip site on the banks of the ALICE River (the present KENNECOTT site), they had mentioned the possibility of a Southern connection through the ARIP River Valley and down into the Olsobip Area. This is considered the most economical, as a road through GUM GORGE, (due South of Olsobip), is well nigh impossible and a road around the KABAN Range to the East, besides the distance to the Palmer passage through the BLUCHER Range, the road would then enter the swamp flats of the Awir.

It is not coincidence that this survey was conducted inconjunction with the Star Mountains Patrol, as there MAY be extensive development to the West of Olsobip in the near future and this survey, it is hoped, is the beginning of the Administration's interest in this area.

The most feasible plan would be to run a road along the range on the North side of the WUNIK River until the headwaters are reached, a ford, across the lowest part of the Western IL Range divide, decent into the ARIP Valley and thence, either to the proposed airstrip site or to the junction of the ARIP and the ~~XXXX~~ MENGA Rivers and South to the ALICE - MIGAL junction. (See Map.).

(5)

16. If a route on the Northemside of the WUNIK River is the only possible path; then about twenty miles of road is the minimum milage expected. If some way of bridging the WUNIK at the lower reaches was found, then a shorter route along the IL Range foot-slopes. A proper investigation should be carried out if development is decided upon.

NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERITIES.

17. This is covered with a letter to the District Commissioner, (my 7-1-1 of the 7th of November, 1968), which will be forwarded to the Trustees of the Papua and New Guinea Public Museum and Art Gallery. Information gathered concerned at 'KATIAM' Spirit House at BOLANGON Village. The keepers of the KATIAM have agreed to allow their establishment become a National Cultural Property and all information concerning the house was gathered from the keepers.

CONCLUSION.

18. Included should be para. 14; which was the main object of this Patrol. It is felt that all objects of the Patrol were met; most with a high degree of success - the Mining Warden's Hearing was held on the 4th of November, 1968 and the outcome of the Hearing is indicative to the success of this Patrol.

19. Although this was a Patrol with a special purpose; routine Administration of the area visited was carried out - the people benefiting from the regular visits. Visits in the futre will become more frequent, as long as the exploration for minerals is taking place. A close watch on developments within the Star Mountain Census Division, especially with the people, is assured.

J. McGregor
J. McGregor,
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'. MAP.

(24)

LIST OF LAND OWNERS. 'TABUBIL' WANGBINGROUP.

IOBOM - GITARIOK (V.C.)
MAGASOK - AGIORLIP
KOGOMPAGANAM - FIABAL
KALFAMENG - KITORIOK
FAMOIENG - TABILIM
FAGAMIAP - FATIGIM
BITALIM - ORUBNUK
TABULSIMNAL - DUWASOK
TORGINEM - IAOLIGK
WOKMANENG - KASORGIM
LOPMOIENG - OUDIMEN
MITFOIENG - MILITOK
MIRITOK - KWATIM
OUKFOIAP - TUBASOK
UNINSEP - FAGAMIAP
AGIENG - KAMISENG
MOLMONENG - AUDIMENG
BIAMING - TAMENG
BETKON - TAGAGENG
KONGIM - WOKMOIENG
WOKMOIENG - UNENG
BOGIM - WOKMOIENG
BOROK - BITALEM
GININAM - FAIMIAP
MEROK - UDIMENG.

Land is collectively owned.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... WESTERN Report No. OLSORIP No. 3 of 1968/69...

Patrol Conducted by... G.K. SMITH CADET PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled... PART FAIWOLMIN CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... DOCTOR B. ELLIS, NURSE MARGARET THOMPSON (both 1/2 hour only.)

Natives... 1 R.P.N.G.C. 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration--From... 30/11/1968 to... 2/12/1968...

Number of Days... 3.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services... 14/2/1968..

Medical /19.....

Map Reference... Blucher Range R.A.S.C. 1966.....

Objects of Patrol... Escort Doctor & Nurse, Gather Anthropological information on Spirit Houses. Investigate land boundaries between GOLGUBIP and IMIGABIP villages.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/3 / 1969

Paul Collins
Deputy 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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

67-3-33

16th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU, Western District.

PATROL HQ. OLSOBIP 3/68-89

Your reference 67-9-1 of 10th March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. G.K. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer, to Part of PAIWOLMIN Census Division.

Covering memoranda adequately deal with report, and no further comments are necessary.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director. *no*

cc: Mr. G.K. Smith,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Olsobip Patrol Post,
Western District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67.3.23. (V)

67-9-1

IAH.as



Western District,
DAHU.

10th March, 1969

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA.

Patrol OLSOBIP 3/1968-69

Mr. G.K. SMITH, CPO - 3 Days

Part FAIWOLMIN Census Division

Receipt is acknowledged of report on the above, together with O.I.C's instructions and your covering memo.

2. The latter covers all aspects very adequately. The report is well-typed, shows powers of observation and includes a good coverage of spirit houses with creditable sketching.

3. As a coverage of a short familiarisation tour by a young Cadet the report has merit. However, such a delay in submission will, in future, be quite unacceptable without very compelling reasons.

J. A. Bensted
(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

545
18/3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

Telephone
Telegram
Our Reference 67-8-1.
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Headquarters,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

27th February, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

OLSOHIP PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1968/1969.

PART FAINGOLMIN GENESIS DIVISION.

1. Attached please find three (3) copies of the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. G.K. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer.
2. This report was only received KIUNGA on the 13th instant, though the Patrol was completed on the 2nd December, 1968. Mr. Smith will be advised that such long delays in submission for a very short report are unacceptable, and that in future three (3) clear days are to be taken off from normal station duties and the Patrol Report compiled, typed and submitted immediately upon completion of the Patrol.

COMMENT.

3. The value of perusing and noting old Patrol Report walking times I hope has not been lost on Mr. Smith following his experiences as stated during the first two days of K's patrol.
4. Para. 3 page 4. The last sentence I find rather unintelligible and more attention to sentence construction is warranted. Mr. Smith informs here DIEHART was 'deserted' on his arrival, but in the Diary informs that the Village Constable and two (2) old men were present. Surely the views of these three (3) gentlemen on the land boundary question were worth noting in the Report?
5. I also note that no Situation Report is attached. Apparently then no information or observations were made or noted that are applicable.

GENERAL.

6. Apart from Mr. Smith's 7-1-1 of the 10th January, 1969 (attached to the Report) which has been carefully investigated and reported upon, I find the remainder of the Report rather poor and definitely not up to his normal standards.
7. During my next contact with the Officer at OLSOHIP or NINGERSUM I will endeavour to impress upon him that a good, carefully prepared and documented report is an administrative necessity for any patrol to be worthwhile, otherwise then to the general experience of the individual patrolling officer.



[Signature]
(Mr. Greedy)
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc.
Mr. G.K. Smith,
OLSOHIP.



10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-1-3,
If calling ask for
Mr. McG

Department of District Administration,
Olsobip Patrol Post
Kiunga Sub-District,
Western District.

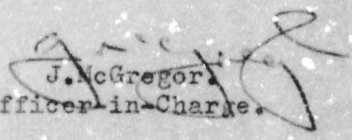
29th November, 1968.

Mr G. Smith.
Cadet Patrol Officer.
Olsobip Patrol Post.

Patrol Instructions, Patrol No. 5 of 1968-69.

On the 30th of November, 1968, please be prepared to depart on a brief Patrol into the FAIWOLMIN Census Division. On this Patrol you are requested to carry out the following instructions:

- a. Escort Dr. B. Ellis of Rumginae and her Medical Patrol to visit LOUBIP, GOLGUBIP and IMIGABIP Villages within the FAIWOLMIN Census Division.
- b. Gather anthropological information as requested by the Trustees of the Papua and New Guinea Public Museum and Art Gallery. Ref. Our file 7-1-1.
- c. Investigate land boundaries between GOLGUBIP and IMIGABIP Villages.
- d. Any matters arising from the Patrol Attention File.


J. McGregor
Officer-in-Charge.

(9)

Report Number -- OLSOBIP No. 3 of 1968/69

Sub-District - KIUNGA.

District - WESTERN.

Council/Non-Council - Non-Council Area.

Patrol Conducted by - G. K. Smith.

Designation - Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled - Part Faiwolm Census Division

Personnel accompanying Patrol - 1 R.P.N.G.C., 1 Interpreter, Unevangelised Fields Mission Doctor and Nurse. (First half hour only.)

Duration of Patrol - From 30.11.1968 to 2.12.1968. 3 days.

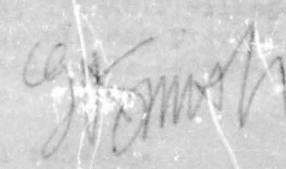
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area. - 14.2.1968. 10 days.

Objects of Patrol - Escort Doctor and Nurse.
Gather Anthropological information on Spirit Houses.
Investigate Land Boundaries between GOLGUBIP and IMIGABIP villages.
Routine Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled. - 800

Map Reference - See attached Map. Blucher Range, R.A.S.C. 19-66.

Village Population Register. - Not Enclosed.


G. K. Smith.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

8

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday 30th November 1968.

- 0900 Departed OLSOBIP with the Doctor, nurse, policeman, interpreter and 15 carriers.
- 0930 Patrol arrived LOUBIP village. The Doctor and nurse arrived well after the main body. Doctor unwell and does not wish to continue so 6 carriers detached and Doctor and nurse remained at LOUBIP. Myself and remainder of patrol continued on.
- 0955 Departed LOUBIP.
- 1140 Arrived at turnoff to GOLGUBIP. Have been following track along top of the range all morning. GOLGUBIP track descends sharply into WOK ILOM.
- 1230 Arrived WOK ILOM stopped for break and a stare at the thundering torrent.
- 1330 Departed WOK ILOM.
- 1635 Arrived WOK ISAM. Met a DDA Labourer (wearing a watch) who informed me that it had taken him three hours walking downhill from GOLGUBIP to reach this point. Myself incredulous asked the Interpreter to confirm but he had nothing constructive to offer. A heavy rainstorm being imminent and faced with the possibility of being on the trail until about eight o'clock that night I decided to camp on the bank of the WOK ISAM.

Sunday 1st December 1968.

- 0730 Departed WOK ISAM.
- 0815 Arrived old site of GOLGUBIP. At this point I was told by the Interpreter that that the present site of GOLGUBIP was half an hour further up the mountainside. X
- 0818 Arrived GOLGUBIP. Made mental note that FAIWOL time estimation is not too accurate.
Spent remainder of the day at GOLGUBIP gathering information on ~~KIKIXT~~ Spirit House and discussing (rather unsuccessfully) the land boundaries between GOLGUBIP and IMIGABIP. Slept GOLGUBIP

Monday 2nd December 1968.

- 0800 Patrol ready to depart GOLGUBIP but I decided to wait until rain finished.
- 0830 Rain still falling as hard as before. Departed GOLGUBIP.
- 0910 Arrived IMIGABIP rain still pouring, heavy mist and fog blotting out vision over 50 yards. IMIGABIP village deserted. Only the Village Constable and two old men present. V.C. informed me that everyone had left this site because many people had died over the last few months.
- 0940 Departed IMIGABIP. Still raining.
- 0950 Arrived WOK ISAM. Followed river down mountainside constantly crossing and recrossing the stream and rock-hopping from boulder to boulder along the waters edge.
- 1030 Branched off WOK ISAM onto bush path.
- 1040 Arrived WOK ILOM. ILOM seriously flooded. Felled tree to assist carr-

PATROL DIARY. (Cont.).

(7)

Monday 2nd December 1968 (Cont.).

1040 (Cont.). carriers in crossing

1055 Crossing completed. Track now commences to climb back up to the top of the range.

1235 Arrived back at the point where the GOLGUBIP track descends into the ILOM valley. Stopped for break.

1300 Set off for LOUBIP.

1420 Arrived at LOUBIP.

1425 Departed LOUBIP

1503 Arrived OLSOBIP.

..... END OF PATROL

Olsobip Patrol No. 3 of 1968/69.

1. Patrol Instruction (a) stated that I was to escort Doctor B. Ellis and Nurse Margaret Thompson, both of Unevangelised Field Mission at RUMGINAB, on their medical patrol to GOLGUBIP and IMIGABIP villages. Unfortunately half an hour after leaving the Olsobip Station Dr. Ellis felt unable to continue on, so the Doctor and Nurse remained at LOUBIP village whilst the rest of the Patrol moved on to GOLGUBIP.
2. The Spirit House at GOLGUBIP ~~was~~ studied and the resulting information recorded as per the format supplied by the Trustees of the Papua and New Guinea National Museum. Ref. my 7-1-1 of the 10th January 1969 a copy of which is attached to this report.
3. At GOLGUBIP I attempted to gain information on the Traditional Land boundaries between GOLGUBIP and IMIGABIP. Lengthy discussions were held with all the men of GOLGUBIP who insisted that there were no boundaries or landmarks dividing GOLGUBIP and IMIGABIP, they claimed that the two villages were closely inter-related and that they shared all the land in the WOK ILOM and WOK ISAM watershed valley/area. Lengthy cross-questioning revealed no flaws in this story nor did they appear to be obviously lying. Not satisfied that this was actually the case I resolved to go into the matter again at IMIGABIP, unfortunately IMIGABIP village was deserted when I arrived and I was unable to wait the day necessary for all the men to be summoned in from the bush because the imminent visit of His Honour The Administrator to Olsobip required my immediate return to the station. Resultantly we can assume that what the men at GOLGUBIP claim is correct and that there are no mutually recognised land boundaries between the two villages or, and I personally feel that this will be the case, that any land disputes that arise over this land will be a case of an IMIGABIP man claiming that a man of GOLGUBIP is squatting on IMIGABIP land.
4. Although this patrol was not a great success from the point of accomplishing the set out goals it was invaluable to myself as an introduction to the Olsobip Area where I will be working for at least the next three months. Although short the patrol gave me an opportunity to gain a few impressions of the geography of the area, the passability of some of the walking tracks and of the conditions in an average FAIWOL Village. This experience will come in handy over the period in which I am posted here and aid in the planning and execution of any possible future patrols.

7-1-1

Department of District Administration,
Olsobup Patrol Post.
Western District.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

SPIRIT HOUSES - FAIWOLMIN.

Ref my 7-1-1, 6th October, 1968 My 7-1-1 15th November 1968.
The Directors 67-3-18: 7-1-4, 24th July 1968
Your 67-9-1. 15th August 1968.

Information on the YOLAM type of Cult house is set out below as per the formay contained in the Papua and New Guinea Public Museum Trustees letter of the 17th July 1968 to the Director Department of District Administration.

The YOLAM of the GOLGUBIP village group. Situated in GOLGUBIP village 7 miles due north of Olsobup Patrol Post, near the base of the Hindenburg Wall, in the FAIWOLMIN Census Division of the Olsobup Administrative area.

2. The people of GOLGUBIP belong to the NINGALIMIN group within the FAIWOLMIN language group. The village name is derived from the FAIWOL word GOL meaning the bark of a particular species of tree. This bark is used extensively in the construction of houses as lining for the walls and as flooring. Apparently there is a large number of these trees in the area around GOLGUBIP. BIP is the usual suffix meaning village or hamlet. Thus the name GOLGUBIP.

3 Attached are two sketches one of the floor plan and the other of the feature wall. The authors camera is suitable only for outdoor photography and a 'Kodachrome' Transparency of the decorated facade of the house is also attached. The transparency may be retained by the museum since I took several shots and still have one for my personal collection. Articles worthy of protection are listed below.

One only Human skull 'AWARIP' Skull of prominent Ancestor.
Five Shields 'ASKOM'

One only woven cane cuirass 'NAM'

About 1000 pigs jawbones 'KUMAT' Fastened on feature wall
Numerous pig skulls 'anbon'

3 bark containers holding forearm bones. 'ATARMIN'
2 forearm bones which rest upon above skull.

Assorted bows and arrows, In constant use and fluctuating in number.
2 small string bags 'MEN' hung upon the above shelves. Containing human finger bones.

Various bundles of pig fat, heaps of stones (for cooking) bundles of firewood and other 'household' articles. These are always in use and constantly fluctuating.

Items deemed worthy of protection are all those listed above with the exception of the articles and materials listed as 'in constant use' and 'fluctuating in number'.

The contents of the house are in the care of the Master of the house and to this extent could be considered to belong to him.

4. The Master of The House or 'KINIMAPEM' as he is called in the local language is an old man named IMKAMOIENG TRAUNIM, he also has a deputy or assistant, a slightly younger man named WENGIM WAIAMNOK. these two men sit in the centre of the house on the log seat labelled KABAM in the floor plan and from there they run the activities of the cult. The position of KINIMAPEM is not inherited or passed on from father to son the abdicating or dying KINIMAPEM appoints his own successor from amongst the cult members. WENGIM the assistant Master will not be taking over IMKAMOIENG'S position when IMKAMOIENG dies and IMKAMOIENG informs ne that he has not yet decided who ne will appoint when his time is up. IMKAMOIENG'S leadership powers do not extend beyond the four walls of the Spirit House. But even so he could be considered the most important man in the village.

5. All the men and both leaders were enthusiastic about having the YOLAM declared as a national Cultural Property. It was explained to them that this meant that the 'Government' (the concept of a national museum would be completely beyond these people at this early stage of their development.) would help and assist them to preserve their YOLAM and its contents for the enlightenment of future generations. They are at present not likely to let the house fall into disrepair and they have agreed to report any damages or threats beyond their powers to the Officer at Olsobip.

6. The men are at present unwilling to part with any of the articles mentioned above. They would in fact be horrified at the thought of any of these articles escaping the care of the KINIMAPEM, and being placed in a situation where they might be accidentally be seen by any females or children. This will be the state of affairs for quite some years at least until the present generation dies off.

7. All the general observations contained in paragraph 5 of this office's 7-1-1 of the 15th November 1960 are applicable to this account. Indeed this whole report is set out with the above letter in mind. If Mr. J.K. McGregor's report on the KATIAM at WARUMTUBSIP is read in conjunction with this report the reader will be immediately able to compare and contrast the two types of spirit houses. I will attempt to study an 'AMOWKAN' as the only remaining type of spirit house not reported on as per the TRUSTEES format. When all three types of spirit house have been reported on in this fashion a fairly accurate and easily cross-referable file on the spirit houses of the PAIWOLMIN people will be complete.

8. The red line drawn on the floor plan indicates the position of an imaginary line dividing the YOLAM in half. One half containing the feature wall and most of the bones of Ancestors the other half devoted more to the storage of the unimportant 'household articles'. This line passes straight through the middle of the KABAM (the seat of the KINIMAPEM and his assistant) (Only the older men who have been through the highest stages of initiation) are allowed to cross this imaginary line and sit in the 'sacrosanct' portion of the house. The younger men occupy only the half of the house nearest the door. I myself was not allowed to cross this imaginary line but the entire interior of the house is completely visible from the outer half. Also if I wished to have a closer look at any of the articles one of the older men quite cheerfully brought it across the line. The symbolism of the siting of the KINIMAPEM's seat across the passage from the outer to the inner hall is obvious. From this position he can protect the contents of the sanctuary and refuse admission to any undesirables. This is of course only symbolic since there are two places (between the fireplaces and the side walls) where one might cross the line unchallenged. From a non-symbolic point of view the KABAM is ideally situated for the comfort of the two leaders since the KINIMAPEM's position right between the two fireplaces is obviously the warmest spot in the house and at GOLGUBIP the nights are bitterly cold.

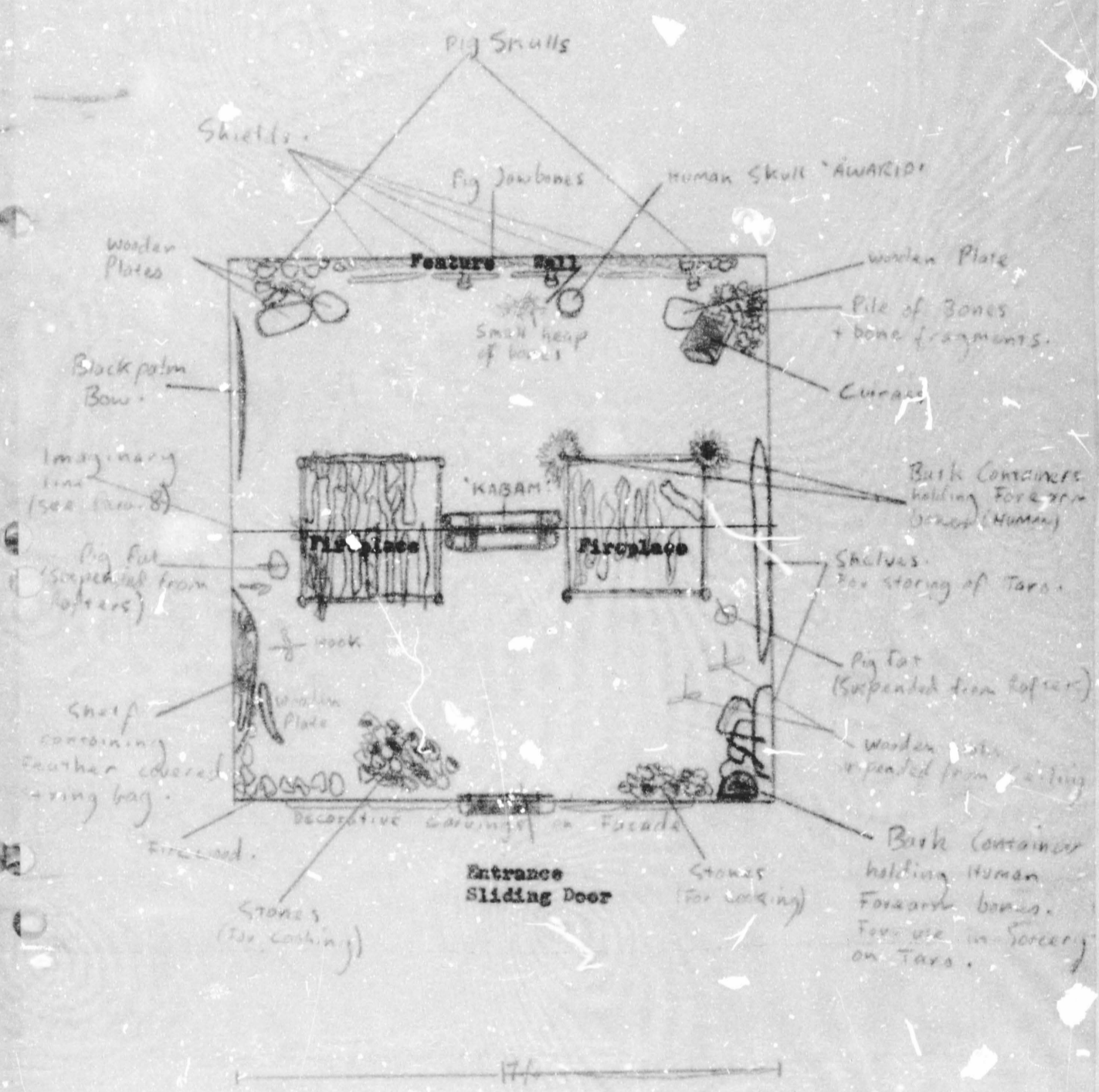
9. For your information and forwarding to the Museum.

G.K. SMITH.

FLOOR PLAN

'YOLAH'

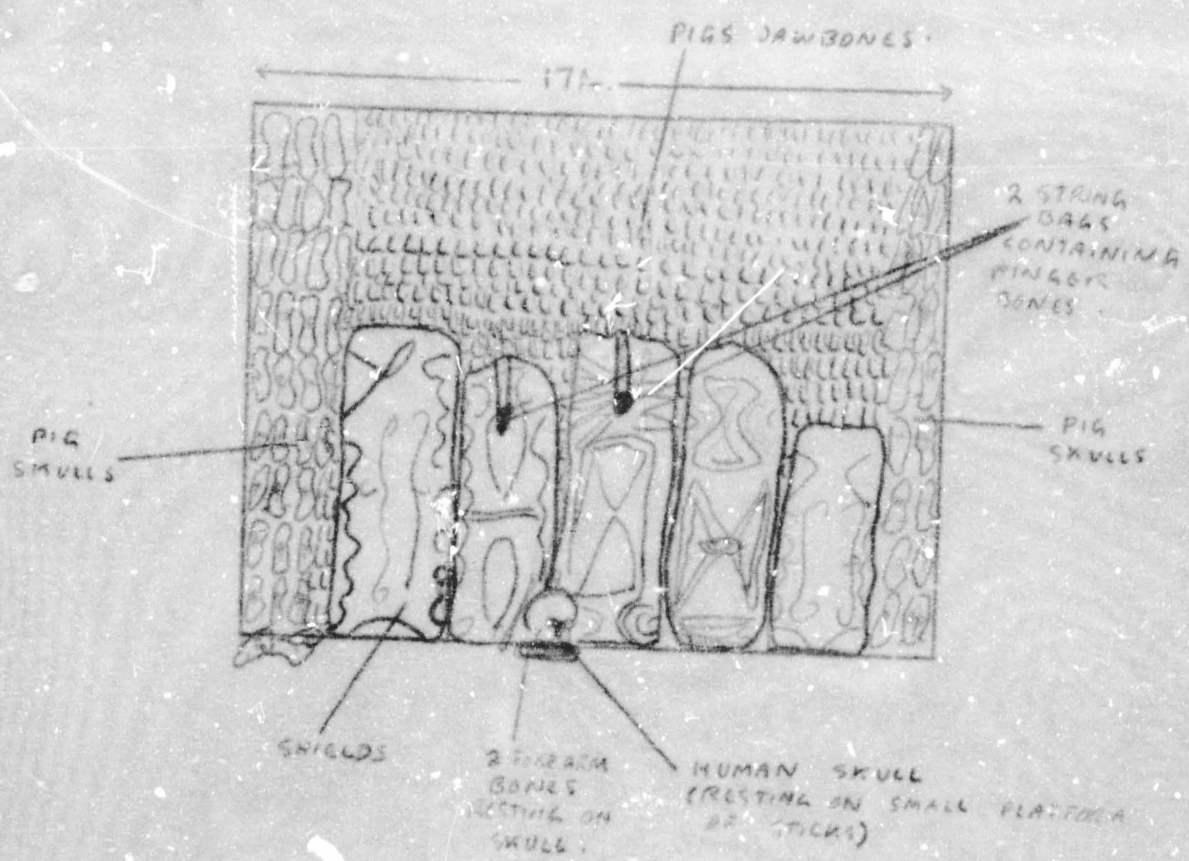
(2)



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2

FEATURE WALL 'YOLAM'



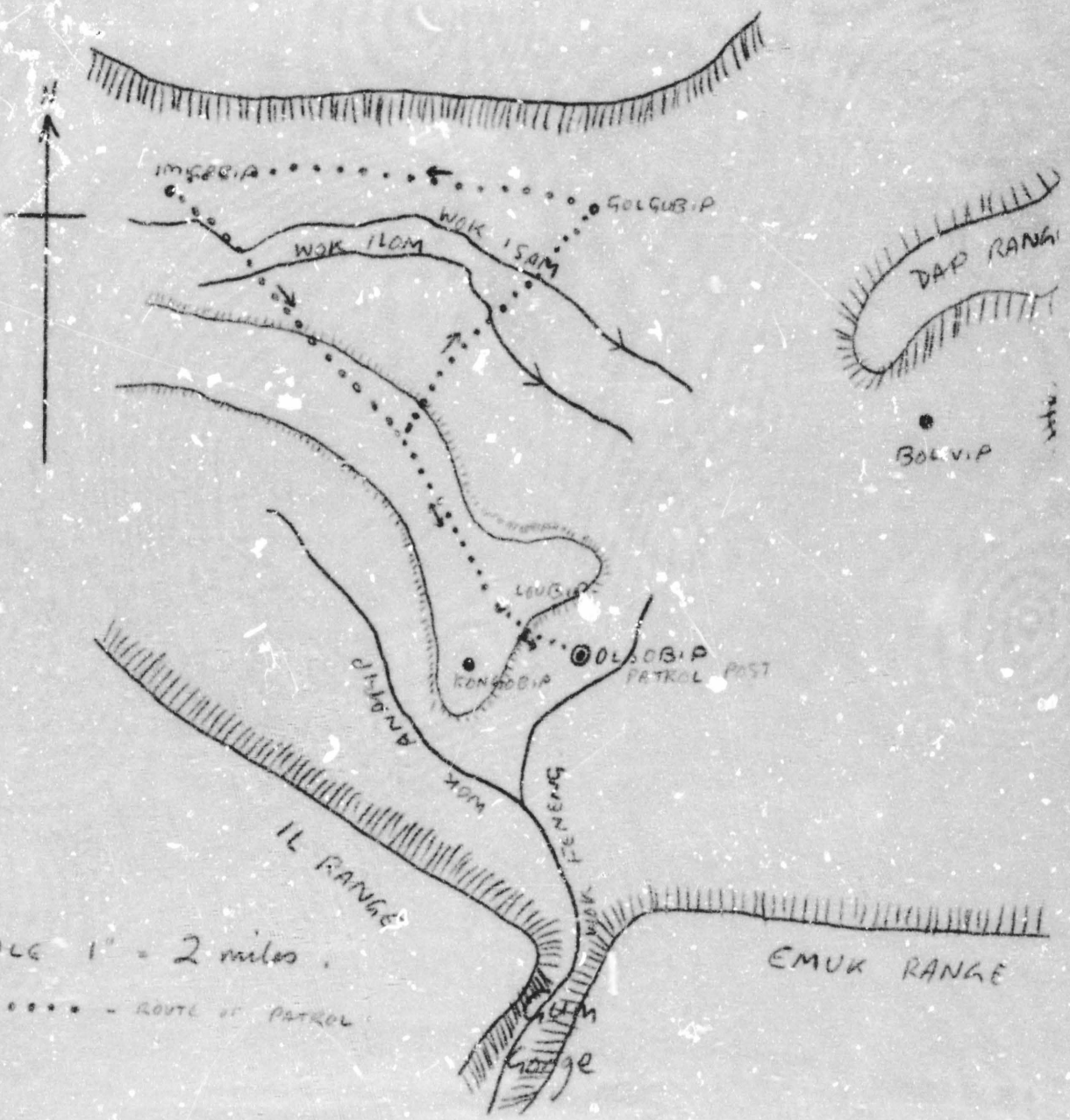
DETAILS OF CARVINGS ON THE SHIELDS.
 THE CARVED DESIGNS ARE PICKED OUT IN RED,
 ORANGE BLACK & WHITE OCHRES AND CLAYS.



↑
TO TELEFACIMW

①

HINDENBURG RANGE



SCALE 1" = 2 miles.

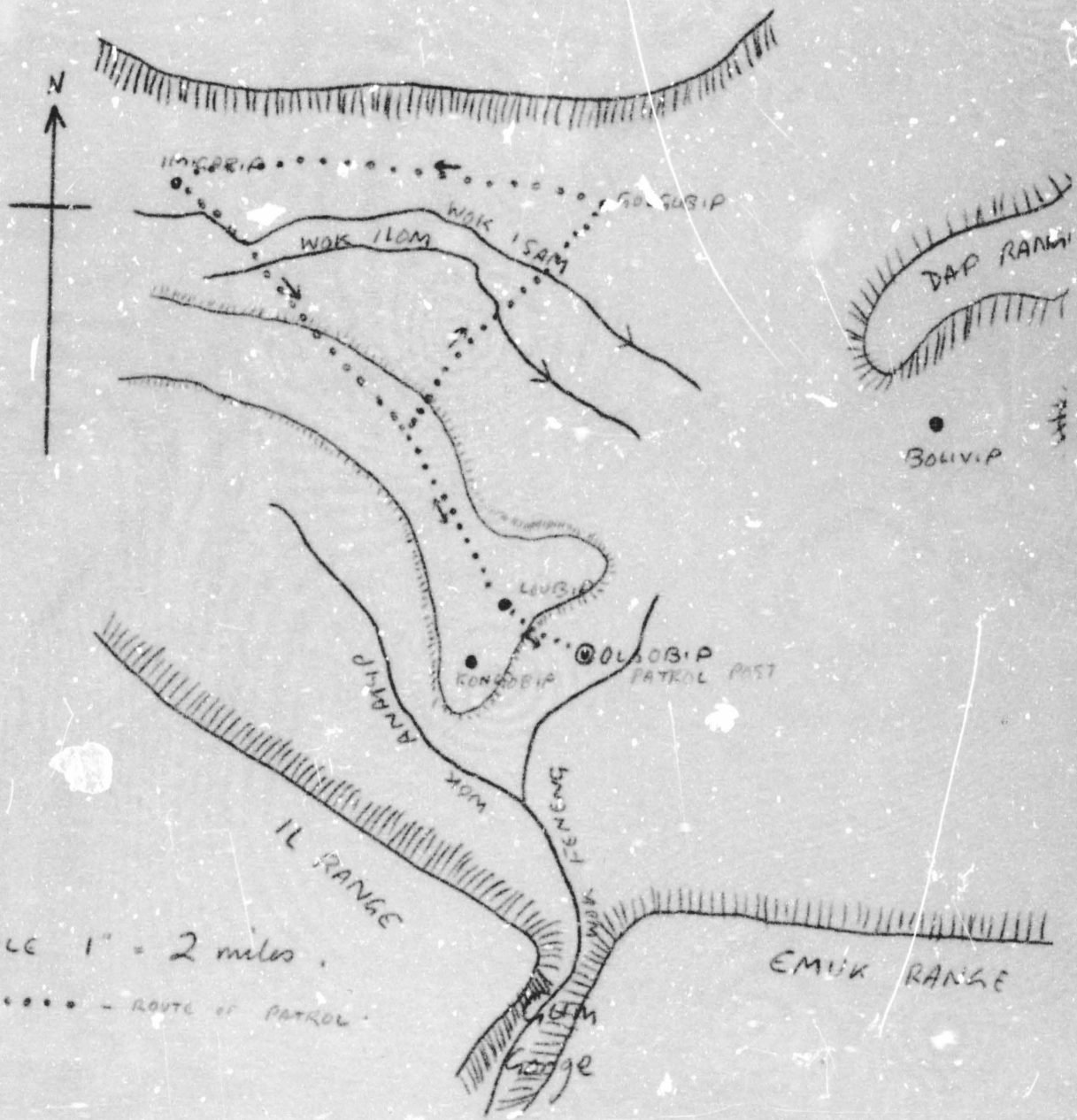
..... - ROUTE OF PATROL

C. G. Smith CPO

↑ TO TELEFERNW

①

HINDENBURG RANGE



SCALE 1" = 2 miles.

..... - ROUTE OF PATROL

Cap Smith CPO.

HQ. No 1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western District Report No. OLSOBIP No. 4/68/69

Patrol Conducted by H. Eggleston P.O.

Area Patrolled Star Mountains C/D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.M.O. Dr. Bolger (part only).

Natives Const. 1/C Kessari 1297, Const. Arau 1886, Int. Imbum, A.P.O. Mali.

Duration—From 21/4/1969 to 6/5/1969

Number of Days 16 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct/1968 68 Olsobip No. 2/68/69

Medical Attached

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol Census Revision Routine Administration Investigation
Alleged Murder.

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 \$.....

Not Dated

as
Area Study
on 26/6/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 3. 58 (19)

67-9-1

FP.ss



Department of District Administration,
Eastern District,
DARU.

18th June, 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,
KIUNGA.

Report of Olsobip Patrol No. 4/68-69

Thank you for the above report and your comments.

2. Political education is a must on all patrols, even if it does not appear that it will be understood. The only way these people will become familiar with political matters is by continued discussions during each patrol.
3. At this stage, with Kennecott probably about to expand their activities, it is better to overcome apathy among the people by more frequent visits coupled with intensive education related to Kennecott's plans and government in general. From the patrol report there does not appear to be a need for massive police action on roads and villages which is implied by "atizulus" in para 6 and "corrective action" in para 8. Lack of patrolling may well be the reason for apathy among the villagers, if as a result they feel neglected. Any stronger attitudes against the Administration would probably manifest themselves in a disrespect for the law which is apparently not the case here.
4. I agree that more Public Health staff at Olsobip would supply a definite service to the people. With travel between villages so difficult Aid Posts would be of little benefit at this stage. I have asked the District Health Officer for a Hospital Orderly for Olsobip and await his reply.
5. Mr. Eggleton has submitted a request for Engineering funds for a bridge on the Alice River and this will be supported at the next District Co-ordinating Committee meeting when priorities are decided.
6. The District Rural Development Officer has been asked to comment on the feasibility of silkworm culture in this area. Once again communications rears its ugly head. If Kennecott draw all labour from the villages - about 200 men, this would preclude much other development.
7. Mr. Eggleton has presented such useful information. You have visited Olsobip now and will have advised him on the compilation of Area Study reports.
8. Camping allowance claim herewith.

R.A. Calcutt
(R.A. Calcutt)

Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Officer-in-Charge, OLSOBIP
Director, Department of District Administration, KONEDOBUBU.

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(18)

67-3-58

3rd July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL OLSOBIP NO. 1/68-69.

Your reference is 67-9-1 of 18th June, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. M. Eggleton, P.O. to Star Mountains Census Division.
3. I trust that future reports by Mr. Eggleton will be in the required format. More attention to typing and spelling is also required.
4. Nonetheless Mr. Eggleton has carried out a successful patrol under somewhat trying conditions.
5. Covering memoranda should be of assistance to him in formulating future developments for the area.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. M. Eggleton, P.O.
Patrol Post,
OLSOBIP
Western District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-8-1.

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Headquarters,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

4th June, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.OLSOHIP PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1968/1969.STAR MOUNTAINS CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Attached please find three (3) copies of the above Patrol Report, claim for Camping Allowance and Patrol Map submitted by Mr. M. Eggleton Patrol Officer OLSOHIP.

2. It will be observed that Mr. Eggleton has not followed the procedure as laid down for Reports/Area Studies in our Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968. What he appears to have done is combined both into the one Patrol Report while omitting certain required Area Study headings and the various Appendices required. Considering the nature of the Patrol and the otherwise excellent nature of the very informative report I have no intention of requesting the Area Study to be submitted properly but will explain in detail the requirements to Mr. Eggleton on my forthcoming station inspection of OLSOHIP this month.

COMMENTS.

P. 12 & 15.

Rural Development Officer, KIUNGA advises that following talks with the previous O.I.C. OLSOHIP has received sweet potato high and medium altitude cuttings from the Highlands which he will shortly be sending to OLSOHIP with an experienced Agricultural Assistant. This A.A. will be made available to the O.I.C. for some time and will also accompany patrols.

P. 16.

During my recent visit to Kennecott's Base Camp I observed that the Company is presently hiring the females to make gardens around the camps surrounds for use by the Company. If we are to instil the idea into the people of growing fresh food for sale this present system should be immediately revised.

P. 19.

It is better to have an inexperienced officer caretaking than none at all.

P. 21.

The K.B.S. is definitely interested, however this District is sadly lacking in aircraft. This complaint is becoming stale and I will not further elaborate here.

P. 29, 30, 31.

Fully agree. Suggest that District Headquarters extract this section and forward with strong recommendations to D.M.O. Belger before he leaves this District.

P. 33.

As was a regular feature at KOMO and other parts of the Southern Highlands recommend that the O.I.C. immediately commence Village Constable training schools to which he is familiar ex S.H.D.

P. 45.

Kennecott have now employed a Medical Assistant for their camp.

P. 46.

Mr. Eggleton is to be congratulated on his enthusiastic and serious interest in his areas census statistics - an attitude lacking in a number of

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Other Officers.

P.65 - 68.

While the opportunity exists for Kenneth assistance the matter of the bridge and M.N.W.(E) allocations should be more than seriously considered by District Headquarters.

P.73-74.

The District Rural Development Officers comments on this would be appreciated please.

CONCLUSION.

An excellent hard walking patrol and well compiled Patrol Report by Mr. Eggleston who is to be congratulated on his endeavours even though an Area Study as such is not included.


(J. J. Greedy)

A/Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

15

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

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,
OLSOBIP.

8th May, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA.

OLSOBIP Patrol Report 4/68/69.

Sub-District: Kiunga.

District: Western.

Council Area: N.A.

Conducted by: M. Eggleton.P.O.

Area Patrolled: Star Mtns. C/D.

Accompanied by: P.H.D. - J. Bolger, D.M.O. (part only).
M. Mofin, A.P.O.
D.D.A. - I. Tiape, Interpreter.
R.F.N.G.O. - Cpl Kasari, 1297,
Const Arau, 1886.

Duration: 21/4/69 to 6/5/69.
16 days - 15 nights actually camped out.

Last Patrol to area: Olsobip 2/68/69 - J.K. McGregor.P.O.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision
Routine Administration
Investigation alleged murder.

Population Total: 632.

Map Reference: Blucher Range R.A.S.G. 1956
Patrol Map attached.

V.P.R.: Attached.

M. Eggleton
M. Eggleton.P.O.
8th May, 1969.

(14)

Introduction.

1. The patrol was mounted from Olsobip to visit the Star Mountains C/D which lies in the extreme north west corner of Papua against the West Irian border. The area takes in a most inhospitable and rugged section of the Territory as it is possible to imagine. The whole area is under virgin rain forest, has razor back ridges with fast flowing flash flooding rivers with steep sides often vertical at the bottom. Rainfall is excessive and it is estimated that nowhere in this area would it be less than 240" per annum. Ridge tops travelled along and crossed exceeded 6300' and were mass forest covered.
2. The area generally is only accessible by foot from Olsobip in the south east, Wingerum from the south and Telefomin (West Sepik District of New Guinea) from the north east. There is a base camp set up just west of the Alice River (Ok Tedi) at the junction of the Giroul and Ligik Rivers. This is run by Kennecott Explorations of Australia P/L. in their mineral exploration work in the foothills of the Star Mountains. A helicopter trip from Olsobip or Wingerum is the quickest means of access to the area. Depending on the potential of the recoverable reserves of ore there is a site suitable for the construction of a D.C.3 airstrip about 5 miles to the west of the present base camp/ helicopter terminal.
3. The writer had received per medium of the base camp radio a report of a murder in the area and so it was decided to mount a patrol to combine general administration/census work with the investigation. The D.M.O. on hearing of the patrol decided to accompany it but was unable to continue past the third day due to its unexpectedly strenuous nature. While I feel that this was a blessing in disguise for the speed of the patrol I feel it was a blow to the people and their potential benefit.

Patrol Diary.

Monday, 21st April, 1969. Patrol gear and personnel assembled and dept at 08.00 in light rain. Wunik River cane suspension bridge faulty and two carriers and cargo nearly lost in partial collapse. 2 hours lost in repairs and crossing. Self stopped for spell at 13.45 but DMO arriving 14.25 unable continue. Camp set up at Wokarentala on banks of Wokare Ck.

Tuesday, 22nd. DMO improved and decided to continue departing camp 0715 Self broke camp and radio contact Kiunga departing 08.05 Second crossing Wunik fordable and all arrived Bolangon 12.45 Food purchased, carriers lined for sores inspection, villagers lined for brief talks and inspection DMO. Light rain set in 14.45 and rations issued 17.00

Wednesday, 23rd. DMO departed 07.30 patrol and self 08.05 Wunik/Migal Rivers watershed crossed, no major rivers, tracks fair to good but bad slippery limestone most of the way. Self arrived Migalsimbip 12.40 Rest complex poor. People assembled, talks given, census taken, food purchased, carriers inspected and rations issued. DMO decides not to continue further and will return.

Thursday, 24th. Radio contact Kiunga advising of return DMO. Dispatched with 4 carriers and V.C. as escort. Patrol departed 08.10 Migal crossed, track poor. Arrived Wangbin 13.15 again poor rest complex. People assembled, talks given, census taken, food purchased, carriers inspected, rations issued. Raining.

Friday, 25th. Rain continuing, departed 07.35 arriving Tuganebip 10.30 Rest complex again poor. Work as above days. Attendances poor for census. Reported major slide to north blocking track - (later proved to be false). Initial questioning reported murder - no results.

Saturday, 26th. Dispatched carriers for supplies left at Wangbin, village 'councillor' to round up absentees and present at Kavorabip, V.C. to clear alternate patrol track to base camp, women to gardens for fresh food for the patrol, and Cpl Kasari to inspect gardens and ascertain food situation. Food purchased, carriers returned, APO missing but patrol dept at 12.15 for base camp. Short walk and camp set up 14.30 at old garden site saving bush clearing further on. Camp Sewalabip above Kam River. Fresh food issued.

Patrol Diary (cont.)

Sunday, 27th. Departed camp site at 06.40 heading generally west above Kam Rvr Track atrocious, Alice bridge and arrived base camp 12.30 Talks re tracks food and alleged murder etc. Dept at 13.30 following steep ridge alongside the Giroul River. Camp set up 15.30 at Warawabip next to the Warum Ck at cluster of 3 native houses. Rations issued and messengers sent onto to Kavorabip.

Monday 28th. Dept camp site 06.30 continuing to climb steadily looking for track to No 1 Diamond drill site. Halted 10.30 patrol continuing to Kavorabip and self interpreter Imbun and Const Arau to search for drill site and follow. Located work party and required informant re murder accompanying set off after patrol. Crossed watershed Alice/Kauwel river systems crossed Tarogohi River. Rain set in, freezing cold and altitude estimated to be 6300+. Crossed Karom River 14.15 - rising rapidly and crossing accomplished by human swim. Decided to try for Kavorabip but camp decided upon at 18.00 rain continuing, all bitterly cold and tempers very frayed. Rations issued at 19.30 Camp at Arekidin beside Garokbern ck.

Tuesday 29th. Radio contact Kiunga departing campsite 08.20 crossing Kabil Rvr and arriving Kavorabip at 09.40 (so close yet so far 1st night) Work conducted but no evidence as yet. Rest complex best seen so far. Village tidy. Interrogations of Tomoi'er who found the body. Story appears to have gathered embellishments in the telling. Awaiting others from Sulken under village 'councillor' to arrive and confirm details. Food purchased and rations issued. Sulken arrived and talks.

Wednesday, 30th. Sorted out gear and some left till return from Gigabip. Set off 07.30 arriving 11.45 over reasonable to good track. Rest complex atrocious. Village houses commandeered. Waited till 15.00 for some absentees, work conducted fresh food purchased and rations issued.

Thursday, 1st May. Radio contact Kiunga for any instructions re border work prior to return station. Dept 08.15 - arrived Kavorabip rearranged gear fresh food purchased and set off for camp number 4 arriving 14.00 light rain and mail leaving. Food issued.

Friday, 2nd. Dept camp at 07.00 due having overslept, arriving camp number 3 at 14.00 carriers at 15.30 light rain falling so decided to set up camp. Rations issued and exhausted.

Saturday, 3rd. Dept camp at 06.05 - arriving base camp at 07.15 Coffee and talks Bill White OIC departing 08.20 for Alice River. Quick investigation for a steel cable suspension bridge. Reasonable site found. Continuing onto Wangbin over hefty climb arriving 14.00 Rain set in 12.30 and all cold on arrival. V.C's paid fresh food purchased and rations from food deposit issued.

Sunday, 4th. Dept 07.30 for Nigalembip arriving 12.00 Few people around. Fresh food purchased and rations issued. Book in the afternoon.

Monday, 5th. Issued additional rations as fresh food insufficient. Dept 08.10 leaving ARU to await some sick people being brought in for treatment Arrived Bofangon 13.00 fresh food purchased and rations issued. ARU arrived mid afternoon. Book in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 6th. Dept at 07.40 passing thru' Waruntewip and continuing to the Wunik cable suspension bridge now suitably reinforced. Arrived station 13.00 gear sorted out, rations loaded to carriers then paid off, patrol set down and self to house for much needed shower and clean up.

Political Situation.

4. The area surrounding the Olship Patrol Post together with the area visited by the patrol have only relatively recently been taken under the fold of Administration care. The furthest villages of Kavorabip and Gigabip were the last of the groups visited to be contacted and this was done by ADC Fitzger patrol in 1963. The other groups of Sulken, Wangbin and Nigalembip have had slightly longer contact and all of late have had very intensive contact with Europeans.

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Political Situation (cont.).

5. With the ~~6028~~ exception of the rapidly spreading outward signs of European culture such as clothes, cigarettes, employment within viable limits and the relatively rapid spread of the lingua franca's the people do not show much political interest at yet. These above things are in themselves dynamic changes to a culture that until a few years ago knew nothing of the outside world and from time immemorial had only known bark cloth and the ravages of lean periods. They are in the doldrums stage but have not left their old passivity behind. They are still quite content to suffer periods of food shortage due to pig ravaging of their gardens and not do anything about it. Asked why they did not build strong anti pig picket fences and barricades as other Territory peoples do they will state that they do. On pointing out fences that would not stop a decrepit old sow or a sucking piglet from entering the garden it was just a case of a shoulder shrug 'so what'!
6. This attitude of apathy was also reflected in the peoples preparations for receiving the patrol. I feel it displays a poor attitude towards the Administration and generally feel the the area needs more intensive patrolling together with some 'stimulus' to get the people out of their apathy. Rest complexes were poor to atrocious, tracks only partly attended to and had seen better days and village sites indifferently prepared. Word of the impending patrol had not been passed on satisfactorily resulting in steadily worsening attendances for census. I feel sufficient time had been given to the fore-warning of the patrol as I had had V.C's in to the station some time prior for information on the reported murder.
7. It is appreciated that with such small groups and with labour demands being made on the station by myself together with the bright lights of the Kennecott operation the viability of the work force is going to suffer. However the fact remains that the effort did not seem to have been made in the field, school dropouts are increasing and the people not making enough effort to help themselves. Also those village groups usually able to supply ample food to patrols did not contribute such this time.
8. Talks were given on education and its advantages, health and the need to domicile the 'pets' outside the house, station work availability, the renewal of the Kennecott exploration permit and other minor matters. All appeared to be well received and generally audiences gave the impression of attentiveness. Time, follow up talks and 'corrective action' will tell if it has penetrated the hide of inertia. I did not address the people on aspects of the political sphere as I feel more 'close to home' aspects to be of infinitely more benefit to the people at present.
9. I feel a follow up patrol to this ~~6028~~ area would be beneficial in about 6 months time. If possible I would like the patrol to be accompanied by local, but good and experienced, PED and D.L.S. staff. My further comments under respective headings.

Economic.

10. The economics of this area centres around only 3 aspects and they are subsistence agriculture, Kennecott operations and employment on the station. There is no cash cropping in the area, no other places for employment and little desire to move out of the area for employment. I do not know if the people would be suitable for the Highland Labour Scheme or if it has been tried previously. Due to the very small units there would not be many that would be able to leave the area but some would like to I'm sure.
11. Subsistence Agriculture.
As has been stated in patrol reports before the area is entirely dependant on its own production of foods for the individuals needs. Crops range from taro to pitpit green leaf types, some bananas and some sago. Taro is by far the basic in the area. The area patrolled through does not have much in the way of natural stands of sago trees and all those seen were reputed to have been hand sown at some stage in the past. Also due the altitude sago trees would take a fair time to mature. The area is not unlike the Etoro area of Koro in which it is considered that the overbearing presence of limestone is too much of an inhibiting factor on the growth of the tree. It does however grow. In the Etoro area the people

(11)

Economics (cont.).

depend to a much larger degree on the cooking banana as a staple but although these people know of it they do not cultivate it to any degree. Asked why they will say that the pigs destroy it!!

12. All this proves that it is about time alternatives to their present crops be introduced. I hope to try sweet potatoe plantings in the area but hesitate to do so due to the extremely rocky nature of the surface soil. It would be virtually impossible to till their soils in an effective way and the only alternative would be to follow Etoro/Bosavi style with a stick hole in the ground leaving the runner to find its own way down into the soil by way of available spaces rather than due to good tilling. I have asked them about this and they state that they have used this means and that it is not effective and does not yield a good crop.

13. If possible the introduction of pumpkin and cucumber generally found in most areas of the Territory nowadays should be further encouraged. There is some of each about but only in very small quantities. Crops that need tending such as beans silver beet etc will not stand much chance of survival as they will not get the required attention as the people just cannot see enough yield for the work put into it. They like large bulk produce crops that will fill a belly or to put it more delicately quantity not quality.

14. I would therefore like to request that DAST make available the following types of seeds for distribution throughout the area and to the other census divisions to be patrolled at a later date.

pumpkin, eggplant, carrots or parsnips, cucumbers, passion fruit and any other hardy self reliant high yielding robust type of seeds that spring to mind. After thought - watermelons.

15. Would it also be possible for the posting of a good ag assistant to the station for a short period or to accompany some future patrols.

16. Kamecote operations.

The activities of this organisation continue to attract the younger members of the villages to the base camp both due to the lure of employment and the advantages of the store run by the company where they can buy certain items. At present the company does not purchase fresh foods from the people in the area but I feel that if they did it would mean even more so than now that whole families would be able to move down to the area set up gardens and while 'dad' is working as a labourer 'mum' and the kids could tend to and grow fresh food for the company to buy.

17. Even at the present time there are quite a few females down in the area together with their children just hanging around or growing fresh food for the males working for the company presumably in addition to the other remuneration received by the workers. If this did happen on a large scale with many families down there it would not be too hard to see the demise of the present villages relying on a subsistence economy due to the urbanisation of the people more and more would gravitate to the area of operations and the village community as such would cease to exist and the accepted order and balance would disappear and eventually the village and its life as it is now.

18. If and when the company decides to go ahead with the project on a large scale and we see the setting up of a town ship to the south of the present base camp I feel that the above will be a foregone conclusion. I feel at the moment that it would be good thing as it would centralise the people, vastly improve their standards of living settle them closer to facilities such as PHD and rapidly if not without some heartaches for some assimilate them into the modern rat race.

19. Station employment.

Partly due to the attractions of the above operations it is getting quite difficult to get labour on the station. However this is not the only reason. The dearth of labourers is also due to the fact that I have not for some time - nay since taking over the station and even for some time prior to that by the previous officer - been able to offer food to the labourers. This I am sorry to say comes about by inexperienced officers taking over a station. On my arrival not a scrap of rations were there. A genuine case of the cupboard was bare. RIV's were got out as soon as possible and the position is only now beginning to improve. It is however still showing up in the numbers available for work but I hope the

10

Economic (cont.).

position will continue to improve as the word spreads around of the now availability of food.

20. Gardens have also been and are in the process of being planted out so as to reduce the reliance on 'foreign' rations. These gardens are being constructed on one day of each week and will continue to do so until the first crop ~~are~~ are ready. The process will then start to double back on itself with the sections cleared out being replanted.

21. Employment on the station also brings with it the advantage of a store as I have endeavoured since arrival to keep the Kiunga Traders Society with some stuff in it. It is however strongly in the Societies' interests to keep this store full as both station people - the bulk of its customers - have nowhere else to get supplies from. It must be stated here though that the Society does not seem to be interested in the potential gain from the station. I feel that what they need is a bit of opposition to buck them up.

22. Other than station labour, patrolling remuneration and odd sales of food to station personnel there ~~is~~ are no avenues for cash income in the area.

Social.

23. Social activities in the area are only those carried on by the Admin in such fields as education, health services and law and order. In the area patrolled the missions are very quiescent and virtually non-existent. There are no welfare activities or youth clubs of any sort being carried on.

24. Education.

When the Olsochip school was set up a while ago there was an immediate rush by all and sundry to get enrolled. Since then due largely to the food shortages in the area and more specifically around this station coupled with the fact of the setting up of a mission school at Boinip dropouts are fairly steep.

25. A number of ways were pointed out to the respective groups whereby they could help the youngsters while at school and it was also pointed out to them that not to do so would in the long run bring them into a deal of disrepute especially when the children grow up. It was also pointed out that the Education Dept would not waste money on them by providing a school if they were not going to use it. I have also had a word with the head teacher about the kids themselves doing gardens on the station. This has been done previously but not as a continuing process as it should be. I have suggested a Friday gardening day so I am doing with the labourers. Composting should also be possible and should result in better yields from the gardens.

26. As a third of the school year is now over I did not insist on any kids accompanying the patrol back to the station but have told the people that they will be sent prior to the finish of the school year so that we may get a tentative list prepared of potential students for the 1970 year. This will then give the D.I. something to go on for staff purposes next year.

27. Health.

Throughout the area patrolled the health of the people was quite good. There had been an epidemic of dysentery at some stage between the last patrol and this one that had taken a few lives and has brought the population trend into a declining rate. Enquiries into the existence of TB showed that it was extant and known to the people but I feel that they did not all admit to its presence. It is a pity the DMO was not able to continue the patrol into this area so that some really expert knowledge would be to hand.

28. The main treatments given were for sores cuts and the like with malarial coughs colds etc following on. A few people were brought into the station for some treatments the main one being a small child with a middle ear infection and potential deafness if not meningitis and death. This was one of the cases spotted by the DMO in the earlier part of the patrol however and I do not know if he would have been spotted as such a case if it had not been for his presence. The child had previously been to the station but the Orderly had assured me that the child was cured!!! The father was a bit reluctant to come into the station again for a cure and did try to slip the patrol. He was warned that consequences could be severe both in the longevity of the child and also in the legal sense.

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Special (cont.)

29. As can be readily appreciated by the nature of the surrounding area in this region there is not a great deal that we can do for the people. The main avenues for aid are in Agriculture and Health. In this latter aspect I feel that if this station could be upgraded from the PHD side of things by the posting of a good Orderly here that would be competent to go on patrol by himself with a policeman to look after things it would do a lot for the area. Ideally I would like to see a good orderly on the station together with a good more senior supervisor or similar person that could do patrolling and health education work. Without there being two PHD staff on the station it will mean that the station would be without an orderly while the orderly accompanied or went solo on patrol. I do not feel inclined to take a patrol out into this area, disrupt the peoples lives, etcetera, without being able to offer them at least reasonable first aid. As stated above Health is one of the main ways in which we can help them and as such a patrol should be properly equipped to do so. This then means that the station will be without an orderly.

30. If it is beyond the scope of PHD to put two people on this station full time I request that a fully competent health educator be made available for patrolling in the area to accompany me in the future. Also that this station be equipped with the paraphernalia required to conduct the health education talks with the plastic backed pictorial illustrations of aspects of the talks. I have seen these used in the Highlands to good measure and feel they could be utilised here as well.

31. The present orderly on the station Mr Muli Mofia has been here for some time and it is felt that his methods and general approach to the task of health services could do with a good refresher course and general supervision. There have been more undesirable criticisms made of him but as of the present there has been nothing to my knowledge that could be held against him. Just a good period under fairly strict supervision will probably be sufficient. The matter was discussed by myself with the DMO while he was on the early part of the patrol and I think he is agreeable to such a course of action.

32. Law and Order.

During the patrol there were no disputes or matters brought to the attention of the patrol. This is in keeping with the area in the past and is no reason for concern. It is in keeping with my experiences in the Komo/Bosavi area where there does not very often occur an event to disrupt their lives to any great extent. No doubt there are minor matters that go wrong on a day to day basis but when the station is a few days walk away it is little wonder that they settle them themselves.

33. My general impression is that the V.C's are not very influential in the area and I doubt if they would be any good at restraining the people or prevailing upon them to act in good sense. Were the VC's of a better calibre I think the word of the intending patrol would have got to the Kavorabip and Sigabip people without having to send additional word out to them after the patrol had started from the station. Also there would have been better reception in the villages and as happened in Nigalsimbip the people should have been waiting for the orderly on our return instead of racing off into the bush and being difficult to get to.

34. The main reason that this patrol was mounted at this time was because of a report that was recieved via the Kennecott Base Camp that there had been a murder in the Bulben area. Reports were not very clear and rather than go out on a wild goose chase the VC was sent for. He was unable to help but did know that someone had been found dead. He described some alleged injuries from hearsay talk and so it was decided to go out and combine a census patrol together with a special patrol to investigate the matter. I decided not to send a couple of policemen out to find out the score for me due to an unfortunate incident that occured in the area once before when a policeman went out to do the same type of thing.

35. On arrival in the Bulben area it was found that the VC had not managed to get the talk sent through to the few of his people that live in the Katim River area. It was also discovered that there may have been some useful informants down at the Kennecott Base Camp so rather than go through to Kavorabip by the top route (normal patrol route) it was decided to send the village 'council' (VC's number 2) round the top way and round up the absentees while the patrol went down to the Base Camp collected any possible informants en route then proceed to Kavorabip by the top way.

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Social (cont.)

36. I understand this route had only been attempted by ADO Fitzer in his 1963 patrol. The route had to be cut most of the way to the Kennecott Base Camp whereupon several hours of walking were done on tracks cut by them saving the patrol valuable time.

37. The people from Bultem duly arrived at Kavorsbip and we had also found a person at the Base Camp who was able to help. I interviewed several of the people and came to the conclusion that there had not been a murder but that the person had died of injuries received in a fall and/or drowning in a flooded river.

38. Briefly the facts are these: the deceased Imagen and his brother had left the Base Camp the previous day and slept at a relatives house at Atenlip en route to Furulongtigin where his father lived. The next day they left and went to the parents place leaving behind some things that they had bought from Base Camp store with their earnings. Imagen decided to go back and get the things about midday and should have returned that night. The following morning word came through that Imagen had left the friends house and should have returned to his parents place. Nobody went out to search for him that day but waited till the following morning. A party was organised and after searching either side of the track found his body a little way down a river or small creek. There was a head injury apparently consistent with a fall and the body was partly wedged by rocks in the edge of the stream. His 'Ibilum' was missing but only had 40 cents in it but a blanket and towel were found nearby. This latter rules out foul play and the position of the body and injuries indicated a fall and possible drowning.

39. Missions.

Missions are very quiet in the area patrolled through and it appears that they only sporadically come through the area. There are no mission establishments in the area. The JFM from Teitomin appear to be the active ones here.

Miscellaneous.

40. Rest Complexes.

These are in a similar shape to their own houses though all the ones seen by the patrol were of a much inferior construction to them. In one place at Gigabip the complex could have been pushed over without much effort and so some village houses were used. The main criterion for the rest houses in this area are that they be reasonably soundly constructed and prevent the rain from coming in. None of them did this. I shall also attempt to get houses constructed for the patrol carriers in future but this is not a major consideration provided there is sufficient room in the villagers houses without causing overcrowding and discomfort to the villagers during the patrols stay.

41. Food purchases.

Along with the growing sophistication of the people and acceptance of our outward forms of culture there is a growing demand for money in the area. While most people accepted salt for their fresh food where available many did indicate that they would like cash. It will be interesting to see how people in the other census divisions feel about this aspect and to decide whether it is only due to the Star Mountains people being close to the Kennecott operations. This is a further dynamic change in the peoples attitudes when they realise the advantage of a common means of exchange and accept it as such even if they do as yet only see it as a means of buying things at the Base Camp store. Future patrols will need to be equipped with cash for the purpose of fresh food purchases for the carriers. I propose to introduce it at the rate of 1 cent a pound where the people desire cash with the alternative of the trade items.

42. Carriers.

The carrying abilities of the people are quite reasonable in view of the type of country travelled over but they do not come up to the standard of the Highland type. There was quite an altitude change in the patrol from just above 1000 to over 6000 feet but no undue effects were noticed.

43. There was a bit of difficulty in getting the carriers at the beginning of the patrol necessitating the delaying of the patrols departure by one day. However by the Monday morning there were sufficient with it having to use more than 3 station labourers and these were replaced early on in the patrol.

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Miscellaneous(cont.).

44. Most of the carriers recruited were from the area directly to the north of the station in the Taiwolmin C/D. This is the next area to be patrolled and I hope to get out there about the 28th or 30th of this month. It will be combined with the Kaban C/D to the south of the station.

Population Trends.

45. As was commented on in the section on Health at paragraph 27 there appears to have been a bit of an epidemic of dysentery that went through the area at some time between the last census patrol and this one. It is interesting to note that the two areas hardest hit were the Wangbin and Bultem groups with a percentage ratio of 5.9 and 5.6% respectively. Not all of the deaths can be attributed to this cause however so those rates must be regarded with due caution. It is also interesting to note that these two groups are the ones in most contact with the Kennecott operations. I have no doubt that in some way it probably started at the camp but due to the peoples not taking or not being able to take reasonable preventative steps it has developed into a killer amongst them. This fact has been the main reason for the fall in the rates of increase to a Natural Decrease rate. At present there is a decline rate of 1.4%.

46. The next point to note in relation to these figures is the they do not actually balance from the point of view of Migrations In, Migrations Out, Births and Deaths. The reason for this is that I have not at most of the census units been able to reconcile the figures for the past census with the movements as I found them this time. On further investigation it was found that in all census units other than the 632 Kavorabip unit the number of names in the census book did not agree with the numbers on the census sheet as per the last census patrol. The discrepancies were as follows:

Shows on census figures sheet as	232	actual names in book	244	- Bultem
" " " " " " "	107	" " " "	103	- Giggabip
" " " " " " "	106	" " " "	106	- Kavorabip
" " " " " " "	106	" " " "	104	- Magaleubip
" " " " " " "	72	" " " "	70	- Wangbin

47. On the basis of the numbers of names actually in the census books the movements as found by this patrol worked out correctly and as the overall result of the movements was a nil change in the total population for the census division I have decided to show movements as relative to the numbers actually in the books. A total of these numbers shows that the population total should have been shown as 632 and that the result of movements as found by this patrol the population remains at 632.

48. The neo-natal mortality rate for the area works out at a rate of 10% between censuses. I am unfamiliar with the norm for this rate and it appears to be the first time it has been worked out for this area. In view of the area, food shortages and the conditions under which these people live I would not think it is too bad a figure.

49. The figures for the working population of the area need a little clarification as it would appear that there are relatively large numbers of children working together with their mothers. Actually the position is that there are quite a few women absent from the place of census and at the Base Camp either looking after husbands or looking after relatives or carrying food to them. Some of these have been grouped as Absent Workers as they do spend a large portion of their time in the area of the Base Camp and for all intents and purposes if they are providing for the men they are indirectly working. I have been fairly careful not to indiscriminately lump all absent women in this category but some definitely fit into it. On this basis there are approximately 8% of the total population away working. Of the male adult total it represents just over 12%. Neither figure is very high when compared to Highland rates of over 30% but it must be remembered that the law of diminishing returns would apply in small groups like these as against large High and groups. The viability of the 'at home' work force in this area would be seriously depleted if there were 30% or thereabout as absent workers. It is also worth noting that the increases of total population and adult male population absent away working are increases of 8% and 73% respectively over the corresponding figures for last year.

50. Absent children and adults at school also shows a satisfactory increase over last years figures despite the fact of the drop out rate for the Station school. To a certain extent this is due to the establishment of the Catholic Mission school at Bolivip where some of the children from this area attend

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Population Trends (cont.).

51. Also to be taken into account in this aspect is the increase in the numbers at school out of the area but inside the District. Catholic Mission school at Kiunga seems to have taken the honours in this case.
52. Absenteeism was variable taking the whole census division into account. At the start of the patrol at the villages of Nigalsimbip and Wangbin, it was very good with a negligible rate. However due to the VC at Fulten not being overly energetic in getting the word to the remainder of his people in the Kutim River area the rate had ~~88~~ risen to 11%. If it were not for the fact of the patrol sending word on afterwards the rates for Kavorabip and Gigtip would have been even worse. Kavorabip rate was a high 33% while due to the slightly longer time for word to spread in the Gigtip area it had fallen to 20%. I did consider waiting a day or so at Kavorabip but due to the fresh food position together with the fact that rations were running a bit low it was not really practical. As it was we exhausted them at camp no 3 on the way out of the Star Mtns so it was cutting things a bit fine. However reserves were available at Wangbin for the return trip. It must of course be remembered that not all of these absentees were due to not having 'heard the talk'.

Anthropology.

53. This will only be a relatively brief superficial run through of the Social/Anthropological aspects of the area patrolled through. The details are in some instances taken from previous patrol reports.

54. The initial settlers in this area were breakaway groups from the Telefomin people to the north of the Oisobip area. They still have relations with them in that trade is still carried on and that quite a few go through to visit the mission and admin stations in the Telefomin Sub-District. Trade is also carried on with the Mingerun people to the south and also with the related groups over the Irish border. After the fashion of subsistence inhabitants, gradually spread into the Stars and along to the Murray. Intergroup intercourse has now resulted in the inhabitants of the Stars speaking a ~~very~~ bastardised language between the Mingerun and Faiwolmin groups languages. This I understand has also happened along in the ~~stars~~ eastern section of the Murray.

55. Throughout the area the people live in scattered hamlets near gardens etc and carry on a semi nomadic existence. Sage gathering, taro, greenleaf plants and bananas form the main diet supplemented with game such as pig, possums and cassowaries when available.

56. The houses as lived in now are slightly different to the original type in that they are taller, larger and now built off the ground. This type of house has apparently also evolved from the examples of station houses seen at Telefomin and adjoining mission stations. I am also informed that it is after the style of house that Sepit 'kiaps' have introduced to the inhabitants to the north. This also applies to the spirit houses on which so much has been made of from this area.

57. The extended family groups live in the houses together with any domesticated animals such as pigs and dogs. The houses as such would be grossly overcrowded to our way of thinking but provides for warmth at night in these higher altitudes. It also provides an excellent means of spreading infectious illnesses as no doubt all readers will appreciate and hence my plea for a good experienced health education orderly either stationed on the station or available for patrolling in the area.

Communications.

58. As commented on elsewhere in this report there are no roads in the area and at the present it is not contemplated to start any. The terrain is such that it would be a mammoth task quite beyond the resources of manpower in the area at present especially if normal station work and the hamlets tasks are to continue. Stretches of road could be put in in places but the trouble would be linking up the stretches over the bad places.

59. The present Base Camp helicopter pad is the quickest way to gain access to the centre of the Star Mountains Census Division and even to quite a number of the villages as all either have a made up helipad nearby or have sufficient open spaces to allow a helicopter to land at them. These people will go straight from the

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Communications (cont.).

Store Age into the Jet Set without the benefit of roads and the back breaking work of making them if things boom ahead in the area as might reasonably be expected!!

Kennecott Explorations.

60. The renewal of the permit to Prospect in the areas given publicity by the patrol and the people received it without any undue show of worry or whatever. I don't think they really understood why the matter had to be brought up again seeing as they had agreed to it in the first place. However it was explained to them and they seemed satisfied. In no instance was there any opposition to the renewal expressed or implied in comments - very rare - made. Asked how they liked the presence of the company they replied that it was 'ok' and that they liked the advantage of the store. They felt that it was hard work working for the company in a couple of instances!!! They were told they couldn't expect the pot of gold from the end of the rainbow without walking for it.

62. As has been stated previously by Mr McGregor the people are quite happy with the presence of the company, there do not seem to be any grounds of or for discontent to have arisen since and the company continues to have the co-operation of the people. The next specific advance where we will be able to judge any possible altering of the peoples attitudes will be when and if the company decides to go ahead and obtain a lease over the land to the south of the present Base Camp for the construction of a DC9 airstrip.

up the gorge did not have or appear to have this advantage. Assuming a span of 1500' to anchorage points and that the bridge has 4 strands across it would require 600'. I imagine that it would only require 1/2" cable if of the steel cable type but it should also be possible to use the nylon cable which I have seen used in the Highlands for heavy work and it has the advantage of lightness over the steel cable. I envisage a 4 strand bridge with the side lacing being done in cane by the villagers and the foot section being of narrow 3" wide 1/2" thick and say 18" to 24" long tied onto the cable also by the villagers using local materials.

67. I did briefly discuss this with Mr Bill White the Person In Charge of the operations there and although there was at that time nothing specific that I had in mind he was reasonably agreeable to helping either with the cost or in the movement of the materials to the Base Camp. The bridge could then be put up by a patrol operating in the area. Possibly in my next one in 6 months time if all is in readiness. Further details now that I have investigated the site would have to be gone over with, with Mr White for the Company to consider the matter.

68. The details of the bridge in brief have been submitted to the District Development Committee for consideration for the MNW programme.

Patrol Route.

69. Due to the need to see if there was anybody that could help in the matter of the alleged murder investigation it was necessary for the patrol to go down to the Base Camp. This necessitated the cutting of tracks and did to a certain extent slow the patrol. However there were footpaths as used by the people so it was not too bad from the clearing point of view. Going by this route the patrol descends relatively gradually from Bultem to the Alice River thence a short steep rise followed by undulations to the Base Camp. From then on it is steeply up for about 8 hours to crest the watershed between the Alice and its tributaries and the Kauwel River and its tributaries that flow into East Irian. However the advantage of the route is that it is basically 'plainer' than the northern route which has to go up to the headwaters of the Alice and as such crosses very rugged country continually crossing watersheds between minor rivers but still subject to flash flooding etc. The route taken by this patrol as seen from vantage points on both sides of the Alice appeared to be easier country and was also considered to be easier by the personnel on the patrol who had been both ways.

70. With cleared tracks from Bultem to the Alice thence onto the Base Camp it would then be possible by a 10 - 12 hours walk to go from Bultem to the site of Camp No 5 as used by this patrol. From there with another long walk utilising the existing tracks as cut by the companies labourers and with cleared tracks by the villagers from there to Kavorabip would be possible in one day. This would mean that it would be possible to cover the distance from Bultem to Kavorabip with only one bush camp instead of the 2 as is needed by a route round

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Patrol Route (cont.).

the headwaters of the Alice as used by previous patrols. I recommend this route to future patrols unless it is required to go round the top way for other Admin purposes

Border Situation.

71. There is nothing to give concern in this area. Questioning of the people at Gigabip revealed that there had not been any activities in the area adjacent to the border, no groups were known to have come across and with one or two exceptions for normal intervillage intercourse few of the Gigabips went over that way. It must be born in mind that this sector of the border is very inhospitable and as such would make it an extremely difficult area to cross over in. Also due to the sparse population strangers would soon be noticed. It is also worth bearing in mind however that an unfrequented place makes an ideal base for operations should things on the other side get to such a stage that a person or persons deem it convenient.

72. The V.C. was advised to report to either the Kennecott Base Camp or myself here should anything out of the ordinary occur to cause alarm.

Expansion Olsobin Economy.

73. Some many moons ago on hearing of the advantages of High value for weight crops and suggested new crops for the Territory I commented in one of the Komo patrol reports on its apparent suitability for the introduction of the silk worm. I heard over the radio the other day that some stations in the Southern Highlands are now to get this potential benefactor and that the stations that were to get it included Poroma. Poroma is a station like Komo that might be described as being 'lower Highland stations' being in the 4000 - 5000' mark as against the upper Highland stations that are all above 5000'

74. If these stations and the adjacent villagers can get the silk worm I feel this same potential benefactor has possibilities in the area to the north of the station in the Faiwolain area and the groups to the east that are also well up in the altitude range. I imagine it would of course be out of the question for the villagers in the vicinity of the station being only under 2000' but the others surely are a natural for the worm. I suggest that some of the trees required for the food of these worms be sent up here as soon as possible for trial plantings to see if they will flourish in this area. If they do the area has a cash economy with the introduction of the worms. I request that the idea at least be given consideration and that World Bank provision not be allowed to preclude it out of hand.

Patrol Personnel.

75. All personnel on the patrol applied themselves with diligence and the patrol ran reasonably smoothly despite lack of equipment. Slight difficulty with Interpreter Imbum since my arrival on the station seems to have eased following a talking over of things. Carriers performed as well as could be expected.

Patrol Equipment.

76. This patrol was badly equipped due to lack of gear on the station. Only one bucket and one boiler is hardly sufficient for a patrol with 5 staff plus carriers all having to use them. (Carriers needed them to cook the rice rations in) Even the bucket was borrowed. However things have been ordered and all should be better off in the future.

77. Food supplies of the personnel on the patrol were also not up to the norm due to the poor air services to this station. It is to be hoped that other correspondence on the matter will improve things in the future.

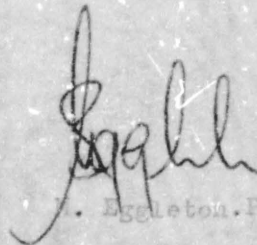
Conclusion.

78. The patrol was an interesting one but was also rather a hard one on some counts. Census was conducted and the alleged murder refuted. The patrol appears to have found a better and easier route into the Stars and is such the same as that used by ADO Fitzers patrol on his way out. From accounts of personnel that were both on his patrol and who have done patrols into the area via the Alice headwaters it is easier and is to be recommended. Pending a patrol to the Faiwolain and Kaban Range shortly then on to the east and into the Hurray/Strickland area I hope to go up there again

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Conclusion (cont.).

79. By way of an addition to the paragraph 76 above I should like to comment that the white plastic sails recently arrived on this station appear to be far too fragile for the patrolling in this area. They come apart at the stitching with almost gay abandon and are not really adequately reinforced in this critical area along where the ropes are attached.
80. Camping claims for the accompanying police have been made out and forwarded direct to the relevant OIC Police at Daru. Also claims for camping allowance for myself and Interpreter Imbum are attached for funding at Daru.
81. R.S.1 forms for the Police have been made out and forwarded to the Commissioner at Police H.Q.
82. Relevant F.O.J. folios accompany the patrol report.


J. Eggleston, P.O.

MAP
OF OLSOBIP PATROL
4/68/69.
STAR MOUNTAINS C/D.
2/4/69 to 6/5/69
M. ECCLETON, P.O.

