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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: GUARI, 1970 - 1971

Original documents bound with reports
for: Tapini, volume 13.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: TAPINI
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 13: 1970-1971 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 12

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1/70-71	17	Lowe M.J PO	Part Aiwara, Part Kataipa, Part Pilitu Census Division	1 Map	6.7.70-15.7.70
[2] 2/70-71	36	Lock A PO	Entire Kataipa and Loloipa census division.	1 Map	13.7.70-27.7.70
[3] 3/70-71	11	Reed W a/ADC	Part only of the Kataipa, Aiwara, Auga and Vetapu Census Division.	1 Map	13.7.70-20.7.70
[4] 4/70-71	7	Weber R a/ADC	Ivane Census Division, Part Aiwara and Auga Census Division		24.8.70-4.9.70
[5] 5/70-71	8	Weber R.E a/ADC	Part Vetapu Census Division, Woitape Council area, Woitape Patrol Post.	1 Map	7.10.70-14.10.70
[6] 6/70-71	23	Lowe M.J	Aiwara Census Division. Tapini L.G.C		2.11.70-3.12.70
[7] 7/70-71	21	Weber R.E a/ADC Lowe M.J PO Nicholson C.J PO	Tapini L.G.C area " "	1 Map	3.2.71-24.2.71
[8] 8/70-71	16	Breble P.A.B PO	Pilitu Census Division		15.4.71-26.4.71
[9] 9/70-71	17	Nicholson C.J APO	Part Aiwara, Part Kataipa		3.5.71-30.5.71
GUARI					
[10] 1/70-71	19	Barrett T.J PO	Upper and Lower Kumimaipa census divisions		20.8.70-21.9.70

RPM-826-7/72

CENTRAL DISTRICT
PATROL REPORT

1970-1971

TAPINI /GUARI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-70-71	M.J.LOWE	Part Aiwara/Part Kataipa/Part Pilitu. Census Division
2-70-71	ANTHONY LOCK	Entire Kataipa and Loloipa Census Division.
3-70-71	WARREN R READ	Part only of the Kataipa/Aiwara/Auga and Vetapu Census Division.
4-70-71	RAY E. WEBER	Ivane Census Division/Part Aiwara and Auga Census Division.
5-70-71	RAY.E.WEBER	Part Vetapu C/D. Woitape Council Area, Woitape Patrol Post.
6-70-71	MR.M.J.LOWE	Aiwara Census Division/Tapini Local Government Council.
7-70-71	(a) R.E.WEBER (b) M.J.LOWE (c) C.J.NICHOLSON	Tapini Local Government Council Area.
8-70-71	P.A.B.GREBDO	Pilitu Census Division.
9-70-71	C.J.NICHOLSON	Part Aiwara and Part Kataipa.

GUARI

1-70-71	T.J.BARRETT	Upper and Lower Kunimaipa C/D.
2-70-71	T.J.BARRETT	Karuama Census Division./ Non council.

~~SORIMA~~

3-70-71	PAUL A. FEARMAN	Upper and Lower Kunimaipa Census Division/Non Council.
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **Guari No. 1-70/71**

Subdistrict..... **Goilala**

District..... **Central**

Type of Patrol..... **Census, Area study and Routine Admin.**

Patrol Conducted by..... **T.J.Barrett. Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled	}	Upper and Lower Kunimaipa census
(Council and/or		divisions.
Census Division/s.)		No Council

Personnel Accompanying Patrol	2 Members RPNGC.
	1 Interpreter
	1 Aid Post Orderly.

Duration of Patrol—from **20/8 70** to **21/9 70**

No. of Days..... **33 days**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... **9/3/70** **Routine Admin**

Date..... **9/3/70** Duration..... **28 days**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **Census . Area Study and Routine Administration.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **4124**

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

M. S. J. J.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

67-1-19

KONEDOBU.

30th November, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Port Moresby, Central District.

GUARI PATROL NO. 1. 70/71.

Your reference 67-2-6 of 6th November, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census/
Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. T.J. Barrett, P.O.
of the Upper and Lower KUNIMAIPA Census Divisions.

A most informative and well presented report
adequately covered by your comments and those of the
A/ADC.

Mr. Barrett has given a thoughtful account of
the area and I am sure the patrol has had a most
beneficial effect.

The census figures will be further commented
on under separate memorandum.

T. W. Ellis
(T. W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

c.c. Mr. E. J. Barrett, P.O.
GUARI Patrol Post, via
Tapini, Central District.

ro/jh

14-1-3
67-2-6



19th November, 1970

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

LOWER KUNIAIWA CENSUS DIVISION NO.35
GOLLALA SUBDISTRICT

My 67-2-6 of the 6th November, 1970, in particular paragraph 8 refers.

2. It is recommended that the new Village of Petoko, formerly a Hamlet of Gollapu, be now recorded in this Census Division.

3. The established village of Jao should also be included in the new Village Directory.

4. For your consideration and advice, please.

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
TAFINI



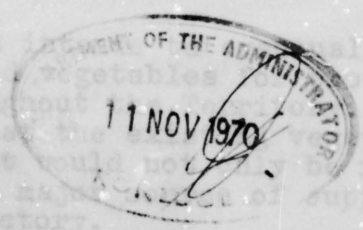
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-19

250

Telephone-2891

Our Reference 67-2-6



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
Port Moresby,
Central District,
6th November, 1970

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEODOBU

GUARI PATROL NO. 1 1970/71

Attached please find in duplicate report on above Patrol conducted by Mr. T. J. Barrett, Patrol Officer to the Upper and Lower Kunimaipa Census Divisions.

2. This financial year a total of \$6,500 has been allocated from Rural Development Funds for the following road projects:

- (a) Tapini - Guari
- (b) Kamulai - Karumua
- (c) Goilapu - Komu
- (d) Guari - Givena

3. It is anticipated that such an allocation would greatly assist with the steady improvement in road communications in the Guari area. It is unfortunate that a further breakdown of the D4 bulldozer at Guari has again delayed the completion of the Guari Airstrip which eventually will give a valuable adjunct to the communication net work in the area.

4. With the proposed introduction of the Kuni Local Government Council in the Kairuku Subdistrict, I consider the time is right for the similar introduction of a low level Council to cover the whole of the Guari Administrative area. To this end I would request Mr. Barrett to carry out a comprehensive Local Government Survey of the area to determine the possibility of same. Comments on this in my 67-10-9 of the 20th October, 1969 relating to Guari Patrol No. 1 of 69/70 are relevant.

5. Mr. T. Newton, Political Education Officer has recently carried out a series of Political Education lectures at Guari with an average of 50 persons attending each day during the four day course. He reports that even though the lectures were fixed in a low key, the reaction to them by the people was very good, in fact, better than that experienced at either Tapini or Waitape.

6. It would appear that these lectures have been successful and Mr. Barrett was able to use two Guari men to disseminate Political Education matters during the Patrol with an apparent good deal of success.

7. During a recent Land Board Sitting in Port Moresby, a recommendation was made to grant an industrial site to "Watties" of New Zealand for the erection of a snap frozen vegetable processing centre. It is understood that this firm, which has

substantial assets intends to eventually utilize supplies of locally produced vegetables for processing and wholesale distribution throughout the Territory. Such being the case it would appear that the existing vegetable industry in the Goilala Subdistrict would not only be reactivated but could be expanded into a major source of supply for the needs of this processing factory.

8. Recommendations concerning changes in the Village Directory will be made under separate memorandum for your necessary action.

9. Could three copies of the Patrol Map be photo-copied and forwarded to this office please.

10. An informative and detailed report by Mr. Barrett.

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

67-1-3

Sub-district Office
TAPINI, C.D.
15th October 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

GUARI PATROL REPORT No. 1-70/71.

Attached please find the original and two copies of the above Report submitted by Patrol Officer Mr. T.J. Barrett Officer in Charge GUARI. The patrol covered the Upper and Lower Kunimaipa Census Divisions and included census and Area Study.

2. Mr. Barrett recommends that the Village Directory be changed to include the new village of PETOKO. I have visited this village, which was formerly a hamlet of Gollapu, and agree that it should be censused as a separate village. Also, I note that JAO is not included in the 1968 Village Directory.

3. It is pleasing to see co-operation between the two missions in the area. Conflict between missions can have a most unsettling effect on the people, and it is certainly desirable that they continue to work in harmony.

4. The Kunimaipa Valley is very suitable for cattle grazing and it is hoped that the present keen interest in cattle will continue. With cattle, the problems of transport to markets does not arise. Lack of transport facilities has prevented development of a ~~cattle~~ vegetable growing industry, but cattle may simply be walked to Port Moresby either via the newly opened Dubuy Trail or to Bereina then barged along the coast.

5. The Kunimaipas are hard workers if given some incentive. Together with Rural Development grants and good supervision it is expected that they shall open up many miles of vehicular road by widening the existing well graded bridle paths.

6. The Kunimaipa (and the Karuama) should receive Local Government immediately. As stated in the Report, most villages are in favour of it and advantage should be taken of this and a council formed. Those few villages opposed to a council simply do not want to pay tax. There is no greater hardship for the Kunimaipas to pay tax than for most other people in the Council areas, especially now that large amounts of Rural Development funds are being allocated to the Guari area. Also, it is not fair on the existing council areas that non-council areas receive so much assistance yet do not pay tax. As an example, the Rural Development grant for 1970/71 was \$4500 for the Guari area of 5205 population and only \$6500 for the Woitape Council area of 10749.

7. To summarise, the situation in the Kugimaipa appears to be very satisfactory. Although the Kunimaipa produces many thieves, breaking and entering experts and town vagrants, they are very law abiding on their home ground and are a hard working and likeable people. The 'bad lot' have no liking for their home area and prefer to live in Port Moresby and other towns.

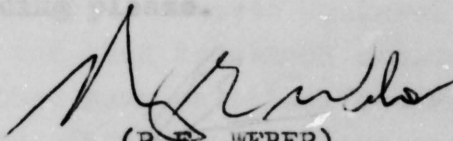
8. Mr. Barrett has shown his usual keen interest in his field work, carrying out an effective patrol and submitting an informative report, spoilt somewhat by spelling errors.

9. A Camping Allowance claim is attached for approval please.

10. Could copies be made of the map, please.

1. Herewith 4 copies of the above report together with camping allowance claim.

2. For your comments and forwarding.



(R.E. WEBER)

a/Assistant District Commissioner

(52)

GUARI PATROL NO. 1-70/71.
PATROL DIARY.

Thurs 67-2-2
20/8/70
TJB

Departed on patrol 0900 hrs. Inspected village and then commenced census. Completed census via Tapini people until 1230 hrs. Central District. Police village 1345 hrs. Retain paper work for rest of day. Slept Tapini.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
TAPINI.

30/9/70

Fri
21/8/70

Departed for Guburu 0800 hrs. Inspected road. Arrived Guburu 0945 hrs. Then talked with people and inspected village.

Guari Patrol No. 1-70/71.

1. Herewith 4 copies of the above report together with camping allowance claim. Slept Guburu.

2. For your comments and onforwarding please.

22/8/70

Arrived Ganiavai 0900 hrs. Inspected village and then commenced census 0930 hrs. Completed census then gave political education talk until 1130 hrs. Then inspected cow paddocks. Courts, complaints 1315 hrs. Slept Ganiavai.

T.J.Barrett.

OIC.

Sun
23/8/70

Observed Ganiavai, Slept Ganiavai.

Mon
24/8/70

Departed Ganiavai 0745 hrs. Arrived Uuwitu 0900 hrs. Inspected Bouwe line. Census and political education talk 0930 hrs - 1150 hrs. Then inspected cow paddock and village. Complaints 1315 hrs - 1345 hrs. Slept Uuwitu.

Tues
25/8/70

Departed Uuwitu 0745 hrs. Inspected Leludon and Leludon No.2 along way. Completed census 1000 hrs - 1245 hrs. Then held political education talk until 1430 hrs. Then inspected Oms No.1 and 2 villages until 1630 hrs. Court 1730 hrs-1800 hrs. Slept Oms.

Wed
26/8/70

Departed Oms 0745 hrs. Arrived Gageva 0900 hrs. Held census 0930 hrs- 1030 hrs. Then held talk until 1230 hrs. Inspected village and cow paddock until 1400 hrs. Complaints 1400 hrs- 1500 hrs. Slept Gageva.

GUARI PATROL NO. 1-70/71.

PATROL DIARY.

Thurs
20/8/70

Departed on patrol 0900 hrs. Arrived Zailapu 1000 hrs. Inspected village and then commenced census. Completed census then talked with people until 1230 hrs. Then inspected cow fence and village coffee. Returned to village 1345 hrs. Due to rain paper work for rest of day. Slept Zailapu.

Fri
21/8/70

Departed for Guburu 0800 hrs. Inspected road. Arrived 0845 hrs. Conducted census until 0945 hrs. Then talked with people and inspected village. Complaints, mainly re pigs, 1100 hrs-1430 hrs. Slept Guburu.

Sat
22/8/70

Departed Guburu 0800 hrs. Arrived Ganiavai 0900 hrs. Inspected village and then commenced census 0930 hrs. Completed census then gave political education talk until 1130 hrs. Then inspected cow paddocks. Courts, complaints 1330 hrs- 1445 hrs. Slept Ganiavai.

Sun
23/8/70

Observed Ganiavai, Slept Ganiavai.

Mon
24/8/70

Departed Ganiavai 0745 hrs. Arrived Umuwitu 0900 hrs. Inspected house line. Census and political education talk 0930 hrs - 1100 hrs. Then inspected cow paddock and village. Complaints 1315 hrs - 1345 hrs. Slept Umuwitu.

Tues
25/8/70

Departed Umuwitu 0745 hrs. Inspected Lobudon and Lobudon No.2 along way. Conducted census 1000 hrs - 1245 hrs. Then held political education talk until 1430 hrs. Then inspected Omu No.1 and 2 villages until 1630 hrs. Court 1730 hrs-1800 hrs. Slept Omu.

Wed
26/8/70

Departed Omu 0745 hrs. Arrived Gagave 0900 hrs. Held census 0930 hrs- 1030 hrs. Then held talks until 1230 hrs. Inspected village and cow paddock until 1400 hrs. Complaints 1400 hrs- 1500 hrs. Slept Gagave.

(210)

- Thurs**
27/8/70
Departed Gagave 0800 hrs. Arrived Zhake 0945 hrs
Inspected village and then commenced census 1015 hrs
Continued with census and political education
talk until 1230 hrs. Then inspected cow paddock.
Complaints 1333 hrs - 1530 hrs. Slept Zhake.
- Fri**
28/8/70
Departed Zhake 0800 hrs. Arrived Lapaulo 0830 hrs.
Census 0900 - 0945 hrs. Political education talk
until 1115 hrs. Inspected village. Complaints
1215 hrs-1430 hrs. Paper work for rest of day.
Slept Lapaulo.
- Sat**
29/8/70
Departed Lapaulo 0800 hrs. Arrived Torura 0830 hrs.
Inspected village then commenced census 0915 hrs.
and followed up with political education talk
until 1230 hrs. Inspected No.2 village and cow
paddock. Then paper work for rest of day. Slept
Torura
- Sun**
30/8/70
Departed Torura 0800 hrs. Arrived Enau-Gagave 0945 hrs
Observed Torura. Slept Torura.
Census and political education talk 1015-1345 hrs.
Then inspected cow paddock and house line.
- Mon**
31/8/70
Departed Torura 0800 hrs. Arrived Lupilo 0820 hrs.
Commenced census and political education talk
0900 hrs. Finished 1145 hrs. Inspected village
and cow fences. Returned to rest house 1300 hrs.
Nil complaints. Slept Lupilo.
- Tues**
1/9/70
Departed Lupilo 0815 hrs. Arrived Enau-Gagave
0845 hrs. Census and political education talk
0915-1230 hrs. Then inspected village and cow
fence until 1400 hrs. Nil complaints. Paper work
in afternoon. Slept Enau-Gagave.
- Wed**
2/9/70
Departed Enau-Gagave 0800 hrs. Arrived Bisoa
0930 hrs after inspecting road along way. Inspected
house line then held census for Bisoa and Eli
villages 1000 -1215 hrs. Then gave political
education talk until 1430 hrs. A few minor complaints.
Slept Bisoa.
- Thurs**
3/9/70
Departed Bisoa 0745 hrs. Arrived Eli 0815 hrs and
departed 0845 hrs. Arrived Amena 0945 hrs. Road poor
Census 1000 -1045 hrs. Political education talk
until 1215 hrs. Then inspected village. Slept
Amena.

(29)

- Fri**
4/9/70
Departed Amena 0745 hrs. Inspected road and small hamlet along way. Arrived Givena 0915 hrs. Census and political education talk 0930-1230 hrs. Then inspected village and cow fences. One complaint. Slept Givena.
- Sat**
5/9/70
Departed Givena 0730 hrs. Walked to Guari-Kamulai road then proceeded to walk back to Givena giving out road contracts for the proposed Guari-Givena road. Arrived Givena 1430 hrs. Slept Givena.
- Sun**
6/9/70
Observed Givena, Slept Givena.
- Mon**
7/9/70
Supervised road work all day at Givena re new contracts and maintenance on bridle paths. Returned to village 1700 hrs. Slept Givena.
- Tues**
8/9/70
Departed Givena 0800 hrs. Arrived Zhevenai 0945 hrs after inspecting road and house line along way. Census and political education talk 1015-1345 hrs. Then inspected cow paddock and house line. Complaints for 1 hour. Slept Zhevenai.
- Wed**
9/9/70
Departed Zhevenai 0745 hrs. Arrived Suasi 0900 hrs after inspecting Ivirupu hamlet along way. Census and political education talk until 1130 hrs. Then inspected Neleme village and Suasi LMS station. Complaints 1330 - 1530 hrs. Then talked with people re airstrip until 1700 hrs. Slept Suasi rest house.
- Thurs**
10/9/70
Departed Suasi 0815 hrs. Arrived Komu 1030 hrs after inspecting Neleme hamlet and road along way. Census and political education talk 1045-1300 hrs. Complaints for 2 hours. Inspected village. Slept Komu.
- Fri**
11/9/70
Departed Komu 0815 hrs. Arrived Uni 0900 hrs after inspecting road and hamlet along way. Census and political education talk 0930- 1145 hrs. Minor complaints for 4 hours in afternoon. One case of stealing. Slept Uni.

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2

- Sat
12/9/70
Departed Uni 0730 hrs. Arrived Jao 1015 hrs.
Census and political education talks 1030-1300 hrs.
Then inspected village . Complaints for ½ hour.
Slept Jao.
- Sun
13/9/70
Departed Jao for Petoko 0800 hrs. Arrived 0915 hrs.
and spent day by Kuni Maipa river. Slept Petoko.
- Mon
14/9/70
Census and political education talks 0830 hrs
to 1045 hrs. Paper work for rest of day at
petoko. Slept Petoko.
- Tues
15/9/70
At Petoko all day with a bout of malaria. Slept
Petoko.
- Wed
16/9/70
Departed Petoko 0615 hrs and climbed up very
steep native track to Goilapu arriving 0730 hrs.
Census and political education talk 0830-1100 hrs.
Inspected village then complaints for 1 hour.
paper work in after noon. Slept Goilapu.
- Thurs
17/9/70
Departed Goilapu 0730 hrs. Inspected 2 Goilapu
and 2 Koifa hamlets along way arriving Koifa
1015 hrs. Census and political education talk
1030-1400 hrs. Inspected village. Nil complaints.
Slept Koifa.
- Fri
18/9/70
Departed Koifa 0730 hrs. Inspected Koifa and
Kelive hamlets along way. Arrived Kelive 1000 hrs.
Census and political education talks 1030-1430 hrs.
Then inspected village and cow fences. Minor
complaints for 1 hour. Slept Kelive
- Sat
19/9/70
Departed Kelive 0815 hrs. Arrived Tonamena 1015 hrs
Census and political education talk 1030 -1330 hrs
Then inspected village. Nil complaints. Then to
Kamulai mission for talk with Father. Slept
Kamulai.
- Sun
20/9/70
Departed Kamulai 0615 hrs. Arrived Guari 0745 hrs.
Then departed Guari 0815 hrs for Tapini. Discussions
with ADC all day. Slept Tapini.

27

Mon
21/9/70

Departed Tapini 0845 hrs. Arrived Guari 1045 hrs
Commenced census of Guari village 1100 hrs and
followed up with political education talk.
Finished 1345 hrs. Then back to station and
complaints for 2 hours. Patrol stood down.

End of Diary.

(b). The Kuniwaipa is a basin that is completely
surrounded by mountains of about 30,000 feet. Guari station
is at approximately 6500 feet. The villages are
below this height around 5000 - 5500 feet. There is one main
river in the area, this being the Kuniwaipa river. This river
commences in the Owen Stanley ranges near the New Guinea
border and after flowing through the Kuniwaipa valley eventually
joins the Lakekuma river in the Gulf District. The area is
mostly grasslands with forests towards the tops of the slopes.
Kava is the only language spoken in the area with Hoto and
Pidgeon being spoken by approximately 80% of people. The area
has two main roads, the Tapini-Guari and the Guari-
Lakemba roads, and the rest of the area is connected by
graded bridge paths.

(c). The houses in the Kuniwaipa are constructed
from bark with palm leaves for the roof, woven
baskets of cane for the walls and split palm for the floor.
All houses are built on posts with a small door and no windows
at all. All houses have a fire inside the house.

(d). There is no local Government in the Kuniwaipa.
All villages are still under the control of a village
Council which is assisted by the Village Development Workers
of the V.C.'s in the area. The village affairs are managed
by the village council and the V.C.'s are not involved
in the day to day structure of each village. The people are
not of the people because of the political situation and the
absence of authority of the Government.

(e). The Kuniwaipa is just a basin that
will develop into a self governing area.

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GUARI PATROL NO. 1-70/71.

SITUATION REPORT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

(a). The patrol was carried out in the Upper and Lower Kunimaipa of the Guari Administrative area. The objects of the patrol were to carry out a census of the area, an area study and routine administration.

(b). The Kunimaipa is a basin that is completely surrounded by mountains of about 10,000 feet. Guari station is at approximately 6500 feet and most of the villages are below this height around 5000 - 5500 feet. There is one main river in the area, this being the Kunimaipa river. This river commences in the Owen Stanley ranges near the New Guinea border and after flowing through the Kunimaipa valley eventually joins the Lakekamu river in the Gulf District. The area is mostly grasslands with forests towards the tops of the slopes. Kate is the only language spoken in the area with Motu and Pidgen being spoken by approximately 80% of people. The area has two vehicular roads, the Tapini-Guari and the Guari-Kamulai roads, and the rest of the area is connected by graded bridle paths.

2. VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(a). The area had notice of the coming of the patrol and all house lines had been cleaned and tidied. Toilets had been built and also rubbish holes. Pigs had all been put in fences and village surroundings had been generally cleaned up.

All houses in the Kunimaipa are constructed from bush materials with pandanus leaves for the roof, woven bamboo or bark for the walls and split palm for the floor. All houses are built on posts with a small door and no windows at all. All houses have a fire inside the house.

(b). There is no Local Government in the Kunimaipa. All villages are still under the control of a Village Constable and he is assisted by the Village Councillor. Most of the V.C's in the area are fairly effective and those that were found lacking were told to smarten up or they would find themselves out of a job. Most of the V.C's are fairly high up in the clan structure of each village and are usually taken notice of by the people because of the tradition authority and the assumed authority of the Government.

3. ECONOMIC.

(a). The Kunimaipa is just starting an economy that could develop into a self supporting one in a few years.

At the present time European vegetables such as tomatoes, cabbages, potatoes, onions and cucumbers are grown by the people but only have a restricted market at Guari and Kamulai mission. Even for these two places the people have to carry their produce for long distances and at the present time are discouraged by the vegetable industry. However this industry has the potential and all that is required are roads and this problem of available markets and transport will be overcome. Roads are starting to go ahead in the area and it is felt that once the roads are built that the people will show a more active interest in vegetables.

(b). Coffee has been started in the Kunimaipa and following is a list of the villages with coffee.

Ailapu.	200 trees all to old to bear.
Guburu.	60 trees all to old to bear.
Ganiawai	100 trees all newly planted.
Omu 1&2.	1000 trees all of bearing age
Gagave	300 trees all are of bearing age.
Zhake.	100 trees newly planted.
Torura	300 trees 200 of these bearing and 100 newly planted.
Lupilo	100 trees all to old to bear.
Enau-Gagave	50 trees all of bearing age.
Bizoa	50 trees all of bearing age.
Eli	50 trees all of bearing age.
Givena	200 trees all newly planted.
Zhevenai	200 trees all newly planted.
Neleme	100 trees all newly planted.
Komu	400 trees all of bearing age
Uni 1&2.	100 trees all of bearing age.
Jao	200 trees all not quiet of bearing age.
Petoke	100 trees all newly planted.
Kelivi	200 trees all newly planted.

This gives a total of 2150 trees of bearing age and 1300 newly planted trees.

The people sell approximately 10 bags of 140 lb per year to DASF in Tapini. This is only about half of their potential crop and the remainder is left to rot. Once again the reason for this is the distances they have to carry the coffee to Guari before it can be put on a tractor and taken to Tapini. The people have shown some interest in coffee and once again it is felt that once roads are constructed that the coffee industry will expand at a great rate.

(c). The cattle industry in the Kunimaipa has been slowly progressing ~~ix~~ over the last couple of years and at the present

time the people own 101 cows. Following is a list of the cows owned by the various villages.

Zailapu 4	Guburu 3.	Ganiawai 5.	Omu No.1&2	10
Lobudon 3	Gagave 5	Zhake 6	Torura 8	
Lupilo 3	Enau-Gagave 5	Bizoa 1	Eli 3	
Amena 6	Givena 3	Zhevenai 3	Uni No.2	3
Koifa 2	Kelive 9	Tonamena 14	Guari 6.	

The majority of these cows are being held in the villages and the remainder by the Catholic mission at Kamulai or DASF at Tapini. Most villages have either built a cow fence or are in the process of building one.

The people of the area are extremely active with their cattle and are anxious that the industry expand. They have put a lot of effort into the cattle they have at the moment and are working hard on fences and planting grass so that they can get some more. There are at present two cattle drives coming from Port Moresby to the Gailala, one up the Dubuy track to the Woitape and eventually over to the Tapini side and the other from Bereina and up to the Kunimaipa. These drives will increase the cattle in the area considerably. There will not be the marketing problem that is encountered with coffee, that of lack of roads to market places, as cattle tracks have been opened down to the coast and when ready for market they can be walked down without any difficulty.

With this access to markets and the willingness of the people to work to expand the cattle industry, the Kunimaipa should have a flourishing cattle business running in a couple of years.

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a). There are two vehicular roads in the area, the Tapini-Guari road and the Guari to Kamulai road. Both these roads are suitable for tractor and 4 wheel drive vehicles. Except for the track between Komu and Gailapu the rest of the area is covered by graded bridle path capable of taking a horse or a motorcycle except for the creek crossings. The track between Komu and Gailapu is a native track however it is hoped that this can be brought up to bridle path standard this financial year with funds from Rural Development. There is at present a vehicular road under construction from Guari to Givena with Rural Development funds however work on this has just started.

(b) There is no airstrip in the area the nearest being at Tapini. The Guari airstrip is still under construction with a D4 Bulldozer and will be for at least another 6 months.

5. EDUCATION.

The Kunimaipa is fairly well off for schools. There are three schools in the area, one at Omu and one at Kamulai both run by the Catholic mission and the third at Suasi run by the United Church, this being run by a European woman. Following is a list of the number of students in each school.

<u>Omu.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Standard 1	16	4	20
Standard 2	16	2	18
Standard 3	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>22</u>
	50	10	60
<u>Kamulai.</u>			
Standard 1	25	22	47
Standard 2	26	20	46
Standard 3	23	12	35
Standard 4	<u>34</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>45</u>
	108	65	173
<u>Suasi</u>			
Standard 1	20	8	28
Standard 2	28	12	40
Standard 3	All students go to Moru.		
Standard 4	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	57	29	77

The Catholic schools are under the control of Yule Island while the United Church school comes under the control of Moru in the Gulf District.

6. HEALTH.

There are three aid posts in the area with the Aid Post at Guari the supply depot for these three. They are at Enau-Gagave, Lobudon and Suasi. These aid posts are Government controlled. The mission at Kamulai also run an aid post. The only serious sickness encountered on the patrol was a case of malnutrition in a child and it has since been sent to Tapini. Numerous cases of scabies were seen and the people advised to seek medical attention. There was no indication of bad colds or influenza.

7. COMPLAINTS.

The majority of complaints dealt with by the patrol concerned pigs and these were settled by arbitration. There were four cases of adultery, one case of stealing and two of fighting brought before the patrol and these were dealt with by the Local Court. Because of the innumerable complaints about pigs the people have been instructed to build pig fences.

8. POLITICAL.

(a). There is no Local Government in the Kunimaipa therefore a lot of time was spent getting the attitude of the people towards Local Government. There were only only 6 villages in the area who stated that they did not want local government. Their arguments for not wanting Local Government revolved around the fact that they did not have any roads or business in the area and that they felt that the Council in Tapini was not very strong and that the Councillors did not enforce the Council rule. They therefore did not want Local Government because they would not be able to get their tax money and that their present system of V.C.'s was much stronger than that of the Council. It was explained to them that the Council is only as strong as they make it, by electing strong men as Councillors and by themselves working for the area. It was also explained that in a council they had direct representation and that the tax rate was set by the Councillors, therefore if the Councillors were doing their job they would set a tax rate which the majority of people could afford. It was also explained how Local Government could help to build a road system and eventually bring business to the area.

These excuses for not wanting Local Government are a front for the single reason, that they don't want to pay tax. At the present time they are receiving assistance in the form of Rural Development funds and are not contributing anything. They realise that this is a perfect situation and want it to last as long as possible. As they have not put any reasonable excuse for not wanting Local Government it is recommended that Local Government be introduced into the Kunimaipa as soon as possible as there is definitely no shortage of money in the area.

(b). The people's knowledge of Central Government is not very good. They know that the work of the House of Assembly is to make laws and to distribute the money however this is the limit of their knowledge. A talk was given during the patrol on the way the money from Australia was divided up in the House of Assembly. This was relevant as the Budget sitting of the House was in session at the time of the patrol. It was explained how their member obtained things for his area and if he did not work they would receive nothing. They were then reminded that the next elections were not far away and that now was the time to evaluate their members worth and decide if they wanted a new one.

This talk was given by two of the local people after 10 villages. It was given in place talk with the patrol


standing by for questions or any difficulties. This talk was well received as the people were surprised to see some of their people giving a political education talk and it also cut out the boring process of interpreters. These two people were with the patrol from the start so had a good idea of what to talk about and besides this the general trend of the talk could be followed and if any mistakes were made they would only be minor. It is felt that the advantage of having the talk given in place talk by far out weighs the disadvantage of not being able to understand everything.

The people of the area stated that they would like their member Mr. Louis Mona to visit them as he has not been into the area since he was campaigning in 1967 except for a visit to Guari and Kamulai mission.

9. CONCLUSION.

The Kunimaipa people are energetic and willing workers for the advancement of their area. They are willing to work on roads and are very active with their cattle industry. Within the next 5 years the area should have a good network of roads and a thriving cattle industry.

An interesting and enjoyable patrol.


T.J. Barrett.

Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Guari No. 2 - 70/71.....

Subdistrict..... Goilala.....

District..... Central.....

Type of Patrol..... Area study, census and routine admin.....

Patrol Conducted by..... T.J. Barrett, Patrol Officer......

Area Patrolled	}	<u>Marussa Census Division</u>
(Council and/or		<u>No Council</u>
Census Division/s.)		

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

2 members R.P.N.G.C......

1 interpreter.....

Duration of Patrol—from 3/11/70..... To 15/11/70.....

No. of Days..... 43.....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... June 1970.....

Date..... 27/5/70 - 6/6/70..... Duration..... 44.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Area Study, Census, routine admin......

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1205.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Max Gray O'Leary

Forwarded, please.

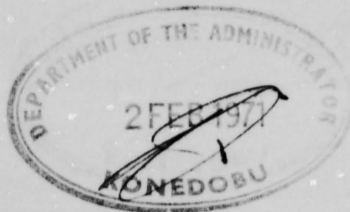
/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

67-1-27

78

10-1-0
10-2-5
67-2-6



27th January, 1971.

The Departmental Head,
Department of Transport,
Port Moresby.

FUTURE ROAD DEVELOPMENT - CENTRAL DISTRICT,
TAPINI-PORT MORESBY

76

In comments made on Guari Patrol Report No. 2-70/71 the A.D.C. Tapini suggested that access from Tapini to the Karuama Census Division of the Guari Administrative area would be more direct via Terere in the Loleipa Census Division.

2. He further commented that the existing bridge path from the Karuama Census Division to the coast may lend itself to being up-graded to vehicular standards thus providing a road link with Port Moresby via the Hixitano Highway.

3. As yet no detailed road feasibility survey has been effected along this proposed route. However, should you require firm details in respect of same, please advise me accordingly and same will be obtained as soon as possible.

(R.G. ORWIN)
ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.

~~cc. A.D.C. Tapini.~~

cc. Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
Konedobu.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-27

SP

Telephone-2891

Our Reference... 67-2-6



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

15th December, 1970.

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONE DOBU.

GUARI PATROL NO. 2 OF 1970/71

Attached please find in duplicate report on above patrol conducted by MR. T. J. BARRETT, P.O. to Karuama Census Division for your information and comments, please. Area studies for all census divisions in the Guari administrative have now been brought up to date.

2. Mr. Barrett has, once again, carried out a good patrol which is reflected in the report itself. I have no doubt that the Embryonic Cattle Industry will greatly benefit this area in the not too distant future.

3. I concur with Assistant District Commissioner's comments concerning the introduction of a low level income council in this Census Division which could be part of the Council envisaged for the Upper and Lower Kunimaipa Census Divisions.

4. Comments by ADC, Tapini on future road access to the coast are pertinent and should be considered by the Departmental Head, Department of Transport in relation to the proposals for a Trans Territory Road as an extension of the planned Hiritano Highway.

5. Other matter raised by ADC - Tapini have been taken up by this office.

6. Could three photo-copies of map be made and forwarded to this office, please.

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

Att..

76

CDW:SBS

67-1-27

Division of District Administration,
Konedobu, Papua.

20th January, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
Port Moresby.

GUARI PATROL NO. 2 OF 1970/71.

Your reference 67-2-6 of 15th December, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. T.J. Barrett of the Karuana Census Division.

It is a well written and neatly presented report. Presumably you have referred the Assistant District Commissioner's comments on future road access to the coast to the Departmental Head of the Department of Transport, if not, please do so.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Departmental Head.

c.c. Mr. T.J. Barrett,
Patrol Post,
Guari,
Central District.

GUARI PATROL NO. 2 - 70/71.

75

AREA STUDY.

1. INTRODUCTION.

(a). The area patrolled was the Karusma census division. The area is in a southerly direction from Guari patrol post and a range of mountains has to be crossed to reach it. Mount Yule is the dominant feature of this range, rising to approximately 11,000 feet, while the rest of the range is between 9000 ft and 10,000 ft. The villages of the valley are situated between 5000 ft and 1500 ft, the lowest village Poramalie being in the foothills and only 6 hours from the nearest Mekeo village in the Kairuku Sub District.

The area is heavily forested with a few patches of grassland in the central region of the hills. On the higher slopes the vegetation is highland rainforest while down towards the foothills there is dense tropical forest.

The main river in the area is the Tapala river which has its headwaters on the abovementioned range between Guari and the Karusma valley. The river eventually joins with the Akaifu river in the Mekeo and comes out on the coast near Iokia in the Gulf District.

The temperature varies a great deal with the villages on the higher slopes having temperatures of 75 - 80 degrees during the day and 50 - 55 during the night, while the

lower villages in the foothills and near the river have a constant temperature of 75 - 80 degrees and a lot of humidity. The rainfall of the area is approximately 100" per year with the wet season falling around January - March.

Guari patrol post is 8 hours walk from the nearest village, Olivi, and 15 hours from the furthest which is Amenu. Access to the area can be through Kamulai mission to Olivi, or through Tororo which is in the Tapini area and over to the village of Tavivi. However the latter route is longer even though a tractor can go to Laramaita the next village on from Tororo.

(b). There are no vehicular roads in the Karuana, the nearest being the tractor road from Tororo to Laramaita which branches off the Tapini to Guari road, and the tractor road from Guari to Kamulai mission. All villages except for Amenu are connected by bridle path and these are suitable for motorcycles. Constant maintenance is required on these paths during rain to keep them up to this standard.

There is no airstrip in the area and because of the small population it is unlikely that one will ever be built. There is an airstrip at Tapini and one under construction at Guari ? and these two airstrips will be able to cater for the Karuana people. Any money available would be better spent up grading these two airstrips rather than attempting to

(73)

build an airstrip in the Karusma. It would be very difficult also to find a site suitable as there are very few level places in the area.

(c). The Karusma has been administered from Guari since 1948 when Guari patrol post was established. Before this patrols from Kairuku and afterwards Tapini would make infrequent patrols into the area. Administration has been limited to law and order and it is only in the last few years that it has changed so that economic development has also been assisted. Administration has been successful in that it has cut down on the lawlessness and a good system of tracks has been established, however health and better standards of living still have a long way to go.

It is recommended that the village be removed from the village directory and the two remaining people not be included in the Karusma block. Kupa at present resides at Igual along with Anam and Igual so the removal of Kupa would not involve any hardship for the two people as far as travelling goes, and it would remove a little unnecessary paper work for the patrol.

(d) All villages with the exception of Anam are linked up with a track which is suitable for motorcycle. Anam is connected by rough native track. See attached map for details.

(72)

2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS AND TRENDS.

(a). Find attached the revised Village Population Register. It will be noticed that the grand total balances with last years figure with regard to the number of births, migrations in and out and the deaths, however if this check is carried out from village to village it will be found that nearly all the villages do not balance with last years figures. These villages were checked and the numbers arrived at by the patrol were found to be correct.

The village of Kwapa has only 3 people and only 2 of these are resident. Some of the people have migrated out to Anemu while others have gone to Wapote in the Pilitu census division. As there are so few residents it is recommended that the village be removed from the village directory and the the two remaining people can be included in the Anemu book. Kwapa at present census at Iguai along with Anemu and Iguai so the removal of Kwapa would not involve any hardship for the two people as far as travelling goes, and it would remove a little unnecessary paper work for the patrol.

(b). All villages with the exception of Anemu are linked by bridle path which is suitable for motorcycle. Anemu is connected by rough native track. See attached map for details.

3. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a). There are three main social groups in the area and these are not clearly defined. The three groups are more geographical than traditional and are elastic, depending on how bride price payments and pig killings are progressing between two villages. Olivl, Dek'lawauro, Karuama are group 1, Ko'a, Kapateya, Zakupa and Karuata, No. 2, and Faviyl, Iguel, Anemu, Foramallo and Inaworema the third group. However as mentioned these groups can change from week to week and as a rule all the villages are on fairly good terms with each other.

(b). The functional unit of the area is the extended family system with the large social unit the clan. For a party in which there will be visitors from other villages the preparations are carried out by the clan as a whole, and if a big party by a number of clans at the one time as the reputation of the village will be at stake. For gardening, hunting and other every day activities the extended family is the main social unit.

(c). There is only one language spoken in the Karuama, that of Kate. This is also spoken in the Kunimalpa, part of the Lololpa and Pilltu census divisions of the Taping area, the Warla and Garalam areas of the Morobe District and can be understood by some of the Katalpa villages in the Taping area. This language differs in accent in some of the places however

there are no different dialects.

Motu is spoken by most of the men except for the old and a fair number can speak pidgen which they have learnt in Port Moresby.

(d). Relationships between the Karuama villages was good at the time of the patrol. There were the usual complaints of people stealing pigs and women however these also occurred between people of one village and it was usually found that if a small payment was made that all was well.

(e). Relationships with neighbouring groups was also good. There is a lot of fraternisation between the Karuama and the Loloipa, the Kuninaipa and the Pilitu. A lot of their village life is spent going to parties in these areas and giving return bouts. The people of Poranalic and Inawerana also has a friendly relationship with the Mekeo villages of Imounga and Barai. A lot of time is spent at these villages cementing these good relationships as the two villages concerned can get unlimited betel nut from the Mekeo area if relationships are good.

4. LEADERSHIP.

(a). Following is a list of the influential men of the Karuama.

there are no different dialects.

Motu is spoken by most of the men except for the old and a fair number can speak pidgen which they have learnt in Port Moresby.

(d). Relationships between the Karuana villages was good at the time of the patrol. There were the usual complaints of people stealing pigs and women however these also occurred between people of one village and it was usually found that if a small payment was made that all was well.

(e). Relationships with neighbouring groups was also good. There is a lot of fraternisation between the Karuana and the Loloipa, the Kunipa and the Pilitu. A lot of their village life is spent going to parties in these areas and giving return bouts. The people of Poromalie and Inawerena also has a friendly relationship with the Mekeo villages of Inounga and Rarai. A lot of time is spent at these villages cementing these good relationships as the two villages concerned can get unlimited betel nut from the Mekeo area if relationships are good.

4. LEADERSHIP.

(a). Following is a list of the influential men of the Karuana:

(69)

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Clan Name.</u>	<u>Leader.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
Olivi	Mantup	Masai Mania	Age 50, Nil education No skills. Fairly influential, pro admin. Not very progressive.
Dak'lawoure	Akeriefatup	Laiam Oigore	Age 45, No education No skills. Fairly influential. Neutral to admin. Not overly progressive.
Karuana	Zarinatup	Otei Mapot	Age 42, No education Was labourer in P.M. Fairly influential; pro admin, progressive
Kera	Zaraitup	Masa Kaura	Age 38, No education No skills, very influential, pro admin Not overly progressive
Poranali	Poranuratup	Katam Akari	Age 35, no education no skills, pro admin, fairly influential. Not progressive.

(68)

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Clan Name.</u>	<u>Leader.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
Inaverena	Karatuatup	Kavitali Keita	Age 48, no education no skills, pro admin, influential Not progressive.
Karasia	Komomaritup	Hunai Iverorea	Age 45, no skills, no education, not overly influential pro admin, not progressive
Kapateiya	Komaratup	Manai Lopkai	Age 35, no school, Labourer in P.M. Fairly influential Progressive, pro admin.
Zakaupa	Geleletup	Notu Anafa	Age 45, no schooling Labourer in P.M. Fairly influential Pre admin.
Lopiso	Baliwetup	Anaia Furua	Age 28, no school Labourer in P.M. Not influential or progressive, pro admin.

(67)

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Clan Name.</u>	<u>Leader.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
Anema			
Iguai	Guargutup	Tagora Giara	Age 45, no schooling No skills, fairly influential. Pro admin.

(b). In the Karuma clan leaders have a large say in the running of village affairs. Leadership is usually hereditary and can be passed from father to son before the father dies. If a man has outstanding leadership qualities he can sometimes obtain leadership over a former chief's son, however this only happens on rare occasions. On a lot of occasions an elderly man has handed the leadership over to his son and the son has become the recognized leader, however the elderly man has still retained the right to give the final decision on any matter. The Village Constables are usually fairly high up in the clan structure and therefore have a fair amount of say, however there is usually somebody higher than them, and the Village Constable is usually over ridden if he and the leader disagree on some major issue. There are few educated people in the Karuma and therefore there is no sign of the traditional system breaking down because of education.

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5. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a). Land in the Karuma is inherited through the male side of the family. If a man dies and he has no son the dead mans brother or the brothers sons obtain the land. A woman cannot own land, however if she marries and her husband comes and lives in her village she is given some land by her family for her and her husband to use until she has a son, and he is old enough to manage his own affairs. He then takes control of the land.

(b). There are no native people in the area who have a lease from the administration. The Catholic mission has purchased a small area of land at Guari Maipa for it mission site however this is the only land transaction the have carried out in the area.

(c). There is no cash cropping carried out in the Karuma. Previously there were a few coffee trees planted at Kapateiya and at Dak'laware however these have not been tended to and have fallen into a state of neglect so as to be useless for economic purposes.

(d). There are only 2 radios in the area which are working and one of these is owned by the teacher. They are used mainly for public and listening to stories in English and Swahili.

(65)

6. LITERACY.

(a). There is only one school in the Karaama. This is run by the Catholic mission and is situated at Guari Maipa. It has two standards, prep and standard 1, with an indigenous teacher teaching both classes. Students requiring higher education can go to Kamulai mission in the Kuniwaipa for education up to standard 4 and after that to Yule Island for any further education. Following is a break up of the students at Guari Maipa.

Prep	M	F	Standard 1	M	F.
	22	8		17	1

Total Students 48

(b). There is only one person in the Karaama who speaks reasonable English and that is the Teacher at Guari Maipa. Approximately 80% of the people can speak either Pidgen or Motu. Approximately 100 people can write their name but that is all they can write. The teacher writes poorly in English however is fair in Motu and Pidgen.

(c). There is nobody in the area who has received higher education. There are at present two boys doing standard 6 at Mainchara near Bereina.

(d) There are only 2 radios in the area which are working and one of these is owned by the teacher. They are used mainly for music and listening to stories in Pidgen and Motu.

7. STANDARD OF LIVING. Villagers live on the slopes of

(a). The standard of living in the Karuma is not very high. Although all villages were reasonably clean and toilets and rubbish holes had been built, it was fairly obvious that the village had been cleaned especially for the patrol and that the toilets and rubbish holes were rarely used. Houses are used only as a roof over the owners head and very little pride is taken in them. They are in traditional style with split palm walls and roofs made of pandanus leaves. Most houses are built on stilts and have no windows. In a lot of cases these houses are only used when a patrol is in the area and the rest of the time is spent living in the pig houses. The exception to this trend was at Lepisa where three men have built rough houses on European styles and have put iron roofs on them.

Nearly all the people wear European style clothes however once the clothes are put on they are never taken off, not even to wash. The exception to this is Perumalie where the weather is warmer and the river close to the village. Most people keep a special set of clothing for when a patrol is in the area and these are put over the top of their old clothes and promptly taken off and put into storage once the patrol has left their village. The people wash infrequently due to the climate and also to

(63)

the fact that most of the villages are on the slopes of hills and any water available is only a trickle in the ground.

European cooking artifacts can be found in all villages however eating utensils are restricted to Knives and Spoons. Saucepans, billies, tin plates and tin cups are used by all.

(b). The staple diet of the Karuama people is based on sweet potato, corn, bananas and taro. These are supplemented with pandanus nuts when in season and pig meat. A few English potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and onions are also grown and however not in any great numbers. Canned foods are very rarely eaten and when purchased are consumed in one sitting and are done without until more money is available. At Poromalie pineapples are grown and fish can be caught at certain times of the year.

(c). There are no community or welfare activities in the area.

... trying to improve their conditions. Father Abel has been at Suari Kalpa for 10 years and while saying that not all the people are christians says that most of them will assist him with projects that are for the good of the area. This is shown in the way the people mention the church with respect and talk about the good Father has done in the area.

8. MISSIONS.

(a). The Catholic mission is the only mission in the Karuama. It is based at Guari Maipa and has a French father in charge, Father Abel. The station is a branch of the Kasulai mission in the Kunimaipa which is one of the stations which come under the control of the Yule Island network. Most of the villages in the area have a small native materials church in their grounds.

(b). Father Abel constantly patrols his area giving a service in each village. He also takes an active interest in the building and maintaining of roads in the area and has played a big part in starting the cattle scheme which is just getting under way in the Karuama. The school is under the guidance of Father and besides the teacher has two other casual labourers under his control.

(c). The mission are fairly well received in the area as the people seem to realise that the mission is trying to improve their conditions. Father Abel has been at Guari Maipa for 20 years and while saying that not all the people are christians says that most of them will assist him with projects that are for the good of the area. This is shown in the way the people mention the church with respect and talk about the good Father has done in the area.

(6)

9. NON INDIGENES.

There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments in the Karusma.

10. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a). There are no vehicular roads in the Karusma. Access to the Karusma either via Kamulai or by Tororo is by tractor to both these places, however from there on it is by bridle path. Contracts for the Kamulai to Guari Maipa road were given during the patrol, starting at the Guari Maipa end. Not all the money has been committed and in the near future attention will be given to this road. At the present rate of \$2000 per year (RDF) this road will take approximately 4 years to complete.

There is a system of bridle paths in the Karusma that is up to motorcycle standard. All villages except Anenu are linked up to this system which eventually joins up with vehicular roads at Kamulai and Tororo. Anenu is connected to Igwai by rough bush track however the people have started working voluntarily and have built approximately 1/2 mile of bridle path. They were encouraged to continue with this, and if possible some payment will be made to these people if money is available. However they were warned that it was possible that they would never be paid and that the advantage of having good access would have to take the place of pay.

(b). Not applicable.

(c). There are no airstrips in the Karuma. The two nearest ones are at Tapini which is a cat B strip and the Gueri airstrip which is still under construction. It would be difficult to find a suitable site for an airstrip in the Karuma and the population would not warrant the expense that would be required to build one. Any money allocated for such a purpose would be better used if put into upgrading Tapini or even better, putting in a road system so that the Karuma people could get their produce to an airstrip.

59

11. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are 3 men in the Zaruma who have made the grade as aid post orderlies, one as a driver and one as a counter clerk in a store in Port Moresby. A large number of people have worked at Port Moresby however most of them have ended up as tradesmens labourers and just labourers. A few have picked up the basic knowledge of carpentry with the mission however they are suitable for erecting only the simplest of structures.

(58)

12. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Political awareness in the Karuana is almost nil. A lot of people did not know who their member was and referred to the elections as 'the time they came around and showed us the pictures'. They had no idea of what an election was achieving or of what their members duties were. As far as they were concerned the government carried out all the work and anything they received or any decisions made were by that body.

A talk outlining simply, the results of what happens after elections, was given and a simplified version of what their members duties are was also given. The people showed fair interest in these talks and probably understood some of what was happening as a result of their voting, however their knowledge is still only very basic and these simple talks will have to continue for quite a while before anything more complicated can be attempted.

As one person stated 'we have never seen our member, not even before the elections, so why should we take a lot of interest in the House of Assembly'. It was pointed out that this was another reason why they should think carefully before they vote and that they should try and get the best person available for their area. Perhaps a visit from their member, Mr. Louis Mona, would help to stimulate political interest in the area.

(57)

15. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a). Up until recently the Karuama had no economy other than selling a few vegetables to the mission and the administration. Previously there had been a few coffee trees planted at Kapateiya and Dak'lawauro however these were neglected and never harvested.

In the last year cattle have been introduced into the area and the industry is starting to take off with a rush. Recently a cattle drive was made from Bercina, and of the 70 head of cattle brought up 25 went to the Karuama area and the rest to the Kuninaipa and Kaulai mission. Nearly all the villages in the area have built paddocks and all the cattle have been already purchased, and are only awaiting spraying before distribution. Most of the cattle in the Karuama have been brought on hire purchase with the people putting up half the money and Father Abel providing the other half on loan. The people have 5 years to pay back the loans and by this time the industry should be well under way and no difficulties will be experienced. Following is a list of the villages that had cattle before the recent drive. The amount of money held in savings accounts is Olivi 1 , Dak'lawauro 2 , Kapateiya 2 , Father Abel 15 . From the 25 new head all villages will have at least 1 head of cattle.

(56)

- (b). Not applicable.
- (c). Not applicable.
- (d). There is no market gardening carried out on an organised scale in the Karuama. A few individuals sell vegetables to the mission and at Tapini however these sales are infrequent and only happen when the person concerned happens to be going to one of the stations for another reason.
- (e). Wage earning in the Karuama is confined to outside labour at Tapini, Guari or Port Moresby. This year there is \$2000 allocated for a road between Guari Maipa and Kamulai and this will help to bring a bit of money into the area, however the large majority of money in the area comes back from Port Moresby.
- (f). There are no co-operatives in the area.
- (g). The only business man in the area is Father Abel. He runs a small trade store at Guari Maipa which sells the basics such as rice, tinned fish tobacco, salt and matches. He sells about \$1200 worth of goods per year and makes about \$300 profit on these goods. When the cattle industry gets under way we may find more stores starting up in the villages.
- (h). The amount of money held in savings accounts is Negligible.

(55)

(i). There is no Local Government in the area.

(j). The average per capita income figure is virtually impossible to calculate because of the influx of money from Port Moresby. There is very little money earned in the Karuana or even in the Gailala by the Karuana people.

(k). There are no marketing facilities in close proximity to the Karuana. To take produce to Tapini the nearest roadhead at Terore is 5 hours walk away and twice as long carrying anything. The distance to Guari is just as far and because of the limited market still has to be taken to Tapini. Compared with the effort of getting the goods to market the money they receive in return is very little and therefore the lack of interest in growing anything for market. The people have just started a cashie industry, their first real attempt at a business, and it would be better to see this succeed rather than divide their interests and have one of the attempts fail.

(l). At the present time a small amount of European vegetables such as potatoes, tomatoes and onions are grown however because of the distance away of the markets no real attempt is made. Once again, if roads are established vegetables could become a profitable business.

(m). There is little chance of any earnings in the area being increased. As mentioned there has been \$2000 allocated for road works in the area however this is the only chance

14. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a). There is unlimited arable land for the future planting of cash crops however until there is a road system in the area it is felt that crops such as coffee and tea should not be attempted. In other areas of the Gollala the people have been encouraged to plant coffee and when the time for taking the produce to market has arrived have been faced with the old problem of transport. Because of this lack of roads the people have lost interest and most of the coffee plot have gone into a state of neglect. If coffee is planted in the Karuma before there are vehicular roads it is inevitable that the same thing will happen and any future attempt will be doomed to failure before it starts. The people have just started a cattle industry, their first real attempt at a business, and it would be better to see this succeed rather than divide their interests and have one of the attempts fail.

(b). At the present time a small amount of European vegetables such as potatoes, tomatoes and onions are grown however because of the distance away of the markets no real attempt is made. Once again, if roads are established vegetables could become a profitable business.

(c). There is little chance of wage earnings in the area being increased. As mentioned there has been \$2000 allocated for road works in the area however this is the only chance

53

they have of earning money in their area and over the next year this will not increase. Thus the reason for a large number of absent workers. With the starting of the cattle industry a lot of people will be working for themselves however were any business to start that required labour there would be ample people available to assist and still leave enough to carry out village affairs.

(d). The introduction of cattle into the area is the best thing that could have happened to the Karuana. Cattle do not require as much cultivating and care as crops do and therefore has won the favour of the people straight off. The lack of roads does not impede the industry as the bridle paths in the area are sufficient for cattle to walk along and the problem of getting the beasts to market does not arise as there is a cattle track from the Karuana to Bersina and from there they can be walked along the road or taken in by barge, as the last lot were brought out.

(e). The people of the area are very keen on the cattle industry succeeding and have been working hard building fences and planting elephant grass. With this interest the cattle industry in the area should succeed and after the remuneration from the first drive down to Port Moresby is received, the industry should jump ahead even further. As to the coffee industry, it is felt that because of the distances to markets that it

(52)

markets that the industry would not be successful and that it would be better to wait until roads are established and the cattle industry is firmly entrenched.

was spent ascertaining their views on local government and explaining what local government actually is. The people did not show a great deal of interest towards the discussions and gave the impression that they did not care whether they got it or not, however giving the impression that the only reason they did not want local government was that they did not want to pay tax. Most villages said that they would accept local government if the Europeans people got it, while a few of the villages said that if it began in the area they would accept it, and that if it did not they would not.

This disinterested attitude was mainly due to the fact that the people did not contribute to the maintenance of local government and showed no interest in their own affairs.

When the Europeans people started local government in the area the people should receive it at once and the people are divided on the subject of local government. This would mean that one half of the local administrative area should be placed under local government and the other half were

15. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

At the present time there is no Local Government in the Karuma and a large portion of the time was spent ascertaining their views on Local Government and explaining what Local Government actually is. The people did not show a great deal of interest towards the discussions and gave the impression that they didn't care whether they got it or not, however giving the impression that the only reason they didn't want Local Government was that they didn't want to pay tax. Most villages said that they would accept Local Government if the Kuninaipa people got it, while a few of the villages said that if it began in the area they would accept it, and that if it didn't they didn't care.

This disinterested attitude made things difficult for the patrol as the people did not contribute to discussions re Local Government and showed more interest when their cows were mentioned.

Should the Kuninaipa people receive Local Government it is felt that the Karuma people should receive it at the same time so that all the people are educated on Local Government at the same time. This would stop any chance of one half of the Guari administrative area becoming more educated re Local Government than the other half, were

(50)

one half to join at a later stage, and thus reduce the chances of having a more educated group which would tend to rule the council meetings for their own benefit, as often the case where one group starts a council before another joins it.

If a council is introduced into the Karuama it is felt that the people will become more enthusiastic towards Local Government, provided the Karuama get a fair share of the projects and these projects are carried out, as at the moment they have received only \$2000 from Rural Development Funds, which is their first allocation they have received, and there is a chance of this being reduced next year if they are not paying any form of tax. If this does happen they will have even less chance of getting a road system, and if road projects could be carried out by the council it would give the people a favourable outlook towards the council.

Were a council introduced into the area and it had a reasonable tax rate which the people could pay (\$4-5 per male) it would be to the benefit of the people and it is felt that they too would appreciate it were it run properly. It is therefore recommended that the Karuama receives Local Government at the same time as the Kuniaipa.

16. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the Karasama people towards the administration is good. All people turn up for discussions and although do not show any enthusiasm for things that they arent interested in they are very active if they want to be. Roads and rest houses are all repaired for the patrol and food is plentiful. Most instructions are carried out and it is only individuals that go against the general trend. The people have accepted the administration and will generally assist with all matters if they can.

GUARI PATROL NO. 2 - 70/71.

SITUATION REPORT.

48

1. INTRODUCTION.

(a). The patrol was carried out in the Karuana census division of the Guari Administrative area. The objects of the patrol were to carry out a census of the area, an area study and routine administration.

(b). The Karuana is south of Guari patrol post and to reach it a range of mountains 9000 - 10,000 feet has to be crossed. The most dominant feature of this range is Mount Yule which is approximately 11,000 feet. The villages of the valley are situated between 1500 - 5000 feet the lowest being down in the foothills only 6 hours from the nearest mekeo village in the Kairuku Sub District.

The area is heavily forested with tropical rain forest on the lower slopes and highland rain forest higher up. There are grasslands in the central regions of the hills.

Temperatures vary from fine warm days up on the slopes to hot and humid days in the lower villages.

Kate is the local language with approximately 80% of the people speaking either Pidgen or Motu.

There are no vehicular roads however all villages except one are linked by bridle path which is suitable for motorcycles

2. VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(a). All villages in the area had been cleaned and toilets and rubbish holes built. However most of the toilets and rubbish holes had been rarely used and most had been built especially for the patrol. Although houses had been cleaned there is very little pride in the houses and they are built roughly. The village area had been cleaned and pigs locked up while the patrol was in each village. All villages were warned not to sleep in pig houses after the patrol had left. It was apparent that some houses were only being used when a patrol was in the area and the rest of the time spent living with the pigs.

Houses in the area are made of split palm for the floor and walls and pandanus leaves are used for the roof. All houses are built on stilts and there are no windows. There are three houses at Lopiso that have been made of roughly cut boards and have got an iron roof.

(b). There is no Local Government in the Karuama and therefore all villages are still under the control of a Village Constable. Most of the Village Constables in the area are fairly high up in the clan structure of each village and therefore have a fair amount of control over the people.

Most of the V.C's were found to be fairly effective, however the V.C from Kapateiya was sacked with no replacement as of

yet and the V.^U. from Lopiso was retired due to illness and has been replaced by Lewa Lelea. In all villages the Village Constable is assisted by the Village Councillor, an honorary position.

start to improve. Vegetables such as potatoes, onions, cucumbers and tomatoes are grown, however only on a small unorganized scale and because of the distances to market at Apini or Kowai very few of these vegetables are sold. At the present time vegetables have to be carried great distances and the lack of enthusiasm by the people in the vegetable industry. However once roads have been built into the area the industry could advance and bring a fair amount of money into the area.

(b). There is no productive coffee in the Kurusua although a few years ago there were a few trees planted at Sigutele and Pak'lawaro. These were neglected to the stage that they are now completely useless. Coffee is in the same class as vegetables, i.e. it would be better to wait until there are roads in the area before coffee is introduced as an economic crop.

(c). The cattle industry is just starting to get off the ground in the Kurusua. Up until recently there were 20 head of cattle in the Kurusua and 15 of these were owned by father Abel at Guari Naipo mission. However recently there was a cattle drive from Borelan and 25 head of cattle were

(45)

3. ECONOMIC.

(a). Up until recently the Karuama has had no economy at all, however now that a cattle industry has got off the ground things should start to improve. Vegetables such as potatoes, onions, cucumbers and tomatoes are grown, however only on a small unorganised scale and because of the distances to market at Tapini or Kamulai very few of these vegetables are sold. At the present time vegetables have to be carried great distances thus the lack of enthusiasm by the people in the vegetable industry. However once roads have been built into the area the industry could advance and bring a fair amount of money into the area.

(b). There is no productive coffee in the Karuama although a few years ago there were a few trees planted at Kapateiya and Dak'lawaure. These were neglected to the stage that they are now completely useless. Coffee is in the same class as vegetables, i.e. it would be better to wait until there are roads in the area before coffee is introduced as an economic crop.

(c). The cattle industry is just starting to get off the ground in the Karuama. Up until recently there were 20 head of cattle in the Karuama and 15 of these were owned by father Abel at Guari Maipa mission. However recently there was a cattle drive from Bereina and 25 head of cattle were

allocated to the Karuama. Most of the villages have built paddocks and all villages will receive at least one beast from this drive. The village people have put up half the money for each cow and Father Abel has given each owner the other half of the money as a loan. This is repayable in 5 years and as the industry will be well under way by then the people should have no difficulties in repaying these loans.

The people of the area are very active towards the industry and have put a lot of effort into building fences. Future drives will enlarge the industry even to a greater size, and because there will be no marketing problems with the cattle being able to be driven to Moresby along good cattle tracks, the industry should thrive in the Karuama.

between the two villages voluntarily, and they were encouraged to continue with this, however they were also warned that they may never be paid. An attempt will be made to try and obtain some money for these people.

(3). There is no airstrip in the Karuama, the nearest one being at Tapduk which is a dirt & strip. There is also a strip under construction at Guesd however it will be some time before it is completed.

(43)

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a). There are no vehicular roads in the Karuama, the nearest road heads being at Kamulai mission and Terere on the Guari to Tapini road. During the patrol some contracts were given on the Guari Maipa to Kamulai road to have it widened to tractor width. These were given at Guari Maipa and proceed towards Kamulai. There has been \$2000 allocated for this road on RDF and if the same amount of money is allocated each year it will take approximately 4-5 years to complete this road.

All the villages in the area except for Anenu are connected by bridle paths that are suitable for motorcycles. Anenu is connected to Igaai by rough native track. The people of Anenu have build about ½ mile of bridle path between the two villages volentarily, and they were encouraged to continue with this, however they were also warned that they may never be paid. An attempt will be made to try and obtain some money for these people.

(b). There is no airstrip in the Karuama, the nearest one being at Tapini which is a cat B strip. There is also a strip under construction at Guari however it will be some time before it is completed.

5. EDUCATION.

There is only one school in the Karusma and this is at Guari Maipa. It is run by the Catholic mission and has an indigenas teacher. There are two standards, prep and standard 1. Children requiring higher education can go to Iqulal mission up to standard 4 and after that to the mission headquarters at Yule Island. Following is a list of the number of students.

Prep	M	F	Standard 1.	M	F
	22	8		17	1
Total Number of students 48.					

A medical patrol from Tegini was sent to check on a sick man in the village of Guari Maipa. He sent a note to the patrol asking that it be checked to see that this instruction was carried out. The man was duly carried down, however died the next day. His sickness is unknown to the writer and the medical patrol is still in the field as a check cannot be made. This will be done as soon as the patrol returns. There were no other illnesses noted during the patrol.

6. HEALTH.

There are two aid post in the Karuama, one at Dak'lawauro and the other at Lopise. In addition to these the Father at Guari Maipa also carries out minor medical duties. While on patrol a man had a tree fall on him at Dak'lawauro. It was fortunate that there was a helicopter in the area and he was transported to Tapini and eventually Port Moresby. A medical patrol from Tapini passed through Tavivi while the patrol was at Iguai and gave instructions that a sick man in the village be carried down to Torore so that he may be transported to Tapini. He sent a note to the patrol asking that it checked to see that this instruction was carried out. The man was duly carried down, however died the next day. His sickness is unknown to the writer and the medical patrol is still in the field so a check cannot be made. This will be done as soon as the patrol returns. There were no other illness noted during the patrol.

7. COMPLAINTS.

(a). Most complaints involved the paying back of pigs. There were two cases of failing to maintain roads, one of adultery and one of offensive behaviour. The people concerned in the last two cases are serving prison sentences and the former cases were settled with fines.

They wanted to get it only if the Kumisipa got it too. At the same time as stating this a lot of groups gave the impression that the only reason they didn't want Local Government was because they didn't want to pay tax. This attitude of not showing any interest made it difficult for the patrol as they didn't offer anything to discussions and merely gave neutral answers.

It is felt that the Karuma should get Local Government as soon as possible and preferably at the same time as the Kumisipa, so that one group does not get more educated towards Local Government and thus rule meetings for their own benefit.

The Karuma people could afford to pay tax were the tax rate reasonable (5-5 per male) and the benefits to the area would be enormous as at the moment they have only 12000 KIP.

It is also felt that were the council operating on an active basis and the Karuma was receiving the fair share of projects, and these projects were being carried

8. POLITICAL.

(a). At the present time there is no Local Government in the Karuama. During the patrol the peoples attitude towards Local Government was evaluated. Most of the people were disinterested and expressed the opinion that they didnt care whether they get Local Government or not and that they wanted to get it only if the Kunimaipa got it too. At the same time as stating this a lot of groups gave the impression that the only reason they didnt want Local Government was because they didnt want to pay tax. This attitude of not showing any interest made it difficult for the patrol as they didnt offer anything to discussions and merely gave neutral answers.

It is felt that the Karuama should get Local Government as soon as possible and preferably at the same time as the Kunimaipa, so that one group does not get more educated towards Local Government and thus rule meetings for their own benefit.

The Karuama people could afford to pay tax were the tax rate reasonable (\$4-5 per male) and the benefits to the area would be enormous as at the moment they have only \$2000 RDF.

It is also felt that were the council operating on an active basis and the Karuama was receiving its fair share of projects, and these projects were being carried


out, that the people of the Karuama would change their view and become enthusiastic towards the Council.

(b). Political understanding in the Karuama is almost nil. A lot of people did not know who their member was or what his duties are. Most admitted they had heard of the House of Assembly but didn't know what its functions were.

A simple talk outlining how elections work, what their member does and the functions of the House, was given and most people showed some interest in the talk. However their knowledge is still very basic and these simple talks will have to continue for quite a while before anything more complicated can be attempted. As most of the people of the area have never seen their member Mr Louis Mena, perhaps a visit from him would help to explain things and stimulate more interest in the area.

9. CONCLUSION.

Up until now the Karuama people have been neglected as far as economic assistance goes, however now that the cattle industry has started to move things should improve. The people have grown stagnant because of this neglect, however they are showing a very keen interest in the cattle business and this might be what is needed to really get themselves working towards bettering themselves and the area.



T.J. Barrett.

Patrol Officer.


(36)

17. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Father Abels trade store at Guari Maipa is the only service in the area and there is no accommodation or facilities.

18. CONCLUSION.

Up until now the people of the Karuana have received little in the way of monetary and economic assistance and as a result have grown stagnant. However now that they have commenced building roads and have started a cattle industry, they should begin to advance. They are a fairly hard working group of people who until now have not had much incentive and this start may be all they need to get them going.


T.J. Barrett.**Patrol Officer.**

67-1-3

Sub-district Office,
TAPINI, C.D.
3rd December 1970.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

GUARI PATROL REPORT NO. 2-70/71.

Attached please find the original and two copies of the above Report submitted by Patrol Officer in Charge GUARI, Mr. T.J. Barrett. The patrol covered the KARUAMA Census Division and included census and area study.

2. I fully endorse Mr. Barrett's recommendation that the Karuama should receive Local Government. Preferably, it should combine with the remainder of the Guari Administrative area to form a new Council, rather than join the Tapini Council, as per your comments 67-2-6 of 6th November. The next patrol in the Guari area should be to conduct a Local Government survey.

3. The question of access has always been a problem. For immediate needs, it appears that a road joining the Karuama to Guari, via Kamulai, is desirable. This would be mainly beneficial to the Catholic Mission, whose supplies come through Kamulai, but I have always been of the opinion that in the long run it would be better to link up via Tororo in the Loloipa, thus giving quick access from Tapini. Also, it is feasible that the present bridle path from the Karuama to the coast may one day be opened to vehicular standard and would be the first road linking the Gailala Sub-district with Port Moresby (upon completion of the Moresby-Bereina Road.). However, funds have been allocated and work commenced on the Kamulai road and it is therefore better to concentrate on that route,.

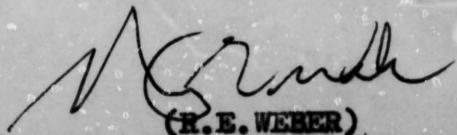
4. The village of KWAPA now probably holds the record of being the smallest in the Territory and I agree that it should be removed from the Village Directory and the last three inhabitants be included in another village.

5. Mr. Barrett recommends the dismissal of a Village Constable and the resignation of another - the Record of Service forms are attached.

6. I attach Camping Allowance claim for approval, please.

7. Could copies be made of the attached patrol map, please.

8. Mr. Barrett has submitted a good report upon the completion of what appears to be a well conducted patrol.


(R.E. WEBER)
a/Assistant District Commissioner

GUARI PATROL NO. 2 - 70/71

PATROL DIARY

67-2-2

TJB

3/11/70

Departed on patrol mission 0945 hrs by motor vehicle for gear to Olive village 1045 hrs. Road

Department of Administration
Patrol Post,
GUARI.
via Tapini
Central District.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
TAPINI.

22nd November 1970

Guari Patrol No. 2 - 70/71.

Ted
4/11/70


Education talk 0845 hrs -
1045 hrs. Then inspected houses and house line.
due to rain. Slept Olive.

1. Herewith 4 copies of the above report together with camping allowance claim.

2. For your comments and enforwarding please.

5/11/70

Arrived Bak'lessure 0845 hrs after inspecting houlats along way. Carriers arrived 0945 hrs. Lesson and political education talk 1045 hrs. General discussions in 1145 hrs. Slept Bak'lessure.


T.J. Barrett

Officer in Charge.

Fri
6/11/70

Departed Bak'lessure 0730 hrs. Inspected Karama village and houlats along way and arrived Kogaria rest house 0845 hrs. Lesson and talk for Karama and Kosa villages 1045 hrs. Slept 1145 hrs. Slept Kogaria.

(3)

GUARI PATROL NO. 2.- 70/71

PATROL DIARY.

Tues
3/11/70
Departed on patrol 0830 hrs. Arrived Kamulai mission 0915 hrs by motorcycle and waited until 1030 hrs for gear to arrive by tractor. Departed for Olivi village 1045 hrs by motorcycle and arrived 1215 hrs. Road wet but good. Carriers arrived 1430 hrs. Observed Olivi because of rain. Slept Olivi.

Wed
4/11/70
Census and political education talk 0815 hrs - 1045 hrs. Then inspected hamlet and house line. General discussions in afternoon under cover due to rain. Slept Olivi.

Thurs
5/11/70
Departed Olivi 0745 hrs. Arrived Dak'lawauro 0845 hrs after inspecting hamlets along way. Carriers arrived 0915 hrs. Census and political education talk 0945 hrs - 1215 hrs. General discussions in afternoon. Slept Dak'lawauro.

Fri
6/11/70
Departed Dak'lawauro 0730 hrs. Inspected Karuana village and hamlets along way and arrived Kosgarin rest house 0845 hrs. Census and talk for Karuana and Koru villages until 1230 hrs. Minor camp. Slept Kosgarin.

Sat
7/11/70
Departed Kosgarin 0730 hrs. Arrived Poramalie (Laitu) 0800 hrs. Carriers arrived 0830 hrs. Census and political education talk for Poramalie and Inaworena until 1215 hrs. Minor complaints in afternoon. Slept Poramalie.

Sun
8/11/70
Walked to Poramalie hamlets and to Morsbi. (1 1/2 hrs from Laitu rest house). Inspected hamlets and returned to rest house. Observed for rest of day. Slept Poramalie.

Mon
9/11/70
Departed Poramalie 0745 hrs. Arrived Guari Maipa 0915 hrs after inspecting Koru village and hamlets along way. Discussions with Father Abel until carriers arrived 1045 hrs. Census of Kapateiya, Karusia and Zakaupa. Discussions cut short due to heavy rain for rest of day. Paper work for rest of afternoon. Slept Guari Maipa.

Tues
10/11/70
Political education talk 0800 hrs - 0900 hrs. Then gave out some read contracts on the Guari Maipa to Kamulai road. Finished 1130 hrs. Complaints for 2 hours the to Zakaupa. Inspected village and returned 1500 hrs. Slept Guari Maipa.

Wed To Dak'laware by helicopter 0630 hrs to pick
11/11/70 up a man who had a tree fall on him. Then to
 Tapini. Returned by helicopter to Guari Maipa
 0930 hrs. Then to Tavivi rest house arriving
 1130 hrs. Census and political education talk
 until 1315 hrs for Lopise village. Minor complaints
 in afternoon. Slept Tavivi.

Thurs Departed Tavivi 0800 hrs. Arrived Iguai 0830 hrs
12/11/70 Carriers arrived 0930 hrs. Inspected village
 then held census and political education talk
 0945 hrs - 1300 hrs for Iguai, Anemu and Kwapa
 villages. Minor complaints. Paper work for rest
 of afternoon. Slept Iguai.

Fri Departed Iguai 0800 hrs by foot to inspect
13/11/70 Anemu village and hamlets. Returned to Iguai
 1230 hrs. Observed Iguai for rest of day. Slept
 Iguai.

Sat Departed Iguai 0700 hrs. Obtained new carriers
14/11/70 at Tavivi and proceeded on to Teroro. By
 motor cycle to Guari to get tractor however
 tractor at Tapini so returned to Tapini. Patrol
 arrived Teroro 1330 hrs. Slept Tapini.

2

4.

Sun
15/11/70

Tractor to Torore to pick up patrol personnel
and gear. Then returned to Guari. Patrol
stood down.

End of Diary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

SITUATION REPORT

District of CENTRAL . GOILALA Report No. GUARI 3-70/71

Patrol Conducted by PAUL A. FEARMAN, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled UPPER AND LOWER KUNIMAIPA CENSUS DIVISIONS; NON-COUNCIL

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
2 Members R.P.&.N.G.C.
Natives 1 Interpreter

Duration—From 30 / 4 / 1971 to 2 / 6 / 1971

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21 / 9 / 1970 Area Study 1 month

Medical / / 19.....

Attached

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ORIENTATION; COUNCIL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION; ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION. Total Population: 4124

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

.....

.....

.....

67-2-6

19
2nd July, 1971.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TAPIAL.~~

GUARI PATROL No. 3 of 1970/71

Receipt is acknowledged of the report of this patrol of the Upper and Lower Kunimaipa by Mr. P. A. Fearman and your valuable covering comments thereon.

Social

2. It is pleasing to see that most Kunimaipa villages have overcome the pig problem to a considerable extent - probably old living patterns will be clung to by some of the older people for some time yet.

3. Concerning land disputes it does appear that the Land Titles Commission will never handle even a hundredth of them before Independence. I am working on the idea of using more widely the interim powers of Local Courts to determine rights to use land (section 15A of the L.T.C. Ordinance). A democratic basis, with representatives from the disputing parties is wanted if the decisions are to be of any real value. There does appear to be a need for a procedure less formal than an L.T.C. hearing but more permanent than one reached by verbal mediation.

Political

4. This section will be referred to the District Local Government Officer, particularly the fact that this was the third patrol to ask them if they wanted a council.

Economic

5. The Section on cattle will be referred to the District Rural Development Officer (Quite apart from the Aid Post Orderly's difficulty to recognise rigor mortis I think they would not have a clue what was the dead weight or live weight of a beast!)

6. The name of the man who collected for Namasu should have been found out. As long as you are sure the money was handed in to Namasu I consider there is no need for government intervention but if there is any doubt, Namasu should be contacted and the man charged if necessary. By the way, who is Mr. Barret? (There is an offence of barratry but I doubt whether it would occur in the Gollala).

7. The report gives a good picture of the area and I feel sure duties have been carried out most conscientiously as was the preparation of the patrol map.

(A. K. JACKSON)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.



67-1-59-20

cc. The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU



cc. Mr. P. A. Fearman,
Patrol Post,
GUARI.

2/5
3/5

0745-0830 Talked about...
1030-1130 Extension talks.
1130-1230 Heard Court.
1230-1330 Village inspection and cattle inspection.

4

0745- Departed...
0945- Arrived...
1030-1130 Called census.
1200-1300 Village and cattle padlock inspection.

5/5

0600hrs sent runner to ask for helicopter to take a speared woman to PAPAY.
0730- Helicopter arrived.
0930- 1100hrs walked to GAGAVE.
1100- 1245 census.
1300-1400 Political and general extension talks.
1430- Talked about business and cattle.
1600- Received a letter from a Retaniot asking for food. Sent some food and told him to stay at TORUKA.

6/5

0715- Helicopter dropped in to say he couldn't find Retaniot at TORUKA. Sent Interpreter and the Retaniot were found to be still in bed.
0745- Departed GAGAVE for KAKAY. Inspected house line, and cattle enroute.
0845- Arrived SHAYE inspected cattle.
1030-1130 called census.
1130-1230 Extension talks.
1300- talked about business and cattle.

7/5

0745-0845 Walked to LAPAYO.
0900-1015 Census.
1030-1130 Extension talks.
1230- Heard Court.

8/5

0730-0830 Walked to TORUKA.
0930-1230 Called census TORUKA and...
1230-1330 Extension talks.
1400-1500 Inspected cattle...
1500hrs Inspected by the...'

9/5

1030-1100hrs walked...
Observed, looked at cattle and...
at night.

10/5

0745-0845 Walked to...
0900-1000 Census.
1000-1200...
1300-1400 Extension talks.

18

GUARI PATROL REPORT 3-70/71

PATROL DIARY

- 30/4 1000hrs. Departed GUARI.
 1100hrs. Arrived ZAILAPU.
 1100-1200 Called census.
 1230-1330hrs Talks on Government and Local government.
 1430- Listened to a few complaints.
 1900- talked about land and cattle.
- 1/5 0830- Heard court.
 1000- Village Inspection.
 1015-1115 Walked to GUBURU.
 1115-1200 Called census.
 1215-1330 Talked about Councils, Government and ~~extension~~ cattle.
 1330- Rain fell. Some men came and talked about roads to their area and to the Kunimaipa.
- 2/5 Observed. Walked to GANIATAI.
- 3/5 0745- called census.
 0930-1030- Extension talks.
 1030-1130- Heard Court.
 1130- Departed inspecting cattle paddock en route.
 1300- called census at UMUWITU
 1430-1530 Heard Court.
 1530-1615 Village inspection and cattle inspection.
- 4/5 0745- Departed UMUWITU
 0815hrs diverted into cattle paddock inspection.
 0915- Arrived OMU (2).
 1000-1300 Called census.
 1300-1600 Village and cattle paddock inspection.
- 5/5 0600hrs sent runner to ask for helicopter to take a speared woman to TAPINI.
 0730- Helicopter arrived.
 0930- 1100hrs walked to GAGAVE.
 1100- 1245 census.
 1300-1400 Political and council extension talks.
 1430- Talked about business and cattle.
 1600- Received a letter from a Botanist asking for food. Sent some food and told him to stay at TORURA.
- 6/5 0715- Helicopter dropped in to say he couldnt find Botanist at TORURA. Sent Interpreter and the Botanists were found to be still in bed.
 0745- Departed GAGAVE for ZHAKE. Inspected House line, and cattle enroute.
 0845- Arrived ZHAKE inspected cattle.
 1030-1130 called census.
 1130-1230 Extension talks.
 1300- talked about business and cattle.
- 7/5 0745-0845 Walked to LAPAULO.
 0900-1015 Census.
 1030-1130 Extension talks.
 1330- Heard Court.
- 8/5 0730-0830 Walked to TORURA.
 0900-1200 Called census TORURA and LUPILA (LUPILA asked to census with TORURA)
 1200-1300 Extension talks.
 1400-1600 Inspected cattle project.
 1700hrs Invited to the V.C.'s house to continue talks.
- 9/5 1000-1100hrs walked to LUPILA.
 Observed, looked at cattle and horse, people came and talked at night.
- 10/5 0745-0845 Walked to ENAU-GAGAVE.
 0900-1000 Census.
 1000-1200 Climbed up to look at cattle project.
 1300-1400 Extension talks.

- ..10/5 1400hrs Talked about business and cattle while pig was being cooked for a 'picnic'.
- 11/5 0745- wrote a letter for some men bound for GOROKA and mediated on a pig case.
0830-0930 walked to BIZOA.
1000-1100 Census BIZOA and ELI villages.
1100-1200 Extension talks.
- 12/5 0745-0950 walked to AMENA. Inspected ELI cattle project enroute.
1100-1200 Called census.
1300-1400 Extension talks.
1400-1600 Business talks and a few minor complaints.
- 13/5 0800hrs Departed AMENA. Inspected one cattle project and put a peg in at the decided land boundaries.
1000-1100 Census GIVENA.
1100-1200 Business/cattle talks.
1300-1400 Extension talks.
1400-1500 Inspected cattle project.
1500- Listened to complaints.
- 14/5 0755-1200hrs walked to GUARI
- 18/5 1000-1500 walked GUARI ZHEVENAI..
- 19/5 0900- Called census.
1000-1200 Extension talks.
1200-1300 Inspected cattle .
1400-1500 Walked to SUASI.
- 20/5 1000- census.
1100-1245 Extension talks.
1245-1330 Heard Court.
1400-1600 Walked to Komu.
- 21/5 0800-0900 Called census.
0900-1030 Extension talks.
1100-1200 Walked to UNI (1).
1300-1400 Census UNI (1) &(2).
1400-1530 Extension talks.
1530-1600 Heard courts.
- 22/5 0800-1030 Walked to JAO.
1000-1130 called census.
1130- 1300 Extension talks
- 23/5 Walked from JAO to PETOKO, OBSERVED.
- 24/5 0745- census PETOKO
0830- 1000 Talks business and general political extension.
1030-1130 Walked to GOILAPU.
1130-1200 Inspected work on new bridle path.
1300-1330 Census.
1340-1430 Extension talks.
- 25/5 0730- Investigation of a complaint of rape.
0900-1100 walked to KOIFA.
1230-1335 Census.
1335-1430 Extension talks.
1430-1500 Inspection of cattle project.
1500-1530 Extension talks.
1530- Pandanas problem, and complaints about Ag. collection money.
- 26/5 0800-1000 Walked to KELIVE.
1300- Received Letter from the GUARI aid post orderly informing of two deaths and two seriously injured people at TORURA.
1430 Arrived at KAMULAI mission. Couldn't get through to Moresby until after 1600.
1300hrs Policeman and Interpreter departed for TORURA.
- 27/5 0630 Departed TONAMENA for GUARI.
0930 hrs. Arrived GUARI. Heard that Mr.Weber had come and gone by helicopter. Tried to contact TAPINI but radio was out of order.
1200-1500 Returned patrol to TONAMENA..

- 28/5 0745hrs- received a letter from Fr. Aloysius stating that all the women and children had been moved out of the village and he was scared another fight might break out. He also asked for a helicopter to move the injured out.
0800-0900 Listened to The Agricultural Development Officer talking to village people about a cattle project.
0900-1000 Walked to KELIVE. And called census.
1100-1300 Extension talks
1500-1700 Village and cattle project Inspection.
- 29/5 0800hrs 0900 walked to TONAMENA, called census.
1030-1130 Extension talks.
1300-1600 Returned to GWARI.
- 4/6 1000-1100 Census GWARI village.
1100-1200 Extension talks ..

End of PATROL:

All of the villages in the area patrolled are served by a bridle path. Some villages are not directly linked with a bridle path, but work is in progress. These bridle paths can be traversed by motor bike but owing to several rock faces motor bike travel is not easy or safe. The only vehicular road inside the area is the GWARI - KUMAL road. This road is eleven miles long and in places it winds through very tight corners. At every village people would ask when the GWARI airstrip would be finished. The people feel that with the completion of the airstrip they will be able to start strings of trade stores.

The main aim of the patrol was to expand on council and political extension work. A census was called in every village and the roll up of every village was very good. The people are very pro-administration and are strongly influenced by the missions.

Over all the patrol stretched out for a month. A day was spent in each village. The cattle and horses the cattle paddocks of each village were visited as well as most small hamlets. The pig fences and yards were not inspected, although those villages that did not have adequate yards could be easily reached by their secured roads. Every effort was made to talk the people into constructing good pig fences.

GUARI PATROL REPORT 3-70/71INTRODUCTION:

The Upper and Lower Kunimaipa census divisions are situated in a huge star shaped basin completely surrounded by mountain ranges. Most of the villages are situated between 5000' to 6000' on the steep valley walls. The mountains forming these walls rise to about ten thousand feet.

Most of the valleys are walled with 'kunai' grass slopes. These slopes are now being turned into improved pasture to support the growing cattle industry. Above the 'Kunai' level there is the forested cap of the mountain. This forest supplying good wood for fence posts and for the primitive dwellings of the people.

All of the villages in the area patrolled are served by a bridle path. PETOKO and JAO villages are not directly linked with a bridle path yet but work is in progress. These bridle paths can be traversed by motor bike but owing to several rock faces motor bike travel is not easy or safe. The only vehicular road inside the area is the GUARI KAMULAI road. This road is eleven miles long and in places it winds through very tight corners. At every village people would ask when the GUARI airstrip would be finished. The people feel that with the completion of the airstrip they will be able to start strings of trade stores.

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SOCIAL:

Villages;

All the villages were clean and smelling of freshly chipped earth. The grass around the villages had also been recently cut. However it was obvious that the people take some pride in their villages. At TORURA there are numerous flower gardens with the most beautiful flowers. These gardens are built in tiers with rockery steps linking these tiers. One house has a rose arch over the entrance path to the house. Other villages had flowers but only drab displays of weed like succulent type plants. Possibly cuttings from GUARI Patrol Post.

Toilets and rubbish holes in every village were well maintained and appeared to be in use by the village communities. However as everything was so well cleaned for the patrol is was hard to estimate the extent of their use.

Pigs are not kept in the village houses any more. Most villages have all their pig in a large paddock. Inside these paddocks there are a few small sheds. These are where the pigs go to be fed. It was obvious that these sheds were used as dwellings but the people ^{said} that only the old people stay with the pigs. These visits are not long ~~visits~~ term but are made to coincide with the littering of the sow and with general nursing of sick pigs.

At SUASI United Church mission the pastors are trying to join all the small hamlets into one united village. Two men were informed by the pastors and the Aid Post Orderly that the Patrol Officer was going to burn their houses down. They also sent a note to the Patrol Post instructing the patrol officer what they wished. No houses were burnt. At a meeting the people said that they were backward because they lacked unity. There are no cattle projects at SUASI. However it seems the clans that are Roman Catholic inspired do not like the idea of moving close to the United Church mission. It was suggested that they find a suitable site where a cattle project could be developed and that this site should be close to the road and away from any mission land. It was also suggested that the various clans live a little distance apart. I hope to go back to SUASI in a month and see if they have marked a place. I doubt if the people will be able to agree on a new sight as the United Church pastors are keen to get a village close to their mission, so that they will be able to get fresh food easily and cheaply.

Land;

The dry season is trying to start and with it the people are arguing fiercely over what land they own. There is plenty of land but the best land lies along the various clan land borders. With every clan expanding their borders there are plenty of problems, there even seems to be a land shortage.

The patrol adopted the policy of asking who owned the pandanas palms at the top of the valley. Where there was palms owned by both parties there was generally a creek. This creek was used to mark the boundry down to the river. At GANIAWAI village no solution could be found. Both parties were convinced that they owned the land. Here two creeks flowed out of the pandanas, around their joint cattle project and then on down to the river. This section of land was not very big and so they were asked not to use it for gardening but extend their cattle project down it. Both parties seemed happy with this suggestion. The above cattle project was a joint venture possibly to settle a dispute over it.

At the villages where there were land problems between two villages or clans the patrol made suggestions and tried to

reach an agreement. As both sides in most cases decided that they should have complete ownership of the land there was no room for mediation and so solutions to these problems were hard to find.

Law and Justice;

Owing to the tension caused by expanding land borders there were many courts heard. These courts were for many different complaints but it was obvious that the main reason for the complaints was because of land tension. The Lower Kunimaipa did not have the land problem that the Upper seemed to be experiencing but here the pigs and women seemed to be presenting a problem. At Ganiawai a complainant (F) was not satisfied that the court had dealt with her complaint sufficiently and so hit the defendant with a rock in her hand. The complainant was then charged and convicted. At GAGAVE village there was a fight over land two days before the patrol arrived. During this fight a pregnant woman who was watching got speared in her shoulder. As helicopters were working in the area the patrol was able to send her to TAPINI. The four men who were charged with fighting walked to TAPINI with Constable PARE and the Village Constable. When the patrol was at KELIVE I received a note from the Aid Post Orderly In Charge of aid posts in the Kunimaipa. This note told me that two men had been killed and two more were seriously injured. A police man and the Interpreter were immediately dispatched to TORURA the scene of the happening. I went to KAMULAI mission where I was able to radio a message for Mr. Weber and the Medical Assistant to come. At 0900hrs next day when I arrived at GUARI I found that Mr. Weber had come and gone by helicopter. I instructed another policeman to go a stay at TORURA village for a week and then returned to patrol. At KAMULAI en route to KELIVE I received a note from Fr. Aluisious, who was on patrol in the TORURA area, this note asking me to send police as the women and children had been moved from the village. He also asked if a helicopter could be sent for to move the wounded out.

In the Lower Kunimaipa a fifteen year old girl, complained that she was raped by a twenty one year old school boy. This boy is now at MORU United Church in the Gulf District. The girl has been sent for a medical check. When the investigations on this case are finished they will be presented to Mr. Weber before the school boy is formally charged.

During the patrol there were sixteen convictions. There were many more charges but owing to lack of evidence these charges were not heard.

Health;

The people of most villages seemed healthy. The census did not show any alarming death figures. Most of the villages around OMU, where there is a mission school, complained about their Aid Post Orderly. They say he is never in the village. I have recently looked into this and found this man to be on leave.

BOY SCOUTS;

The United church pastor at GOILAPU is establishing a scout pack at GOILAPU and SUASI. He himself wears a scout hat every where and is indeed very keen to get the movement underway. He hopes that when the GUARI airstrip is opened he will be able to bring his boys along to open the car doors for all the official visitors.

Missions;

The United Church mission is situated in the Lower Kunimaipa and has a pastor in most of the Lower Kunimaipa villages. This mission does not appear to be very strong but has a following in every village where there is a pastor. The pastors of this mission spend most of their time preaching. There seems to be a slight change towards community development of this mission. A pastor at UNI (2) village is now starting a cattle project and the GOIAPU pastor is trying to establish a scout troupe.

The Roman Catholic mission which has its centre at KAMULAI is very strong in the Kunimaipa. Its influence is spread out over the entire area. This mission does not boast about its number of Christians but it is working hard to win the peoples hearts. This mission started the cattle industry in the area and pegged all of the roads. The fathers are now showing interest in the proposed Kunimaipa Council. It seems certain that with their support this council will eventuate.

Air Strip;

The people throughout the whole area covered by the patrol were very enthusiastic about their airstrip. Everybody wanted to know when it would be finished and if they could all come to the opening. It seems that they want to kill pigs and and dance at the opening. They are all very keen to have a large collection of official visitors - in short a spectacular opening.

They were very keen to see the report of the council. The people could see that the larger villages had the best cattle projects and were the most advanced in every way of development. The small villages did not have any cattle or churches etc. At this stage the news was also spread to the various mass media. Every body was very keen to see the report and some went to write down everything they said during the council meeting and that a copy of the report would be sent to Council Headquarters. It was pointed out that the men in the patrol who had specialist jobs did not have the time to walk around the area and talk to everybody but would have time to make a flying visit to sit down and attend the council every now and then.

Some people seemed to think that councils were being forced. They were told that councils should be organized by getting specialists to come and offer advice but councils are not forced on anybody. The relationship between the councils and the rest of patrol districts was pointed out. They were told that councils should be organized by a patrol officer when asking for advice and for funds as the council represents the whole Kunimaipa. The fact that the council did what the majority wanted and not what the patrol officer wanted was conveyed to them. Majority rule was explained by a national pastor.

Many people wanted to know if they could have a patrol officer in their area. They were told that the patrol officer would be in the area for a few days and that they would be able to see the secretary of the patrol officer who speaks for the local government. It was explained that this officer would only visit for a few days at the time of their meetings.

In every village there was plenty of interested people. After some time the news was spread that the council would now be organized and would be held in the area of the

POLITICAL:

Council;

Zailapu was the only village that said it did not want a council. They agreed that a council would be an asset to them to support the developing cattle industry and to take over the road projects but they said that they would have to wait until their cow matured before they could afford to pay tax.

Tax was the main thing that the people thought distasteful about a council. The patrol explained where the money came from that employed all the public servants. And where the money came to buy medicines and build schools, and where all the money came that was used to build roads for them. The young men thought that it would be good for them to run and contribute to the affairs of their own area but were concerned about the old men that had no money and could not work. Tax exemptions were explained. The people were pleased to hear that the councillors voted for committee men who issued these exemptions. Every body wanted an idea of how much tax they would have to pay. They were told that TAPINI and WOITAPE councils had a tax rate of five dollars and so they would probably agree to this rate. They were told that when they had elected councillors these councillors would talk with specialist Local Government patrol officers who would advise them on such things as grants that the council could expect if it fell into a certain tax bracket. People thought that ten dollars was too much and one dollar would not be enough to buy a tractor and so they seemed to think that five dollars would be good.

Unity was given as the main importance of the council. The people could see that the larger villages had the best cattle projects and were far more advanced from every form of development. The small villages did not have aid posts, mission churches etc. At this stage unity was also enlarged to the national ~~basis~~ basis. Every body seemed happy that their tax money would hire a clerk to write down everything that they said during the council meeting and that a copy of these minutes would be sent to Council Headquarters. It was pointed out that the men in Port Moresby who had specialist jobs did not have the time to walk around the Kunimaipa and talk to everybody but would have time to make a flying visit to sit down and advise the council every now and then.

Some people seemed to think that councils were businesses. They were told that councils could help businesses by getting specialists to come and offer advice but councils are not formed as businesses. The similarities between the councils work and the work of patrol officers was pointed out. They were told that councils carried more weight than a patrol officer when asking for advice and for funds as the council represents the whole Kunimaipa. The fact that the council did what the majority wanted and not what the patrol officer wanted was conveyed to them. Majority rule was enlarged to a national basis.

Many people wanted to know if they would lose their patrol officer if a council eventuated. They were told that the patrol officer would be at GUARI for a long while more and in fact they would probably gain the services of another patrol officer who specialised in Local Government. It was explained that this officer would probably only visit for a few days at the time of their meetings.

At every village there was plenty of interested people. After census there was a talk about cattle and then the talk would move to councils and general extension talks. At the end of the

talks at each village there were always a few statement type questions. These questions generally informed the patrol that it was the third patrol to ask them if they wanted a council and so they wanted to know when they were going to get their council. Some of these questions informed the patrol that they would now like to have a council as long as everybody in the Kunimaipa joined. The people from the upper Kunimaipa asked if they could be given their council now. They said that they were the first to start parties, that they were the first to start cattle projects and so now they wanted to be the first to have a council. The need for every body to unite in order for their council to be strong was then enlarged for them.

The older men in each village although being scared of tax seemed quite happy with the idea of having a council. After each talk the people would come and ask me what I was going to write about their talks on council. At Zhevianai the people asked me not to write that they didn't want a council but rather write that they were scared of tax.

Every night I would go to the police barracks where the people would talk more freely. At TORURA I was invited to the Village Constables house for talks. These talks were mainly to do with businesses especially cattle. At every stage possible councils and national unity were brought into the discussion.

Political Education;

The Fears and misconceptions of self government circular was taken on patrol and a talk made in each village. The people did not seem to have any ideas on what self government was. In short they were told it was the same as now only the administration would be forced to follow all of the policies of the House of Assembly. They were also told that the administration had always followed the policies of the House of Assembly.

The Administrators Executive Council was not explained as the people seemed to see the House of Assembly as a large council that united all the districts of Papua and New Guinea.

Political parties were discussed with the mission teachers at Omu. The village people could not seem to get any grasp of what parties did. In some villages I explained that if every body from one valley agreed to push one project through the council they would form a party which had one goal which would help every body in that valley.

The main aim of the patrol was to find out the interest in a Local Government council and to expand it. At every possible stage general political education was worked into the discussions.

ECONOMIC:Cattle;

Nearly every village in the area patrolled had a cattle project. The people are very keen to expand this industry. They can see PORT MORESBY as a close market for their meat and are pleased that soon there will be a road to the Mekeo from PORT MORESBY. Thus to take cattle down to bulk heads in the Mekeo would only take them a few days.

Every body was very pleased to hear that money was to be allocated to them for improvements to the Karuama/Mekeo cattle track. The people said that the creeks along this track needed to be blasted and so it is hoped that some body with an explosives ticket can work on this track. Father Morant who has a ticket does not seem keen to work on this track. It is thus hoped that Mr. Claude Monnier of P.W.D. TAPINI will be able to work on this track, even if he can only be spared for a week to do the actual blasting. There is a trained team of P.W.D. labourers at TAPINI who could drill all the rocks for blasting.

There are two agricultural officers stationed at GUARI. Neither of these two seem to be doing an effective job. They are both from the same home area and thus seem to enjoy each others company too much to do any work. My patrol set out a week after their patrol had finished. I received numerous complaints that money had been collected by various agricultural officers and received nothing in return for this money. The people were shown an official receipt and were told never to give any money without getting a receipt in return for their money. Barbed wire which was sold to one man was issued to another and thus has created a problem. I have suggested to the O.I.C. Agriculture TAPINI that all wire be sent to government store GUARI and be signed for by the person manifested to receive this wire.

I was asked many things about the development bank projects which I could not answer. During the patrol I was able to listen in to a talk by the O.I.C. Agriculture TAPINI, this talk being to do with the setting up of a development bank cattle project. I was also informed that the agricultural officers at GUARI were sent to GUARI because they killed a cow in the Mekeo and thus had to be moved some where. If there was only one of these men stationed at GUARI I'm sure he would be a more effective unit.

Neither of the two agricultural officers at GUARI are live stock assistants. The management of the stock in the area is bad and there is no veterinary supplies held in the Kunimaipa. A simple store with antibiotics, screw worm smear, some drench, and some scour tablets for calfs would be an asset to the area. A livestock assistant would also be able to administer these drugs. At the GUARI aid post I found a tin of cattle drench and on it a note attached. The note said that the A.P.O. could drench cattle if he thought they needed it and that the directions are on the tin. This seems to be a good idea however an A.P.O. never seems to know if a person is dead and so he would have problems gauging the live weight of a beast.

The people are looking after their animals very well. Generally the animals were very docile and receive considerable affection from their village. It was pleasing to see the animals moved with such ease without any stick hitting or stone throwing.

At OMU a man asked me to look at his sick cow, this cow having a swollen rear quarter. The quarter was inflamed and by milking the teet a clear solution came out. This cow was springing and yet still had her calf with her. Perhaps the calf had caused the infection. A note explaining the cows con-

..condition was written and given to the owner of the cow. It was suggested to him that he took this note to the mission or TAPINI and seek some medicine for his cow. Cows which are springing and still with their calves might experience a calcium deficiency. If the cattle industry is expected to thrive in the Kunimaipa a live stock assistant will be needed to teach basic farm management to the people.

The cattle with bramin blood are doing very well. They are easily out doing the other cattle. Some of the bramin blood cows are very fat and are springing. This could cause a calving problem. At TORURA a cow died recently while giving birth to a calf.

Interest in the cattle industry is very high. The agricultural department are now talking of building a rural agricultural station at GUARI. An area of land has been cleared and as soon as an official request for a site is received this block of land will be pegged out. At the moment there is some uncertainty as to whether a house site is required or a station site.

Coffee;

There are a considerable number of coffee bushes in the area. The recent patrol by the two agricultural officers have resulted in the coffee being pruned and tended. Some men have also decided to plant some more coffee, or so they informed my patrol.

Production in the area is virtually nil. The people have sent coffee to TAPINI and have not received payment for it. Since the patrol finished a man from OMU bought two bags of coffee. He and his coffee were loaded onto the GUARI tractor and sent to TAPINI. It would be a lot easier if the coffee could be purchased at GUARI.

Trade Stores;

Out of the seven Trade Stores in the area covered not one is making a profit. Most of these stores are on the opposite side of the valley to GUARI and its roadways. When the GUARI/GIVENA road is completed these stores will be able to function more profitably how ever some sort of cooperative will need to be set up to supply these stores. If one good store could be set up near GIVENA all the people from the far side of the valley ~~and its roadways~~ of the valley could benefit from ~~the benefits of a store.~~

People were not encouraged to start stores however there seems to be prestige in running a store. One man came to GUARI with fifty dollars and said he wanted to start a store. He was sent to TAPINI on the tractor after trying to talk him out of his store idea. In TAPINI he was taken into Mr. Telfser's store where he bought whole sale some simple items. The price he should sell these items was marked for him and he was taken to get a licence. It is very unlikely that this ~~store~~ store will ~~become~~ be a successful business but it illustrates the general picture of every village, all of which want to start a store.

Bank;

The people did not have money bank books but indicated that they thought a savings bank at GUARI would be a good idea. This bank would also increase the GUARI advance and would be essential with the formation of the council.

Airstrip;

The people think that with the completion of their airstrip they will be able to start strings of trade stores. They were informed that only small planes would be able to land at GUARI and that these would be very expensive to charter. It was suggested that their main benefit would be by having more, and more frequent visits from specialist advisers from PORT MORESBY and perhaps the prices in KAMULAI mission store would drop.

NAMASU;

The NAMASU organisation is holding \$600 of the Upper Kunimaipa's money. The people gave this money to a man who promised them that NAMASU would put a bulk store at GUARI when the airstrip was completed. NAMASU claim that this man was an imposter however when Mr. Barret tried to convince the people of this they thought he was trying to cheat them. The people have now said that if NAMASU do not want to put a bulk store at GUARI they would like to have their money back. NAMASU said in a letter that it is the second time that money has been collected in their name by some one from outside their organisation. This man has caused a considerable amount of trouble as if NAMASU do not wish to build a bulk store the people will certainly not believe a Government patrol. Thus a party will have to be organised to walk to LAE and talk with the NAMASU people. Perhaps it would help NAMASU from having imposters make false promises if this man was prosecuted!

GUARI/GIVENA road;

Two thousand dollars has been spent on the GUARI/GIVENA road. A tractor can not leave the KAMULAI road and start to ~~descend~~ descend down the GIVENA road. The people who took contracts did not do a good job. During a short space of time when there was no patrol officer at GUARI the people marked themselves contracts and scratched away at the ground enough to get paid but certainly not enough for a tractor. The people have received their payment for this work. It would help the people realise the benefit of rural development money if no further allocation was made for awhile.

The above named road will be an asset to the majority of people from the Kunimaipa area. The people in the Upper Kunimaipa were very upset to hear what sort of job had been done on the road. They said it was a waste giving contracts to the GUARI and the GIVENA people as these people did not need the road as they did and as these people can not work.

At the time being this road does not seem to be ~~to be~~ very well pegged. Mr. Weber has promised to come and have a look .

GOILAFU/PETOKO bridle path;

Contracts have been paid out to the people of Goilapu and the work is going ahead steadily. One of the fathers from KAMULAI is working with these people and the job being done is excellent. This bridle path is as wide as the GUARI/GIVENA road.

The people from this area need constant supervision and with it they are making good progress. The money given for this bridle path has been well spent and the people will be able to upgrade this path to a tractor track in the future.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Cargo Cults;

The people at TORURA have been listening to their radios. Mr. John KEENAN the P.W.D. foreman supervising work on mount Strong reported that a man named BAUAI seems to think that there is cargo underneath the marker on mount Strong. This man has also been suggesting that there might be cargo underneath the P. & T. house which has been built on the mountain. Apparently a European worker who built the marker told the people that he was friends with the 'spirit' of the marker and so he was given a carton of beer. After many years of pondering and by listening to his radio BAUAI has decided that there is cargo underneath the marker.

KAMUALAI Roman Catholic mission have been advised. They had not heard any reports of this cult. One of the fathers is now in this area and would hear if any cult of any size was being established. The labourers and the interpreter have been asked if they have heard of this cult. They said that they had not heard any thing. The labourers and the Interpreter are from this village.

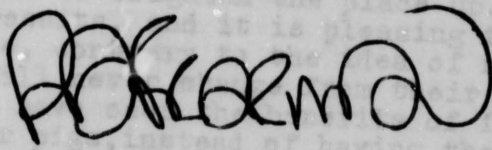
The main object was to conduct a Local Government survey of the whole Guari area, however, it is not possible to patrol the Karuana Census Division until after the Territory Census, and the Local Government report will be combined with the Karuana report.

3. The "census" referred to was held to update the Common Roll and was not the Annual Census.

4. An important part of the patrol was to give political education talks, concentrating mainly on local government because of the possibility of forming a council for the Guari area. It appears that most people are becoming interested in councils, although it is obvious that they do not have such clear understanding of the role of a council. A council can play a very important part in political education, and I recommend that a council be formed as soon as possible.

GUARI 3-70/71 PATROL REPORT

5. The Kuniwapa people fenced off large areas away from their villages for their pigs, built new huts along the main traffic paths and planted numerous flowers to brighten the place. The people took pride in the results and it is pleasing to see that this remains a part of their old way of living. These people are fencing off large areas for their gardens and villages.



(P.A. Fearman)
Patrol Officer
5/6/71

6. In the Kuniwapa Sub-District, the Kuniwapa has shown great interest in cattle projects and have started numerous small projects. Many have been started on funds raised by the people, while others have been financed by Development Bank loans. As mentioned by Mr. Fearman, it is essential that the Administration maintains sufficient supervision and veterinary services to ensure that the cattle industry does not collapse.

7. The report that two persons had been killed, proved to be false. Four persons were injured, some seriously, during a fight at Torura village. Ten persons were later sentenced in the Papia Local Court. The allegation of rape is still being investigated. Generally, the Kuniwapa are comparatively law abiding, and the incidents mentioned in the report are not a common occurrence.



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

In Reply
Please Quote

No.



Department of the Administrator,
Sub-district Office,
TAPINI, C.D.
22nd June 1971.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY

GUARI PATROL REPORT No. 3-70/71

Attached please find, in triplicate, the above report submitted by Patrol Officer in Charge Guari, Mr. P.A. Fearman, and covering the Upper and Lower Kunimaipa Census Divisions.

2. The main object was to conduct a Local Government survey of the whole Guari area, however, it is not possible to patrol the Karuama Census Division until after the Territory Census, and the Local Government report will be combined with the Karuama report.

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5. A few years ago, the Kunimaipa people fenced off large areas away from their villages for their pigs, built new hamlets along the main bridle paths and planted numerous flowers to brighten the place up. The people took pride in the results, and it is pleasing to see that this remains to date, contrary to the idea of many 'experts' that these people will never change from their old way of living. The Kunimaipas have seen the benefits of fencing off large areas for their pigs, instead of having them spoil the roads, gardens and villages.

6. Of the whole Goilala Sub-district, the Kunimaipa has shown most interest in cattle projects and has started numerous small projects. Many have been started on funds raised by the people, while others have been financed by Development Bank loans. As mentioned by Mr. Fearman, it is essential that the Administration maintains sufficient supervision and veterinary services to ensure that the cattle industry does not collapse.

7. The report that two persons had been killed, proved to be false. Four persons were injured, none seriously, during a fight at Torura village. Ten persons were later sentenced in the Tapini Local Court. The allegation of rape is still being investigated. Normally, the Kunimaipa are comparatively law abiding, and the incidents mentioned in the report are not a common occurrence.

4

8. The statement about NAMASU needs a little clarification. The money collector was not an imposter, but an over zealous fan (or employee?). He issued official NAMASU receipts and accounted for the money. The Officer in Charge Guari at the time advised the people not to waste their money on something that was not likely to eventuate, however, the people were infatuated with the idea of having their own store that they ignored his advice. I shall make further enquiries into this matter.

9. There is nothing to support the suggestion that there is a cargo cult in the Upper Kunimaipa, except the story of one man. Missionaries, who have very close contact with these people, believe that a couple of people were having a joke at the Public Works foreman's expense. After having had so much trouble in building the repeater station on top of the mountain, he nearly had an heart attack at the idea that the people would dig up the buildings to search for cargo! However, I have instructed Mr. Fearman to keep a close watch in case the story of one man does in fact develop into a cult.

10. A patrol map and Camping Allowance claim are attached.

11. Mr. Fearman shows keen interest in his field work, and his reporting has improved.

(R.E. Weber)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. P.A. Fearman,
GUARI

A few years ago, the Kunimaipa people fenced off large areas of land from their villages for their pigs, built new houses along the main trade paths and planted numerous flowers to brighten the place up. The people took pride in the results, and it is pleasing to see that this remains to date, contrary to the idea of many 'experts' that these people will never change from their old way of living. The Kunimaipa have seen the benefits of fencing off large areas for their pigs, but are now worried that they will spoil the roads, gardens and villages.

Of the Holy Spirit District, the Kunimaipa are shown most interest in cattle projects and have started numerous small projects. Many have been started on funds raised by the people, while others have been financed by development bank loans. As mentioned by Mr. Fearman, it is essential that the administration maintains sufficient supervision and veterinary services to ensure that the cattle industry does not collapse.

The report that two persons had been killed, proved to be false. Four persons were injured, and seriously, during a fight at Toropi village. An investigation was conducted in the Toropi local court. The investigation is still being investigated. However, the incident was comparatively low killing, and the evidence contained in the reports are not a serious case.

67-1-3

Sub-district Office,
TAPINI, C.D.
 22nd June 1971.

District Commissioner,
 Central District,
PORT MORESBY

GUARI PATROL REPORT No. 3-70/71

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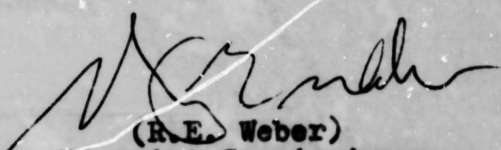
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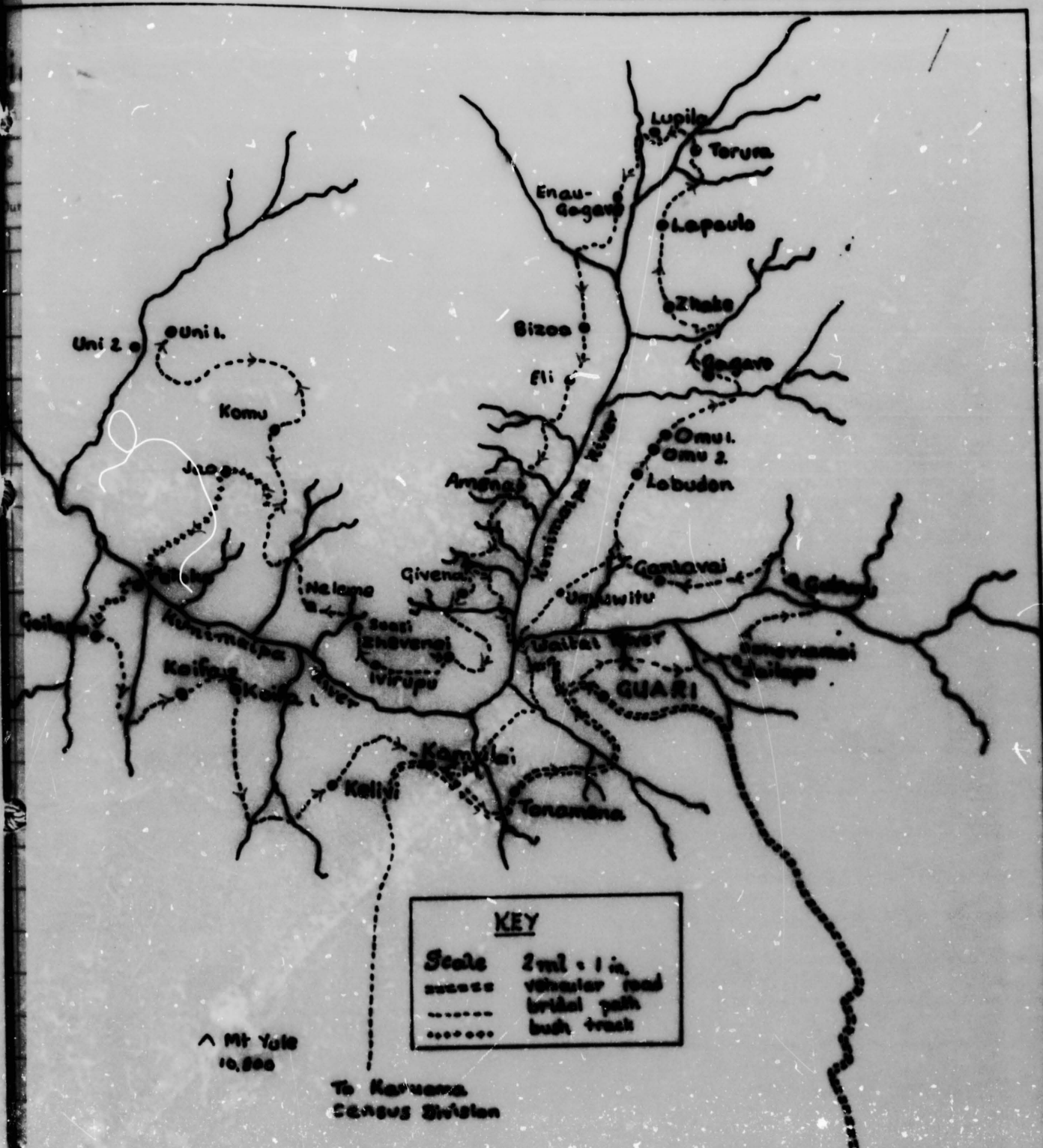
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c.c. Mr. P.A. Fearman,
GUARI



GUARI PATROL ROUTE 3-70/71 To Topini