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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: GUARI, 1966 - 1967

Original documents bound with reports
for: Tapini, volume 6.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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67/68.

PATROL REPORTS CENTRAL DISTRICT 1966-67

TAPINI

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2-66-67	P.A. Briggs	Aiwara Census Div.
3-66-67	P.A. Briggs	Ivane Census Div.
3-66-67 Special	P.A. Briggs	Ivane Census Div.
6-66-67	M.J. Deasy	Pilitu Census Div.
7-66-67	R.E. Weber	Upper & Lower Kunimaipa Census Div.
9-66-67	P.A. Briggs	Aiwara Census Div.
10-66-67	P.A. Briggs	Pilitu Census Div.
11-66-67	N.A. Richardson	Kataipa/Loloipa

GUARI

5-66-67	Peter A. Briggs	Karuama Census Div.
6-66-67	M.J. Deasy	Pilitu Census Div.

Director

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. 5-66/67

Patrol Conducted by PETER A. BRIGGS, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KARUAMA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives B.P. & N.G.C. (3), Interpreter (1), Medical Orderly (1)

Duration—From 21./11./1966 to 1./12/1966

Number of Days 9 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2./2./1965

Medical/...../19??

Map Reference ADAMSON'S MAP OF GOILALA

Objects of Patrol 1) TAX-CENSUS

2) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... \$.....

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



67. 1. 14
(19)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone 67-8-5
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
District Office,
Port Moresby,
Central District,

29th December, 1966

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEBOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-66/67. GUARI.

Copy of the above report, together with statistics is attached for your perusal please.

Maraboi Settlement.

This has been a discussion point for some considerable time. The people are obviously seriously effected healthwise and it is apparent that some action must be taken.

The establishment of an aid post in the area will only condone and in a way support their move to the area. Whilst, if we declare it a forbidden settlement, we would be continually policing it.

These people are interested in economic development, their move, although not as large as the Kuni resettlement at Bakouidu, could be the forerunner to a complete migration to Maraboi from the hill country.

In the first instance, it is proposed to acquaint the Regional Medical Officer with all facts and have an extensive survey of the area carried out. Following on that, a survey by our own Departmental officers as to the aims and desires of these people. Should they wish to move, they with assistance, we could have another more or less spontaneous resettlement plan on our hands.

If this is the case, then it will be necessary for us to be prepared to meet the demands of sub-division, possible land disputes and ~~title~~ ^{TITLE} determination.

Possible Coast Road.

Although this area could well do with an alternative outlet, the cost of construction and maintenance of this road make it practically impossible at the moment. Lack of population in the area does not improve the situation either.

Before considering this and whipping up the enthusiasm of the people, I would prefer to see a feasibility survey carried out.

R.T. Galloway
(R.T. Galloway)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.

17/1

pu

(B)

67-1-1

JDF/vaf

Sub-District Office,
Tapini,
GOILALA SUB-DISTRICT, C.D.

13th December, 1966

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
P.O.Box 776,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No.5 - 66/67

Firstly I refer to the District Commissioner's 67-8-3 of 5th December, 1966 and apologise for the error in numbering. Mr. Briggs report numbered 3 should in point of fact have been numbered 4.

There is little comment to be made on the accompanied Patrol Report which is the first but by no means the last conducted by an Officer stationed at Tapini, but patrolling at the request of either of my O.I.C's when they find themselves unable to meet field commitments through station, works or Council work loads that have increased. Mr. C.P.O. Ede is currently patrolling the Upper and Lower KUNIMAIPA. ?

From this routine report there emerges one matter which must receive attention and that is the question of the KARUAMA's and their lower geographic settlements.

Whilst at Bereina I myself visited MARIBOI and had reason to send Mr. A.D.O. then P.O. Asmussen both to this settlement and to the one above INAWAUNI.

From these visits emerged a clear undertaking on the part of Public Health, at least at local level, that adequate medical facilities would be made available to the settlers at MARIBOI.

From this Patrol Report it is obvious that this has not been done and unless either an Aid-Post is established or regular medical patrolling and attention guaranteed then I must agree with the Patrolling Officer's prognosis as to their future.

In view of the depressed nature economically of their home area and the amount of progress these people have made in establishing cash and subsistence crops I feel the answer lies not in thwarting their desires and forcing them back into their own central homelands, for here it must be emphasized that they are not squatters but are using and permitting the use of their own traditional lands to the ICMUNGA and I'OI people, but in seeing that they do receive such health services as are necessary and in this case vital to their well being and natural health increase.

With the present pressures and voluntary work being brought to bear by the Mission and local leaders and carried out by the people, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility what so ever that the people will complete a road at least as far as MARIBOI. Should this happen pressure to migrate down to the lower more fertile tribal lands is going to increase: the establishment of a proper

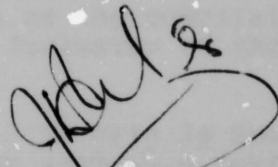
...../2

... a proper

Aid-Post at MARIBOI would then become imperative: we are therefore I submit, merely anticipating a very likely inevitable action by establishing such a centre now rather than wait until such time as our hand is forced and the gesture losing much of its potential goodwill and public relations effect through being so forced.

Camping allowance claims are attached.

For the District Commissioner's perusal and comment please.


(J. V. Fitzer)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Encl.

COPY ONLY

JDF/cf.

67-2-1

Mr. P. O. Briggs,
TAPINI.

(16)
Sub-District Office,
Central District,
TAPINI.

14th November, 1966.

IVANE AND KARUAMA PATROL.

1. Please be prepared to conduct a Patrol to the IVANE C/D as soon as possible after the 14th of this month.
2. The main purpose of this Patrol will be the compilation of ward boundaries in connection with the inclusion of this C/D in the present Kataipa/Loloipa Council.
3. Upon completion and on or about the 21st move to Guari and after consultation with Mr. A. D. O. Weber conduct a routine Administration Patrol, in all aspects, of the Karuama C/D.
4. Select one Constable to accompany you on the IVANE section and to Guari where the O. I. C. will make available 2 further Constables from his detachment for your Patrol of the Karuama.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.

(Sgd)(J. D. Fitzer)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

15

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-1-1
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Goilala Sub-District,
TAPINI C.D.

6th December 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TAPINI C.D.

Tapini Patrol Report No. 5-66/67.

Submitted for your perusal, comment, and forwarding are four copies of the above report.

Patrol Conducted by	P.A. Briggs Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	Karuama Census Division.
Personell Accompanying	R.P. & N.G.C. (3) Interpreter (1) Medical (1)
Duration of Patrol	9 days (21/11-1/12/66)
Objects of Patrol	Tax/Census General Administration.

For your information please,

(P.A. Briggs)

Patrol Officer.

Attached : Camping allowance Claim
(Liam Girau Interpreter)
(P.A. Briggs P.O.)

Enclosed : Patrol Diary
Appendix (1) Census Statistics
Appendix (2) Maraboi settlers.
Appendix (3) Firearms Register.
Appendix (4) Report on members R.P.N.G.C. accompanying

PATROL DIARY (continued):

Sunday 27th: Sunday observed at Mosibi. General rest.

Monday 28th: Departed Mosibi for Lavidaiko, arrived 0745 hrs after a three quarter hour walk. The people were already assembled. The Census conducted at 0800 hrs and completed at 0830 hrs. The Patrol departed Lavadaiko for Maraboi settlement, arriving at 1330 hrs, a half hour required to ford the Tapala river which was slightly swollen and running approximately 4 feet deep. Camp made at Maraboi settlement by 1430 hrs and a Census and inspection conducted. Food bought from the settlers and Mekeo visitors from Imounga in the Bush Mekeo census Division. Slept Maraboi.

Tuesday 29th: Departed Maraboi at 0600 hrs for Lavadaiko, river forded successfully. Arrived Lavida iko at 1100 hrs, spelled for thirty minutes. Patrol moved on to Guari No2, arriving at 1630 hrs, met by Fr. Abel. A talk with the Reverend Father and an early bed. Slept Guari.

Wednesday 30th: Census Conducted for this group at 0600 hrs and completed at 0800 hrs. The Patrol moved on to Taveve, all the people were assembled and census conducted. Completed by 1400 hrs. Local Court Convened and Bird of Paradise traders prosecuted, other minor disputes settled also. SLEPT TAVEVE.

Thursday 1st: Departed Taveve for Tororo via Zaniavava and Laramaita. Travelled over proposed road, arrived Tororo after a four hour walk, at 1100 hrs. Carriers paid and gear placed upon the tractor. Moved to Tapini, arriving at 1430 hrs. Patrol stood down 1450 hrs.

INTRODUCTION:

The Karuama Patrol is not usually mounted from Tapini, however, due to the pressure of work at Guari it was considered that the situation would be relieved by having Tapini staff conduct the Karuama Patrol while the Assistant District Officer at Guari patrolled the Upper and Lower Kunimaipa Census Divisions.

The Patrol followed the Tapala River for its entire length and upon the return journey left the Tapala Valley and entered the Meipa Valley and moved across its upper reaches.

The Patrol's purpose was General Administration, combined with Tax/Census collection and a special object of the Patrol was an investigation into the Maraboi settlers, a full report of which may be found in appendix 2.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

I found that the people of the Karuama Census Division were quite co-operative towards the Patrol and indeed they seemed enthusiastic towards it.

The people living in the higher regions of the Tapala and Meipa Valleys form a distinct group from the people living at the lower altitudes. I speak specifically of the people of Glivi, Dak'alawaro Lobizo and Taveve. These people are active and progressive and appear to have a generally better environment than their counterparts in the lower regions of the valleys.

Although the Karuama area has been patrolled for many years by the Government the people still seem somewhat bewildered by it. They appear to consider the Government merely as a law keeper which has no real powers and which should not be approached except to evoke Police or Magisterial action. This misconception is unfortunate and every attempt was made to dispel it throughout the Patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (continued)

The people living in the Karuama Census Division are perhaps the economically (most depressed) people in the Guari and Tapini Administrative areas. The terrain of the area consists of extremely steep ridges falling away to fast flowing rivers and streams. At no place could one see more than one mile in any direction due to the topographical protruberances. One begins to feel hemmed in and I believe that this applies to the populace of the area. They seem to be dissatisfied with their lot in life and show evidence of feeling neglected. This same feeling of dissatisfaction and envy is perhaps the cause of the migrations to Maraboi. The people must be commended however for their voluntary attempts to establish a road link between Tapini and their valley which in this day and age is unusual in this area.

CENSUS REVISION:

The Census Revision for this area is now completed for 1966 and the relevant statistics are attached to this report as appendix number one. A total population of One thousand One hundred and Twelve people were recorded and a break-up of this number may be obtained from the Census Statistics abovementioned.

Attendance at Census was excellent, there being no deliberate absenteeism on the part of the residents of the respective villages. There are not a large number of men absent from their villages for purposes of employment and this is a good thing as the area could not stand very heavy recruitment of labour and still show a natural increase of population.

TAX COLLECTION:

Tax was collected for the year 1/7/65 to 30/6/66 and a total of Two Hundred and Six dollars was received. This has been acquitted at the Tapini Cash Office.

Unfortunately the number of Tax Tickets that the Patrol carried was insufficient and was finished prior to the conclusion of Tax Collection.

TAX COLLECTION (continued):

...Collection.

For the remainder interim receipts were written and a copy kept. Official Tax Receipts have since been written which could possibly be issued to the respective people when the 'follow up Patrol' moves into the area.

Tax money was given in an orderly fashion, if not with glee. There were no untoward incidents connected with the collection of Tax. The people seemed well able to pay their one dollar and it did not appear to cause them any financial embarrassment.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The Village Officials of the area seem to be an uninspiring lot. They are mostly aging men who have had quite a few years of service, and who are both past their physical prime and their peak of efficiency. I would recommend that the next Patrol to the area make the necessary recommendations to have these men replaced where necessary.

All Village Officials in the Census Division have been paid at the prescribed rate for the period 1/7/65 to 30/6/66 and such payments have been entered in their respective books.

VILLAGES:

Villages are broken into small gardening hamlets, situated upon the particular Sub-Clan's ground and quite often at some distance from each other. The overall amount of land in the Karuama is sufficient to support a population some four or five times greater than the present one. A similar area in some of the Highland Districts would have a population of five to six thousand people. Due to this abundance of land available to the individual there are very few land disputes either between the individual or upon a village basis.

opu

Villages (Continued):

...basis.

Disputes seem to be centred more upon possession of crops grown upon the land, i.e. Detel Nut.

The Census Unit of KWAPA was not sighted during the Patrol and according to the last census conducted on these people in 1964 there were seventeen bodies in the unit. I was informed by the Village Constable of PARAMALIO that the people had told him that they censused at OPORE in the Pilitu Census Division earlier this year and that they had moved to this region. As they are 'Kuni type' people and Taude speakers this is quite likely. The Pilitu Census Register does not show any definite migration from Kwapa Village, however it is possible that the people have their names recorded in both the Pilitu and Karuama Tax/Census Registers.

Shotguns:

The Karuama Census Division is amply stocked with Shotguns of various types. All but one of the guns have now been registered under the new Firearms Ordinance. No recommendations are made for issuance of further certificates at this stage.

A register of shotguns is attached as appendix number 3.

Law and Order:

The Local Court was convened twice only during the Patrol, the majority of the complaints brought forward were such that they could be settled by arbitration and were of a rather trifling Civil nature.

Six men from around Gumine in the Eastern Highlands area were prosecuted under the Birds Protection Ordinance for shooting Birds of Paradise.

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8

LAW AND ORDER (continued):

...Paradise.

Two men who did the actual shooting come from the area and they too were prosecuted.

Generally the people have a very good concept of the Government's Laws and do their best to comply with them.

AGRICULTURE:

The area is very productive in this field and the Villages above three thousand feet ASL produce all the vegetables usually associated with this Sub-District, e.g. Potatoe, Tomatoe, Cucumber, Sweet Potatoe, Oranges, Pumpkin, Sugar Cane and Sweet Corn, to mention the more common ones.

The villages below the two thousand foot level produce in addition to some of the vegetables listed above, vegetables which are not usually found elsewhere in the Sub-District. e.g. Coconut, Pineapple, Large Yams, Taro, and Sago.

Fish may also be obtained from the lower reaches of the Tapala and Meipa rivers.

There appears to be little departure from the traditional gardening methods and it would appear that education in improved methods of cultivating traditional crops would be well recieved.

Roads and Bridges:

The area is well served by Bridle Paths, all of which were in good condition. From Lavidaike to Mariboi the bridle paths' contour is one which is generally less than ten percent for its entirity. This section of road is approximately eight miles long and it could with very little work be opened into a regular vehicular road.

The people of Taveve and surrounding villages have worked for some time now on a connecting road between Taveve and Tororo which is on the existing Guari-Tapini link. They have worked on a voluntary

Roads and Bridges (continued):

... voluntary/

basis for almost two and a half years now. They do so upon the exhortations of the Reverend Fr. Abel Michéleau. The section required to connect Tororo and Taveve is now almost complete, there being approximately one month's work to see its completion.

From Taveve on, the existing bridle track is of sufficient width that a vehicle ^{could} pass over it as it stands. Work required here is merely to move a few large stones from it.

There is one bridge to be built over the MSIPA river, a span of approximately 40-50 feet. The gradient of the whole road is better than that on the existing Guari road. While not being a construction expert I would say that the people would work on the construction of the road to Maraboi and that such construction could be done quite economically.

If Tapini is to ever have a coastal connection, this seems to be the most feasible.

Conclusions:

The Patrol accomplished its set tasks of Tax/Census and in addition the inspection of the Maraboi settlement which will be reported upon fully in the appendices. The Patrol was a fairly leisurely one and was not hurried. We were well received in all villages and our work was made light by the co-operation of the people.

(P.A. Briggs)

Patrol Officer

Appendix No. 2:

MARABOI SETTLEMENT:

The Maraboi settlement is situated at the junction of the TAPALA and KAUMA rivers and about some fifty minutes walk from IMOUNGA village in the Bush Mekeo Census Division of the Kairuku Sub-District.

The land on which the settlement is established belongs to the Inaworena of the LAVIDAIKO Census Unit, situated in the Karuama Census Division of the Gailala Sub-District. Maraboi is some four hours walk from Lavadaiko, along an overgrown bridle track made by the Catholic Mission in 1957/58.

Lavadaiko Census Unit is approximately 1500'ASL while the constituent hamlets are situated upon ridges which may be up to 2500'ASL to 3500'ASL. Maraboi settlement is at 400 feet ASL.

The settlement has been established and re-established over quite a number of years (commencing at approximately 1940-42) and it would appear that in its early stages that the Government actively discouraged its foundation. However, this policy appears to have lapsed and the settlement is well established.

There are now some thirty six people living at Maraboi, this includes men women and children. These people have established quite a number of financial interests at the settlement, there being twenty eight blocks of Cocoa trees, each containing between ninety five and One Hundred and five trees. There are also One Hundred and Twenty Eight Coconut trees planted at random and all approximately three years old. Betel Nut palms have been planted in profusion. There are four large gardens of approximately three acres in which the following crops are planted: Taro, Yam, Sweet Potatoe, Pineapples, Bananas, and Pumpkins. There are twenty three pigs owned by the village people and kept at the village itself.

Appendix No.2. (Continued):

5

MARABOI SETTLEMENT (Continued):

... itself.

The people themselves are to say the least sick. It was the report of unseemly deaths that prompted the Patrol to move to the area. There have been five male adult deaths, two female adult deaths, one aged adult death and two child deaths in the last year, a death rate of 13.8%. There have been no births in the last twelve months. I positively identified the following diseases present in these proportions:

- Grille ::: 11 cases
- Enlarged stomachs(spleens):::15 cases
- Yaws::: two cases(bad)
- Infected sores::: seven cases
- All of which were treated by the Aid Post Orderly accompanying the Patrol.

The people are extremely inert and do not appear to have a great deal of energy. This could be due to the prevalence of malaria. Mosquitoes are thick and vicious at night.

From what I could gather the people have not been visited by an Aid Post Orderly for some eighteen months and the nearest Aid Post is some seven to eight hours walk away. Also while paying tax to the Mekeo Local Government Council, and having one of their number as a Village Committee member in the Imounga Ward, they are not visited by Administration Patrols and claim that they have not as yet been censused by the Kairuku staff. The accuracy of this statement is not known.

It is not pleasing to see the way that the people emulate in detail the habits and attitudes of their Mekeo neighbours, nor is it pleasing to see the Mekeo treat these people as 'pets', which it appears by the attitude of the Mekeos that they do.

While admitting that the area is far better economically than their ground in the Tapala foothills I would suggest that they return to their

Appendix No 2 (Continued):

(4)

MARABOI SETTLEMENT (Continued)

... their usual area, in which they were born and are accustomed to. I do not think it would be exaggerating to say that if they remain too long without constant medical attention they will eventually die out, and at the present mortality rate this extermination would not take much longer than ten years.

As previously mentioned in the Patrol Report the area from which the settlers originated from is one that is economically depressed and this move to Maraboi is obviously in search of better economic circumstances. However whether this economic gain is worth the loss of life which would otherwise flourish is debateable.

If possible Sir, I would recommend that the Maraboi area be thoroughly investigated by officers of the Public Health Department and dependant upon their report that it be declared a forbidden settlement.

P. A. Briggs
(P.A. Briggs)
Patrol Officer.

Appendix 3.

SHOT GUN REGISTER:

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SHOT GUNS</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
AMENU	2	Certificate o.k.
DAK'ALAWARO	1	"
IGUAI	2	"
INAWORENA	1	"
KARUSIA	1	"
KWAPA	-	State of Certificate not known -unsighted.
KARUAMA	2	Certificate o.k.
LOBIZO	1	"
OLIVI	2	Certificates O.K. One gun being used outside area. O.I.C. Guari advised.
PORAMALIO	1	Certificate not renewed for 3 years gun at Tapini pending issuance.
TAVEVE	3	Certificate O.K.

All weapons were checked for safety and servicability as were the owners to ensure proper usage.

A. Briggs

(P.A. Briggs)

Patrol Officer.

Appendix No.4:

REPORT ON R.P.N.G.C. MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING:

Reg No. Constable 5th year Didime.

Avery reliable member, who ably carried out his responsibilities as senior Patrol Policeman. Shows initiative and command probably good N.C.O. material Conduct Excellent.

Reg No. 1051 Constable 4th year Didimus.

Carried out his duties well and efficiently, a rather colourless individual though. He is quite able and worked well Conduct very good.

Reg No. 1114 Constable Iga (Training).

Energetic and forceful, very enthusiastic and sometimes too much so. Perhaps this fire will be reduced as the years pass, to make Iga more reliable and obviate the necessity to 'watch' him all the time in order to ensure that he does not become carried away. Iga worked well and enthusiastically Conduct Excellent.

Comments are entered upon the members respective records of service. In the case of Iga and Didimus, RS form have been sent to O.I.C Guari for respective entries.

(P.A. Briggs)
Patrol Officer.

Amount
Returned
to Store

DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....CENTRAL..... Report No.....6/66 - 67.....

Patrol Conducted by.....M.J. DEASY P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....PILITU CENSUS DIVISION - GOILALA.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....2 members R.P & N.G.C.....1 Interpreter

Duration—From...7.../11.../19.66...to...19.../11.../19.66.

Number of Days.....13.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....March/19.66..

Medical /...../19.64..

Map Reference.....ADAMSON'S MAP OF THE GOILALA.....

Objects of Patrol.....Determining native attitudes towards Local Government..
general Administration.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

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

opu

in Cause	
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In	
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(17)



Department of District Administration
 District Office
 P.O. Box 775
 Port Moresby
 Central District

67-1-15

30th December, 1966

The Director,
 Department of District Administration,
 KOWROPO.

19th January, 1967.

**District Commissioner,
 Central District,
 PORT MORESBY.**

PATROL REPORT GOILALA NO. 6-66/67:

Receipt of the above report and your 67-8-6 of 30th December 1966, is acknowledged with thanks.

A competent report by Mr. M.J. Deasy on the Pilitu area. The Commissioner for Local Government has commented that while there are good arguments for not immediately incorporating Pilitu in the Council, there is no reason why they should have to wait a full year, as suggested by the District Commissioner. Reasons given I feel are quite valid, and may have under a year could be a retrograde slip.

J.K. McCarthy
 (J.K. McCarthy)
 DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 1. 15
16

Telegrams—
Telephone—
Our Reference 67-8-6
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
Port Moresby,
Central District.

30th December, 1966

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU.

Tapini PATROL REPORT NO. 6-66/67
MR. M.J. DEASY, P.O.

The above report is forwarded to you for your perusal please.

This interesting and well presented document indicates that Mr. Deasy has carried out a good patrol, and has brought to light matters which are so frequently by-passed.

Council Extension.

The Pilitu area not under Local Government obviously requires close and constant propaganda work before consideration should be given to its inclusion in the Kataipa Loloipa Council. Reasons given I feel are quite valid, and any move under a year could be a retrograde slip.

R.T. Galloway
(R.T. Galloway) *RBW*
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.



16

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference... MJD
If calling ask for
Mr. 67-1-1

Department of District Administration,
Tapini,
Central District.
12th November 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TAPINI.

PATROL REPORT No. 6/66-67.

Herewith four copies of the above mentioned report for your comments and onforwarding to the District Commissioner. Sufficient copies have been typed enabling a copy to be forwarded to the Regional Local Government Office at Boroko.

Claims for camping allowance for myself and AIA KANUFA, interpreter, are attached.

You will note that I have also included an additional claim for camping allowance for the period I spent on the Guari-Tapini Road during the months of September and October last, for your signature and the District Commissioner's endorsement.

M. J. DEASY.
Patrol Officer.

14

MJD

67-1-1

Tapini,
Central District.

12th November 1966.

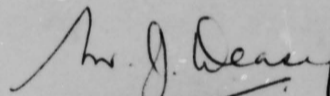
The Assistant District Commissioner,
TAPINI.

PATROL REPORT No. 6/66-67.

Herewith four copies of the above mentioned report for your comments and onforwarding to the District Commissioner. Sufficient copies have been typed enabling a copy to be forwarded to the Regional Local Government Office at Boroko.

Claims for camping allowance for myself and AIA KANUFA, interpreter, are attached.

You will note that I have also included an additional claim for camping allowance for the period I spent on the Guari-Tapini Road during the months of September and October last, for your signature and the District Commissioner's endorsement.



M.J. DEASY.
Patrol Officer.

67-1-2

JDF/cf

Fitzer

Tapini,
Central District.

1st November 1966.

Mr. M.J. Deasy,
Patrol Officer,
TAPINI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please be prepared to depart the station on Monday the seventh of November to conduct a patrol into the Pilitu Census Division.

You should primarily concern yourself with determining native attitudes towards local government having the view in mind that the area is being considered for inclusion in the Kataipa-Loloipa Local Government Council area.

You may select two members of the Constabulary and one of the station interpreters to accompany you.

May I wish you an enjoyable patrol this being your first into the Gollala.

J.D. FITZER.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(17)

PATROL DIARY.

November 1966.

Monday 7th.

- 1030 hours - Patrol departs station for Tororo village.
- 1315 hours - Arrive Tororo, Govt. Tractor returns Tapini.
Overnight Tororo village.

Tuesday 8th.

- 0800 hours - On duty Tororo village - Convened Local Courts.
Overnight Tororo village.

Wednesday 9th.

- 0830 hours - Patrol departs Tororo for Laramaita village.
- 0920 hours - Patrol arrives Laramaita, L.G. Councillor absent at Tapini, village and R.C. School inspection.
- 1100 hours - Patrol departs village for Zaniyalavava village.
- 1300 hours - Arrived Zaniyalavava met by L.G. Councillor.
- 1400 hours - Convened Local Court.
- 1500 hours - Village Inspection - discussions with villagers.
- Overnight Zaniyalavava village.

Thursday 10th.

- 0715 hours - Patrol departs for Ariome village.
- 1115 hours - Arrived Ariome village - L.G.(Vice-President) absent at burial Poruelavava village.
- 1330 hours - General Administration - Constable Moko despatched to Tapini with prisoners.
- Overnight Ariome village.

Friday 11th.

- 0800 hours - On duty Ariome village - Discussions with Vice-President of Council and villagers - Settling marriage and bride price payment disputes by arbitration. - Return of Constable Moko to patrol.
- Overnight Ariome village.

Saturday 12th.

- 0815 hours - Patrol departs Ariome for Poruelavava village.
- 1030 hours - Patrol arrives Lamina Rest House.
- 1130 hours - Arbitrating on marriage and bride price payment disputes, continuing into late afternoon.
- 1330 hours - As above, discussions with local people, general Administration.
- Overnight Lamina Village Rest House.

Sunday 13th

- 0800 hours - Observed at Lamina Village Rest House.
- 1230 hours - Self and Sgt. Isoriembo to Poruelavava hamlet.
- 1330 hours - Arrived Poruelavava met by R.C?Mission School Teacher Mr. John Keru - inspected School - entertained by children giving a precision marching exhibition.
- 1430 Hours - Discussions with Village Policeman and local people on the possibility of Poruelavava-Lamina villages

November 1966.

Sunday 13th (cont.)

being included in Local Govt. Council Area.

1600 hours - Departed Poruelavava for return journey to Lamina.

1700 hours - Arrived Lamina Rest House.

- Overnight Lamina Rest House.

Monday 14th.

0715 hours - Patrol departs Lamina Rest House for Lotuava village.

1015 hours - Arrived Lotuava village.

1300 hours - Village Inspection - settling marriage and bride price disputes by arbitration.- Talks with Village Officials and local people.

- Overnight Lotuava village.

Tuesday 15th.

0715 hours - Patrol departs Lotuava for Zhamora village.

0900 hours - Patrol arrives Zhamora Rest House.

1000 hours - Nil complains - inevitable marriage and bride price payment disputes -

1330 hours - Talks with Village Policeman and local villagers.

- Overnight Zhamora Rest House.

Wednesday 16th.

0715 hours - Patrol departs Zhamora for Lamoro village

0945 hours - Patrol arrives Lamoro village.

1030 hours - Convened Local Court - marriage and bride price disputes for arbitration.

1300 hours - Inspection of village - discussions with villagers.

Overnight Lamoro Rest House.

Thursday 17th.

0715 hours - Patrol departs Lamoro village for Wapote village.

0945 hours - Patrol arrives Wapote village.

1100 hours - Convened Local Court.

1330 hours - Settling minor complaints by arbitration - Discussions with local people in afternoon.

- Overnight Wapote Rest House.

Friday 18th.

0715 hours - Patrol departs Wapote for Apore village.

1245 hours - Patrol arrives Opre village.

1400 hours - Settling minor complaints by arbitration - Local Court not convened - Talks with local people.

Village people prepare for double wedding feast in evening.

2000 hours - Torrential rain feast ruined.

- Overnight Opre.

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was conducted into the Pilitu Census Division, an area to the west of the Tapini Government Station, and whose principal attributes lie in its comparative remoteness, mountainous terrain, sparse population and complete lack of development.

This circuit was a follow-up to Mr. Asmussen's Tax/Census Patrol completed in March this year and its primary aims were to ascertain native attitudes in the region towards local government and perform general administrative duties.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

Reception of the Patrol.

The patrol was received in a friendly though some-what restrained manner in all villages visited. This would appear to be the norm rather than the exception for patrols entering the area. The geograpy of the region tends to explain the reasons for this attitude as the people lead a rather isolated and introverted existance.

Villages.

All villages were clean and comparatively well kept and tracks leading to and from the villages had been maintained to the patrol's satisfaction. Without exception all village houses were constructed of locally available bush materials and the only permanent type structure sighted was the Roman Catholic Mission residence at Wapote.

Rest Houses.

Rest houses generally were in a good state of repair with the only notable exception being at Aricne in the Boloipa Census Division where the patrol spent two nights prior to proceeding into the western sector of the Pilitu region. The Local Government Councillor, Vice President Kaita Kanava, was asked to ensure that a new Rest House and Police Barracks be built prior to the next patrol moving into the area.

Village Officials.

All village officials irrespective of their official status were of valuable assistance to the patrol moving through their area. Persons wishing to lay complaints or merely discuss matters were swiftly brought before the patrol on its arrival in a village by the officials concerned.

The patrol had wished to appoint a new Village Constable for Zhamora village (Karuama faction) due to the dismissal of Amai Toita from the position when Mr. Asmussen's patrol last visited the village. The obvious candidate for the position, Apurie Maura, a village councillor who had served in this un-rewarding position for fifteen years did not wish to be considered for the vacancy. He did however ask if his son could be appointed. This alternative was not acceptable due to the man's youthfulness and his intention to proceed to Port Moresby in the near future to seek work. Insufficient numbers of the Karuama line were on hand enabling an appointment to be made permanently and the Village Councillor was asked to accept appointment in a temporary capacity until the Tax/Census Patrol again moved into the area early next year. Apurie was agreeable to this proposal.

Outline of Political Situation.

At the village level political awareness is at a particularly low level and the ordinary villager has little idea just what is happening in this Territory to-day. References to the House of Assembly and the duties of Members of the House have little meaning for the majority of people living in the region. This in

state of affairs in many respects is surprising for a high percentage of the young adult male population is continually on the move between their home villages and the main Territory centres. One would naturally assume that merely through amiable discussion between groups returning from the towns and relatives remaining in the villages that the ordinary villager would acquire some knowledge of the normal everyday occurrences taking place in the major centres. But this it appears is not the case. It is unfortunate that the region is devoid of transistor radios as these units would assist in giving the people an insight as to just what is happening outside their own area.

The people are in dire need of direction from an outside source and should they have the opportunity to be included in a local government council area in the not too distant future, although all these problems would not be solved overnight they would benefit in the long run from such a move.

At the present time 20% of the region is under the Kataipa-Loloipa Local Government Council's influence and the attitudes of the people and development, limited though it may be, in this small section contrast sharply to the values held by those living in the remainder of the region.

The subject of Local Government for these people will be elaborated on more fully as an appendix to this report.

AGRICULTURE.

Local Produce.

Most fruits and vegetables as are grown in the Goilala are available in this region though not in abundance. Sweet potato was in short supply during the patrol's visit to the western sector of the region and the local people were forced to supplement their diet with cucumbers - a vegetable not usually eaten as a staple food item.

Cash Crops.

Coffee is grown throughout the entire region though only in small holdings. Agriculture Department records show there are approximately 1500 Arabica^{GROWN IN THE AREA} planted and these figures have not changed over the past two years. As only 300 lbs of bean has come from the area these past twelve months plantings could not be considered as on a commercial basis.

Rice and peanuts are stretching between Lamoro and Wapote though again plantings are not on a commercial basis.

Livestock.

Nil livestock to date have been introduced into this region due primarily to its inaccessibility and lack of suitable grazing areas.

FORESTS.

General.

Soft woods predominate in this heavily forested area though the commercial milling of these stands is not feasible, again, due to the regions inaccessibility. It is also not known if the timber is of a particularly high quality.

COMMERSE AND INDUSTRY.

General.

There are nil commercial activities undertaken by the local people in the Pilitu at the present time. It was however noted that a young would be entrepreneur from Zhamora village, Tunia Toita, intends opening a trade store at his village before Xmas. He has a starting capital of \$50.00 though as he is forced to purchase goods at Tapini and walk them through to his village it is envisaged that the store will last little more than a few months.

LAND.

Land in this region is used exclusively for dwellings, subsistence farming and hunting. The geography of the region is predominately mountainous and all villages with the exception of Kone on the banks of the Loloipa River, are sited on spurs or mountain slopes. There are few areas of flat land where the people could re-settle and the prospect of preparing new garden sites is a major undertaking requiring many months of arduous labour on the steep mountain slopes.

The people as a whole show little interest in leaving this barely habitable region though the prospect of moving onto the Bacaiudu Resettlement Blocks has appeal to a number of the young adult males in the western sector of the Census Division. It is however apparent that there will be no mass migration on the part of the Pilitu people to either Bacaiudu or Kubuna. The people place tremendous emphasis on their importance of their land, inhospitable though it may be, and the area remains steeped in traditional beliefs for them. Of importance also when thought is being given to the matter of resettlement for these villagers is that there is little fraternization between the individual village groups as each retains a very distinct and separate identity.

With such attitudes prevailing as are cited above it is apparent that re-settlement is not the answer for these people at this time. However by working with and advising the younger adult males and future generations it is highly probable that the Pilituans could be induced to migrate and settle in a more habitable and rewarding area in the years to come.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS.General.

It was only necessary to convene the Local Court on seven occasions for the duration of the patrol. The undermentioned chart gives relevant details:

<u>Case NO.</u>	<u>No. of Defendants</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
1	One	71(a)NRO's	£2.00
2	One	69(b)NRO's	1 month
3	One	69(a)NRO's	2 months
4	One	84(1)NRO's	3 months
5	Three	116(3)NRO's	Dismissed
6	Three	69(b)NRO's	3x £3.00
7	One	71(a)NRO's	4 months.

Generally speaking the people appeared quite law-abiding and as the chart exemplifies courts were only convened when absolutely necessary. Numerous minor complaints inevitably related to marriage disputes and supposed failure of the parties concerned in making correct bride-price payments were successfully arbitrated by the patrol. In matters such as these it was pleasing to see the "grieved" parties willing to discuss the problem openly and in a number of instances solve the matter themselves.

CARRIERS.General.

No difficulties were experienced in obtaining carriers during the patrol's movement through the area. And often offers to carry would have to be refused.

All carriers were paid at the normal rate of ten cents per hour except for the occasional person who wished to be paid off in salt. This alternative method of payment was more acceptable to people between Lamoro and Opore who brought fresh foods for sale to the patrol - carriers however from this region preferred money for their patrol labour.

HEALTH.General.

Persons residing inside the Local Government Council area between the villages of Zanyialavava and Tororo were noted to be in a particularly good state of health - due primarily to the existence of government Aid-Posts at both villages. There was however a marked difference in the general health of the people residing in the western or non-council area of the Census Division. This region has a government Aid-Post at Lotuava though due to an indiscretion on the part of the Orderly-in-Charge prior to the patrol's movement into the region, the Aid-Post is at present unmanned.

The young children and babies are in dire need of urgent medical attention as skin diseases, running sores, ulcers and burns are prevalent in the villages. The patrol was carrying a fairly extensive medical kit and when the villagers realised this, the Rest House was invariably besieged by anxious parents with their screaming and afflicted offspring. All persons who presented themselves for treatment were treated though it was felt that a number of the ophthalmic cases required more specialised attention, such cases were advised to proceed to the hospital at Tapini.

On my return to the station I approached the Medical Officer and advised him of what I had seen in the Pilitu and enquired as to when it might be possible to restaff the Lotuava Aid-Post. I was advised that a posting of an orderly to this region was imminent.

EDUCATION.General.

Roman Catholic Mission schools were inspected both at Laramaita (Council area) and Poruelavava (Non-council area) in the Census Division. The two schools are staffed by lay missionary teachers from Kerau and pre-school and standard one (I) classes are conducted. At Laramaita there are eighteen children in attendance whose ages range from four to sixteen years. The standard of teaching is not particularly high and few pupils, if any, ever graduate to Kerau. The teacher is not literate in English.

The Poruelavava school, conducted by Mr. John Keru, has only recently been rebuilt and enlarged. The school has an enrolment of thirty-two pupils whose ages range from four to fourteen years. Mr. Keru speaks quite reasonable English and his charges are able to give the English names for ordinary every-day objects, "prattle-off" the alphabet and sing a small selection of Motuan and English songs. The children are far ahead of their Laramaita counter parts.

There are no Administration schools in the region.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.General.

The Kataipa-Loloipa Local Government Council is at present financing the construction of a vehicular road between the villages of Zanyialavava and Tororo. Work has continued steadily on this project since the Council's inception in September 1963 though initially money had only been provided by the Council for the widening of the bridle track between the two villages. To date approximately \$750.00 has been paid to the village people working on this project in the form of incentive payments. At this time the workers are receiving \$ 1.00 a week for their labours. It is not expected that the road will be completed before late in 1967 but on completion it will allow access to the northern sector of the Census Division and will provide the means for the 300 odd people to ship their produce into Tapini.

The western sector of the Census Division is completely devoid of vehicular roads and a bridle path exists only for the section from Ariome to the top of the Lamina Spur - a distance of approximately five miles. The remainder of the patrol, with the exception of a mile and a half of bridle track between Zhamora and Wapote, is conducted along poorly constructed native paths. It is doubtful if this situation will ever be rectified because of the sparse population in the Pilitu and the general inaccessibility of the area.

CEMETRIES

Cemeteries were in evidence in the villages where mission influence was strongest namely Laramaita, Zannyialavava, Poruelavava and Wapote. Of these the cemetery at Poruelavava is the only one maintained properly due primarily to the Mission teacher's interest.

MISSIONS.

General.

The Roman Catholic Mission is the only mission established in this region. The census division, though, is divided into two mission administrative areas. The northern sector is patrolled by the Fathers stationed at Kamulai in the Guard region whilst the Kerau Fathers patrol in the remaining sector. Mission influence contrasts sharply in both areas and only the people in the "Kamulai" sector consider themselves Christian. The villagers in the Kerau administered area seem to have little time for religion and do not appear to be over-impressed when the Fathers visit their area. The Wapote Mission Station, constructed of permanent materials, has fallen into a state of disrepair due to neglect - despite the presence of a Church Committeeman in the village.

The Mission itself has taken note of this state of affairs and though not abandoning the region completely it would appear that they intend concentrating their efforts in the Lamina-Poruelavava area where a school has already been established.

AIRFIELDS.

General.

There are no airfields in the Pilitu and it is not envisaged that there will ever be an air-strip constructed in the census division.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Nil specimens collected.

LABOUR.

General.

Very few of the people from this area are employed locally due primarily to the lack of opportunities and their own poor educational standard. This situation brings about a notable migration of young males from to Port Moresby and other Territory centres in an attempt to find employment. Due to their general disillusionment in believing that work is readily available for the unskilled in the larger centres, few find employment of a permanent nature and those fortunate to find work at all are usually contracted as general or indentured labour. The latter normally finding their way to the plantation complexes of the East and West coast of Papua.

It is doubtful if this trend will change unless future generations can be resettled on small holdings in more acceptable areas where they would virtually be self employed and the need to seek work will have been alleviated.

R.P.N.C.C.

Members accompanying Patrol.

(a) Sgt. 3/C SORIEMBO No. 6251.

A capable and reliable NCO who has the ability to act on his own initiative though unfortunately lacks the forcefulness so necessary for a man of his rank. An old knee injury hinders his progress in mountainous areas making patrolling for him particularly arduous if not hazardous.

The member intends retiring from the Force on the completion of his present tour of duty - October 1967.

(b) Constable 5th Year MOKO No. 7987.

A good reliable policeman with a liking for patrolling, somewhat forceful at times though not to the point where he is required to be restrained. Demands respect from the local people befitting a member of the Constabulary.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol undoubtedly achieved its aims and for myself it was my first opportunity in conducting a patrol in the Goilala. It is apparent that the differences in coastal and mountainous patrols do not only lie in the geographic features of the respective areas. The people, attitudes, customs and beliefs also have to be taken into account.

A report on the Local Government aspects of the patrol appears as Appendix No 1 attached to this report.

Appendix 1.NATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

On perusing earlier reports on this theme one is lead to believe that there is complete dis-interest on the behalf of the Pilitu people on the subject of Local Government. This I find difficult to accept for in all instances when this matter was discussed during the patrol, the villagers appeared genuinely interested. It was however painfully obvious that they had a very poor conception as to what Local Government was and the possible communal benefits it could provide for them. People in the more remote villages in the western sector of the census division were entirely unaware that the Kataipa-Loloipa Council was financing the construction of a vehicular road between Zanyialavava and Tororo. Those persons residing in villages in close proximity to the Council area were aware that a road was being constructed though they believed that the Administration was providing the funds.

The systems whereby tax would be paid direct to the Council body to finance council projects and the election of a representative of the people to the Council were explained to the people. Most agreed that the retention of their tax money in the Gailala was particularly good but the idea that their money would be used to finance council projects in areas other than their own., e.g. Kataipa, Ivane census divisions etc, was not well received. To draw a parallel between their paying Head-Tax or Council Tax proved unsatisfactory as the people believed that the Government had the right to do what it liked with their Head-Tax payments, however, if they were to pay tax to the council they believed that such payments in their entirety should be re-channelled into the Pilitu for the development of their area. It was then explained that they could not expect all their tax money to be "re-invested" in the Pilitu but that it would be the duty of their council representatives to ensure that some of was used for financing development programmes in their area. This explanation appeased the "gatherings" to some degree and the people in general agreed that the system whereby they elected their own representative was far superior to the previous system whereby the Administration appointed the Village Constable.

The Village Constables themselves were not entirely in favour of the sweeping changes Local Government would possibly bring to their area. Most realised that they would lose their positions of authority and inevitably be replaced by a younger man. Doubtless this situation has been encountered in the past in other areas and it has not been allowed to interfere with the political advancement and development of these regions - the census divisions already under council influence in the Gailala are an apt example in this instance.

I myself at this time would not advocate extensions of the present Kataipa-Loloipa Council area to encompass the Pilitu as I believe an extensive council education programme is required to be carried out in this retarded and back-ward area. The people in the past have been ill-informed and somewhat indecisive on the matter of local government and at their present stage of development they have difficulty in differentiating between Administration and Local Government bodies - the Council literally being the unknown quantity. Consideration must also be given to the existing council's development and extension programmes. The remaining portion of the Aiwara and entire Ivane census divisions will be brought into the council area in February next year and thought is also being given to the formation of a multi-racial council body. To over-tax the council's extension programme at this stage could also prove fatal to a body which has shown it has the capabilities of becoming a strong and progressive local government unit in the Gailala.

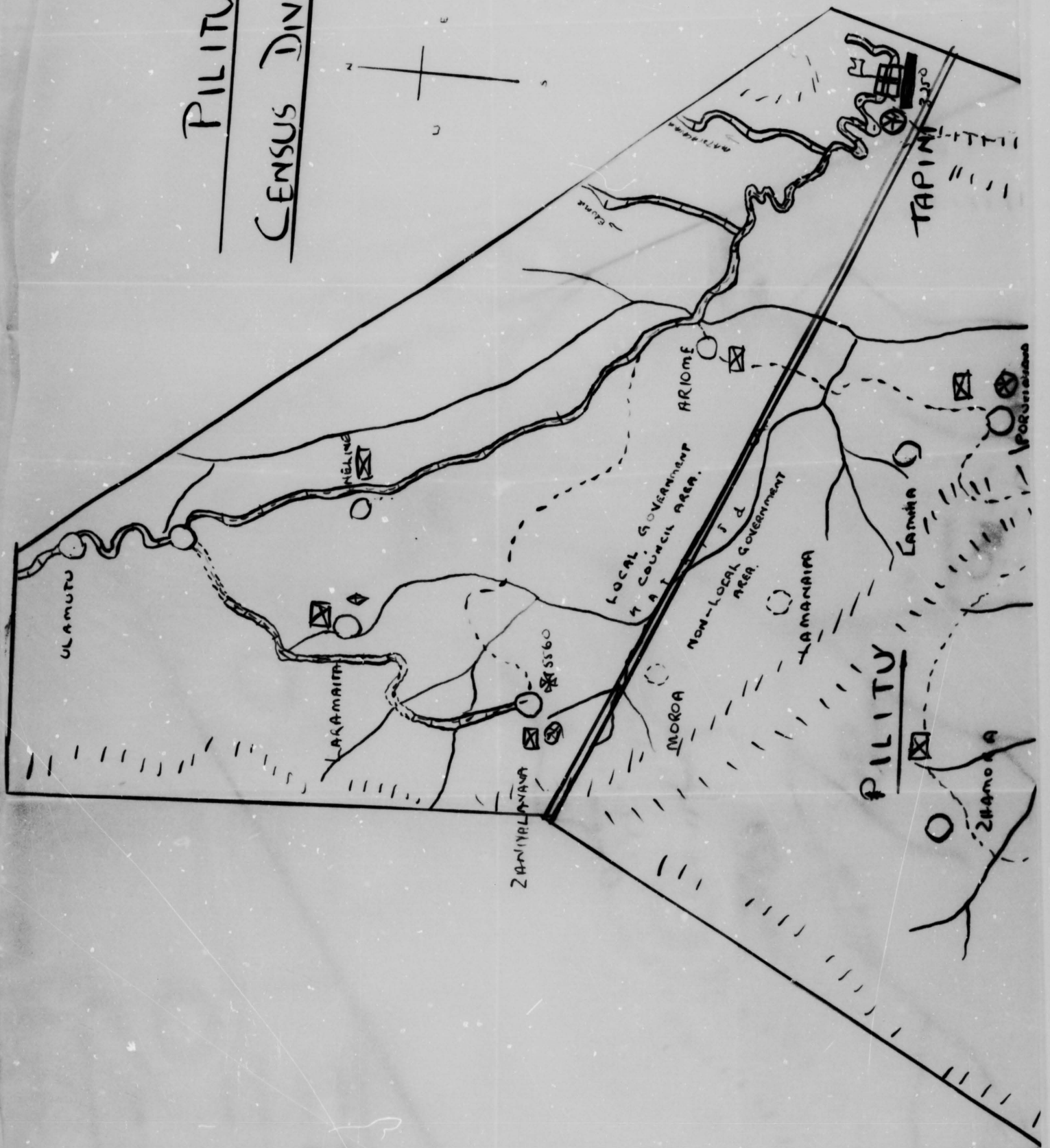
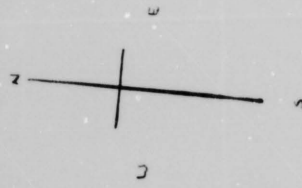
Local Government (cont.,)

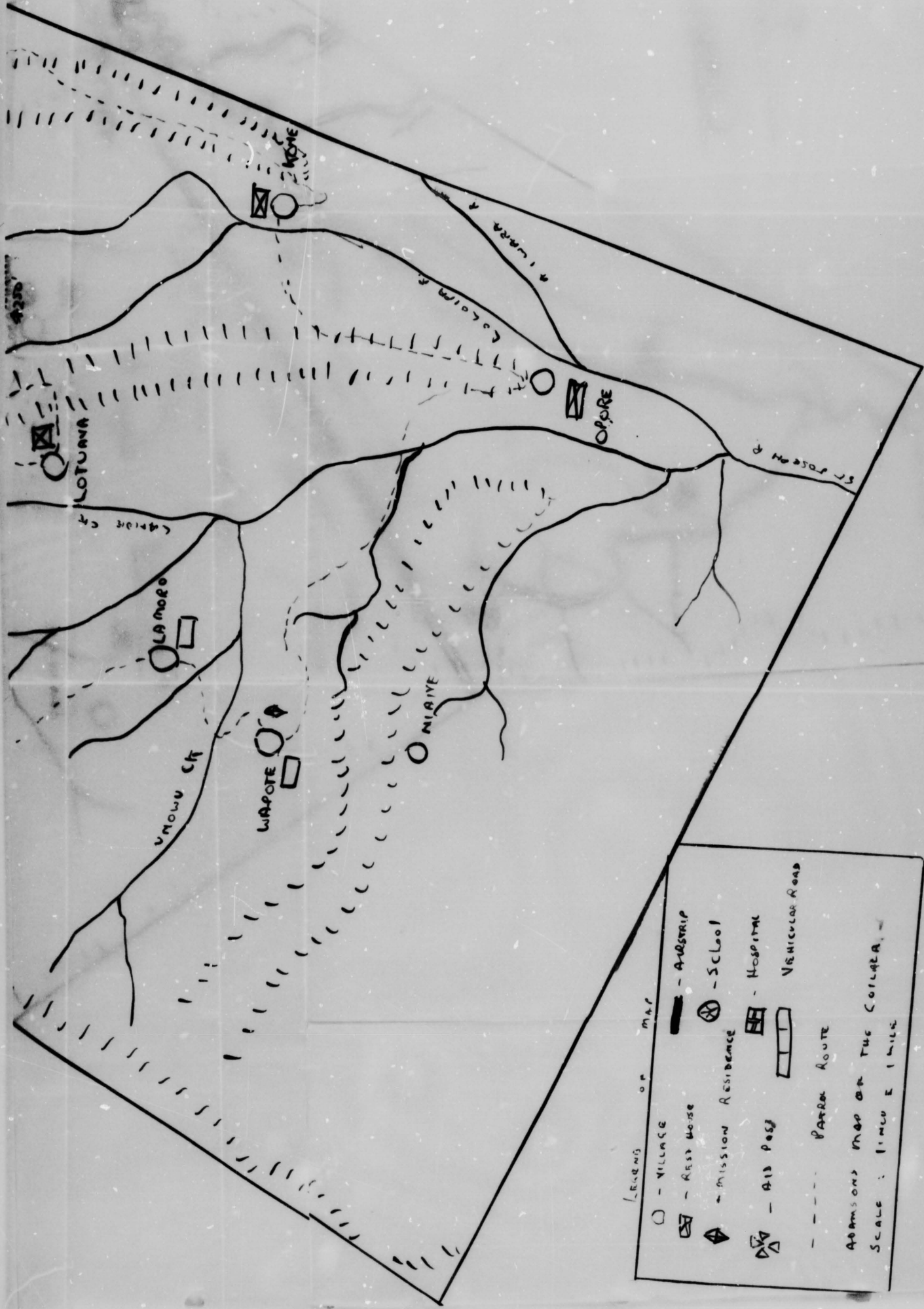
The present councillors of the Kataipa-Ioloipa Council have I feel the right approach to this matter. At a Council Meeting convened here at Tapini earlier this month a resolution was passed unanimously for an invitation to be extended to the Village Constables and relevant village officials in the Pilitu to attend a Council Meeting early in the New Year. This should prove an excellent opportunity for the Pilitu contingent to acquire knowledge first-hand on the activities of the Council and allow them to hear for themselves from the Councillors of the benefits that the Council has brought to their respective areas. The Minutes of this last Meeting are now being prepared by the Council Clerk and will be forwarded to the relevant authorities when available. They make particularly interesting reading on the topic under discussion and the Councillors themselves advocated the exclusion of the Pilitu from the Council at this juncture.

In conclusion, I feel that the Pilitu has very little to warrant its immediate inclusion in the Council area and conversely the Council, operating on its very limited budget, has little to offer the residents of the Pilitu at this time. The Council would do far better to establish itself in the two areas being brought under the Council's influence early in the New Year. It would be in the interests of the Council to leave the Pilitu until such time as the people are sufficiently aware of the advantages in joining a council and express the desire to merge into the Kataipa-Ioloipa Local Government area.

PILITU

CENSUS DIVISION





LEGEND OF MAP

- - VILLAGE
- ⊠ - REST HOUSE
- ⊗ - MISSION RESIDENCE
- ⊠ - AIR POST
- ⊗ - HOSPITAL
- PARALLEL ROUTE
- VEHICULAR ROAD

ADAMS MAP OF THE COLLEA.
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 MILE