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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EASTERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: GOROKA

VOLUME No: 14

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961. - 1962

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1961/62

GOROKA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Garoka 1-61/62	K.W.Cleary	Unggai Census Division
" 2-61/62	K.W.Cleary	✓ Bena Bena Census Division
" 3-61/62	P.V.Dwyer	Karimui, Pio River and part of Lufa area.
" 8-61/62	P.V.Dwyer	Karimui Census Division
" 10-61/62	B.K.Kneen	✓ Watabung Census Division
" 11-61/62	W.N.Levi	Unggai Census Division
" 12-61/62	P.V.Dwyer	Daribi C/d and part Karimui C/d.
" 14-61/62	K.W.Cleary	✓ Labogai Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

**EASTERN HIGHLANDS**

District of..... Report No. **GOROKA 1/61-62**

Patrol Conducted by..... **K.W.CLEARY, C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **Nil.**

Natives..... **3 R.P. & N.G.C**

Duration—From..... **9 6 61** to..... **1 7 62**

Number of Days..... **23**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... **NO.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **July 60**

Medical..... **November 60**

Map Reference..... **UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION : 1 inch = 2 miles**

Objects of Patrol..... **Tax Collection. Annual Census Revision: Medical Inspectio**

..... **Routine Administration. Livestock Survey.**

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

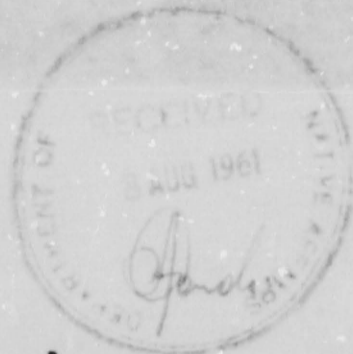
Forwarded, please.

/ /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 ....

67.13.72 ✓



67-2-2

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

27th July, 1961.

~~Assistant District Officer,~~  
~~GOROKA.~~

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1961/62.

Receipt of Mr. Cleary's Patrol Report of the Unggai area is acknowledged with thanks.

Your comments are noted but additionally I would point out that as stated in paragraph 7 of the report where gifts of fowls or fresh vegetables are given to a patrol, officers must be instructed that they are to be paid for with tobacco or such.

I shall forward an extract of the forestry comments to the Forestry Officer in Goroka and agree that the Mambaiyufa slopes should be developed if at all possible.

Under the heading of "Roads and Bridges" I agree that the road into the Unggai from the Lapeigu approach should be surveyed at the earliest possible moment especially as funds have now been made available. Would you please pursue this matter at your earliest convenience.

I feel that Mr. Cleary has carried out this, his first sole patrol, quite well.

(E. FLOWER)  
District Officer.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu District  
Copy for your information, please. (E. FLOWER). Officer

13. There are four native owned trade stores in the Census Division, all owned and run by local natives. The stocks are carried from Goroka, a good five hours walk to their destination, and include all of the usual Trade Store stocks. The owners assured me that all stores were proving profitable. Some stores were lacking in some aspects set down in the Transactions with Natives Ordinance, 1958, but the Regulations were explained and I feel sure shall be adhered to in the future.

14. There are now two main cash crops in the area. The first being coffee. The Department of Agriculture have had numerous field workers in the area over the past two years and as a result the people have become very 'coffee conscious'.

15. A survey taken by a D.N.A. Patrol in 1958 showed that there were approximately 45,500 coffee trees in the Census Division, the latest figures from the Department of Agriculture show that there are now 121,000 coffee trees in the Census Division. It is estimated that the income from coffee in the next twelve months could be £1680 .

16. The second cash crop which is grown not as extensively as coffee, is potatoes. The potatoes usually have to be carried for anything up to five hours to reach Goroka to procure a market for them. Other European vegetables are also grown but because of the long walks to the nearest market, the greater part are consumed locally.

17. Some peanuts are also grown, but not in economic proportions. They form part of the average person's diet. Other subsistence crops grown in the area are sweet potato, corn, taro, yam bananas and sugarcane. The soil in the area is rich and produces wealthy gardens. The people of this Census Division do not experience a 'hungry' season as is experienced each year by the people of the Assero Valley.

18. Livestock throughout the Census Division is inevitably dominated by pigs. The value of the pig in this area still remains very high, many brides being bought solely with pigs. Unfortunately the quality of the pig is not high and I feel sure that because of their freedom, they do more economic damage annually to gardens and cash crops than they are worth.

19. Other livestock in the area consist of fowls, dogs, ducks and a few goats. The goats are owned by Adventists. A livestock survey taken on this patrol revealed the following figures:

Pigs	: 5663	Goats:	93
Ducks	: 61	Dogs :	213
Fowls	: 1618		

20. Scattered throughout the Census Division are a few fish ponds. They appear to me to breed many more mosquitoes than fish.

**FORESTRY:**

21. Immediate action should be given to plans for re-afforestation in this Census Division. It is quite evident that the timber resources in the area are not sufficient for future local needs.

22. The people of Yaviyufa area are most tree conscious and they have evolved an excellent system whereby any tree felled in a certain area is payed for; the money is then placed in a Community account in a bank in Goroka.

23. Nearly all of the timber available falls in rain forest area and has no possible economic use. There are however large tracts of ground which could be planted out on which forests would be ideal. I estimate that in the Urumba area on the Nambaiyufa slopes there would be 4,000 acres of ground available.

**MEDICAL AND HEALTH:**

24. The general health of the Unggai people appears very good. There are four medical aid posts in the area staffed by native medical orderlies. Upon inspection the four aid posts were

*See notes on  
p. 1 and 2*

*See page 20  
D.O.S. comments*

found to be kept very clean and in good condition and repair. A Medical Patrol was last carried out in this Census Division by the Public Health Department in December, 1960.

25. The chief complaints suffered throughout the Census Division are scabies, colds and diarrhoea. Whilst carrying out the Census at Hoko I found two small children who were obviously suffering from Hepatitis. I sent them to the Goroka Hospital immediately and have since learned that one of them has died.

26. It is my opinion that the various Native Medical Orderlies in the area do not carry out enough patrols. Because of the difficult terrain and often long distances to walk, most mothers who often have 2 or 3 small children are reluctant to travel to the Aid Posts for the much needed medical aid for their children.

#### VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

27. Every village was inspected by the Patrol. The houses ranged from excellent European type structures down to the dirty falling down hovels. Latrines were evident but had obviously just been cleaned and made ready for inspection. The need and advantage of at least one latrine per house was made clear to the inhabitants and Doctor boys were instructed to keep a more careful check on the state of housing and latrines.

28. Most native houses in the area are the traditional squat round style; although some of the more Mission minded men are building houses up off the ground in a European styled square manner.

29. The villages are almost always built along the tops of the highest, narrowest ridges in the particular locality, making access to them most difficult. One village I found built only about 100 feet below the peak of Mt. Unggai which I estimate at about 9000 feet above sea level.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

30. The Unggai Census Division has one official for approximately every 130 head of population (29 luluais and 18 tultuls). The pattern is the same throughout 90% of the Census Division whereby the Luluai is the old traditional fighting leader of the tribal groups and the young tul-tul is a man who has had some experience working with Europeans and shows much more Administrative power and thought than the old Luluais.

31. There are however two outstanding Luluais in the Census Division, one I have mentioned before, Loabuna of Otomonarobe, and Ungere of Kabana.

#### MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:

32. There are three Missions operating in the Census Division, Anglican, Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventists.

33. The Anglican and S.D.A. Mission has headquarters in the area at Movi, where there are at present four Europeans stationed. Two of them women, who continuously provide child welfare services to the area.

34. The Anglican and S.D.A. Missions are both doing excellent work with regard to education in the area. The Lutheran Mission is more concerned about the religious instruction of the people.

35. There are no Government schools in the Census Division and probably will never be until a road is constructed.

36. The Census reveals that there are 177 males and 23 females attending Mission schools in the area.

#### ROADS, BRIDGES and TRACKS.

37. There are no roads or large bridges in the area. There has been a plan for some years now to link Goroka with Nambaiyufa thereby providing access to the Unggai. The section from the



Asaro River was begun but it was found that the grades were too steep. I understand that funds are now available for construction of this road and it is hoped that some concrete action will be taken in the near future, as the lack of some tangible link with Goroka is slowing down the advancement of these people.

38. I have walked over nearly all the area between the Asaro River and the top of the Valley wall and I should like to suggest that whoever begins the survey on this road begins at the Lapeigu (or Lower Asaro) Bridge and follows a well worn walking track to the top of the range at Yauna Rest House. The grades in this area are nowhere near as steep as they are further along the range.

39. All inter rest house walking tracks were in a reasonable condition, having been cleaned only prior to the arrival of the patrol.

POLICE:

40. Three Members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinean Constabulary accompanied the Patrol and all carried out their duties satisfactorily. Individual reports have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Port Moresby.

REST HOUSES:

41. All rest houses in the Census Division were found to be kept in good condition. At Yauna a new Rest House is to be built at the request of the people.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

42. The annual census revision of the Census Division showed that the total population including absentees, numbered 5,692, as compared with 5,573, an increase of 119 since last year.

43. The usual village population register is attached.

44. A tally of the amounts shown in Bank Savings deposit books brought forward showed a total of £473-5-5.

45. There are two foreign natives in the area:

(i) POPE-TIRUP, a native from Madang. He is married to a woman from the Unggai Census Division and has been living in the area for 4 years.

(ii) WAUT-FERI, a native from Aitape in the Sepik District. He is married to a woman from the Unggai Census Division and has been living in the area for five years.

Both of the abovenamed natives live in the Masumabe village.

There are also three Papuans who are employed in the area as schoolteachers by the Anglican Mission.

HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME:

46. A labour availability register was completed as per patrol instructions. It was found that most villages were either fully or over-recruited. However 22 volunteers were accepted for the Highland Labour Scheme.

47. Including the 22 volunteers accepted it brings the percentage of men between 16 and 45 absent from their villages to 34.9%. However 9.5% of these men are working on local plantations and are in constant contact with their homes.

Native Disputes:

48. Numerous native disputes were settled by arbitration at all rest houses.

49. Three cases for hearing in the Court for Native Affairs were sent to Goroka.

TAXATION:

50. This is the fourth time tax has been collected in the Census Division. In collecting it the Patrol met with no resistance and in my opinion the eligible males found no difficulty in producing the 10/- per head. There were no obvious attempts to evade taxation discovered.

51. Upon the completion of a day's collecting, there was no

difficulty in exchanging silver for notes. In most cases the silver held by the patrol was insufficient.

52. The total amount of tax collected including personal tax paid by labourers from Mr. J. Wells' plantation totalled in all £490.17. 0.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS:

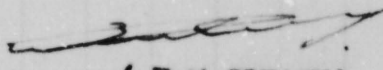
53. G.S.D. File 51-2-2 (281) refers. £3.0.0 of Robu's debt has been collected and has been forwarded to the A.D.O. Mt. Hagen under separate memo.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

54. This area is patrilineal with regard to custom of descent, inheritance and marriage.

CONCLUSION:

55. This patrol was my first solo Census and Tax Collection Patrol. I feel that it was a successful one, brought about by the co-operation and friendliness both given and received by all Members of the Patrol.

  
( K.W. CLEARY )  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

*A good report as a description  
of a first solo patrol.  
Mr. Cleary will find it helps demonstrate  
how his funds addition to the people  
with whom he comes into contact  
at least will be well received.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. <sup>Goroka</sup> 2 1961-62.

Patrol Conducted by K.W. CLEARY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Bena Bena Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.  
3 R.P. & N.G.C.  
Natives 1 INTERPRETER. 2 CLERKS.

Duration—From 9/9/1961 to 3/11/1961.

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NOV/1960

Medical MARCH/1961

Map Reference Fourmil of Karimui. Milinch of Goroka.

Objects of Patrol Council Tax Collection; Census Revision; Highland Labour Scheme; Livestock Survey; General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 ... ..

bul

RTG/JW

MIGRA

In

F

67-13-9

20th February, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1961/62.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report forwarded under cover of your 67-2-1 (65) of the 13th January, 1962.

A satisfactory report! Did the reporting officer actually collect Council tax himself or did authorized persons from the Council do so? I realize there may be some difficulties in that the BENA Council is still in its infancy, but its acceptance of the responsibility to collect its own tax itself is most important.

As you remark, a useful patrol.

J. K. M.  
(J. K. McCarthy).  
Director.



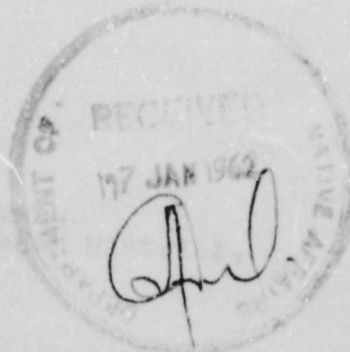
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.13.9 ✓

WET/PP

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1(65)



District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

13th January, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL GOROKA 2/61-62 - Benabena Census Division.

The following documents are attached:-

- (a) Report of the above patrol.
- (b) Copy of memo 67-2-2 dated 10th January, 1962, from ADO Goroka to me.
- (c) Copy of memo 67-2-1 dated 13th January, 1962, from me to ADO Goroka.

Comments are in the attachments. The report contains evidence that there may be a need for the commencement of the village committee system (apparently so successful in the Agarabi) in the Benabena.

A useful and well done patrol.

*W E Tomasetti*  
for (E. FLOWER)  
District Officer

c.c. A.D.O. Goroka.

GRB:ngp

67-2-2

Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

10th January, 1961.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
G O R O K A.

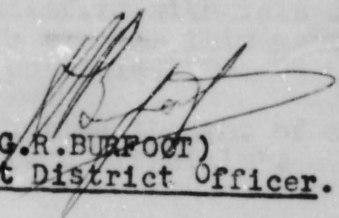
GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO.2 /61-62.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is forwarded herewith.

I have the following comments to make:

- 1) A number of Census Unit spellings are not in conformity with those in the Village Directory.
- 2) Villages & Housing. I am not in favour of large village units unless gardening land of all residents is in reasonable proximity to the village. I agree that the health arguments are in many instances no longer valid and that administratively there is a lot to be said for larger centralised communities.
- 3) Education. It is to be hoped that more girls can be taken into the schools to even up the sex ratio.
- 4) Roads & Bridges. It is highly improbable that funds to construct a bridge over the Bena can be obtained. However the matter will be more closely examined.

The report indicated a generally satisfactory state of affairs and calls for little comment.

  
( G.R. BURFOOT )  
Assistant District Officer.

WET/PP

67-1-2(64)

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

13th January, 1962.

~~The Assistant District Officer,~~  
~~GOROKA.~~  
Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA.

PATROL GOROKA 2/61-62 - BENABENA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol conducted by: V.W. CLEARY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrol: Thank you for the report of the above patrol and your memo. 67-2-2 dated 10th January, 1962.

Accompanied by: In view of the recent change of A.D.O. of the Sub-District I will not comment on the delay in forwarding the report.

Some comments follow. Bracketed numbers refer to the report page and paragraph.

- Duration: (a) (1- ) What book has been compiled for SINARUGA?  
(13 Sept. 61)
- Last D.A.O. Patrol: (b) (3- ) Which census unit is "KAFARUGA"?
- Objects of: (c) (6-9) These people have strong teeth.
- (d) (7-21) This suggests that councillors should be helped to revise their way of working with their constituents.
- (e) (8-27) I agree with your comments. Are the people concerned really satisfied with this development? I want you to examine this matter further as soon as possible.
- (f) (8-32) Councillors should not be thought of and reported on as "village officials".
- (g) (10-49) See (d) above.
- (h) V.P.R's are good.

Mr. Cleary has done a useful patrol and reported it adequately. With further training he should do even better. Please send him a copy of this memo.

WET  
for (E. FLOWER)  
District Officer

↓  
c.c. Director of Native Affairs,  
KONEDCBU.

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

13th November, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA Sub-District.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1961-62.

Patrol conducted by: K.W.CLEARY, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Area patrolled: Bena Bena Census Division.  
Accompanied by: Constable KAKAT, R.P.&N.G.C.  
Constable TABUN, " "  
Constable AWEGAM, " "  
Interpreter AYAPOTI.  
Council Clerk OHUMA.  
Tr. Clerk LAWRENCE.  
Duration: 9.9.61 to 3.11.61. - *66 days.*  
Last D.N.A. Patrol: November 1960.  
Objects of Patrol: Council Tax collection.  
Census revision.  
Highland Labour Scheme.  
Ascertain labour potentiality.  
Carry out Livestock Survey.  
General Administration.



PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 2nd August, 1961.

Mr. Pickrell departed Goroka with 2 ton truck for KOROFEGU. Day spent organising road maintenance.  
Mr. Pickrell slept Korofegu.

Thursday 3rd August, 1961.

Census, Council Tax and general Administration of BENIMETO and NUPA census units.  
Mr. Pickrell slept Korofegu.

Friday 4th August, 1961.

Census, Council Tax and general Administration of NAGAMITO census unit. Village inspection and road maintenance. Return to Goroka.  
Mr. Pickrell slept GOROKA.

Monday 7th August, 1961.

Returned to Korofegu. Tax, Census and general Administration KAPUGUMARIGI census unit.  
Mr. Pickrell slept Korofegu.

Tuesday 8th August, 1961.

Proceeded to HOFAGA rest house. Tax, Census and general Administration HOFAGA and KAFETEGU census units.  
Mr. Pickrell slept Hofaga.

Wednesday 9th August, 1961.

Proceeded to MACAHYUFA village and conducted Tax, Census and general Administration of MAGAHYUFA, SAMIGOI'I and SOSIUGU census units. Returned to Goroka.  
Mr. Pickrell slept Goroka.

Thursday 10th August, to Saturday 9th September, 1961.

Patrol ceased to allow for Supreme Court Sessions and Bena Council elections. Mr. Cleary conducted Bena Census Division Patrol.

Saturday 9th September, 1961.

Elections, Tax, and Census KETARABO census unit and proceeded No.1 Bena.  
Slept No. 1 Bena.

Sunday 10th September, 1961.

Observed.  
Slept No.1 Bena.

Monday 11th September, 1961.

To KOROPA, carried out Census and Tax collection, KOROPA census unit. Returned to No.1 Bena.  
Slept No.1 Bena.

Tuesday 12th September, 1961.

Taxed and Censused YOGIYOHI, MIPOMO 1, NAPAIYUFA and GINYBI census units. General Administration.  
Slept No.1 Bena.

Wednesday 13th September, 1961.

Taxed and Censused OIEFAIYUFA and NAIYUFA. New book of SINARUGA Clan compiled, figures included in those of Oiefaiyufa. General Administration.  
Slept No.1 Bena.

Thursday 14th September, 1961.

To KOKALUGUREINAGA,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour easy walking. Taxed and Censused OREGEI and KOKALUGUREINAGA census units. General Administration.  
Slept Kokalugureinaga.

Friday 15th September, 1961.

To LIOROFA,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour easy walking. Taxed and Censused LIOROFA 2. Council Tax Register for other census units held by A.D.O. Mr. Dwyer at Goroka, further taxation held up until arrival of these registers. General Administration.  
Slept Liorofa.

Saturday 16th September, 1961.

Returned to Goroka to obtain Tax Registers.  
Slept Goroka, 16th., 17th., 18th., September.

Tuesday 19th September, 1961.

To Liorofa via Land Rover. Taxed and Censused KOGORA'AMI. General Administration. Rain.  
Slept Liorofa.

Wednesday 20th September, 1961.

Taxed and Censused LIOROFA 1. Inspected house lines. General Administration.  
Slept Liorofa.

Thursday 21st September, 1961.

To MEGABO,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour easy walking. Censused MEGABO 1 and MEGABO 2 and FAGASAGUMO. Rain held up taxing and only possible to finish MEGABO 1.  
Slept Megabo.

Friday 22nd September, 1961.

Taxed MEGABO 2 and FAGASAGUMO. Inspected house lines. General Administration.  
Slept Megabo.

Saturday 23rd September, 1961.

To NAMPAVO, 5 hours solid walking. Spent afternoon on General Administration.  
Slept Nampavo.

Sunday 24th September, 1961.

Observed.  
Slept Nampavo.

Monday 25th September, 1961.

Taxed and Censused NAMPAVO 1 and NAMPAVO 2. Inspection of house lines. General Administration.  
Slept Nampavo.

Tuesday 26th September, 1961.

To NUPANOTA,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours hard walking. General Administration.  
Slept Nupanota.

Wednesday 27th September, 1961.

Taxed and Censused NUPANOTA census unit. Inspection of house line. General Administration.  
Slept Nupanota.

Thursday 28th September, 1961.

To MATAUSA, 2 hours solid walking. Rain p.m. delayed taxing.  
Slept Matausa.

Friday 29th September, 1961.

Taxed and Censused that part of the MATAUSA 1 census unit who live on the Ramu Valley side of the Bismark Ranges. Inspected house line. General Administration.  
Slept Matausa.

Saturday 30th September, 1961.

To SAFANOTA, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours solid walking. Excellent reception, new rest house erected in past 12 months. General Administration.  
Slept Safanota.

Sunday 1st October, 1961.

Observed.  
Slept Safanota.

Monday 2nd October, 1961.

Taxed and CENSUSED SAFANOTA census unit. Inspected house line, General Administration.  
Slept Safanota.

Tuesday 3rd October, 1961.

Returned to Bena Valley, Kokalugureinaga rest house. 5 hours solid walking.  
Slept Kokalugureinaga.

Wednesday 4th October, 1961.

Returned to Goroka to replenish food and patrol stores.  
Slept Goroka.

Thursday 5th October, 1961.

To No. 1 Bena via Land Rover, then walked to NAPAINÉ. Heavy rain.  
Slept Napaine.

Friday 6th October, 1961.

Taxed and CENSUSED NAPAINÉ then on to new rest house at KAFONAGA. Inspected house lines in the area.  
Slept Kafonaga.

Saturday 7th October, 1961.

Taxed and CENSUSED KAFONAGA census unit, then walked to Sigerehe School where met by Land Rover, and returned to Goroka.  
Slept Goroka 7th and 8th.

Monday 9th October, 1961.

To S.D.A. Mission Bena, then walked to KORITAPA. Taxed and CENSUSED KORITAPA census unit.  
Slept Koritapa.

Tuesday 10th October, 1961.

To KISINBIGA. Heavy rain made taxi impossible.  
Slept Kisinbiga.

Wednesday 11th October, 1961.

Taxed and CENSUSED MASAGU, MIPOMO 2, SAFANAGA, SABIRI and KAFARUGA census units. General Administration.  
Slept Kisinbiga.

Thursday 12th October, 1961.

Spent day arranging two taxpayers meetings to be held in the Council area on Friday 13th. Returned Goroka p.m.  
Slept Goroka 12th to 15th, October.

Monday 16th October, 1961.

To Koropa via Land Rover then walked to ITABIGA rest house. Taxed and CENSUSED MEGENAGU census unit. General Administration.  
Slept Itabiga.

Tuesday 17th October, 1961.

To SAFA village where Tax and Census completed for SAFA census unit. Most attractive village in the Council area. General Administration.  
Slept Itabiga.

Wednesday 18th October, 1961.

To RINTEBE rest house. 1½ hours easy walking. Then walked to NUMARONAGA where taxed and censused that census unit. General Administration.  
Slept Rintebe.

Thursday 19th October, 1961.

Taxed and Censused SIGEIYA, KOISIPA, REIFARO, YANOTA and NAKAMITO census units. General Administration.  
Slept Rintabe.

Friday 20th October, 1961.

Attended Council meeting at Magitu, then returned to MOHOWETO 1.  
Slept Mohoweto 1.

Saturday 21st October, 1961.

No taxing or census carried out as some 30% of the Mohoweto group are Adventists. Inspection of house lines carried out. The house line nearest to the rest house itself was extremely filthy.  
Slept Mohoweto 1.

Sunday 22nd October, 1961.

Observed.  
Slept Mohoweto 1.

Monday 23rd October, 1961.

Taxed and Censused MOHOWETO 1 census unit. General Administration. Local Natives agreed to give peice of ground required by the Administration for the erection of a bridge over the Bena River.  
Slept Mohoweto 1.

Tuesday 24th October, 1961.

Visit by A.D.O. Mr. Dwyer. Inspection of bridge site over Bena River. Also located roughly a possible route for new section of road leading to and from bridge site.  
Slept Mohoweto 1.

Wednesday 25th October, 1961.

To KAPOGUI. Taxed and Censused KAPOGUI and SAFAIYUFA census units. Inspection of house lines and general administratio  
Slept Kapogui.

Thursday 26th October, 1961.

To HOFAGAIYUFA. Taxed and Censused SAFA 1 and HOFAGAIYUFA census units. Inspected house lines, general administration.  
Slept Hofagaiyufa.

Friday 27th October, 1961.

To SIGOIYA village. Taxed and Censused SIGOIYA and MONIBI census units. Village inspection. General Administration. Returned to Hofagaiyufa.  
Slept Hofagaiyufa.

Saturday 28th October, 1961.

To Goroka to finalize details of leave application. Returned to Hofagaiyufa p.m.  
Slept Hofagaiyufa.

Sunday 29th October, 1961.

Observed.  
Slept Hofagaiyufa.

Monday 30th October, 1961.

To MATAUSA, 1 hour hard walking. Taxed and Censused MATAUSA 1 and MATAUSA 2 and FAGASA censur units. Village inspection, general administration. Returned to Hofagaiyufa.  
Slept Hofagaiyufa.

Tuesday 31st October, 1961.

To MAKIA via Land Rover. Taxed and Censused MAKIA, KENIMARO, KERINAGA, MOHOWETO 2, and NAPAMAGONA census units. General Administration.  
Slept Makia.

Wednesday 1st November, 1961. -

To KAIYUFA. Taxed and Censused KAIYUFA. Rain delayed further taxing. General Administration.

Slept Kaiyufa.

Thursday 2nd November, 1961.

Taxed and Censused ARUFA, SAFANAGA, SIGOMI, and KOKINAGA census units. Village inspection. General Administration

Slept Kaiyufa.

Friday 3rd November, 1961.

Returned to Goroka, Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Patrol was conducted with the main object being the annual census revision and collection of Council tax from the people of the Bena N.L.G. Council area.
2. The Census Division is roughly bordered by the Asaro River, Goroka township, Mt. Otto continuing on along the Bismark Ranges to where those ranges meet the Asaro River, thus enclosing an area of approximately 260 square miles. At present this area ~~embraces~~ embraces a population of 13,902 people.
3. The terrain of the Census Division differs from extensive kunai plains on the floor of the valley and lower hills, to dense moss forests in the upper ranges.
4. There are some 550 people living in an area known to the Bena Bena people as "wetsan". This area is situated on the northern fall of the Bismark Ranges and extends from the top of the range downward to 1,000 feet above the Ramu River.

NATIVE SITUATION.

5. The native situation in the Bena could generally be classed as very good. There are some exceptions to this however, the people living on the Ramu Enclave appear to be living at a standard a little lower than the rest of the Bena people, although the difference is very small, even though they lack the roads, crops, Council amenities and continual administration which the Bena native enjoys.
6. The Patrol was received cordially at all rest houses throughout the Census Division, the gifts of fresh vegetables and poultry were at times overwhelming. At Nupanota village, only 1,000 feet above the Ramu River, the people built a new rest house the day before the patrol arrived.
7. A number of minor disputes were heard concerning bride-prices and pigs, wherever possible the Councillors were asked to arbitrate in the more simple cases. Law and order in the Bena is very good, not one case for hearing in the C.N.A. was found.
8. The Bena people still hold strongly to their old customary ways, although the Council is applying pressures which are forcing them to give up, to some degree, many of their old customs. It would be quite fair to say that many of the tribes are still being ruled by the old Luluai and not the young Councillor.
9. There is still much trade carried out within the Census Division. The "betel-nut" is chewed widely throughout the area, and to procure it trade expeditions travel to the Ramu enclave where the nut grows in abundance. In almost every case the only exchange medium is money. Other exchange items from the same area are bird plumes, limestone (chewed with betel-nut) and a various assortment of tropical fruits.
10. The tribal sense remains strong, this is shown by a recent killing in the Bena, when a leading Councillor, from the murderer's tribe, lost his position when he was out-voted by people from the victims' tribe. The replacement being far inferior.
11. The practice of hiding new born babies from the census seems to have died, however there appear to be many young females who, hidden in the past are as yet unrecorded. They are slowly being recorded as they are brought forward as new brides.

AGRICULTURE.

12. Native interest in coffee is widespread, although it tends to be viewed as the quickest way to easy money without much hard work. In some areas with limited arable land the interest is beyond reality and young men would do better to explore labour opportunities

13. Subsistence crops, primarily sweet potato with a sprinkling of corn, taro, bananas and European vegetables, are adequate, and no shortages have been experienced during the year.

14. Other than coffee, a few potatoes, passionfruit and peanuts in roadside areas, there is relatively little cash cropping. Since the extension of the Upper Bena road, the people of the fertile Bena River flats have produced a great proportion of the Sweet Potato purchased by the Administration.

15. The Agricultural Department has recently introduced tobacco growing into the Upper Bena Valley and this has quickly proved to be a most profitable crop. The people of Mohoweto, on the Bena River have earned some £400 in the past twelve months.

LIVESTOCK.

16. Livestock throughout the Census Division is inevitably dominated by pigs, as usual they are the most significant asset, economically and socially. The net economic loss by their depredations to gardens, coffee and roads is huge; of this there is increasing native realization without, as yet, much willingness to experiment with the remedies.

17. Fowls, plentiful, are of the usual poor stock.

18. A livestock survey made by the patrol shows the following figures:

Pigs: 9,161.	Goats: 403.
Ducks: 166.	Dogs: 509.
Fowls: 1,794.	

FISHERIES.

19. There are a score of tilapia ponds in the area, each with from 2 to 20 fish. To the natives they are as yet a novelty which has made no contribution to their diet.

FORESTRY.

20. The timber resources in the Bena are most inadequate for local needs. To meet this inadequacy the Forestry Officer, Goroka, has started a nursery at Mohoweto, on the main Highway, and with the financial backing of the Council, the nursery is progressing very well. Other Pine plantations on the main Highway are now almost five years old and as yet do not look particularly impressive. In the past they have been somewhat neglected, however only recently the Forestry Officer has assumed responsibility for these also and it is hoped they shall progress more quickly now.

21. The Council is very keen to see re-forestation in a big way, however their trouble is in getting the native populace to work with them, in planting and caring for the seedlings.

MEDICAL and HEALTH.

22. The general health of the Bena people appears very good. There are at present seven medical aid-posts in the area staffed by Native Medical Orderlies. In the next financial year the Council has allowed for the building of four more Aid-posts. Three of these Aid-posts are to be built in the "wetsan" district where the health of the people reaches its lowest mark.

23. Referring further to the villages on the Ramu Enclave, there is no record at village level of any P.H.D. officer having visited them for some four years. This refers to the villages of Nampavo and Nupanota.

24. A medical patrol was last carried out in this Census Division by the P.H.D. in March, 1961,

25. The chief complaints suffered throughout the area are the common cold, scabies, diarrhoea and arthritis in aged people.

#### VILLAGES and HOUSING.

26. All large hamlets were inspected by the Council Hygiene Committee. At present the Bena is undergoing a huge 'face-lift' as far as building new house lines is concerned. The Council is very keen to bring the people of the various tribes closer together, and where before the villages consisted of small scattered hamlets of 2 to 20 houses, the aim now is to bring them all together into one village.

27. This building project has its definite advantages and disadvantages. From the various Administration departments point of view it would help greatly in contacting the people, and would surely make the work of Welfare Departments much simpler. From the point of view of the elected Councillor who may have up to 400 people under him, all spread over an area of possibly 30 square miles, the idea of compact housing groups would help him immensely in keeping his voters in contact with Council policies.

28. A strong argument against this centralization of hamlets in the past has been because of health reasons. However the time has come when the people have reached a certain standard of medical education to make it possible for them to live in large groups, without the danger of any serious outbreaks.

29. In the two preceding paragraphs reference is made only to those villages which are served by road, the people living further into the ranges have certainly built new houses, and beautified their old house lines but have made no attempt to centralize their place of living.

30. On the Ramu Enclave the housing falls below the standard set by the Bena Valley people. This is understandable as the people have not the access to the materials which the people on the Bena side have.

31. Not all villages are fenced against the entry of pigs, but the majority are.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

32. There are 48 elected Councillors in the Bena Council, this gives each Councillor an average of 290 head of population. Each Councillor has an aman known as his 'committee' a semi-officially recognized position, his job being to help the Councillor to disseminate propaganda throughout his particular area.

33. Due to lack of experience there is not any one Councillor who stands out as a Political leader in the Council area, however President Akai and Vice-President Anis are doing a creditable job.



EDUCATION.

34. There are four Administration Schools in the area, Siokehe, Magitu, Kapugumarigi, and Sigerehe. The S.D.A. Mission and the Lutheran Mission both have schools in the area. The S.D.A. concentrates on the Bena area only, however the Lutheran School is a training school for students from all over the Highlands.

35. The census reveals that there are 318 males and 54 females attending Administration schools, and 220 males and 50 females attending Mission schools.

36. With the further extension of the Upper Bena road, it may be possible to plan ahead toward a school at Megabo, to which the children of the 'wetsan' could come. At present only four male children from this area are receiving a school education.

ROADS, BRIDGES and TRACKS.

37. The Census Division is comparatively well served by vehicular roads. The Highlands Highway runs for some 20 miles through the Bena, contacting some 25% of the people. The Upper Bena road when completed as far as Megabo will contact a further 30% of the population, and the road through to the Lutheran Mission at Rintebe contacts another 10%. All these people are within easy walking distance of the road.

38. All the roads have a reasonably good all weather surface, although the Upper Bena road at present could only be used by light-traffic during the wet season.

39. All bridges in the area are in a good state of repair and no replacements are needed at present.

40. The people of Mohoweto 1 have agreed to give to the Administration a piece of ground on each side of the Bena River which will make an excellent bridge site. Up until now they have been reluctant to give the land as it was an old graveyard site, however they have realized the benefits of the bridge, and have had pressure applied on them by people living on the other side of the River, who have a good road but no bridge to link them with Goroka.

41. All inter rest house walking tracks were in a reasonable condition, having been cleaned only prior to the arrival of the Patrol.

REST HOUSES.

42. All rest houses in the Census Division were found to be kept in good condition; all rest houses were used.

AIR STRIPS.

43. The small private Rintebe strip is adequately maintained by the Lutheran Mission and will doubtless remain so for direct communication with Madang. Though neither used nor maintained Bena Bena strip shows little sign of deterioration.

HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME.

44. At most villages volunteers were called for, however at present there is so much work going on in the Bena with Agricultural extension and Council building, very few men came forward. The census shows there are now more than 200 Bena men working under the H.L.S.

COUNCIL TAXATION.

45. This was the second time the Bena Council has collected tax. In collecting it the Patrol met with no resistance, and apparently the taxpayers found no difficulty in producing their tax. There were no obvious attempts to evade taxation discovered.

46. The total amount of tax collected was £3,856.


POLICE and NATIVE STAFF.

47. The usual Police reports have been forwarded to the Commissioner and placed in the members' Records of Service.

48. Other native staff included, Interpreter Ayapoti, Council Clerk Ohuma, and Tr. Clerk Lawrence, all of whom carried out their duties satisfactorily.

CONCLUSION.

49. During 1961 the Bena Council, although only one year old, has done admirable work, and although the full meaning of having a Council has not yet reached the majority of the Bena people they do understand why they are paying tax, and are seeing results for their labour.

  
( K. W. CLEARY.)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA No. 3 6/62.

Patrol Conducted by P.V. DWYER, PATROL OFFICER G.I.

Area Patrolled KARIMUI area, Pio River, & section of Lufa area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 56

Duration—From 12/8/1961 to 25/10/1961.

Number of Days 60

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services KARIMUI. LOWER PIO. Upper PIO. Lufa. MID./1960. pre-war. 1958. 1961.

Medical EARLY 1961 NIL. 1958. 1960.

Map Reference "Territory to be administered from Lufa Patrol Post" Dated. 19/5/55

Objects of Patrol 1. Contact & consolidation, 2. Census revision, 3. Ascertain linguistic boundaries, 4. Ascertain extent of leprosy, 5. General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

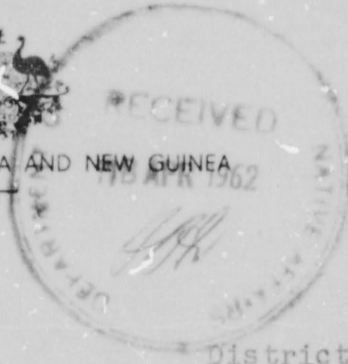
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ..... £.....

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

67-13-12



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-2-1(570)

*OTC records  
Please R/S on file*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
19 MAR 1962

District Headquarters,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA

15th March, 1962.

Assistant Administrator (Services),  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU

PATROL REPORT -GOROKA 3/61-62-KARIMUI-P.O.DWYER

As I feel that very little is known of the  
KARIMUI area I attach an extract of a report by Patrol  
Officer P. Dwyer which may be of interest to you.

2. Details could perhaps be passed on to the  
District Commissioner at Kerema if you considered the  
information contained in the report extract warrants  
such action.

*H.P. Seale*  
(H.P. SEALE.)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Attach. Patrol Report.

*C.C. sent to D.C. Kerema, Gwy  
but. LMB 11/4.*

*S.D.A*

*1. 60. P.P.*

*1. 2075*

PRECIS OF PATROL REPORT GOROKA No. 3/61-62

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The main object of this patrol by Mr. P. Dwyer was to get an overall knowledge of the KARIMUI administrative area, especially the number, location and condition of the people in this area. Up until 1956, patrols from the Eastern and Southern Highlands and Gulf Districts had been spasmodic, and, "owing to the remoteness of the KARIMUI area and semi-nomadic life of the people, little was achieved until the advent of consistent patrolling from the LUFA Patrol Post after 1956."

The native situation is quite satisfactory. Tribal fighting has ceased. The people seem to be most law abiding and the two disputes brought to the attention of the patrol, concerning marriage disputes, were settled by arbitration.

Linguistically the people in the KARIMUI area are divided into three main groups. The DARIBI speaking people who live in the western area towards GUMINE area, and the TUDAIWHE speaking people who inhabit the area south-east of KARIMUI. To the extreme south of the KARIMUI area on the northern banks of the PIO River are found the TURA speaking people. The TURA language seems to be closely related to the TUDAIWHE language.

Although the DARIBI and TUDAIWHE people have dissimilar languages, they seem to have identical beliefs, customs and practices. Furthermore, the TURA speaking people are also similar to the two abovementioned groups with two minor exceptions.

Mr. Dwyer remarks that "in appearances, members of all three groups are more like coastal people from the KIKORI area than highlanders." Thus, it can be said that, except for the TUDAIWHE -DARIBI language differentiation, all people within the KARIMUI area are almost identical in beliefs, customs and practices.

Economically the KARIMUI people are subsistence agriculturalists and in some cases, people in the southern areas live a semi-nomadic existence. Bartering is still the accepted method used in business transactions. "Lap-lap was traded into this area before the white man came, and is still as popular as axes and knives for trade .... Salt is still the most popular trade item in the KARIMUI and PIO River areas..... There is no period of slight famine, as there is always food available in old gardens and in the bush. All the groups have stands of sago palms along the rivers and creeks and in the PIO River area this is the staple food." Cash crops are non-existent in the area. European vegetables are being grown to some extent but at this stage this crop has not developed into an important source of cash for these people.

Lands, and Villages: Owing to constant fighting in the past the people live in very small scattered groups. At present there is a desire among the people to combine their settlements into

villages. As the people are keen to erect villages assistance is being given to them to

- (1) keep the hamlets as small as practicable(sub-clan)
- (2) erect houses using the best of local designs, techniques and materials, and
- (3) to plan the settlement with a view of improved hygiene.

As the traditional gatherings take place indoors it is hoped to erect club houses in each new hamlet.

"Land is not as plentiful in the KARIMUI area as is believed in some quarters. The only fertile land is the plateau of which the station forms part. The remainder consists of alternate swamps and limestone ridges. Also people are moving back from the GUMINE area with the consent of the present occupants of the good land. I would not recommend the alienation of any large tract of land at this stage. If at a later date the people living in the less fertile areas wish to move to this good area, then land could be purchased.

Village Officials : There appears to be much confusion regards the appointed representatives of the Administration. Authority has been assumed by a variety of unofficial representatives. "In the New Guinea Section there are no appointed officials, however, several men have been given luluai or tultul badges in the past....Another type of official prevalent in this area is the "bosboi" whose badge of office is a porcelain ring usually worn on the forehead. In the Papuan Section there are two village policemen, both from the MASI area... at least one of these has been officially appointed." Mr. Dwyer recommends the appointment of a standard type of village official throughout the area to replace the present array of both unofficially appointed and self-appointed officials. "Until local conditions and arrangements be made, the appointment of one type of official throughout this area, I feel that no appointments should be made."

Roads, Bridges and Airstrips : The people believe that roads will be needed one day and that it means extra work to build tracks now and then have to widen them later so the bush has been cut back in places wide enough for a five lane highway. Within 12 months, 4,000 people in this area should be linked by motor cycle and/or jeep tracks."

The only airstrip in the area is at KARIMUI Station. If needed, it should be possible to construct an airstrip in the MASI area to serve the needs of the proposed hospital.

Education : Mr. Dwyer says on page 7 in regard to education : "The Lutheran Mission is attempting to start a school at KARIMUI but so far the language is Pidgin English. The teacher has a certificate and I feel that efforts should be made to have this school inspected and brought up to standard. I further believe that an Administration school should be established as Administration staff are complaining of the lack of such facilities on the station."

Mapping : Because of unfavourable climatic conditions throughout the patrol, Mr. Dwyer was unable to compile an accurate map of the area. Mr. Dwyer has been unable to locate a map showing details of the area between the LAMIRI River and Mt. KARIMUI and including the PIO River area down to the PURARI River. The A.P.C. are supposed to have a map

of this area, and a copy of same is requested.

Census, Statistics and Plans for Future Patrolling  
The recorded population of the KARIMUI Census Division is 4,709. There are KARIMUI people still living on the GUMINE side of the TUA River. Mr. Dwyer estimates the number of these people at 200. The area within the Southern Highlands encompassed by the TUA River has not yet been patrolled but is reported to be unpopulated.

In the PIO Census Division Mr. Dwyer recorded the names of 386 people. The bulk of the people in this Division live on the Papua side with 134 people in the New Guinea section. "On the other side of the PIO River there is a reported population of approximately 500 people."

Consequently, the total population recorded within the KARIMUI Area stands at 4,843. The estimated population which includes people known to be living in the Southern Highlands, Papua and Gumine areas and yet would appear to be conveniently administered from KARIMUI, comes to a total of 5,795.

Within this figure, there is an alarming number of suspected Hansen Disease cases; the number of lepers discovered during this patrol came to 244.

As mentioned above, there is an estimated 500 people on the Papuan side of the PIO River. Mr. Dwyer suggests that: "If the District Officer, Kerema, has no plans to patrol this area in the near future, I feel that it should be investigated from KARIMUI on the next patrol to the PIO River."

In reference to the newly contacted people in the Southern Highlands, Mr. Dwyer remarks that: "the people are primitive and unsure of what is going on in the area.... and I feel that this area should be derestricted."

Mr. Dwyer concludes by suggesting that next year i.e. 1962 the KARIMUI area should be covered in two patrols:-

(1) To census the KARIMUI area from IUDO to MASI and to ascertain whether or not there is any population in the Southern Highlands sweep of the TUA River i.e. further west of the newly contacted Southern Highlands mentioned above.

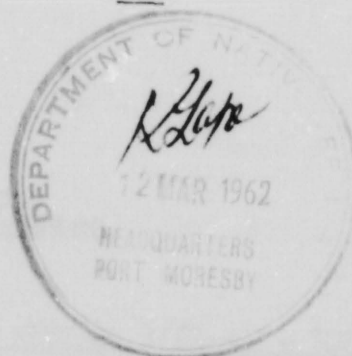
(2) To proceed from KARIMUI to SOLIABEDO and then up the PIO River. Mr. Dwyer hopes that approval will be granted to cross the PIO River and proceed down stream to the junction of the PIO and PURARI Rivers. At this stage Mr. Dwyer would investigate what population groups exist in the Papuan side of the PIO River.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/13/12 ✓

WETpp



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1(79)

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

9 March 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDORU.

PATROL GOROKA 3/61-62 - KARIMUI AREA

1. Your memo 67-13-12 dated 27 February 62 refers.
2. The Karimui area has now been divided into four census divisions and a patrol programme prescribed after discussion with the appropriate officers. Completion of the patrol programme will require about 100 to 110 days. This will allow the patrol officer about another 20 days for special patrols and other off station activities. Experience in this district indicates that an officer manning a sole patrol post cannot be expected to spend more than 120 days off the station each year. If he does his station commitments suffer.
3. I am preparing a submission on this area generally and it should be in your hands shortly.

W.E. Tomasetti  
(W.E. Tomasetti)  
District Officer

cc:  
A.D.O.  
GOROKA S.D.  
  
P.O.I.C.  
KARIMUI.

File 1-13-16.

(J. K. McCarthy).  
Director.

*Argument against  
Central Division  
- of P. Posts.*

*Means file  
R/S. 14/4/62.*

*1. 14  
3.*



67-13-12

27th February, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highland District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL GOROKA 3/61-62 - KARIMUI AREA.

There is little known of the HAMARI - PIO borderline watershed, but what slight information available here indicates a sparse and scattered population.

Unofficial elected Councillors may be the answer to your problem of the disparate Territorial officials; at least as an interim measure.

The people patrolled seem remarkably co-operative, even for Highlanders. But, if they follow the normal pattern of development, this phase won't last long. The idea will be to get them to work whilst the enthusiasm lasts.

I hope you intend to programme for a better coverage of the KARIMUI area than that suggested by Mr. Dwyer for 1962. The people are particularly amenable to Administration influence at this stage, and we must capitalize on this keenness - the Southern Highlands have conclusively proved there is no substitute for concentrated and extended patrol work.

I think the Officer may be disappointed in his desire for water transport around the PIO - PURARI Junction. He apparently has not heard of the HATHOR Gorge where the spray from the rapids rises 200 feet into the air.

8219 S/Const. HRYI seems to have a great future come independence.

Quite a good report and encouraging. I would like to see a little more concentration on this particular section of your District.

The District Officer, Mendi, would be interested in this report. Can you let him have your copy temporarily, please? In fact, it is not a bad idea to keep your contiguous colleagues in the picture when they are concerned, as in this instance. I am sure they will reciprocate in your interest on similar reports to adjacent terrain.

(J. K. McCarthy).  
Director.

56  
r.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-12

In Reply  
Please Quote

WETpp

No. 67-2-1(71)



District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

8 February 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL GOROKA 3/61-62 - KARIMUI AREA.

1. Attached hereto please find the following documents:-
  - (a) Report of the above patrol;
  - (b) Copy of memo 67-1-1 dated 1/2/62 from the A.D.O. Goroka Sub-District to myself;
  - (c) Copy of my memo 67-2-1(70) dated 8/2/62 to the A.D.O. Goroka S.D.
  - (d) Sketch map of the area.
  - (e) V.P.R's.
2. Mr. Dwyer has made a most useful and arduous patrol.
3. The organisation of the area into census divisions and the question of the administration from Karimui of parts of the Southern Highlands and Gulf District will be shortly dealt with in separate submission.

*Letter known of the Director*

*P/O watered out by*

*and now we have available here*

cc:  
A.D.O.  
GOROKA S.D. *indicate a special*  
*sectional committee*

*W.E. Tomasetti*  
(W.E. Tomasetti)  
District Officer

WBTpp

67-2-1(70)

District Office,  
GOROKA,  
Eastern Highlands District.

8 February, 1962.

A.S.O.  
GOROKA S.D.

PATROL G OROKA 3/61-62 - KARIMUI AREA.

1. Thank you for your memo. 67-1-1 dated 1st February 62 and the above document. I will not comment on the delays in handling this report but expect prompt handling in future.
2. Some comments follow. Bracketed numbers refer to the page and paragraph of the report.
  - (A) Mr. Dwyer has done this arduous and useful patrol well.
  - (B)(--2) I wonder if these peoples frequency of movement warrant their description as "semi-nomadic".
  - (C)(2-1) I endorse this approach.
  - (D)(2-2) Further investigation may reveal a relationship - perhaps grammatical.
  - (E)(2-4) Derestriction now may be premature.
  - (F)(3-3) I cannot agree with this paragraph. There appears to be no immediate prospect of a category of appointed official common to both territories.
  - (G)(4-1) This good idea will be helped to success if the people concerned play a maximum part in the planning.
  - (H)(4-2) Plan rest houses so that, as far as possible, nobody has more than two hours walk to them.
  - (I)(4-4) I endorse the approach to roads.
  - (J)(5-1) A suitable sentence.
  - (K)(5-2) I endorse your comments on the arrest. Please, if you have not already done so, instruct Mr. Dwyer in this important aspect of his work.
  - (L)(7-2) Mr. Dwyer seems to think that "economic development" and "market agriculture" are synonymous. In fact the second is only a small part of the first.

(M)(8-5) If this is an annual birth rate it is amazing. Is it? Only annual rates are useful.

(N)(9-5) I trust the result of this evangelical assistance will not be large, muddy, treeless, monotonously lined settlements.

(O) As you know, the detailed organisation of the area has been discussed with Mr. Dwyer and separate correspondence is intended.

(P) Layout of reports should be improved by wider margins, single spacing and numbering of paragraphs.

(Q) The detailed report on police and interpreters is not required.

(R) The camping allowance claim has been given to the District Finance Officer for payment.

3. Please send a copy of this memo. to Mr. Dwyer.

Patrol accompanied by:

2 members of R.P.M.G.S.

1 Native Medical Officer.

3 Interpreters **WET**

43 camp (W.E. Tomasetti)

12/8/61 District Officer

Duration of Patrol:

60 patrol days.

Last Native Affairs:

cc: → The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

1951 and Feb 1952 - 1960.

Lower Pic 1951 - post-war.

Upper Pic 1951 - 1958.

Lafa area - 1951.

Part Karimui and Tui 1951.

Lower Pic 1951 - 1951.

Upper Pic 1951 - 1955.

Lafa area - 1960.

Last Medical Patrol:

Map of the "Territory to be administered from Lafa Patrol Post" dated 19th May 1955.

Map Reference:

1. Contact and consolidation.

2. Census revision and initial census.

Objects of the Patrol:

3. To ascertain the extent of the TUBALWA linguistic group.

4. To ascertain the extent of Leprosy in the area.

5. General administration.

6. To ascertain the extent of Leprosy in the area.

7. General administration.

8. To ascertain the extent of Leprosy in the area.

9. General administration.

10. To ascertain the extent of Leprosy in the area.

11. General administration.

12. To ascertain the extent of Leprosy in the area.

13. General administration.

14. To ascertain the extent of Leprosy in the area.

15. General administration.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Karimui Patrol Post,  
Goroka Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands District.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA.

Herewith Patrol Report - Goroka No. 3 61/62.  
Karimui Census Division.

Patrol Conducted by:  
Area Patrolled:

P.V.DWYER, Patrol Officer.  
Karimui Census Division,  
adjoining areas of the Gulf  
and Southern Highlands Districts  
within the bounds of the Tua  
and Pio Rivers, and a section of  
the Lufa area between Lufa and  
Karimui.

Patrol accompanied by:

9 members of R.P.&N.G.C.  
1 Native Medical Orderly.  
3 Interpreters.  
43 carriers.

Duration of Patrol:

12/8/61 to 25/10/61.  
60 patrol days.

Last Native Affairs Patrol:

Karimui and Tua R. - 1960.  
Lower Pio R. - Iye-war.  
Upper Pio R. - 1958.  
Lufa area - 1961.

Last Medical Patrol:

Part Karimui and Tua R. - 1961.  
Lower Pio R. - Nil.  
Upper Pio R. - 1958.  
Lufa area - 1960.

Map Reference:

Map of the "Territory to be  
administered from Lufa Patrol  
Post" dated 19th. May 1955.

Objects of the Patrol:

1. Contact and consolidation.
2. Census revision and initial census.
3. To ascertain the extent of the TUDAWHE linguistic group.
4. To ascertain the extent of leprosy in the area.
5. General Administration.

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*P.V. Dwyer*  
(P.DWYER) P.O.I.C.

1/11/61.

DIARY.

SAT. AUG. 12

Departed Karimui station 1230 hrs. To WALIO 1315 hrs.  
Discussions with village officials.  
Slept WALIO.

SUN. AUG. 13

Departed WALIO 1000 hrs. Discussions with village  
officials and evangelists. Departed IUDO 1500 hrs. To Karimui station  
1700 hrs.  
Slept KARIMUI.

MON. AUG. 14

Departed station 1000 hrs. To MEIU 1020 hrs. Census  
revision.  
Slept KARIMUI.

TUES. AUG. 15

Departed station 1100 hrs. To PERIA 1115 hrs. Census  
Revision.  
Slept KARIMUI.

WED. AUG. 16

Departed station 0900 hrs. To NULUAI 0930 hrs. Census  
revision WANIAI and WEDIAI.  
Slept KARIMUI.

AUG. 17 - AUG. 29

At station awaiting patrol stores.

WED. AUG. 30

Departed station 1200 hrs. To BOISIOMALI 1345 hrs.  
Met V/Os and purchased food.  
Slept BOISIOMALI.

THURS. AUG. 31

Census revision HAU, KAULUABU and BOISIOMALI. New  
book issued to members of SOBORO group who have returned from the  
Gumine area. One case heard in C.W.A.  
Slept BOISIOMALI.

FRI. SEPT. 1

Departed BOISIOMALI 0930 hrs. To IOGOROMALU 1445 hrs.  
Met V/Os and purchased food.  
Slept IOGOROMALU.

SAT. SEPT. 2

Discussions with villagers.  
Slept IOGOROMALU.

SUN. SEPT. 3

Day observed. Slept IOGOROMALU.

MEM.

MON. SEPT. 4

Census revision KOROBAME, WAIME, DAI'A and MAI'A.  
Sergeant and N.M.O. from Karimui.  
Slept IOGOROMALU.

TUES. SEPT. 5

Constable to Karimui with six patients. Departed  
IOGOROMALU 1030 hrs. All carriers to DIBE 1200 hours. Met V/Os and  
purchased food.  
Slept DIBE.

WED. SEPT. 6

Rain till 1300 hours. Census revision SOGO, DIBE,  
HUSUGAI. Interrupted by heavy rain for two hours. Completed 1800 hours.  
Slept DIBE.

THURS. SEPT. 7

Rain till 1000 hrs. Departed DIBE 1130 hrs. in light  
rain. Stopped on road by SOGO people who had prepared a meal of sweet  
potato and pit pit. To WAI 1430 hrs. Met V/Os and purchased food. Census  
revision WAI.  
Slept WAI. Rest House on an exposed ridge. A very  
cold and windy night.

FRI. SEPT. 8

Departed WAI 1030 hrs. To NEGABO 1230 hrs. Met V/Os  
and purchased food.  
Slept NEGABO. Another cold, windy night.

SAT. SEPT. 9

Census revision NEGABO, YOGOBO and TUA.  
Slept NEGABO.

SUN. SEPT. 10

Departed NEGABO 1200 hrs. Walked to DILIGE 1500 hrs.  
Met V/Os and food purchased.  
Slept DILIGE. Another cold, windy place.

MON. SEPT. 11

Census revision DILIGE, TILIGE and BOPE.  
Slept DILIGE.

TUES. SEPT. 12

Departed DILIGE 0930 hrs. Crossed range to SORA  
1420 hrs. Met V/Os and food purchased.  
Slept SORA.

WED. SEPT. 13

Census revision SORA and SORARAI. Pig purchased.  
Slept SORA

THURS. SEPT. 14

Departed SORA 1000 hrs. Easy walking over flat  
country. To NORU 1200 hrs. Excellent reception with plenty of food.  
Const. BRYI arrived from station. Met V/Os.

Slept NORU.

FRI. SEPT. 5

Census revision HAGANE, NORU and BEYE.

Cpl. UMBA and party climbed range to try and spot uncontacted hamlets. Houses seen and people informed me that they belonged to the DOBU people. Word was sent to these people that I would like to see some of them. Heavy rain late afternoon and night.

Slept NORU.

SAT. SEPT. 16

Departed NORU 10:55 hrs. Easy walking along hills to MAINA 1225 hrs. Met V/Os and food purchased.

Slept MAINA.

SUN. SEPT. 17

Day observed. Visited by Village Constable from MASI. Reasonable swimming hole near here.

Slept MAINA.

MON. SEPT. 18

Census revision WELIAI, OGWANIMA and MAINA. Departed MAINA 1215 hrs. To MASI 1300 hrs. Met V/Os and purchased food.

Slept MASI.

TUES. SEPT. 19

Census revision ANARAI, SAIA, NORU No. 2, BUNIBIDI, WIAMANI, PORANI, KUBURU and DOBEDA. Initial census KEBU. Members of the KEBU group have been in hiding from the Government since they shot P.O. Clarke about ten years ago. At first only a handful of people lined for census, but when they were assured that there were to be no reprisals the number doubled. However they are still apprehensive and no doubt there are more to come. Met a small delegation from DOBU and decided to visit their hamlet the following day. Heavy rain during night.

Slept MASI.

WED. SEPT. 20

Self and small party to DOBU. There is no track for most of the way making it necessary to follow a river bed. This river disappears in many parts into holes in the limestone. Three hours walk to DOBU. Initial census conducted. Heavy rain during afternoon and again at night.

Slept DOBU.

THURS. SEPT. 21

Departed DOBU 0930 hrs. in heavy rain. River in flood made going harder. To MASI 1250 hrs. Departed MASI 1425 hrs. Made camp in bush in heavy rain at 1640 hrs. Heavy rain all night.

Slept under canvas.

FRI. SEPT. 22

Flooded creeks all round camp. Broke camp 0900 hrs. in light rain. Reached NAMI River 1330 hrs. in heavy rain. River in slight flood. All across by 1430 hrs. Made camp in bush houses in sago swamp. Heavy rain all night.

Slept in bush.



SAT. SEPT. 23

Broke camp 0815 hrs. Light showers all day. Walked across sago swamps, deep gorges and limestone ridges. Many planes passed overhead on way to Mt. Hagen Show today. To MIDURO 1620hrs. Slept MIDURO.

SUN. SEPT. 24

Departed MIDURO 0900hrs. Crossed several deep gorges and the HAMU River - 1330 hrs. Arrived SOLIABEDO 1500 hrs. Purchased sago.

Slept SOLIABEDO.

MON. SEPT. 25

Initial census SOLIABEDO. Const. DEGNA arrived from Karimui. Heavy rain during night.

Slept SOLIABEDO.

TUES. SEPT. 26

Const. ERRI returned to Karimui. Self departed SOLIABEDO 0915 hrs. in light rain. Easy walking but dozens of small creeks and two streams. To DIE River 1155 hrs. Unable to ford so bridge built. All across at 1500 hrs. with river rising rapidly. Made camp in heavy rain 1530 hrs. Heavy rain all night.

Slept DIE River.

WED. SEPT. 27

Departed DIE River 0805 hrs. Generally easy walking but road in many places either river beds or swamp. Forded MOI River 1340 hrs. Through sago swamps to POU 1500 hrs. Plenty of sago purchased. A small lake, MOIDEBE, is situated near this hamlet. Heavy rain all night.

Slept POU.

THURS. SEPT. 28

Initial census POU. Large eagle shot during afternoon. Heavy rain all night.

Slept POU.

FRI. SEPT. 29

Departed POU 0915 hrs. in heavy rain. Steep climb till 1100 hrs. Descended to NIMI River 1200 hrs. Still raining and river in flood. Constructed bridge and all across by 1330 hrs. HAIA group has a house on the bank of this river. Met people. Bridge washed away by rising river. Followed narrow path with sheer drops of 200 ft. on either side. Part of track is also vertical cliffs and has to be negotiated by means of wooden ladders. Made camp in garden house at 1430 hrs. Initial census HAIA. Only 17 people but could see no more houses so perhaps that is the lot. Rain all night.

Slept HAIA.

SAT. SEPT. 30

Still raining. Departed HAIAO 0930 hrs. Easy walking to U River 1015 hrs. To HUALIA 1100 hrs. A section of track cleared, grass cut and two houses cleaned and vacated for this patrol. This hamlet was visited by patrols in 1957 and 1958. People preparing sago so decided to hold census next day. Heavy rain afternoon and night.  
Slept HUALIA.

SUN. ~~SEPT.~~ OCT. 1

Sago purchased. Initial census conducted. A few light showers during day. Runners sent to contact the DIANI people.  
Slept HUALIA.

MON. OCT. 2

Departed HUALIA 0810 hrs. To HUALIA River 0930 hrs. One carrier fell into rapids but was luckily fished out. All across by 1015 hrs. Easy walking but had to cut our own track. Met DIANI people at 1225 hrs. These people had erected shelters for the patrol. The DIANI people have had virtually no contact before and are much wilder than most of the other Pio River people. However they became more at ease after a few gifts were handed out and the initial census was conducted. A large python was killed and brought into the camp much to the dismay of the police who wouldn't return until it was cooked and eaten.  
Slept DIANI.

TUES. OCT. 3

Departed DIANI 0800 hrs. Easy walking to 0930 hrs. Then descended to OU River 1030 hrs. Followed river to WI'IL hamlet which is only a few feet from the river bank. Large quantities of sago purchased. Investigated a murder and took a suspect into custody. Initial census. During census the OU River rose about 8 feet to the top of the banks in 4 minutes and then later broke the far bank. This caused some panic with locals and carriers running in all directions collecting belongings. Order was restored and the census completed. Made camp in a large shelter that had been erected prior to our arrival.  
Slept WI'IL.

WED. OCT. 4

Departed WI'IL 0840 hrs. Steady climbing all day. To ILI River 1300 hrs. Later the track followed the PANIA Creek until it disappeared over a 1,000 ft. fall. After going along the edge of this drop the track followed a creek up a series of small waterfalls. Heavy rain from 1500 hrs. Made camp at 1535 hrs.  
Slept under canvas in bush.

THURS. OCT. 5

Broke camp 0825 hrs. Steady climbing till 0930 hrs. and then down to PIO River. Followed PIO R. for rest of day. River in slight flood and large sections of the track under 2-3 feet of water. Heavy rain from 1200 hrs. for rest of day. Arrived IOU 1330 hrs. Purchased some sweet potato. A welcome change from the sago of the last two weeks. This hamlet has quite a few dwarf coconut palms - one bearing, and a lemon tree. Slept IOU.

FRI. OCT. 6

Purchased more sweet potato and some sago. Conducted initial census. Departed IOU 1130 hrs. Steady climbing. Generally following PIO River to 1430 hrs. Then into hills and made camp in light rain 1530 hrs. Very hot night. Slept bush.

SAT. OCT. 7

Broke camp 0805 hrs. Steady climbing to IALE 0940 hrs. A little sweet potato purchased. Initial census conducted. As food supplies are light decided to push on. Departed IALE 1220 hrs. in steady rain. No track so walked along edge of PIO River. Most of the way in 1-2 feet of water. Made camp in bush house in heavy rain 1430 hrs. Appearance of a large python in the house caused a panic once again. Slept bush.

SUN. OCT. 8

Broke camp 0740 hrs. Cut track to PU River 1300 hrs. then generally followed PIO R. Heavy rain from 1400 hrs. for rest of day - very cold. Steady climbing until first of the HEROANA hamlets reached at 1550 hrs. On to HEROANA Rest House 1735 hrs. We are now in Iufa area. Excellent reception with many people coming out in the heavy rain to bring us food.

Slept HEROANA.

MON. OCT. 9

Departed HEROANA 0845 hrs. Easy walking for 2 hours then climbed up creek beds. Heavy rain for most of day and all feeling the cold with the change in altitude. We have climbed about 5,000 ft. in the last two days and this (7,500 approx.) is higher than most of the carriers have been. To UWAGUBI 1630 hrs. The next hour spent in getting rid of leeches. A little food purchased, and the reception not so good as the previous day.

Slept UWAGUBI.

TUES. OCT. 10

Sergeant and half the patrol remained UWAGUBI. Self and party departed 0945 hrs. in light rain. To KAULABOI River 1300 hrs. River in flood and bridge gone. Attempted to bridge river but with no success. Climbed back out of gorge 1500 hrs. To MANE 1540 hrs. in heavy rain.

Slept MANE.

WED. OCT. 11

Departed MANE 0830 hrs. To GONO 1300 hrs.  
By land rover to Iufa Patrol Post 1600 hrs.  
Slept LUFA.

OCT. 12 - 15.

At LUFA.

MON. OCT. 16

Iufa to GONO by land rover 1200 hrs. Departed  
GONO 1330 hrs. To MENGINO No. 1 1540 hrs. in light rain.  
Slept MENGINO No. 1.

TUES. OCT. 17

Departed MENGINO 0745 hrs. KAULABOI bridge  
now replaced so direct to MAIVA 1235 hrs. Rejoined Sgt. and party.  
Departed MAIVA 1330 hrs. Heavy rain from 1415 to 1600 hrs. then steady  
drizzle. Held up for half an hour fording flooded creek. To S.D.A.  
evangelists house at GUWASA 1710 hrs.  
Slept GUWASA.

WED. OCT. 18

Departed GUWASA 0745 hrs. To MENGINO No. 2  
1540 hrs. Constable from Karimui with mail. A fine, warm day. Purchased  
a little food. Heard two minor complaints.

Slept MENGINO No. 2.

THURS. OCT. 19

Departed MENGINO No. 2 0800 hrs. Light showers  
all day. Descended to KARIMUI Plateau during afternoon. To old hamlet  
previously occupied by WENA people 1500 hrs. To SENA River 1600 hrs.  
To WALIO 1700 hrs.

Slept WALIO.

FRI. OCT. 20

Half an hour's walk to Karimui station.  
Carriers paid off.

END OF DIARY

(P. DWYER) Patrol Officer 1.

APPENDED DIARY.

MON. OCT. 23

To WALIO LATE p.m.  
Slept WALIO.

TUES. OCT. 24

Census revision WALIO, WHAIYO and WENA.  
Slept WALIO.

WED. OCT. 25

One hours walk to IUDO. Census revision NAIYO,  
H'WIYAI, MOIYO, SOGO and YAUWI.

To Karimui station.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

Karimui station has been in existence little over one year and this time has been taken up in constructing an airstrip and dwellings. Before further progress could be made in the area it was necessary to get a clear picture of the number, location and condition of the people to be administered from Karimui. Just previous to the last war a patrol from Kerema (?) passed through this area and then there was little contact until about 1950. Since then there have been patrols from the Eastern and Southern Highlands and the Gulf District. Owing to the remoteness of the Karimui area and the semi-nomadic life of the people little was achieved until the advent of consistent patrolling from Iufa Patrol Post from 1956. Further south along the PIO River the majority of the people are more at home with the ways of the European owing to consistent contact with prospecting teams from the Aust. Petroleum Company and also with Comalco, which had a camp on the PURARI River until recently.

Between the station and the TUA River the people speak the DARIBI language which is practically the same as the language spoken by the people in the BOMAI area on the other side of the TUA R. (in the GUMINE AREA). The extent of this language group has been fairly well defined for some years. The other linguistic group, the TUDAUWHE speakers, is not so well defined. One of the objects of this patrol was to ascertain the boundary of this group and to see if there was any cultural and/or linguistic ties with people to either the south or the south east. The TUA and the PIO Rivers seem to form a natural boundary for the Karimui area, but it will be necessary to take into consideration any existing cultural links before drawing any arbitrary lines on the map.

Leprosy is prevalent in this area, and it was felt necessary to ascertain the extent of this disease before plans can be drawn up to have it brought under control.

The idea of this patrol was not to do anything specific, but to gain knowledge so that plans can be drawn up for the future.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general situation is quite satisfactory. The big problem in the past was tribal fighting and this has ceased. As yet the "civilized" crimes such/<sup>as</sup> stealing and gambling have not become noticeable. Also it was a pleasant change to find an almost complete absence of disputes concerning wives and bridal payments. This however is probably due to the low place that the women occupy in the society and will no doubt change in the near future. Negotiations are entered into for the "purchase" of a bride while the girl in question is still only a baby, and sometimes even before her birth. At about nine years of age the girl often goes to live with her husband's parents. If her own parents die this may take place earlier. About the age of puberty the girl goes to live with her husband. Sometimes the girl joins her husband while she is still very young, but this is the exception to the rule. "Child brides" are not as common as previously reported. There have been many gross miscalculations of age, and women with entered ages of 13 have two or three children and appear nearer 25. Women lead a very sheltered life, sleeping in quarters separate from those of their menfolk and keeping themselves covered with bark cloaks (nowdays often blankets or lap laps) when they have to venture outside in the sight of other people.

Overall there is a strong desire, at times almost fanatical, to do away with most of the traditional customs and practices. At times this is very good, but there seems to be little that we can at present give these people to replace what they are giving up. The women still follow the traditional system of dress, with blankets taking the place of bark cloaks, but I did not see one man wearing traditional dress. Lap lap was traded into this area before the white man came, and is still as popular as axes and knives for trade. Other popular trade items are salt, beads and paint. Traditionally the people traded for salt, and later lap lap and axes, with Bird of Paradise plumes. Salt is still the most popular trade item in the Karimui and PIO River areas. There are three main trade routes passing through Karimui. Firstly the route from Chimbu to the Bomai to the DARIBI group and then to the MUA group on the PURARI River. Secondly from Chimbu and also Lufa areas through the TUDAUWHE group to the UI group on the PIO River and then to the MUA group. Lastly a trade route from the Lufa area down the PIO R. to the PURARI R. Trade missions pass up and down most of the length of the first mentioned two routes, but on the third route the trade is mainly from group to group.

The extent of the DARIBI language is given in the introduction to this report. As one proceeds from the station there is a dialectical difference, very slight, and from WAI onwards some differences in vocabulary. The TUDAUWHE speakers are all within two hours walk of the station. The TURA language (a dialect very close to TUDAUWHE) is spoken from IALE down the right bank of the PIO R. to its junction with the PURARI R. Also I have been informed that this is the language of the people living on the other side of the PIO R.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

Owing to constant fighting in the past the people live in very small scattered groups. At present there is a desire among the people to combine their settlements into villages. As long as each group remains on its own land this is a good idea. However in one case several groups had begun to move to one area and build a village which would include about 1,000 people. These people have been persuaded to remain on their own land and have since decided to link their hamlets with a road. There are still some groups from this area living on the other side of the TUA River. It is believed that these are about to return to Karimui, and this patrol met and censused the vanguard of one such group.

It is strange that the DARIBI speakers have almost identical beliefs, customs and practices as those of their TUDAUWHE neighbours, whereas the two languages are very dissimilar. The only similarities that I know of in the two languages are the word for cigarette, SOKO in both languages, and sweet potato, KALE and SALE respectively. In appearance and dress it is impossible to tell from which of these two groups a person comes. The TURA speakers are also similar in most respects, with only two obvious differences. The men have long hair (in most cases), combed upwards after the coastal style, and the women wear coastal-type "grass" skirts (sago frond). In appearance members of all three groups are more like coastal people from the Kikori area than highlanders.

As previously mentioned some of the TUDAUWHE and TURA people were contacted by a prewar patrol from Papua. Three men were taken to Port Moresby and trained as policemen. From what I heard it appears that these three men came home on leave and failed to return, for which I ~~don't~~ don't blame them as they had two weeks walk through unfriendly territory to the coast. One of these men is still living on the PIO River. To my knowledge only two recent patrols have contacted the people living on the Karimui side of the PIO River. These were in 1957 and 1958, and as both passed well away from the river only a couple of groups were seen. All the way along the river I heard stories about A.P.C. teams that had been in the area, and the people ~~recall~~ recalled the air drops and the gifts of clothing etc. that were handed out each time the camps were moved. Many of the men have worked at Port Moresby and Daru and points between, and at present one man is a constable believed to be at Kikori.

The newly contacted people in the Southern Highlands section of this area are quite different. They are very primitive and unsure of what is going on in the area, however they are quite friendly, if a little afraid, and I feel that this area should be ~~derestricted~~ derestricted.

VILLAGE.Officials.

In the New Guinea section of this area there are no appointed officials, however several men have been given luluai or tultul badges in the past. This was a mistake as most of these men have little authority and the badges were given usually as payment for services rendered to passing patrols. Nothing would be achieved by removing these badges so no action was taken. Another type of official prevalent in this area is the bosboi whose badge of office is a porcelain ring usually worn on the forehead. The enterprising gentlemen from the Gumine area have taken advantage of the locals' lack of experience to offload dozens of these rings in exchange for Bird of Paradise plumes. The people were told that the rings purchased from Gumine have no value other than as ornaments.

In the Papuan section there are two village policemen, MINAMI of ANABAI and KOBORA of PORANI, both from the MASI area. As it appears from an entry in one book that at least one of these men has been officially appointed a memo. has been sent to the District Officer, Gulf District, to see what money is owing to these two men.

I feel that it is unwise to have sets of officials in the one administrative area, especially if some are being paid. However some sort of official is needed, even if only to hold the book. A N.L.G. Council is out of the question because of several reasons, the main ones being lack of education and finance. Until local conditions and the law allow for the appointment of one type of official throughout this area I feel that no appointment should be made. This will present difficulties, but not as many as would result from the appointment of Papuan and New Guinea officials.

Housing.

The types of houses seen were many and varied. The most impressive is a double storied dwelling built on high piles. These may be up to ~~fifty~~<sup>forty</sup> feet in height and house fifty or so people. Another common type is a square house built on 4 ft. piles and with an overall height of about 11 feet. On both types there is usually a gabled roof thatched with sago fronds. On quite a few of the single storied houses there are rounded roofs of the same material. Sizes of houses vary, but there is a standard design for the two storied house. Single storied houses are either square or oblong, but the pitch of the roof and the height of piles and walls varies from house to house. Walls are usually of rough planks, bark or wild pandanus leaves. Floors are generally constructed of saplings with a bark covering. Vines or strips of bark are used to fasten the materi



Housing (cont)

New designs have been imported both from the coast and the mountains, but they are not very popular. The double storied houses are nowadays few and far between. Their main virtue is for defence and the hard work needed to construct them now seems to the people a waste of energy. At DOBU one such house is built on several pinnacles of rock, and the only way to reach it is by scaling cliffs and ladders. As the people are keen to erect villages assistance is being given them to 1. keep the hamlet as small as practicable (sub clan), 2. erect houses using the best of local designs, techniques and materials, and 3. to plan the settlement with a view to improved hygiene. As traditional gatherings take place indoors it is hoped to erect club houses in each new hamlet.

REST HOUSES.

There are now ten Rest Houses in the area and it is expected that several more will be completed before the next patrol. In places where there was no Rest Houses it was usual for the people to either erect shelters or vacate and clean a large house when they heard that the patrol was on the way. Co-operation in this regard was excellent throughout the patrol.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRSTRIPS.

The walking tracks in this area either follow river and creek beds or fallen trees. During the 1960 patrol the people were asked to clear reasonable walking tracks. The response to this request was very good, and apart from the Pio River area the tracks are now in fair condition.

Near the station several groups asked for assistance in building vehicular roads. It was explained to them that no money was available for such a project and that wide walking tracks suitable for motor cycles would suffice. The people however believe that roads will be needed one day, and that it means extra work to build tracks now and then have to widen them later, so the bush was cut back in places wide enough for a five lane highway. Supervision was then provided to keep their enthusiasm within reasonable bounds, and payment in trade was given. Within twelve months 4,000 people in this area should be linked by motor cycle and/or jeep tracks. Many deep gorges cut the Karimui plateau, but it appears possible to avoid many of these and to bridge the remainder with local timber.

The only airstrip in the area is at Karimui station. The S.D.A. Mission in the future will possible site its headquarters for Karimui in the MASI area. If needed it should be possible to construct an airstrip there to serve the needs of the proposed hospital. MASI is also on the end of the proposed road from the station.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Karimui station  
 MASI area  
 proposed road  
 proposed hospital  
 S.D.A. Mission  
 headquarters

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Five cases were heard in either C.N.M. or C.N.A., and these were for failure to appear at census. The maximum sentence was two weeks. Only two very minor disputes were brought to the patrol for settlement. On several occasions men from different groups gathered near the patrol camp to settle outstanding disputes concerning wife stealing. It was explained to me that machinery exists for the settlement of such disputes, and that the presence of the patrol would prevent fights from breaking out if tempers flared up. This system should be encouraged as it saves work and a settlement agreeable to both parties is more easily reached by people who know the tribal laws.

One case of murder was investigated in the Pio River area. A bag of bleached bones was produced and a suspect named. The suspect was taken into custody but later released as there was no evidence and very little motive. The relatives of the dead man were after compensation and had no desire to see the alleged murderer punished. When he was taken into custody I was approached by a group of men who wished to pay cash for his release. This may have been brought about through fear of possible retaliation by his group.

Loss of liberty is taken very hard by the Karimui people, and as each person was convicted there followed offers of cash and goods to secure his release.

Overall the Karimui people are very law abiding. In the past most disputes have been brought about by the abduction of women or the theft of MARITA fruit. Inter group fighting was a traditional affair involving fear of sorcery and "~~XXXXXXX~~" "pay-back" murders. The KEBU people from the MASJ area have for time immemorial made raids on the Pio River people for no apparent reason. The end of such raids has left an almost crime free society, but with the introduction of cash and western goods there have been two small thefts near the station, and no doubt these will increase.

AGRICULTURE.

Very primitive husbandry is practised in this area. An area of land is rough-cleared and partly burnt off. When the soil dries out sweet potato, yams, taro, bananas and sugar are planted. Only a very small hole is made to allow the seed etc. to be planted, and the ground is not broken, nor are drains, mounds or ditches constructed. Gardens are rarely fenced and no effort is made to keep the area free of weeds and secondary growth. The resultant crop is rather poor, and much is either eaten by pigs or hidden by bush and not harvested.

Gardens are usually planted between September and December, but this system is not always followed. There is no period of slight famine, as there is always food available in old gardens and in the bush. Gardens are usually cropped twice, but not replanted. A new section of bush is cleared each year, although I noticed in one area that land which had been rested for no more than five years was being replanted. This I understand is the exception to the general rule.

AGRICULTURE (cont)

The average Karimui feels no need to work hard in his garden as the bush abounds with fruit, nuts and game. Wild pig, cassowary, rats, snakes, lizards, grubs and the occasional scrub turkey or wallaby are important items in the diet. MARITA and other fruits, plus various nuts (especially pandanus and OKARI) are much sought after delicacies. One type of nut has to be soaked in running water for several days otherwise it is poisonous. I have seen fowls die in less than a minute after eating untreated nuts of this variety. Also eaten are many types of leaves from bush plants and trees, and also one kind of fungus.

All the groups have stands of sago palms along the rivers and creeks, and in the Pio River area this is the staple food. The Pio River people say that wild pigs ruin their gardens as quick as they are planted, so they live on a diet of sago, bush fruits and nuts and wild pig. One group on the Pio River has several dozen coconuts planted. They are of the dwarf variety and have been brought up from the Kikori area. One is about to bear at present.

Very small fish (up to 6 inches long) are taken from creeks and lakes, but not from the larger rivers. In the lakes a bamboo trap is used, and in the creeks the fish are trapped in dams and then poisoned with one type of bark. Hook and line fishing is unknown to these people.

Pigs, 724, are more plentiful than previously reported, and I feel that there are many more which were not counted. The underestimation of previous patrols was brought about by the belief that pigs were kept under the houses. In fact the fence around the underneath section of the house is usually to keep the pigs out, not in. Most pigs seen were of the razor back type, but in good condition. A better type of pig is being traded in from the Gumine area all the time. Male pigs are rarely kept, and the sows are allowed to run in the bush and mate with wild pigs. None of the pigs I have seen killed show any trace of worm infestation, and the Administration Veterinary Officer who visited the station recently saw none in the pig which he killed. The vet.'s visit was brought about by an outbreak of what is commonly called anthrax in New ~~XXXXX~~ Guinea. The vet. advised me that so far this has not been proved to be anthrax. This disease evidently occurs from time to time in this area and kills hundreds of pigs. The present outbreak appears to have died out.

AGRICULTURE (cont)

Various types of seed have been issued to most of the groups in the area, and corn, pumpkin etc. are growing in most places. Groups near the station are also copying the new garden techniques such as planting sweet potato on mounds.

Livestock Survey given in Appendix 11.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

At present this is non-existent. Some coffee has been planted by the Lutheran Mission but so far does not appear to be a success.

Until a road is built linking Karimui with Lufa there appears little that can be done.

FORESTS.

Much of the Karimui area is covered with dense forest containing cedar, oak and several varieties of good hardwoods. Once again nothing can be done to exploit this until a road is completed, however a survey by a Forestry Officer would be appreciated.

EDUCATION.

The Lutheran Mission is attempting to start a school at Karimui, but so far the language of instruction being used is pidgin. The teacher has a certificate and I feel that efforts should be made to have this school inspected and brought up to standard. Also the only pupils are boys, and I feel that from the outset girls should be encouraged to attend the school.

I further believe that an Administration school should be established as Administration staff and workers of the S.D.A. Mission in some cases have objections to sending their children to a Lutheran school. One member of the R.P.&N.G.C. has approached me on this matter and stated, that people who sit down in the village and do no work get free education for their children, whereas people such as himself get sent to places where no school exists. I quite agree with his sentiments and have had him transferred so that his children can get an education.

MAPPING.

Attempts to take bearings on this patrol were not very successful as the constant rain and cloud made it impossible to see Mt. Karimui for over one month. However a time and compass survey will give a general picture. Several maps have been obtained showing part of the area, but I have been unable to locate a map showing details of the area between the Lamari River and Mt. Karimui, and including the Pio River area down to the Purari River. I believe that the Aust. Petroleum Co. mapped this area, and it would be appreciated if a copy of this map could be made available.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The village books were in a mess, containing many duplications and the number of names not tallying with the figures in the statistical sheet. Tax/Census sheets have been ordered and it is hoped to rewrite the books next patrol. Some changes will be necessary as in several places two groups are included in the one book, and in at least one place books have been compiled with no thought to traditional groups.

Previous patrols in this area have tended to creep up on the hamlets and try and catch as many people as possible for census. This has been a failure, and this year runners were sent well ahead of the patrol to get the people ready. Also last year's patrol by Mr. Aitken P.O. did much to allay the fears of the people. The combination of these two factors resulted in a very good roll up for this census.

As it would take over three months to patrol the whole of this area properly I feel that it is desirable to make the PIO area a separate census division, and I have treated it as such this year.

Karimui Census Division.

This year there has been an increase of 864 (22.5%), composed of Natural Increase 126 (3.3%), New Names 588 and Initial Census 150. Figures given under Migrations are in fact people presenting themselves for census for the first time and the necessary adjustments for duplications. Many lepers and deformed people were found hiding from the patrol, and no doubt there are still more who were not seen. Also there are Karimui people still living on the Gumine side of the Tua River. I estimate that there are still 200 people in this area uncensused. An area of the Southern Highlands encompassed by the sweep of the Tua River has not yet been patrolled, but I believe it to be unpopulated. The people bordering this area say that there are no people there, and no sign of fires has been seen. However I will visit this area after Christmas.

Reports from previous patrols have suggested an alarming death rate in this area. This I feel was brought about by absentees being recorded as deaths. This year the death rate was 3% and the birth rate 6.3%, so the Karimui people are hardly a dying race. The DARIBI speakers say that their forebears migrated in from near Lake Tebra three or four generations ago, and the TUDAUWHE speakers say their ancestors came up from the Pio River in the not to distant past. My theory in regard to the small population is that the area has just been settled, and that the present inhabitants are not the remains of any previous large group. This year's natural increase cannot be put down to the introduction of medical services, as the increase is just as marked in areas without such services.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS (cont).Pio Census Division.

A total of 386 names were recorded in eight groups. The response to the census was good, and several men swam flooded rivers to have their names recorded. In such cases their wives and children were unable to appear, but their names were recorded. Ten men who are at work on the Papuan coast also have their names recorded. Although the bulk of this population is in Papua there are 134 people in the New Guinea section. As they are related to the TUDAUWHE people by language, custom and marriage, and as Karimui is their nearest station, I feel that they should continue to be administered from here. On the other side of the Pio River there is a reported population believed to be in the vicinity of 500 people. If the District Officer, Kerema, has no plans to patrol this area in the near future I feel that it should be investigated from Karimui on the next patrol to the Pio area.

MISSIONS.

Two missions, Lutheran and S.D.A., are active in the Karimui area. There are no missions in the Pio area.

Around the station both missions have native evangelists living in the villages, but as yet only the S.D.A.s have begun to move further afield. As mentioned the Lutherans have started operations in the educational field. The S.D.A. Mission has a small hospital at Karimui, and also an aid-post at IUDO.

A dispute arose some months ago over the rights of missionaries to settle in villages. The Karimui people took no part in the dispute and most groups have invited representatives of both missions to live with them. Both missions have been advised that the land belongs to the Karimui people and that they have the right to invite native evangelists to live with them or to ask them to leave as they see fit.

The evangelists are assisting the people in the planning of hamlets and the construction of roads.

There are no European missionaries in the area, but regular visits are paid to Karimui by European representatives of both missions. I believe that the Lutheran Mission intends to post a missionary here next year.

EUROPEANS.

Mr. D. Trefrey of the Summer Institute of Linguistics resides at WALIO with his family. He has established friendly relations with the people and is popular with all groups with whom he has contact. He has also introduced cricket and football to his area.

LAND.

Land is not as plentiful in the Karimui area as is believed in some quarters. The only fertile land is the plateau of which the station forms part. The remainder consists of alternate swamps and limestone ridges. Also people are moving back from the Gumine area with the consent of the present occupants of the good land. I would not recommend the alienation of any large tract of land at this stage. If at a later date the people living in the less fertile areas wish to move to this area then land could be purchased.

ANTHROPOLOGY.Sorcery.

A type of sorcery known as SAKUMA (Pidgin) or KEBRIEBRI (DARIBI) is said to be practised in these parts. The method is for a group of men to creep up on the victim (often when he is asleep) after having performed a dance to make themselves invisible. They then kill the victim either with an axe or by driving splinters into his body. The next step is to beat the victim with nettles and to once again perform a dance. This erases any sign of a wound and brings the victim back to life. The attackers then leave. Later the victim arises but is unconscious of the attack. At the appointed time (often when he starts his first meal or lights his first smoke for the day) he falls dead.

Initiation.

There is an initiation ceremony in which boys from about 11 to 14 are shown how to play bamboo flutes. I can give only the bare outlines as I have not had a chance to fully observe the ceremony as yet. Initiations have started in some groups and I believe the groups around the station are having their's about Christmas.

While still young children the boys are not allowed to eat certain kinds of food (including snake and one variety of MARITA). Prior to the ceremony the initiates are put in a special hut and deprived of water for up to 10 days. I have been told that affinal kin often smuggle water in to them. When this time is finished the older men and youths walk around in pairs at night playing flutes. The flutes are lengths of bamboo about 3 feet long and produce only two notes. The initiates walk around with these men and go for miles during the night. In the morning many pigs are killed and a feast held. At this time the taboo on certain types of food for the initiates seems to be lifted. Some days later a mock fight is held and then arrows fired at a banana tree which has been newly planted for this purpose. Also after the feast the initiates are decorated with paint and beads and continue to wear these decorations all the time that they are segregated. The segregation lasts for some months, and during this time the initiates are not allowed to go near or be seen by women.

Sorcery beliefs and initiation practices appear to be the same throughout the Karimui and Pio areas.

POLOGY (cont).

In 1956 a cargo cult was reported in the area, and hundreds of people, including children and the aged, went to the Pio River to meet the ship bringing the cargo. A man from the Pio River told me the facts of this exodus.

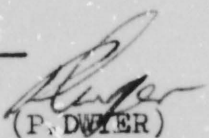
For many years the Pio men have been going to the coast to work for A.P.C., and they have seen tons of equipment either dropped from planes or brought up the Purari River in canoes. The belief spread up from the coast that the goods arrived in big ships manned by black people but was stolen by the Europeans. About 1956 Comalco chartered coastal vessels to bring equipment far up the Purari, and the word spread that at last the cargo had broken through the white men's settlements and was on the way to its rightful owners. Word reached the Karimui that these people were to share in the distribution so they began to move towards the coast. Before they reached the Purari however a message reached them saying that the Government at Kikori had sent a patrol and that the white men had won again.

CONCLUSION.

Next year it is hoped to cover the area in two patrols. The first to census the Karimui area from IUDO to MASI and to ascertain whether or not there is any population in the Southern Highlands sweep of the TUA River. A native evangelist who has just returned from MASI ~~reports~~ reports that he was told that there are two uncensused groups in this area.

The second patrol will proceed from Karimui to SOLIABEDO and then up the PIO River. If approval is granted it is then hoped to cross the PIO and proceed downstream to the junction of the PIO and the PURARI. From there I understand it is possible to hire canoes to recross the PIO and then return to Karimui via MASI.

For the PIO patrol I will require several police replacements. Firstly Motu speakers are very handy and are also very popular with the PIO people who somewhat resent being under what they term the New Guinea Government. Secondly the police should be strong swimmers. On the patrol only three of the police could swim and only one was a strong swimmer. As most of the carriers were non-swimmers this left only a handful of men to bridge the numerous rivers. As mentioned in the diary one carrier (able to swim) was carried away in a river, but men posted downstream saved him. It is advisable not to cross rivers in this area after 3 p.m. as the daily floods cause rises of up to 10 feet in as many minutes and make short work of bridges. It is also advisable to camp on high ground well clear of rivers and creeks.

  
(P. DWYER)  
Patrol Officer, Grade 1.



NOTE: Where alternative given under DARIBI THE LATTER REFERS to slightly different dialect spoken from WAI to MASI.e.g.PAPA or SIA.

APPENDIX 1.

LANGUAGE COMPARISON.

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DARIBI</u>	<u>TUDAUWHE</u>	<u>TURA</u>
FRIEND	GUGUBIRI	NEYA	(Where no word is given under TURA it is the same as TUDAUWHE)
NOSE	GUNI or GURI	HO	
KNIFE Steel	KAGOHUA or GEGOBE	HWENI	
Bamboo	KAGO		
GROUND	TO	SO	SO'O
TOBACCO	SOKO	SOKO	
HOUSE	BE	HABCL	
BANANA	TA	YO	YO'O
HAND	NGO	NEMI	
YOU GO!	FA'O	TOIYE	
YOU COME!	AZAU	TAIYE	
GIRL	WEGI	OI	EI
WOOD	NI	IN	
COCKATOO	TEREMA or NALA	BOI	PEI
EYE	GERU	TO	TO'O
AXE	KAIA (From Motu, knife?)	KOBE	
FOOT	SAWARE	HE	HE'E
BILUM	WA	WO	
LAP LAP & BARK CLOAK	UGUA	YUL	
FIRE	ISILAGE (sometimes SIA)	SIA	
TARO	O (nasal)	OMU	
SUGAR CANE	GABO	SWAI	
WATER	A'E (sometimes WEI)	SA	
SAGO	O (long)	YE	HOA'A
BAMBOO	KELAGI	TABO	
BAMBOO PIPE	SOKOKELAGI	SOKORABUL	
BIRD	BA	DEDL	
CORN	PAPA or SIA	GIDLE or YUZU (from Chimbu DICLE?)	
SWEET POTATO	KALE	SALE	
ENOUGH!	USIURA	TEBIE	
FINISHED	TAMARA	SE	SE'E
PIG	KIBU	YA	YA'A
DOG	IOWI or SOBAI	HA	
HAIR	TOBORUNISI	MUZI	
RAIN	TURURAGE	YAMAZUNG	YAMA
SMOKE	SOKCHANO	YUNG	
TONGUE	HAMERA	HEMINA	
TOOTH	GAU or KELE	SU	
RAT	BORO	BAI	
LOUSE	NO	BOLU	POIJ
FLY	SIKALO or BOLIA	OMU and PONO	
STONE & MONEY	MASIKI or MASGUBI	TOBU	

P. Luyt. P.O.

APPENDIX 11

LIVESTOCK SURVEY.

<u>Village or Group.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Goats.</u>
MEIU	37	15
FERIA	18	11
WELIAI	29	5
HAU	5	
WANIAI	8	5
KAULJABU	6	2
SOBORO	5	
BOISIOMALI	14	11
KOROBAME	18	2
WAIME	18	4
DAI 'A	21	3
MAI 'A	10	2
SOGO	9	9
DIBE	14	4
HUSUGAI	-	-
WAI	6	4
NEGABO	25	10
YOGOBO	8	2
TUA	5	10
BOPE	19	6
DILIGE	6	9
TILIGE	20	21
SORA	6	20
SORARAI	19	20
BEYE	20	13
HAGANE	25	20
NORU	25	20
MAINA	23	7
WELIAI	4	5
OGWANIMA	4	5
ANABAI	10	6
SAIA	6	3
BUNIBIDI	11	2
NORU No.2	3	
PORANI	7	4
WIAMANI	2	5
KUBURU	5	5
DCBEDA	8	4
KEPJ	4	2
DOLU	9	6

1 male goat.

APPENDIX 11 (cont)

SOLIABEDO	33	6
PO'U	12	7
FAIA	2	3
HUALIA	4	8
DIANI	8	5
WI'IL	13	9
IOU	7	23
IALE	7	15
WENA	24	18
WHAIYO	33	18
WALIO	25	17
MOIYO	13	10
H'WIYAI	14	8
NAIYO	17	14
YAUWI	16	12
SOGO	4	5

TOTALS :      Pigs      724      Dogs 461      Goat 1

*P. Lopez P.O.*

APPENDIX IV.

HEALTH.

PAUL, N.M.O. of the Seventh-day Adventist Mission accompanied this patrol and performed his duties well.

The S.D.A. Mission has a hospital at Karimui and an aid-post at IUDO, with a native medical orderly at each. The main work in the area is the treatment of lepers. The people welcome medical treatment when it produces quick and visible results, but they are not so keen to receive treatment over a long period. A considerable amount of time is spent chasing up lepers who have stopped coming for treatment. Although this is not desirable it is the only possible way to get them to receive treatment, and the disease is so prevalent in this area that force must be used where necessary. As in all parts of the Territory the demand for medical attention exceeds the supply. Three additional medical orderlies are needed at IOGOROMALU, DIBE and MASI immediately. They will have to come from other areas as the Karimui people are not advanced to the stage where they can be trained for such positions.

Mrs. Trefrey of the S.I.L. treats patients from WALIO, WENA and WHAIYO, and in liason with the S.D.A. Mission also treats lepers from those groups. Mr. Barnard of the S.D.A. Mission visits Karimui regularly and has patrolled most of the Karimui area. The only complaint I have is in regard to rations for the hospital patients. There is a garden at the hospital and village people bring food for their people, but at times the patients complain of being hungry. I feel that P.H.D. should supply rations for this hospital.

The following table shows people treated and lepers seen on this patrol. The figures given for lepers at MEIU, PERIA, WANIAI, WEDIAI, BOISIOMALI and IOGOROMALU are only those receiving treatment. A count was not taken in these places, but there is a considerable number not receiving treatment.

KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>PLACE.</u>	<u>POPULATION.</u>	<u>LEPERS.</u>	<u>MALARIA.</u>	<u>SCABIES.</u>	<u>T.U.</u>	<u>SORES etc.</u>
IUDO	591	56	26	88	5	85
WALIO	437	38	( Not counted)	"		
MEIU	101	12	"	"		
PERIA	122	7	"	"		
WEDIAI	108	12	"	"		
WANIAI	98	5	"	"		
BOISIOMALI	282	11	"	"		
IOGOROMALU	274	13	"	"		
DIBE	314	33	1	14	5	21
WAI	128	2	1	8	2	12
NEGABO	306	12	7	29	3	31
DILIGE	339	2	9	36	8	50
SORA	147	1	4	15	8	32
NORU	525	-	12	65	22	76
MAINA	241	3	2	32	10	66
MASI	617	37	14	57	32	102
DOBU	79	-	-	8	5	10
	<hr/> 4,709	244	76	352	98	485

APPENDIX 111

STAFF REPORT.

2750 Sgt. ANKI.  
Sept. 4-Oct. 20. A bit old for patrolling but has a wealth of experience. A good worker. Conduct excellent.

7650 S/Const. UMBA.  
Aug. 30-Oct. 20. Unfit for a long patrol owing to bad legs. Good worker. Conduct excellent.

8219 S/Const. BRYI.  
Sept. 14.-Oct. 20. If he knew half as much as he thinks he does he would be Police Commissioner. No patrol experience. Good worker. Conduct good.

6527 Const. YASENGAN.  
Aug. 30-Oct. 20. A bit old but very experienced. Good worker. Conduct excellent.

10001 Const. INMERI.  
Aug. 30-Oct. 20. Very little patrol experience. Fair worker. Conduct good.

10034 Const. ERRI.  
Aug. 30-Sept. 26. Inexperienced and not keen to learn. Carries out orders in a half hearted manner. Not to be relied on. Fair worker. Conduct poor.

10276 Const. DEGNA.  
Sept. 25-Oct. 20. Source of all arguments among the police. Good deal of patrol experience. Good worker. Conduct poor.

10616 Const. MANASI.  
Aug. 30-Sept. 5. Inexperienced. Seems to be mentally retarded. Slightly deaf. Works well in fits and starts. Completely unreliable. Conduct fair.

10931 Const. YAZOP.  
Aug. 30-Oct. 20. A new policeman. Inexperienced. Very good worker and keen to learn. N.C.O. material. Conduct excellent.

Reports sent to Police H.Q.

GOREI AINA, Interpreter. Very poor interpreter. Has patrolled most of this area before but says he has forgotten all about it. Not the brightest. Fair worker. Conduct good. Speaks DARIBI and poor Pidgin.

OBE POAI Patrol Interpreter. Speaks TURA, TUDAUWHE, a little DARIBI, ~~FAIR~~ fair Pidgin and fair Police Motu. Good worker. Conduct good.

INUABE EGAIANO. Patrol Interpreter. Speaks TURA, TUDAUWHE, fair DARIBI, MENGINO, fair PIDGIN and a little Police Motu. Good worker. Conduct excellent.

PAUL, S.D.A. Medical Orderly. A good N.M.O. He has the usual tendency to use injections to treat even the most minor ailments, but otherwise his work is good. Conduct excellent.

1. Approval has been granted to take OBE and INUABE on strength as interpreters.
2. I request two Motu speaking police as replacements when available.

*Hooper*

APPENDIX 1V (cont).

HEALTH.

Over the whole Karimui area the incidence of obvious leprosy is 5.2%, and I believe that a thorough check would reveal nearer 10%. In some areas the known incidence is now over 10%.

Eight cases/suspected filariasis were seen. Among the sago eaters there were many cases of boils, and some members of this patrol suffered from this complaint after they were on a sago diet for two weeks. There are also quite a few goitre cases in this area.

In the P10 River area 386 people were seen, and only two cases of leprosy were noticed (at SOLIABEDO). Other figures for this area are; Malaria 29, Scabies 17, T.U. 20 and Sores and Boils 73.

I do not know the medical opinion, but I know that it is a popular belief among laymen that it takes years of close contact with an infected person to contract leprosy. This belief is not borne out by observations around Karimui, as many of the obvious cases are only four or five years old.

Attached is a copy of a "Survey of Traditional Beliefs and Attitudes in Health and Allied Matters".



(P. DWYER)  
Patrol Officer.

- (1) DARIBI linguistic group.
- (2) KARIMUI Census Division. GOROKA Sub-District.
- (3) Map will be forwarded when printed.
- (4) Population. 3,458.

Section 1.

1. No.
2. Sexual intercourse.
3. No.
4. None.
5. Heavy work avoided.
6. A woman about to give birth goes to a small hut in the bush with either her mother or another wife of her husband. These huts are also occupied by women during menstruation. The mother and her companion remain away from the dwelling houses for nine days after the child is born. No known rituals.
7. The women would not answer this, and the men do not know as they are afraid of ~~KMA~~ going near the women at this time.
8. Cleaned with leaves and dried by a fire.
9. At about four years of age the left ear is pierced with a cassowary bone. The right ear is rarely pierced as this can be damaged by contact with a bow-string. A stick is put in the hole and later ear-rings of shell or opossum skin. Later the nose is pierced with two or more holes over each nostril, a hole through the centre from side to side and a hole straight into the front of the nose. Both men and women wear small red feathers like darts in the holes above the nostrils, and both wear the thin bone from the flying fox pushed straight into the nose. The hole through the nose is often left bare, but men and women sometimes wear a small piece of wood there. Some men wear a pig tusk in the nose with the ends turned up under their eyes.
10. Mother cannot sit down to a meal with traditional enemies while her child is young as these people may put a spell on it and cause its death.
11. When the child has two teeth it is given sweet potato and small pieces of pig fat.
12. No.
13. If mother dies or location is poor the child is fed on the juice of sugar cane. In such cases the child usually dies.
14. Plenty of meat (pig and cassowary) and grubs for mother.
15. Equal importance.

16. People say they have never heard of twins and refuse to believe that such a thing can happen. However there is a reported case of twins in the same language group over the TUA River in the Gumine area, and both are being reared.
17. Carried in bilua with bark blanket. When bigger they are carried on the shoulders of men or women.
18. Usually accompany mother.
19. Remain with parents in the communal house. If parents die they are taken by paternal grandparents who usually live in the same house.
20. When child begins to walk the parents may resume co-habitation.

SECTION 11.

1. Staple - sweet potato in some parts, sago in others.
2. Much meat - pig (wild and domestic), cassowary, rat, opossum, birds, snakes, lizards and frogs. Also taro, banana, pit pit, sugar cane, MARITA, native greens, nuts, breadfruit, corn, cucumbers, pumpkin and a type of fungus. Tree grubs are also eaten.
3. Planting season is said to be just before Christmas (time known by observing plants and trees), but in fact gardens are planted all through the year.
4. Self-sufficient except for salt. This is traded in from the Gumine area.
5. Often a slight shortage before new garden bears, but there is always food in the old gardens or in the bush.
6. Sago is cooked in bamboo and may be kept for months after this.
7. For some years before initiation boys are not allowed to eat some things, one type of MARITA, cassowary, snake, grubs, lizard and one variety of banana. For about a week during the initiation they are not supposed to have water, but this is often smuggled to them.
8. Help in communal garden when capable, and share in the food even when unable to work.
9. Sorcery by enemies in other hamlets.
10. Given under Section 111.
11. No.
12. No.
13. None noticed.
14. ----
15. (a) Earth and stone oven.  
(b) Steamed in bamboo.  
(c) Sweet potato sometimes roasted in open fire.

SECTION. 1V.

1. Yes. Anywhere and everywhere.
2. Little interest. No idea of their origin.
3. No.
4. Anywhere in the bush.
5. No.
6. Defence only. From both human and supernatural enemies.



7.8.9.10.

There are two main types of houses. The first is a double storied building measuring about 60' X 20', on about 8' posts and with an overall height of 30-40'. All males sleep in the upper story and women and babies in the bottom story. This house is either for a clan or sub-clan and houses up to 50 odd people. Single storied houses are also used to house a clan or sub-clan. These buildings are about 50 'X20' and have a partition in the centre to divide the sexes. There are also some smaller houses for single family units, and these too have the partition in the centre. The houses are constructed for defence and the doors are covered at night, however they are well ventilated through cracks in the floor and walls.

A small house is built some distance away in the bush for the use of women during childbirth and menstruation.

SECTION 111.Malaria and fevers in general.

1. GAZI.
2. Cause not known.
3. ----
4. Continuation of old condition.
5. Heated TANKET leaf rubbed on the skin cures the sickness. Beating the skin with nettles relieves the pain.
6. None.
7. Socially accepted. Sickness cannot be conveyed to others.

LEPROSY.

1. WIABE.
2. Not known.
3. -----
4. Not applicable to leprosy.
5. No.
6. None.
7. Can be conveyed. Some clans isolate lepers in a special house and leave food nearby each day. Where this is the practice there seems to be less leprosy, but it is not clear whether this halted the spread of X the disease or whether the other groups gave up this practice after leprosy became so widespread in their area.

Tropical Ulcers.

1. KINAMA.
2. Bruises and cuts.
3. Apply to all sex and age groups.
4. New condition.
5. Can be cured by the application of ~~XIXX~~ scrapings from the inside of the bark of the SIBURU or ABO trees. This is kept in place by leaf bandages.

6. None.
  7. Socially accepted. Cannot be conveyed.
- 

Filariasis.


1. IABO.
  2. Not known.
  3. All groups.
  4. -----
  5. No.
  6. None.
  7. Socially accepted. Cannot be conveyed.
- 

Scabies.

1. GEZI.
  2. Not known.
  3. All groups.
  4. New condition.
  5. No.
  6. None.
  7. Catching. People with this disease keep well clear of others.
- 

BOILS.

1. DILIKENI.
  2. Not known.
  3. All groups.
  4. New condition.
  5. Native green, KEBA, cooked, allowed to cool and then applied.
  6. None.
  7. Socially accepted. Not catching.
- 



(P. DWYER)

Patrol Officer.

(1)

HEALTH EDUCATION SURVEY 1961.

- (1) & (2) TUDAUWHE linguistic group, KARIMUI Census Division.  
TURA linguistic group, PIO Census Division.  
GOROKA Sub-District.
- (3) Map will be forwarded when printed.
- (4) Population. TUDAUWHE 1,251. TURA 386.

---

SECTION 1.

1. No.
2. TUDAUWHE- intercourse. TURA - don't know.
3. TUDAUWHE - women eat flower of HOIO tree to reduce fertility. This is mixed with a native green, SU. TURA - no.
4. None.      5. No.
6. Woman retires to bush house (also used during menstruation) with several old women.
7. Not able to obtain information.
8. TUDAUWHE - washed in cold water and then dried by fire.  
TURA - cleaned with leaves and then dried by fire.
9. Ears and nose pierced (as in DARIBI group). TURA people seem to leave this later; about puberty, whereas the TUDAUWHE pierce the ears when the child has cut its first teeth. Also it is common in both these groups for people to have both ears pierced, not only the left one.
10. Women given salt to eat to replace lost blood.
11. Soft vegetables when first teeth appear.
12. No.
13. When mother's location poor another woman of the same communal house takes the child. This woman may not have had children herself for some years. While pregnant a woman names another woman to take her child if she dies.
14. No.
15. Yes.
16. One of the twins is given to another woman.
17. In bilum with bark cloak. On shoulders when bigger.
18. Nearly always with mother.
19. Stay with parents.
20. Abstain for about one year (time measured by gardens).

---

SECTION 11.

1. TUDAUWHE - Sweet potato and taro. TURA - Sago.
2. TUDAUWHE - Sago, pig, cassowary, opossum, snake, lizard, grubs, frogs, birds, leaves, ~~XXXXXX~~ yams, native greens, cucumber, corn and pumpkin.  
TURA - meat as above, wild nuts, berries and leaves, native greens and a little sweet potato.
3. About October. When the SO tree bears fruit.
4. Salt traded in ~~IX~~ from Gumine and Lufa areas.
5. Always plenty of game, bush foods and old gardens when food is short in present gardens.

6. Sago cooked in lengths of bamboo is kept for several months. Sweet potato is also kept for several months in houses. Sometimes meat is smoked, but this is not done very well and keeps for only a few days.
7. Taboo on certain food for boys as in DARIBI group.
8. Children and relatives feed the aged and incapacitated.
9. Where a man has more than one wife (this is usually the case in all three groups in this area) there is often jealousy between them. For a woman to ruin the garden of her rival she has only to bury a leaf (name of tree unknown) among the plants and they will die.
10. Given under Section 111.
11. 12. & 13. None noticed.
14. ---
15. Stone and earth oven, steamed in lengths of bamboo, sweet potato often roasted in open fire.

---

SECTION 1V.

1. Yes.
2. Decaying trees and fruits.
3. Flies just appear when certain fruits are ripe.
4. Anywhere outside the house.
5. No.
6. For defence and because that is how their ancestors built houses.
7. 8. 9. & 10. As in DARIBI group. No two storied houses were seen in the PIO area. The people say they have only recently stopped building them because of the labour shortage caused by many of the men going to work on the coast and the Purari River area.

---

SECTION 111.

Common name for sickness is BILI'NI'OUWE. Bark from the ULU tree cures many sicknesses.

Malaria.

1. HEI HOWI SUNGWE - Hot skin.
2. Caused by one type of nettle.
3. All groups.
4. New condition.
5. Cured by eating the bark or fruit of the WELIN tree.
6. None.
7. Socially accepted but sickness can be conveyed to others.

---

Leprosy.

1. WOI.
2. Bite of insect - GESIGA.
3. All groups.
4. ---
5. When a white patch is seen on the body it is cut out with limestone, rubbed with a vine, IBOU, and then ashes rubbed in.
6. None.
7. Socially accepted but believed to be catching. When the skin is

(3)

/ broken and the smell unpleasant a leper is sometimes put in a hut by himself and food taken to him.

---

Tropical Ulcers.

1. HOFA.
  2. Brought by flies from the Lufa area.
  3. All groups.
  4. New condition.
  5. Application of the fruit of the SIBULU or the scraped bark of the ABO tree.
  6. None.
  7. Not catching. Same treatment as lepers.
- 

Filaricis.

1. TO'U
  2. Caused by sexual intercourse near the TUA or SENA Rivers.
  3. Usually young people.
  4. ---- 5. No.
  6. Prevented by not having intercourse near the two abovementioned rivers.
  7. Not catching. Persons afflicted are the butt of many jokes.
- 

Scabies.

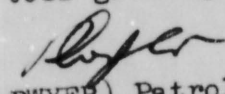
1. KEA.
  2. Comes when the pit pit is ripe.
  3. All groups.
  4. New condition.
  5. Application of the fruit of SIBULU, or juice of the vine, YEIPORA.
  6. None.
  7. Can be conveyed. Socially accepted.
- 

Boils.

1. OU.
  2. Arrives when the SIBULU bears fruit.
  3. All groups.      4. If core not wholly removed more boils appear.
  5. Application of the cooked native green, HOI.
  6. None.      7. Socially accepted. Not catching.
- 

These two groups, TUDAUWHE and TURA, speak closely related dialects of the same language.

All three groups, above two and DARIBI, consider Western medicine superior when they can see swift results. Since yaws has been almost eradicated the belief is that the only true medicine is in an injection. The people are becoming disillusioned with the treatment for leprosy as <sup>they</sup> cannot see new toes growing on the lepers.

  
(P. DWYER) Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX V.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A memo. has been sent to the District Officer, Kerema regarding the two Village Constables. Could a check be made to see if any of the New Guinea officials are in fact officials.

PAPUA.

V.C. KOBORA of PORANI, MASI.

V.C. MINAMI of ANABAI, MASI.

NEW GUINEA.

L.L. HABIA of SOGO.

L.L. KUBURU of WENA.

T.T. YORAI of WHAIYO.

T.T. HAWAI of WALIO.

T.T. HABARE of MOIYO.

T.T. MOPEI of H'WIYAI.

T.T. SEGI of NAIYO.

T.T. KALE (alias HALE or YARIBE) of MEIU. Says he was appointed at Gumine.

T.T. HAIBE of SOGO.

L.L. OROBA of DIBE.

---

*P. Dwyer*  
(P. DWYER)

Patrol Officer.

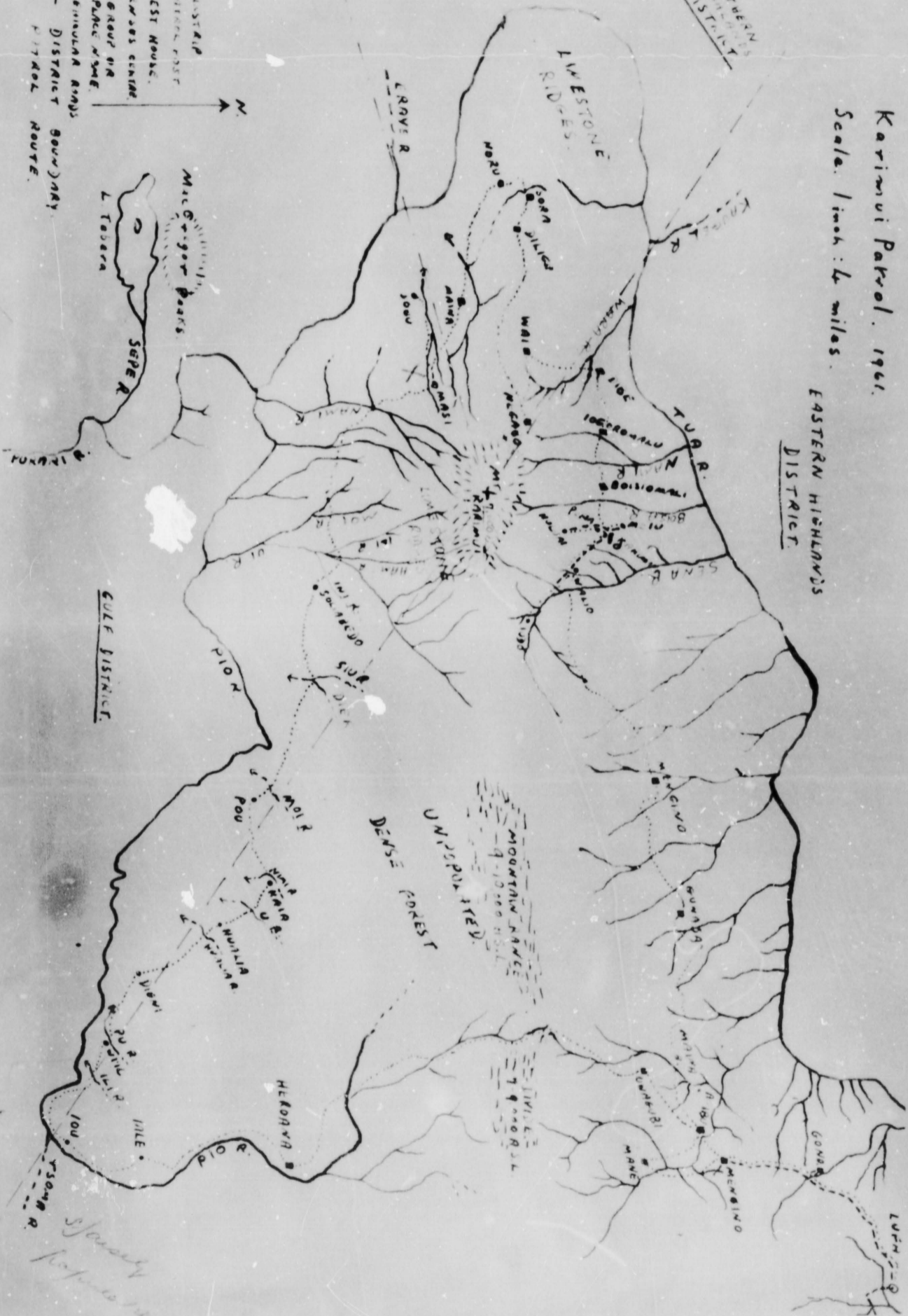
Karimui Patrol, 1961.

Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles.

EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

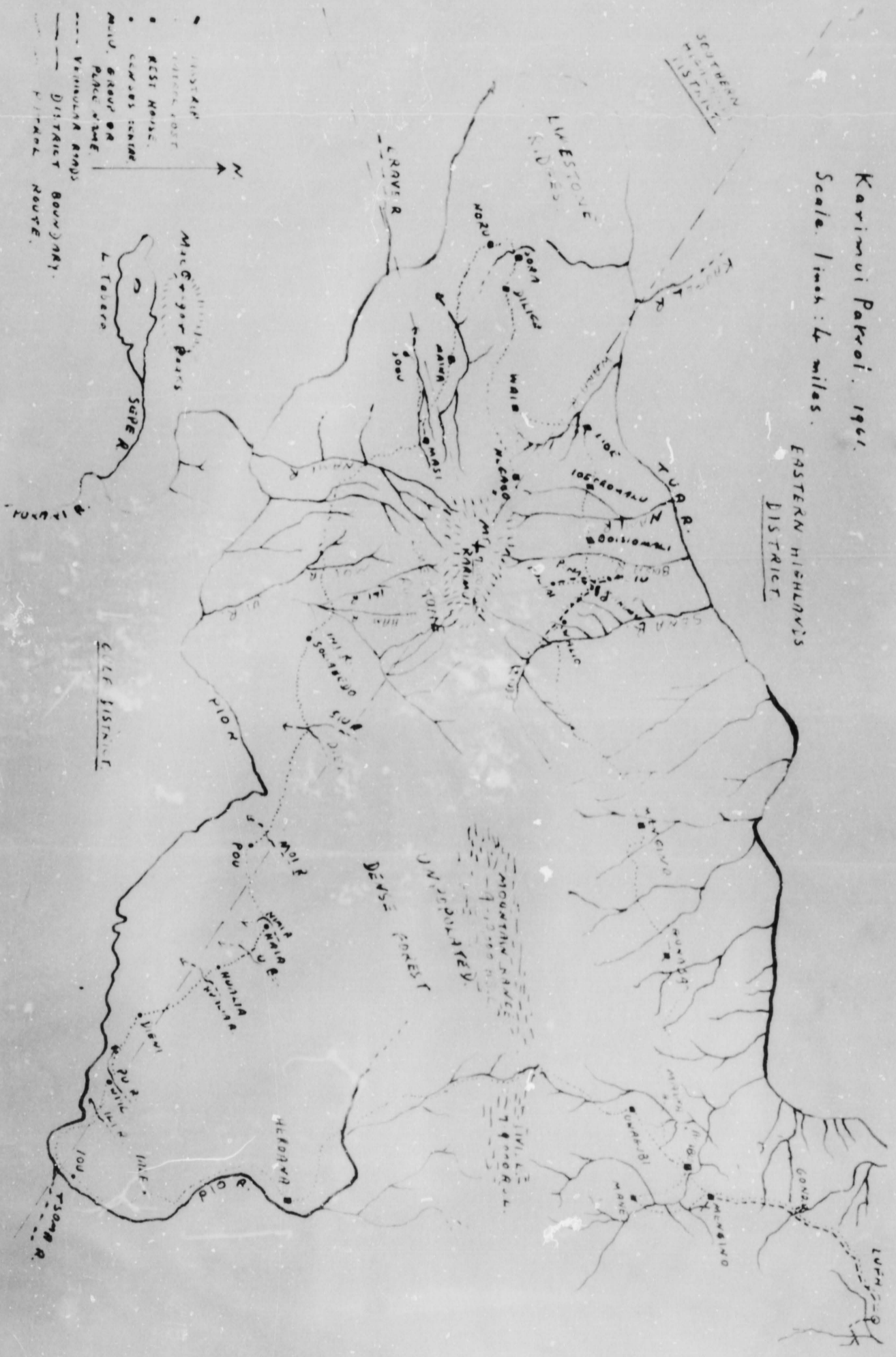
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- - - - - DISTRICT ROUTE
- VEREJUNAN RINGS
- PLACE NAME
- MAIL GROUP VIA
- CAMPUS CENTER
- REST HOUSE
- INTERNAL POST
- HOSPITAL



*Sparsely populated*

Karimui Patrol, 1961.  
 Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles.

EASTERN HIGHLANDS  
 DISTRICT



- REST HOUSE
- CAMP
- CAMPUS CENTER
- MILITARY GROUP OR POLICE STATION
- VARIOUS RANGES
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- PITKEL ROUTE

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 F



D.O. GOROKA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

GOROKA 8/62

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KARIMUI 1 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by P.V. DWYER Patrol Officer Grade 1

Area Patrolled KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 Interpreter, 7 members R.P.&N.G.C.  
1 N.M.O. (S.D.A. Mission)

Duration—From 5/3/1962 to 28/3/1962

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services AUGUST/1961

Medical JUNE/1961

Map Reference Map attached

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION, 2. RE-ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH GROUPS ON THE TUA RIVER, 3. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 ....

67-13-19

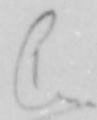
27th June, 1962.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA,

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-61/62 - KARIMUI

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I shall be interested to see your programme of development of this and other Census Divisions as recorded in para. 2(c) of your memorandum to the Assistant District Officer, Goroka.

2. Please let me know the content of the programme, the area in which it is expected to operate and the chances of success.
3. I feel, as I am sure you do, that a vacuum has been created in the people's existence in that we have stopped them from fighting and failed to provide them with a satisfactory substitute.
4. No doubt your proposed development programme is to fill this vacuum.
5. Under the heading "Missions" I note that there appears to be some regimentation. If the people like to be regimented let them enjoy or suffer it, as the case may be. Salvation Army troops are certainly regimented and do not appear to suffer because of it.
6. I agree with the Patrol Officer in that social and political advancement won't get as far if we cannot assist them in satisfying their material and educational needs.

  
(W.R. Dishon)  
ACTING DIRECTOR



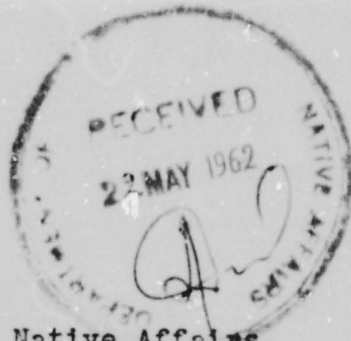
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 13 19

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 67-2-1(110).

WETrh



District Office,  
GOROKA,  
Eastern Highlands District.

17 May 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL GOROKA 8/61-62 - KARIMUI C.D.

- ..... 1. The following are attached:
- (a) Report of the above Patrol.
  - (b) Copy of my memo 67-2-1(109) dated 17 May 62.
  - (c) Copy of memo 67-2-4/11 dated 11 May 62 from A.D.O. Goroka S.D.
2. The Patrol is programmed for February and was done in March. This was unavoidable as the delineation of this area into Census Divisions and the programme was not finalized until late February.
3. Comments are in the attachments. Matters requiring local attention will be dealt with here.
4. A good patrol well done.

*W. F. Tomasetti*  
(W.F. Tomasetti.)  
District Officer.

16  
FRATI  
A  
WEITH

67-2-1(109).

District Office,  
GOROKA,  
Eastern Highlands District.

17 May 62.

~~A.D.O.~~  
~~GOROKA S.D.~~

PATROL GOROKA 8/61-62 - KARIMUI C.D.

1. Thank you for the report of the above Patrol, associated papers, and your memo 67-2-4/11 dated 11 May 62. I note that the Patrol was completed on 28 March 62 and received here on 14 May 62 - this delay seems excessive.
2. Some comments follow:
  - (a) The Report should have a heading, an address and the paragraphs should be numbered.
  - (b) In accordance with current Patrol instructions separate memoranda on Attitudes and Demography have not been submitted nor are the reports of Mission Leases and Indigenous health beliefs mentioned. Please rectify and explain.
  - (c) The expression "round up" in the diary on 13 March is inappropriate.
  - (d) Para. (2) page (1) - I feel Mr. Dwyer may be too optimistic.
  - (e) The section on Native Affairs reveals a difficult but common situation. Change of attitude can be facilitated by discussion. If people have the wish they can do much to improve their standard of living without pursuing cash incomes. I hope eventually to programme the development of this and other Census Divisions.
  - (f) Tultul's insignia have recently been despatched to KARIMUI.
  - (g) Make a separate submission for the funding of the road mentioned on page 2.
  - (h) I intend seeking the views of the Lutheran Mission of the reported activities.
  - (i) The discussion on demography is interesting and it is reassuring to see evidence contradicting the depopulation of the area. Successive revisions for two or three years will reveal a reliable picture.
  - (j) May I assume that the Tax Census Sheets have been bound into Volumes.
3. This is obviously a useful patrol and well conducted and it is regrettable that the documentation is not up to the standard of the field work. Please send Mr. Dwyer a copy of this memo.

W E T  
(W.E. Tomasetti).  
District Officer.

cc.  
Director,  
Dept. of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

GRB,ngp

67-2-4/11

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

11th May, 1962.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT : GOROKA 8/62.


Attached in duplicate please find the above-mentioned Patrol Report.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

Would you please arrange for the map to be sun-printed and two copies forwarded to this office.

I have the following comments :

- 1) The Report has been re-numbered Goroka 8/62 in accordance with your direction on Patrol Report numbering.
- 2) The general picture revealed by the Report is satisfactory and Mr. Dwyer has handled matters arising quite capably.
- 3) The present economic isolation of this area precludes immediate development of any significance but nevertheless I support Mr. Dwyer's contention that visits by Officers of Technical Departments are long overdue.
- 4) The proposed Leprosy -T.B. survey in the Kerimui area should clarify the health position.
- 5) The anthropological notes are interesting and should be of assistance in determining land rights.
- 6) It is a pity that the Census figures do not show average size of family. Mr Dwyer will be asked to include these in future.

  
( G. R. BUREFOOT )  
Assistant District Officer.

cc: P.O.I.C.  
KARIMUI.

PATROL DIARY.

- MON. MARCH 5. Departed Karimui station 1100 hrs. To Boisamalu R/H 1300 hrs. Met V/Os and purchased food. Slept Boisamalu.
- TUES. MARCH 6. Census of PAULU<sup>AU</sup>, BOISIAMOLI and HAU 1130 - 1500 hrs. Compiled Tax/Census Registers. Discussions with V/Os re roads and housing. Slept Boisamalu.
- WED. MARCH 7. Further discussions with people. Finished Registers. Slept Boisamalu.
- THURS. MARCH 8. Departed Boisamalu 1000 hrs. To Iogoromalu 1330 hrs. Met V/Os and purchased food. Inspected new S.D.A. aid-post. Slept Iogoromalu.
- FRI. MARCH 9. Census WAIME, KOROBAME, MAIA and DAIA 1200 - 1545 hrs. Discussions with people re roads and housing. Slept Iogoromalu.
- SAT. MARCH 10. Compiled Tax/Census Registers. Anthropological investigations. Slept Iogoromalu.
- SUN. MARCH 11. Day observed. Slept Iogoromalu.
- MON. MARCH 12. Departed Iogoromalu 1000 hrs. To Dibe 1055 hrs. Met V/Os and purchased food. As the people were assembled census conducted MUSUGAI, DIBE and SOGO No. 1 from 1500 - 1710 hrs. Compiled Tax/Census Registers and conducted anthropological investigations. Discussions re roads and housing. Slept Dibe R/H.
- TUES. MARCH 13. Departed Dibe 1030 hrs. To Boisamalu 1530 hrs. Two constables and interpreter remained to round up census absentees. Self proceeded to Karimui station arriving 1735 hrs. Slept station.
- MARCH 14 - 16. At station waiting for a guide.
- SAT. MARCH 17. Departed station 1055 hrs. To SOLITA 1135 hrs. Initial census, inspection of hamlet, and anthropological investigations. To Karimui station 1530 hrs. Slept Karimui.
- MARCH 18 & 19. At Karimui.
- TUES. MARCH 20. Departed Karimui 1135 hrs. Crossed Sena River and made camp near Oi River 1530 hrs. Slept under canvas.

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

TUE. MARCH 21.

Made camp 0830 hrs. To Tui River  
1118 hrs. Eventually followed Tui  
with 1220 hrs. and then crossed  
Gala river by same bridge. Made  
camp in old garden 1720 hrs.  
Slept under canvas.

THUR. MARCH 22.

Made camp 0920 hrs. Set some  
SOWIRO nets at 1200 hrs. and made  
camp in a garden at a place  
called BILBIRO 1220 hrs.  
Slept under canvas.

FRI. MARCH 23.

Letters sent to bring people in  
from gardens. Several new names  
entered in SOWIRO book late p.m.  
27 Suidia people (HAMUGU group)  
also came to the camp. Two pigs  
purchased with trade goods.  
Slept under canvas.

SAT. MARCH 24.

Departed BILBIRO 0920 hrs. Crossed  
Tui 1150 hrs. and followed this  
river to its junction with the  
Bena River. Place infested with  
leeches so after a short spell  
crossed the Bena and headed for  
home. Arrived station 2040 hrs.  
with legs covered in leeches. The  
writer had over 90 on him.  
Slept Barimai.

MARCH 25 = 27.

At Barimai.

WED. MARCH 28.

Heavy rain till noon. Departed  
station 1800 hrs. per motor-cycle.  
To Rudo 1945 hrs. Census Revision  
HWIYAI, MOIYO, NAIYO, SOGO No. 8 and  
YAUWI. Returned to station 1905 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

This was the first routine patrol to the Karimui Census Division since the re-organisation of the area into four census divisions.

An object of the patrol was to see every person residing in this area, and the people were warned that from now on census absenteeism would not be tolerated. As a result most people were present for census and many new names were recorded. There were several convictions for failure to appear, and at the time of writing this report there are only six known absentees who have not been located. I believe the number of people who have not had their names recorded is so small as to be negligible.

As a result of the good attendance many sick people were seen, and either treated or sent to one of the aid-posts.

Information was gathered regarding some groups living across the Tua River in the Bomai or Gumine areas and who are said to be as yet uncensused. This will be the subject of a separate memorandum.

As no decision has apparently been reached as yet, the old book names will be used in this report. A further submission recommending one further change and one deletion is at present being prepared.

The Karimui Census Division lies wholly within the Eastern Highlands District and the people speak two very dissimilar languages, DARIBI and TUDAUWHE.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received in all areas, and as usual there were few complaints. The census absentees showed no opposition to the census as such, and in the main their excuse was that they just couldn't raise the energy necessary for them to walk the half hour or so from their gardens.

A close look at the area reveals a rather depressing picture. True, fighting has all but stopped, only one assault involving the use of bows and arrows has been reported in the last year, and roads, houses, agriculture and medical services have improved, but as is often the case the march of progress at this stage has degenerated into opposition to existing evils rather than becoming a guide to future progress. The Karimui man now has more leisure than before and his life is on the whole more comfortable. He may even expect to live longer than his father did, but his life is still divided into periods of sleep, eat, work and laze. Still, they seem happy enough in their apathetic way.

Without the co-operation of technical Departments the people of this area will show little, if any, further progress. High transport costs and/or existing markets seem to hold out little hope for economic development based on agriculture or timber, but surveys by the Departments concerned may reveal some way for the people to make money. Education could also make a necessary contribution to this area. The excuse seems to be that 5,000 or so people hardly warrant any attention. A comparison with money spent on some coastal areas would not support this contention.



NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

The people are willing enough to co-operate with the Administration, especially in the case of road work where pay is given. However they seem to have very few ideas of their own nor any desire to improve their lot. Considering the avenues open to them at present this is quite a sound attitude. Labourers due to return from the coast next month may bring with them ideas that will change the limited outlook of these people.

VILLAGE.Housing.

A desire, fostered by mission evangelists, for the people to group together in villages has been used to bring about an improvement in housing. In most cases the result has been quite pleasant hamlets with well constructed rough plank houses. The people have been encouraged to remove only those trees which are considered unsafe, and if necessary to plant more.

The one exception is at Iudo, where five groups have constructed hamlets very near the aid-post. An effort was made to have these hamlets further apart, but work under the supervision of the S.D.A. evangelist had proceeded too far during my absence from the station. However it was possible to ensure better spacing and better materials than had been planned for most houses.

Officials.

The officials are showing some improvement and in some cases they are quite reasonable.

I will shortly recommend the appointment of several men from this area as tultuls. An emblem of some sort seems necessary for these people to function as officials.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Total mileage is approximately eight miles, and except for one mile through thick bush could be used by land rovers in all weather. Supplies of gravel have been located nearby and muddy sections can be surfaced when the need arises.

Eleven bridges have been built and a further one is planned to replace a ford linking Iudo with the station.

Work is shortly to commence on the first stage of a road to link the Daribi Census Division with the existing road, but with no money and little trade progress will be slow.

Roads capable of at least taking a pushbike are a basic democratic necessity. Even the most primitive of these people should be able to walk on a decent track rather than scramble through the bush and hear the white man (and his servants) fly overhead.

LAW & JUSTICE.

There continues to be little crime in the area. A mild outbreak of stealing by small boys has been arrested. Several men, mainly from Hau and Soboro, were recently convicted of failing to appear for census and sentenced to up to two weeks I.H.L.

LAW & JUSTICE (cont.)

Five men from Walio were recently given 2 months I.H.L. for firing arrows at a Meiu man. The dispute arose over alleged wife stealing. The use of weapons in an assault is now very rare in this area.

The people appear to be getting over their fear of the court, and increasing numbers of disputes are brought to the station for settlement. Where there is no breach of the law the people are being encouraged to settle disputes in the village, and to bring to court only those disputes they are unable to settle among themselves.

MISSIONS.

Two missions, Lutheran and S.D.A., are operating in this area.

The evangelists seem to have resolved their differences in the last few months. At any rate there is now no open hostility between the two groups.

The Lutherans have settled in all areas but Iudo, and the S.D.A.s are at Iudo, Wediai, Boisamalu and Iogoromalu.

Evangelists who attempted to dictate to the people where roads, ~~and~~ bridges and houses should be built have been warned that they must comply with the provisions of the Native Employment Ordinance or do the work themselves.

At Dibe at sundown a strange spectacle was observed. The Lutheran evangelist sat blowing on a bamboo flute while village officials and elders hastily assembled the people into ranks. Young men who showed no desire to join the other people were seized and put in their place in the line. The people then trooped off to church. Later the officials and elders were warned that they were laying themselves open to charges of assault, and the evangelist was then told not to associate himself with such strong displays of religious fervour. Then it was explained to the people that attendance at religious ceremonies was a matter for personal preference, and that no one has authority to force them to attend against their will.

Mission participation in health and education activities will be discussed under the appropriate headings.

EDUCATION.

The Lutheran Mission operates a school at Karimai, but so far the pupils have learned nothing. A new teacher has been posted here and I believe supplies have been ordered. I do not know whether or not this school receives an Administration subsidy, but if it does it is an absolute waste of money.

As suggested six months ago an inspection of this school is long overdue.

CENSUS & STATISTICS.

The increase recorded on this patrol was 205, being migration (mainly people having their names recorded for the first time) 151 and a natural increase of 54. It was only approximately five months since the last census and the corrected percentages show BIRTHS 7.3 % per annum, DEATHS 1.7 % per annum, and a NATURAL INCREASE of 5.6 % per annum. As last year's patrol showed a natural increase of 3.3 % for Karimui and Daribi Census Divisions combined it seems clear that earlier reports of a dying race were incorrect.

The Nusugai (Husugwai) book contained the names of many Dibe people and the Dibe book contained the names of many Husugwai people, and as these people live in the one area and class themselves as one group it was decided to combine both into the one book, Dibe.

The Solita people have returned from the Gumine area and are building near the station on what all groups in the immediate vicinity agree is their land. A new book has been made up for this group.

Last patrol a book was issued to a handful of Soboro people, and this year the patrol crossed the Tua River into the Gumine area and recorded the names of a further 51 people. These people have two settlements, but have decided to line for census in future near Boisamalu on their own land. Their settlement over the Tua is on land owned by a Gumine group.

Enquiries were made to ascertain the present whereabouts of other groups who at one time lived in this area. It appears that in recent years these groups migrated across the Tua and are at present living in the Bomai area.

The number of people in the Karimui Census Division not having had their names recorded would appear to be negligible.

Tax - Census Sheets have been written up for all groups in this area.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol revealed a fairly satisfactory state of affairs in the Karimui Census Division, but once again I suggest that visits by officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Forests and Education are long overdue.

Medical services are inadequate, but at least the Department of Public Health is showing some interest. There has been one inspection by an E.M.A. and patrols are planned for the near future.

The people have settled down and are ready for further progress, but before the Department of Native Affairs can go ahead with plans for social and political advancement there must be some hope for parallel progress in the economic and educational fields.

*P. J. WYER*  
(P. J. WYER)

Patrol Officer, Grade 1.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... EASTERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No. GOROKA 10 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by..... B. J. KNEEN, C.P.O......

Area Patrolled..... WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... nil.....

Natives..... 3 R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Interpreter......

Duration—From... 9 / 4 / 1962 ..to... 30 / 4 / 1962 ..

Number of Days..... 22.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... no.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... MA Y-JULY 1961.....

Medical ..... / ..... / 19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 ....

67-13-25

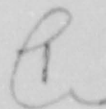
11th July, 1962.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10/61-62 - GOROKA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I am particularly interested in Bimai and look forward to further information in the future.
3. The content of the report, which is first class and well recorded, is adequately covered in the comments by yourself and the Assistant District Officer.

  
(W.R. Dishon)  
A/DIRECTOR



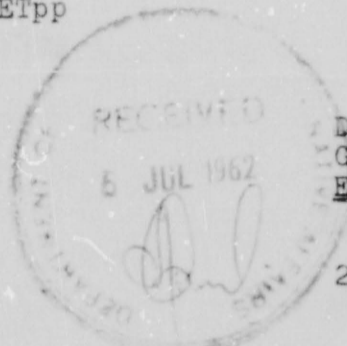
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-25 ✓

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

WETpp

No. 67-2-1.  
(61)  
67-2-2



District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

29 June 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL GOROKA 10/61-62 - WATABUNG C.D.

1. Herewith report of the above patrol, copy of memo 67-2-1/26 dated 26 June 62 from A.D.O. Goroka S.D. and copy of my memo 67-2-1/67-2-2 dated 23 June 62.
2. The documentation was overdue in reaching me but the reasons advanced are acceptable.
3. The patrol is programmed for April and was so done.
4. Comments are in the attachments but the following are added.
  - (a) Para. 7. During the period 57-58 Watabung C.D. was administered from Goroka in accordance with the wishes of the people and because it was considered the facts pointed overwhelmingly to this arrangement. It was subsequently transferred to Chuave. Early this year, because the original reasons were still in full force, Watabung was returned to administration from Goroka.
  - (b) Para. 34. I anticipate that the proposed survey of indigenous commercial problems will provide answers to coffee marketing.
  - (c) Para. 65. The police referred to as the Watabung Police Detachment are actually two police whose duty is to caretake the Administration installations on this station.
5. A good patrol well documented.

W.E. Tomasetti  
(W.E. Tomasetti).  
District Officer.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
GOROKA S.D.

WETpp

67-2-1.  
(60)  
67-2-2.

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

28 June 62.

A.D.O.  
GOROKA S.D.

PATROL GOROKA 10/61-62 WATABUNG C.D.

1. Thank you for the report of the above patrol and your covering memo 67-2-1/26 dated 26 June 62.
2. Some comments follow. Bracketed numbers refer to the paragraph number of the report.
  - a. (12) Relating to the last sentence, all census revisions should do this cross checking - it is part of the normal technique of thorough census revision.
  - b. (26) I endorse your comments. It is interesting to note that in Africa some, if not all, of the Anglican Dioceses do not require a man to divorce wives of polygynous unions prior to baptism if the marriages were contracted prior to the beginning of his instruction.
  - c. (27) I endorse your action and will look forward to a subsequent report.
  - d. (30) Bimai is a most outstanding individual and deserves our encouragement. Concurrently we should ensure that his neighbours and relatives are not being exploited by him - willingly or otherwise.
  - e. (34) I hope the proposed survey of indigenous commercial activities will provide the basis of a resolution of this problem.
  - f. (50) This useful analysis would have been better included in the "demographic" memorandum.
  - g. (71) Should the proposed survey of the Upper Asaro indicate that census division is not yet ready for a council, our attention will shift to the Watabung.
  - h. The appendices contained some quite useful factual information.
  - i. Please inform in due course concerning the development of the rest house "Kemanisoi".

- j. I note your intention to proceed with the gazettal of the listed foot tracks.
- 3. Mr. Kneen has done a very thorough job of work and this is one of the few patrols this year that has been properly documented.

WET

(W.E. Tomasetti.)  
District Officer.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District  
PORT KAITUMA

The Director,  
Dept. of Native Affairs,  
Kororua.

The accompanying file is forwarded herewith in duplicate.

Mr Kneen fulfilled all his Patrol Instructions and has presented quite a thorough report.

Plans for camping allowance is attached.

I have the following comments to make:

Paragraph Excluding the Koroia Group these people are geographically more easily administered from Chuva, however with the proposed extension of the local government area in this area in a year or so, arguments that they are neglected would not be substantiated. My own opinion is that these people rather than being concerned at neglect by Chuva are concerned that they will receive more attention than Chuva can give. This view does not take into account prestige considerations being associated with Chuva.

Paragraph Mr Kneen is in error in stating that the Koroia people regarded land at Chuva as a result of the Active Lands Commission's enquiry. Some Koroia people are occupying Chuva land with the approval of the Council. Also P.M.C. memo 1-8-3 of 24 December, 1961 to yourself.

Paragraph Also many of their white sisters have been married to Chuva men and this has resulted in the value of utilizing their Chuva land advantages. It would not be correct to call these sisters but it is evident that stronger Chuva control is necessary.

Paragraph (b) Marriage is in a state of flux in many parts of the Territory and will eventually be the product of a new order which can be expected to be a traditional system to something more acceptable to present day conditions.

Paragraph So called "child marriages" are not limited to this area and are a difficult problem to deal with. The marriages are invalid where the girl is under puberty or is an unwilling partner. In the latter cases where adult persons participate, and the



Grb/ngp

67-2-1/26

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

26th June, 1962.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

P/R GOROKA 10/61-62  
WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION

The abovementioned P/R is forwarded herewith in duplicate.

Mr Kneen fulfilled all his Patrol Enstructions and has presented quite a thorough Report.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

I have the following comments to make:

para(7) Excluding the Koreipa Group these people are geographically more easily administered from Chuave. However with the proposed extension of the Local Government System to this area in a year or so, arguments that they are neglected could not be substantiated. My own opinion is that these people rather than being concerned at neglect by Chuave are concerned that they will receive more attention than Goroka can give. This view does not take into account prestige considerations in being associated with Goroka.

para(8) Mr Kneen is in error in stating that the Mondo people regained land at Koreipa as a result of the Native Lands Commissioner's enquiry. Some Mondo people are occupying Koreipa land with the approval of the owners. Vide N.L.C. memo 5-8-3 of 8th December, 1961 to yourself.

para(9) Like many of their white sisters these girls have realised the value of utilising their charms to advantage. It would not be correct to call them harlots but it is evident that stronger parental control is necessary.

para(10) Marriage is in a state of flux in many parts of the Territory and this expression by the younger generation can be expected to modify traditional customs to something more acceptable to present day conditions.

para(12) So called "child marriages" are not limited to this area and are a difficult problem to deal with. The marriages are invalid where the girl is under puberty or is an unwilling partner. In the latter cases where coition occurs prosecution under the

Criminal Code would appear to be warranted.

para(22) The Administration School at Watabung has not yet commenced and at the moment due to shortage of staff it appears unlikely that it will open this year.

para(26) In most cases these are not divorces but outright desertion. The right of the deserted wife to sue for maintenance needs explaining to all concerned.

para(27) The next Patrol should follow up this matter.

para(34-38) Refer my Central Coffee Fermentaries Report, 6-2-2/10 of 7th June, 1962.

para(43) There are probably many natives throughout the Territory capable of paying Income Tax, but this is a problem for the Taxation Commissioner.

para(44) I agree with the recommendation that the tax rate be increased to £1.0.0.

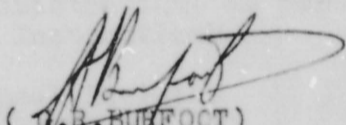
para(61) Recommendations are approved and appropriate insignia will be issued in due course.

para(63) Requisitioning of the new type books is in hand.

para(67) It would appear that such Mission Establishments as exist are located on native land.

Appendix C: Contains some interesting data.

Appendix D: A submission will be made to have these tracks proclaimed as such under the Lands Maintenance Ordinance.

  
( G.R. BURFOOT )  
Assistant District Officer.

Sub-District Office,

GOROKA.

25th May, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,

GOROKA Sub-District.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT No. 10 of 1961/62.

Patrol Conducted By: B. J. Kneen, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Area Patrolled: WATABUNG Census Division.  
Accompanied By: 5191B Const 1/C GANDE, R.P. & N.G.C.  
7793 Const TOGAE, " "  
10602 Const MARIPAL " "  
Interpreter YANOPA.  
Duration: 9-4-62 to 30-4-62  
22 days.  
Last D. N. A. Patrol: May - July, 1961.  
Objects of Patrol: Census Revision,  
Personal Tax collection,  
General administration, as per  
Patrol Instructions.  
Map Reference: Watabung Census Division  
1" = 2 Miles.

*B. J. Kneen*  
C.P.O.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT No. 10 of 1961/62.  
WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION. B. J. KNEEN, C.P.O.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 9th April, 1962.

10.30 Departed Goroka by Land-rover for Watabung Patrol Post.  
12.40 Arrived Watabung.  
13.00 General administration, inspected Aid-post and Station grounds.  
Slept Watabung.

Tuesday 10th April.

Due to heavy rain in the morning, the appointed groups did not arrive until,  
10.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined KONOOGGGIVA and OIFANAGEFA Census-units.  
Slept Watabung.

Wednesday 11th April.

08.00 Departed Watabung for MONDO Rest-house.  
10.00 Arrived Mondo. Talks with Village Officials and attention to minor disputes while waiting for carriers to arrive.  
11.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined KOBOWA Census-unit. General Administration.  
Slept Mondo

Thursday 12th April.

Heavy rain until  
11.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined KAMBIENGOWI and RAPAUPA Census-units.  
14.00 Taxed, Census Register compiled for, and medical examination of OLTOGANI Census-unit.  
Slept Mondo.

Friday 13th April.

08.00 Inspected villages and hamlets, schools and Mission lease.  
12.00 General Administration.  
13.30 Departed Mondo for KENANGGI Rest-house, inspecting villages and hamlets en route.  
15.00 Arrived Kenanggi. Talks with village Officials and general administration.  
Slept Kenanggi.

Saturday 14th April.

08.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined KIPIWA, NIME and NERAGANAKU Census-units.  
11.00 General administration.  
14.30 Departed Kenanggi for MANGIRO Rest-house, on Watabung Police bicycle.  
15.00 Arrived Mangiro. Talks with village Officials and general administration.  
Slept Mangiro.

Sunday 15th April.

Day observed. Visited Chuave Patrol Post. ( 15 minutes per bicycle.)  
Slept Mangiro.

Monday, 16th April.

- 08.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined KETERAUFA, WAPUKU and RONGGIKU Census-units.  
15.00 General Administration, and inspection of nearby villages.  
Slept Mangiro.

Tuesday, 17th April.

- Work delayed by heavy rain until  
10.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined NONDUGU Census-unit, not attended to the previous day as they were having a funeral.  
11.30 General administration.  
13.30 A.D.O. Goroka, Mr. Burfoot, arrived to discuss matters arising out of the patrol.  
Inspection of villages.  
16.00 Departed MANGIRO for ATARELO Rest-house. Hitch-hiked.  
17.00 arrived Atarelo.  
Slept Atarelo.

Wednesday, 18th April.

- 08.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined the KEMANIMOI group, (LOVARINGGE, NENGIFANO and GERIMANA Census Units).  
11.00 General administration.  
13.30 Inspected KEMANIMOJ villages, 1 hour walk from Atarelo.  
Slept Atarelo

Thursday, 19th April.

- 0.800 Taxed, censused and medically examined INARUNGGUNAVI, KOMINIPARAI, KORUWAGU and NIMALELE Census-units.  
14.00 General administration.  
Slept Atarelo.

Friday 20th April.

- Good Friday observed.  
Slept Atarelo.

Saturday 21st April.

- 08.00 General administration, then inspection of KOMONGGU group villages.  
15.00 Arrived Watabung. General administration.  
Slept Watabung.  
Sunday, 22nd April.

- Day observed.  
Slept Watabung.

Monday 23rd April.

- 08.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined IVAGU, KIRARIGU, YAME, GAFO and LAUNDI Census-units.  
14.30 General administration.  
Slept Watabung.

Tuesday, 24th April.

- 08.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined KINDEIMOROFA, KOFOFALAVOKO, RORU, UMBANORIFANI, KONIMEIGULAVOKO and KOFOFALELE Census-units.  
16.00 General administration.  
Slept Watabung.

Wednesday, 25th April.

- Police parade to mark Anzac Day.  
10.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined KONIMEIGULELE,  
LUMUFALELE, NIMALAVOKO and WAIFO Census-units.  
14.00 General administration.  
19.00 Returned to Goroka with Infant Welfare Sister.  
Slept Goroka.

Thursday, 26th April.

- 10.00 Departed Goroka per Land-rover.  
12.30 Arrived Watabung.  
13.30 Inspection of villages, hamlets and schools.  
Slept Watabung.

Friday 27th April.

- 08.00 Departed Watabung for KOREIPA.  
11.00 Arrived Koreipa, talks with village officials.  
13.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined GESAI, GIMIYUPA,  
LOWANDI and MOMBAGO Census-units.  
Slept Koreipa.

Saturday, 28th April.

- 08.00 Taxed, censused and medically examined GINDINIWAIFO,  
GUMO, LAFU'AUFA, LOLU, and LUMUFALAVOKO Census-units.  
15.30 General administration.  
Slept KOREIPA.

Sunday, 29th April.

- Day observed. Villages inspected.  
Slept Koreipa.

MONDAY 30th April, 1962.

- 07.00 Departed Koreipa.  
07.30 Arrived MANTO Rest-house.  
10.00 To Goroka per Land-rover.

Patrol completed.

.....

## INTRODUCTION.

1. The principal objectives of the patrol were the annual Census revision and the collection of Personal Tax.
2. Watabung Census Division lies to the West of Goroka, from 22 to 40 miles by way of the Highlands highway, which links its main centres of population. Chuave Patrol Post is situated a further 4 miles West of the Census Division. Watabung Patrol Post, used mainly as a base for extended patrols in the area, is centrally located within the Division. A Police detachment of one N.C.O. and two Constables is stationed at Watabung Patrol Post.
3. The Census revealed a total population of 7,768. The Census Division comprises seven clans of the SIANI linguistic group, and one CHIMBU Census Unit. The Census Division is bordered by six Census Divisions, three administered from Goroka and three administered from Chuave. Four of these Divisions contain some SIANI tribesmen.
4. The terrain of the area is mountainous and rugged. Streams are of two drainage systems, the watershed being the mountainous range commonly known as DAULO. All streams West of Daulo converge on the MAIRI River, a tributary of the WAHGI, while all streams East of Daulo drain to the KOREIPA and thence ASARO river. WATABUNG is a PIDGIN name applied to the area by Mr. Taylor during one of his exploratory patrols.
5. The patrol was the writer's first solo patrol, and his first in the Highlands.

## NATIVE SITUATION.

6. The Native situation in the Census Division is most satisfactory. A very cordial welcome was given the patrol on all occasions. Fowls and fresh vegetables were well supplied, and carriers always readily available. For Census most adults arrived in obvious 'Sunday best', the quality and abundance of which seemed indicative of a modest prosperity, while the younger children were often regaled in very attractive and colourful 'sing-sing' dress. No-one was ever at a loss for something to say; it often appeared they were talking for the mere sake of talking.
7. Discontent was expressed on many occasions at the handing backwards and forwards of control of the Census Division, between Goroka and Chuave. The wish of the people is to remain under administration from Goroka. Their reason for this is that they feel they will be neglected if controlled from the same office as administers CHIMBU people, (CHUAVE), even though it is much closer to all the groups except KOREIPA.
8. The relationship of the immigrant Chimbu group, OTOGANI, with the nearby MONDO clan appears to be quite good. An effect of this immigration back to tribal land by the Oltogani group appears to be an emmigration of an equal number of Mondo people to reclaim land around KOFENA, Upper Asaro. This land was regained by the Mondo s as a result of a Native Lands Commissions enquiry. There appears to be no animosity held by the Mondo people as, they say, the land at Kofena is better than that at Mondo.
9. Concern was expressed by many adults at an affect by the Highlands Highway on the morals of their daughters. They say that it is too frequently these days, that a young girl walking along the road in daylight gets picked up by Native Lorry drivers, taken to Goroka, and returned in the same lorry days later. Most of them could not see that the only way of stoping the practise is to more effectively supervise their offspring.

10. An outspoken opposition was noticed amongst the younger generation to the practise of arranging marriages which are against their wishes. This was the cause of a great number of marital disputes brought forward, including the form of complaint made by the wives of many of the younger absentee labourers, mainly the younger women. This was invariably, that they had been married for only a few weeks when their husbands had left to work, and that she was now discontented due to friction with her parents-in-law, with whom she is required to live, and in whose garden she is required to work. As far as the woman is concerned the cause for discontent is the sudden loss of freedom and the extra work now required of her, without her having the compensation of a husband. However, it is my impression that in these cases, the habit of the bride-groom leaving so soon after marriage, to seek employment, is a form of protest at the arranging of the marriage without heed to his desires, and at a same time, an action designed to eventually rectify the situation. It was noticed that returned labourers are much more independent, and more liable to contest the opinions and actions of their elders, than are the young men who have not been absent from the village for any considerable period of time. The large number of divorces and re-marriages by returned labourers seems indicative of successful opposition to their elders.

11. The practise of exchanging children, apparently so common in the past, appears to have diminished considerably. However, it was still found necessary to ask who are the true parents of every child whose birth was recorded.

12. Particularly during the latter stages of the patrol, the writer was continually approached by groups of young girls, not yet in their teens, who requested that firmer action be taken to prevent them being sold while still young. Many of these claimed that bride-price had already been received, and that they were already married and living as such, although their names had not been recorded with their husbands in the Census Registers. When the latter allegation was made, the complaints were investigated, and it was found on seven occasions that the names were not recorded at all in the Census Register. The practise of hiding young women at the time of Census is believed to be common throughout the sub-district. The reasons for the practise here appeared to be a fear by the females parents that action would be taken to annul these child marriages, and that they would therefore be forced to repay the bride-price. More effective cross-checking of migrations in the Census Register appears to be the only way of stopping this practise.

13. In contrast with former patrols, the topic of Local Government Councils was not once raised, even though the Chuave Council has now been formed bordering on Watabung Census Division.

14. There are no 'foreign' Natives resident on Native land in the area. Three workers in Goroka, who are 'foreign' to the Highlands are married to local women, but, as there are no children to any of the unions, the question of inheritance has not yet arisen.

15. To ascertain the literacy rate in the Census Division, nineteen Census Units were selected from differing areas, and the following datum obtained.

- a) Adult Males:
  - (Not including 203 absent at work)
  - 809 surveyed,
  - 23% pidgin speakers; 2.6% can also read and write.
- b) Male Children:
  - (Not including 24 absent at school)
  - 603 surveyed,
  - 24% pidgin speakers; 6.4% can also read and write.



- c) Adult Females:  
 ( not including 14 absent with husbands )  
 851 surveyed,  
 1.9% pidgin speakers; 1 woman can also read and write.

- d) Female children:  
 ( not including 39 absent at school )  
 508 surveyed,  
 7.7% pidgin speakers; 2.6% can also read and write.

If the absentees were included the percentages would probably be even higher. No significant differences were noticed in the differing areas. A person was classed as able to read and write if he merely understood the fundamentals, although 'border-line' cases were very few.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

16. Generally, the health of the Watabung people appeared to be quite good, although 10%, at least, were treated for minor complaints. The Census Division is served by four aid-posts:

- a) Watabung: Located on Watabung station, it serves the Watabung and Atarelo rest-house areas (see appendix B).  
 b) Nime: Located on the Kenanggi - Mondo track, it serves the Kenanggi and Mondo rest-house areas.  
 c) Yondemo: Located between Mangiro rest-house and Chuave Patrol Post, it serves the Mangiro area and part of Chuave Census Division.  
 d) Koreipa: Located at Koreipa, it serves the Koreipa group and the Manto (Upper Asaro) rest-house area. Upon inspection all aid-posts were found to be clean and in satisfactory state of repair. Complaints which cannot be treated locally are usually forwarded to Chuave Hospital.

17. The most common forms of illness suffered throughout the Census Division are scabies, diarrhoea and colds. During the patrol two cases of hookworm and an obvious case of leprosy were discovered and sent to Chuave. In my opinion, it is a reflection on the fact that the various aid-post Orderlies are too much inclined to sit down and wait for sick persons to be brought to them, that many of the more serious complaints treated during the patrol, had not been discovered and treated sooner.

18. At Atarelo rest-house, it was noticed that there is a considerable antagonism present between the village Officials of the Komonggu clan and the Watabung APO who belongs to the Komigariga clan; the two clans were previously belligerent. Both groups said that this does not affect their professional relationship, however I fail to see that it could not. It was observed on several occasions that the Watabung Orderly is quite efficient in giving injections to himself.

19. Efforts were made to boost the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics which are conducted monthly at various centres in the Census Division by an Infant Welfare Sister from Goroka. The reason for incomplete attendance seems to be an attitude that there is no need to seek medical assistance unless a child is sick. The principle that prevention is better than cure was explained to all, and village Officials all stated that they would personally supervise the attendance of all children, regularly, at clinics. The I.W. Sister visited the Census Division during the patrol, and said at the conclusion of her work that attendances had been exceptionally good.

20. See Appendix C, Health Education Survey.

#### EDUCATION.

21. Children may attend the following schools.

- a) Convenient to the Mangiro area, the Government school at Chuave.  
 b) Convenient to the Kenanggi area, also attended by children from Mondo, the Catholic mission school at Nime. Total attendance at present is 42, absences are rare, a well equipped school, capably managed, although not divided into various standards.  
 c) For the Oltogani children, (teaching in Chimbu language), the Catholic mission school at Oltogani, Total enrollment is 28 with a high absentee rate.  
 d) The Lutheran mission school at Watabung, attended by children from the Watabung and Atarelo areas. Teaching is mainly in the local

language, and it is claimed that standard one is attainable, even though the teacher claims to have only reached that standard himself. Total enrollment is 38.

e) The Anglican mission school at Watabung, is attended by children from the Watabung and Atarelo areas. Teaching is mainly in ~~Wag~~ English, and standard three is attainable. 36 regular pupils are taught by two Papuans, trained at Dogura, Milne Bay, with the assistance of the daughter of Cpl. Gande of the Watabung Police. Children may graduate to NAMBAIYUPA and thence Dogura, where four Watabung children are at present attending school.

f) Children of the Koreipa villages may attend the Catholic mission school at Koreipa. Total enrollment is at present 37. This is an excellent small school of European construction, and is well equipped.

g) The Lutheran Mission school at Mondo has ceased to operate, as most parents are sending their children to the Catholic mission school at Nime, where they are taught in Pidgin instead of Kote. The S.D.A. school at Kemanimoi has also ceased to function as most adults believe it to have such a low standard as to be worthless.

22. Work is in progress on the establishment of an Administration School at Watabung Patrol Post, which is to be staffed by a European Officer. Judging from the enthusiasm shown, requests to enroll will probably be too great for the accommodation available. The Watabung people asked that their appreciation for the establishment of this school be conveyed to the Administration.

#### MISSIONS.

23. Four missions are present in the Census Division:

- a) The Lutheran mission is the most wide-spread, with numerous small village churches, and/numerable catechists.
- b) The Anglican mission is confined to the area around Watabung, where it has a large church near its school.
- c) The Catholic mission is widespread. Its evangelical activities are carried out by the school-teachers.
- d) The Seventh Day Adventist mission is confined to the Kemanimoi group, but its activities there are negligible.

24. Rivalry between the various missions is most obvious throughout the Census Division, and usually extends into the educational sphere where children of one denomination are forbidden to attend the school of another denomination.

25. It could quite easily be found in a family of four persons, that four denominations are represented. Church marriages are not found.

26. There were eight divorces recorded of second and third wives of polygamous marriages for the expressed purpose of a male joining a mission. It is a shame to see these women divorced for this reason, particularly when they are approaching old age and a husband has finally become an asset, and when it is considered what calibre of Christian has evolved.

27. A number of new large villages have been formed throughout the Census Division. These are occupied by mission followers and are built around mission establishments. These are without a doubt the poorest, most filthy, settlements that I have ever seen, and it was necessary to order the rebuilding of nearly all houses.

#### AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

##### Subsistence Agriculture.

27. The normal Highland pattern of subsistence agriculture exists. There are no marked seasonal variations in production. Most gardens are situated on stony hillsides in preference even to the small available pockets of alluvial soil. The stony hillsides are claimed to produce better quality foodstuffs than the richer soils.

##### Commercial Agriculture.

28. Commercial agriculture is limited to coffee. The patrol did not interest itself to any extent in the coffee plantings of the area, as it is fairly regularly visited by D.A.S.F. Officers.

29. All coffee plantings are individually owned. The ownership pattern appears to be that about 40% of the adult males have very small coffee plots, while about thirty men in the Census Division

have very large plantings, several of them employing labour recruited from within their own villages, which often gave the writer the impression that some form of feudal system was existant.

30. By far the most prosperous Native in the Census Division is BIMAI - KOIBANO of YAME, who claims to have 6,348 mature coffee trees. Bimai employs 22 GEMBOGL labourers, and is at present selling 15 to 18 bags of coffee per month ( at over £10. per bag ). He says that within the next couple of months he expects to increase pickings to near 30 bags per month. He is also commercially exploiting potatoes, other vegetables, pigs (crossbreed strains), fowls, and has now acquired two cattle. This is a remarkable effort when it is considered that he started, with neither money or experience, only in 1952.

31. There are no European planters in the Census Division.

Land Suitable for Coffee Production.

32. Progress in the economic development of the Census Division will be retarded within the next few years due to shortage of land suitable for coffee growing. My estimate is that there is less than 200 acres of land within the Census Division that is suitable. This was a factor which influenced the emmigration of many of the wondo people to Korrena, where a fair amount of ground is suitable for coffee production.

33. Bimai had proposed to solve his problems of acquiring land for further development by taking up an area offered to him in the Lower Asaro, however Watabung village Officials are arranging to make suitable land available to keep his activities within the Census Division.

Marketing.

34. Coffee is purchased more or less weekly at various centres in the Census Division by Leahy of Bears of Goroka. Details of quantities purchased would be hard to find, however, according to the Watabung Police H.C.O., about ten bags are sold weekly at Watabung Station.

35. Many persons requested that some arrangement, similar in ways to a co-operative, may be established for the following reasons.

36. Due to the irregularity of visits by the coffee buyers, they might come one Monday and then come the Thursday of the next week, much inconvenience is caused to the seller, this is that a man may have to carry his coffee backwards and forwards, from village to purchasing point, for several days, before the buyer comes.

37. It was claimed that no consideration is given to the quality of the coffee by the purchaser, but that a standard low price is paid whether it be a very good, or a very poor grade. It seems unjust that a person who conscientiously prepares his coffee should be penalised because of the few who don't. It would be little effort for the buyer to examine the quality of each individual lot, and to assess payment accordingly.

38. A marketing scheme to enable the Watabung people to sell fresh fruit and vegetables would be of great advantage to their economy.

TAXATION.

39. 1962 is the fifth year for which Tax has been collected from Watabung Census Division. Total tax collected during this patrol amounted to £1,043 compared with £737.10.- in 1961. The difference can mainly be accounted for as being that collected from the immigrant census Unit, OLTOGANI, and arrears collected from a large number of returned labourers.

40. Tax was collected from Oltogani for the years 1961 and 1962, this Census Unit having been neglected in 1961 due to its transfer to Watabung from YONGGAMUGL after the Watabung Patrol and before the Yonggemugl patrol.

41. No difficulty was noticed in the collection, or undue reticence in the paying of tax due. The necessity for taxation was explained to all persons who seemed the least hesitant in paying.

42. It seemed to the collector that over the last two or three years, exemptions have often been granted merely because a person was previously exempt, with the result that a certain lack of equity was evident. Where necessary this situation was rectified and most of these persons then paid with a smile from money held concealed.

in their hands.

43. It is felt that Bimai- Noibano of Yame is quite capable of affording Income TAX (see Para. 30), instead of the 10/- personal tax he is at present paying.

#### TAX RATE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

44. The present tax-rate is 10/- per year, throughout the Census Division. It was recommended by the patrolling Officer in 1961, that the tax-rate be increased to £1. I agree with this. The following points are indicative of an ability to pay.

45. 90% of tax-paid was in silver. At the end of each days collection the silver was quickly exchanged for paper currency, but only if it was in the form of a fuse.

46. It is felt that the Savings BANK accounts survey could give an erroneous impression of the economic situation of these people. One of the reasons why silver was so readily exchanged for notes is that the Watsbung people, in general, have an affinity towards the hoarding of money, particularly silver, and have not yet realised the benefits of banking money. The New Guinea shilling is often strung onto a piece of wire, often as many as a foot in length, and is used as a type of rattle at sing-sings. Another practise is to put several fuses end to end and bind them together with pit-pit splints and string. The only reason for the latter practise appears to be the prestige gained when this type of fuse becomes quite long.

47. The livestock figures compare well with those of neighbouring Census Divisions (Appendix AA), three of which pay three or four times the tax that the Watabung people do. Although the quantity of indigenous livestock is not necessarily related to economic development, it shows that the basic subsistence economy is as strong as that of the other areas.

48. Such goods as clothing, bedding, kitchen-ware etc, were evident in fair quantity, about the same as in the Asaro Census Divisions, Unfortunately time could not be found to make a detailed enquiry into this aspect.

49. There were 518 adult males absent at work during the census. Earnings of these men are usually shared with friends and relatives upon the mens return from work.

#### CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

50. The census revealed a total population of 7768. THE census for 1961 revealed a total of 7526 persons, which figure did not include Oltogani Census Unit. Excluding Oltogani from this years figures, the total population would be 7583, an increase of 57 persons. This can be accounted for as follows:

1961 total	7526
+ Births	196
+ Migrations in.	151
	<hr/>
	7873
- Deaths	70
- Migrations out	219
	<hr/>
	7584

= Theoretical 1962 total,  
the actual 1962 total is 7583, therefore there would seem to be an error of -1.

51. (Excluding Oltogani as no figures are available for 1961)

Births were:	Male	104	(53%)
	Female	92	(47%)
	Total	196	

This is a birth-rate of 26.04 for the period.

52. (Excluding Oltogani)

Deaths were:	Male	33
	Female	37
	Total	70

This is a death-rate of 9.30 per thousand, for the period.

Deaths recorded in the 0 - 1 month and 1 month - 1 year age group

were :           Males           7  
                   Females       5  
                                 12 ,    which gives an infant mortality  
 rate of 6%

52. Although every effort was made, the writer does not feel that all infant mortality was recorded. Pregnancies were not noted in the Census Register in 1961, and it is felt that because of this many child births/deaths were missed.

53. There was therefore a recorded rate of natural increase of 16.75 per thousand.

54. Losses due to an excess of emigrations to other Census Divisions over immigrations were:

Male           23  
 Female       45

68 ,    which gives a loss due to migration of 9.04 per thousand. This does not include Oltogani, where, apparently, 181 people migrated in during 1960, which total has over the past two years increased by five.

55. For interest, the population may be broken up as follows:

Adult males:	2658	=	34.26%
Adult females:	2280		29.32%
Male Children:	1488		19.10%
Female Children:	1342		17.29%
	<u>7768</u>		

or,

Males	4146	53.36%
Females	3622	46.61%

It can be seen that the disparity between the percentages of males and females becomes more accentuated amongst adults. I think that a proportion of this disparity can be accounted for by the hiding of females at census.

56. The average size of family was not computed in 1961, and has this year been derived in accordance with the Circular Instruction.

#### villages and housing.

57. All villages were inspected and, in general, were found to be quite satisfactory. Recommendations were made in most villages to improve the general standard of lay-out, housing and sanitation. Most housing is of the improved type of traditional round-house, and are of adequate size in floor space and height. 90% of all houses had matted pit-pit floors, clay fireplaces inside, elevated beds in a partitioned off portion of the house, and some form of cupboard. Some villages were found to be of exceptionally high standard, fenced, with the village area grassed and marked out with decorative trees and shrubs. Those settlements mentioned in Para. 26 are in stark contrast to these.

58. There is still a section of the population who live in pig-houses for long periods. This appears to be a result of settlement becoming too centralized, which necessitates some people walking long distances to their gardens, which in conjunction with the rough terrain, makes them loth to return to the village every night. With this in mind, instances of groups leaving their village and establishing new smaller villages closer to their gardens, was encouraged, as long as there were at least 12 new houses in the new settlement.

59. Instances of the square type of coastal house being adopted are not very wide-spread. A type of square house has been evolved, and is similar in construction to the round-house, being of the same materials and not being elevated from the ground. Upon endeavouring to foster a pride in the traditional round-house, some groups said that a type of rectangular house is their traditional structure.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

61. Recommendations for appointments are:

KONOGONGGIVA: As Tul-tul, OPUWE - IRAPAI, to replace ERABABI deceased. There is no other village Official for this Census Unit.

KOFOFALELE: As Tul-tul, NEMA - EMNETA, to replace U'OMBOI, deceased. There is no other village official for this Census Unit.

INARUNGOUNAVI: As Tul-tul, DEREWELI, to replace MONDU, deceased. There is no other village official for this Census Unit.

62. Appendix B gives names of all village Officials, their Census Units and Tribal groups. I agree with the previous Officers who have said that there are too many Luluais in the Census Division and that the rank does not therefore command the respect that it should. The patrol was not in the area for a sufficient period of time to form opinions on the individual Officials.

63. It is recommended that the next patrol issue the new type of village book. Those in the Census Division are often so delapidated as to be useless, and most have not been used for several years.

#### LAW AND JUSTICE.

64. Most complaints involved bride-price, pigs, pigs in gardens, or the killing of poultry by pigs. Most disputes involving repayment of loans were settled by the parties concerned with the help of their village Officials, an arrangement which, although often noisy, usually works quite well. Four cases were sent to Goroka.

65. In general, the Census Division is law-abiding and much of the credit for this should go to the Watabung Police detachment, who have intimate knowledge of most goings-on, and are held in high respect by the locals.

#### TRADE- STORES.

66. There are no Native owned trade-stores in the Census Division. Trade-stores are located at Mangiro, Atarelo, Watabung and Manto near Koreipa. All except Atarelo, owned and managed by a retired European, are well stocked and patronised by the people.

#### ALIENATED LAND.

67. Except for the Trade-stores, there is no alienated or leased land in the Census Division but Watabung Patrol Post. Missions are all established on Native-owned land.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.

68. See Appendix C, 'Traditional beliefs and attitudes in Health and allied matters.

A copy has been forwarded to the Health

Education Council.

#### LABOUR.

69. The Census revealed an adult labour potential of 1903 men, with 328 men absent outside the District and 190 men absent at work within the District, a total of 518 men absent at work. Although the latter figure is in excess of the desirable maximum of 25% of the potential, no adverse affects were noticed in the villages. The men working within the district, who are in constant communication with their villages, and a large number of women and children absent with their husbands tend to alleviate the situation.

70. A labour availability register has been compiled for all the Census Units within the Census Division.

#### CONCLUSION.

It is the writer's opinion that the overall situation in the Census Division is very good. The Watabung people are very co-operative, fairly industrious, and have adjusted themselves very well, without undesirable affects, to the rapid changes in their way of life over the last decade and a half. Economic development is far in advance of social and political development, and, partly for this reason, it is time that vigorous propaganda should be instituted with a view to the forming of a Native Local Government Council in the area.

LIVESTOCK AND SAVINGS BANK A/C's SURVEY.

Census Unit	POPUL'TN.	PIGS.	FOWLS.	DOGS.	DUCKS.	GOATS.	CATS.	PASSBOOKS No.	AMM'T
GAFO	79	86	21				9		
GERIMANA	103	92	29	3					
GESAI	97	93	25	1					
GIMIYUFA	269	152	15	3					
GINDINIWAIFO	133	162	4	3					
GUMO	111	113	20	2					
INARUNGGUNAVI	185	235	88	2	10				
IVAGU	113	129	28	2	1				
KAMBIENGGWI	136	109	37	7				2	£20
KETERAUFA	388	272	96	17	8	4			
KINDEIMOROFA	196	225	58	5		1		1	£22
KIPIPIWA	210	120	20	1				2	£40
KIRARIGU	205	233	66	10	7			3	£19
KOBOBWA	208	297	55	5	9	2		1	£9
KOFOFALAVOKO	92	70	7	1					
KOFOFALELE	195	144	4	2					
KOMINIPARAI	150	201	27	12	1			2	£18
KONIREIGULAVOKO	221	249	47	2	15			1	£21
KONIMEIGULLE	107	72	10	1					
KONGGONGGIVA	243	283	52	3	1	4	1	2	£11
KORUWAGU	242	196	80	1	1			1	£2
LAPA'AUFA	258	213	31	5	1				
LAUNDI	197	333	68	7	3				
LOLU	253	234	40		1				
LOVARINGGE	201	190	58	4					
LOWANDI	112	71	9						
LUMUFALAVOKO	248	176	24	1					
LUMUFALELE	93	108	16	1					
MOMBAGO	188	151	55	3					
NENGGIFANG	148	281	38	3	1	1			
NERAGANAKU	67	108	20	3	1				
NIMALAVOKO	217	165	32	1	2				
NIMALELE	154	272	87	18	2			1	£4
NIME	123	92	56	1	13			5	£96
NONDUGU	214	124	19	4					
OIFANAGEFA	242	91	56		1	1		3	£3
OLTOGANI	185	145	6	17					
RAPAUPA	253	294	62	19					
RONGGIKU	167	99	27	2					
RORU	84	72	12						
UMBANORIFANI	110	164	38	4	10	7		1	£11
WAIFO	118	127	28	4	2				
WAPUKU	320	227	95	14	3			1	£6
YAME	132	239	2	72	7	2		2	£3
TOTALS:	7768	7517	1668	203	100	29	1	28	£285

( B. J. KNEEN ) C.P.O.

LIVESTOCK AND SAVINGS BANK A/C's SURVEYS.

Comparison of figures obtained (Appendix A) with those of other  
Goroka Sub-District Census Divisions.

	WATABUNG	BENABENA	UNGGAI	UPPER ASARO	LOWER ASARO
Population	7768	13902	5692	13434	10799
Pigs	7517	9162	5663	13508	11380
Fowls	1668	1794	1618	2493	3435
Dogs	203	509	213	300	377
Ducks	100	166	61	68	-
Goats	29	403	93	3	34
Cats	1	-	-	68	28
Turkeys	-	-	-	4	35
Cattle	-	-	-	2	-
Geese	-	-	-	-	276
Horses	-	-	-	-	3
No. of A/C's	28	?	?	234	?
Tot. Deposits.	£285	?	?	£2121	?



( B. J. KNEEN ) C.P.O.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS,  
TRIBAL GROUPS,  
& REST-HOUSES.

<u>REST-HOUSE</u>	<u>CLAN</u>	<u>CENSUS UNIT</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>
WATABUNG	KOMIGARIGA	GAPO	RUMBALUMBA	
"	"	KINDEIMOROPA	WENAMBA	BALAKORO
"	"	KOFOPALAVOKO	LIKAVI	
"	"	KONGGONGGIVA	MANIA	***
"	"	LAUNDI	SIUNE	MAJUMU
"	"	OIFANAGEPA	ILAFAI	KAVIYEI
"	"	RORU		KAMKE
"	YAMOFBI	UMBANORIFANI	GABI	
"	"	KOFOPALELE		***
"	"	KONIMEIOULAVOKO	RUMOI	
"	"	KONIMEIGUIBLE		NOKUS
"	"	LUMUFALELE	KIA	
"	"	NIMALAVOKO	KIA	IRAFAVE
"	"	WAIFO		KOMANI
"	KOMONGGU	IVAGU	KOMO	RUMBIYA
"	"	KIRARIGU	MOROBA	LOIFA
"	"	YAME	GIRARI	
ATARELO	"	INARUNGGUNAVI		***
"	"	KOMINIPARAI		KONO
"	"	KORUWAGU	KILARI	UPA
"	"	NIMALELE	NENAPUMBA	
"	KEMANIMOI	LOVARINGGE	ONAVI	INGURI
"	"	NENGGI	BARAU	
"	"	GERIMANA		FARUKAME
DREIPA	KOREIPA	GESAI	NELIMBARO	LOIMIO
"	"	GIMIYUFA	(Lowandi)	ORABOI & KARAPA
"	"	GINDINIWAIFO		
"	"	GUMO	OMBA	LIMEI
"	"	LAPAAUFA	SOMBOROKHA	AKUMAKU
"	"	LOLU	OMBU	
"	"	LOWANDI	NAMIROPA	
"	"	LUMUFALAVOKO	FIOBEY	KINDINUWE
"	"	MOMBAGO	LIYO & SIBUNO	
MONDO	MONDO	KAMPIENGGWI	ARAPI	
"	"	KOBOBWA	FAPA	DAMDAU 'A
"	"	RAPAJPA	LOIMO	MUNDIAI
"	YONGAMUGL	OLTOGANI	KAMANI	KWIMAKWIGANI
MANGIRO	ONA:KETO	KETEKAUFA	ILAFAI	SAURI & BAINAM
"	"	NONDUGU		KINDINO
"	"	RCNGGIKU		GOIA
"	"	WAPUKU		NELIMBALO
KENANGGI	"	KIPIPWA	UPIWE	
"	"	NERAGANAKU		GAPOI
"	"	NIME	KARARI	

\* New rest-house, "Kemanimoi", proposed.  
 \*\*\* Recommendations made to fill vacancies, see 'Village Officials'.

( B. J. KNEEN ) C.P.O.

SURVEY OF TRADITIONAL BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES IN HEALTH AND ALLIED MATTERS.

ALL CLANS OF THE SIANI LINGUISTIC GROUP WITHIN THE WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION OF GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT. Population 7,800.

Section I.

- Q 1. No ritual. It is believed that a small red berry, LAWEI'ORGO taken with salt during pregnancy will assure the production of a male child.
- Q 2. Intercourse, at least seven times.
- Q 3. The following are believed to be effective;  
ANDEI: Is a small berry. It is toasted and administered only once, before puberty. One berry taken once is believed to be effective from 3 years to a lifetime.  
SOMBOROLU: A leaf. About one square inch of the leaf is eaten without preparation. Only those leaves which have fallen to the ground are used. May be taken after puberty or after a child-birth. It is the most highly regarded and its effect is believed to last ~~from~~ for a lifetime.  
KOMBA: The tuber root is eaten, cooked in the same way as sweet potatoe. Half is eaten and half placed inside the roof of the house. Administered only once after giving birth, its effect is believed to be permanent.  
GENE; (Ginger Root): The variety found around Goroka is believed to be effective whereas the variety found around Watabung is not. The small thick root ~~is~~ growing off the tuber is eaten with native salt after a woman has had her first child, and its effect is believed to be permanent. *Eaten*  
IPA: The long thin root is ~~eaten~~ while it is fresh, at the time of marriage or after the first child is born. It then has a permanent effect. Method of administration is that the root is ~~chewed~~ chewed, the juice extracted and swallowed, and the residue is then expectorated. Doubts about the effectiveness of this plant were expressed by many women.  
KOFI: A specimen could not be obtained, but it appears to be some form of sting nettle. THE rubbing of this on a woman's stomach as soon as an undesirable pregnancy is noticed produces a miscarriage.
- Q 4. Plenty of pig, sugar and pit-pit leaf. One type of plant, detailed information could not be obtained, is believed to prevent miscarriage.
- Q 5. Intercourse after movement of the child is felt.
- Q 6. Any woman may assist, except for women who have had a recent miscarriage or whose child has recently died. Childbirth is usually in the mother's own house.
- Q 7. The cord is cut about 10 inches from the child's body, with a bamboo knife, before the delivery of the placenta.
- Q 8. Washed in river water carried to the house.
- Q 9. There is only one customary form of deformation. If the previous child has died (e.g. in the case of a third child, if the second child died) the first and second joints of the smallest finger of the right hand are removed. This only occurs at the time of birth, and retribution is only exacted on the one child.
- Q 10. A rule, not so closely followed these days, is that a woman must refrain ~~from~~ intercourse for about two years after giving birth.
- Q 11. Sugar-cane is chewed in the mother's mouth, and is then given to the child to suck.
- Q 12 & 13. Where mother's lactation is poor, a child may be fed by any healthy woman, except that, milk which was intended by nature for a female child, may not be given to a male child.
- Q 14. Extra pig and sugar are desirable.

- Q 15. Yes, but a male is regarded as more important.
- Q 16. Yes, but if not identical twins the father assumes infidelity. If twins are of different sexes then the male child must be given milk by another woman, as the mother's lactation was partly intended, by nature, for a female child.
- Q 17. While very young in a bilum with blankets or Banana leaves. When bigger they are carried on the mother's hip, back or shoulders.
- Q 18. Generally, infants are accompanied by their mothers.
- Q 19. They are quite often sent to live with others.
- Q 20. Traditionally about 2 years, nowadays often only 1 or 2 weeks.

### Section II.

- Q 1. Sweet potatoe.
- Q 2. Sugar-cane, yam, corn, banana, taro, pit-pit, MARITA, Pandanus Nut, native beans, pigs, fowls, birds, possums. European vegetables are not highly regarded, in general.
- Q 3. No distinct seasons.
- Q 4. Previously self sufficient, including salt, diet is now supplemented from trade-stores.
- Q 5. Not related to seasons.
- Q 6. Pandanus Nut in houses for up to three years, after being cooked. Sweet potatoe for up to a month.
- Q 7. Women of child-bearing age may not eat native-stock fowls, as it is believed that this may increase a woman's fertility to an undesirable extent. The first male child and the first female child of each family may not eat dog, rat, or frog until old age. If the elder male or female of a family dies then the next in line becomes subject to this restriction.
- Q 8. Old men or women may not eat pig at funeral feasts. The next-of-kin, by blood.
- Q 9. Too much rain. No other beliefs and as this is not very common in the area.
- Q 10. No, normal diet is maintained.
- Q 11 & 12. No.
- Q 13. Eating dog is suspected as a cause of leprosy. Too much pig, pit-pit or sweet potatoe is believed to cause softening of muscles.
- Q 14. No influence.
- Q 15. A wooden drum is used. It is about the size to a 4/4 gallon drum and in it the food of several families are cooked at once. Food is mixed inside with hot stones, and water is poured over.

### Section III.

Western medicines are considered to be infallible. The advise and treatment of even an Aid-post Orderly is considered correct.

### Section IV

- Q 1. Yes, anywhere, anytime.
- Q 2. There is little folk-lore in this regard.
- Q 3. It is suspected that they decay originate in decaying matter.
- Q 4. A log, one for each sex, within a marked off area convenient to the village. Nowadays latrines are used by most persons.
- Q 5. No fear of sorcery, but an understanding of some aspects of hygiene.
- Q 6. Small for warmth. No openings for fear of arrows being fired in.

- Q 7. Communal men's houses.  
Family houses, where married women and their young children live.  
Single girl's houses, the social centres for the younger generations.
- Q 8. Enough room to sleep, and an equal amount for sitting around.
- Q 9. No. Previously a fear of attack, and a loss of heat.
- Q 10. The family house - is partitioned into two rooms. The second room thus formed has a sleeping platform about two feet above the ground. All the family sleeps here. A fire is lit at sunset and kept burning until late at night. After the fire dies the house loses heat until in the early hours of the morning the sleep of the occupants is disturbed by cold. For this reason much sleeping is done during the day.

.....



( B. J. KNISEN )  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
GOROKA.

Schedule of INTER-VILLAGE WALKING TRACKS - WATABUNG  
CENSUS DIVISION.

Suggested for promulgation under the Roads Maintenance  
Ordinance.

FROM	TO	TO BE MAINTAINED BY
KENANGGI BRIDGE	MONDO REST HOUSE	NIME, NERAGANAKU, RAPAUPA KAMBIENGGWI & KOBOWA
MAIN ROAD NEAR DAULO	KOREIPA REST HOUSE VIA LAFAPA AUFA & LUMFALAVOKO	LAFAPA AUFA & LUMFALAVOKO
KOREIPA R.H.	MANTO	MOMBAGO GESAI LOLU GIMIYUFA GUMO GINDINIWAIFO & LOWANDI
GIMIYUFA GUMO GINDINIWAIFO & LOWANDI	KOREIPA-- MANTO TRACKS	GIMIYUFA GUMO GINDINIWAIFO & LOWANDI
MANGIRO R.H.	WAPUKU	WAPUKU
MANGIRO R.H.	NONDUGU	NONDUGU
MANGIRO R.H.	KETERAUPA	KETERAUPA
MANGIRO R.H.	RONGGIKU	RONGGIKU
MONDO R.H.	OLTOGANI	OLTOGANI
IVAGU & YAME	MAIN ROAD	IVAGU & YAME
ATARELO R.H.	MAIN ROAD	KIRARIGU
KORUWAGU & KOMINIPARAI	ATARELO R.H.	KORUWAGU & KOMINIPARAI
INARUNGGUNAVI & NIMALELE	ATARELO R.H.	INARUNGGUNAVI & NIMALELE
near ATARELO Trade Store	KEMANINGI	GERIMANA BENGGIFANO LOVARINGGE
WATABUNG	RORU	RORU
WATABUNG	KINDEIMOROPA OIFANAGEFA UMBANORIFANI	KINDEIMOROPA OIFANAGEFA UMBANORIFANI
MAIN ROAD	LAUNDI	LAUNDI
MAIN ROAD	GAFO	GAFO
MAIN ROAD	KONOGONGGIVA	KONOGONGGIVA

MAIN ROAD	KONIMEIGULAVOKO KONIMEIGULELE HIMALAVOKO LUMJFALELE	KONIMEIGULAVOKO KONIMEIGULELE HIMALAVOKO LUMJFALELE
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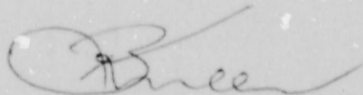
MAIN ROAD	WAIFO	WAIFO
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MAIN ROAD	KOFOPALELE	KOFOPALELE
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KAMBIENGOWI - RAPAVPA - KOBOWA Circuit Track (includes part MOHDO-OLTOGANI Track)	KAMBIENGOWI RAPAVPA KOBOWA
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( B. J. KNEEN )  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA 11 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by W.N. LEVI, ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P. KERR C.P.O.

Natives 3 R.P. & M.G.C. and 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 12/5/62 to 25/5/62

Number of Days 14 Walking Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services June/19 61

Medical ---/---/19---

Map Reference UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION : 1 INCH TO 2 MILES.

Objects of Patrol (a) CENSUS REVISION (b) TAX COLLECTION

(c) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

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 .....

JMcL.LSK

67-13-24

22nd October, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.S

PATROL REPORT No.11/1961-62 - GOROKA

Your 67-2-1 of 12th October, 1962 refers.

Thank you for this information.

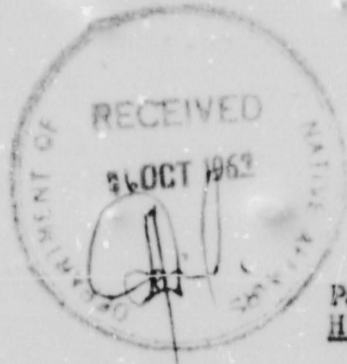
In paragraph 4 Mr. Levi is really demonstrating the relationship between polygamy and the acquisition of wealth and standing in a community - in fact, one of the most important means by which traditional leadership was achieved. His views indicate a capacity for soundly independent and realistic thought.

The baptismal racket referred to by the Officer has been worked for many years by various of our Christian Missions. The Lutheran Mission in the Huon Peninsular before the War were particularly adept practitioners of the ploy.

(S. Dishon)  
COLLECTOR.



67/13/24



67-2-4.

Patrol Post,  
HENGANOPI, E.H.D.

10th September, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA, E.H.D.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-61/62- GOROKA.

The Director's memo 67-13-24 of 27th July, 1962 paras (4) and (5) refers.

2. I refer to paragraph (9) at page one of my abovementioned patrol report. What I actually meant here was the traditional native custom of exchanging and adopting children. I found the custom of more widely practised in the Unggai and the adjacent census divisions than that of places on the coast that I have experienced. On many occasions during census revision a lot of women previously marked as pregnant attended without a child. More often than not the many children do not survive after birth, however the ones that do survive are normally adopted by a relative or a friend. There was an instance in one village of a man having given one of his children to another man on the grounds of being very good friends while together on the coast.

3. The baptismal mentioned in paragraph 10 at page two is one of the missions' activities in the Unggai census division. From informations obtained from various natives regarding the matter it is obvious that the people have been lead astray by the local catechists, <sup>negatively</sup> the significance of baptism. The people alleged they had been told that if they get baptised they would become true Christians and when they die they will be admitted to Heaven. However in order to be baptised a person must be married to one woman only and if he already has more than one he must divorce the others or he will not be baptised.

4. In the Highlands, polygamous marriage is the sign of wealth ness and any person with more than one wife is well respected by his fellow men. It also means that a lot of work can be done if a person has more than one wife as it is widely known that most of the labour is provided by the womenfolk. For this reason some people have not yet fully committed themselves to take the oath of Christianity which would mean that they will no longer have many wives to do the gardening work. It is a pity to see so many of the native customs being wiped out at such an early stage of advancement.

5. For your information, please.

Sub-District Headquarters, GOROKA  
File 67-2-1/41 3rd October, 1962

Forwarded, please. Your 67-2-1/69 of 15th August, 1962, refers.

(G.R. BORO) Assistant District Officer.

District Officer,  
GOROKA

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

67-2-1  
District Office, (76)  
GOROKA.

12 October 62.

Forwarded, please. Your 67-13-24 dated 27 July 62 refers.

W. N. LEVI  
District Officer.

W. N. LEVI  
Assistant Patrol Officer.

u  
MIG  
F  
67-13-24  
27th July, 1962.  
District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-61/62 - GOROKA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report and covering memoranda is acknowledged with thanks. I note that there is not a copy of the written patrol instructions attached to the report.


2. It is inferred in the content of the diary that the people are readily bringing complaints for settlement before Mr. Levi and accept the ruling given - this is most gratifying.

3. You should correct Mr. Levi's thinking in the matter of people occupying garden houses. It is, I think, more desirable that they live in their garden houses rather than in formally assembled villages.

4. I should like Mr. Levi to expand on his statement, "In this area the baby is either given to another person on the grounds of family relationship, or on payment of long standing promises and debts".

5. Let me have more information on the content of para. 10 at page 2 of the report. The situation appears to be most unhappy.

6. A very useful patrol report, well presented.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR



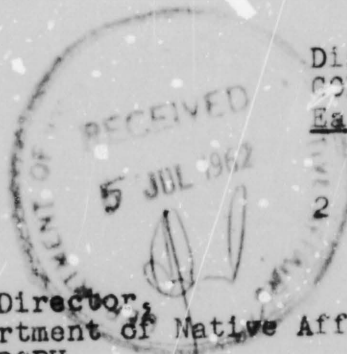
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-24

In Reply  
Please Quote

WETpp

No 67-2-1  
67-2-2



District Office, (63)  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

2 July 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL GOROKA 11/61-62 - UNGGAI CENSUS  
DIVISION

1. Report of the above patrol, memo 67-2-1/28 dated 26 June 62 from A.D.O. Goroka S.D, and a copy of my memo 67-2-1(62) are attached.
2. The patrol is programmed for April and was so done. Late transmission of the documentation is explained in the attachment.
3. Comments are in the attachments and nothing need be added.
4. Mr. Levi has done well and is rapidly developing into a useful officer.

W.E. Tomasetti  
(W.E. Tomasetti.)  
District Officer.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
GOROKA S.D.

WETpp

67-2-1  
(62)  
67-2-3

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

2 July 62.

A.D.J.  
GOROKA S.D.

PATROL GOROKA 11/61-62 - UNGGAI CENSUS  
DIVISION.

1. Thank you for the report of the above patrol and your memo 67-2-1/28 dated 26 June 62.
2. The reasons for the delay in submission are noted and are acceptable.
3. Some comments follow. Bracketed number refers to the paragraph number of the report.
  - a. Presentation of the report would be improved by a much wider margin, single spacing only in the diary and fewer typing mistakes would also help. The report is also undated.
  - b.(3) Part of the population of this census division speak Yaviyufa which is a separate language to Blane.
  - c.(7) If people are pressed against their better judgment into living in larger settlements there is almost always counter pressure to go back to smaller hamlets.
  - d.(10) I endorse your comments. I suggest you add a paragraph to all your patrol instructions.
  - e.(35) This scheme may well go the way of other schemes to concentrate people in villages. The problems of improved housing are separate to those of a formation of larger villages. Success is more likely if the problems are tackled one at a time.
  - f.(42) Age does not automatically make an official useless. I endorse your comments. It is easy to expect too much of village officials and Mr. Levi is doing this.
  - g.(59) Administration by patrol is a complex task and all officers have to be taught how to do it.
  - h. The appendix of marital customs contain some useful information.
4. Mr. Levi has done a good job of work and he should try to improve his documentation a little.

Please send a copy  
of this memo to Mr. Levi.

ME 7

(M.E. Tomasetti.)

cc: The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

COPY

GRB.ngp

67-2-1/23

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

14th June, 1962.

Mr N. Levi,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
GOROKA.

UNGGAI PATROL

I note that your Patrol Report contains  
no reference to

- a) Health Education Report.
- b) Improvement Report on Mission Land Holdings.

Both of these matters are listed as District  
Standing Patrol Instructions to which my Patrol  
Instructions to you referred.

If these matters were not attended to on  
Patrol, please advise me in writing, why not.

Sgd G.R. BURFOOT.

( G.R. BURFOOT )  
Assistant District Officer.

cc:  
District Officer  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

COPY/

WNL.ngp

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

14th June, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA Sub-District.

UNGSAL PATROL.

Your 67-2-1 of 14th June, 1962, refers.

Although my attention was drawn to the District Standing Patrol Instructions in your office I failed to notice the matter in question on the copy of File: 67-1-1.

However I regret not attending to these matters.

SGD. W.N.LEVI

( W.N.LEVI )  
Assistant Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY

Saturday 12th May, 1962.

Departed 0900 per Landrover to Lapigu Bridge.  
Left Bridge 1030 hrs to Yauna Group Rest House, arriving 1300 hrs.  
Walking time 3½ hours. Met Village Officials. Prepared camp.

Slept Yauna.

Sunday 13th May, 1962.

Observed at Yauna.

Monday 14th May, 1962.

Census revision and tax collection of Monogiyufa, Kabona and Asareyufa Census Units at Yauna Rest House. Talked to people as per Patrol Instruction.

Mr G.Luck from the A.B.C. and Mr R.Gibbes arrived to film part of Patrol.

Slept Yauna.

Tuesday 15th May, 1962.

Departed Yauna 0805 hrs for Koko Rest House.  
Filming of Patrol en route. Arrived 1145 hrs. Walking time 3 hours 40 minutes. Messrs G.Luck and R.Gibbes left patrol for Goroka. Census and Tax Collection of Hanaiyufa, Namaviali and Namau'ukeri Census Units. Talked to people and settled minor disputes.

Slept Koko.

Wednesday 16th May, 1962.

Departed Koko 0820 hrs for Urumba Rest House arriving 0920 hrs. Walking time 1 hour. Tax and Census Revision of NoRome and Famanogu Census Units. Talked to people, heard and settled minor disputes.

Slept Urumba.

Thursday 17th May, 1962.

At Urumba. Census Revision and Tax Collection of Wawegu, Sanafaninagu and Oiafaiyufa Census Units. Talked to people, heard and settled disputes.

Slept Urumba.

Friday 18th May, 1962.

Departed Urumba Rest House 0800 hrs for Lapaiyufa Rest House, arriving 0930. Walking time 1½ hours.

Census revision and tax collection of Famundi-Afomani, Olialavagu and Wanumbaralome Census Units. Talked to people, heard and settled minor complaints.

Slept at Lafaiyufa.

Saturday 19th May, 1962.

Departed Lapaiyufa 0750 hrs for Irumba Rest House arriving 0910. Walking time 1 hour 20 minutes. Census and Tax of Lentivegu and Kosmatagu Census Units. Talked to people, heard and settled minor complaints. One case of gambling forwarded to Goroka for C.N.A. hearing.

Slept Irumba.

Sunday 20th May, 1962.

Departed Irumba 0740 for Nivi, arriving 1100. Walking time 3 hours 20 minutes. Met Officials and observed day at Nivi/.

Slept Nivi Rest House.

Monday 21st May, 1962.

To summit of Mt. Unggai for Census and Tax collection of Gavaliba and Ilafaiyufa Census Units. Addressed the multitudes and back to Nivi Rest House. Census and Tax of Urumba Namamoke and Nambanura Census Units. Talked to people, heard and settled minor complaints.

Slept Nivi.

Tuesday 22nd May, 1962.

At Nivi Rest House. Census and Tax of Watrigu and Efaku Census Units. Talked to people and settled complaints.

Slept at Nivi.

Wednesday 23rd May, 1962.

Departed Nivi 0745 hrs for Yaviyufa Rest House arriving 1030 hours. Welcomed by S.D.A. School children with the singing of the National Anthem. Walking time 2 hrs 45 mins. Census and tax collection of Gotobe, Kema and Afoiyufa Census Units. Addressed the people, heard and settled complaints.

Slept Yaviyufa.

Thursday 24th May, 1962.

At Yaviyufa. Census and Tax of Otomonarobe, Angaiyufa, Keiya and half of Masumabe Census Units.

Talked to people. Heard and settled minor complaints.

Slept Yaviyufa.

Friday 25th May, 1962.

Departed Yaviyufa 0730 hrs for Masumabe Census unit. Arrived 1030. Walking time 3 hours. Completed Tax and Census of the Census Unit. Addressed the people and moved down to the bank of the Asaro River (J.Wells Plantation) to await transport. Transport arrived 1400 hrs. Left river for Goroka.

Slept Goroka.

END OF PATROL



Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

(1). The main objects of the Patrol were (a) Annual Census Revision (b) Tax Collection and (c) Routine Administration.

(2). The Unggai Census Division lies about some 15 miles south west of Goroka. It is surrounded by five other census divisions, three of which are administered from Goroka, one from Chuave and two from Lufa Patrol Post.

(3). There are nine distinctive tribal groups in the census division all speaking the Siani tongue.

(4). The terrain of the census division is rugged and mountainous throughout with peaks reaching up to a height of 9000ft as in the case of Mt. UNGGAI, the landmark in which the division got its name. The vegetation is able to thin out near the Unggai - Nambaiyufa, and the soil on the whole is fairly fertile.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(5). The general Native situation of the Unggai census division is very good. The Patrol was made welcomed everywhere it went and to top it all off a choir of school children from the S.D.A at Yaviyufa sang the National Anthem on the patrol's arrival. The people on the whole were very co-operative and it was more than obvious that they were glad to have with them a representative of the Government only for a day or two.

(6). The people in the Unggai census division are very happy the way they are at the moment and looked like being so for sometimes to come. It was obvious that those who have been away to work either outside or inside the district are willing to improve the ways of living in this area but much to their disadvantage the majority of the people do not think on the same line as them. So any changes in this respect will not be possible for sometimes yet.

(7). The usual normal village life here over the past seemed to have been deteriorating. During the patrol, it was noticed that in this area as are in other parts of the Highlands, the people have always considered pigs to be above all other things. In this area it has been considered to be far more important than the ways in which they live and the welfare of their children. The general habit here has been to abandon the house in the village and residing in the "pig house". Talks were given on this matter but whether any of it was noted remains to be seen.

(8). The attendance at the annual census revision and tax collection were of first class. There were no indication of census and tax evaders although very little of the usual hiding of young brides was noticed.

(9). In this area as in the Lower Asaro area the usual habit of baby exchanging existed. In this area the baby is either given to another person on the grounds of family relationship or on payment of long standing promises and debts. It was clearly explained to them that the babies are not trading commodities and that for their own benefits in the future to discontinue this habit.

*Let us baptize at risk - he  
has worked for years by  
---2--- reasons of an alleged Christian  
Mission. The Luker Mission in  
the Shuar Province were particularly  
adapt practitioners of the play.*

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont'd

(10). During the patrol divorce cases were repeatedly brought forward for settlement. In nearly all the cases that were heard only one aspect stood out as the common cause, and that aspect was the "baptising" of the general population by the missions in the area. According to the information able to obtain, the idea being that if a person got baptised he must divorce one of his wives if he has two straight after baptism or before, in order to get baptized. This was to be causing a lot of inconveniences among the old people because they have no option but to terminate what was to them has been a long and happy marriage.

*A very sound observation. E.P.*

*17/10.*

AGRICULTURE.

(11). The form of subsistence gardening which is found throughout the Highlands existed in this census division. The main food crop grown in this area is sweet potatoe which constituted a major part of the normal diet. It is a crop that do not need a lot of carefull attention and being a non-seasonal crop it is grown all the year round.

(12). Taro is also grown in this area but as it is a seasonal crop and which required a lot of carefull attention, it is not grown on a large scale. The other commodities grown for local consumptions too, are, sugar cane which ranked second in importance to sweet potatoe, bananas and pawpaws which are grown only on small scale.

(13). The main Economic crop grown in the area is of course coffee. The conditions of the coffee grown here varies accordingly to the sophistication in coffee growing of the various growers. On the foothills nearest to Goroka where the vegetation is fairly thick and the conditions geranteed coffee growing, relatively large coffee hold ings are found. The coffee grown in this sector of the division are often well tended and are of average quality. In the heart of the census division patches of indiscriminantly planted coffee are found, and in the area adjacent to the Nambaiyufa Census Division, practically no coffee is grown as the vegetation is very poor and the rugged terrain of the area.

(14). The processing of coffee beans by the Natives in the area varies accordingly to the knowledge of processing method possessed by each individuals. The ones who have had outside experiences with coffee production were naturally doing better than those who had never had such experiences. However they are able to do the best they could and with more help in years to come, the standard of Native processed coffee would be higher and better than it is now.

(15). The Marketing facilities for coffee grown in this area is at the moment very poor, a problem which will only be solved by access into the area. As it is now and has been in the past, the people have to walk up to five hours a day to Goroka and likewise back, in order to be able to sell their coffee produce as well as other commodities.

(16). Good quality English potatoes are also grown very extensively in this area. However, hardships imposed by means of transportation to Goroka has forced this potential economic crop to suffer, with the result that most of it are being consumed locally. Besides this item, vegetables such as Cabbages, Tomatoes and Beans, all of good quality are also grown.

AGRICULTURE cont

(17). The Livestocks in the area are mainly pigs which constituted a very large part and semi-bush fowls of very poor quality. The pigs are often well fed and properly looked after whereas the fowls are usually left to their own devices with the result that the fowls are not as good as should. Besides these two, there is nothing else in the line of livestock except a couple of Goats that was noticed and a mongrel half starved dogs.

(18). The area has every potential of developing economically but owing to the restriction imposed by the access into it, the economic development will not be fully explored for sometimes yet. It is the opinion of the writer that there commodities in this area which could be developed to commercial marketing requirements.

HEALTH.

(19). The general health of the people in the area could be classed as fairly good. Medical Services are readily available at five centres which are within reasonable limits of all the census units. The general population were medically examined by the Native Medical Orderlies during census and tax gatherings. Where treatment was called for these Orderlies gave it on the spot and the persons concerned were instructed to have regular treatments.

(20). The area is well provided for with Aid Posts, of which there are altogether five in the area. One Aid Post at Monogiyufa census unit is at present without an Orderly as the last one was transferred to Lufa and no replacement was made available. This area is now being served from an Aid Post at Lapaiyufa which is some three hours walk away. Two of these Aid Posts, namely the one at Lapaiyufa and at Nivi have a system of organized wash house for the patients supplied with man boiled hot water. This arrangement was found to be the solution to cleanliness of patients in such an area as the Unggai where a cold wash early in the morning is unheard of.

(21). The most common skin infectious disease prevalent in the division is Scabbies. Large number of children were noticed to be infected by this disease and in most cases treatments were given by the Medical Orderlies. Minor cases of Tuberculosis were reported to be prevalent in the division. Three suspected cases of Leprosy were detected and were forwarded to Goroka Hospital for further examination.

(22). The hygiene aspect of health situation has been moderately observed. Throughout the entire census division it was apparent that over the past construction of toilets have been totally neglected and as a result all the census units were found to have inadequate toilets to cater for some extremely large population. Instructions were given to have by the next patrol enough toilets constructed accordingly to the number of people in each census units.

(23). The pigs have been in the past given the liberty to wander in and out of the house line or places of residence. The result being that during the wet season the condition of some of these villages were unbearable and would be classed as unsuitable for human residing. Talks were given on several occasions re this matter but what the outcome of the talks given would be remains to be seen.

(24). On the whole the medical services in the Unggai are as good or even better than the surrounding census divisions. The Orderlies here are doing a very good work in fostering betterments of health situation in the division. For further details of the various Aid Posts and the Orderlies, see Appendix(B).

---4---

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

(25). There are four christian missions operating in the Unggai census division. These are namely (a) the Lutheran mission (b) the Seventh Day Adventist mission (c) the Anglican mission, and (d) half a village of Roman Catholics. The Lutheran mission is the longest established faith with the other three following in order as above. All four missions are working together in good relationships with one another.

(26). The people are and have been regarding the missions very highly but from informations received from various natives in the area it seemed that over the past the various missions operating among them have been working on the policy of stamping out old traditional customs. It is a great pity really to see many of the old traditional beliefs and customs vanishing so early at this stage, after all many European countries far more advance than this country are still with their traditional customs. It was very obvious that the people over the past have been lured by the teaching of the Bible and the christian principle that you must only belief in one person. For instance to be able to get baptized now, one must at first divorce one wife if he has two.

(27). The general attitude of the people towards the missions seemed to be that they are institutions which are merely for providing services. For instance, a person may be of one denomination one year and the next year he may be of another. Therefor in the whole census division no one person is a true believer of his rightfull religion.

(28). The task of providing Education to the people in this area is at the present time entirely in the hands of the missions. There are three mission schools in the area teaching the English language. Two of these schools are run by the Anglican mission and they are to be found at Koko and Lapaiyufa respectively. The standard reached at these schools are three at Koko and two at Lapaiyufa. After reaching these standards the pupils are sent to Movi in the Chuave area, and eventually, if they are enough, to Dogura in Papua. The S.D.A. mission has a school at Yaviyufa which only takes pupils up to standard one after which they are sent to a higher school at Bena and eventually to Labiufa near Goroka.

(29). The Lutheran mission has no well established schools in the Unggai area itself, but most of the children are attending school at Asroka, the headquarters of the mission west of Goroka.

(30). The Administration is not represented in the area in the field of education. However, many of the influential members of the community were able to demand an Administration school to be established in the area. It was clearly explained to them the difficulties would be experienced by a European teacher because of the bad communication into the area. They were informed that they are able to have a road running through their area, the Administration would then consider a school to be established, providing of course if there are availability of teaching staffs in the near future.

(31). In this census division as are in the other areas of the Highlands, there is a tendency for parents to allow certain of their children to attend schools. For instance, a man with four children may only send one child to school while the rest are kept back at home. The females here do not get the same opportunity for advancements as the males do, so usually the females are often kept back from going to school.

TOTAL

F

MISSION AND EDUCATION cont

(32). AS per Patrol Instruction, a survey of Literacy rate of the area was conducted and the results of the finding are set out as follows: Male Children.

Total surveyed 1017 (not including 230 absentees)  
59% Pidgin speakers and 19% can read and write.

Female Children.

Total surveyed 1111 (not including 46 absentees).  
27% Pidgin speakers and 2.9% can read and write.

Male Adults

Total surveyed 1489 (not including 225 absentees).  
34% Pidgin speakers and 2.9% can read and write.

Female Adults.

Total surveyed 1679 (not including 9 absentees).  
4.8% Pidgin speakers and 2 women can read and write.

Overall Literacy Rate.

Total surveyed 5296 (not including 510 absentees)  
28.2% Pidgin speakers and 5.2% can read and write.

VILLAGE AND HOUSING.

(33). The villages in the census division varies from clean and tidy to filthy and disorderly arranged shanties. Here again as are in many of the villages around Goroka, pigs have been left at liberty digging up the village grounds and thus making the atmosphere unbearable.

(34). The general attitude of the people in the Unggai area towards village life seemed to be that they were made to live as such mainly for the purpose of census and inspection by Government officers. Thus after the officer has gone through and left the area, the village life is discontinued and the people took to the bush to live in their pig houses.

(35). In the Yaviyufa village group attempts are being made to improve the housing situation, and so far three census units have completed task, with the result that they are now able to live in decent houses. The man behind this was the Luluai Lombuna, who is perhaps the most influential gentleman in the area. The houses being built are of round style with emphasis placed on more windows and better ventilations facilities.

(36). The people were encouraged to build in future the traditional round type houses as the tendency now have been to build square type houses. They were told that their is nothing to be ashamed of, if their coastal friends are living in a different type of houses than they do, after all they were brought up with the round type houses. Likewise were the coastal people with their square type houses. They were also told that they must realised that they were taught how to build the round type houses and not the square type, therefor it is much better if they stick to the round houses.

TOTAL  
F

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

(37). There are no vichelur roads in the Unggai census division and all inter-village communication are performed on foot. Where there are faily small narrow creeks bridges have been constructed, all of which are very good. All the inter-village walking tracks varies from good to bad, however with proper attentions all the time their conditions should be improved.

(38). The people of this area were very upset with the fact that they have been requesting for roads to be built into their area on many occasions when patrols have visited them, and yet nothing has been done. To them a road into the area is the key to their future development, because it means that they can grow more coffee and be able to sell as much as they could. Although the area appeared to be too rugged for road building, the people themselves reckoned they could be able to construct a road if they were supplied with the appropriet road building tools.

(39). The people have in mind to build a road from Lapigu in the Lower Asaro census division through the narrow valley following a small creek which has it's headwaters at Yauna, the first village group of the Unggai census division. On reaching Yauna, the proposed road then could either be extended to link up with the present Chuave-Lufa road running through the Nambaiyufaxx census division, or taken along the ridge to Yaviyufa and the Nivi village groups. The proposed site was personally inspected by the writer and without doubt this is the only opening in which a road to this area could be build.

(40). The labour that would be involved in the course of constructing this road would be supplied from the division at no cost, providing that the tools would be supplied by the Administration. It was very obvicus that the people are very keen on having a road to their area and if they were given the necessary help I am sure they will have no trouble in building this road.

(41). As per Patrol Instruction, the people were informed of their obligation under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance and a schedule of intra-village walking tracks was compiled and is shown in Appendix A.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(42). The village officials in this census division varies from some brilliant ones to the worst ones that one could ever come across. The main problem here being that most of the officials are now getting old in years and thus are becoming quite useless. The younger Tultuls are usually very helpfull owing of course to the fact that they could be able to speak quite reasonable pidgin. There are three or four luluais that are any good, besides LOMBUNA ofX Yaviyufa which is perhaps the best in the Unggai.

(43). The luluai, LA-AIRO of Kosinabagu was able to approach the patrol a requested the approval for resignation of office. The reason for this being that he is now getting too old and would like to pass his responsibility on to someone much younger. He has recommended KENDAURA as his successor. The man recommended appeared to have the initiative to performed his duties accordingly to village officials obligations as a representative of the Administration, and for this reason I also recommend him to take over as the luluai of Kosinabagu.

(44). There were also several more requests made for promotion of personels to the official status of tultuls. The luluai of Gavaliba census unit nominated two men for the position of tultuls. The man are YANE and KIRIMAI both of whom are very old and do not appear to have the makings of village officials. Besides the census unit has a total population of only 296 which only requirs one tultul to help the now aging luluai.

(46). The officials despite their uselessness are doing the b best they could and have so far been doing some good work.

TOTAL  
+ F

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

(47). The annual Census Revision of the Unggai census division showed an increase in the population, including absentees to 5806 as compared with 5692, an increase of 114 since last year.

GRAND  
TOTAL  
+ F

(48). The total number of absentees including the 63 labour volunteers that were accepted represented 27.3% of the labour potential 16-45 years old to be away at work. Out of this about 18.1% are employed outside the district and 3.2% inside the district, the rest are still undergoing a period at the Labour Attestation Centre.

(49). The births, deaths and the natural increase per 1000 are as follows: Births were 172 or 30.2 per 1000.  
Deaths were 62 or 10.8 per 1000  
Natural increase were 110 or 19.4 per 1000.  
The usual Village Population Register is attached.

(50). A survey of Savings Banks Accounts was conducted as per Patrol Instruction. Only 12 pass books were brought forward for inspection and the total amount of these books were £206-15-8d. There were of course large sums of money stacked up in the villages with no known records.

(51). A survey of coffee machines were also conducted with the result that at the moment there are only 10 in the whole census division. These are usually communal properties with maybe two or three that are individually owned.

N ON-HIGHLANDS NATIVES.

(52). There are altogether 7 Non-Highlands Natives residing in the Unggai census division, 5 of these are mission school teachers, four Papuans and one New Irlander. The other two are LARI of Kerema, married to a local women and has a store at Afoiyufa, and POPE of Aitape also married locally and is residing at Masumabe. Both these foreigners are residing on their wives' land.

TAX COLLECTION.

(53). This was the fifth year in which personal tax have been collected from this area. The tax rate of 10/- payable in the area was within the limit of all taxpayers and nearly all the people paid up without hesitation. In cases of those who could not find the amount exemptions were given however, there were always willing helpers who were able to contribute the required amount.

(54). The final count of the tax collected totalled £527-0-0d, including personal tax collected from Mr. J. WELLS' labourers and various natives from the area residing near Goroka. On the whole no difficulties were encountered and all tax collections gatherings were of first class.

R.P & N.G.C.

(55). The three members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Contabulary who accompanied the Patrol were Consts. MARIPAL, NIGI and MANASE. All three performed well and their general behaviours were very good. Their reports have been submitted separately to the Commissioner of Police.

REST HOUSES.

(56). The Rest Houses situation in the census division is very good. There are seven Rest Houses, all of which are in good condition.

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TRADE STORES.

(57). There are Trade Stores to be found in this area, one at Monogiyufa, one at Norome, one at Afoiyufa and two at Yaviyufa. All these trade stores are operating well and from informations supplied by the owners no trouble has yet been encountered by any of them. Three of these stores are owned by the natives themselves while the other two were said to be owned by the Lutheran mission.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

(58). The Unggai Census Division is patrilineal in regards to customs, marriages, inheritance and descent. See Appendix D

CONCLUSION.

(59). The Patrol was my first solo and to my point of view it was a success. Cadet Patrol Officer P. KERR who accompanied the Patrol was of great assistance, although to my opinion this officer has a great deal more to learn before he could be able to conduct his own Patrol. Interpreter YANOPA was very helpful indeed with his background first hand knowledge of the area and its people and above all, he performed his duty as an interpreter very well.

(60). The people of the Unggai Census Division were to my opinion a very cheerful and law abiding crowd who has a long yet to go before they are ready for anything on the line of Local Government Council. However, their co-operation and help to the Patrol were beyond expectations.

*Noel Levi*  
(Wasangula Noel Levi)  
Assistant Patrol Officer-in-Training.



APPENDIX A = INTRA-VILLAGE WALKING TRACKS.  
UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>TIME TAKEN</u>	<u>COMMENTS.</u>
Lapigu(L.A.cd)	Yauna	3hours 30 mins.	Good easy uphill walk. Following proposed site for a road into the area.
Yauna	Koko	2hours 30 mins.	Very good track linking up with Watabung-Unggai main track.
Koko	Urumba	1hour	Very good track, well kept.
Urumba	Lafaiyufa	1hour 30 mins.	Bushy track which needed cleaning up badly.
Lafaiyufa	Irumba	1hour 20 mins.	Steep rough and bushy.
Irumba	Nivi	3hours 20 mins.	Bushy to as far as the Nivi boundry. Well maintained in the Nivi section.
Nivi	Yaviyufa	2hours 45mins.	Very good track, appeared to be maintained quite regularly.
Yaviyufa	Mr. J. Wells' Plantation.	2hours 30 mins.	Very good bushy track.

*Noel Levi*  
(Wasangula Noel Levi)  
Assistant Patrol Officer-in-Training.

APPENDIX B = AID POSTS.

UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>Aid Post</u>	<u>Orderly.</u>	<u>Location.</u>	<u>Census Units Served.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
Sime-Yamui		Monogiyufa.	Monogiyufa-Kabona-Asariyufa.	No one looking after it at the moment. Orderly transferred to Lufa.
Yondua-Sawolie		Urumba.	Namu'ukeri-Wawegu-Namaviiali-Norome-Fanaiyufa-Famanogu-Senafanigagu-Siafaiyufa.	Orderly requested transfer to Goroka, has been of poor health in the past year.
Wikikune-Mongoi.		Lapaiyufa	Famundi-Kamani-Gliavavagu-Lentevegu-wanubaralome-Kovinabagu.	Orderly doing very good work, a very good health centre.
Opave-Yokame		Nivi	Watarigu-Gavaliba Lafaiyufa-Urumba Hamamoko-efaku Nambanuma.	Efficient orderly doing very good work.
Wauve-Yoguara		Yaviyufa	Gotobe-Kema-Keiya Arigaiyufa-Afoiyufa Masumabe-Otomonarobe.	Orderly knows his work, doing excellent job.

*Noel Levi*  
 (Wasangula Noel Levi)  
Assistant Patrol Officer-in-Training.

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APPENDIX C- VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>Census Units</u>	<u>Tribal Group</u>	<u>Officials</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
Kabona	Yauna	Ugere-Yuwao	L.L.	Average rating.
Monogiyufa	"	Grosanu-Ufaeto.	T.T.	Good.
Asirayufa	"	Bawa-Pamundi.	T.T.	Useless.
Namu'ukeri	Omena	Lolu-yawe	L.L.	"
Namaviali	"	Kineruro-Yaun	T.T.	quite good.
Fanaiyufa	"	Moriki-Ouno	L.L.	Old and useless.
Senafanigagu	Urumba	Yaupa-Skepa	L.L.	Useless.
Wawegu	"	Kono-Urare	L.L.	"
Kosinabagu	"	Sifoi-Orona	L.L.	"
Lentevegu	"	La-airo-Korofa	L.L.	Requested resignation
Urumba	"	Rirupana-Omane	T.T.	Tries his best.
Bfaku	"	Momborura-Opote	L.L.	Useless.
Oiafaiyufa	Lapaiyufa	Kirupana-Aforare	T.T.	Average.
Aligaiyufa	"	Sime-Nami	L.L.	Useless.
Norome	Norome	Ugutowei-Asisie	T.T.	1/1 coast.
Famnogu	Urumba	Notunumu-Bese	L.L.	Hopeless.
Pamundi-Afomani	"	Umei-Imaria	T.T.	Fair.
Oliavagu	"	Naibano-Minawa	L.L.	Not too bad.
Wanumbaralome	"	Owa-Seina	T.T.	Useless.
Namamoke	Nivi	Etano-Kuro	L.L.	" 2"
Nambanuma	"	Dowe-Awie	T.T.	Very good.
Lafaiyufa	Wanto	Nigisore-Gorimengo.	L.L.	Fair.
Cavaliba	"	Mandeme-Misimipa.	L.L.	Does not appear to be interested in his duties.
Afoiyufa	"	Num-Yangure	L.L.	Useless.
Gotohe	Yaviyufa	Ivena-Wangajam.	T.T.	Fair.
Kema	"	Furengi-Angoiva	L.L.	"
Masumabe	"	Horavi-Popote	L.L.	Old and useless.
Keiya	"	Liei-Singoro.	T.T.	Average.
Otomonarobe	"	Lumbia-Avo.	L.L.	"
Watarigu	Urumba	Simbani-Yangure.	L.L.	Fair.
		Mutupa-keni	L.L.	Useless.
		Buko-Siniki	L.L.	"
		Apore-Lupo	T.T.	"
		Opipi-Ma ma	L.L.	Average.
		Liho-Namandowe	L.L.	Tried his best.
		Tunesa-Bavi	T.T.	Spends all his time at Lufa.
		Narehu-Mokoriko	L.L.	Useless.
		Musakai-Anive	T.T.	"
		Lombuna-Loape	L.L.	The best in the area.
		Aupa-Aikupa.	L.L.	Average rating.
		Wauwe-Isirepe.	T.T.	Good.
		Ambiriva-Rumbia.	L.L.	Fair.
		Arie-Rumbia.	T.T.	"

*Noel Levi*  
(Wasangula Noel Levi)  
Assistant Patrol Officer-in-Training.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **EASTERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. **GOROKA 12/61-62**

Patrol Conducted by **P. DWYER, Patrol Officer Gr. 1.**

Area Patrolled **DARIBI Census Division and part KARIMUI Census Division.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

**POLICE 4**

Natives **INTERP. 1**

**N.M.O. (S.D.A.) 1**

Duration—From **8 / 5 / 1962** to **8 / 6 / 1962**

Number of Days **30**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **SEPT. / 1961**

Medical **JULY / 1961**

Map Reference **Map enclosed.**

Objects of Patrol **1. Consolidation, 2. Census revision and compilation of Tax Census Sheets, 3. Investigate population along Tua River, 4. Road and bridge survey.**

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 ....

McL. LBK

67-13-27

27th September, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT No. 12/1961-62  
DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION

The above report is acknowledged with thanks. The area is apparently developing well and Mr. Dwyer deserves credit for the part he has played. The most important aspect of census in areas such as this is that it should give the Department of Public Health access to every individual when it is in a position to undertake the eradication of leprosy and malaria. It should not be forgotten that careful judgement is necessary to ensure that prosecution for census evasion does not drive lepers and others deeper into the bush when Government patrols are in the vicinity.

The remarks about roads suggest that perhaps the pattern of development at higher altitudes in the District is being followed too slavishly. The sparse and unhealthy population of the Karimui cannot be expected to emulate the road building capacity of the Chimbu. Whilst a survey suitable, ultimately, for land-rover traffic could be followed for the time being, discussion with native groups should be related to walking or motor cycle tracks.

The report has been passed on to the Anthropologist.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 13. 27 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

WETpp

No. 67-13-1  
67-13-2

District Office, (32)  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

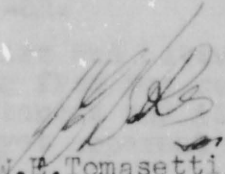
17 July 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.



PATROL GOROKA 12/61-62 - DARIBI C.D.

1. The following are attached.
  - (a) Report of the above patrol:
  - (b) Copy of memo 67-2-4(20) dated 12 July 62 from A.D.O. Goroka S.D:
  - (c) Copy of memo 67-13-1(31) dated 16 July 62.
2. The patrol is programmed for May and was so executed.
3. Comments are in the attachments. Additionally concerning the entry in the diary for 8 June the Coroner was informed of the death and conducted an inquest. His finding was death by accidental drowning. The event was unfortunate.
4. The patrol constitutes another step in the fairly rapid evolution of the Karimui area. Mr. Dwyer enjoys good relations with the population and the relationship is leading to rapid development.

  
(W.E. Tomasetti.).  
District Officer.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
GOROKA, S.D.

P.C.I.C.  
KARIMUI.

GRB.ngp

67-2-4

Sub-District Headquarters, (20)  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

12th July, 1962.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 12/61-62  
DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION - KARIMUI.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is forwarded herewith in duplicate. Page 5 of the Report has been detached and forwarded under cover of my 14-2-13/5.

The Report was received at this office on 4th July. Even allowing for infrequency of aircraft and station duties delay in submission from Karimui is considered overlong. Mr Dwyer will be asked to explain.

As verbally advised an additional copy of the Report is not available as Mr. Dwyer's typewriter has a limited capacity. As soon as a suitable machine is available to him the required number of copies will be insisted upon.

I have the following comments to make:

- i) The Patrol has been well carried out and the documentation is good.
- ii) There are no Mission Land Holdings in this Census Division.
- iii) The Health Education Survey was forwarded under cover of Patrol Report Goroka 3/61-62.
- iv) Comments under Native Affairs and Native Attitudes are typical. The benefits accruing from our contact have already become evident in some instances and it can be expected that as time goes by benefits not yet apparent will be appreciated.
- v) An application has been made for funds for the Negabo Road.
- vi) I look forward to the compilation of a more accurate map of the area.
- vii) The trend in housing is sound but Mr. Dwyer should endeavour to prevent dust bowls.
- viii) The Anthropological information is valuable.

( G. R. BURFOOT )  
Assistant District Officer.

cc: P.O.I.C., KARIMUI.

WETpp

67-13-1  
67-13-2

District Office, (31)  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

16 July 62.

A.D.O.  
GOROKA S.D.

PATROL GOROKA 12/61-62 - DARIBI C.D.

1. Thank you for the report of the above patrol and your memo 67-2-4(20) dsted 12 July 62.
2. Some comments follow:
  - (a) It would be useful if the heading of each page included the name of the census division patrolled.
  - (b) Paragraphs should be numbered right through the report.
  - (c) Page 3. These attitudes are common in the district and I believe something can be done by discussion to put these desires for progress on a more rational basis.
  - (d) Page 4. I have asked for a separate submission on the steel rope foot bridge over the Tua.
3. Again Mr. Dwyer has done a most useful piece of field work followed by some informative documentation.
4. Camping allowance claim has been approved and given to the D.F.O. for payment.
5. Please send Mr. Dwyer a copy of this memo.

(W.E.Tomasetti.).  
District Officer.

cc:  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.



DIARY.

- TUES. MAY 8. Carriers departed station 0900 hrs. Self departed 1045 hrs. Heavy rain 1300 - 1430 hrs. Track very bad and rivers in flood. Made camp near Nami River 1540 hrs. Slept under canvas.
- WED. MAY 9. Broke camp 0920 hrs. Light rain all day. To NEGABO 1300 hrs. Const. YAZOP arrived from DIPE. Met V/Os from NEGABO, WAI and MAINA areas. Purchased sweet potato. Slept NEGABO R/H.
- THURS. MAY 10.  
~~TKK~~ Heavy rain till noon. Census revision TUA, NEGABO and YOGOBO 1200 - 1600 hrs. Heard one dispute. Compiled Tax/Census Sheets. Slept NEGABO R/H.
- FRI. MAY 11. Anthropological investigations. T/C Sheets compiled. Heard one C.N.M. (assault). Slept NEGABO R/H.
- SAT. MAY 12. DEPARTED NEGABO 0910 hrs. To MAINA 1020 hrs. Met V/Os and purchased food. Census revision OGWANIMA, MAINA and WALAI 1200 - 1410 hrs. Heard one dispute. Slept MAINA R/H.
- SUN. MAY 13. V/Os from five MASI groups in to see patrol. Also a dozen men from DOBU to get news of the patrol. Slept MAINA R/H.
- MON. MAY 14. Two constables and carriers to MASI. Self carried out anthropological investigations and compiled T/C Sheets. Inspected new houses and marked section of road to NEGABO. Sgt. and one constable remained MAINA to continue pegging the road. Self departed MAINA 1820 hrs. To the two MASI hamlets 1855 hrs. Met V/Os. Slept MASI in native house.
- TUES. MAY 15. Purchased food. Conducted census ANAPAI, SAIA, BUNIBIDI, KEBU and NORU(2). Anthropol. investigations. Slept MASI.
- WED. MAY 16. Compiled T/C Sheets. V/Os in from TILIGI, BOPE and KALABAI area to see patrol. Anthropol. investigations. Heard two C.N.M. (census absentees). Slept MASI.
- THURS. MAY 17. Departed MASI 1010 hrs. To KALEBAI 1220 hrs. Met V/Os and purchased food. Census revision WIAMANI, PUNALE, KUBURU and DOBEDA. Slept under canvas KALEBAI.
- FRI. MAY 18. Compiled T/C Sheets. Heard one C.N.M. Anthropol. investigations. Slept KALEBAI.

SAT. MAY 19.

Compiled T/C Sheets. Departed KALERAI 1220 hrs. To DOBU 1340 hrs. Met V/O and purchased food. Discussions re reported population along the Tua River. Slept DOBU R/H.

SUN. MAY 20.

Anthrop. Investigations. Census revision DOBU 1230 - 1340 hrs. Purchased food. Compiled T/C Sheets. During the afternoon two men and a woman from GELABI on the Tua River arrived and were both surprised and alarmed to see the patrol. However they became more at ease after being given presents of lap lap and matches. They were told to announce our arrival at their hamlet when they returned. Slept DOBU R/H.

MON. MAY 21.

Half the cargo sent back to MAINA. Departed DOBU 1125 hrs. and went straight into rough limestone country. No tracks and very thick bush. Crossed a low range through narrow defiles in places only a few feet across. Heavy rain from 1330 hrs. Sighted the Tua Gorge but the river too far down to be seen. No sign of houses, gardens or fires along the river. Over the river the country is very rough, with limestone peaks and steep gorges. Down into the valley and made camp 1520 hrs. Last of the carriers arrived two hours later. Slept under canvas.

TUES. MAY 22.

Broke camp 0910 hrs. Rough, trackless country again. Climbed two peaks while waiting for the carriers, but nothing seen because of surrounding peaks. Explored a cave that starts as a small hole in the side of a hill and opens out to the size of a small house, then comes out on the other side of a peak where there is a sheer drop into a gulley. There were no drawings and no artefacts, but signs of recent fires. DOBU hunting parties use this cave along with others for shelter. No creeks seen all day, and camp made near a small spring at 1500 hrs. Slept under canvas.

WED. MAY 23.

Broke camp and reached TUA Gorge 1130 hrs. Followed limestone cliffs and descended to river 1300 hrs. Made camp in hole in the cliffs 1400 hrs. Carriers set to work making ladders to scale the cliffs. All back to camp 1800 hrs. Slept TUA River.

THURS. MAY 24.

Broke camp 0830 hrs. and all over cliffs by 0930 hrs. Not as bad as expected. Through bush along side of cliffs and came to the DOBU - GELABI track 1130 hrs. To bridge over Tua 1200 hrs. Bridge unsafe and all set to work repairing it. The river here runs through a gorge in places well over 1,000 ft. deep. Bridge repaired and all across by 1630 hrs. Most of the cargo left behind to ease the strain on the bridge. Scaled cliff and reached GELABI houses 1720 hours. Met the people and handed out some tobacco and matches. More people arrived later and were assembled into family groups before meeting me. The word had evidently arrived that this was the way the GOVERNMENT liked things done. Slept under canvas GELABI.

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- FRI. MAY 25. Good quantity of sweet potato, banana and native greens purchased with trade. Conducted initial census and gave the book to a man nominated by the group. General discussions and anthrop. investigations. Took bearings on mountain peaks. Slept under canvas GELABI.
- SAT. MAY 26. Departed GELABI 0905 hrs. Descended cliff and all across bridge by 1015 hrs. Crossed range and descended to HAGANE 1330 hrs. Carriers arrived and had a meal of sweet potato and sugar cane. Departed 1500 hrs. and arrived NORU 1620 hrs. Met on road by V/Os. Food purchased. Sgt. in from MAINA. Slept NORU R/H.
- SUN. MAY 27. Day observed. Slept NORU R/H.
- MON. MAY 28. Heard 2 disputes and 4 cases in C.N.M. Food purchased. Census revision NORU(1), HAGANE, and HOBE 1010 - 1545 hrs. T/C Sheets compiled. Slept NORU R/H.
- TUES. MAY 29. T/C Sheets compiled. Took bearings on mts. Departed NORU 1405 hrs. To SORA 1550 hrs. Met V/Cs and purchased food. Slept SORA R/H.
- WED. MAY 30. Heavy rain till 1330 hrs. Census revision SORA and SORARAI 1400 - 1550 hrs. T/C Sheets compiled. Anthropol. investigations. Slept SORA R/H.
- THURS. MAY 31. Departed SORA 0955 hrs. To TILIGI 1305 hrs. Met V/Os and purchased food. Runners sent to bring people back from DIBE. A small group of SULU men from the BOMAI area visited camp. Slept TILIGI R/H.
- FRI. KXX JUNE 1. Const. and interpreter in from DIBE early a.m. Census revision TILIGI and DELEGE 1000 - 1230 hrs. Compiled T/C Sheets. Anthropol. investigations. Const. YAZOP in from NEGABO p.m. Slept TILIGI R/H.
- SAT. JUNE 2. Departed TILIGI 0935 hrs. To BOPE 1010 hrs. Purchased food. Census revision BOPE 1300 - 1430 hrs. Compiled T/C Sheets. Slept BOPE R/H.
- SUN. JUNE 3. Day observed. Slept BOPE R/H.
- MON. JUNE 4. Police and carriers to WAI. Self, constable and interpreter departed BOPE 1030 hrs. Examined possible route for road. To NEGABO 1210 hrs. Inspected road work and marked new section. Departed 1515 hrs. To WAI 1620 hrs. Met V/O. Slept WAI R/H.
- TUES. JUNE 5. Rain all morning. Compiled T/C Sheets. Kitchen burnt down and other buildings barely saved. Census revision WAI 1400 - 1515 hrs. Anthropol. investigations. Slept WAI R/H.

WED. JUNE 6.

Const. KAKAT and interpreter to HORU, MASI and then KARIMUI with Aid Post orderly recruits. Patrol departed WAI 0935 hrs. To DIBE 1115 hrs. Road survey 1400 - 1800 hrs. Slept DIBE R/H.

THURS. JUNE 7.

Sgt. ANKI and most of the cargo sent to KARIMUI. Self, 3 constables, interpreter and small party departed DIBE 1005 hrs. To ICGOROMALU 1100 hrs. Discussion with V/Os re road work. Departed 1130 hrs. Across Nami R. and to the first BOISAMALU hamlets 1320 hrs. Discussion with V/Os re road work. Departed 1415 hrs. To edge of Tua gorge 1600 hrs. Descended to Tua R. 1645 hrs. and went upstream to old police camp 1710 hrs. Examined site for proposed bridge. Slept Tua River in bush shelters.

FRI. JUNE 8.

Carriers and BOISAMALU men sent to bring raft and to cut cane. The 3 constables sent to assemble rope and join sections of cane. 1300 hrs. Const. ERRI reported in difficulty in river. Body recovered 1315 hrs. and artificial respiration applied for 1½ hours with no response. Departed Tua River 1615 hrs. To BOISAMALU R/H 1650 hrs. and men sent to help carriers. Self to KARIMUI station 1855 hrs. Last carriers in 2130 hrs. End of patrol.

---

*P. Dwyer*

(P. DWYER)  
Patrol Officer, Gr. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

The last two patrols to cover the DARIBI Census Division, in 1960 and 1961, made initial contact with quite a few groups, and the main purpose of this patrol was consolidation. At the same time the census was to be revised and Tax Census Sheets compiled.

A second task was to find out if there was any population along the Tus River, and to ascertain what links the Daribi people have with people to the south and the west.

A survey was to be made for a road to link this area with the Karimui station, and the co-operation of the people sought in building this road.

As word had been received that some of the people were beginning to build villages it was decided to give assistance in planning so as to ensure an improvement on present housing.

While the people are still grouped on traditional lines it was hoped to gather information regarding the social structure.

In early April of this year a short patrol investigated rumoured preparations for fighting at Noru. No such preparations were seen, but there was evidence of bad blood between the Noru and the Maina people. The present state of this feud was to be ascertained, and if necessary steps taken to maintain peace.

It appeared that the map at present being used is very inaccurate, and bearings were to be taken to check this.

On the return trip it was hoped to build a bridge across the Tus River to provide a land link with the airstrip at Bomai.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although there is still the occasional assault involving the use of arms, inter-group fighting has not taken place in this area for three years. The older men sometimes mention the old method of dealing out swift justice to settle disputes, and many of the young men "talk big" hoping to gain prestige in the eyes of their elders, but this seldom leads to action. Firstly, the people are convinced that the Administration has the power and the intention to enforce its laws; secondly, they realise that life is much easier now that they do not have to be constantly on the alert for attacks; and last, the wrongdoer, through fear of court action, is nowadays quick to offer compensation for the trouble he has caused.

The people still do not trust their old enemies, and when they find it necessary to visit their areas, e.g. to meet a patrol, they travel in large, armed groups. Such parties seen by this patrol stalked into the hamlet in single file, led by village officials and all heavily armed. No notice would be taken of the inhabitants of the hamlet until they made the first move, usually in the form of a gift of sugar cane or sweet potato. In most cases the visitors would leave well before sundown.

The Daribi people are very fond of the theatrical, and make use of every occasion to show their lack of fear, dedication to duty etc. The SORA official was told to find census evaders, and the next day a large group of men was observed gathering nearby. These men then ran about fifty yards to the Rest House with their "prisoner" and then gasped out the story that they had been running all night to assist me in my work. The village official, after being helped to his feet, suddenly gained strength and gave a loud oration on the merits of the Law and the part that such dedicated men as he must play in its application.

As a rule these people are very co-operative, but often their show of friendship seems to be a "cover" for their underlying fear and suspicion of the still very new order. A sudden rising to a standing position, for example, still causes momentary panic. However, these people show no resentment to the Administration, and the only known opposition, an attack on a patrol some ten years ago, seems to have stemmed from fear and panic, and was more of a defense than an attack. If treated carefully there is no reason why the Daribi people should cease to be co-operative in the foreseeable future.

---

NATIVE ATTITUDES.

There is no significant change in the attitude towards the Administration from that previously reported. There is still no clear grasp of the aims of the Administration, but the people continue to be co-operative.

The people are very keen to build roads, mainly for the sake of having roads, although many of the men commented on the saving in time and energy experienced while walking on the roads near the Karimui station.

Most groups have begun to build houses and group them in villages. Once again the project seems to be an end in itself, with no thought to possible improvements in health.

The average Daribi speaker looks upon himself as the lowest form of humanity, and roads, villages and new style houses are status symbols meant to lift him to the level of more advanced types. The Chimbu is looked upon as an example of the sophistication that is the ideal. As yet there is no real drive to the desire of the people to improve, but outside influence, mainly from mission evangelists, is changing this. The majority of the people seem content to accept their low status, but once one man begins a new style house or suggests a road they are just as willing to follow his lead. Many men told me that they follow their present way of life, not because of strongly held views, but because this is how their fathers lived. They consider any ideas from the enlightened outside world to be superior to their own.

Any person lifting himself from the ranks of the common villager considers himself very important, and is usually treated with some respect by members of his group. A man wearing the insignia of the "BOSSBOI", a porcelain ring, is referred to by this title, even in conversation between Daribi speakers. Non-acceptance by the Administration as the village official does not lower the status of these men, some of them youths with no other claim to leadership. The few young men who have ventured into the Chimbu and spent a few months working for native farmers refer to themselves as "KAGO BOI", and assemble for census apart from the common village throng. Such men are shown with pride to the visiting officer by other men of the village.

The acceptance of outside ideas as superior and the prestige enjoyed by returning adventurers will probably combine to make labourers returning from the coast a powerful force in this area in the future.

Apart from requests to assist in planning roads the only significant request came from a deputation of MASI men led by the V.C. MINAMI of ANABAI. He requested that a school and aid-post be erected in his area, and offered to start the buildings at once. It was significant that in reply to my answer that there is a staff shortage he stated that anyone, Mission or Government, would do to take charge, as long as they were outsiders. He had no idea of benefits to be gained from education and medical services; he merely wanted the buildings and staff for prestige.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

A road is planned to run from Karimui station to SORA via NEGABO, MAINA, MASI and NORU. With the later addition of a few short branches this road will link all the Daribi groups apart from those in the KALEBAI area, GELABI, DOBU and WAI. Part of this road has been marked and the bush cleared from MAINA to NEGABO. The two big problems will be to clear virgin bush between Karimui and NEGABO and to construct the dozens of bridges needed.

It has not been decided as yet whether the road from WAI will go to NEGABO or BOPE. The main branch road will go from TILIGI to NEGABO via BOPE.

In the KARIMUI C.D. one branch will link the hamlets around BOISAMALU with the main road, and another will link DIBE with the IOGOROMALU hamlets and continue on to meet the main road east of NEGABO.

For the construction of the dozens of bridges there is ample timber, usually near the sites.

There are at present three known cane bridges across the Tua River used by Karimui people. In the DARIBI C.D. there is one on the route to Lake Tebera and another on the route to GELABI. The former has not yet been seen by the writer, but the latter was used and was in very poor condition. This bridge had to be practically rebuilt before it was safe for people to cross, and even then it was necessary to limit loads. In the KARIMUI C.D. there is a bridge on the route to Gumine, and this is also in need of repair. Work has begun on this bridge.

During this patrol work was started on a bridge to give a road link with the Bomai airstrip. The platforms were built, but owing to an accident in which a constable was drowned the bridge was not completed. Work is shortly to resume on this project, and it is hoped to erect a permanent bridge in the near future.

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PATROL GOROKA 12/61-62.P. DWYER, P.O. 1.MAPS & MAPPING.

Bearings taken during this patrol show that the present map is very inaccurate. Several new features were added, but it is hoped to re-map the whole area during forthcoming road surveys.

The majority of the people are moving into villages, and when this movement is complete it will be possible to compile a more accurate map.

Steps are being taken to secure maps of adjoining areas so that the new map will show such features as routes to these places.

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PATROL GOROKA 12/61-62.

P.DWYER, P.O.1.

VILLAGE.

Officials.

The recognised officials at present have no badge of office. However it has been recommended that a supply of Village Councilior badges be made available for issue.

The present officials as a rule have little idea of their duties, but some improvement has been shown in the past year. It is felt that the issue of badges will give the wearer more prestige and may improve both his standing and his work.

Housing.

As mentioned above there is a trend toward the erection of houses for family units, and the grouping of these houses to form villages.

In some cases houses have been built without adequate spacing, and the village area scraped clean of vegetation to form a dust bowl, but in most cases there has been an improvement on the old type communal houses. These communal houses, being joint property, were not kept in very good repair. Nowadays there seems to have emerged a sense of pride in the appearance of the privately owned dwellings. It is hoped that this pride can be kept alive.

With the introduction of one house per family there may be a resultant drop in the number of small children contracting leprosy.

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PATROL GOROKA 12/61-62.P.DWYER,P.O.1.MEDICAL & HEALTH.

Apart from leprosy the general health is good, with skin conditions being the main complaint. Owing to the state of advancement of the people it was not possible to ascertain the number of babies that had died without being recorded, but it appears that infant mortality is high.

Since undertaking the responsibility of medical services at Karimui the S.D.A. Mission has conducted only one patrol to the DARIBI C.D. During this patrol five men were recruited (3 from the DARIBI C.D.) for training as Aid Post Orderlies, but there is a need for a dozen more.

Word has been received that the long overdue leprosy survey is to be undertaken in the near future by a P.H.D. team. This is very welcome and should greatly benefit the area.

## Lepers seen are as follows:

NEGABO. 13	NORU. 19
MAINA. 11	SORA. 4
MASI. 22	TILIGI. 7
KALEBAI. 9	BOPE. 4
DOBU. NIL	WAI. 5
GELABI. NIL	

These figures show that there is a rate of 3.7% known leprosy, and the proposed survey should find more.

---

PATROL GOROKA 12/61-62.

P. DWYER, P.O.-1.

LAW & JUSTICE.

Prior to this patrol the people were advised that court action would be taken against census evaders. During this patrol six cases heard in C.N.M. resulted in seven convictions for failure to appear at census. Sentences were from one to two weeks.

During this period one man faced charges of assault involving the use of a knife, escaping from custody and threatening behaviour, and is at present serving sentences totalling three months.

Apart from the above there were few cases brought before me. A couple of disputes over marriage payments were settled out of court.

As yet there is little contact between traditional enemies, and fear of prison hastens the settlement of disputes within the group and between friendly groups.

The DARIBI C.D. continues to be an area of little crime.

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PATROL GOROKA 12/61-62.P.DWYER,P.O.1.MISSIONS.

The Lutheran Mission has an evangelist at NEGABO and the S.D.A.Mission one at MAINA.

In both cases local interpreters are used and the people seem to have not the faintest idea of what the aims of the mission are. However an evangelist in a village is a link with the mysterious outside world, and as such is much desired by the people.

The Lutheran evangelist keeps much to himself and has little contact with the villagers. The S.D.A. man on the other hand has given assistance to the MAINA people in the building of their new village and is very popular.

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ANTHROPOLOGY.Social Structure.

Throughout the DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION there is a system of Clans, Sub-clans and Lineages. The people speak one language, DARIBI, but do not recognise themselves as one group.

In most cases the people are quick to recognise their clan name, but are somewhat hazy on the lesser groups. The HAIKAULUABO Clan appears to include sections of many other groups, and the information given on this clan should be rechecked before it can be regarded as anywhere near accurate. There are discrepancies between the information collected on this patrol and that given by the DARIBI speakers of the KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION. However in the short time available it was not possible to gain a fully accurate knowledge of the social system, and the information given here is merely a broad basis for future detailed study. This report should be read in conjunction with the Report of Patrol Goroka 8/61-62.

Most people here claim to be able to trace direct descent from clan founders, (usually 5-6 generations), but it appears sure that several generations have been forgotten. In nearly every case the lineage is the ~~widest~~ widest exogamous group, but within living memory members of SORA sub-lineage have begun to intermarry with the SORARAI sub-lineage, HAURU lineage, BISAMO Clan. Also several marriages between members of the same lineages were noticed in more than one place. Such marriages, although forbidden in theory, are accepted in practice. In the case of the HAIKAULUABO Clan the widest exogamous group is the Sub-clan. Members of the NORU lineage, GARO Clan, also intermarry with other NORU people now living with the GELABI Clan.

In most cases land is clan owned, but lineages, and often extended families, tend to live together and make communal gardens. (apart from other such groups,) The PALA and DIBE Clans are large and scattered, and in these cases the lineage owns the land. Lineages living with other lineages, even of another clan, often share land and gardens.

It seems that when lineages expand they split and become either sub-clans and lineages, or lineages and sub-lineages. Many of the groups listed here as lineages may be either sub-clans or somewhere between lineages and sub-clans.

GELABI CLAN.

This clan is exogamous, but the people intermarry with the NORU people who share their settlement and land.

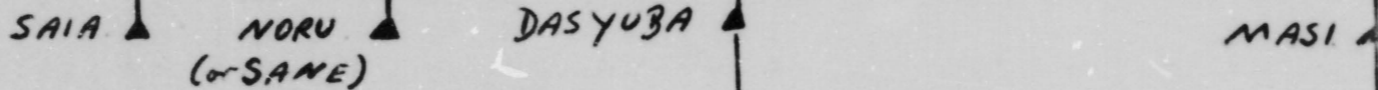
Although the GELABI people are DARIBI speakers they are regarded as something different from the rest of this linguistic group and are referred to as URUEIDI (men of URU). The GELABI people however say that the URU people live about a weeks walk away, but they are not sure in what direction; either up the KAUGEL River or down towards the Lake TEBERA area. They say that they have not seen these people, but have heard rumours of their presence.

In appearance the GELABI men are somewhat different from the other DARIBI speakers. On the average they seem to be shorter, and customs differ slightly. The GELABI people do not have the initiation ceremony involving the teaching of the art of playing flutes. They also enlarge the holes cut in the lobes of their ears whereas the other DARIBI people merely pierce theirs. A more detailed study would I am sure find many differences.

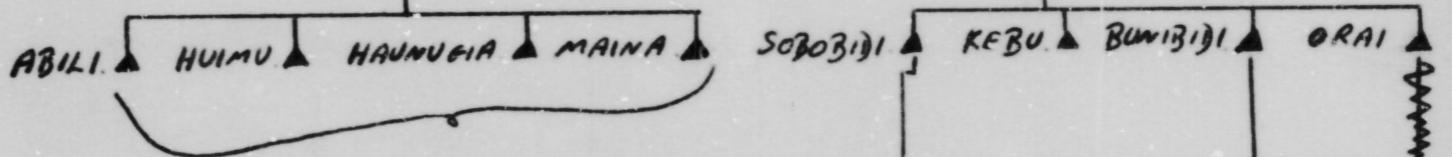
CLAN

HAIAIKAULURBO

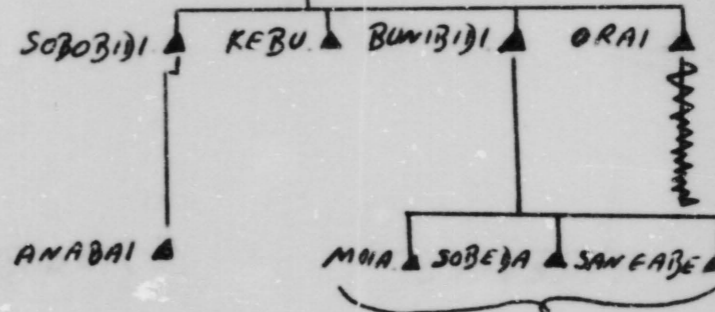
SUB-CLANS



LINEAGES



SUB-LINEAGES



CENSUS BOOKS

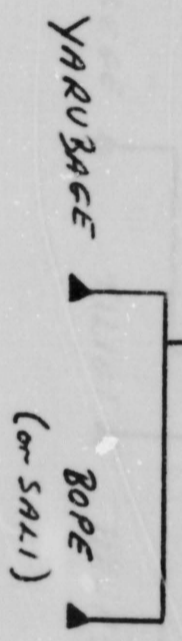
- SAIA
- NORU (2)
- MAINA
- ANABAI
- KEBU
- BUNIBIDI  
(Some SOBEDA  
people at PERIA  
& YAWIYO,  
KALIMUI, c.d.)
- (ORAI live with MALAI  
LINEAGE, PALM CLAN)

(There appear to be sections of many groups living with the HAIAIKAULURBO CLAN, and the information on this page will need much re-checking before it is anywhere near accurate.)

CLAN

NRBIA ▲ YUARO ●

LINEAGES



CENSUS BOOK

BOPE

ul  
MIRAT  
in  
F



CLAN

LINEAGES

SUB-LINEAGES

SENSUS BOOKS

ISAMO  
AGIARI ○ = ▲ = ○. SINO

DELEGE

TILIGI

HAURU

NOAI

SOKA

SOKARAI

DELEGE

TILIGI

SOKA

SOKARAI

(The ISAMO people say that the NOAI LINEAGE is at MASI and is known as ANABAI. The ANABAI people however claim membership of the MAIKALUABO CLAN.)

CLAN

LINAGES

GENSUS BOOKS

GARO

HAGANE

HAGANE

NORU

NORU (1)

(A small section  
of the NORU LINEAGE  
lives with the GARO  
CLAN)

CLANS.

CELABI ▲

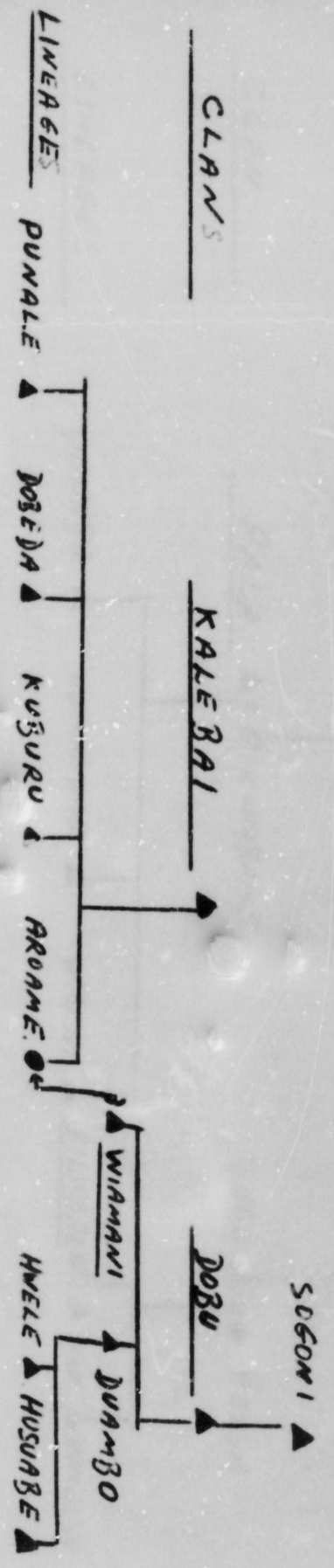
NORU ▲

CENSUS BOOK

CELABI

(These NORU people  
say that they are  
descendants of migrants  
from the NORU KINERAGE,  
but they do not recognise  
EARO as their clan founder.  
They recognise NORU as  
their clan founder and  
(clan name)

CLANS



CENSUS BOOK

PUNALE

~~DOBIDA~~

KUSURU

WIAMANI

DOBU

(The widow AROMME returned to KALEBBI with her children, and the WIAMANI LINEAGE IS RECOGNISED AS PART OF THE KALEBBI CLAN)

CLAN

PALA

▲ = ● KOROBAME

BABO ▲ = ● KELIA

LINEAGES

YOGORO

OGWANIMA

WALAI

KILIBARI

▲ WID. ▲ NOMARIYO

CENSUS BOOK

YOGORO

OGWANIMA

WALAI

KILIBARI  
(KARIMU C.D.)

NEGABO

The remainder of the PALA CLAN is shown in the Report of PASTOR SOROKA 8/61-62.

(The NEGABO group, now extinct, gave a woman to this group who then adopted that name.)

ul  
MIGRA  
In  
F

CLAN

DIBE ▼

SOMODILI

YALI ● = ▼ = ●

MOGEWE

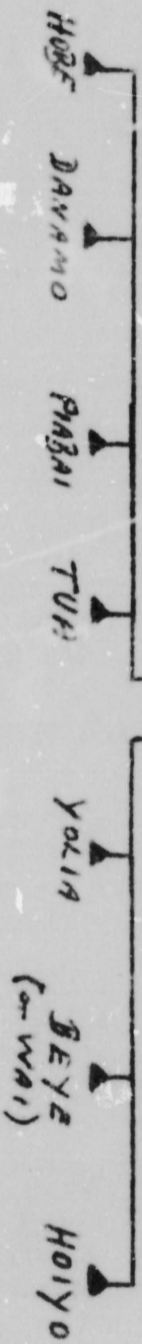
(Shown in Report on Patrol Giraka 8/11-62)

RIYAME ● = ▼ = ●

SAU

MARIAME

LINAGES



CENSUS BOOK

HOBÉ

WAI

TUA

TUA

WAI

LIVING WITH BOISMALU, KARIMUI (D.)

LIVING IN BOMAI AREA, GUMINE (E.H.)

ul  
MIGRA  
In  
F

ANTHROPOLOGY (ccnt.)MARRIAGE.

While a woman is pregnant, or just after her female child has been born, her husband is approached by the prospective bridegroom and a small gift, such as a knife, is offered. If the suitor is accepted he then gives regular gifts over the next few years.

If the man feels that his bride to be is not being properly looked after by her family he may arrange for her to be cared for by female members of his own group.

The marriage payments are usually finalised before the girl reaches puberty. At this time the suitor dresses up with cassowary plumes and flowers in his hair and on his head, a pig tusk in his nose, ear-rings, beads, shells around his neck and charcoal rubbed over his body. Then the father of the bride pays a ceremonial call and asks if the pay is ready. If it is a day is named and the goods lined in front of the bridegroom's communal house. Previous payments given have usually included at least three pigs, and this final payment includes one pig. What seems to be a typical final payment includes 10 lap laps, 10 mother of pearl shells, several ropes of beads, several ropes of small shells, 5 to 10 steel axes, 10 knives plus numerous Bird of Paradise plumes, and opossum and tree kangaroo pelts.

The bride's father brings one pig plus string bags full of shell, axes, beads and bark cloaks, but these are handed over without the ceremony and show attached to the man's presentation. It also appears that in the exchange of gifts the man gives much more than he receives. While the pay is being inspected the man and his bride stand side by side. Then the bride's father delivers an oration, during which he says to his daughter, "This pay I have given is not yours. It has been given to your husband to distribute as he sees fit. You go with nothing." This also includes the mother of pearl shell which the woman is wearing along with her woven armlets, possum tail bangles and ropes of beads. The bride also has her skin covered in juice from the red ~~XXXXXX~~ MARITA fruit.

The woman has been standing bareheaded, and to signify the end of the ceremony her father places a new bark cloak on her. Completion of the deal is celebrated with a feast of pig, vegetables and sago donated by both groups.

On this first night neither the bride nor groom have any sleep, but for not so obvious reasons, as they sleep in the communal house in separate rooms. The reason is that dreams on the wedding night may cause life in the future to be unhappy. The new wife is cared for by either an earlier wife or other females of the group until she is considered ready to be taken by her husband. This is usually, but not always, about the age of puberty. When a man desires to consummate the marriage he first goes to the bush and kills a possum, which he presents to his wife's father. He then takes his wife on a trip, usually gathering sago, and intercourse takes place in the bush during the day.

PATROL GOROKA 12 /61-62.

P.DWYER, P.O.1.

ANTHROPOLOGY (cont.)INHERITENCE.

All moveable items such as pigs, dogs, axes, shells etc. pass from father to son on the death of the former. If there are no sons they pass to the deceased's oldest brother, and if no brothers are living they go to the man's father's brother's sons.

The oldest son, brother etc., takes charge of the effects, but he is bound to distribute most to the deceased's other male relatives. There is a ceremonial gathering for such a distribution.

When a woman dies the shells etc. that she had been wearing are taken by the husband and given to other women of his group, usually his other wives. If the deceased was a widow her effects are taken by her brother who usually distributes some to any children she has.

During their lifetime women are given pigs, shells etc., but these revert to their true owners on the death of the woman.

When a man dies his wives are inherited by his brothers or cousins. The eldest surviving brother usually has the authority to allocate widows. If a widow objects to her new partner she is usually allowed to stay single or marry elsewhere. Also some men mourn their dead brothers and refuse to accept his widows even when the women are willing.

It is also quite common for a man to help his younger brother by donating a wife if he feels he has a spare one. Most women seem to accept this arrangement quite willingly.



PATROL GOROKA 12/61-62.P. DWYER, P.O. 1.CONCLUSION.

Although static, the situation in the DARIBI Census Division presents no immediate problems, and there are possibilities of advancement, even if very slow.

Census revision proceeded smoothly and Tax Census Sheets were compiled and bound into volumes.

As the people are moving into village settlements it should be soon possible to have these linked by road to the Karimui station. It is also hoped to have a bridge link with the BOMAI shortly.

With the construction of roads and villages it will be possible to prepare a more detailed map of the area.

It appears likely that all groups have been censused and that most people in these groups now have their names recorded.

---



(P. DWYER)

Patrol Officer, Grade 1.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No. GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

Patrol Conducted by K.W. Cleary, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LABOGAI Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans W.E. Adam, E.M.A.

Natives R.P.&N.G.C. Two INTERPRETER One.

Duration—From 28/5/1962 to 25/6/1962.

Number of Days Twenty-five.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept./1961.

Medical Nov./1961.

Map Reference Map of Territory Administered from Iufa Patrol Post  
Dated 19-5-55.

Objects of Patrol Census revision of Labogai census units and Routine  
Administration.

Director of Native Affairs

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

pul

MICRO

JMcL.LBK

In

M F

67-13-31

10th August, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA No.14/1961-62

The people appear to be fairly co-operative with the Administration and appreciative of our attempts to lead them towards a better way of life.

It is very pleasing to read of the good work carried out by Dr. L. Glick and his wife at Kegeturn and the fact that they were so well liked by the Labogai people.

The report has been adequately commented upon by you, and there remains little to add to it except to commend an effective piece of work over very difficult terrain.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

dul

67-13-31



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WETpp

Telegrams

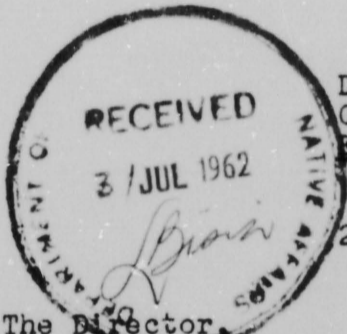
Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-10-1  
67-10-2



District Office, (20)  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

26 July 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL GOROKA 14/61-62 - LABOGAI C.D.

1. The following documents are attached.
  - (a) Copy of my memo 67-10-1 dated 26 July 62 to the A.D.O. Goroka S.D.
  - (b) Copy of memo 67-2-3 dated 19 July 62 from A.D.O. Goroka S.D.
  - (c) Report of the above patrol.
2. The patrol is programmed for June and was so done.
3. Comments are in the attachments. Local action, where necessary, is in train.
4. A useful patrol.

W.E. Tomasetti  
(W.E. Tomasetti).  
District Officer.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
GOROKA S.D.

*The patrol has been very successful. Comments upon by you and the main letter to add to it report to command etc. as appropriate. Please grant our disapproval herein.*

WESTPP

The original document should have been  
to the D.S.O. for payment. Please  
a copy of this memo.

67-10-1.

09

67-10-2.

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

26 July 62.

(Sgt. J. J. J. J.)  
District Office

A.D.C.  
GOROKA S.D.

PATROL GOROKA 14/1-62 - LABOGAI C.D.

1. Thank you for the report of the above patrol and your memo 67-2-3(18) dated 19 July 62. Some comments follow.
  - a) Paragraphs should have been numbered and the name of the census division patrolled should have been shown on the top of each page. Please note that patrols and not reports are numbered.
  - b) P.3 Was this really a murder? Census units should NOT be referred to as clans. This terminology is regressive and confusing.
  - c) 12. "In charge" is not a good term for the relationship of a lulusi to the village population.
  - d) 12. Please ask the patrolling officer to quote his authority for suspending the Tultal for 4 months. I agree with your view that additional officials are not warranted.
  - e) 13. The school described as a Primary "T" school is actually a Mission school granted provisional recognition under the Education Ordinance. This paragraph would have been improved by the inclusion of some statistics, for instance, the percentage of the population baptised by the various denominations.
  - f) 19. Competition is not necessarily a good basis to promote development. It does not necessarily imply that the projects and the benefits resulting from them are appreciated by the people concerned.
  - g. 19. I endorse the view that the road should have priority.
  - h. 19. I am reluctant to dampen Mr. Cleary's enthusiasm but this fact has been known for some time.
  - i. 19. I look forward to reports on further conferences of village officials.

2. The camping allowance claim has been approved and given to the D.F.O. for payment. Please send Mr. Cleary a copy of this memo.

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GONKA,  
EASTERN Highlands District.

19th July, 1962.

WET  
(W.R. Tomasetti.).  
District Officer.

cc:  
The Director, ANNUAL PATROL REPORT - GONKA 15/61-62.  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

The above-mentioned Patrol Report which was received at this office on 5th July is forwarded herewith for information.

Claim for Camping Allowance has been approved to Mr. Cleary for correct certification.

The Patrol was of routine nature, carried out as programmed but unfortunately all standing instructions were not complied with.

I have the following comments to make:

Survey: A Survey of Traditional Beliefs and Customs on Health and Allied matters was carried out as required by your 49-3-1(9) of 14th February, 1962.

Roads: Progress on this road is pleasing but at the moment no additional funds are available. Extension of the road to Karivai is not warranted at the moment but if it can be put in at no cost, there is no reason why the connection should not be made.

Village Officials: The suspension of Village Officials should not have been carried out without prior reference to this office. I do not consider additional Officials are necessary in the present circumstances.

Missions: This section is general only and is correct in accord with your 35-10-1(2) of 17th March, 1962 has been submitted.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
District Officer

GRB.ngp

67-2-3

(18)

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

19th July, 1962.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

LABOGAI PATROL REPORT - GOROKA 14/61-62.

The abovementioned Patrol Report which was received at this office on 9th July is forwarded herewith in triplicate.

Claim for Camping Allowance has been returned to Mr. Cleary for correct certification.

The Patrol was of routine nature, carried out as programmed but unfortunately all standing instructions were not complied with.

I have the following comments to make:

- i) No Survey of Traditional Beliefs and Attitudes on Health and Allied Matters was carried out as required by your 49-3-1(9) of 14th February, 1962.
- ii) Roads: Progress on this road is pleasing but at the moment no additional funds are available. Extension of the road to Karimui is not warranted at the moment but if it can be put in at no cost, there is no reason why the connection should not be made.
- iii) Village Officials: The suspension of Tultul Hibisaninsimo should not have been carried out without prior reference to this office. I do not consider additional Officials are necessary in the Liborei Census Unit.
- iv) Missions: This section is general only and no report in accord with your 35-10-1(28) 67-1-2 (74) of 1st March, 1962 has been submitted.

  
G.R. BLUEFOOT)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

cc:  
Mr. K. Cleary,  
LJFA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

Patrol Report GORCKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

Conducted by : K.W.Cleary, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : LABOGAI Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by : W.E.ADAM, E.M.A.  
R.P.A.N.C.C. Two.  
Interpreter. One.

Duration of Patrol : Twenty-five days.

Last D.N.A. and Medical  
Patrol in Area : September, 1961.

Map Reference : Map of Territory Administered  
from LuPa Patrol Post. Dated  
19-5-55.

Objects of Patrol : Census revision of Labogai  
Census Units and Routine  
Administration.

.....



PATROL DIARY.

Monday 28th May.

Lufa Census Units revised at station.  
Slept Lufa.

Tuesday 29th. May.

Lufa Census figures completed. Routine administration.  
Slept Lufa.

Thursday 31st. May.

To Beha by vehicle, where Census figured revised. Few small complaints heard. Routine administration, returned to station.  
Slept Lufa.

Friday 1st. June.

To Gono by vehicle where Gono Census Units revised. Routine administration and returned to station.  
Slept Lufa.

Tuesday 5th. June.

To Gono by vehicle then walked to Mengino 1. Rest House, 2½ hours walking from Gono. Good reception from local people, carried out census during afternoon, talks with village officials who are keen to complete their section of new road. No complaints.  
Slept Mengino 1.

Wednesday 6th. June.

To Fiomotave Rest House. 2½ hours walking from Mengino 1. A good reception from these people, compiled census figures during afternoon. One small complaint settled by arbitration. Interest very high on completing new road.  
Slept Fiomotave.

Thursday 7th. June.

To Hegeturu Rest House. 2 hours walking following bench of new road for most of the journey. An excellent reception from these people, census figures compiled.  
Slept Hegeturu.

Friday 8th June.

Remained at Hegeturu this day. Balanced census figures and had talks with village officials. Keeness not lacking here either on subject of road, however they appear to be very short of tools. Slept Hegeturu.

Saturday 9th. June.

To Lasiovitei, 1½ hours easy walking from Hegeturu. Carried out Census revision. High occurrence of child deaths in the 1-4 year age group. Many pigs in this area also dying. No complaints.

Slept Lasiovitei.

Sunday 10th. June.

Observed. Slept Lasiovitei.

Monday 11th June.

To Arulai Rest House, simple ½ hour stroll. A good reception given to the Patrol by these people. Census figures were compiled and upon completion of the census I continued to survey the route of the road from where it left off in 1961, succeeded in bringing the survey to within half a mile of the Lutheran Mission airstrip at Arulai.

During the afternoon a suspected murder was reported by the village officials of the Raneve clan. An investigation was carried out and a suspect returned to Lufa until the completion of the Patrol.

Slept Arulai.

Tuesday 12th. June.

To Mani 1. Rest House, 1½ hours solid walking through drizzling rain. Steady rain delayed census until mid-afternoon. New house lines evident among this group. Once again high death rate among children noted. Possible cause of most could be pneumonia. No complaints.

Slept Mani 1.

Wednesday 13th. June.

To Agibu Rest House, 50 minutes easy walking. A good reception by the small population in this area, ample fresh food available. Census figures revised, no complaints all in good order here.

Slept Agibu.

Thursday 14th. June.

To Ubagubi Rest House, 2 hours solid walking over a good track through rugged rain forest. Compiled census figures and spoke with village officials. One case in C.N.A. heard, Reg. 84(2) and few minor disputes settled.

Slept Ubagubi.

Friday 15th. June.

To Heroana, 8 hours hard walking. Census of small population revised. All in good order here. No complaints. Slept Heroana.

Saturday 16th June.

To Maiva, via Ubagubi, a further 1 hour 20 min. from Ubagubi. An excellent walking track constructed from Ubagubi to Maiva, a very good welcome extended to the Patrol by the Maiva people. Census completed and talks with village people. No complaints.

Slept Maiva.

Sunday 17th June.

Observed. Slept Maiva.

Monday 18th. June.

To Guwasa, 4½ hours difficult walking through heavy rain forest. An excellent reception and ample fresh food supplied to the Patrol. Census ~~ed~~ figures revised and few minor complaints settled by arbitration.

Slept Guwasa.

Tuesday 19th June.

To Guseri hamlet, 1½ hour steep climb from Guwasa, Census of this hamlet revised, then on to Mengino 2. a further 4 hours walk. Census of Mengino 2 carried out. Reception here not as good as previous groups however no serious problems were encountered. The health of these people is average for the census division. No complaints.

Slept Mengino 2.

Wednesday 20th. June.

Started the long walk back to Lufa. To Maimafu Rest House, en-route Abiagerime census unit lined in their village all in order there, except for Tul-Tul who is very slack in carrying out his duties. (Further reference is made to this Tul-tul in the body of this report.) Maimafu is 2¾ hours walking time from Mengino 2. Census figures revised at Maimafu, all in good order here. No complaints.

Slept Maimafu.

Thursday 21st. June.

To Gusa, 3½ hours hard walking from Maimafu. Census figures ~~ii~~ revised, all in good shape in this area. No complaints.

Slept Gusa.

Friday 22nd. June.

To Kora-Liborei Rest House, 2 hours 10 min. hard walking over badly rain affected track. An excellent reception given the Patrol at this centre. Ample fresh food available including onions, potatoes and tomatoes. Census figures compiled, all in order no complaints.

Slept Kora-Liborei.

Saturday 23rd. June.

To Mani 2 an easy 1 hour stroll from Kora-Liborei. Completed census figures, all in order here and no complaints.

Slept Mani 2.

Sunday 24th. June.

Observed. Slept Mani 2.

Monday 25th June.

Returned to Gono via Maiva, 7½ hours hard walking.

Slept Gono.

Tuesday 26th June.

Picked up from Gono by the Lufa vehicle. Returned to the station.

End of Diary.

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 1A of 1961/1962.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was of a routine nature, carrying out general Administration and census revision. An E.M.A. accompanied the patrol and the benefit of his aid was certainly felt by the Labogai people.

The area patrolled was South and South-west of Mount Michael. All the area patrolled is unrestricted and under full control. At least one night was spent in each of the Government Rest Houses which are located in a central point of each group.

The topography of the Labogai Census Division is very rugged, mainly dense rain forests or scrublands. The walking tracks over which the patrol walked were either up or down, only rarely was one relieved to find a level piece of ground.

but it is certainly something to plan and look forward to.

*The presence of the  
to be fairly cooperative  
with the Administration  
and appreciation of  
our efforts to help  
the Labogai people  
with their work.*

Patrol Report GOREKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The only vehicular road which is trafficable in the Census Division is between Lufa and Gono, this particular stretch of road is in very good condition, as are all the bridges between Lufa and Gono.

A road survey has been carried out from Gono almost reaching the Lutheran Mission airstrip at Arulai. Whilst camped at Arulai I surveyed further, from where it was left off last year, now only a half mile or so of very easy surveying remains to bring the road right to the airstrip.

Work has already begun on cutting a bench, following this survey route. The section from Gono to Mengino 1 is almost wholly completed except for a small distance (about 100 yards) of solid bluestone. This particular section will need two bridges and perhaps some rock-blasting before it becomes trafficable.

The section from Mengino 1 to Fiomotave has also been benched. This section reaches high above the actual populated areas but should not provide any difficulties in building. Once again bridging and rock-blasting will be the only problems.

From Fiomotave round to Hegeturu should provide no difficulties, except for one large bridge and much benching to bring the road to the top of the Hegeturu ridge, a very steep climb.

Hegeturu to Arulai is a gentle slope down the Hegeturu ridge to the Arulai airstrip at the bottom.

There is still much to be done on this road before the first vehicle can be driven to Arulai, however going on the amount of work done by the people in the past twelve months, given the necessary finance and equipment it would not be too much to expect to see it finished in six to nine months time.

Interest in the area is still high, but has slackened off somewhat in the last six months, and very little work has been done in this period.

The village officials and the people assure me that given tools and equipment they will work until the job is done, they realize fully the economic and social advantages of a road.

In time it is planned that this road will link up with a road from Karimui, I feel this will be some time yet but it is certainly something to plan and look forward to.

*The people appear to be fairly cooperative with the Administration and although they have some doubts as to the wisdom of the work...*

Patrol Report GOROKA Number ~~14~~ 1961/1962.

AIRSTRIPS.

The Lutheran Mission airstrip at Arulai is the only airstrip in the area. It is open to Dornier and Cessna traffic.

The Faith Mission people from Gono are interested in the possibilities of developing a strip in the Gusa area but nothing concrete has come of this yet.

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

Economic or cash cropping in the area is almost negligible, a small amount of coffee being the only crop, and this is produced almost wholly in the area between Lufa and Gono.

The native agriculture follows the normal pattern of highland agriculture, the main crops being sweet potato, bananas, sugar-cane and the usual varieties of yams, taro and other root crops.

Throughout the area the patrol was well provided with potatoes, tomatoes and often cabbages, beans and pumpkin.

The livestock consists of the usual low type of bush pig and scrawny fowls. A large number of dogs were noticed.

In this matter:



Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

LAW and JUSTICE.

With the exception of an alleged killing which took place at Aralsi the day before the patrol arrived the whole area appeared very peaceful and Law and Order reigned everywhere. There were of course the usual petty complaints concerning bride-prices and pigs damaging gardens, these were all settled rather simply by arbitration. Only once did the Court for Native Affairs have to sit to deal with an Aid-post Orderly practising Adultery with his patients.

Attendance at census was very good and no cases of census evasion were noted.

in this matter.

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MICRA

F

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

Villages and Housing.

Almost all villages were inspected by the Medical Assistant or myself, an over all average could only be described as fair. It is still the practice to have pigs sleep in the house with the family, and many villages had no sign of latrine facilities at all.

The houses follow the pattern of the normal Highland type house- round and built low to the ground. In each village there is a men's house, which is a long low structure.

The villages are almost always built along the tops of the highest ridges in their particular locality, making access to them most difficult.

in this matter. \_\_\_\_\_ approval

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All census units have at least one village official either a Luluai or a Tul-tul. Where a census unit numbers between 150 and 200 people it usually has a Luluai and Tul-tul in charge. n

With only one exception these men are doing a creditable job, the exception being Tul-tul Hibisanimimo of Abiagerima census unit. The walking tracks in this man's area are almost non-existent, and his people complained that he was absent from the village more often than not. He spends much of his time on trading expeditions at Karimui. A baby in his village died from malnutrition possibly as a result of the Tul-tul's negligence. He failed to take this baby to the Aid post after the Orderly had ordered him to do so and he had promised that he would. His record in the past has been very good and as there is not another man in the census unit who appears capable of taking his place I believe he should be given another chance. In the meantime however I have suspended him from office for four months, if his work returns to his former standard in this period, as he assures me it will, I shall return his badge to him.

In all places visited the rest houses were clean and tracks were in very good condition. More than sufficient food was supplied to the patrol.

The census unit known as Liborei is made up of four distinct clans, each clan only small (average of 40) but for many years now they have been agitating to be issued with separate village books. Luluai Bai'amo and Tul-tul Murumeina are the village officials in charge of the group but they are in fact representatives of two of the clans only. The two clans without village officials of their own are very keen to have men appointed.

They are distinctly separate groups and live in a separate house line, it was explained to them that at this stage it would not be worth my time to prepare new village books for them as I hoped soon to compile tax-census sheets for this Census Division, perhaps then they could be broken up.

It is recommended however that two new Tul-tuls be appointed temporarily to look after these two clans. The two men who would be the natural leaders of the people are-

MAIMA-WEMINI of Kure Clan and  
KOMURA-KENENIMO of Ikari Clan, this then would give each clan a village official.

Could you please seek the District Officer's approval in this matter.

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

MISSIONS.

The two missions of any strength in the Census Division are the Lutheran Mission, with headquarters at Arulai, and the Faith Mission of long standing at Gono.

The Faith Mission at Gono is fairly well self sufficient, being of permanent materials buildings and having a small dairy herd, poultry, two vehicles and power operated saw-mill.

The Gono Mission also run a Primary 'T' School under the auspices of the Education Department.

The Lutheran Mission at Arulai is only relatively new the Rev. A. Shultz having been there only some ten months. In this time he has done a good job having built up for himself a neat little station of native materials. He has also completed the construction of an airstrip used by Cessnas and Dorniers. He has no school on the Mission Lease but has a native Mission teacher running a small school at Hegeturu.

Medical treatment is given at both these Missions.

The S.D.A. Mission have several Mission teachers in the area but they appear to be struggling to survive without much co-operation from the people.

(14)

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

EDUCATION.

The only Administration school in the area is the one situated on the Lufa station, this serves only the people in the immediate vicinity of Lufa. It is hoped that this position can be rectified when the new road is opened into the Census Division.

Patrol Report GORCKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

MEDICAL and HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by a Medical Assistant and as he is preparing a report for his department nothing very much need be said by me.

The general health of the people appears very good with no particular disease being prevalent.

Scabies, tropical ulcers and dental decay were noticed more than anything else.

The number of child deaths in the 1-4 year age group (52 as against last year 11) was rather alarming. It appears that most of these small children died from either pneumonia or dysentery, it stresses the need for a road which will in turn open the area to Infant Welfare clinics.

There are five Aid-posts in the area and it is hoped that two more may be started in the next six months.

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Very little anthropology was noted on this patrol which has not already been written about by previous officers.

The birth, marriage and death customs do not vary greatly from the common Highland customs.

I note from previous reports that child marriages were a common occurrence in this area, although this practice has not died completely it is not terribly noticeable. Many girls are however married at 14 or 15 years of age, usually to men many years their senior.

I must make note here of the good work which has been carried out by Dr. L. Glick and his wife at Hegeturu, the people of Hegeturu were very sorry to see them leave. Any papers which Dr. Glick may eventually have published would make very interesting reading.

(18)

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME.

Volunteers have been accepted but as yet are still in the villages, due to the fact that while the patrol was being conducted no officer or accommodation was available at Iufa. All recruits will be warned of the dangers of the sea and of jumping from moving vehicles.



Patrol Report GCPSCA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the Labogai Census Division is very sound indeed. I received every co-operation I could desire and the people were very freindly giving the patrol a sound welcome at every rest house.

These people show great interest in Agricultural extension, and indeed in anything that will better their lot. They realize fully the advantages which will open to them with the advent of the new road.

Tribal fighting appears to have ceased although petty bickering still goes on between traditionally hostile groups. In some aspects this bickering and what we call "keeping up with the Jones" has its good points, as it only has to be pointed out that one group has completed their section of road and other groups, not wanting to be out worked by their neighbours make a more determined effort on their own section. This competitive spirit keeps things moving.

Trading expeditions are still common, mainly to the Karimui area, where the trade is in bird plumes and suitable timber for weapons. Money is being used more now as a trading medium.

I also noticed the competitive spirit on the subject of airstrips. Having seen the Arulai airstrip in action other groups are now keen to build strips in their area, I have discouraged this, impressing on them that first they must complete a good road.

There is more land than will ever be used by these people, vast areas of arable land are untouched, unlike so many other areas in the Highlands there are not the many land disputes brought forward for settling. The area is not completely settled yet, there are still numerous small groups moving backward and forward from the Labogai; Gimi and Nomane Census Divisions. Marriages between these groups are common.

An interesting fact came forward in that the people living in the Gimi Census Division speak a common language with the Labogai people and have more in common with the Labogai than they have with the other Okapa area people.


The Village Officials conferences being held at Lufa are appreciated in this area, and I was asked whether they would be continued as many of the officials had obtained valuable information on Agriculture and the aims of the Administration in general. These conferences will be continued.

The general situation could be described as quietly progressive, with the main interest at present being the completion of a road from Gono to Arulai.

Patrol Report GOROKA Number 14 of 1961/1962.

CONCLUSION.

Nothing outstanding happened and the patrol was of completely routine nature requiring no special attention or comment. The next patrol in the area will be an Agricultural patrol which it is planned will be done in August, before then I hope to complete the survey of the road completely to the Arulai airstrip, so the people in this Census Division will be receiving steady contact in the future.

  
(K.W. Cleary.)  
Patrol Officer.