

National Archives & Public Records Services
of Papua New Guinea

PATROL REPORTS

District : Western

Station : Olsobip

Volume : 9

ISBN NO : 9980-910-88-7

Accession NO : 496

Period : 1972-1973

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea
Port Moresby 1995

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

PATROL REPORT

Report number: OLSOBIP No. 1-1972/1973	Objects of patrol: Contact, initial Census and Exploration.
District: WESTERN	Station: OLSOBIP
Patrol conducted by: LEO A. BEPA	Subdistrict: KIUNGA
Area patrolled: BLUCHER RANGE AND MURRAY VALLEY	Designation: PATROL OFFICER (47 days) Mr. J. RANSLEY APO (part)
Duration of patrol: 17/7-18/9/72	Personnel accompanying: 2 Police, APO and Interp.
Last D.D.A. patrol: MARCH 1972 (Part)	Number of days: 63
Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil	Total population of area: 260
Map reference: BLUCHER RANGE 4 Miles 1 inch Series	Council area: Nil
	House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH FLY

The District Commissioner,
District,
WESTERN DISTRICT.....

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios To	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1--	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	<i>full report</i> ✓
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1--	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average

Date: 29/9/1974 ✓

[Signature]
District Commissioner

P.O. Box 2396
KORORUA

→ 67-3-31

5th December, 1972.

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARU

GLOBE PATROL NO. 1 OF 1972/73

My 67-3-31 of 30th November, 1972, refers.

*** Attached please find three copies of the Press Release dealing with Mr. Bera's patrol. Would you please ensure that a copy of the release is given to each of the officers who undertook the patrol. You may be interested to know that a coverage of the patrol was also given over the 6.45 a.m. A.B.C. newscast on the 6th December.

The "Sydney Sunday Sun" correspondent has also perused the reports with a view to submitting an article based on Mr. Bera's patrol for publication in the "Sunday Sun". I also understand that "Sydney Morning Herald" and the "Melbourne Age" intend publishing articles on the patrol. Other newspapers have voiced interest in the Press Release.

S.J. PEARSON
a/Secretary

JWK:LM

P.O. Box 2396
KOKOFOBU

67-3-31

30th November, 1972

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARU

OLSOBIP PATROL NO. 1-72/73

Reference your 67-9-1 of 25th September, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report arising out of the above patrol of the Blunchar and Murrey Valley Census Divisions, together with the appropriate comments, as submitted by Messrs Lee A. BERA, Patrol Officer and J. RANSLEY, Assistant Patrol Officer.

An excellent patrol and Mr. Bera is to be congratulated for the manner in which he carried out his duties as Officer-in-Charge. Both Officers are to be commended not only for a most useful patrol of field work but also for their reports which are both interesting and informative.

Copies of the reports have been given to D.I.E.S. who intend to make a Press Release. Unfortunately publication has been delayed because of the sittings of the House of Assembly. I have requested copies of the Press Release which will be forwarded to you in due course. I would be grateful if copies could be sent to Messrs Bera and Ransley for their personal information.

You will be contacted shortly in respect of supplying or clarifying the information regarding Census population figures.

S.J.P.
S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-9-1
If calling ask for KAB:jfh
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

District Office,
DARU
Western District.

28th September, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

OLSOBIP PATROL No. 1 of 1972/73

Two copies of Patrol Officer Leo Bera and Assistant Patrol Officer J. Ransley's report of their patrol to contact remaining uncensused people of Blucher Range and Murray Valley are forwarded for your attention. Twelve copies of the map are requested please.

2. I am particularly proud of Mr. Bera's conduct of the patrol. While his reporting is not as polished as the one submitted by Mr. Barclay, I feel the achievement was equal. He is experienced in this type of patrolling having come months in the BIAMI as C.I.C. OBEIMI. He is probably the first local officer to lead a patrol of this nature and duration, an achievement in itself.

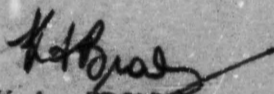
3. Mr. Ransley has the best patrol record of any officer in the Western District with well over 250 patrol days to his credit in his first term. He shortly goes on a well deserved leave. It was unfortunate that he was recalled for the Supreme Court, particularly as he was not needed. I gave him the option of not returning as Mr. Bera was well into completing his task but he wanted to continue. This indicated he was happy to serve under Mr. Bera and from all accounts both officers worked very well together.

4. Census: The village names used by Mr. Bera differ from those submitted by Mr. Carpenter and should be regarded as the official ones. He advises that AUGOPIN is actually spelt AUKOPMIN - DEVEREPMIN as DABREBIP. GALUPMIN and KONOU are garden places. MINUMIN is the group name NUGUM the biggest hamlet. MIRAPMIN sounds as MERAPMIN. It will probably take another two or three patrols before a definite set of names to cover the whole group can be agreed on.

5. I understand photos were taken on patrol by Mr. Ransley and these will be available later.

6. Mr. Bera makes mild criticism concerning non-supply of patrol stores. Actually all stores were readied at DARU and were to be flown direct to OLSOFIP. Unfortunately they went on a vessel which had to turn back due to level of Fly River. Substitute supplies were obtained after some delay. All re-supplies were handled from NOMAD and went off smoothly.

7. I have asked Mr. Bera to consult with Messrs. Carpenter and Ransley and if they have omitted any information from their reports to submit to me as an Appendix.


(K.A. BROWN)
District Commissioner

Att/

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner...KIUNGA
Officer in Charge...NINGERUM.
Mr. L.A. Bera
Mr. J.W. Ransley.

PATROL DIARY

OLSOBIP No. 1 of 1972/1973

MONDAY, 17th July:

Departed OLSOBIP at 0915 hrs and after two hours we had all cross the cane suspension bridge over the FENENG RIVER. Walking at a steady rate we covered the extremely difficult terrain to SOGONOBIP which we reached by 1415 hours and included one 45 minute rest.

Camp was set up, fresh food purchased and this plus small amounts of rice was issued out to the carriers. Radio contact with OLSOBIP at 1615 hours to report all well.

Overnighted SOGONOBIP.

Walking time OLSOBIP-SOGONOBIP 5 hours (including 45 minutes spells) arduous going.

TUESDAY, 18th July:

Awoke to heavy cloud and mist. Departed at 0830 hrs and proceeded over the very difficult terrain.

We arrived at the abandoned village of BUNENGABIP after some five hours walking time. All carriers complaining of heavy loads so at 1415 hrs we set up camp here. Rice and meat was issued out and at 1615 hrs OLSOBIP, NINGERUM and NOMAD PORTABLE all contacted and copied well.

Overnighted BUNENGABIP.

Walking time SOGONOBIP - BUNENGABIP 5 hours (including 60 minutes spells) very arduous going.

WEDNESDAY, 19th July:

Departed at 0830 hrs as the rain was easing and moved in a S.E. direction and after an hour's walk we came across another abandoned village.

At 1145 hrs we came to the village BIANGABIP where we spelled for awhile. Moving on again over a difficult track we reached ABOLGUBIP at 1500 hrs. Camp was set up and made good radio contact with NOMAD.

Some fresh food purchased and this with the issued rice was given to the carriers.

Overnighted ABOLGUBIP.

Walking time BUNENGABIP - ABOLGUBIP 5½ hrs (1 hour rest) hard going.

THURSDAY, 20th July:

Departed at 0830 hrs and followed the water course track and headed down to the PALMER RIVER VALLEY.

We arrived at the PALMER at about 12 noon and the cane suspension bridge wasn't in great condition so it took an hour's work on it to make it safe. All patrol personnel were safely across by 1430 hrs and camp was made on the Easter Bank.

Contacted NOMAD at 1630 hrs, all reported well. Rice and canned meat issued and all put down for the night.

Walking time ABOLGUBIP - CAMP I, 3½ hours (½ an hour rest) difficult going.

FRIDAY, 21st July:

We departed at 0830 hrs and taking an easterly course we pushed on mainly along calf deep water courses. At 1500 hrs the carriers were feeling the toils of their labour so CAMP II established.

NOMAD was contacted at 1615 hrs and all reported as well. Being in the middle of nowhere rice and meat was issued to the carriers. Rain was falling and seeping through the inadequate tent fly. All prepared for an uncomfortable night.

Walking time CAMP I to CAMP II, 6½ hrs (including 1½ hrs rest) tiring progress.

SATURDAY, 22nd July:

At 0830 hrs we had departed and once again followed water courses. Cloud and mist blocking out our view and we have no clear idea where we were situated in respect to the BLUCHER RANGE.

Cloud appeared to be lifting and at 1100 hrs we had reached a suitable spot on the river bank where we could set up CAMP III which was to be base camp.

Mid afternoon showed us we were several miles south of the BLUCHER in the foothills and about mid-way along its East West length.

At 1630 hrs made contact with NOMAD PORTABLE only. Rice and meat issued out and our supplies were hitting rock bottom.

Overnighted at CAMP III.

Walking time CAMP II to CAMP III, 2½ hours, reasonable going.

SUNDAY, 23rd July:

Sunday observed at CAMP III and a helipad was prepared, also firewood was readied for our smoke beacons on resupply day.

All gear was prepared for drying-out but without success as rain prevailed throughout the day.

At 1600 rice and meat issued and with rain still coming down, a miserable night was spent by all.

MONDAY, 24th July:

Still at CAMP III and with carrier food really low, we sent out hunting parties and some groups went off to search for sago trees.

Mr. Ransley departed northwards and attempted to scale the BLUCHER in order to view the surroundings. Cloud layer was at a low level and virtually nothing was gained from the day's venture.

Returned back to Camp, where last of food was scaled out. Contacted NOMAD who advised Mr. Ransley to return on backlog of resupply flight to attend Supreme Court Sitting in DARU.

Very little being accomplished for the day, we retired for the evening.

TUESDAY, 25th July:

Next morning our sago seeking groups returned to report that the sago trees had not yet matured and were not suitable. Three pigs and a cassowary were shot and several fish caught which gave us enough food to tie us over.

Mr. Ransley departed to try and secure a lookout spot. Nothing available and with the extremely rugged terrain the statement from the interpreter that these were only hunting grounds seemed apt.

On return to the Camp the helipad was completed and all surrounding bush cut down. NOMAD was contacted at 1630 hrs and asked us to standby the following day with weather reports as the resupply was expected to be done on the morrow.

Overnighted Camp.

WEDNESDAY, 26th July:

Most of the day spent in contacting NOMAD regarding the 'chopper resupply. Nothing achieved as the helicopter had to come ex MORESBY to NOMAD and arrived late afternoon. Still sitting at CAMP III with carrier's food completely exhausted.

THURSDAY, 27th July:

At 0800 hrs we reported to NOMAD, area was all clagged in with mist and cloud. But the 0900 sked saw the cloud lifted revealing blue sky. Consequently NOMAD was given the all clear to proceed with the re-supply.

Nothing was received until 1230 hrs as cloud bank between us and NOMAD. Thus holicopter proceeded to do Mr. Barclay's resupply first.

When the helicopter did arrive we took a short flight around the northern end of the BLUCHER RANGE. A few houses sighted but interpreter advised us they had been visited before.

Chopper back to CAMP III and then Mr. Ransley onto NOMAD.

Overnight CAMP III.

FRIDAY, 28th July to SATURDAY 12th August, 1972:

Mr. Ransley was at DARU where he was to appear as witness in Supreme Court Sittings. I learned when he returned that he was not required as the defendant pleaded guilty.

It would have been too expensive to make a special trip to bring him back immediately a few days after he left, so he was occupied at NOMAD on road work.

PATROL DIARY

OLSOBIP NO. 1 of 1972/1973

FRIDAY, 28th July:

Broke camp at 07.30 am. I sent half the patrol under the care of Const. 1/C HEAOA to DABEREBIP to wait until I got through the bottom section towards the Black River. Today we headed in a general southerly direction came across a hut which belonged to DABEREBIP people. Slept by a creek.

SATURDAY, 29th July

Broke camp at 0730 am. As we breaking camp I experienced a nasty incident. Last night I put my pants on top of one of my patrol boxes. Now during the night a nasty big centepede got into it. Now this morning I put my pants on top of the underwear. I stuck my right foot in the jungle boot then my left foot and then I feel this thing moving about in my buttocks. Thinking it to be a cockroach I stamp around a bit and it creeps into my crotch. I give a slap to the crotches and this thing goes back to the buttocks. So I give the buttocks a slap and this thing comes across and rests on my private parts. Now I decide to open the pants and have a look. I put my thumbs into the elastic and open it up. Now I see a centipede stick its head out. I get into a panic and pull my pants and underwear down quick smart and it rolls onto the ground. But before this its bitten me in my left thumb and sends a chilling pain through my arm. All the boys get up no good when I give a yell and they think its funny.

Also today IMBUM the Interpreter nearly steps on a Papuan Black and gives a death cry which gave me a fright. I shot the snake with the pistol.

Another incident today was the sting from a big wasp next which sent the interpreter and myself running into the trees and getting caught in prickly bushes. I almost had tears in my eyes then.

Slept by a survey line cut by CGG I presume. Two cassowaries were shot by the carriers this evening. Camped as above near survey line.

SUNDAY, 30th July

Broke camp at 0730 am. Today's direction was supposed to be in a S.Easterly direction. Having no compass made it worse. I ended up getting back to the DABEREBIP track from ATEMBIP. There was a argument with the interpreter IMBUM. I guessed we were heading in a wrong direction whereas IMBUM thought it was S.E. It turned out I was right. We proceeded on to DABEREBIP arriving 1700 hrs. Met Const. 1/C HEAOA and Co. Reported all O.K.

Slept DABEREBIP.

MONDAY, 31st July

Got the VC to round up rest of people. He told me every one was there. A count showed only 15. But the VC would not change his mind. I asked him if there were any settlements near by and he informed that there was one on the Black River. Got him to agree to take me there tomorrow. The AWIN Chap we used to translate likes saying what he thinks is correct but not what the VC says. I think I will have trouble with interpretation as already I've experienced today.

Slept DABEREBIP

PAGE 2

TUESDAY, 1st August:

Broke camp 7.30 am. Sent 17 men back today. 4 from the time I took out from OLSOBIP, 13 from the other lot that came behind with the rest of the rations left at OLSOBIP. I now have a line of 42 men. Headed in a South Easterly direction track well worn though not previously used by patrols. Arrived one settlement all absent. Proceeded here to DUFRENG. Six men and two women found here on the Black River. One man could speak on or two words of Motu. Usual round of questions on settlements etc. I informed that there was not other settlement towards the east from here to the next NOMAD area village. To the north not known by him.

Slept Black River Camp.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd August:

Broke camp 0730 am. Headed in a northerly direction. Found a hut and garden. One young man and one old man and his wife plus two children, a boy and a girl both not more than 7 years old. Asked if there were any other settlements here but replied with a negative answer. Proceeded on. Crossed ridge and made camp 1430 hrs. Carriers were not feeling well today.

Slept on ridge on northern side.

THURSDAY, 3rd August:

Broke camp 0730am. Headed down the ridge in a northerly direction. About an hour later arrived at a garden hut. The name of this place was KATOREP. Here discovered two old gentlemen and two women who I presume were their wives. There was also a little girl of about seven. Asked if they had already been censured and they replied yes. We were to take a track leading to TABLEPMIN that was indicated by the guide, however the Interpreter claimed it was the wrong track. I ended up passing through DAMSEK settlement and on to NUGUM. The VC came in this afternoon with four other men. They later brought in a little food for sale. The VC was advised to bring in all his people tomorrow for a count or census. He agreed.

Slept NUGUM.

FRIDAY, 4th August:

The VC had been called for. He showed up with two extra men plus the other four from yesterday. In all he gives me only the names of other settlements but could not give the numbers of people who I could hope to encounter.

Slept NUGUM

SATURDAY, 5th August:

VC of DABREBIP came over yesterday and decided to give me the names of the people at DUFRENG and DAMSEK settlements. The rest of the names for DABREBIP already taken while at DABREBIP. Both VC's of NUGUM and DABREBIP then were asked with a number of old men from NUGUM to answer some questions relating to customs and beliefs of the area. Today found out they were called the MINUMIN people i.e. The AUKOPMIN, NUGUMINS, DABREPMINS and the TABLEPMINS. They believe their ancestors came out of a cave in the side of the mountain to North of here. Plus other items included in my other notes for the report on this patrol.

PAGE 3

SUNDAY, 6th August:

Broke camp at 0730 am. Headed in a northeasterly direction to AUKOPMIN. Two guides from NUGUM were obtained to show us the route. Arrived M/River camp. Decided to put camp here by the cane bridge. Got the two guides to go and get the AUKOPMIN VC. Later this evening returned with two other AUKOPMINS to report that the VC had gone walkabout towards the east in the STRICKLAND river area. He had gone to visit relatives for tobacco (Bras) leaf. Advised them to go and get him and await my return from the M/Valley and that he should have all the people together to be censused.

MONDAY, 7th August:

Broke camp 0730 am. Obtained one of the AUKOPMIN men as a guide to show the patrol any known tracks in the North Blucher Ranges. Today followed a creek up to the northern most bulge of the Bluchers. This more or less a valley. No permanent tracks, had to cut through the bush sometimes when there were great boulders in the creek. This evening on the 1615 pm shed with NOMAD heard that ADC BARCLAY had lost one of his carriers while constructing a cane bridge in the 'Devils Race' area of the STRICKLAND RIVER. This chap had gone long long or something and jumped into the river. Carriers on my line this evening were lectured on precautions and were not to do anything without my orders.

Slept on ridge. North Blucher Range.

TUESDAY, 8th August:

Broke camp 0730 am. All anxious to get away. Followed ridge up for 2 hours. This ridge then runs in a northerly direction from the Blucher range and meets up with the ridge running parallel to the Murray Valley. This is actually a divide. Waterways from this run west-erly into the Palmer River and like the one we followed up yesterday and partly today in a easterly direction ending up in the Murray River just above the gorge where the Murray cuts into the Blucher Range at AUKOPMIN. Our guide from AUKOPMIN returned on top of this ridge claiming that he had no idea of the tracks over this ridge. He said that this was ground used for hunting purposes by the BAKTAMING of the Murray Valley and the ABOLGUBIPS of the KABAN Census Division. Followed creek down for another 3 hours. Great landslides are common here. Every year during heavy rains land slides occur and this mass of rock, soil and trees swamp the creeks in the area. While following this creek down today Coporal HEAOA nearly got bitten by a huge Taipan snake. I shot this with the pistol and we proceeded on. One cassowary and one pig were seen in the creek today but attempts to shoot them failed. We are now camped very well down in the valley and looking up from here onto the ridge. The area surrounding us is very rugged and I would imagine that there would be no permanent settlements at all. There is a garden site down further below here which belongs to the BAKTAMIN people. As soon as camp was set up the carriers were sent off to make sago as our supplies are getting low. This afternoon too on the radio shed I had a chat with Mr. BROWN DC who was on a visit to KIUGA. No important matter cropped up.

All slept well this night.

PAG E 4

WEDNESDAY, 9th August:

Last night had a word with both corporals and the interpreter on known tracks in the area. Broke camp at 07.30 am. Corporal MASUL was to take half the carrier line, finish making the sago and cross the ridge to BAKTAMIN to the north. I took the other half of the carrier line and went down stream and up a ridge and slept at the Palmer river. Two huts were found today belonging to some hunters from either ABOLGUBIP or BAKTAMIN. This ridge very dry and stoney. From this camp we can see Mount MABION and the KABAN range. This is an excellent view especially when the sun is setting. On setting up the radio this afternoon I cut myself with a bush knife. Unfortunately the Medical orderly is with Corporal MASUL and I cannot leave it dressed. Boiled some water and cleaned the wound. I hope it does not get infected. On the shed I was informed by NOMAD that the helicopter would be arriving on Friday the 11th. I informed them that I would be at BAKTAMIN in time to meet the chopper.

Slept well tonight after a tiring walk.

THURSDAY, 10th August:

Broke camp 0730 am. Cutting our way down a steep slope to the bank of the Palmer river. We came upon the track used by the ABOLGUBIPS to BAKTAMIN. Followed this for 2 hrs and then we lost it. The rest of the morning was spent cutting our own way towards BAKTAMIN. About 2 pm we found the track again on top of the ridge. It was tough climbing here and a lot of logs had to be walked on. The carriers were well behind today, feeling very tired. We made camp here at 5 pm right on top of the ridge. Radio contact was made with NOMAD and stated again that the chopper would definitely be in tomorrow. I assured them that Corporal MASUL should be there by now and the old Chopper pad would be cleared by then. The mist set in very early this evening and we all went to bed early as it was cold. My coleman lamp glass broke in the night due to mishandling. Our rice supply almost out.

Slept on top of ridge.

FRIDAY, 11th August:

I was up at 4 am this morning wanting to get away on an early start to get into BARTAMIN when the chopper arrived. The boys were up too but we didn't get away until 6 am as we couldn't see the track very well in the mist. A quick pace developed as we were going downhill into the Murray Valley. The carriers keeping up close. It took us only 1 1/2 hrs. At BAKTAMIN found Corporal MASUL with the boys already cleaning the chopper pad. Radio contact with NOMAD at 12 noon failed due to my radio transmission. I could read them but they couldn't read me. Meanwhile work was going on at the chopper pad. At 4pm I failed again to get through to NOMAD. I heard it was difficult to Barclays patrol and that they would be sending it up first in the morning whether we made contact with them or not. This evening the VC and Co brought in enough sweet potato for the carriers for only one meal.

Slept well here at BARTAMIN.

PAGE 5

SATURDAY 12th August:

The fires were lit very early as the chopper was on its way at 8 am. When I tried to get contact with NOMAD. I heard NOMAD calling me but they still could'nt read me. There was a large cloud bank all the way down the Murray Valley and I doubted if the chopper would be able to come to come all the way to BAKTAMIN. About 10 am we heard it and by this time the smoke signals were going very well. The pilot saw this and came in to land. APO J. RANSLEY arrived back from NOMAD too after being in DARU for the Supreme Court sittings. All rations arrived this afternoon on the second shuttle. We had a look around the M/Valley for 20 minutes in the chopper that afternoon. The carriers had a good feed this evening. Plans were made this evening for the journey down the M/Valley during the next two weeks.

All slept well tonight at BAKTAMIN.

SUNDAY 13th August:

Rose at 07.15 hrs and after breakfast supervised villagers and carrier line clean up village site and marked out new police barracks and rest house.

Afternoon occupied with talking to the village Constable and Councillor from both BAKTAMIN and SELTMIN. They passed on some interesting information. They were certainly aware of the government but still have a very limited understanding of it, after several patrols have been through the area.

They were unable to tell us of any other groups and in fact were very confined to the area between the BLUCHER RANGE and the main CORDILLERA.

After discussions had finished we asked if they would like to sell us some of their artifacts. They appeared with an assortment of penis gourdes, pigs teeth necklaces and a few arrows which we purchased.

Food was issued and we overnighted BAKTAMIN.

MONDAY 14th August:

Rose to find cloud and mist swirling through the tent fly. Fortunately this soon cleared and we departed at 08.30 hrs.

We filed off in a N.E. Direction and descended for about two miles to the Murray River. The cane bridge about thirty metres wide had been reinforced the previous day and was suitably adequate. The track then went up at an incline of between 45° to 60°. This climb took over two hours of labourious work and all arrived at KASANMIN at 11.45hrs. Camp was established and later in the afternoon we talked with the V.C. This man claims to be paralyzed and wanted a helicopter to take him to OLSOBIP. This man is passed his prime and no doubt his elderly state is the cause of his ailment. He agreed to hand over his reign to another man, who was previously the V.C. of AWANGALMIN and this village plus KASANMIN have now amalgamated to form FARKOBIP. No other action deemed necessary.

Contacted NOMAD PORTABLE at 16.20 hrs reported all well. Discussions with Mr. Barclay on the Strickland River. Fresh food was purchased this being adequate for the carrier line. With cloud and mist closing we returned for the day.

Walking time BAKTAMIN - FARKOBIP 3 1/2 hours (includes 15 minutes rest) very hard in places.

TUESDAY, 15th August:

Departed FARKOBIP at 07.55 hrs and headed at a steep decline in a south Easterly direction. Half an hour later after sealing down a cliff face we came upon a deep gorge through which flowed a small tributary of the Murray River. The cane bridge about twenty metres wide had been attended to a few days before and with a few creaks from the old cane breaking it proved adequate.

After crossing the cane bridge we were confronted with a cliff face with a very unstable looking ladder which suggested we scale it. Close to two afterwards the last of the patrol box's had been hauled to the top and all had a well earned rest.

We then journeyed on in a easterly direction, frequently climbing spurs along the ridge. At 12.05 we walked into KWERMIN and the carriers arrived a couple hours later.

N OMAD was contacted at 16.15 hrs and then fresh foods was purchased which resulted in an abundance of sweet potatoes. This was scaled out to the carriers and later in the evening talks with villagers before bedding down.

Walking time FARKOBIP-KWERMIN about 2 hours with two hours to cross bridge and scale cliff. Very hard work.

WEDNESDAY, 16th August:

We departed KWERMIN at 07.40 hrs and head in a generally easterly direction. We kept to ridges and at stages went very high to get over spurs. Consequently a mossy type vegetation.

Still heading easterly we swung south which was quite contrary to my reckoning but after going around in a couple of circles and then heading off at a tangent I was lost directionwise.

At about 10.00 we arrived at what were the remains of an old village called ONKAIMIN, then onwards for about three hours we arrived at a settlement of SARIPTIKIN. We were greeted by the V.C. plus a group of men. This point gave us an excellent view of the Strickland Plain just north of the BLUCHER RANGE.

The men were asked about previous patrols and any persons who may be residing in the bush not yet censused or contacted. Claim nothing know but difficulties experienced with interpretation. Made contact with both PING ERUM and NOMAD and all reported well. Small amounts of fresh food purchased and this with rice was issued.

Rain began falling at about 17.30 hrs and looks like a wet night, but no worries as camp established and we buried in.

Walking time KWERMIN - SARIPTIKIN 6 hours (including 1½ hours rest) easier going.

THURSDAY, 17th August:

Early morning rain was falling but by 07.45 hrs it had ceased as we departed the SARIPTIKIN settlement. We set out in a southerly direction and still following ridges which linked the main East West running range.

The vegetation was very similar to the previous day and consisted of moss covered trees and light scrub undergrowth. The trees being of very little value as they were stunted and rot impregnated. Several hoop-pine trees sighted. The top soil was washed away leaving a floor of interwoven root system covered with moss. It is not uncommon to find one stranded with legs dangling in open spaces.

At about 10.30 hrs after climbing a ridge the main cordillera of the BLUCHER RANGE came into view.

We then started downwards along a south westerly leading bush track and one and a half hours later we sighted the Murray River and also stumbled on a settlement called DENEGAN.

Here no village was evident though the populace had constructed rest houses.

These people were extremely timid but later on they filtered out of the surroundings and advised us that on seven of their group had been censused back at SARIPTIKIN. A V.C. does exist but without book or uniform. He was asked to assemble his forces the next day for census.

The few people that came to the camp told us they knew very little as they stay in their own area and on observing the surrounding terrain I have no doubts of this statement. No food was purchased so rice was issued.

At 16.30 hrs NOMAD was contacted and all reported going fine.

Walking time SARIPTIKIN - DENEGAN $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours (including $\frac{3}{4}$ hours rest) just fair going.

FRIDAY 18th August:

Camp was pulled down and by 08.00 hrs the VC had assembled all his people at the Rest House site. No previous census had been conducted here and sixty seven persons were listed. Some of these had censused at SARIPTIKIN but number not exactly known. Also about thirty of these people had never seen a patrol through because they were living in the bush until recently. They could be regarded as a semi-initial contact.

At 10.30 hrs we were ready to depart for AUKOPMIN and a few of the DENEGAN villagers decide to follow us. We followed a ridge to the south west and after ninety minutes we stood on the top of the ridge overlooking the Murray River between the BLUCHER RANGE GAP.

We went over the top and descended following watercourses for a couple of hours. Then we came upon a garden site where the AUKOPMIN VC and some of his men working. After a few minutes discussion we walked on to the MURRAY RIVER where the crossing took about 45 minutes. The cane bridge was used but some forwarded river which was extremely low.

Camp was established on the site where I camped previously, and contact with NOMAD and NOMAD PORTABLE was made at 16.45 hrs.

We all settled down for the night and all looking forward to a good wash and drying out the next day.

Walking time DENEGAN - AUKOPMIN $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (includes 1 hour rest) good going although steep in places.

SATURDAY, 19th August:

After a bit of a lay-in we rose at 7.45 hrs and the carrier line was instructed to clean up the area where the rest houses would eventually be built by the villagers.

The populace from AUKOPMIN had assembled at 10.30 hrs and a census was conducted. Twenty-nine names were recorded, five more than listed in the Village Book.

These villagers were of little help and claims were made they knew of no further groups to be contacted or censused.

PAGE 8

In the afternoon Mr. RANSLEY amused himself by exploring up the MURRAY RIVER for several miles. Waste quantities of limestone boulders lined the drought affected river. A slatey shale was also prevalent and various marble like rocks sighted. Unfortunately to untrained eyes no minerals appear to exist, especially alluvial gold.

In the meantime some of the carrier line were busily reinforcing the extra long cane bridge.

Overnighted AUKOPMIN.

SUNDAY 20th August:

Rose at 06.30 and by 07.40 hrs departed heading southwards. We travelled in a south west, south east arc along the inside of a ridge. The track was virtually non-existing. Going was rather slow but terrain was more undulating and not sharp rises and drops. Timbered sparsely and of poor quality.

At 12.45 hrs we met the NUGUM villagers hastily cutting the track, butter going much appreciated. Another thirty minutes passed we arrived at the NUGUM Rest Houses.

The V.C. was requested to have his people assembled for the next morning. He was also questioned on any other groups in the area but would not impart with such knowledge and claimed no 'bushies' around the area. The VC not entirely satisfactory as he failed to do what he had been asked a couple of weeks earlier, but still is inexperienced.

Interpretation the greatest problem, and these people speak a dialect called MINUMIN which would appear to be some cross between AWIN and SELTIMIN of the MURRAY VALLEY folk.

Tea was eaten and we retired at NUGUM.

Walking time AUKOPMIN - NUGUM 6 hours (with 1½ hours rest) fair going.

MONDAY 21st August:

Rose at 07.30 and by 08.00 hrs the carrier line had been allotted jobs on putting up new toilets. Ten were sent off to prepare sago which had been purchased from the villagers earlier.

At about 09.00 hrs twenty people had turned up and V.C. said that was all despite the figure of fifty three in the village Book. As the census proceeded people began wandering in and it was evident lots more were sitting in the bushes.

It was decided to do a search of the area and several more people turned up as a result. Finally 41 persons were listed and three had died this leaving us with a deficit of nine quite obviously milling about in the bush somewhere. It was noted a lack of teenage females thus intermarriage must take place, though they denied this.

The rest of the afternoon was spent trying to talk to the V.C. but using four mediums for interpretation created problems.

At 1530 hrs after a couple hours of frustrating questioning we decided to look for ourselves. NOMAD was contacted at 16.30 hrs, bad reception due to aerial trouble.

Overnighted NUGUM

TUESDAY, 22nd August:

We departed NUGUM at 08.00 hrs and headed in a southerly direction which led thru a couple of garden hamlets belonging to the NUGUM complex. After an hour had elapsed we came upon the MURRAY RIVER. Although the cane bridge was in a good state of repair the dip in the middle was quiet precarious and it was decided not to risk a crossing.

Still on the eastern side of the river we doubled around and went back in a westerly direction. Our guide soon had us on the south bound track which we followed.

At 11.00 hrs we passed through a small hamlet called TUM and on checking found the inhabitants had been at NUGUM for the census. Leaving this spot we went south westerly, over a desolate area with the track badly defined between the jagged outcrops of limestone.

Sometime later we came upon the main drag going south. At 14.30hrs realising we had several hours to the next village we established camp on the banks of a small stream, which had water.

A couple of NUGUM personel who had been accompanying the patrol were asked to go on to the village to warn of our intending arrival. The forest trees in the immediate area were of better quality and larger quantity.

At 16.30 hrs NOMAD And PORTABLE contacted all reported well. Rice issued and we overnighted camp.

Walking time NUGUM - CAMP $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (including $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours rest), good going although limestone outcrops hazardous.

WEDNESDAY 23rd August:

Camp was broken and by 08.15 hrs we were off again, this time heading generally south and mainly along a small creek bed.

At 10.00 hrs we rested at the foot of a sheer slope (incline about 75°) about a quarter of a mile high. At the top was the village of TABLEPMIN. After scaling the ascent we headed to the rest house area, arriving at 10.30 hrs. Two excellent rest houses were awaiting us and camp was established.

Then in the afternoon a site was sought for a helipad. Being in a precipitous area this was hard to find. It was decided a ridge site with a sheer drop would be best, thence tree falling commenced.

At 16.30 hrs NOMAD was contacted and all reported as well. Later on the TABLEPMIN villagers bought in fresh food and traded mainly for razors and matches.

Overnighted TABLEPMIN.

Walking time CAMP - TABLEPMIN $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours including 15 minutes rest, good going except for last pinch.

THURSDAY 24th August:

At 08.00 hrs the carrier line was again clearing the area which was heavily timbered. Another group began constructing the platform as ground not at all level.

At 10.00 hrs the villagers assembled for census. This resulted in thirty names listed which was eleven more previous census. The V.C. DOIMRO/MAINKO nominated by past patrols has been to Kiunga and Olsibip is a good type and he was issued with a complete uniform. He is a keen and capable type.

PAGE 10

Discussions were held and it is evident from this that an uncontacted group do exist to the south, and they were willing to guide us there.

Work was continuing on the helipad and should be completed tomorrow. Later in the afternoon the V.C. and some villagers arrival with some fresh food plus a small but very well kept pig all of which we purchased for trade goods. This food helped alleviate our food shortage.

NOMAD was contacted and all reported well and we overnighted TABLEPMIN.

FRIDAY, 25th August:

At 08.00 hrs NOMAD was contacted to confirm the arrival of helicopter. Nothing definite from NOMAD but we were asked to contact on the hour giving weather reports and getting confirmation of helicopters arrival. Finishing touches were made to the helipad.

At 12.00 noon NOMAD reported that helicopter had not yet arrived that end.

The situation now becoming serious as food exhausted and little to be gained from locals. Hunting teams were dispatched and others were sent looking for bush foods. Most returned with success. The villagers arrived with small amounts of food which helped tide us over.

On the afternoon sked with NOMAD we were advised that no chopper had yet appeared. Sago trees in the area were no good and we rested for the night wondering what the next saga in seeking of a chopper would bring.

SATURDAY 26th August:

Early contact was made with NOMAD regarding the helicopter. Nothing eventuated. All boys off to the bush trying to forage for bush food.

A continual link with NOMAD just in case something turned up. Late afternoon revealed we would'nt be getting resupplied today either. Situation now critical as the threat of walkout by carriers confronted us. The TABLEPMINS with small amounts of fresh foods probably saved the day and all retired with long scowling faces.

SUNDAY 27th August:

Once again early contact with NOMAD who reported nothing yet had emerged but things were on the move. Thus continual radio contact with NOMAD.

Early afternoon we were advised to stand by with half hourly weather reports as chopper into NOMAD. At 14.15 hrs it had taken off with food aboard for both the STRICKLAND and our patrols.

Beacon fires were lit and at 15.00 hrs the Jet-Ranger swooped in depositing much needed food supplies. Later hunting team back with one cassowary.

At four pm sked with NOMAD they revealed another chopper in from LAKE MURRAY and would complete the resupply the next morning. All patrol personal retired on full bellies.

MONDAY 28th August:

Contacted NOMAD at 07.35 hrs and reported all was clagged in but misty conditions looked as though they would clear in a couple hours time. A farther report at 08.05 revealed little change but at 09.15 hrs cloud was breaking up and NOMAD was given all clear to let fly with the chopper.

By 10.05 hrs it had safely put down and all supplies unloaded. Ten minutes later we safely 'Belted up' in the cockpit taking a quick scan to the east. Noted several garden house settlements between TABLEPMIN and the MURRAY RIVER which incidentally was flooded.

Back to the helipad to pick up one of our carriers (BOLOUIP V.C.) who slashed his foot and would'nt be able to complete the walkabout was reported to NOMAD.

The rest of the afternoon spent scaling out the cargo and packing it ready for take off in the morning.

NOMAD was contacted at 16.30 hrs and all reported well and happy, messages passed to MINGERUM.

Overnighted TABLEPMIN.

TUESDAY, 29th August,

At 08.00 hrs we departed TABLEPMIN (at long last) in company with the V.C. and six of his men who decided to trot along with us. Our direction was easterly over a track which transversed ridges in the area.

One hour had passed when we arrived at a small hamlet but found the occupants had been censused at TABLEPMIN. Departing here still going east we crossed a small creek called ELIKS and onwards.

Walking through valleys lined with conglomerous rocks we soon arrived at a place where our guides advised us we were close to the long-house. All noise was ceased and we topped a rise we were overlooking a large garden complex. We crossed a creek and entered the eastern extremity of the garden. After winding our way along logs for about ten minutes we were confronted by a long-house about thirty metres in length.

The occupants were obviously out as the door barred and the greenery they used indicated it had been done a few days before. The TABLEPMIN (V.C.) told us they would not be far away as they were not great travellers. Thus he and a couple of his men followed the surrounding tracks to see what they could locate.

We arrived at 13.00 hrs five hours from TABLEPMIN over reasonable going but a rough back track. Place called FUETOU.

Camp was established at the top end of the garden and at 16.30 hrs we copied NOMAD although they were unable to read us.

Later in the evening at 17.30 hrs the TABLEPMIN (V.C.) returned with two gentlemen clad in oddments of European clothing. They told us with difficulty eight more persons were in the bush but this seemed an underestimation in view of the size of the long house and the extent of the garden. Anyway after 'greasing' them up with trade goods they were asked to assemble as soon as possible the next day. They departed us in a rather grumpy manner and we now await to see if they carry out our request and produce their line of persons who have not been contacted before. Though I must say they look as though they are aware of outsiders.

PAGE 12

Rice was scaled out to the carriers and later on friends from this settlement returned with fresh foods which was an obvious payment of the trade goods as they wanted nothing in return.

We overnighted same.

WEDNESDAY, 30th August;

At 08.30 hrs our guides sent down to the long house to see how many person had turned up. Advised that all had not arrived in from the bush as yet. At 10.15 hrs saw a group of villagers was heading towards the camp site.

We had no direct interpretation and even the indirect way went through six mouths. This was very inadequate and simple yes and no questions were fouled. Unencouragingly we sought knowledge.

After about one hour we finally established the headman. His name was ABETAE/NEDU about forty five years of age. When asked if he would like to be the Government Official of his village he declined saying his legs were not strong. He dully elected his younger brother GUNUSO/NEDU to do the job.

At 12.30 the fun and games started as we tried to do the census. After about two hours we had listed thirty names, twenty six of whom were present and few absent in the bush. The villagers friendly and cooperative and if more person do exist it was due to interpretation problems rather than their shyness to produce them.

At the end of this after fruitless attempts to explain the duties to the newly appointed village official further talks were put off for the day.

Later in the afternoon a man and his wife bought in a pig for us to purchase. Even this took some negotiation but a suitable payment was arrived at. Some more villagers in with fresh foods mainly sweet potatoes, taro, breadfruit, bananas and sago.

Rice was rationed out with part of the fresh food and all retire with the thought that the last six weeks walkabout was not completely in vain.

Overnighted FEUTOU

THURSDAY 31st August.

At 08.00 hrs all the carriers were assembled and were allotted jobs in the construction of a new rest house for the village. They went about this with great zeal as the pig was to be slaughtered at the end of their allotted work.

After the initial marking out and plans for construction, we with the line of interpreters faced the task of trying to extract some information from these people.

This trying time went on for several hours and nothing of real great value was achieved. Villagers agreed that we should try and find a couple of unmarried young males to be taught some Motu and Pidgin for future patrols in the area.

At 15.30 hrs the pig was killed plus another one which the villagers gave to the boys then and there. Mumu cooking was the order.

Made contact with NOMAD at 16.30 hrs giving details and that we'd be moving on in the morning.

Overnighted FUETOU.

FRIDAY 1st September:

At 08.15 hrs we departed FUEYOU with seven villagers who agreed to help us on our way. Much appreciated.

Heading for the eastern extremity of the garden we climbed a very steep ridge and took a course to the east. Not much to note, timbered only light and undergrowth was sparse in comparison with the rest of the patrol.

09.45 saw us descending a ridge over locking the muddy waters of the MURRAY RIVER. Then on close inspection we saw only three bare strands of kandi (lawyer) cane across the 30 metres of the rivers width.

As the ropes were about 20 metres above the water and none of us are tightrope walkers we had to set about finding more cane and complete the construction. By 12.15hrs progress pretty slow so we decide to establish camp on the west bank of the MURRAY RIVER.

Extra strands of cane were used to strengthen those already there and the top two were secured by vertical pieces of cane to the bottom strand making it more stable.

The district sked was listened in to and at 16.30 hrs NOMAD contacted and all reported well. At 17.00 hrs rice and meat rationed out and we overnighted camp on river bank.

Walking time FEYOU - RIVER CAMP 1½ hours going going except for initial climb.

SATURDAY 2nd September:

Early morning finishing touches were made to the bridge and at 07.45 hrs all was in readiness for crossing. At 09.30 all were safely across and we were ready to push forward.

Heading in a general northerly direction we transversed ridges and we walked ridges until we came across a settlement on the FARE RIVULET. The place was called KAKANA and it was noticed remains of a camp existed closely. A couple gentlemen from the house told us a patrol had been there a month earlier. Trouble with interpretation but could only be that of Mr. Barclays.

It was at this point we realised the area of land between the STRICKLAND and MURRAY RIVERS was not that great and Mr. Barclay probably dealt with all person in the area.

At 12.00 noon we pushed on again and was hoping to depart the tracks of Mr. Barclay's patrol so as not to duplicate work. At 14.00 hrs. still retracing steps of the previous patrol we decided to camp at a place called KANO and summons the villagers to try and get information required.

The area around these last two hamlets was extremely rugged and both houses at the foot of ridges thus indicating people were not concerned with strategic hilltop locations.

Our waiting proved in vain as no persons turned up and NOMAD was not on the air so we were unable to get information on whether we were duplicating Mr. Barclay's steps.

Evening was on us, food issued and nothing yet appeared, overnighted same.

Walking time RIVER CAMP - KANO 6½ hours including two hours rest, reasonably hard going.

SUNDAY 3rd September:

We rose at 07.45 hrs and were waiting the arrival of the occupants of the house. This did not eventuate until late morning.

They arrived in dribs and drabs and the final figure was twenty six persons. They had with them fresh food which we purchased.

We were advised Mr. Barclay had been in the area and censused these people. Interp retention was a problem and we were unable to ascertain if the other patrol had been to a place called IAYEDIMIN to where we were heading. If he had been there we would have no need to proceed further, but from information gained it seemed Mr. Barclay headed towards the Strickland, so we decided to travel north.

Planning the patrol route now seem the main interest as we now were anxiously awaiting what transport arrangements if any were planned to get all patrol personal home. Discussions with carriers revealed nearly all wanted to go to the bigger station, not only for prestige value but to collect their pays at the larger cash office. So we seemed to be southbound. Rice and meat plus fresh food issued to carriers and all overnighted at KANO.

MONDAY 4th September:

We departed this hamlet site at 08.00 hrs and headed in a northerly direction. Basically we followed a N.E., S.W. running ridge. By mid morning we spelled on a high ridge and being a cloudless day we were able to make clear observations of distance. The STRICKLAND VALLEY to the east and the MURRAY to the west could easily be seen, thus indicating the distance or rather area between these two rivers was not as large as at first thought.

Continuing on to IAYEDIMIN we noticed the ground was unusually good loam but contain lots of small rocks. The vegetation was the thick foliage type with a sparse canopy over the top.

Reaching IAYEDIMIN at 11.30 hrs we called the populace. On coming forward they handed in a village book in which Mr. Barclay had recorded thirty one names and all people in the area had been censused. It was also apparent that all persons lived to the east between the FARE and STRICKLAND RIVERS.

Another Book had been issued by Mr. Carpenter in Sept. 1971 and this book had been sighted at NUGUM earlier on in the patrol. When asked about this they said it was sent across there as it supposedly caused deaths in the village.

Camp was set up at 14.00 and at 16.15 hrs NOMAD was contacted. When talking with Mr. Barclay he told us he had accomplished all work in the area thus our work was fast coming to an end.

Rice and fish issued to the carriers and all retired for the night. At 01.30 hrs I awoke after a bad snake dream. Both resumed sleep rather disturbed.

Walking time KANO - IAYEDIMIN 3½ hrs with one hour rest, good going.

TUESDAY 5th September:

At 07.55 hrs we all did an about turn and the carrierscortege filled back over the track we came along the day before. Ninety minutes later the two KANO guides branched off and we proceeded on.

PAGE 15

When duplication tracks everything seems a lot easier. We crossed the FARE RIVER, spelled and on again. Being a clear day an outstanding peak was noticed and not marked on BLUCHER MAP.

At 13.00 hrs we arrived at the MURRAY RIVER and two hours later all were safely across. Camp was established at a previous camp site, then soap was issued and a supervised clean up was ordered.

Contacted NOMAD at 15.30 hrs and was advised the carriers would be going 'shanks's pony' back to OLSOBIP. Most want to go via KINUGA, thus our route south westwards was planned. Mr. Barclay advised that the SIGIO RIVER had been censused before and we need not visit the area.

Rice and meat was issued and we overnighted river camp.

WEDNESDAY 6th September:

Before camp was departed KIUNGA was contacted and asked that NOMAD come up on the outstation frequency at 12.00 hrs. Finally departed at 08.30 and hiked to the top of a ridge which was sparsely timbered. We walked over easy going in a southerly facing concave path. Then up over a NE, SW running ridge down the other side and into FUETOU which we had left a few days earlier.

Camp was set up at 10.30 hrs and NOMAD was contacted at 12.00 noon, and messages passed.

The afternoon was spent in talking or more precisely trying to, with the villagers. With pretty vague inference these people are an extension of the MURRAY VALLEYS and customs and village life along the same lines. They seemed extremely enthusiastic and should apply themselves well. They were very co-operative and with direct interpretation would be better. They were quiet, friendly and even females were not shy. NOMAD was contacted at 16.15 hrs and we advised them that we would be heading for KIUNG A. Food was issued to carriers and this was supplemented with a cassowary made all happy as we bedded down at FUETOU.

THURSDAY 7th September:

As our mission in this neck of the woods has ended our next task was to high tail it to KIUNGA in least time possible.

We departed FUETOU at 07.45 hrs and we headed west but thirty minutes later were scaling down a twenty metre cliff face. All safely down one hour later.

At about mid-day we stopped with mountains in our path. We got our bearings again and was soon heading S.W. towards KIUNGA. At about 13.30 hrs track was parted from us but soon after came across the main drag between the MURRAY VALLEY and the southern BLUCHER villagers.

We scaled a S.E., N.W. running ridge and at its highest point look out over the vast expanse of the STRICKLAND PLAIN. Looks like our mountain days are over. Taking thirty minutes to go down the ridge our view was like that of the horizon of the ocean.

At 15.00 hrs camp was established and NOMAD contacted. Food was issued out, now getting low, and as the place was lousy with mossies the best place was under the net. Overnighted same.

Walking time FUETOU - CAMP 7 hours two hours spell, hard in places.

PAGE 2

FRIDAY 8th September:

We departed the camp at 07.45 hrs and headed in a general westerly direction. Going was over a gentle downwards slope with a few small rises.

After ninety minutes we came upon a small hamlet where we were able to get a couple of guides to the KIUNGA VILLAGES, also purchased some small amounts of food to supplement the supply. Again we pushed on to the S.W. but the foot pads bad state of repair and going slow and hard. Our destination for the day was a half way sort of house which we came upon after seven and a half hours walking. Camp was established and contacted NOMAD at 16.30 hrs with some radio problems, but messages relayed.

Food was scaled out this being the last of our supplies. Attempts to find persons who would sell us food in vain, so all retired.

Walking time $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs with two hours spell, fair going.

SATURDAY 9th September:

From here our aim was to make the first of the NE KIUNGA villages in order to get the chopper resupply. Hence we departed at 07.40 hrs, and with good going our rate was fast. Scant vegetation with some Hoop-pines dotted the surrounding bush.

At 10.00 hrs we rested on route and half an hour we were off again. We were soon on a good road which indicated a village and at 12.15 we had arrived.

Camp was established, and I mucked around with the ASIO wireless, which proved fruitful as we were able to make good contact with NOMAD at 16.30hrs.

These people from WOMOSIA had little food due to drought and could'nt help us out. We overnighted same.

Walking time $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs, with 30 minutes spell flat going.

SUNDAY 10th September:

All carriers assembled at 07.45 hrs and were allotted various jobs on making the chopper pad, making sago and preparing smoke beacons.

Contact with NOMAD revealed that no helicopter had arrived. The helipad was finished by 09.30 hrs but a later sked at mid-day with NOMAD told us not to expect a chopper today.

At 16.00 hrs sago makers returned with enough for a couple meals, all retired and overnighted same.

MONDAY 11th September:

Rose early and was greeted with a fine National Day. Contact with NOMAD revealed no chopper at 08.00hrs and again at 09.00 hrs.

LAKE MURRAY advised chopper coming and at 10.35 NOMAD advised it had just departed and to get our smoke beacons going.

At 10.45 hrs engine sounds heard but seemed to be going away from us, but it soon reappeared from the clouds and put down safely.

At 11.15 hrs it took off again leaving us our goods, stacks of mail plus a carton of 'Cannies' with which we aimed to make the best of the rest of National Day.

Overnighted WOMOSIA

TUESDAY 12th September:

At 07.30 hrs we departed this village and took N.W. route over a fairly flat terrain. Our general bearing swing to the west.

At 14.30 hrs we met a group of men heading back to their village and they advised us we were on the right track to Kiunga. One hour later we became lost and could'nt find the track. Camp was set up and boys went to seek out the track.

At 18.30 rice and meat was issued and some scouts returned to say they had located the track. Overnighted camp.

Walking time WOMOSIA - CAMP 8 hours with couple hours rest, good walking.

WEDNESDAY, 13th September:

Camp was broke at 07.40 hrs and again we headed west. At 08.30 came across a small river that had dammed up thus requiring a canoe crossing.

All safely across by 09.15 hrs and we pushed on again, soon to get lost. Word sent back to a garden house and a young man put us on the right track again.

At 15.00 hrs we sighted the PALMER RIVER and one hour later we walked into the village of PANOMPENG which was on the river bank. We got information that river travel was the order from here, but ours was walkabout which proved unsatisfactory with the boys but logical as non-swimmers aboard.

N OMAD was contacted at 16.30 hrs and all reported as well. Food issued and we overnigheted PANOMPENG.

Walking time Bush Camp - PANOMPENG 6 hours, also spent considerable time lost.

THURSDAY 14th September:

Camp was broke at 08.15 with an unhappy line of carriers. All carriers grumbling and progress slow. Spells were frequent and at 14.30 and the course appearing to be going around in circles we made a bush camp.

Track was changing from good to just foot pads making travelling slow. Rice was scaled out at 16.00 hrs and a short time after the morale returned as a very large cassowary was carried into the camp. Overnigheted same.

Walking time PANOMPENG - CAMP 6 hours with two hours spell, good walking.

FRIDAY 15th September:

Rose early and departed 07.45 hrs and soon found a good path, heading S.W. Early afternoon saw us enter garden sites and we soon entered the village of GUSIORE on the EIAUALA RIVER. All carriers in by 14.00 hrs.

Fresh food was purchased and this with rice was issued, and all retired ready for take-off next day, destination in sight. Overnigheted GUSIORE

Walking time CAMP - GUSIORE 6 hours good walking.

SATUR DAY, 16th September:

We departed this village at 07.30 and headed S.W. again. At 08.00 we were at the ELAUALA RIVER ready for a canoe crossing, all safely across except for one canoe load. My own clothes patrol box plus four carriers gurgled down. All recovered safely.

This area proved to be a maze of tracks and soon all were parted. But 12.00 saw us all unite at DRIMERASI on the FLY RIVER. Canoes were obtained and after being secured in pairs we set off again. Progress slow but two C.G.G. work boats helped us out.

We disembarked on the big loop in the River and the time being 17.30 hrs we made camp on the banks of the FLY. Food scaled out and overnighted same.

SUNDAY 17th September:

Camp broke at daylight as walking on open road would be unsuitable for our mountain men carriers.

At 08.30 we filed into KIUNGA. No rousing reception. Carriers were paid off and quarters were obtained for them.

Nothing else done, except a bit of a swim in the river.

MONDAY, 18th September:

Pays were finalised and we heard that all NINGERUM personal on the patrol were to stand-by for flight home.

16.00 hrs saw us put down at NINGERUM and patrol officially stood down.

END OF PATROL DIARY

OLSOBIP PATROL NO. 1 of 1972-73

BY L.A. BERA P.O.

INTRODUCTION:

1. This patrol was initiated by the District Commissioner and as such instructions were issued by him. My first knowledge of this patrol was at the A.D.C's Conference held in DARU. I was on my way back from leave and conversation held with the D.C. put me in the picture.
2. I was verbally informed that this patrol would be a lengthy one and preparations were to be launched as soon as possible. On arrival at NINGERUM orders were put into Gov. Stores, DARU for food supplies for the carrier line and other necessary patrol equipment. Nothing much was heard of the patrol during these couple of weeks. Orders were not delivered to the location requested namely OLSOBIP. In general it was a bad start.
3. I later learned that rations that were supposed to have been flown direct to OLSOBIP were put on a vessel for KIUNGA. This vessel had to turn back due to level of Fly River.
4. I was out on patrol one month before I got my instructions. The main objects of this patrol was one of exploration and census to follow up on OLSOBIP Patrol No. 3 of 1971/72. Also it was instructed that an Area Study be done both of the BLUCHER Census Division and the MURRAY VALLEY Census Division.
5. This patrol was a lengthy one - 63 days out all told. Without the helicopter supplies this would not have been very successful. Although it was long, AFD Ransley and myself enjoyed it and this report attached will be of some help to the Administration. Especially to throw some light onto the very little known BLUCHER Census Division.

TOPOGRAPHY:

1. The BLUCHER Census Division lies approximately half-way between NOMAD River and OLSOBIP Patrol Post. However to position it more correctly it would be more appropriate to say it is bordered in the north by the MURRAY VALLEY Census Division, to the south by the BLACK RIVER to the east by the STRICKLAND RIVER and to the west by the PALMER RIVER (Wok LUAP) and the KABAN Census Division.
2. The most dominant landmark in the area would be the BLUCHER Ranges where the Census Division derives its name. Another would be the MURRAY RIVER which almost runs through half of the Census Division and meets the STRICKLAND to the south east in the SIGIO Census Division of the NOMAD Sub-District. Other Field Officers would say the MURRAY met the STRICKLAND in the UPPER STRICKLAND TRIBUTARIES Census Division of the NOMAD Sub-District.
3. The area is low-lying with undulating hills and sharp relief here and there. Creeks and rivers are numerous. Most of these flow into the larger rivers like the PALMER, BLACK, MURRAY and the STRICKLAND. There are numerous outcrops of limestone especially within the immediate BLUCHER Range and the hills. Landslides are a common site

on the side of the BLUCHER Range and creeks in that area are swamped with rock, soil and large trees. This is subject to the heavy rainfalls experienced during the rainy season and the porous situation of the soil. Because of the annual heavy rains experienced, the area is predominantly covered by dense jungle and thick undergrowth. Many trees in the higher altitudes are covered with moss. No grass is found in the Census Division except where there was once an old garden, but in time this is overgrown by thick jungle.

SUBJECT: ORIGINS OF THE MINUMIN AND THE KANAMIN

1. It is believed that these two groups who make up the BLUCHER Census Division originated from stray groups of SELTAMINS from the MURRAY VALLEY to the north and from the south by AWIN groups. They tend to be more Awinised than Seltaminised. This probably is the cause of a large number of AWINs making up the original group of these two clans. They speak a version of AWIN, SELTAMIN and SIGIO river dialects. In all it's quite a mixture.
2. The MINUMIN groups with the exception of AUKOPMIN live to the west of the MURRAY VALLEY. AUKOPMIN is situated in the MURRAY GORGE to the east of the MURRAY RIVER and in the middle of the BLUCHER RANGE. The BLUCHER RANGE here is cut by the MURRAY RIVER creating the gorge where AUKOPMIN is situated and extends to the STRICKLAND RIVER. The rest of the MINUM groups situated on the western bank of the MURRAY are DABEREBIP, NUGUM and TABLEPMIN. The central group of the MINUMINS is NUGUM (MIN) which is the largest of the four villages; having a larger population. AUKOPMIN to the north is used as a buffer settlement or an in-between group for contact purposes or wars between the SELTAMINS and the MINUMINS. TABLEPMIN to the south-east is also a buffer settlement between the KANAIMINS and the MINUMINS. DABEREBIP (DABEREPMIN) is also a buffer settlement between the East AWINs and the MINUMINS.
3. Each group probably has its own buffer settlements. Like the KANAIMINS, they have FUGETOU (TABAEPMIN) as the in-between group. The SELTAMINS to the north have BANEGEN as a buffer settlement on their southern border with the MINUMINS. At each border you'll notice two smaller groups of settlements on both sides. This is a safety precaution measure used in tribal wars and they still exist.
4. These two small buffer groups in turn developed a dialect which was used by the larger groups to communicate. So when travelling from one language group it was noticed that at such smaller settlements interpreters had to be changed, the previous one claiming that he did not understand the other group's language.
5. As already mentioned in paragraph one, the AWIN dialect is much stronger than any of the three other dialects. Interpretation in future should be through an East AWIN interpreter coming from the PALMER River area or the BLACK River area. In this patrol interpretation was difficult. I had to go through the process of interpreting from Police Motu to FAIWOLMIN, SELTAMIN and MINUMIN to KANAIMIN. In another stage it went Police Motu, FAIWOLMIN, AWIN, MINUMIN thence to KANAIMIN. As you can imagine the numbers of interpreters used was large and it was hours.

before anything of what was asked for, was submitted. Even then one couldn't be too sure about this information.

5. The KANAIMINS occupy that area between the MURRAY RIVER and the STRICKLAND RIVER. This is bounded in the north by the BLUCHER RANGE running from the MURRAY to the STRICKLAND. Their buffer state being FUEIOU (TABEAPMIN) to the south of TABLEPMIN and on the western bank of the MURRAY RIVER. The KANAIs are a taller man of both groups and are heavier built. The average height would be about 5'7". Their traditional dressing is similar to that of the MINUMINS on the opposite bank. They wear a pul-pul at the back and a covering of woven bark string in front. The MINUMINS however use the hard-case shell nut under the covering to protect their private parts like that practised by the AWINS. This leaves both left and right thighs bare. The women wear pul-puls or grass skirts made from striped pandanac leaves.

POPULATION:

1. In OLSOBIP Patrol No. 3 of 72/72, Mr. Carpenter reported a total figure of the BLUCHER Census Division as 195. He estimated a total of 50 people still believed to be running around in the scrub not censused. (Re D.C's instructions, this patrol the number given was 70?. This I presume is a typing error).
2. As seen on the map tracks followed are shown leading from one group to another. Tracks leading off to garden spots within the immediate area are not shown as they are pretty close to each other and if all were included, the finished product would be a mess. An attempt was made to get to all the garden sites to take down the names of people living there.
3. Census books of the area were not at OLSOBIP at the start of the patrol and were not taken out with us. They were believed to be at KIUNGA. On the finish of the patrol at KIUNGA it was found that the books were at OLSOBIP. Figures were obtained from the village book of each village. I hope that the figures on the village books compare with the ones in the census book held at OLSOBIP. The OIC OLSOBIP is presently out on patrol in the MURRAY VALLEY and so cannot confirm.
4. Of the six villages previously contact and censused DABEREBIP has a marked rise nearly double the previously given figure. All attempts were made to get the people to show the patrol any tracks and garden sites. All villages were visited with the exception of MERAPMIN who decided themselves to come over to NUGUM. TABLEPMIN had an increase of eleven on initial census and AUKOPMIN had five on initial census. NUGUM, MERAPMIN and IADIBIMIN remained static.
5. The patrol was fortunate enough to contact a new group belong to the KANAIMIN. This particular site where their leader resides is known as FUEIOU (TABEAPMINO). At NUGUM the VC informed the patrol that there were two groups of the KANAIMIN who had not been previously contacted. One was FUEIOU (TABEAPMIN) and the other a settlement close to the previously contact IADIBIMIN on the FANA RIVER.

The VC of TABLEPMIN then led the patrol to the FUETOU group. On crossing the MURRAY RIVER heading in a north easterly direction to the FANA RIVER the patrol found that ADC Barclay of NOMAD had been in the area and so contacted this group. The patrol then proceeded on to IADIBIMIN where they claimed that ADC Barclay had been recently.

6. Another group of people were contacted at DANEGEN which is on the southern tip of the MURRAY VALLEY Census Division. This lot was censused and a village book issued. Seventeen of this group had previously been censused at SIRIPTIGIN. This was a large group totalling sixty seven in number.

POPULATION FIGURES - BLUCHER CENSUS DIVISION:

1. Figures for the villages censused is as follows:

Village	Prev. 1971 Figure	Pres. 1972 Figure	Initial Census
AUKOPMIN	24	29	5
DABREBIP	24	43	19
IADIBIMIN	43	43	Nil
MERAPMIN	30	30	Nil
NUGUM	53	53	Nil
TABLEPMIN	21	32	11
	193	230	35

INITIAL CONTACT AND CENSUSED

FUETOU - 30 30

MURRAY VALEY CENSUS DIVISION

DANEGAN 17 to SIRIPTIGIN 67 50

2. The BLUCHER Census Division population has now gone up from 195 to 230. An increase of 65 persons, which is 35 initial censused and 30 initial contact, and initially censused.

3. For the MURRAY VALLEY census Division another increase by 50 persons as of 1972. A figure of 30 initial. Contact and initial censused plus 20 initial censused.

4. For this patrol a total of 60 persons were newly contacted. This figure includes 30 from the MURRAY VALLEY Census Division and another 30 from FUETOU in the BLUCHER Census Division.

5. Initial Census figures for the MURRAY VALLEY Census Division, a total figure of 20, and for the BLUCHER Census Division a total of 35.

SETTLEMENTS:

1. Although it might seem that the group as a whole is on the move all the time, one would imagine that great distances would be covered if such is the case. This is totally not the case. These people rather revolve around the same areas. Looking at the map and seeing the area mentioned earlier on, this is a relatively small area, and a small population such as the BLUCHER Census Division is concerned is capable of supporting such a population without much trouble.
2. Most settlements are separated of up from one to four hours walking time. Each individual group has one central point of meeting. This is a long house situated centrally from all individual settlements. This is where the leader or chieftain calls on them for meetings or when a relative dies or when the tribe is on the war path. Unlike other houses it is quite long and large. This is built by the tribe and not just the chieftain and his close relatives. The VC of NUGUM and the VC of IADIEIMIN would be the chieftains here and they were selected because they had more authority and they were the most outspoken when the first government patrol went into the area.

CUSTOMS - MINUMIN AND KANAIMIN:

1. (a) Marriage - Both the MINUMIN and the KANAIMINs have an excess of eligible young men. Young women are married off at a very early stage of womanhood. A young girl at the age of ten (10) years of age is eligible to be married to a man twice or three times her age, even four times her age.
2. Marriage is controlled by the parents of the girl. This is done by picking the best man from the eligible ones. If a young man proves himself to be a good worker in the garden and a hunter as well, then he is likely to get married in the near future. Sometimes there are old men of influence like the chiefs or the sorcerers. They often take two or three wives. This is partly the reason why there are many eligible young men.
3. (b) Bride Price - is then made by the relatives of the man. Both his Mother's and Father's relatives contribute to the bride price. These consist of a pig(s), stone axes (European axes and knives today), string bags and headresses of varying degrees. The bride is then taken from her parent's residence to her in-laws' place. From here a new garden site is selected for the two by the boy's parents and clearing takes place. After the planting a new house is constructed on the site and both go and live there. Meanwhile the newlywed obtain food from the gardens of the boy's parents which he helped clear and plant while he was with them. When their garden is ready and they become self-sufficient, then they don't rely on the man's parents anymore.
4. (c) Singsings - This event takes place when a family or man builds a new house. He then gathers food from his gardens and calls on his relatives and in particular his clan to celebrate.

4. (c) Continued -

The house signifies the heart of the home and to be a good home for the family they celebrate in happiness to start the new life of the new home. Headresses of cassowary feather, cockatoo and the Kumul are used. A big bark belt around the waist of the men is used to support dressings of leaves. Dancing takes place for a minimum of one night, after which the owner shares out his food to the relatives and then they return home.

5. (d) Health -

The area has a low population probably due to malnutrition in the early stages after birth. Another point of factor is the habit of taking in pigs and dogs into the living compound of the family. In which event any sickness from the pigs and dogs are transferring very easily to the children which eventuates in a death. Adults with sores or any injury of that nature would undoubtedly die because of the lack of medical aid. However they seem to be a healthy looking people. Sipoma or grille is common in the area. Sorcery is common in the area too and anything concerning sorcery and the sorcerer has nothing to do with the ordinary man and woman. They are very frightened of the sorcerers and their magic. It is a widespread belief in the area that any deaths are the cause of magic through sorcerers.

6. (e) Deaths -

(a) Deaths are caused by sorcery or magic as the people believe. Other causes are through sores and sicknesses and tribal fighting. Most of the dead caused by tribal fighting are never seen. The body is taken by the enemy and eaten. The body is 'mumued' and eaten by the warriors. *leave out*

*Checked by
Bill to some
of the marks
3/4/77
marked - not
new 8/11*

(b) When a person dies the body is taken into the house and mourned over for a couple of days. Relatives from near and far come to pay their last respects. This weeping and mourning goes on until the body is swollen and the skin starts to peel off. When all the white of the fat shows, the women bring in red soil and rub it over the body. When all the body is covered over with this red soil, it is then put into a huge bark of a tree and taken to the chosen burial site. A platform is built at the base of a huge tree. They then place the body down on this platform more or less a stool in a sitting position, its back against the tree trunk. They then peg planks around the body. When they think it is secure they leave it to rot. The enclosure is built so that pigs or dogs will not be able to disturb the rotting body.

ECONOMIC - RE LIVELIHOOD.

1. Livelihood is maintained in several ways e.g. gardening, hunting, fishing and fruit gathering.

(a) Gardening -

Gardens are the family's own concern. Relatives if around at that particular time will help him otherwise it is all the man's concern. One man does not have one garden. He can have two or three gardens going at one time. This is a fact as observed in this patrol. This being that if one crop fails in this particular spot then he can go onto the next garden to get his supply of food and so on. At least three gardens are maintained at one

time or another. In all garden sites a proper house is built. In each garden a different type of crop is bearing when one garden is exhausted of another crop. This means that he does not have the same type of crop to eat when he moves to another garden.

2. These gardens are not fenced. What actually takes place is that he clears the undergrowth, plants the crop and then chops the large trees down. This may be a very uncommon way to build gardens but this actually takes place. (Re NOMAD Sub-District - The BIAMI does the same thing). Crops such as taro, sweet potato, banana, tapioca, sugar-cane, pit-pit and tropical herbs are planted. One reason why this is done is that they believe that crops grow better under rotting plants than clearing the area to bare soil and letting the sun beat down on the crops and let them die. Civilised areas would not believe in this though this actually is the case.

3. The MINUMINS and the KANAIMINS claim that Sago is the staple food. Though there isn't much sago in the area as was seen by the patrol. The kaukau they claim was introduced to them by the SELTAMINS of the MURRAY VALLEY. The other crops are familiar to them and claim that they were handed down to them through the ages by their ancestors and so on.

4. When the gardens get exhausted they move on to another spot. This takes place within a period of three to four years. What they do is they clear an area or extend the old garden site until the crops due to lack of rainfall or poor soil fertility cannot support the crops. This is when they move to another garden site. However a maximum of three garden sites are maintained throughout.

5. For meat they go hunting for cassowary and pigs. These are shot by arrow which they are very accurate with. Cuscus and birds are supplements but are harder to obtain because of their size. Frogs of all kinds are favourite for the women and the children. Fish is also a delicacy but only obtained when the MURRAY RIVER and the creeks are low. Fruit from the bush is also a supplement and only when they are in season.

Boya
(P.O.)

PATROL PERSONNEL

OLSOEIP No. 1 - 1972/73

This is a report on personnel accompanying the patrol who were of great help and value, especially with their knowledge of the bush and rough country.

Const 1/c HEAOA MARIA.

This man is an excellent bushman and he was of great help to the patrol. He was the man who looked after the rations for the carrier line. If any tendencies of slackness occurred with the carrier line he would automatically pick them up. All in all he was excellent.

Const 1/c MASUL GURUN No. 1324.


This man is an excellent member. He looked after the rear of the patrol line, and camp constructing. A hard worker and very considerate.

INTERPRETER - IMBUM.

The No. 1 bushman with his invaluable knowledge of the Blucher area. He has been through this area in 1963, 1968, 1971 and twice now in 1972. He knew which areas the patrols did not visit and which ones they had visited before. He was slack at times but that could not be avoided. His age would affect him in the near future. He was the man who eventually made it possible for the patrol to contact the sixty (60) new people.

MEDICAL ORDERLY MULI MOFFIN.

A quiet man who went about doing his work without any complaints. A little man but very active. He looked after the carriers very well and nothing serious occurred during the whole patrol. He is one of the men who has been through the area a number of times with previous patrols.


(L.A. BERA) F.O.
Officer - in-Charge.

PATROL REPORT

<p>Report number: OLSOBIP 1A of 1972/73 Supplementary.</p> <p>District: WESTERN</p> <p>Report by: J. RANSLEY APO</p> <p>Area patrolled: BLUCHER RANGE AND MURRAY VALLEY</p> <p>Duration of patrol: 17/7-27/7/72 12/8-18/9/72</p> <p>Last D.D.A. patrol: March 1972 (part)</p> <p>Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil</p> <p>Map reference: BLUCHER RANGE 4 mile 1 inch series</p>	<p>Objects of patrol: CONTACT, INITIAL CENSUS (PART) AND EXPLORATION</p> <p>Station: OLSOBIP</p> <p>Subdistrict: KIUNGA</p> <p>Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER Mr. L.A. BERA P.O.</p> <p>Personnel accompanying: 2 Police, APO & Interp.</p> <p>Number of days: 49 + 3 road work (52)</p> <p>Total population of area: 260</p> <p>Council area: Nil</p> <p>House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH FLY</p>
---	--

The District Commissioner,
District,
WESTERN DISTRICT

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach <i>full report</i> ✓	
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	✓ Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average

Below average

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Date: 29/9/1972.

OLSOBIP PATROL REPORT No. 1 -1972/1973

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

J.W. RANSLEY APO.

INTRODUCTION:

As a result of the A.D.C's Conference held in May, 1972 it was decided to complete the Western District map. Thus three patrols were arranged with two being centred in the area between NOMAD and OLSOBIP.

The main aim of the patrol was to endeavour to contact and record the names of the uncontacted BLUCHEP RANGE and MURRAY VALLEY peoples. Also the country was to be explored as much as possible making a study on all facets.

All patrols were to be carried out together thus making for simplification of the helicopter resupplies, which were to supply us with essentials at two-week intervals.

The two patrols between NOMAD and OLSOBIP were to be carried out in unison and radio contact with Mr. Barclay, A.D.C. NOMAD, on his Upper Strickland Tributaries Patrol was essential. This being to prevent duplication of territory in the area between the MURRAY and STRICKLAND Rivers.

Hence on Monday 17th July the patrol cortege filed out of OLSOBIP and proceeded through the KABAN RANGES to the region which we were to patrol.

PREPARATION:

As the area patrolled was a week's walking time from the nearest station, careful and considerable planning was needed. Most patrol equipment was arranged at District Headquarters and flown to either OLSOBIP or NOMAD. Goods sent to the latter were ultimately bought in on helicopter resupplies.

One of the main items of concern was food for the carriers and that apart from the initial amounts was bought in by a fortnightly resupply helicopter. Most other patrol items are available at patrolling outstations and these obtained at OLSOBIP was supplemented by items bought in from DARU.

Unfortunately at the commencement of the patrol, departure date was brought forward as officer accompanying patrol took sick and I was his replacement. Also the unavailability of aircraft lengthened the time that supplies and personnel arrived at OLSOBIP.

Carriers obtained were the FIWOLS from OLSOBIP and with such an extensive patrol, they were not too willing to come forward. Finally we departed OLSOBIP, taking with us some of the station labourers who were happy to do so.

Although not part of the preparation but still rather important was the placing ourselves in the immediate area to be patrolled. The shortest route through the KABAN RANGES proved very arduous and occupied the first six days of the patrol.

RESUPPLIES:

For the duration of the patrol we had four complete helicopter resupplies. These were carried out at approximately fortnightly intervals but sometimes went over that period as companies in the area could not release their machines.

The procedure for resupply was to work in unison with Mr. Barclay's STRICKLAND Patrol and get NOMAD to make arrangements for the helicopter to come in on an acceptable date. Then a helipad would be constructed and surrounding vegetation cleared away. When noting the terrain is mountainous the preparation sometimes took two full days.

Constant radio contact with NOMAD on the resupply day was essential as they could advise when the helicopter had departed there and summons us to get the smoke beacons going.

Apart from some worrying moments when resupplies were delayed all went off very smoothly and was a great morale booster to all those who accompanied the patrol. Also was of prestige value for those villagers where we elected to get resupplied.

PATROL ROUTE:

Although this is depicted in the Patrol Diary and accompanying map it may be more flowing to explain in broad terms.

From OLSQBIP we headed S.W. keeping to the northern side of the MELOKIN and KABAN RANGES. Arriving at the western extremity of the BLUCHER RANGE, southwards was the route taken to the DONALDSON RANGE, thence east to the MURRAY RIVER. From here the river was followed north to where it branches sharply to the west. We then crossed the MURRAY RIVER and zig-zagged our way down the eastern bank of the river, crossing it again at the point where the BLUCHER is gouged by the waters of the MURRAY.

Our course from here was S.E. to the MURRAY RIVER at a point west of where the BURBETT enters the STRICKLAND. Crossing the MURRAY again we went north to the southern foothills of the BLUCHER.

We then retraced our steps to the MURRAY and taking a south-westerly course aimed for KIUNGA.

All in all a vast area was covered but still it remains a relatively unknown quantity.

BUILD:

This is generally dominated by the main BLUCHER RANGE running more or less East-West. Parallel to this is a complex of foothills and ridges and in lots of cases are not much less formidable than the main range itself. Ridges branch out in most directions and are interwoven giving no definite pattern. One prominent ridge runs from the BLUCHER parallel to MURRAY on the west bank.

Between the MURRAY and STRICKLAND is the continuation of the BLUCHER block to the north and south of this is north-west, south-east running ridges. There are linked with lesser ridges making it a criss-cross build pattern. Along most ridges are spurs and outcrops of limestone to add to the ruggedness of the place.

The river pattern is based on the mountain ranges, with small tributaries draining the mountain slopes, emptying their waters into the three main rivers systems. Here the MURRAY RIVER has gouged the limestone BLUCHER leaving a gorge devoid of any river flats and ravine like where the BLUCHERS are aloft. The heavy rainfall in the area has gouged out valleys which are precipitous with adjoining razor-back ridges.

Generally the area was extremely rugged and nowhere did the relief come close to being plain like.

VEGETATION:

The vegetation was that of normal mountain forests with light undergrowth. The timber was rather sparse and at no stage was any commercial forests sighted. Most of the timber trees were small and root was in many cases evident. The vegetation on the upper reaches especially down the eastern side of the MURRAY was moss covered and akin to an alpine type vegetation. Growth was very stunted and scrubby rather than tree was the order.

Of particular note was evidence of hoop-pine in the above area, although not in great quantity seemed to be well grown.

Some fruit and nuts trees dotted the landscape but could only give a limited existence. Black palms were plentiful and this with pandanus provided people with the majority of their building materials.

LAND USE:

These people come under the heading of semi-nomadic subsistence farmers. Thus land is one of the most valued possessions. They are generally sub-farmers and do not indulge in hunting or fishing although many animals do roam the bush.

The "slash and burn" method is adopted and in most cases is pretty rough at that. Large trees are felling, fires are then put through and planting takes place. The tuber crops taro, sweet potatoes and tapioca are just pushed in to holes made in the ground and the rest is up to them. The villager covers himself pretty well by having three gardens going at once. One is fully matured and by the time it has finished he is getting food from number two garden with number three garden well advanced.

Land tenure is no problem as the vast area supports a small population. This may be the reason why a garden site is only used once and if required to plant on old garden sites a fair time has elapsed and ground is revitalised.

Bananas seem to be the main crop outside the tubers with a spattering of sugar cane, pit pit and some introduced pineapples.

At the time of the patrol the whole country was in the grip of a serious drought and this area was no exception although food was still plentiful, subsequent gardens would no doubt be affected.

Being a low ranged mountain area the staple diet was fairly well represented by the three staples, taro, sweet potatoes and bananas.

Areas where gardens have been established seemed to be on the gentle falling slopes from the ridges but in view of the fact that the whole area is rather mountainous, spots such as this are few and far between. Consequently steeper hillsides were used, but this didn't seem to daunt the locals as gardens were usually large, and well stocked.

The land itself was of a poor quality loam type, which is leached by heavy rains. Expectedly the clay pan is very close to the top giving poor drainage. Pieces of limestone and other small rock samples are very prevalent in the soil. It was noted that the soil on the west side of the MURRAY was of better quality and relief was more the undulating type in comparison to that on the west bank.

Summing up land use is not excessive and complete exhaustion of the soil is not the rule.

POPULATION:

The area is populated with a semi-nomadic subsistence farmer and from vague information are possibly extensions from the MURRAY VALLEY people. They seemed to have been pushed southwards as waves of people came over the VICTOR EMANUAL RANGE and due to the isolation and geographical barriers have developed small pockets of population in suitable spots. The southern most clans have things in common with LUBORS of NOMAD and the AWINS of KIUNGA; the main one being a mixture of dialects as their place talk.

Settlements are based on clans and most descent is traced through patrilineal ties. Marriage seems to be a clan affair, but looking at the ratio of males to females in the area, this would suggest intermarriage did take place although all groups denied this. A point contrary to Mr. Carpenter's patrol in September, 1971. A surplus of males exists and they couldn't give us an answer to overcome this, except for intermarriage.

Each clan had a headman and usually was an elderly person. His sphere of influence only centred around his people and no group seemed to dominate the other. Although it has been reported that the AUKOPMINS are feared by all. Most clans are welded to their small region and very rarely venture outside their confines.

As a result of our patrol fifty five new persons were initially discussed and we made first contact with sixty new persons. These figures whilst still only tentative would be reasonably accurate. This is because some duplication may

have occurred and past census books were unavailable at time of writing. Census in a primitive area is hard to carry out and lack of interpretation leads to all kinds of overtures, mainly the use of fake names which on the next census can't be recalled, thus giving untrue numbers and difficulties in compiling.

It is not my intention to delve into the social aspect of these people, as Mr. Bera, Officer-in-Charge of the patrol will deal with aspects of this.

We visited three main groups in our search, namely MURRAY VALLEY, MINUMIN comprising three villages of NUGUM, AUKOPMIN, DABREBIP and TABLEPMIN and the KANAI comprising the villages of IAYEDIBMIN, BABREBIP and the newly contacted place could FUETOU or as the foreigners called it TERBEPMIN. All these places were visited in order to seek knowledge of where to look as otherwise it would be like a stab in the dark to try to locate persons in the area.

ECONOMIC:

The people of the area revolve their lives around man's three greatest needs - food, shelter and clothing although not much emphasis is put on the latter as penis gourds and narrow grass skirts are the order.

Trade goods and steel have entered the area coming mainly from the AWINS and the MURRAY VALLEY people. It seems that adjacent groups do associate and mainly trade in goods such as bows, arrows, pigs and maybe women for steel axes, knives and articles of clothing including plastic necklaces. Some mirrors were evident but few, but quest for steel goods plays a dominant role.

Nearly all men in the area had some articles of European clothing and this didn't exclude the village of first contact. Their needs are simple and can be carried in the small bilum around their necks, plus maybe an axe or knife.

POLITICAL:

The people we visited are aware of the Government and any implications are by the way. They see it as some power but nothing substantial as they are only interested in material goods; consequently the Government exists as something God-like to them. Future patrols will I am sure give them a better grounding of Government work.

Their own community is not influenced by any external power, although they are dependent on others in their clan and sorcery is the dominating factor of their lives. I feel the transition from their present state to one of being under Government influence, will be one detrimental to them and should be carefully considered, due to the fact they are so remote and no reaction is likely between them and more sophisticated groups.

In all areas a village constable has been elected and to date his only duties are to maintain tracks and rest houses. All now have village books, their only badge of

office except for the TABLEPMIN man who we were able to fit out with gulu, jumper and belt etc. This particular person was elected before and had excellent rest houses constructed. Also TABLEPMIN is situated in the heart of the BLUCHER Census Division.

Political education at this stage would only hinder progress and until direct interpretation is obtained no such attempt should be made as there would be doubts about the legitimacy of talks after being transmitted via several persons. Totally inadequate, but was the major problem encountered on the patrol.

CONTACTED PEOPLE:

Firstly the group in the MURRAY VALLEY at a village called DANEGEN. The area occupied by these people is north of the BLUCHERS on the eastern bank of the MURRAY. They are an extension of the MURRAY VALLEY folk and speak a distant dialect of SELTIMIN.

Although a patrol has been through the village before it was claimed that some of the people had not been censused and in fact not seen a Government patrol before. These people may be claimed as a semi-initial contact, although some persons may disagree with this.

Customs, culture and social life is very much the same as the MURRAY VALLEY and although they couldn't converse freely with the BOLIVIP carriers, relative information was gained.

No accurate figure can be gained as it is only hearsay. These people who were contacted are supposed to have just recently migrated to the east closer to the MURRAY thus coming under the influence of the local inhabitants.

The other group from FUEYOU or TERBEPMIN is certainly initial contact. They are situated about one mile west of the MURRAY RIVER at a position about west of where the BURNETT flows into the STRICKLAND. The ground names are FUEYOU, KIOKU and DIMINITOU and each is a small one house hamlet.

The people belong to the KANAI group and speak in a dialect of the same name which appears to be a mixture of the AWINS, FIWOLS and maybe KUBOR.

The people were tall and wiry and in excellent health with few apparent sores, common in the area. Two cases of "grille" noted. They told us they have plenty of pig feasts and the high percentage of protein probably accounts for their good health. Also their remoteness and isolation tendencies kept them from any contagious sicknesses in the area.

Thirty names were listed and the breakdown is twenty adults and ten children. There were 10 each male and female adults, all married except for one 19 year old male. The headman (ABETAE) had two wives. The breakdown of the children was six males, three of whom were under 6 years and the rest under one year. Four female children were all under three years of age.

Of particular note is the complete lack of teenagers and their claim that they don't intermarry with other groups. This is obviously untrue or spates of marriages occur at distant intervals.

Interpretation was a huge problem and after going through six months it was apparent from the gestures and acclamations of the locals that the talk that reached them was way off the line. Interest for future patrols one MAFIA/DCU a male of about forty years is able to converse in KUBOR from the UPPER STRICKLAND Census Division of NOMAD Sub-district.

RECEPTION:

The patrol was well received when considering the relative sophistication of these people. They were willing to help and if not carried out satisfactorily it was due mainly to lack of interpretation rather than defying the request. The AUKOPMINS seemed to try and turn us away from some of their numbers hiding in garden houses but a thorough search of the area soon made them understand our requests.

Guides were ever willing to accompany the patrol and all villages supplied some. This was most fortunate as it saved us plenty of time getting from village to village on a direct course rather than finding our own way through the network of tracks.

Carriers were sought from each village to help the permanent line and in most cases more than enough were willing to come along mostly for prestige value in accompanying such a large patrol.

The newly contacted people of the BLUCHEK the FUETOU's expressed that they had heard about patrols before and were wondering why they had not been visited. They were waiting for a patrol to find them and although they said they were a little afraid, this was soon overcome and reception was excellent.

HEALTH:

In general, health was good with the more remote places very good. Septic sores and tropical ulcers were the main complaint, but was nothing like exceeding the 30% of population as mentioned in Mr. Carpenter's report. It would be about 10-15% now affected. "Grille" was also evident but on a very small scale and less than 10% would have had any signs of this skin disease.

No doubt more protein would improve their health, but I feel they are able to obtain this by eating the large number of reptiles in the area, rather than pit their skill against the larger animals.

It also appears that as a result of close social ties the effect of inbreeding has made its mark. Throughout, evidence shows many physical defects and no doubt mental defects would be traced by those qualified to do so. Also understanding, this latter statement applies for all societies.

Sickness such as Malaria was not evident, but it was noticed that mosquitoes were prominent and they were probably checked by the dry weather during this period.

Mr. Muli Moffin an APO accompanied the patrol, gained the people's confidence and was able to administer medicines and drugs to those who desired it. It was pleasing to see most people took benefit of the opportunity and received treatment. Mr. Moffin's efforts are to be commended as he treated locals and kept the patrol personnel mobile.

PROBLEMS:

The greatest problem encountered throughout the patrol was that of interpretation. In lots of cases conversation was only possible by using five or six interpreters. Consequently any knowledge gained could only be taken as tentative till such time as direct interpretation is obtained. Previous patrols have tried to obtain young men who were willing to learn Motu and Pidgin. So far nothing has eventuated as these persons fret and are hopeless out of their environment. Again lack of interpretation has been the downfall of this.

At present two boys are at KIUNGA and it is hoped they last out long enough to accompany future patrols. They can understand AWIN dialect.

Until direct interpretation is gained I think future patrols will do more harm than good and thus consolidation hindered.

To keep a large patrol line happy over an extended period is quite a problem. Food supply seemed to be the ruling factor and except for periods on resupply days this was adequately covered. Apart from all sorts of complaints the carrier line performed admirably and much of the success should be attributed to them.

Unreliable information gained led us astray many times, but this was not apparent until over and only lengthened the patrol.

Considering the little knowledge known of the area, the patrol flowed along smoothly with few hindrances.

CONCLUSION:

This was an exciting patrol in an area completely absent from modern day facilities. The contented people reflected the lack of hustle and bustle of being under the direct influence of government and life in general of the sophisticated society.

The patrol was moderately successful and we achieved most of our aim. All the government can hope to do in the near future years is to consolidate the people and external health services. Law and order will only be of slight importance and patrols will have to deal with this aspect as it visits the area.

The area will not be patrolled extensively due to expense of raising a patrol to the area, thus the area should be relatively unscathed for years to come.

J. W. Ransley

J. W. RANSLEY
ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER

889 67-3-8

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NUMBER: OLSOBIP No. 2/72-73.
DISTRICT: WESTERN.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: POLITICAL EDUCATION,
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
AS REQUIRED.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: B. MURRAY.

STATION: OLSOBIP PATROL POST

AREA PATROLLED: FAIWOLMIN C.D.

SUB DISTRICT: KIUNGA.

DURATION OF PATROL: 23-29/7/72.

DESIGNATION: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: MAY 1972.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: NULAPENG TIAPU, Int.

LAST O.L.G. PATROL: NONE.

NUMBER OF DAYS: 7

MAP REFERENCE: ARMY EDITIONAL - AAS
SERIES 1504 OF THE
BLUCHER RANGE.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 1493.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE:
NORHT FLY OPEN
WESTERN REGIONAL.

COUNCIL AREA: NONE COUNCIL AREA.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL, FOLIOS	TO	()
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS		()
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS		()
AREA STUDY		()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY		()
SITUATION REPORT NUMBERS		()
PATROL MAP		()

DATE: / /1972

.....
a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

File No.:

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY	()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY	()
SITUATION REPORTS, NOe. /	()

.....
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF
PATROL AND REPORT.../

ABOVE AVERAGE
✓ AVERAGE
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: / /1972

.....
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

JWK/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONEDOBUBU

67-3-8

30th August, 1972

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARU.

CLSOBIP PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 15th August, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the FAIWOLMIN Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments as submitted by Mr. B. MURRAY, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Regardless of what Mr. Makmop may have said, it is fairly obvious that the tenor of his remarks caused considerable concern among the Faiwolmin people. Consequently no opportunity should be lost to reiterate government policy in respect of traditional customs. Not only will this assist in dispelling any lingering doubts and thereby distrust or resentment that may remain but it will also reassure the people of government respect for their traditional customs.

S. J. Pearsall
(S. J. PEARSALL) ^{per}
a/Secretary

3

PATROL REPORT No.

Station..... OLSOBIP Officer Compiling..... B. MURRAY
District..... WESTERN Subdistrict..... KIUNGA
Census Division..... FALWOLMIN L.G. Council..... N/A

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/60,000.—5.72.

Comments Olsobip Patrol Report No. 2 1972-73.

1. It is apparent that Political Education patrols must be presented in such a way as to develop interest. Officers should always express genuine friendliness, with the aim in mind of creating a desire on the part of the people for the return of patrols.
2. Re. Par. 12, demonstrations by participation is generally always effective, but can be limited. Once fully organised for this financial years political education program, assistance and advice will be available from this office.
3. Re. Par. 15, R.D.O. Mr. Gornall is currently at Olsobip, examining the feasibility of such project. The proximity to Tabubil, two days walk, and climate, is potential worth investigation.
4. Generally a good report, it covers in its text matters that could have been submitted in Situation reports for headquarters, such as the potential for hydro-electric schemes, kenecott influence, latest social trends, the visible acceptance of the presentation of the Political Education by the people etc
5. Mr. Murray is a keen officer and should prove a valuable asset to the District.
6. Political Education at this stage is probably the most important aspect of patrolling today, this fact will continue to be stressed and undertaken by officers in the field.
7. For information.

G. Gomara

G. GOMARA.
(Assistant District Commissioner.)

STATION: OLSOBIP. OFFICER COMPILING: B.MURRAY. APO.
DISTRICT: WESTERN. SUB DISTRICT: KIUNGA.
CENSUS DIVISION: FAIWOLMIN. L.G. COUNCIL: NONE.

SITUATION REPORT:

MATTERS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

9. The people of the area can be classed as unsophisticated although this group is by far the most sophisticated in the Olsobip area. The people still hold fast to the old way of living and are only interested in the government if it concerns them physically. Their present state is also emphasized by their apparent bush living.

10. Out of this arises the question of just how much do they understand about the present system of government. This patrol found that knowledge to be negligible.

11. Enquiries found that the majority were actually terrified of Self Government. It mainly centered around the thought of the various transport organisations and expatriate complete withdrawal from the country. This was straightened out by means of a verbal and demonstrative type lecture. The people were used to help demonstrate the House of Assembly and Self Government.

12. Most were quite enthusiastic and enjoyed the participation. A lack of complete understanding is the reason for non questioning when asked. I feel it was a successful attempt and was only hindered by lack of numbers.

TRENDS IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.

13. The Faiwolmin area is much better off in terms of financial assets compared with the other groups. Because of its relative closeness to the station most men have managed to monopolise the number of casual work offered at the station. The Montfort Catholic Mission at Bolivip offers opportunity to some for a small wage income when work is available.

14. Apart from these two sources money filters into the area by means of family ties ^{from} those working at Tabubil. Also due to family ties money comes in from Telefomin but just how much is indeterminable.

15. As yet no cash crop has been given the go ahead. Many suggestions have been made but enquiries seem to have received little response from the various groups in the lower area of the Western District. Market Gardening seems to be the best suggestion as there is always a demand for fresh vegetables and markets in the immediate area could be found. The climate of the area would best suit this crop and so far a variety of vegetables have been grown but not on a large scale.

16. Recently I have received an enquiry into the possibility of establishing a store at a village level. The two enthusiastic enquirers are not worried about the fact that irregular supplies could destroy the venture.

17. It is not worthwhile approaching any department for the initial outlay because most would consider it impracticable to support such a venture in this area. At present their capital is small but may grow and prosper because they are fully aware of the pitfalls.

18. They were advised to take the problem to the Mission which may be able to stake them. The regular supply of goods to the Mission and their attitude towards the welfare of the people may see a small idea like this rise into a prosperous venture. The matter is under consideration by the Mission and it will advise this office of its decision as soon as it is available.

19. A far sighted scheme for the area is the possibility of a hydro electric ~~station~~ power station. It should not be overlooked as the potentiality is there. Of course the cost would be enormous and will no doubt have to be left until another day. Still, it should be considered as food for thought and if it were able to be tapped it could lead to unknown prosperity for the District.

TRENDS IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

20. The education standard of the area is boosted by two schools in the immediate area. It is distressing to report that children from the Murray Valley have returned home to their villages without completing the school year. Five of the children were in standard one. Their return is due to a lack of food to sustain them during their stay at the school. Otherwise the school is developing well. Standard three are given their lessons in small groups which enable them to help each other. This is an adoption of new methods by Sister Germaine and appear to be very successful.

21. The Olsobip Primary "T" School is following a trend of an outback school. Students are not daunted by the poor school building and are very regular attenders. 22 students sat for the standard six final exam, the first time it has been held at this school.

22. Medical facilities ~~is~~ available to this area are quite good. The Mission provides a well stocked hospital and a trained nurse while P.H.D. provides two medical orderlies at the station. The people do not make full use of these facilities and as a result 10 people have died in the last two months. The Mission was not advised of the situation and thus did not send a medical patrol to the area. The medical orderly sent from the station did not encounter a large number of people because they refused to come in from the bush.

23. Sister Clouch, from Telefomin, who holds ~~3/4~~ a welfare clinic at Olsobip every 5-6 weeks, reported 40 cases of advanced pneumonia. During her stay of four days she treated in the vicinity of 100 people with many of the ailments arising from the present spate of pneumonia.

24. The Mission nurse would like to make a patrol but has been advised to wait until the tracks are in much better condition.

25. So far only one case of non-compensation for a death has been reported. This was settled easily but if the present death rate continues then this problem will also rise. There are two main reasons why people will not utilize the medical facilities available:-

- (i) Lack of understanding/ incorporating tradition and custom
- (ii) Distance to the two centres/ including lack of food and residency while receiving treatment.

OLSOBIP PATROL No. 2/72-73.

26. The two missions, Catholic and Baptist, are highly respected by the people. The Baptist Mission has said that it will take six boys who have completed standard six and train them in Telefomin as medical orderlies and store keepers. The facilities of both Missions are well patronised by the people who show preference to neither other than the distance problem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Kennecott explorations at Tabubil, although not in the immediate area, does have a certain amount of influence on the people. They are proud to show off articles that have been obtained from there and expect "big things" from them in the future.

28. The company's influence is also spreading because of the recent interest it has shown in the area to the rear of the Catholic Mission at Bolivip. If they go ahead then only better understanding of the sophisticated world will surely result. The benefits of Kennecott and just at the present time, the mere mention of its name, excite the people with an enthusiasm which may lift them out of a present steadfast traditional life. It is hoped that some of the more colourful ceremonies are not destroyed.

Harvey

88967-3-13

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 8 2273
 District: WESTERN
 Patrol conducted by: B. MURRAY.
 Area patrolled: FAIWOLMIN C/L
 Duration of patrol: 14/8 - 17/8/72
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 23/7 - 30/7/72
 Last O.L.G. patrol: NONE
 Map reference: AAS. T504 of the
 BLUGHER RANGT.

Objects of patrol: Introduce the R.D.O. to the area
 Station: Routine Administration.
 Subdistrict: KIJINGA.
 Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.
 Personnel accompanying: J.W. GORNALL. R.D.O.
 NULAFENG TIAPE. Int. Const. 2259 KIJINGA.
 Number of days: 4
 Total population of area: 1493
 Council area: NONE
 House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH FLY OPEN.
 WESTERN REGIONAL.

The District Commissioner,
 WESTERN District,
 DART.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	To	Diary	(3)
Patrol Instructions,			(-)
The Report and my comments,			(3)
Area study,			(-)
Updating of area study,			(-)
Situation Reports No's 1-			(3)
Patrol map,			(-)

DATE: 29/8/1972.

Buller
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUI, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-	(✓)
	()
	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report	✓ Average
	Below average

Date: 4/9/1972.

Abbott
 District Commissioner

SWKKA.

P.O. Box 2396,
YARRACOON.

67-3-15

19th September, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

OLSONIP PATROL NO. 1-72/73.

Reference your Minute of 4th September, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
1 arising out of the above patrol of the Fairwain Census Division,
together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. B. Murray,
Assistant Patrol Officer.

(S.J. PEARALL)
s/Secretary.

DDA 67.22.4 Headquarters
67 3 40

PATROL REPORT

Report number: OLSOBIP No. 4 1972-73

District: WESTERN

Patrol conducted by: B. MURRAY.

Area patrolled: MURRAY VALLEY C/D

Duration of patrol: 4th Sept - 4th Oct. 1972

Last D.D.A. patrol: JULY = SEPT. 1972

Last O.L.G. patrol: NOT APPLICABLE

Map reference: AAS. #5046 of the Blucher C/D.

Objects of patrol: BCG, T.T., TRIP. ANT. VACCINATIONS
POLITICAL EDUCATION
AGRICULTURAL
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Station: OLSOBIP

Subdistrict: KIUNGA.

Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

Personnel accompanying: T. HADLOW. A.P.O.
A. KAPLA. S.P.M.O.
Const TOMERA. No. 1762

Number of days: 31 days

Total population of area: 1245.

Council area: N/A.

House of Assembly Electorate: NORTH FLY OPEN
WESTERN REGIONAL

The District Commissioner,
WESTERN DISTRICT District,
DARU.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officer's Journal Folios To *Diary* ()
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, ()
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports No's 1-3, (3)
- Patrol map, ()



DATE: 20/10/1972

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Report No's. 1-3 (✓)
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report..... Above average
Average (✓)

Below average
[Signature]
District Commissioner

Date: 23/10/1972

FOPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Flectorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
22/9/72										
14/9/72	BAKTAMIN	42	49	47	47	-	-	-	-	185.
17/9/72	FAKOBIP	73	43	65	60	-	-	1	-	242.
20/9/72	KWERMIN.	49	56	64	60	-	-	3	-	232.
23/9/72	SARIPTIKIN.	35	24	41	29	-	-	2	-	131.
8/9/72	SELBANG.	65	66	59	61	-	-	9	-	260.
12/9/72	SETAMIN.	63	47	47	38	-	-	2	-	195.
TOTAL POPULATION FOR AREA:									1245.	

7th D
The L
Weste
DARU
OLSON
Refer
I ack
the n
appro
Offic
Mr. J
of Si
speci
Si
ca
ED
of
bo
Mr. M
a Loc
obvio
in or
is im
Juspe
it wi
the p
the a
have
conce
S. J.
S. J.
a/Sec

JWK:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONGROBU

67-3-40.

7th December, 1972

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARU

OLSOBIP PATROL NO. 4 OF 1972/73

Reference your minute of 30th August, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of the Murray Valley Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. B. Murray, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Mr. Murray has failed to comply with instructions relating to the submission of Situation Reports which state that "one report will be compiled for each specific topic". This means:

- . Sitrep No. 2 should have been two distinct Sitreps covering:
 - . Local Government Councils
 - . Attitude towards the Central Government
- . Sitrep No. 3 should have been broken down into four Sitreps each covering a distinct topic; in this instance, Health, Education, Law and Order and finally Influence and Effects of Missions; although the last mentioned may have better been included in the general narrative of the Patrol Report.

Mr. Murray undertook the correct course of action in informing the people that a Local Government Council would not be forced upon them. It is perfectly obvious that greater efforts in the field of political education are required in order that confusion be overcome and the people gain some knowledge of what is involved as a result of their country gaining self government and ultimately independence. The explanations given by Mr. Murray were quite adequate although it will be necessary for future patrols to reiterate what he has already told the people. Under the circumstances the suggestion of previous officers to the area that political education be waived is quite unacceptable. The people have evinced interest in political matters and it is imperative that their misconceptions be cleared up and their fears alleviated.

S. J. P.

S. J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary

DDA 67.3.47 HB.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: ~~OLSOBIP~~ 4a 1972/73. Objects of patrol: VACCINATIONS- BCG, T/T, Tr/Ant. Pol.Ed., AGRIC. INFORMATION. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

District: WESTERN. Station: OLSOBIP.

Patrol conducted by: Mr B.J. MURRAY. Subdistrict: KIUNGA.

Area patrolled: MURRAY VALLEY C/D. Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER. B.MURRAY, A.P.O.

Duration of patrol: 4th SEP-4th OCT 1972. Personnel accompanying: 2 M.O.'s, 1 POL. CONST. (1762)

Last D.D.A. patrol: ~~XX~~ JULY-SEPT. 1972. Number of days: 31. 1 INTERP.

Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A. Total population of area: 1245.

Map reference: AAS. T504. BLUCHER C/D. Council area: N/A

House of Assembly Electorate: North Fly Open Western Regional.

The District Commissioner,
WESTERN District,
DARU.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To *Diary* (3)
 - Patrol Instructions, (3)
 - The Report and my comments, (1)
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1- /, (1)
 - Patrol map, ()



DATE: 26 / 10 / 1972

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDORU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1- (✓)
 - ()
 - ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....

Above average
✓ Average
Below average

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Date: 7 / 11 / 1972

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8/9/72	SELBANG	58 65	66	59	67	-	-	9	-	260
12/9/72	SELTAMIN	63	45	47	38	-	-	2	-	195
14/9/72	BAKTAMIN	42	49	47	47	-	-	-	-	185
17/9/72	FAKOBIP	73	43	65	60	-	-	1	-	242
20/9/72	KWERMIN	49	56	64	60	-	-	3	-	232
23/9/72	SAWPTIKIN	35	24	41	29	-	-	2	-	131
TOTAL POPULATION FOR AREA:									<u>1245</u>	

7to
The
wee
DAB
QLO
Ref
l a
abo
ric
QLO
Off
by
Pat
con
and
Head
the
sub
to
in
pat
jun
be
for
Not
the
In
two
off
be
Dis
S.J
a/b

JWK:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBU

67-3-47

7th December, 1972

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARU

OLSOBIP PATROL NO. 4A OF 1972/73

Reference your minute of 7th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the Murray Valley Census Division, together with the appropriate assessment, as submitted by Mr. T. Hadlow, Assistant Patrol Officer.

OLSOBIP Patrol Report No. 4A submitted by Mr. T. Hadlow, Assistant Patrol Officer covers the same patrol reported on as OLSOBIP Report No. 4 submitted by Mr. B. Murray, Assistant Patrol Officer. The submission of two sets of Patrol Reports by two officers who jointly carried out the one patrol causes confusion as it indicates, superficially two distinct patrols being undertaken and consequently each report is allocated a distinct and separate file at Headquarters, when in actual fact only one file is required. In this instance the situation was further complicated by the fact that the Situation Report submitted by Mr. Hadlow and headed "POLITICAL" is almost identical in content to Sitrep No. 1 "MATTERS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE" submitted by Mr. Murray in OLSOBIP Patrol Report 4-72/73. When two officers jointly undertake a patrol and it is considered necessary e.g. for training purposes, that the junior officer submits a report of his observations, then such report should be in the form of either an appendix to the primary report or else be in the form of a patrol report which terminates at District Headquarters.

Notwithstanding the above comments Mr. Hadlow's Sitrep has been forwarded to the Government Liaison Officer (H.Q.) for his information.

In conclusion I would point out that when a patrol is jointly undertaken by two officers the number of patrol days is not doubled but the number of officer days spent on patrol is doubled. This is a subtle point which should be fully appreciated by the officers concerned as well as the Assistant District Commissioner.

S. J. P
S. J. PEARSON
a/secretary

67.3.96.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: Olsobip No. 5-1972/73	Objects of patrol: Land Investigations
District: Western	Station: Olsobip
Patrol conducted by: E.E. Young. P.O.	Subdistrict: Kiunga.
Area patrolled: Faiwclmin C.D.	Designation: Patrol Officer.
Duration of patrol: 5/12/72 - 14/12/72	Personnel accompanying: Nil.
12/1/73 - 18/1/73	Number of days: 17 days
Last D.D.A. patrol: Olsobip No. 3-1972/73	Total population of area: 1,493
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Council area: Nil
Map reference: Blatcher Series T504	House of Assembly Electorate: North Fly

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 18 To 19 ,	(/)
Patrol Instructions,	(/)
The Report and my comments,	(x)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1-	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 19/2/73.

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.



In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-	()
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....

Above average
Average
Below average

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Date: 26, 1/10 73

JWK:SU

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-3-96

J.W. Kent

9th March, 1973

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARU

OLSOBIP PATROL NO. 5 of 1972/73.

Reference your minute of 26th February, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of the PAIWOLMIN Census Division, as submitted by Mr. E.E. Young, Patrol Officer.

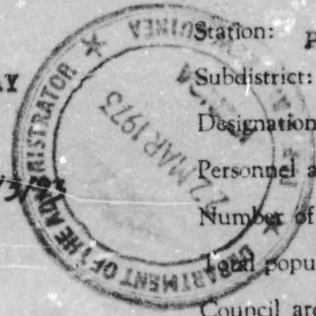
C.G. LITTLER
a/Secretary

DA 67-3-120
DARU

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 6 - 1972/73
 District: WESTERN
 Patrol conducted by: B. MURRAY
 Area patrolled: KARAN C/D
 Duration of patrol: 6/3/73 - 14/3/73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: June 72
 Last O.L.G. patrol: None.
 Map reference: Army series T504 1966

Objects of patrol: CENSUS REVISION.
 Station: PATROL POST OLSOBIP.
 Subdistrict: KIUNGA.
 Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.
 Personnel accompanying: Const. EMBANE.
 IMBUM TIAPE Int.
 Number of days: Eight (8) days.
 Total population of area: 538
 Council area: NON.
 House of Assembly Electorate: North Fly.



The District Commissioner,
 WESTERN District,
 DARU.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 39 To 41, (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports No's 1- , (✓)
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 6/4/73

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Report No's. - ()
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report..... Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 27/4/1973.

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
11/3/73	ABDLGOBIP	16	14	19	15			1		65
12/3/73	KIANGABIP	36	27	38	23					124
13/3/73	DUMINAK	14	27	28	29					98
8/3/73	KAIANGABIP	16	14	16	12					58
9/3/73	SOGONGOBIP	19	24	23	22	1	1	2	2	94
10/3/73	SWEETGIN	6	9	25	11					51
TOTAL POPULATION										<u>538</u>

The District Commissioner
Western District
DARU

9th July, 1973.
67-3-120
R.G. Erwin
u/d.

OLSOBIP PATROL NO. 6/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 27th April, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of KARAN Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. B. MURRAY, Assistant Patrol Officer.

I note action taken on matters raised in the Situation Report.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

W.P. Hyam
W.P. HYAM
a/Secretary