HAYFIELD, Stewart.

Former staff of Western Province Division of Primary Industry.


JACKSON, Richard Thomas.

Senior Lecturer then Professor of Geography at the University of PNG, also former Director of the PNG Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research, who has done several spells of fieldwork in Western Province, especially the North Fly region, since 1975.


1978. Land Use along the Ok Tedi: Some Implications for Mining. Waigani: University of Papua New Guinea, Department of Geography. Not seen.


Includes tables on the size and customary ownership of proposed mining leases and tenements (pp.150-3), projected village incomes arising from such ownership (pp.180-1), the projected capacity of Kiunga District to meet Ok Tedi labour requirements (pp.214-5), estimated community school enrolments in Kiunga District (pp.287-9), and projected business development opportunities in Kiunga District (pp.385-8).


Includes tables showing actual levels of local employment during the Ok Tedi construction stage (pp.17-19).


KING, David.

Former staff of the UPNG Department of Geography who has done several spells of fieldwork in urban areas of Western Province.


Contains a variety of statistical information on the social characteristics of the population of Kiunga from 1979 to 1983.


Recommends transfer of the provincial capital to Kiunga.

HYNDMAN, David Charles.

See Section 3.9 below for fieldwork details and majority of publications.


Includes a table (p.95) showing mean heights and weights of adults in different parts of the Fly River system.

NAKIKUS, Margaret & J.N.Lambert

Former staff of PNG National Planning Office and Department of Health.

NURSE, George T.

Former Professor of Community Medicine at the University of PNG, who had earlier participated in the North Fly Clinico-Epidemiological Study (see Taukuro 1979 below).


PAPUA NEW GUINEA


PETERS, W.

Former staff of the TPNG Department of Health who conducted a survey of 14 villages in the Kiunga, middle Fly and Fly delta areas in November 1956.


PINTZ, Stephanie A.

Wife of William Pintz (below).


Discussion of the educational context and impact of the Ok Tedi project in the North Fly region.

PINTZ, William S.

Staff then consultant with the PNG Department of Minerals and Energy from 1977 to 1982.

Chapter 9 is a summary discussion of the local impact of the project, largely based on Jackson et al 1980.


PULA, Arai.

Staff of the PNG National Research Institute (formerly Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research) who did a survey of the Western Province border census divisions from October 1983 to January 1984.


Includes discussion of demographic changes in Zones 5, 6, 8 and 9. [These are documented in the relevant sections of Part 3 below.]

ROBINSON, N.

Former staff of the PNG Department of Primary Industry.


SERGEANTSON, S.J.

Human biologist attached to the PNG Institute of Medical Research who did fieldwork in Kiuma District during the early 1970s.


TAHERI, Shahrad.


Analysis of data collected by the Ok Tedi Health and Nutrition Project in 1987 (WOPKAIMIN, NINGERUM and AWIN areas).

TAIRO, Anis Ikidon.

Former student of UPNG Geography Department who did fieldwork in one village in each of the WOPKAIMIN, NINGERUM and AWIN areas from March to April 1987.

TAPARI, Budai.

Staff of the UPNG Department of Geography.


Includes a brief discussion (pp.27-8) of the Suki Rubber Resettlement Scheme established in 1967 [see Map 343].

TAUKURO, B.D.

1979 (with others). NORTH FLY CLINICO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PILOT STUDY: FINAL REPORT OF TEAMS 1, 2, AND 3. Unpublished typescript. [Ph]

Fieldwork undertaken from August to November 1978. In effect, this became the 'base-line' for several subsequent studies of the local health impacts of the Ok Tedi project [see publications by Cattani, Lourie, Schuurcamp, Taufa, and Ulijaszek].


ULIJASZEK, Stanley J.

Nutritionist who worked on the Ok Tedi Health and Nutrition Project surveys of the WOPKAIMIN, NINGERUM and AWIN people between 1984 and 1987.


WELSCH, Robert Louis.

Anthropologist who did fieldwork in the NINGERUM-speaking villages of HUKIM and YÖNGTAU #2 during the late 1970s, and was subsequently involved in the socio-economic impact assessment of the Ok Tedi project (see Jackson et al 1980). See Section 3.8 below for additional writings.


Includes discussion of the contrast between communal ownership of land among the WOPKAIMIN and individual ownership of land among the NINGERUM, and notes how this affected their respective responses to the development of the Ok Tedi mine.


WESTERN PROVINCE (DEPARTMENT OF)


WILSON, Robert Kent.

Former staff of the PNG Central Planning Office.

1975. WESTERN DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STUDY. Waigani: Central Planning Office. CQ330.99531-W752. [See Maps 221, 222, 223.]
MAP 222: WESTERN PROVINCE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES 1975

MAP 223: WESTERN PROVINCE MEDICAL FACILITIES 1975

3.1 KIWI-WABUDA (ZONE 1)

This zone is defined as the area traditionally controlled by speakers of the Southern KIWI and WABUDA languages (Kiwaian family). It appears to comprise the whole of the East and West Kiwi Census Divisions (CDs 01 and 02) and the village of PAGONA (CU 19) in East Gogodala Census Division (CD 07).

The name KIWI has a long a complex history of its own. In the early colonial period it was sometimes used very broadly, to refer to the whole native population of the Western Division which had been brought under government control (and thus provided an important source of labour engaged elsewhere in the Territory), and sometimes used very narrowly, to refer to the tribe or tribes which inhabited Kiwi Island in the Fly River delta [Map 311]. The name has subsequently been used in various intermediate senses - either to refer to speakers of what is now called the Southern Kiwi language, or to speakers of all those languages which belong to what is now called the Kiwaian family, or finally to the native population of the two Kiwi census divisions, which have themselves been defined primarily by linguistic criteria.

All the people of this zone were brought under effective government control before the First World War, and a great deal of information about them dates from this early period.

BEARDMORE, E.

According to Landtman (1927:vi), Beardmore observed the MAWATA (or MOWAT) community during 1888, though Landtman is not impressed by the quality of these observations.


BEAVER, Wilfred N.

See Section 2.1 above.


Beaver applies the name KIWI to those 'tribes' (DOROPO, WIORUBI, IASA/KIWI, AUTI and PAARA/SUMAI) which claim derivation from the original settlement of BAROSARA located near the centre of Kiwi Island (p.155). The KUBLIRA tribe (between Iasa and Sumai) are said to speak a different language but 'claim to be aboriginal owners of their lands' (p.156). The population of Kiwi Island is said to have declined from c.5,000 to c.3,500 during the first 25 years of colonial administration (p.160). Chapters XII-XIV describe various Kiwi customs, including sago production (pp.160-3), canoe trading (pp.164-5) and warfare (pp.172-4).

'The SIBA-RUBI or WABADA tribe living on the island of the same name ... is divided into two villages and is closely associated with the tribes of the lower Bamu estuary' (p.149). The Wabada used to terrorise the EGEBREBA [=WAIMA?] and the small PURUTU tribe (p.149). 'Almost opposite the Wabada passage on the Fly bank is the BEGERI village of GOWABURI, speaking a DIBIRI language'