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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: SIMBU

STATION: KARIMUI, 1968 - 1969

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Gumine, volume 7.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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7

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 7: 1968-1969 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 14

[illegible]

CHIMBU DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

GUMINE & KARIMUI

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>GUMINE</u>		
1-68-69	N.J. Aitken	Salt C.D.
2-68-69	M.F. Bell	Nomane C.D.
3-68-69	N.H. Walters	Parts of Wikauma, Marigl, Salt C.D.
4-68-69	G.L. Clayton	Salt, Nomane C.D.
5-68-69	N.H. Walters	Olui, Deri, Mul, Gumine & Dirima
6-68-69	W.J. Sanders	Wikauma & part Marigl C.D.
7-68-69	N.H. Walters	Omdara- Wikauma C.D.
10-68-69	M.J. Deasy	Lower Marigl C.D.
11-68-69	P.B. Ingham	Paume area
12-68-69	M.J. Deasy	Marigl & Wikauma C.D.
<u>KARIMUI</u>		
2-68-69	N.J. Aitken	Pio & Tura C.D.
3-68-69	N.J. Aitken	Daribi C.D.
4-68-69	N.J. Aitken	Bomai C.D.
5-68-69	N.J. Aitken	Karimui C.D.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Serial 296.69

District of.....**Chimbu**.....Report No.....**Karimui No. 2 of 1968-69**

Patrol Conducted by.....**N.J. Aitken. Patrol Officer.**.....

Area Patrolled.....**Pio & Tura Census Divisions. ( Non-council area )**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**Nil**  
Natives.....**One Interpreter ..... Inuabe Egai'ano.**  
**Two members R.P.N.G.C. ... Const. Wauwe.**  
**Const. Haunama.**

Duration—From...**2**.../**1**.../19**69**...to...**14**.../**1**.../19**69**...

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

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**No**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....**Feb.**/19**68**..

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

Map Reference.....**District Map and 'KARIMUI' 1:250,000**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**Census Revision and Routine Administration.**.....

**Total population of area patrolled : 309 :**  
**Village population register enclosed / ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~**

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/ 2 / 1969

**J. A. Frew**  
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 .... £.....

**Area Summary**

**2**

29/10/69

67-18-16

February 28th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDLAWA.

PATROL NO. KARIMUI 2/68-69

Your reference 67-3-6 of 19th February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by MR. H.J. AITKEN, Patrol Officer to PIO and TURA Census Divisions.

A good report which is neatly set out.

Would you ensure that a Medical Orderly accompanies the next patrol to these Census Divisions.

Other aspects of the report have been adequately dealt with in your covering memorandum.

c.c. Mr. H.J. Aitken,  
Patrol Officer,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director  
District Administration





# TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-16

(9)

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-3-6

If calling ask for

MJE:jp

Mr



Department of District Administration,

District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

19th February, 1969

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

KARIMUI PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968/69  
N.J. AITKEN, P.O.

Attached are copies of a Patrol Report/Area Study and Census statistics prepared by Mr. Aitken after 13 days on patrol in the PIO and TURA Census Divisions. The route taken by the patrol is clearly marked on the appended map.

The picture in this area is a most unprepossessing one, and apart from improving health services there seems little which can be done to improve the standard of living of these people until the impossible is achieved and a road is constructed into their area, or an airstrip is constructed and maintained at HAIA, which is centrally located.

Unless improved services are provided, it seems likely that the population of these two areas will continue to decline until it becomes imperative for the few remaining people to move closer to civilisation.

It is a pity that the YALE, YOU and WI'D people were not seen in their home villages. The fact that they walked in to HAIA to see Mr. Aitken, having heard of his coming, indicates the faith and interest they have in the Administration as they know it.

Mr. Aitken should have taken a Medical Orderly with him, together with a plentiful supply of drugs and dressings. This would have reaffirmed to the people the fact that we are interested in the people not just as voters in elections or abstract numbers in census records.

A good report from Mr. Aitken.

J. A. Frew

(J.A. FREW) B

a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

287 ✓

(4)

Patrol Diary

Pico & Tura Area Study January 1969.

2/1/69

Preparations for patrol. Because of a shortage of carriers station people helped carry patrol gear to Iuro. Departed Karimui 1400 arriving Iuro 1530.

Slept Iuro under canvas.

3/1/69

Carriers still insufficient and some had disappeared being afraid of swollen rivers. Most of the day spent recruiting them from around Iuro.

Slept Iuro under canvas.

4/1/69

0700 Departed Iuro for Soliabedo. Heavy rain made progress slow. Made camp 1515.

Slept under canvas.

5/1/69

0800 Departed camp site. Rested on the banks of Nime river for half an hour, finally reaching Soliabedo at 1600.

Slept Soliabedo Rest House.

6/1/69

Census revision of Soliabedo completed by 1000. Village inspection made and discussions held with the people.

Slept Soliabedo Rest House.

7/1/69

0700 Departed Soliabedo, walked to Mui river then followed the Mui up to camp site arriving 1400.

Slept under canvas.

8/1/69

Left camp site 0815 and arrived Erapon 1215. Villagers summoned for census. Village inspection.

Slept Erapon Rest House.

9/1/69

Census revision for Dyane and Po lines completed. Discussions held with those present.

Slept Erapon Rest House.

10/1/69

0800 Left Erapon, arriving Haia by 1030. Once again nobody was assembled, although reception by those present was good. Ample food was supplied for carriers. Village inspection made.

Slept Haia Rest House.

11/1/69

W1'id, Yale, Haia Hwalia people started rolling up late morning and census completed by 1200. Discussions held re migrations out.

Slept Haia Rest House.

12/1/69

Slept Haia Rest House.

13/1/69

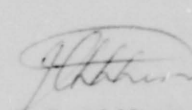
0700 Departed Haia on trip back to station. Made camp at 1630 beside Mui river.

Slept under canvas.

14/1/69

0700 Left camp site and started for top of Mount Pugl. Reached the top after climbing on all fours most of the way, rested, then at 1200 moved on to cross the Sena river at 1445. Rested again then continued on to the Sena gorge, crossing the Sena river again and finally reaching Iuro at 1730. Carriers slept Iuro and proceeded with patrol gear to the station next morning.

Patrol Completed.

  
N.J. Aitken. P.O.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram.....

Our Reference..... 40-1-1

If calling ask for.....

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,

KARIMUI,

Chimbu District.

20th. January 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office ,  
KUNDIAWA.

AREA STUDY OF THE PIO & TURA  
CENSUS DIVISIONS - CHIMBU.

(A) Introduction

(a) The Pio and Tura census divisions covering approximately 370 and 380 square miles respectively, occupy the southern most portion of the Chimbu District. Both areas are covered with dense rain forest and are sparsely populated. The Tura C.D. lies to the north of the border in New Guinea while the Pio is on the Papuan side bounded by the Pio river. The numerous small watercourses in the area flow into the Pio river eventually becoming the huge Purari which flows to the coast.

Rainfall in the area would be approx. 130" annually. The climate consists of warm humid days but rather cool nights. All three villages visited, Soliabedo, Erapon and Haia were situated similarly on high flat clearings overlooking rivers; ideal sites as the risk of malaria is greatly reduced. Even so, deaths in the lower age groups are still occurring, this being the main reason for the large percentage of migrations out over the last two years. On arriving at Haia, a few villagers from Yale, You, Wi'id, and Hwallia lines were seen waiting. The remaining people from these villages turned up at Haia next day so these four places were not visited by the patrol.

(b) The area is accessible only by rough walking tracks. Long periods of little use by few causes the tracks to become obscure and overgrown making a guide necessary. Despite having good guides along, the patrol still headed off in the wrong direction occasionally.

(c) Census records for the area were compiled for the first time in 1961 and regular patrols have visited the people both from Baimuru and Karimui ever since. A census revision for the area had not been done since January 1967 although the people had been visited by patrols in January and February 1968 during the H. of A. elections.

(6)

(B) Population Distribution and Trends.

(a) Village population registers for both divisions are attached. The migration of the You group to the Lufa area now seems permanent. At Soliabedo, the population doesn't seem to have wandered like elsewhere and the figures show a healthy increase of seven; eight births were included in this figure being for the two years since 1967. Villagers remaining at Erapon are few; most of them have already moved out to Iuro in the Karimui census division. Those villagers of the Dyane and Po lines remaining have half their belongings already at Iuro and will make their final trip out before long leaving Erapon deserted. Census figures since 1961 are shown below:

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pio C.D.	252	266	--	253	235	238	177	--	212
Karimui C.D.	134	151	--	170	163	149	69	--	97
Total:	386	417	--	423	398	387	246	--	309

The figures as shown for this year are insignificant to a degree because of the inclusion of the Yale and W'id groups. These people seem to be on the move between Heroana in the Lufa area, and Haia, most of them being at Haia during the census. Both groups intend to return to the Heroana area shortly and settle permanently which will cause the total population for both divisions to diminish even further than in 1967. The trend then appears to be a steady movement out of the area into more populated areas, most of the people wanting to be in a village where they can receive regular attention for disease and sickness.

(b) All the villages are linked by muddy overgrown tracks. Leeches thrive in large numbers especially near villages and make walking even more unpleasant. A snake was shot on the third day out of Karimui but apart from this incident, no other snakes were seen. Walking times would have been shorter in many cases but for swollen rivers which had to be crossed chest deep at times. Bridges are non-existent in the area and huge trees were felled across rivers where possible during the patrol.

(c) Highlanders labourers were called for at each village, but no names were taken. Some found work by walking down to Baimuru while others went to the Lufa area. A few who migrated to Iuro and Karimui have found work with the Lutheran mission Karepa and on the station here.

(C) Social Groupings

(a) Each of the eight villages in the census is a separate social group.

(b) The functional social unit is the extended family.

(c) In both divisions, the local language spoken is called TUDAUWE and seems to extend as far as Karimui station. To the west of Mt. Karimui the language spoken by the Daribi people is different again and they refer to the Tudaue language as YASAPU. Pidgin and Motu are spoken very little in the area; only those who have been to the coast and other populated areas can speak them.



(5)

(G) Standard of Living.

(a) Housing in both areas was generally quite adequate and most houses were well looked after. The houses were of two kinds; the gabled roof type and the half round roof single story 'Kerube'. Both are fairly long, rest high on stilts and are divided with the mens quarters in the front and women in the back usually. Access is made up various forms of ladders to doors at both ends of the house. Both rooms have one or more fire-pits recessed into the floor. Racks built above the fire provide for the drying of firewood.

Due to migrations out of Erapon village houses are falling down and the place is looking overgrown and deserted. Toilets overall were mostly in fair condition although several had to be replaced or repaired. I was surprised to find nearly everyone wearing European type clothing at the time of the census. Most men wore shorts while the women all donned their best colorful dress for the occasion. All this clothing had been brought back by those working on the coast. Traditional dress for the area naturally closely resembles Papuan fashion as the women all wore grass skirts and some had longer straighter hair than Chimbus further north.

European artifacts seen consisted of knives, axes, dishes, kerosene hurricane lamps and aluminium suit-cases. Rest houses were all kept in reasonable shape and in each village a large house was provided for carriers and Police.

(b) The staple diet is sago as well as a little sweet potato. An attempt was made at introducing corn in the area to help supplement the protein deficient diet but it didn't grow well and the people stopped planting it. Coconuts brought back by coastal workers are well liked; a few coconut palms were noticed around Erapon and Haia. Also grown are paw-paws cucumbers, yams, taros, marita and non-sweet bananas. Wild pigs are hunted frequently as well as cassowaries and birds. Young birds are often kept and reared as pets. The carriers and Police bought some of these tame birds during the patrol.

(H) Missions.

There are no missions in the area and mission influence from outside the area is nil.

(I) Non-Indigines.

There are no non-indigenous people in the area.

(J) Communications.

As mentioned previously, there are no roads or bridges, only rough walking tracks through both divisions. There are now about half a dozen clearings in the area suitable for landing a helicopter.

(d) Within the area, villages are generally friendly towards each other and intermarriage is common as far as the Karimui and Lufa areas.

(e) At Soliabedo, I was told of the fear they have of some men down in Waijana, south of the Pio river, who blame deaths of their own people on the Soliabedo's then consequently mark someone from Soliabedo to die. Apparently some of these marked people have died for no reason at all and the rest fear for their own skin. The degree of truth in these stories is unknown at present but their/appears to be genuine.

They even expressed their desire to move to Iuro and have already sent several men to ready gardens and houses in the area. All this stems from ideas the people had before of migrating out and they were advised against it, but if this move comes off the area could become deserted before long.

#### (D) Leadership.

Because the people are so widely dispersed, no single person exercises his authority over the majority. Each village has its Village Councillor and from all signs they appear to be popular and doing a reasonable job. There are a few older men apart from V.C.s who are respected in their own village but have no authority in other areas.

#### (E) Land Tenure and Use.

(a) Inheritance of land is patrilineal, going to a man's sons or brothers, and as land is plentiful no disputes over ownership occur. Moderate amounts of sweet potato were seen around Haia and Soliabedo. Pit-pit was also plentiful throughout the overgrown garden sites. Outside the gardens thick bush prevails with the odd wild banana and marita plants. Along the river banks near some of the villages, plots have been marked out for the planting of sago trees. Areas have also been fenced off to keep captured pigs. Large tracts of relatively flat land, cleared and quite fertile, were observed below Soliabedo and Haia and both were fully utilised being planted in sago, marita and bananas.

(b) All land in both divisions is native owned.

(c) There are no crops grown for cash in the area.

#### (F) Literacy.

There are no schools in the area. Most of the young men who return from the coast can speak pidgin and/or Motu after a fashion but do not write or read. There are no radios in the area. Due to migrations to Iuro, a few children may start at the Mission schools around Karimui but as yet there are no children from the Pio or Tura attending these schools.



(K) Technical and Clerical Skills.

Nil.

(L) State of Political Development.

Discussions with the people proved that they had little idea if any of how the Government operates. Their experience so far is limited to short visits by polling teams during the elections and a few talks given prior to these visits. Only those who return from the coast have some idea and the others merely hear all about it but don't really understand. A greater effort between now and the next elections should be made to broaden their knowledge through simple political education talks given in conjunction with normal census patrols.

(M) The Economy Of The Area.

As there are no cash crops grown in either division, income is practically nil. Returning coastal workers and patrols through the area provide a few dollars for the people but is next to useless because of long walking distances involved to spend it.

(N) Possibilities of expanding the Economy.

With most people in the area intent on moving out, there seems little such possibility. An airstrip would be feasible at Haia but there would be a lack of labour to carry out continual maintenance required. The building of a road into the area would run into the same problem of labour shortage for construction then maintenance.

Unless a large number of people migrate into the area, and this is very unlikely at present, the place has little chance of going ahead.

(O) Attitude to Local Government.

Until road contact is made between Karimui and Lufa, there seems little hope of a council being started and if any council activities are started in the Pio & Tura they will probably stem from Karimui. As little or nothing has been said to the people about Local Govt. either before or during this patrol, they don't understand it. Road contact seems the only way at present in which an industry such as cattle raising can be brought to Karimui. Once established and the area is receiving a steady income, a local government set up could be introduced.

*N.J. Aitken*  
N.J. Aitken. P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference..... 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,

KARIMUI,

Chimbu District.

30th. January 1969

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
KUNDIAWA.

SITUATION REPORT ON THE PIO &  
TURA CENSUS DIVISIONS - CHIMBU.

(A) Political.

The people in both areas have hardly any understanding of the Government. Political education talks should be given to the people at every opportunity as well as talks on decimal currency and general health. These talks should sink in with some effect at least, if repeated a few times.

(B) Economic.

There is no economic development in the area, and it will remain this way until roads are built and more people move to the area.

(C) Social.

(a) Education & Health: None of the children in the area attend schools. They are few and are kept in the villages to work. General health is poor with children and babies dying frequently. The people wanted to move to the Lufa and Karimui areas so that they could receive regular medical attention. The alternative would be to have a few aid posts in the area, but nothing has been done so far hence the migrations out.

(b) Law & Order: There seemed to be no worries and no problems or courts were brought up during the patrol. The people were quiet but helpful at all times.

(c) Cult & Unrest: Some unrest due to would-be sorcerers has been the reason for migrating-out ideas from the people of Soliabedo in the Pio C.D. They are afraid of some men of Weijana in the Gulf District who have apparently marked various people from Soliabedo to die. Initially the Weijana people wanted the Soliabedos to join them and strengthen their numbers. The Soliabedos were consequently advised by different patrols not to do this because of the poorer diet, lower altitude and other reasons. I feel that because of this indecision in moving, the Weijanas then used sorcery on the Soliabedos for not joining them. This made the Soliabedos want to move further away to the Karimui area. They still remain undecided though and no large scale movements have been made although gardens and houses are being prepared in the vicinity of Karimui by a few in anticipation of the move.

N.J. Aitken. P.O.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*Serial 926669*

Report Number..... Karimui No. 3/68-69

Subdistrict..... Karimui

District..... Chimbu

Type of Patrol..... Annual Census

Patrol Conducted by..... N.J. Aitken. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled..... Daribi Census Division.

(Council and/or..... Non-Council Area.

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Const. Irafavi Reg. No. 1019

Const. Garegl Reg. No. 0941

Interpreter Gorei Aina.

Duration of Patrol—from 5 / 3 / 1969 To 21 / 3 / 1969

No. of Days..... 17

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : June 1968 Road Inspection.

Date 22/6/68 TO 28/6/68 Duration 7 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Routine Administration and Census Revision.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 2784

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

*Mr. Sney*

*Dried*

*on 21/6/69*

67-18-30

13th May, 1969.

**District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.**

**PATROL NO. KARIMUI 3/68-69.**

Your reference 67-3-6 of 29th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. N.J. Aitken, Patrol Officer to DARIBI Census Division.

A neatly presented and informative report.

For the present, regular patrolling of the KARIMUI Administrative area should be undertaken to increase these people's awareness of what they can expect to gain from proposed economic development for the area.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
**Director.**

C.C.  
Mr. N.J. Aitken,  
Patrol Officer,  
Patrol Post,  
**KARIMUI.**  
Chimbu District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



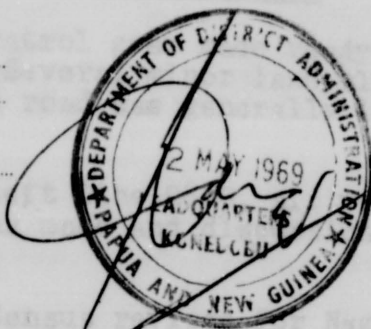


# TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.18.20.

(15)

Telephone  
Telegrams 67-3-6  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for JAF:jp  
Mr.



Department of District Administration,  
District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

29th April, 1969

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

KARIMUI PATROL NO. 3/68-69  
N.J. AITKEN, P.O.

Attached are copies of a Patrol Report/Area Study and census statistics prepared by Mr. Aitken following a 17 day patrol of the Daribi Census Division.

With regard to the comments on political understanding, it should be possible to arrange for a visit to the area by the House of Assembly representatives, Mr. Ninkama Bomai of Gumine. A date will be decided, convenient to both the M.H.A. and the local people.

There is little that can be done to promote economic development in the area until such time as the Lufa-Karimui road is completed and provides an access to established markets. Completion of the road should also open up large areas of waste and vacant land in the Karimui area for resettlement of overcrowded Chimbis and this matter is receiving consideration by the District Co-ordinating Committee. The Department of Agriculture are experimenting in trial plots on the Karimui Station to determine which crops are suited to the area - tobacco could prove satisfactory and, at this stage, could conveniently be back-loaded on aircraft plying between Kundiawa and Karimui.

The population shows a steady increase over the past years. I agree with Mr. Aitken's action in restricting the numbers of men seeking employment through the H.L.S. as there is always a tendency remote underdeveloped areas for men to desert their families and the area, without care for their welfare. Approximately 22% of the able bodied men are currently absent at work outside this District and a further 10% applied to leave the area with this patrol.

Mr. Aitken's keenness, interest and acceptance by the people is most encouraging. A good report.

*[Signature]*  
(L.J. DOOLAN)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Census revision completed. Three lines Hagaba, Sora and Jorara also taken. Political education talks given then village inspections made. Highland labourers accepted and names taken.

Cont.....

PATROL DIARY

- 5/3/69 Patrol gear made ready. Departed station 1100 for Dibe. Several minor land slips in Boisa and Nami gorges but road was generally in good condition.  
Slept Dibe.
- 6/3/69 Left Dibe 0800, arrived Negabo 1130. Village inspections made and discussions held with those present.  
Slept Negabo.
- 7/3/69 Census revised for Negabo, Wai and Yogobo lines by 1430. Further talks with the people mainly on political education, and several arbitrations.  
Slept Negabo.
- 8/3/69 Left Negabo 0900, arrived Tiligi rest house 1100. Track in very good condition all the way except for a few dilapidated bridges. Census revised for Tiligi, Tua, Delege and Bope lines; completed by 1700.  
Slept Tiligi.
- 9/3/69 Sunday.  
Slept Tiligi.
- 10/3/69 Political education talks given until 1200. Aid post and village inspections made, then further discussions and arbitrations for the remainder of the afternoon.  
Slept Tiligi.
- 11/3/69 Departed Tiligi 0800 arriving Masi rest house at 0915. Everybody assembled for a change. Census revised for Anabai, Bunibidi, Kebu, Maina, Noru 2, Ogwanima, Saia and Walai lines by 1630.  
Slept Masi.
- 12/3/69 Census figures collated for Negabo, Tiligi and Masi. General inspection roads and bridges between Maina and Masi. Roads OK but bridges badly needed nails. Highland labourers accepted and names taken.  
Slept Masi.
- 13/3/69 Minor arbitrations during the morning. More Highland labourers names taken. Political education talks given.  
Slept Masi.
- 14/3/69 Village inspections of Maina and Masi. Further political education talks given at Maina.  
Slept Masi.
- 15/3/69 Departed Masi 0800. Arrived Noru 0900. Very good road except for a small gorge near Noru. Census revised for Noru 1, and Hobe who then remade the original track through the gorge on the Noru side during the rest of the afternoon.  
Slept Noru.
- 16/3/69 Sunday.  
Slept Noru.
- 17/3/69 Cesus revision completed for Norus' remaining three lines Hagane, Sora and Sorarai also Genabe. Political education talks given then village inspections made. Highland labourers accepted and names taken.  
Slept Noru.

Cont.....



(3)

18/3/69

Departed Noru 0830, arriving Kalabai 1200; muddy overgrown tracks most of the way between Masi and Kalabai. Census revised for Dobu, Kuburu, Dobeda, Wiamani and Punale lines by 1630.

Slept Kalabai.

19/3/69

Census figures collated. Village inspections made then political education talks were given. Highland labourers called for and names taken.

Slept Kalabai.

20/3/69

Departed Kalabai 0800, arrived Yogoramalu 1630.

Slept Yogoramalu.

21/3/69

Departed Yogoramalu 0800 and arrived back on the station at 1400.

Patrol Completed.

#### POLITICAL.

(a) House of Assembly & M.B.A.s.

Reaction to these discussions, although as deeply explained as possible, was mixed. A few added their approval as if in understanding but little more in fact. These discussions were made as informal as possible in order to invite interruptions and questions. I said at all. All Village Councillors turned up for about 40 men at most rest houses.

*N.J. Aitken*  
N.J. Aitken.  
Patrol Officer

(b) Political Education, Preferential Voting.

These talks were a follow-on to the above and the reaction was similar. Discussion came around to the local Members, particularly of Gumine, and the unsuccessful candidate from Karisui and a little more interest was shown; understandable as this was the extent of their experience in voting. They merely expounded their views on the failure of the Karisui candidate to win the election for the area, then went on to express their dissatisfaction of the fact that the Gumine member has not been down to visit them lately.

#### ECONOMIC.

(a) Rural Development.

The only development in the area has been a little on the roads. A good walking track, suitable for a motor-bike when not too wet, now runs from Karisui right through to Masi and Noru. The road from Masi to Kalabai is in various stages of construction with sections at both ends and the middle being completed. I hope to visit the area again shortly and have this road completed. When finished, there will be road links with all rest houses except Hagane and Gembu; some progress has already been made in clearing bush from the Hagane and Gembu towards the Noru Aid Post where the road ends.

#### SOCIAL.

(a) Education and Missions.

None of the adults in the area have received any form of education apart from a few boys attending the Lutheran Mission school at Masi. There are 40 children at present attending this school. All other villages have either S.B.A. or Lutheran Mission churches or both, but no school facilities.

(Cont.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(12)

Telegram.....

Our Reference..... 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration.

Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.  
7th. April 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

Karimui Patrol No. 3/68-69  
Daribi Census Division.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL.

(a) House of Assembly & M.H.A.s.

Reaction to these discussions, although as simply explained as possible, was silence in most cases. A few nodded their approval as if in understanding but little sunk in I feel. These discussions were made as informal as possible in order to invite interruptions and questions on anything I said at all. All Village Councillors turned up for the talks along with about 40 men at most rest houses.

(b) Political Education, Preferential Voting.

These talks were a follow-on to the above and the reaction was similar. Discussion came around to the Local Members, particularly of Gumine, and the unsuccessful candidate from Karimui and a little more interest was shown; and understandably as this was the extent of their experience in voting. They merely expounded their views on the failure of the Karimui candidate to win the election for the area, then went on to express their dissatisfaction of the fact that the Gumine Member has not been down to visit them lately.

ECONOMIC.

General Rural Development.

The only development in the area has been a little on the roads. A good walking track, suitable for a motor-bike when not too wet, now runs from Karimui right through to Masi and Noru. The road from Masi to Kalabai is in various stages of construction with sections at both ends and the middle being completed. I hope to visit the area again shortly and have this road completed. When finished, there will be road links with all rest houses except Hagane and Genabe; some progress has already been made in clearing bush from the Hagane end back towards the Noru Aid Post where the road ends.

SOCIAL.

(a) Education and Missions.

None of the adults in the area have received any form of education apart from a few boys attending the Lutheran Mission school at Masi. There are 40 children at present attending this school. All other villages have either S.D.A. or Lutheran Mission churches or both, but no school facilities.

(Cont.)



①

(b) Health.

(c) Cult and Unrest.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

N.J. Aitke

N.J. Aitken.  
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram.....  
Our Reference.....67-2-1  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.  
7th. April 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

Karimui Patrol No. 3/68-69  
Daribi Census Division.

AREA STUDY

A. Introduction.

(a)...

The Daribi Census Division occupies some 320 square miles to the south-west of, and about 8 miles distant, from Karimui. The Asaro River which drains most of the Eastern Highlands, runs south-west to become the Tua River which then forms the western and southern boundaries of the Daribi. The Papua-New Guinea border and Mount Karimui, 8700 feet, define the northern and eastern boundaries respectively. The altitude in the area is a little lower than Karimui's and would average around 3000 feet; there is a similar wet and humid climate with an annual average rainfall of 130-140 inches. The area is covered moderately to heavily in rain forest but due to the concentrated and relatively large population which has settled mainly on the lower western slopes of Mount Karimui, large tracts have been cleared for villages and gardens. The ridges trailing off Mount Karimui run in a north-westerly direction and develop into a limestone content especially down towards Genabe and the ridges surrounding Masi and Noru. The many small watercourses from these ridges drain mainly into the IBU, ENOA, and WARA rivers all of which eventually contribute to the Tua.

(b)...

Access to Karimui at present is limited to a category C airstrip until such time as the Lufa road is completed. Good tracks from Karimui then connect up most of the villages in the Daribi. (See J. Communications.)

(c)...

The Daribi was first administered from Lufa and received regular patrols from about 1958 until Karimui was established in 1960. Since then the area has been fully administered from Karimui, earlier as part of the Eastern Highlands and now as part of the Chimbu District.

B. Population - Distribution and Trends.

(a)...

Village population register forms are attached. Figures of each census taken since 1961 are as follows;

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
2382	2511	----	2593	2594	2554	2676	----	2784



B. Population - Distribution and Trends. (Cont.)

(b) As per Situation Report, a good track connects all villages except Genabe, Hagane and Kalabai.

(c) A total of 67 Highland Labourers from the area were accepted. Many more wanted to go to the coast but were turned down as most had only just returned from their first term and the labour strength in the area would have been seriously affected. The Masi-Kalabai road is still to be completed as well as the maintenance on the others and many of the young men are already on the coast working. The elders too complained strongly about the young men leaving all the work to them and the women. It was explained that if they took turns, most of them would probably get to the coast sooner or later.

C. Social Groupings.

(a)... Clans tend to cluster together in communities, each of which includes two to five clans. There are 35 of these component groups or clans in the Daribi.

(b)... The functional social unit is the clan or lineage, made up of closely related males and their wives and children. Generally the relationship is through the father, but about 25% of the men in a clan are related to it through their mothers or wives. Marriage within the clan or lineage is prohibited or strongly disapproved of unless made with an "adopted" outside line recently brought into the clan. Residence groups, those sharing one house, often form extended families within lineages. About 30% of all families are polygynous extended families, composed of a man, his several wives and their children. A house may include a simple family (man, wife and children), a polygynous extended family, a patrilocal extended family made up of a man and his family plus his son(s) and family(s), or several brothers or brothers-in-law and their families.

(c)... The language spoken by all people in the area is simply called Daribi. It is a member of the Mikaruan language family based largely in the Gulf District but has extended to Karimui and to a small extent around Erave in the Southern Highlands. Daribi speakers make up the whole of the population in the Daribi census division, about half of the Karimui census division and a large part of the Bomai population.

(d)... The language groups do not, at present, express any hostility toward one another as language groups. Such hostilities as exist among social units are usually results of specific quarrels involving past or present exchange-claims. (marriages, pigs etc.)

(e)... Since contact the Daribi have been friendly with neighbouring areas. Before Government control, long relationships of hostility existed between the Daribi and the peoples of the lower Erave, especially Soari clan, and also between the Daribi and Genabe clan which was an ally of the Soari.

(Cont.)

## (e)...Cont...

Warfare also took place between Kalabai in the Daribi census division and the people of Lake Tebera in the Gulf District, but this has since turned to peaceful trade. Warfare also existed in the past between the people of Masi and the Pio river people, but this too has been halted after contact.

D. Leadership.

## (a)...

Each clan in the area has its Village Councillor. No one person has any great influence over the whole of the Daribi, but a number have a certain amount of authority within their own village. Sanuma Hwabire, a middle-aged man of Negabo, although not a V.C. seems to be a big man among the Negabo people. He holds as much authority, if not more, than some of the V.C.s there. Bai Bai of Tiligi is the better of 4 V.C.s there, although his influence doesn't range far beyond the Tiligi people. The only other noticeable Village Councillor was Boipage of Maina.

## (b)...

None of the Village Councillors have any previous education nor do they speak pidgin except for a young man named Hobe of Noru who received the V.C. badge when the original V.C., his father, died. Attitude towards the Government is very favourable throughout the area.

## (c)...

The traditional patterns of leadership don't appear to have altered much. As mentioned in previous reports, increasing numbers of young men from the area are returning from work on the coast every year and with their moderate wealth they provide a little opposition for the older leaders. The older hereditary leaders still retain most of the authority though while these wealthy young men go about obtaining wives a little earlier than they could before. In time though, these younger men are going to hold a good deal more authority I feel because of their quick wealth and greater knowledge gained ~~shrined~~ from their experiences on the coast.

E. Land Tenure and Use.

## (a)...

Even though the Daribi has such a comparatively large population, land is plentiful and will be for some time to come. Inheritance is patrilineal.

## (b)...

All land is native owned.

## (c)...

Cash cropping doesn't exist as yet and probably won't until the Lufa road is completed. Land is cleared and used chiefly for gardens and the building of bush houses used by the women when they tend the gardens which are often some distance from the village. As land is plentiful, new gardens are prepared each year rather than plant the old ones over and over again.



(7)

h. Literacy.

(a)...

The only school in the area is at Masi and is run by the Lutheran Mission station at Karepa adjacent to the station and airstrip. 39 boys and 1 girl are at present in standard one being taught pidgin. The people don't allow their daughters to attend these bible schools, I think the reason being that they will be married in no time and the parents feel the education will be of little use to them. The one girl attending is the daughter of the Lutheran Mission evangelist from the upper Chimbu.

(b)...

As with most of the Karimui area, the Daribi's are illiterate in English and pidgin except for those few children who attend the Lutheran Mission schools at Karimui and Masi as well as some young men who return from working on the coast. But even these caastal workers can only talk pidgin and maybe a little motu and cannot read or write.

(c)...

None of the people in the area have anything near a higher education.

(d)...

There are no students from the above schools or elsewhere in the area receiving any form of education outside the area.

(e)...

Moderate interest is shown in radios taken on patrol but no person in the Daribi owns one yet. There will be sufficient money in the area shortly I think for each village to be able to afford a radio. It would be a step forward and a great asset to the people if half a dozen could be purchased in the near future and distributed one to each rest house.

i. Standard of Living.

(a)...

Housing was generally in good condition. Toilets were not in such hot shape though and many had to be replaced. Houses were similar to those I have seen in the Pio and Tura areas and around Karimui; they are a long half round structure called a KERUBE with a sago leaf roof and resting high on stilts. One of the Two-storied versions of these houses, called a SIGIBE still remains in fairly good condition about a mile from the Tiligi rest house. I searched the area for others but apparently this is the only one. Villages are still very scattered which is good in a way; the risk of disease spreading is lessened, besides there is no need to be cramped when there is so much land available. Each clan appeared to have its own little 'house line'. A count of houses in the area reveals an average of about 45-50 per rest house. Native artifacts observed were the usual axes, spades, dishes, knives and kerosene lamps. With the exception of the few brought back from the coast, these were mainly purchased from the Lutheran Mission trade store on the station.

The number of leprosy patients observed in the area are shown overleaf. Mr.D.Vincin of P.H.D. Mt.Hagen and Mr.D.Russell, the territory leprologist completed a patrol through the Daribi and part of Karimui in January this year giving sulphur injections and other general treatment to each patient. These patrols are carried out every 75 days through the same area to keep a close check on, and give injections to each patient.

(a)...Cont...

Leprosy patients - Daribi Census Division  
As at January 1969.

<u>Clan.</u>		<u>Clan.</u>		<u>Clan.</u>		<u>Clan.</u>	
Wai	7	Dobu	1	Noru	2	Maina	12
Tiligi	1	Punale	2	Bunibidi	10	Walial	1
Hobe	4	Wiamani	2	Saia	13	Ogwanima	1
Hagane	1	Kebu	9	Anabai	8	Negabo	23
Kuburu	1					Tua	6
Dobeda	1					Yogobo	7

( ——— spacing of clans per  
rest house)

(b)...

The staple diet is sweet potato mainly, supplemented by pit-pit, yams, marita, taro, bananas and sugar. Sage is occasionally eaten during hunting trips where birds, cassowaries and the not often seen wild pigs are caught. Siblu, a small edible nut is eaten throughout the dry season along with various other edible nuts and leaves. Marita, a favourite of almost everyone for its fat content is eaten either by itself or more commonly as a sauce to accompany sweet potato, pit-pit and beans etc.

Corn and peanuts introduced previously by Mr. Bell are having moderate success in the area. I distributed a large number of pineapple plants throughout the area as the fruit was well liked and they had very few of them planted. Tomatoes and potatoes were few. Their gardens were planted mainly in sweet potato interspersed with corn and long type beans. A few small coffee trees were also seen. Small plantings of tobacco were noticed as well.

(c)...

There are no community centres in the area. It has been mentioned in previous reports that a welfare worker is really needed at Karimui. I'd like to emphasize the need for one; even if a visit of one week could be made every few months, it would at least be a start in educating the women in cleanliness, childbirth procedures, the best foods etc. The only sport played in the area is a bit of soccer at the Lutheran Bible school, Masi.

#### I. Missions.

(a)...

The Lutherans and the S.D.A.s are the only missions in the area. There are Lutheran evangelists at Tiligi, Masi and Noru while the S.D.A.s have evangelists at Tiligi, Noru and Kalabai. The Daribis are far from being converted and there is no apparent friction between the two churches followings.

(b)...

All evangelists are from the upper Chimbu and are positioned in the area as above.

#### I. Non-Indigines.

There are no non-indigines in the area.



J. Communications.

(a)...

As previously mentioned, a good motorbike track now connects all villages in the area with Karimui with the exception of Hagane Genabe and Kalabai. Except for the Nami and Boisa gorges, both in the Karimui Census Division, the road could be widened and straightened where necessary without much difficulty, for use by cars. None of the roads are surfaced with stone as yet and many sections would be unsuitable in wet weather for anything heavier than a motorbike. The original track into the Boisa gorge was diverted some eight months ago because of the steep grade. The diversion is now almost complete with only the bridge to be built and a little more road work to be done.

The same problem exists in the Nami gorge which is as big again as the Boisa. The track is very steep in most places and is subject to frequent landslides, especially on the Boisamalu side where the patrol ran into one on the way back. The Lufa road is now well under construction from this end and some 8 miles have been completed from the station.

(b)...

N/A

(c)...

Karimui at present has an operational strip length of 2340 feet which is open to all aircraft up to category C. The strip was recently downgraded from category B due to the unserviceable section on the western end, but should shortly be reclassified as cat.B again as soon as maintenance work is completed. There are no other airstrips closer to the Daribi although there are a number of good sites in the area suitable for a strip. Karimui is approx. 35 miles and a 20 minute Cessna trip from Kundiawa.

K. Technical and Clerical Skills.

Nil.

L. The Stage of Political Development.

The people understand very little yet about the machinery of the present form of government, despite many talks on the subject.

M. The Economy of the Area.

The Highland Labour Scheme provides the only work and income for the area, apart from carrying for patrols and casual labour on the station. Even so many labourers returning from the coast spend most of their pay before they get back, bringing little into the area.

The Lutheran Mission trade-store near the airstrip does a good business, without opposition so far, but mainly with the station staff. Very few of the Daribis buy from the store and those few only buy spades, dishes etc. and the occasional tin of meat. Trade is quite common between the Daribis and the Chimbus. As well as the many skins traded and sold, numerous caged cassowaries, parrots and possums are carried out on almost every plane. Income from this source though is difficult to determine.

N. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

Road contact with Lufa will probably be necessary for any such progress; and once established the possibilities are numerous. A variety of fruits such as pineapples, grapefruit, navel oranges, mandarins and paw-paws all grow well in the area. Later on, timber will be a valuable source of income as well as the cattle industry which is bound to start up shortly.

O. Attitude towards Local Government.

Very little was said on the subject as discussions were mainly on Central Government and the House of Assembly. Their understanding is very slight. Reactions to short discussions about it ranged from silence to a few talkative types who preferred to change the subject altogether.

*N. J. Aithen*  
N. J. Aithen.  
Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(5)

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference 67-2-1  
If calling ask for  
Mr. NJA

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
Karimui,  
Chimbu District.  
7th. April 1969

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

Report on RPNGC Member accompanying  
Karimui Patrol No. 3/68-69

Const. GEREGL. Reg. No. 0941

Const. IMARATI. Reg. No. 1012

Generally capable but seems to have little  
initiative, tending to be lazy at times.

A capable and competent patrol man.

*M. J. Aitken*  
M. J. Aitken.  
Patrol Officer.

S.C. O.I.C. Police Kundiawa.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(2)

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-2-1  
If calling ask for NJA  
Mr.....

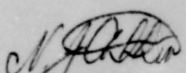
Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.  
7th. April 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

Report on RPNGC Member accompanying  
Karimui Patrol No. 3/68-69.

Const. IRAFAVI. Reg.No. 1019.

A capable and competent patrol man.

  
M.J. Aitken.  
Officer In charge.

C.C. O.I.C. Police Kundiawa.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

*clear 3769*

District of Chimbu Report No. Karimui 4/68-69  
Patrol Conducted by N.J. Aitken, Patrol Officer.  
Area Patrolled Bomai Census Division. ( Non-Council Area )  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R. Gude, Medical Student.  
Const. Irafavi. Reg. No. 1019.  
Natives Const. Atio. Reg. No. 0866. & Interpreter Gorei Aina

Duration—From 2/5/1969 to 23/5/1969

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/7/1968 To 5/7/68

Medical U/K /19

Map Reference District Map.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Land Investigation & Routine Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled :

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*18/6/1969*

*[Signature]*  
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 ...

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*26/6/69*

67-3-6

JAF:cd



District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIARA

18th June, 1969.

Officer-in-Charge,  
KARIMUI

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 4/68-69

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above patrol report.

No plans have been formulated for the development of the Karimui area and it is unlikely that any development will be possible until road access can be provided to the area, possibly from Gumine via Dege. In the meantime, resources should be concentrated in cutting a road access from Karimui to Lufa, thus opening up large areas of unoccupied land in the Karimui area for resettlement and development.

The A.D.C. Gumine will be requested to forward the census records for Au and Mororo to you. The census for these groups should be revised on your next visit to the area.

(L.J. DOOLAN)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,  
D.D.A., KONEDOBU

For your information, please.

(L.J. DOOLAN)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



(10)

67-18-40

3rd July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDA.

PATROL KARIMUI NO. 4/68-69.

Your reference is 67-3-6 of 18th June, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. M.J. Aitken, P.O. to Bomai Census Division.
3. I agree that, for the present, all efforts should be directed towards providing road access from Karimui to Lufa.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

PATROL DIARY.

2/5/69

Departed Karimui 1200 by Cessna for Bomai. Two shuttles to transport patrol personnel and equipment completed by middle afternoon. Airstrip inspection and short talks with Luluai Kawale and other head men.  
Slept Unani.

3/5/69

Census revised for Oludabei, Yewebidi, Delege and Aulubidi. Inspections of all villagers made by medical student Mr. Gude; treatment and medicines given.  
Slept Unani.

4/5/69

Sunday.

Slept Unani.

5/5/69

Talks given on government, House of Assembly and its members. Land investigation "ISIDIGI" 1300 - 1700. Further medical treatment given by Mr. Gude at the Aid-post.  
Slept Unani.

6/5/69

Village inspections then at 1045 departed Unani; a good walking track all the way. Arrived Siruka 1215. No-one assembled despite ample warning of our coming. Villagers finally turned up at 1400 and the census was then revised for Marimegu, Gulu and Kuganima lines. Each person checked for general health and treatment and medicine given by Mr. Gude.  
Slept Siruka.

7/5/69

Talks on government followed by two arbitrations and discussions on local govt. with the assembled villagers. Village inspections.  
Slept Siruka.

8/5/69

Departed Siruka 0900. Except for the steep slippery section past Siruka, walking was along a well made track to Talabakul where the patrol arrived at 1100 to be greeted enthusiastically by the whole village. After lunch, census was revised for Bakane, Biabiku, Sanabidi, Awiku, Sawabe and Koiomkane lines and completed by 1730.  
Slept Talabakul.

9/5/69

Census figures collated, village inspections and several arbitrations held. Medical treatment given by Mr. Gude.  
Slept Talabakul.

10/5/69

Talks on government and discussions with head men. Medicine and treatment given at the Aid-post.  
Slept Talabakul.

11/5/69

Sunday.

Slept Talabakul.

12/5/69

Departed Talabakul 0730 in constant drizzling rain. Our previous good track reverted to a muddy, log-strewn, obscure one. Steady climbing until 1400 when the rain stopped then after a short rest period proceeded down along the top of a ridge which led past the old site of the Au rest-house; then to Au village where once again a rousing welcome was turned on by all. Walking time was 10 hours, carriers took 11½ hours.  
Slept Au.

Cont.....



(8)

3/5/69

Census revised for Bilkane. Village inspections made then census figures collated. Medicine and treatment given by Mr. Gude.

Slept Au.

4/5/69

Inspection of progress on the new Au airstrip and measurements taken. Policeman went to Melu in the Minj area to recruit more labour for clearing and levelling of a 500 foot extension. Melu villagers quite willing to help. Those villagers present commenced work on clearing of bush.

Slept Au.

5/5/69

Supervision of work on the airstrip. Melu villagers turned up to triple the work force. Further medical treatment given by Mr. Gude at the Aid-post.

Slept Au.

6/5/69

Further work on the strip then talks on government given.

Slept Au.

7/5/69

Work continued on clearing the 500 foot strip extension. Talks on local government and general discussions with the people from both Melu and Au.

Slept Au.

8/5/69

Sunday.

Slept Au.

9/5/69

Departed Au at 0800. Arrived Mororo village at 1400 to receive another warm welcome after a difficult walk crossing two deep gorges where the track became very steep at times. Village inspections made then short discussions held with village leaders.

Slept Mororo.

20/5/69

Census revised for Mororo and figures collated. Mr. Gude again provided treatment for most villagers.

Slept Mororo.

21/5/69

Departed Mororo 0700 again on a very overgrown track. Arrived back at Bomai at 1500. Carriers turned up at 1730.

Slept Unani.

22/5/69

Census completed for half a clan from Au which has now settled near Bomai. Medical treatment given. Compiled census figures and patrol data while awaiting plane.

Slept Unani.

23/5/69

Plane arrived 1030 and transported all patrol personnel and equipment back to Karimui by 1300.

Patrol Completed.

*A. J. Aitken*  
A. J. Aitken.  
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(7)

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference.. 67-2-1  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.  
4th. June 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIALA.

Karimui Patrol No. 4/68-69.  
Bomai Census Division.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL.

The attitude generally throughout the area was that there was a central government of which I was ~~I~~ a representative sent to visit and help the people but as with other areas in the Karimui Division an almost negative response was shown towards simple talks given on the subject.

ECONOMIC.

Talks were concentrated on the future economic development of the area and the advantages and gains to be expected from such development were explained often, and illustrated by the success which has come from similar development and progress in other areas of the Chimbu. Development of the area is naturally restricted due to the lack of reasonably cheap access to markets. The airstrip at Unani is the only access at present there being no internal roads to speak of and difficult walks of from two to four days are required to reach Gumine or Karimui. This apparently has not hindered several prosperous <sup>people</sup> who have purchased cattle from Gumine and Minj then walked them into their villages.

SOCIAL.

Education and Health:

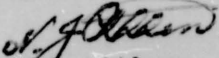
Education facilities in the area consist of two small schools at Unani and Au; both are run by the Swiss E.B. mission. There is a smaller school also at Talabakul. The brighter children at Unani who remain to standard three are usually sent to Minj for further schooling by the mission. The parents don't object to their sons attending these schools but protest when the teachers attempt to enrol girls. The parents of the one girl at Unani are now taking her out of school to be married regardless of the two years schooling she has already received. This attitude by parents appears to be common throughout the Karimui area and is not likely to alter for some time while the solitary role for a girl seems to be growing up, getting married and raising a family, period. The situation with regards health is explained in the Area Study.

Law and Order:

The situation is quite peaceful and most differences of opinion the people have are apparently settled satisfactorily among themselves. The people respect the Administrations authority, are co-operative and most of them were very happy to see the patrol.

Missions:

The only missions in the area are the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission operated from Minj and the Catholic Mission administered from Gumine.

  
M. J. Aitken.  
Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

②

Telegram.....  
Our Reference..... 67-2-1  
If calling ask for.....  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.  
4th June 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

Karimui Patrol No. 4/68-69  
Bomai Census Division.

AREA STUDY

A. Introduction.

(a)...

The Bomai Census Division, covering some 220 square miles, is situated on the far western end of the Karimui area. It is bordered to the north and east by Mt. Au and the Marigl C.D. of Gumine sub-district, to the south by the Papua-NG border and the Tua river, and to the west by the Minj sub-district. The terrain consists of dense rain forest with altitudes ranging mainly between 3000 and 4000 feet. Rainfall would be similar to Karimui's at approx. 140 inches annually.

(b)...

Access to the area is gained only by air at present to Bomai's 2000 foot grass strip. The trip of some 35 miles from Kundiawa to Bomai takes about 20 minutes and from Karimui to Bomai 8 minutes. There are no roads into the area and the new Mt. Au air-strip is not yet operational although a mission aircraft has already landed there to inspect it.

(c)...

The earliest recorded patrol to the Bomai area held at Karimui is the 1953/54 Upper & Lower Bomai patrol mounted from Chimbu. The bulk of patrolling seems to have been done from Gumine and Kundiawa and occasionally from Chuave. A few patrols from Minj have also visited Bomai, the latest visit being in 1967.

B. Population Distribution and Trends.

(a)...

The village population register forms for Unani, Siruka, Talabakul, Au and Mororo rest houses areas are attached.

(b)...

The only villages connected by a made track are Unani, Siruka and Talabakul; ( see map ) this track though is incomplete in places and in particular just past Siruka where it slopes steeply down to the Sanisa creek.

(c)...

Fifteen names were taken for the Highland Labour

Scheme.

## C. Social Groupings.

(a)...

Each clan as named on the village population register forms is a distinct social group. As mentioned in Mr. Bells PR 2/66-67, the census books were certainly confused and clan names bore little relation to the actual situation in the villages. After discussions with the Luluais and Tul Tuls, the following was agreed upon;

that the name Auwiku be discarded and replaced by YEWEBIDI; that DELEGE and AULUBIDI be named where previously they were part of Oludabei; that KUGANIMA and SULU be named instead of being included in Marimegu; and that at Talabakul the clans of BIABIKU, SANABIDI and SAWABE be separately named rather than come under the names of Awiku, Bakane and Koiomkane.

Apparently the census for Au and Mororo villages was not taken during the Bomai patrol in 1966. Names for these people though were held at Gumine, originally compiled by Mr. Tomlinson during his Mt. Au patrol in 1967.

(b)...

The functional social unit is the clan or lineage.

(c)...

Languages spoken in the area are quite a mixture. At Unani, the larger Ywebidi clan speak Daribi while Oludabei have closer ~~havaxekaser~~ affiliations with the Minj and Gumine dialects. At Siruka the two clans Marimegu and Kuganima apparently speak both the Daribi and Gumine dialects while Sulu clan, who were previously forced to move from Tiligi in the Daribi C.D. due to conflict with the Noru and Tiligi people, are mainly Daribi speakers although they understand a little of the Gumine dialects now. The six clans and part clans at Talabakul also speak a mixture of dialects. Biabiku, Sanabidi and Awiku were all originally from the Siruka Talabakul area and their language is that of the Gumine's. Bakane, Sawabe and Koiomkane on the other hand migrated up from Dibe in the Daribi C.D. and speak Daribi.

The distance around Mt. Au to Au village produces a very different culture which is closely related to Minj and Gumine in that order. Mororo also consists of people who have migrated mainly from Minj.

(d)...

Relationships between the component social groups are friendly mainly and is shown by the constant movement of groups in the area to attend sing-sings at each others villages a pastime which Karimuais do not generally indulge in.

(e)...

Naturally the relationships between the Bomai people and the people from the adjacent Minj, Gumine and Daribi areas are strong as most of the Bomai population is made up of groups from these adjoining areas. Due to the warfare which caused many groups to migrate out from the Daribi area, some relationships of hostility still remain, but generally they are friendly. Peaceful trade agreements exist between the Bomai and these areas and numerous sing-sings are held for most occasions, big and small.

## D. Leadership.

(a)...

Luluai Kawale of Unani remains as the richest individual in the Bomai and one of the most influential. His wealth has increased slightly over the last two years and now consists of 15 wives, 1 bull, 2 cows, 30 goats, numerous pigs

Cont...



(4)

D. Leadership. (Cont)...

and many acres of fairly flat fertile garden land. His trade-store is not operating at present as he has no stock. Tul Tul Pijano, originally of Siruka, seems to be his right hand man but stands little hope of surpassing Kawales wealth or leadership. Luluai Aukubu of Au village is respected for his leadership and seems to be doing a reasonable job there. Au has not received a Luluai badge yet although it was approved of last year following Mr. Wilsons patrol. Tul Tul Daula of Talabakul was the only other leader who stood out and appeared ambitious particularly about obtaining a Luluais badge. This matter and the naming of new Tul Tuls for newly named clans is taken up in the attached correspondence.

(b)...

None of the present Tul Tuls and Luluais have received any form of education. Attitudes in all cases were favourable towards the Administration.

(c)...

The traditional pattern of leadership appears to have changed slightly to the younger men if these selections by the people of Tul Tuls for the newly named clans are any indication. These new head men are on the average very young and it will be interesting to see if they are surviving as leaders by the next patrol.

E. Land Tenure and Use.

(a)...

All ground in the Bomai appears to have a name and belongs to a certain clan or individual. Almost all land is covered in dense rain forest broken only by isolated clearings used for gardens. Inheritance is patrilineal.

(b)...

Approx. 380 acres, an agricultural lease to Mr. Durbridge, have been <sup>discovered</sup> near the Bomai airstrip. 14 acres has been alienated at Talabakul and 7 acres at Au for the Swiss E.B. Mission.

(c)...

Cash cropping does not exist in the Bomai yet except for Unani where Luluai Kawale occasionally sells a bag of coffee to the Swiss Mission Minj via the Swiss Mission aircraft.

F. Literacy.

(a)...

There are no Administration operated schools in the area but the Swiss Mission operates small schools at Unani, Talabakul and Au as follows:-

Teachers: 2 native and English speaking from Minj at Unani; 1 native at Talabakul and 1 also at Au, both pidgin speakers only;

Students: 40 boys, 1 girl in prep. learning English and 10 boys learning pidgin at Unani; 7 boys in prep. learning pidgin English at Talabakul and 7 boys and 3 girls in prep. learning Pidgin also, at Au.

The Swiss Mission has just sent 9 boys, all standard three, to their school at Minj to begin standard four. Twenty students from Au who had completed prep. were also recently sent to minj for their standard one education. The Catholic Mission of Gumine have also started small Bible schools at Siruka and Talabakul but attendances are small and irregular so far.



## 7. Literacy. (Cont)...

(b)...

A small percentage of the young men of the area speak pidgin, being mainly those who have migrated in from Gumine and some who have been to the coast. English is only spoken by the Swiss Mission teachers and students.

(c)...

There are no natives in the Bomai who have received any form of higher education although some Unani students are now in Minj receiving their standard four education.

(d)...

As in (c), these are the only students who are away from the Bomai area.

(e)...

Doctor boys at Unani and Talabakul possess radios also the malaria boy at Unani. Not much interest is shown in these or the radios taken on patrol; newspapers though are very scarce and all papers discarded were snapped up quickly. The paper is strictly for smoking purposes as nobody can read.

## 8. Standard Of Living.

(a)...

Housing throughout the area resembled the Gumine round and long houses built flush on the ground and particularly so at Au and Mororo. The only place that could actually be termed a village would be Mororo. About 8 low long-houses are fenced in on the top of a small ridge surrounded by garden land. One two-storyed Sigibe was seen at Unani but other houses at Unani, Siruka and Talabakul were a mixture of 'kerubes' the single storey sago leaf roof houses on stilts and round and long houses as above. Clothing worn by the women consisted of the usual pul pul and bark or woollen blankets while the men wore lap laps or shorts and the occasional wide-belted malo worn by natives of the Minj and Mt. Hagen area. The rest house at Talabakul had fallen down and a new one, kerube fashion, and a bit small had just been completed when the patrol arrived. Other rest houses were quite large enough for two though except for Mororos where a tent had to be used.

Health: There are three aid-posts in the area - at Unani, Talabakul and Mt. Au. The A.P.O. at Unani serves Siruka also and the Hospital Orderly at Au serves Mororo as well as approximately 300 people in the Minj sub-district. The aid-post at Au was opened in January 1968 and the completion of the airstrip there will considerably alleviate the difficulty of transferring seriously ill patients to Kundiawa and supplying medicine to the aid-post. At Unani, Siruka and Talabakul, the malaria service distribute tablets fortnightly and all houses are sprayed every six months. Despite a dramatic improvement in the eradication of malaria, it is still the major cause of morbidity among the population.

There are 20 people with Hansens disease in the Bomai, 11 of whom are still on treatment. No cases were seen at Mt. Au or Mororo. Two females died as a result of childbirth. There were three stillbirths and eight children under one year have died since September 1967. Though this is high in relation to the birth rate, little can be done in maternal and child health until the area is opened up and the people accept the medical personnel to assist them in childbirth. Scabies is very prevalent and general hygiene requires much improvement. The diet is in need of more variation, especially high protein foods. The health of the people overall though seems to be quite reasonable especially at Mt. Au and Mororo. All the aid-posts were clean and well looked after. The A.P.O.s have a good knowledge of treatment and appear to be conscientious, though there were a few rumours that Kagl of Unani was not dispersing treatment regularly.



### G. Standard of Living. (Cont)...

(b)...

The people are basically subsistence gardeners who rely mainly on sweet potato, taro and yams. Sugar cane, marita, wild bananas, pit-pit, beans and various edible leaves are also eaten. Introduced food crops include corn, peanuts and pineapples. Some tomatoes and lemons were also seen. The Swiss Mission at Unani has a well stocked trade-store where small amounts of tinned meat and fish, sugar, salt, powdered milk and tea are purchased mainly by the locals of Unani. Overall though, tinned food is very seldom eaten.

(c)...

There are no community centres in the area. The only sport played is a bit of soccer at the Swiss Mission Unani.

### H. Missions.

(a)...

The Swiss Mission operates at Unani, Talabakul and Au villages while the Catholic Mission have bush churches at Siruka and Talabakul. Followings are not very large for either yet and tension ~~am~~ or conflict between groups is non-existent.

(b)...

Refer to F. for the services and locations of the Swiss Mission. The small bush churches run by the Catholic Mission adventists at Siruka and Talabakul are administered from Dirima C.M. near Gumine.

(c)...

The general attitude towards the moving in of these missions is satisfactory and the people are not particularly biased either ~~am~~ way on their presence. They are certainly a long way from being converted. The Swiss Mission is the most influential.

### I. Non-Indigines.

Mr. Durbridge has an agricultural lease at Unani but as yet there seems to have been nothing produced from it. There are no locals at present employed by Mr. Durbridge.

### J. Communications.

(a)...

There are no roads connecting the Bomai area with any of its adjacent areas. The only internal track runs from Unani through Siruka to Talabakul and is suitable for a motorbike except for the unfinished half mile near Siruka..

(b)...

N/A.

(c)...

The Bomai airstrip, open to Category 'C' aircraft, is 2000 feet long. It is gradually being extended and will eventually measure some 2500 feet. The Mt. Au airstrip measures 1500 feet at present and is being lengthened by a further 500 feet. This strip is not operational yet.

### K. Technical and Clerical Skills.

Nil.

①

### The Stage of Political Development.

Without road communication and constant development as in the remainder of the Chimbu area, the Bomai people are still very backward and will remain so until the area is opened up. Their comprehension of the present form of government is very slight; talks on the subject were given often.

### The Economy of the Area.

Apart from the few coffee trees Luluai Kawala and a couple of his friends have at Unani, there are no economic trees in the area. Income derived from these trees is very small and irregular depending on the coffee that is ready and the frequency of visits by the Swiss Mission aircraft.

Seven labourers hired by P.W.D. for maintenance work on the Bomai airstrip each receive £12 per month. With patrols through the area approx. once a year, carriers would earn some £180. As these are the only earnings by wage labour, total annual income for the area would be approximately £1200. Money brought in from the Gumine and Minj areas through trade in skins and birds etc. is unknown.

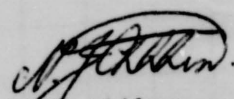
### Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

Nil, until a road is built into the area. There is any amount of arable land available for the planting of permanent tree crops.

### Attitudes towards Local Government.

The subject was discussed often and the people themselves partly realise the need for a road before any such set-up can be brought into the Bomai. As with the Pio, Tura and Daribi census divisions, a substantial government subsidy would be required to start up a Local Government and maintain it for the first few years.

---

  
M.J. Aitken.  
Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of.....**Chimbu**..... Report No.....**5-68/69 Karimui**.....  
Patrol Conducted by.....**N.J.Aitken. Patrol Officer.**.....  
Area Patrolled.....**Karimui Census Division. Non-Council Area.**.....  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**Nil.**..... Total Population: **3057**  
Natives.....**One Interpreter**  
**Two Policemen.**  
Duration—From **23**./...**6**./19**69** to **4**./...**7**./19**69**...  
Number of Days **11**.....  
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**No.**.....  
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **22**./...**6**./19**68**..  
Medical ...../...../19.....  
Map Reference.....**District Map**..... **One inch to two miles.**.....  
Objects of Patrol.....**Routine Administration, Census Revision, and Talks on**  
**Possible Future Resettlement and Development of the Karimui Area.**.....

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-18-45

22nd August, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Gulu District,  
UGANDA.

PATROL NO. KARIMUI 5/68-69

Your reference 67-3-6 of 6th August, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census  
and Area Study Report by Mr. N. J. Aitken, P.O. to the KARIMUI  
Census Division.

Your comments adequately cover the report.

Mr. Aitken has reported quite well, though I do think  
the Situation Report could have contained more meaningful  
information on the attitudes and aspirations of the people.

(T.W. BIRIS)  
Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c.  
Mr. N. J. Aitken,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Gulu District.

Please note that political education must be a  
continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the  
advantages of national unity.

c.c. The Secretary

Department of the Administrator



67-3-6

JAF:cd

57. 18. 45.  
(13)  
District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIANA.

6th August, 1969.

Officer-in-Charge,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/68-69

I have for acknowledgement, Patrol Report No. 5/68-69, submitted by Mr. A.J. Aitken, covering the Karimui Census Division.

I understand that Mr. Ninkani Bomai, M.H.A., has visited the area since the compilation of this report. Your advice, in due course, on local reaction to the visit would be appreciated.

The improvement of the station water supply will be referred to the District Health Officer. Where possible, a medical assistant should accompany your patrols for the purpose of medical inspections and instructing in improved hygiene methods; I am sure that the D.H.O. would be willingly to co-operate by making a qualified officer available.

Please ascertain the reasons why the people have not adopted corn and peanuts into their diet. Soya beans is also an excellent protein food crop and might be acceptable to the area. Are domestic fowls kept by the people. Are pigs plentiful and has there been any attempt to improve the breeds.

  
(L.J. DOOLAN)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(12)

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-2-1  
If calling ask for  
Mr. ....

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.  
28th. July 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
UNDIWA.

Patrol Report No. Karimui 5-68/69.  
Karimui Census Division.

Please find enclosed, three copies of the above report  
covering the annual census revision patrol for the Karimui  
Census Division.

*N.J. Aitken*

N.J. Aitken.  
Patrol Officer. In Charge.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(11)

Telegram 15.....

On Reference..... 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr..... NJA

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.  
22nd. July 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

SITUATION REPORT.

KARIMUI PATROL NO. 5-68/69 KARIMUI C.D.

Political.

House Of Assembly Members:

Considerable disappointment was the result when the proposed visit by MHA Ninkama Bomai two weeks ago did not eventuate. After a two day walk by most and a weeks wait, a welcoming group of some 500 villagers and Village Officials returned to their homes disappointed when the Member didn't turn up. The people still want to see and talk with Ninkama but would like a definite date rather than have to walk in for nothing again.

Political Education:

This is naturally a slow process, although simple talks given during this patrol indicated a small increase in interest in comparison to the remainder of the Karimui area. A few questions on MHA.s and their role were drawn out and the following discussions were joined in by several more who came up with a few more queries. A visit every now and then by the Member would be of great value to the people in that they could gain that little extra knowledge of what actually goes on and what Ninkama's job really consists of.

Economic.

There is no development economically in the area. D.A.S.F. though have now planted various trial crops in the extension centre on the station, the results of which will eventually give a good indication of the crops best suited to the area. By this time, road contact with Lufa should be almost a reality and the planting of these crops by the people can begin. At present, tobacco appears to be the main future economical crop. An acre of paw-paw has been planted also in order to assess the economical potential of Papain.

Social.

Education and Health:

The Lutheran Mission school at Karimui continues to be the main school in the area. Children there are educated up to standard five while the S.D.A. Mission, also on the station, goes only to standard two. Students are mainly from the Karimui area although several at the L.M. come from Kole in the Western Highlands and some are from Gumine. General health of students is very good. They all receive anti-malarial tablets weekly and medical treatment is readily available at the L.M. Hospital which is now staffed by a European nurse. Health for the Karimui area overall is reasonably good.

Cont.....

(10)

Social. Cont...

Doctors Vincin and Russell have just completed another of their regular patrols through the Karimui and Daribi census divisions, administering treatment to leprosy patients. Although the spread of leprosy is now reasonably controlled in the area, several more new cases were found following skin tests. General physical cleanliness and hygiene is poor and every opportunity should be taken to educate the people more on these subjects. If it wasn't for the uncrowded conditions in the area, I feel a greater percentage of sickness would almost certainly be present.

Haubidi clan of Boisamalu are a particularly unclean lot with scabies, anaemia, respiratory track infections and plain DIRT most prevalent. The mainly sweet potato diet needs variation, possibly by having the people plant and consume more corn and peanuts in order to ease the present nutrition deficiency. Yogoramalu is the only aid-post and source of medical treatment in that area, the only other treatment available being half a days walk away to the L.M. Hospital on the station.

In short, an aid-post at Boisamalu is strongly recommended.

There is also a lack of safe drinking water in close proximity to the station which is detrimental to the health of the station people. The Health Extension Officer at Goroka, Mr. McDonough, has been contacted and he is to visit Karimui shortly to inspect the station's water supply and advise whether wells should be constructed and where.

Also, a recent Survey conducted by Malaria Services in the area resulted in a spleen rate of 16.9%. This survey was only for the two to nine years age group.

N.J. Aitken.  
Patrol Officer.



(9)

PATROL DIARY.  
KARIMUI PATROL NO. 5-68/69.

23/6/69

Departed station 0800 for Iuro. Census revised for Sogo 2, Yauwiyo, Naiyo, Moiyo. Village inspections and land resettlement discussions held.

Slept Station.

24/6/69

Census revised for Peria clan near the station. Land resettlement discussions and village inspections held.

Slept Station.

25/6/69

Census revised for Solita, Wedia, Kilibari and Meiu lines also near the station. Discussions and inspections followed by general station duties.

Slept Station.

26/6/69

Census revised for Waliyo, Wena, Hoiyaiyo, and Hwaiyo lines at Waliyo.

Slept Station.

27/6/69

Further talks given on Government, and the future resettlement of Chimbus in the Karimui area to the people of Waliyo, Peria and Meiu gathered on the station.

Slept Station.

29/6/69

Departed Karimui 1200. Arrived Dibe 1700.

Slept Dibe.

30/6/69

Departed Dibe 0730. Arrived Negabo 0900. Discussions on future resettlement held with Tiligi and Negabo villagers and village officials. Inspections of villages and road repairs marked during previous Daribi patrol.

Slept Negabo.

1/7/69

Departed Negabo 0730. Arrived Masi 0930. Kalabai, Masi and Noru villagers and Village Officials had gathered and further lengthy talks were given on the possible future resettlement of the Chimbu people. An old bridge was replaced at Masi and roadwork inspections were made before returning to Dibe.

Slept Dibe.

2/7/69

Census revised for Dibe, Sogo 1, then talks on resettlement given followed by village and roadwork inspections. Left Dibe 1100. Arrived Yogoramalu 1130 where census was revised for Daia, Korobame, Maia and Waime. Left Yogoramalu 1300 arriving at Boisamalu in heavy rain at 1530.

Slept Boisamalu.

3/7/69

Census revised for Boisamalu, Hau, Kauluabo and Soboro. Road inspections and resettlement discussed.

Slept Boisamalu.

4/7/69

Departed Boisamalu 0800. Arrived Karimui 1000  
Patrol Completed.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(7)

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-2-1  
If calling ask for  
Mr. NJA

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
KARIMUI,  
Chimbu District.  
22nd. July 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

AREA STUDY - KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION.  
KARIMUI PATROL NO. 5-68/69

Introduction.

(a)... The Karimui Census Division of some 160 square miles lies south of, and about 35 miles from Kundiawa. The Tua river draining down from the Eastern Highlands, forms the northern perimeter while the Papua-New Guinea border, Tura Census Division and Lufa area bound the southern and eastern extremities of the area.

Rainfall taken over the last eight years averages out at 130 inches annually.

As the altitude averages 4000 feet, the climate is warmer than the rest of the Chimbu although nights can be surprisingly cool during the dry "winter" season from late May till the end of July. This is followed by a spell of unsettled weather in August and then by a dry period in late September and October. From November through to April is the usual wet season, but as always, there are unpredictable dry spells.

Except for areas under cultivation, or stands of second-growth covering former gardens, the whole of Karimui is overgrown with tropical rain forest. The size and composition of the forest cover varies greatly with altitude and the nature of the soil. The upper reaches of Mt. Karimui, 8700', support a lush 'moss-forest' growing over the hulks of ancient rotten trees and a floor of debris. The plateau below is covered with huge hardwoods of oak, beech and a N.G. cedar tree. The forest covering the limestone country is less impressive, the trees are smaller, and more low, bushy plants of the pandanus variety are found.

(b)... Karimui at present is only accessible by air, being the only area not having road contact with the rest of the Chimbu.

(c)... Karimui patrol post and airstrip were established in 1960, after contact had been made with the people by a series of yearly census patrols beginning in 1953. Some early patrols seem to have reached Karimui from Kikori in the Gulf District as well as the many patrols mounted from the Kundiawa and Lufa areas.

Population - Distribution and Trends.

(a)... The latest village population register forms for the Karimui division are attached.

(b)... A made track now connects Karimui with Iuro, Waliyo, Wena, Hwaiyo, Boisamalu, Yogoramalu and Dibe as per attached map. This road also extends further both ends towards Lufa, also down to the Daribi area.



(c) 103 natives have been accepted for the Highland Labour Scheme over the past few months but the acceptance of any further labourers should be avoided for the time being because of the labour shortage.

### Social Groupings.

(a) Each clan or lineage as named in the census statistics is a distinct component social group although even many of these are amalgamations of smaller families and outside clans.

(b) The functional social unit as in the Daribi, is the lineage. Marriage within the clan or lineage is prohibited and strongly disapproved of generally, unless made with an 'adopted' outside line recently brought into the clan. Many marriages within clans were noticed during the census and these were all made with an adopted outside clan. A clan is the largest group which may share the same house and in time of warfare or when moving to a new location, the whole clan will occupy a single SIGIBE, or two-storey long-house. A clan may however, inhabit several houses or be divided into several residence groups each living at a separate locality, but still retain its unity.

(c) The language spoken by the Daribi's and named 'Daribi' extends also to the Karimul area. Tudawe (Pawaia), the other language in the area is spoken by about a thousand people in the Sena river valley near Iuro village. Although a high percentage of this group are bilingual, speaking Daribi as well as their own language, comparatively few Daribi speak Tudawe. The two languages do not seem to be related to any significant degree. Intermarriage between the two linguistic groups is so common that they may be said to constitute a single society. Although most Pawaia speakers are in the Pico river area, south of Mount Karimul, it seems that the Sena river group has been in association with the Daribi for a long time, and that, as the Daribi claim, they reached their present location by moving eastward ahead of the Daribi along the northern side of the mountain, rather than spreading directly north from the Pico.

(d) Relationships between groups are satisfactory at present although some hostilities between various groups still remain due to warfare in the past.

(e) Good relationships exist between the Karimulis and their neighbours, particularly the highlanders around the Gumina and Mengino areas. It is thought that these highland peoples were first encountered around 1900; trade later on included salt from the Gumina area and markets opened up for the bird of paradise plumes, previously discarded, which are so abundant at Karimul. Contact with the highlanders also prepared the way for other types of cultural interaction such as sing-sings now seen around Karimul occasionally and which originated in the Gumina area; also a series of cult-like practices, emanating from Mengino and Gumina, have swept through the Karimul. Intermarriage between the Karimulis and these adjacent areas is also quite common.

### Leadership.

(a) For the Karimul area, the order of leadership remains much the same as it was two years ago. Awil of Melu has five wives, numerous pigs and a large amount of garden land, and his influence is every bit as strong as it was before.

Leadership. Cont.... (a)...

Out at Iuro village, Luluai Sage, although only having two wives and little personal wealth, has quite a good standing in that community. He is known as a strong worker despite his age and is listened to and respected by most, in what he says. Lately he has been active and quite effective in maintaining a fairly large labour force on the Lufa road which is now well on its way. Tul Tul Wogori of Dibe is known to turn up only during a patrol, which, when it has passed through, is Wogoni's cue to disappear into the bush again. His work as Tul Tul has deteriorated and his position as such should be reconsidered during the next patrol. Tul Tul Ele on the other hand is an 'anxious to please' steady worker and fairly effective in the Dibe area. Few of the other Tul Tuls had any appreciable influence in their communities and their badge, to them, served mainly as a status symbol.

(b)...

With the exception of Tul Tul Poai of Kilibari, none of the present Luluais and Tul Tuls speak pidgin.

(c)...

It has been said that the present pattern of leadership must change eventually as the young men return from their plantation jobs on the coast bringing with them their newly acquired wealth. But it has been found lately that they usually spend most of their money before getting back to Karimui; and even when they return most are reapplying for another term on the coast as they liked it so much the first time. In effect, very little money is coming into the area and these once fairly well off young men either remain broke in their home area or return to their plantation jobs for another two years. Admittedly these men are bringing some money into the area but not nearly as much as previously assumed. The main reason I think for this happening, is that as yet, money has relatively little value in the area, and most of the young men after seeing the coast, prefer it much more to their 'dull' existence in the home village. With the opening up of the Karimui area more of these young men will probably want to return to stay in the area and possibly put their money towards a business such as a trade-store, or start planting cash crops.

Land Tenure and Use.

(a)...

A territory of land, generally about two square miles or more, is held by each clan as a whole. Land use seems to be the basis of clan ownership; a certain area, bounded generally by natural features such as river gorges, mountains or ridges usually named, which has been utilised by a clan and within which their various house and garden sites are located, is considered the property of that clan and is associated with it. This land is used for gardening, hunting and other exploitation of natural resources. Its disposal is entirely the privilege of the owning clan. Where several clans live together as a community, the territory, originally perhaps belonging to one of them, is subdivided among them. Land is always treated as the property of the clan as a whole and any decisions or transactions which may be made regarding it must be made by the clan as a body.

The maker of a garden is recognised as its owner as long as he has a claim on crops growing within it. A person is felt to be the owner of anything he has planted and has rights in it regardless of the land on which it happens to be growing, even if this should be included in a garden belonging to someone else. Sago, breadfruit and Siburu trees belong to individuals, usually men, who have planted or claimed them and are inherited patrilineally. The owner may designate before his death who among his brothers or children will inherit them. There is definitely no shortage of land in the area.



(5)

Land Tenure and Use. Cont...

(b)... An agricultural lease being mostly primary growth bushland east of, and adjacent to Karimui station, has been ~~leased~~ by Messrs. Latimer and Morrison. As yet, no work has been done and no improvements made to the lease measuring some 960 acres. 'Sigimaru', a Mission lease of 77.5 acres and 'Baranau' of 31.7 acres have also been alienated adjacent to the station.

(c)... No cash cropping exists as yet in the Karimui area apart from the small amount of coffee which is sold to the Lutheran Mission. At present, the small amount of tobacco grown around the station is used mostly for trading with highlanders.

Literacy.

(a)... Karepa Lutheran Mission school adjacent Karimui station is the main school in the area teaching students English up to standard 5 as follows;

Standard 1		Standard 2		Standard 4		Standard 5	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	4	16	-	14	4	26	7

The S.D.A. Mission school, also on the station, teaches English only to standard 2;

Prep.		Standard 1		Standard 2.	
M	F	M	F	M	F
30	2	25	2	17	3

Over the past two years, approximately 18 SDA students who had completed their standard 2 education at Karimui, have been sent out to Moruma SDA school near Kerowagi to continue their education to standard 6.

The Lutheran Mission also operates a small school at Dibe, staffed by one local teacher. Pidgin English is taught to 30 boys in both prep and standard one.

(b)... Only the children attending the schools at Karimui are literate in English. Apart from a small percentage of pidgin speaking young men in the area, all adults speak only the local language.

(c)... No-one in the area has received any form of higher education.

(d)... N/A.

(e)... Some interest is shown by station and mission staff in government papers and bulletins but this is the extent of it. Radios are owned only by station and mission staff.

Standard Of Living.

(a)...

Housing in the area was in reasonable condition but general sanitation left a lot to be desired. The Situation Report refers and is covered again here. Health for the Karimui area overall is good. Doctors Vincin and Russell of PHD Mt. Hagen and Konedobu have just completed another of their regular patrols through the Karimui and Daribi census divisions administering treatment to leprosy patients and collecting blood samples. Although the spread of leprosy is now reasonably controlled in the area, several more new cases were found following skin tests.

General physical cleanliness and hygiene is poor and every opportunity should be taken to educate the people more on these subjects. If it wasn't for the uncrowded conditions in the area, I feel a greater percentage of sickness would almost certainly be present. Haubidi clan of Boisamalu were a particularly unclean lot with scabies, anaemia, respiratory track infections and just plain DIRT, most prevalent.

The diet needs variation, preferably by having the people plant and consume more peanuts and corn in order to ease the present nutrition deficiency. Yogoramalu is the only aid-post and source of medical treatment in the area, the only other treatment available being half a days walk away to the Lutheran Mission Hospital on the station. In short, an aid-post at Boisamalu is strongly recommended.

There is also a lack of safe drinking water in close proximity to the station which is detrimental to the health of the station people. The Health Extension Officer at Goroka, Mr. J. Mc. Donough, has been contacted and he is to visit Karimui shortly to inspect the stations water supply and advise whether wells should be constructed and where.

(b)...

The staple diet is mainly sweet potato. Even now, after the introduction of a better grade of sweet potato, the food supply is erratic and must be supplemented from many sources. Gathering of wild bush products is done occasionally by everyone. Pandanus fruit, sibur nuts, breadfruit, mushrooms, wild fowl eggs, white wood grubs and many other such items are collected, but overall all these contribute very little to the mainly sweet potato diet. Corn, peanuts and pineapples have all been introduced in the area but are seldom grown and eaten with the exception of the population on and around the station.

Sago is cultivated wherever possible in the low country and in the bottoms of gorges. Large stands of it occur in the limestone areas west of Hagani and in some cases, as at Tiligi, artificial swamps are created for the planting of sago by damming streams. Sago has most likely served as the staple diet in the past but now makes up only a very small portion of it.

Those people living on and around the station often buy tinned fish and meat, but again for the overall area, tinned food is not normally eaten.

(c)...

There are no community centres in the area. The only organisation, although unofficial, is a small group at the L.M. on the station which forms the Womens Club.

Missions.

(a)...

The only missions operating in the area at present are; the Lutheran Mission station at Karimui and its bush churches staffed by Chimbu evangelists at Boisamalu, Yogoramalu, Diba, Iuro, Waliyo, Maiu, Pelia and Nolvai; and the Seven Day Adventists who also have established on the station, a school and church as well as having evangelists at Wena, Iuro, Kilibari and Boisamalu.



Missions. Cont...

(a)...cont.

The Lutherans run a school on the station as well as Sigimar Hospital, while the SDA Mission, apart from their station school and church, has a small aid-post established at Iuro. Tension or conflict between villages is non-existent as no communities as a whole have associated themselves strongly with one mission.

(B)...

Services and their location provided by each mission are as in (a). The Lutheran Mission Hospital is staffed by a European nurse while the L.M. station as a whole is run by an American family. Number of indigines employed by the L.M. number some 25 which doesn't include numerous casual workers employed from time to time. The S.D.A. station school and church are staffed by three teachers and evangelists while each of the four outlying villages is staffed by one evangelist; all S.D.A. staff being non-indigenous. A European S.D.A. pastor from Yani, Gumine makes regular visits and occasionally patrols through the Karimui area.

(c)...

The most influential mission in the Karimui area would be the Lutherans although the SDA.s have quite a large following, on the station at least.

Non-Indigines.

Three adult missionaries, their two children, and the POIC Karimui. Doctor Wagner, an American anthropologist, and his wife were residents for some 2 years just off the station until recently when they returned to America on leave.

Communications.

(a)...

Roads: The Karimui - Lufa road is now well under construction and measures some 12 miles from the station so far. The only other road in the area is actually a dirt track but suitable for a motorbike, and runs from the station through to Dibe the down through the Daribi census division as far as Noru.

(b)...

N/A.

(c)...

Air: The airstrip adjacent to the station provides the only means of access to the Karimui Census Division. It is officially open to Category 'C' aircraft although length available at present is 3400 feet. Following tests recently by D.C.A for bearing capability, it was decided not to upgrade the strip to Cat. 'B'.

Regular services are provided by Macair once a fortnight on a Tuesday and by T.A.L. every Friday on a Government Charter basis. T.A.L. also operates a freights and fares flight every Wednesday. There is no need for any further airstrips in the area and none are being contemplated although there are numerous suitable sites available which could be converted when the area begins to open up.

Technical and Clerical Skills.

Apart from the few semi-skilled carpenters on the station and working for the Lutheran Mission, there are no indigines in the area having any kind of trade or clerical skills.

### The State of Political Development.

The people comprehend very little of the machinery of the present form of Government. Government and future independence seem to hold little interest for these people who go on living in a way that hasn't changed appreciably for some time.

### The Economy of the Area.

There are indigenous owned economic crops as yet in the area apart from a small amount of tobacco grown on the station and sold locally or traded with Chichua. D.A.S.F. has established a small plot on the station which includes plantings of guanine, pepper, tobacco and citrus trees. So far, tobacco would appear to be the most suitable crop for the area. The future of any such cash crop though will rely mainly on the completion of the Marimau-Mulla road as airfreight would be the major barrier for its transport to markets. There is still only one trade store in the Marimau - the I.M. store near the station which does most of its trade with the station staff. Total cash earnings by wage labour per year for the Marimau area is approximately \$3,500. This includes payments made for airstrip labourers, carpenters, pit saw teams for both the station and I.M., carriers on patrol, casual labour and road payments, being mostly for the Mulla road. Income derived from trade with highlanders in necessities, pearls, bird of paradise plumes and other such items is unknown.

The average per capita income that could be derived from the above figure would be unrealistic as the level of the cash economy is appreciably higher around the station area; in fact there are cash wage earners off the station except for carriers used on patrol.

### Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

There is very much of scope that, having land available in the Marimau area, as mentioned previously, tobacco, citrus fruit, pineapples and other vegetables will all grow well in the area and there are definite possibilities of expansion which will be realized when the Mulla road link is complete.

### Attitude Towards Local Government.

A future autonomous local government would be for the relatively high population areas. District and Native Divisions could be the most suitable areas to introduce it initially would be desirable this would probably follow the completion of the Mulla road and the establishment of a reasonably even cash economy throughout the area. Enthusiasm on the subject will need to be given continuously and it every opportunity of understanding by the people as far as wages.

  
Patrol Officer.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Gumine

VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

Filmed by//for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

CHIMBU DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

GUMINE

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	J.A.Baker, P.O.	Salt Nomane Census Division
<sup>A</sup> 1-69-70	J.A.Baker, P.O.	Salt & Nomane C.D.
2-69-70	J.A.Baker, P.O.	Salt Census Division
3-69-70	S.J.Daniels, A.P.O.	Lower Marigl
5-69-70	J.A.Baker, P.O.	Lamer Salt Northern Karimui
6-69-70	M.J.Deasy, A.D.O	Gumine L.G.C.Area
7-69-70	S.J.Deasy, A.P.O	Salt and Nomane C.D.
<sup>A</sup> 7-69-70	P.T.McGill, A.P.O	Part Salt Census Division
8-69-70	M.J.Deasy, A.D.O.	Nomane Census Division
9-69-70	S.J.Daniels, A.P.O	Salt Census Division
10-69-70	S.J.Daniels, A.P.O	Lower Maril





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of GUMINE CHIMBU Report No. One of 1969-70Patrol Conducted by Joseph H. Bates P/OArea Patrolled SALT/NOMANE C.D.Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S.J. DANIEL APO (PART)Natives KAMA - BOL  
DAI - GOROKA } Medical Orderlies.Duration—From 6/8/1969 to 4/9/1969Number of Days MerkyDid Medical Assistant Accompany? NO - see aboveLast Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/12/1968Medical 3/1969Map Reference MILINCH GOROKA FOURMIL KARIMULIObjects of Patrol AREA STUDY ; CENSUS REVISIONPOLITICAL EDUCATION.Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY. Mrs. S. May D. I. I.

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 ....

Division of District Administration,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONE OBU. PAPUA.

67-18-12

6th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL NO. GUMINE 1/69-70.

Your reference 67-3-3 of 27th October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. J.A. Baker, P.O., to SALT AND NOMANE Census Divisions.

The report reveals a generally satisfactory situation. It is pleasing that the people welcome the possible introduction of Local Government.

Upon receipt of the proclamation the establishment of a Council in the SALT-NOMANE area will be given every consideration.

Economic development will be limited by the poor road communications from NOMANE to GUMINE and thence on to the Highlands Highway. The GUMINE-NOMANE section passes through very unstable country and it is doubtful if it could be upgraded without an enormous cash outlay. Consideration should be given to exploring the possibility of alternative routes via ELIMBARI or LUFA.

Mr. Baker has reported in a clear, informative manner. His patrol was obviously quite effective.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

Mr. J.A. Baker,  
Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE. Chimbu District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



67. 18. 21 (33)

The growing of vegetables as a cash crop would require the services of a full time Projects Officer to ensure regular deliveries and constant quality. Without full time supervision these schemes have always fallen down. D.A.S.F. do not have a Project Officer available for work in your area.

Once the Council is established, it could well be the means to obtain the services of an Officer from D.A.S.F. even on a part time basis provided the Council is sufficiently vocal.

Social - Education:

One way or the other, it appears that Nomane will get its school in 1977 - probably Lutheran Mission staffed, but with Council assistance with buildings.

Area Study:

Population Distribution & Trends:

It is unfortunate that you were unable to provide new Tax Roll, Roll of Electors - Census Register forms for use by Mr. Baker, especially since preparing these cannot be done satisfactorily by transcription from the old books.

Mr. Baker has neglected to note the date of the last census on the Village Population Register forms but otherwise they are quite well prepared.

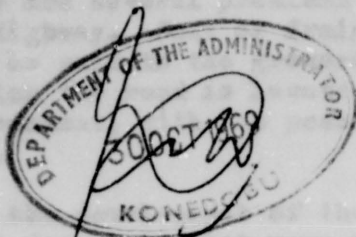
Summary:

Both the Salt and Nomane Census Divisions are backward by comparison with other parts of the Chimbu, the Nomane especially so. The reported apathy of the Salt people indicates the need for steady contact and planned development.

As poor road communications seem to be the main stumbling block to progress, Mr. Baker's work in the Nomane and Salt divisions, particularly maintaining enthusiasm amongst the people of YONAI - WAURA and KIARI, and MOGIAGI - KILAU to improve and develop their own roads, should continue.

I will give these self help endeavours some support after the Council is proclaimed, but the exact nature of the support has yet to be determined.

A useful report by Mr. Baker. May I suggest that one of your Officers with some skill at drawing maps should prepare maps of each Census Division and have them either duplicated or sunprinted for attachment to reports. This course would obviate the necessity for me to comment adversely on the patrol maps submitted by Mr. Baker.



L. J. Doolan  
(L. J. DOOLAN)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Secretary,  
Dept. of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

67-3-3

(32)

District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

27th October, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
GUMINE.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 1969/70  
J.A. BAKER, P.O.

Thank you for the above report, copy of patrol instructions and Area Study. Mr. Baker has done a sound job on this report.

Situation Report:

Local Government:

I understand that the drawing up of Proclamation is under way here, following receipt of your second series of Ward descriptions. Once stencils have been prepared and the documents sent to Pt. Moresby, you should be able to anticipate action on them within three months, subject of course to their acceptance at Headquarters.

House of Assembly - Members - Political Education:

There does seem to be a need for a fairly intensive education programme in this area, and I agree that a tour of the House of Assembly by a selected group could do a lot for our programme in the Salt-Nomane.

Whilst support from this Office, in terms of recorded tapes, slide projectors, and film material may be anticipated, to aid your political education endeavours, I cannot see the cinevan making lengthy trips into your area. Virtually all of its equipment has been stripped from the vehicle and sent to Port Moresby for repairs, and the vehicle itself is in a very poor condition.

A new and more searching appraisal of this aspect of preparing the people to pursue their own destiny is being undertaken, and increased support from the Administration with visual aids of all categories may be anticipated.

Economic Development:

There are several problems posed by Nomane's distance from the Highlands Highway. Cost of freighting economic crops means a lower price must be paid to the growers. The instability of the country through which the road is located means that slips or heavy rain can stop all movement, with the possibility of total loss of that load of produce.

With the development of the Elimbari loop road by the Elimbari Council, it does seem that your natural access should be to the north across the Wahgi, but I doubt that satisfactory grades can be found descending and ascending the Gorge. Mr. Baker quotes at Appendix 1 his feasibility study of this road and your 10-5-1 of 18th September to me. I do not have a copy of this report, neither have I received your 10-5-1 above. Could I have copies, please.



67-3-3

District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

27th October, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
GUMINE.

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L. J. Doolan  
(L.J. DOOLAN)  
**DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

c.c. The Secretary,  
Dept. of the Administrator,  
**KONEDOBU.**



67-1-1

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
GUMINA  
Chimbu District.

20th October, 1969.

District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
GUMINA.

GUMINA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1969-70

Attached please find Patrol Report No. 1 of 1969-70 submitted by Mr. J. Baker, Patrol Officer of a patrol to the Nomane and Salt Census Divisions. My comments on the report are as follows:-

Local Government.

The question of the establishment of a Local Government Council in this area must receive priority at this stage. If we are not to bring the area under Local Government in the near future then it is requested that Headquarters notify us, as it is impossible to keep the interest of the people for much longer. I feel to see what stands in the way of the establishment of this Council and it is requested that further action be taken to seek approval for this Council.

Political Education.

The need for visual aids to help with Political education is becoming a necessity. It is hoped that the Sub-District will have a strip projector in the near future to help with Political Education. A further submission will be made to District Headquarters for the Gine Van to visit the area and it is hoped that when the projectionist returns from leave that the Van will be able to visit this Sub-District for at least one week.

Economic.

The problems of transporting crops from the area to the available markets should not prohibit expansions in economic development as it is hoped to build a road link to Gineva which would give the area ready access to markets, particularly, pastoral fruit.

Law and Order.

At the present time I feel the three Constables at Nomane are sufficient to adequately maintain law and order. However the idea of a Rural Police Station at Oltima is sound and this matter has been discussed with the District Inspector, however due to lack of trained staff the matter has been shelved for the moment.

Area Study.

It is regrettable that Census Sheets were unobtainable for the Patrol. However a second Patrol will be visiting the area in November and the sheets will be compiled during this patrol.

Nomane Base Camp was established with the view to extending Local Government to the area. The people have reacted favourably to the proposed Council and as mentioned in the Report, the time is now ripe for the commencement of a Council in the Salt/Nomane.

Mr. Baker has submitted a comprehensive report on the area and is to be commended for his efforts in helping the people. It will be a shame if these

(28)

efforts are made in vain as will be the case if Headquarters continue to ignore the proposals put forward for the establishment of the Council.

For your information, please.

C. S. REID.

Assistant District Commissioner.

Placed papers to report on a Census of the East and South Coast Divisions. The aim of the patrol will be:

- (a) Revision of Census and compilation of new Census Rolls for all villages.
- (b) As you are aware it appears that approval for the Bill of Materials will not be given immediately. However you will be required to disseminate the Local Government proposals to all villages, paying particular attention to voting procedures and the role of Local Government within the Community.
- (c) Carry out a feasibility survey of a proposed road link from Kani to the Kani Loop road. This will require a separate report on this matter, including, should be estimated cost, labour and availability and approximate period of construction.
- (d) Check progress on the Kani/Agona section of the Sub-District Loop road and encourage the people to complete the road as soon as possible.
- (e) Report to the Villagers on the Kani/Agona side, the necessity to upgrade the road at every opportunity and pay particular attention to the Kani/Agona section of the road.
- (f) Contact the Rural Development Officer at Kani and obtain from him, publications and flip charts to help with the promotion of productivity in all villages covered by the patrol.
- (g) Initiate discussions at all Post Offices on 'Rural Development', explaining the functions of the Board of Locality and its members.
- (h) In all discussions with village people you will be required to promote the Kani Coffee Society. Explain to the people how the Society has been and the necessity for share capital to enable the Society to continue as a going concern.
- (i) You will be required to submit a detailed Area Study together with a Situation Report, covering the areas patrolled.

It is hoped that a second Officer will join the patrol at a later date to assist you with the New Census Rolls.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.

Yours faithfully,

C. S. REID.

Assistant District Commissioner.



67-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE  
Chimbu District.

4th August 1969.

Mr. J. Baker,  
Base Camp,  
NOMANE.

Dear Mr. Baker,

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS-GUMINE PATROL NO. 1 69/70.

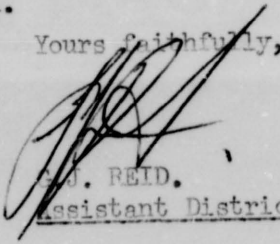
Please prepare to depart on a Census Patrol of the Salt and Nomane Census Divisions. The aims of the patrol will be:-

- (a) Revision of Census and compilation of new Census Rolls for all villages.
- (b) As you are aware it appears that approval for the Salt/Nomane Council will not be given immediately as hoped, however you will be required to disseminate Local Government propaganda at all villages, paying particular attention to voting procedures and the roll of Local Government within the Community.
- (c) Carry out a feasibility Survey of a proposed road link from Nomane to the Elimbari loop road. I will require a separate report on this matter, included, should be estimates of cost, labour and availability and approximate period of construction.
- (d) Check progress on the Kilau/Mogiagi section of the Sub-District loop road and encourage the people to complete the road as soon as possible.
- (e) Explain to the Villagers on the Nomane/Gumine side, the necessity to upgrade the road at every opportunity and pay particular attention to the Kilau/Dulai section of the road.
- (f) Contact the Rural Development Officer at Gumine and obtain from him, publications and flip charts to help with the promotion of passionfruit in all villages covered by the patrol.
- (g) Initiate discussions at all Rest Houses on Political Development, explaining the functions of the House of Assembly and its members.
- (h) In all discussions with village people you will be required to promote the Chimbu Coffee Society. Explain to the people how the Society functions and the necessity for share capital to enable the Society to continue as a going concern.
- (i) You will be required to submit a detailed Area Study together with a Situation Report, covering the area patrolled.

It is hoped that a second Officer will join the patrol at a later date to assist you with the New Census Rolls.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.

Yours faithfully,

  
A. REID.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Report Number: Gumine 1 of 1969/70

Sub-district: Gumine

District: Chimbu

Non Council Area:

Patrol Conducted by: Joseph A. Baker

Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: Nomane and Salt Census Divisions.

Personnel accompanying : S.J. Daniels APO ( part )

Kama Bol Medical Orderly  
Dai Guande Medical Orderly.

Constable Garawa R.P.N.G.C.  
" Boki  
" Komogui

Duration of Patrol: 6/8/69 to 4/9/69 Thirty Days.

Objects of Patrol: Annual census revision, area study.

Population of area patrolled: 12,886

Map reference: Milinch Goroka; Fourmil Karimui

Village population register enclosed, the Salt partly completed only.

6.8.69 Wednesday. Meeting with the  
Council of several census units.  
7.8.69 Thursday. Completed Census of  
8.8.69 Friday. Local Courts, arbitration at Nomane, Salt & Guande.  
9.8.69 Saturday. Duration of Patrol: 6/8/69 to 4/9/69 Thirty Days.  
10.8.69 Sunday. Objects of Patrol: Annual census revision, area study.  
11.8.69 Monday. Population of area patrolled: 12,886  
12.8.69 Tuesday. Map reference: Milinch Goroka; Fourmil Karimui  
13.8.69 Wednesday. Village population register enclosed, the Salt partly completed only.  
14.8.69 Thursday. 0830 to 1130 walked to Salt Road House.  
1130 to 1830 discussions and Census. Slept Salt.  
15.8.69 Friday. 0830 to 1700 walked to Salt Road, inspecting walking  
tracks and surroundings for possible road site. Arrived Salt  
1800. Slept Salt.  
16.8.69 Saturday. Discussions with A.P.O. on possible Nomane/Salt road.  
Not much chance of achieving this within next 5 years. No  
border problems. Slept Salt.  
17.8.69 Sunday. 0800 to 1230 travelled to Guave by privately hired vehicle.  
Slept Guave.  
18.8.69 Monday. At Guave.  
19.8.69 Tuesday. Rain at Guave, road block 1. Slept Guave.  
20.8.69 Wednesday. 0800 to 1230 travelled with A.P.O. to Karimui  
Salt House at road head. 1230 to 2200 walked across  
Wahga Gorge seeking possible road site for link between  
Nomane and Milinch. Slept Karimui.  
21.8.69 Thursday. 0830 to 1700 walked to Milinch Salt House. Not patrol  
and G.P.O. - A. Daniels. Slept Milinch.  
22.8.69 Friday. 0830 to 1200 discussions and Census at Milinch.  
1300 to 1700 walked to Guave. The local Court was held.  
Slept Milinch.  
23.8.69 Saturday. 1000 to 1215 walked to Guave Salt House. Discussions and  
Census. Slept Guave.  
24.8.69 Sunday. 0800 to 1230 walked to Nomane Salt House. Slept Nomane.  
25.8.69 Monday. At Nomane.  
26.8.69 Tuesday. Local courts, arbitration at Nomane. Slept  
Nomane.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Base Camp,  
NOMANE  
Gumine Sub-District.

67-4-4 (Gumine)

21st September 1969

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE.

GUMINE PATROL 1 of 1969/70  
SALT-NOMANE CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY

- 6.8.69 Wednesday. Meeting with the assembled people of Nomane Base Camp. Census of several census units. Slept Nomane.
- 7.8.69 Thursday. Completed Census of Nomane Station. Slept. Nomane.
- 8.8.69 Friday. Local Courts, arbitration of disputes at Nomane. Slept Nomane.
- 9.8.68 Saturday. Rested.
- 10.8.69 Sunday. Prepared gear for moving to Yawai Rest House. Slept Nomane.
- 11.8.69 Monday. 0900 to 1200 walked to Yawai Rest House.  
1200 to 1800 discussions and Census. Slept Yawai.
- 12.8.69 Tuesday. 10.00 to 1130 walked to Waura Rest House.  
1200 to 1700 discussions and Census with people of Waura.  
Slept Waura.
- 13.8.69 Wednesday. 0830 to 1130 walked to Kiari Rest House.  
1130 to 1830 discussions and Census. Slept Kiari.
- 14.8.69 Thursday. 0800 to 1700 walked to Lufa road, inspecting walking track and surrounds for possible road site. Arrived Lufa 1800. Slept Lufa.
- 15.8.69 Friday. Discussions with A.D.C. Lufa re possible Nomane/Lufa road. Not much chance of achieving this within next 5 years. No border problems. Slept Lufa.
- 16.8.69 Saturday. 0800 to 1230 travelled to Chuave by privately hired Toyota Stout. Slept Chuave.
- 17.8.69 Sunday. At Chuave.
- 18.8.69 Monday. Rain at Chuave, road blocked. Slept Chuave.
- 19.8.69 Tuesday. 0900 to 1230 travelled with A.D.O. Chuave to Kororume Rest House at road head. 1230 to 2200 walked across Wahgi Gorge seeking possible road site for link between Nomane and Elimbari. Slept Nomane.
- 20.8.69 Wednesday. 0800 to 1700 walked to Waisime Rest House. Met patrol and C.P.O. - S. Daniels. Slept Waisime.
- 21.8.69 Thursday. 0800 to 1200 discussions and Census at Waisime.  
1300 to 1700 settled disputes. Two local Court cases heard.  
Slept Waisime.
- 22.8.69 Friday. 1000 to 1215 walked to Gerema Rest House. Discussions and Census. Slept Gerema.
- 23.8.69 Saturday. 0800 to 1300 walked to Nomane Base Camp. Slept Nomane.
- 24.8.69 Sunday. At Nomane.
- 25.8.69 Monday. Local courts, arbitrations at Nomane Base Camp. Slept. Nomane.

(2f)

- 26.8.69 Tuesday. 0730 to 0900 walked to Dulai Rest House.  
0900 to 1800 discussions with people, Census, B.C.G. injections given to all. Slept Dulai.
- 27.8.69 Wednesday. 0830 to 1200 arbitration of disputes at Dulai.  
1200 to 1500 walked to Kilau Rest House. Slept Kilau.
- 28.8.69 Thursday. 0830 to 1200 discussions with people.  
1230 to 1715 Census and BCG injections given to all. Slept Kilau.
- 29.8.69 Friday. 0815 to 0900 arbitration of disputes.  
0900 to 1200 completion of Census at Kilau. A.D.C. visited patrol. Discussion with him and then visited Catholic Mission, Banewere. Inspected mission site for airstrip.  
1520 returned to Kilau Rest House.  
1600 to 1830 inspected possible airstrip site at Kilau. Slept Kilau.
- 30.8.69 Saturday. 0800 to 0915 walked to Mogiagi  
1000 to 1735 discussions and Census of people. BCG injections given. Slept Mogiagi.
- 31.8.69 Sunday. 0900 to 1145 walked to Oinima Rest House. Slept Oinima.
- 1.9.69 Monday. 0900 to 1635 discussions with people of Oinima. Census of several lines in the afternoon. BCG injections given Slept Oinima.
- 2.9.69 Tuesday. 0835 to 1400 arbitration of disputes. 4 local court cases heard.  
1400 to 1700 inspection of nearby villages and sanitation. Slept Oinima.
- 3.9.69 Wednesday. 0830 to 0940 walked along road to Yobai Rest House.  
0940 to 1730 discussions and census of Yobai. BCG injections given to all. Patrol visited by photographer, A. Poignant and wife. Slept Yobai.
- 4.9.69 Thursday. 0830 to 1200 completion of Census.  
1230 to 1645 arbitration of disputes and answered queries of people.  
1700 to 1800 travelled by car to Gumine Sub-District Office. Slept Gumine.
- Patrol ends.

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23

1. POLITICAL.

Local Government.

The entire Nodane and most of the Salt Census Divisions are not yet under Local Government Council.

Area surveys were conducted in 1965/66 and again in 1968/69 in anticipation of the formation of a Local Government Council in the area. The earlier study revealed that the people were not in favour of obtaining their own local council. The more recent survey ( Patrol Report Gumine 4 of 68/69 ) revealed that, in the Officer's opinion the people were in favour and eagerly anticipating the establishment of a Local Government Council to care for the two census divisions.

The patrol informed the people of the area that the previous hope of establishing a council early in 1969 had to be abandoned to an unknown date in the future. At the same time however the patrol used every opportunity to educate the people in voting procedures and the purpose of local councils.

The news that there was definitely a postponement of the establishing of a council in their area was a blow to the people. They have, in typical Chimbu fashion already 'marked' their councillors and only a few wards will actually be dependant on the more formal voting system.

The most repeated item made to the patrol was that made at every rest house; "We have seen the patrol officer once a year for the last three years and all of them have told us that we are getting a council soon, but so far we have not. The patrol officer tells us but then seems to go back to Gumine and forget about our council".

The people have already allocated an area of ground at Kilau to be used as the Council headquarters; the people of Kilau have divided the work load of building a meeting house, clerk's house and store amongst themselves and have actually started to fence the given area. This area is approximately 12 acres and seems suitable for such purposes as a council site and is quite close to the Primary T School and rest house at Kilau.

At the moment I would assess the general feeling towards the establishment of a council to be very high and the people as being very keen to assist with labour and bush-materials for any construction work required. If the proposed Local Government Council is delayed much longer it is my opinion that interest will flag resulting perhaps in antipathy towards the council when it is eventually established.

Local Government Councillors.

None in the actual area though the Gumine Local Government Council President, Wemin does have a ready audience or dispute whenever he enters the Yobai and Oinima rest house areas adjacent to the Gumine Council area.

House of Assembly.

The people of the area do not know the purpose, the workings of, or the reasons for the House of Assembly. Upon questioning various groups it was made obvious that the majority of the people are not interested in the House of Assembly as it provides neither food nor money to the area.

The working and reason for the House of Assembly were explained at all meetings. No questions were asked by anybody on recent activities or developments in the house. At the last House of Assembly elections there were several candidates from the two census divisions but now that the "races" had finished interest has died until 1972. Talks can be given to anybody but they become most difficult when one is met with a sea of blank faces. It is for this reason that any discussions initiated by myself soon degenerated into elementary lectures on the House of Assembly. Covering topics such as what happened after the elections, the duties of a member, the method of meeting, passing laws and learning to eventually replace the Australian Administration.

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Two men from the area, Tultul Biria and Nebare Kamun have visited the old Legislative Council, however no-one has visited the House of Assembly; this would I am sure help in the political education that is needed in the area. The people are just as notorious story tellers at night in the longhouses as any other group or people in the highlands and the spreading of information in this manner would achieve more than lectures delivered whilst the audience suffers from sun and thirst. If a group of respected men from the area were to visit the House of Assembly whilst sitting the contribution by these observers upon their return, to the education of the people of the area would be invaluable.

#### House of Assembly Member.

To the writer's knowledge the present member of the House has only visited the area once in the past six months. This was when I took him with me when I was moving into the Nomane area to build my house, June the 3rd this year. Prior to this he had not been to Nomane for many months. The Salt area is closer to Ninkama Bomai's home area and the Yobai, Oinima areas have been visited at least twice in the last three months.

To the people of the Nomane Census Division Ninkama is not an accepted leader. He is the person that won the election and their candidate lost. He is accorded some respect when visiting but I feel that this is due more to the fact that the Kiap and the Administration show interest in him and he does a lot of travelling at Administration expense rather than due to being the people's accorded leader or spokesman.

At Nomane Base Camp the observation by one man was:- When I listen to my radio I hear the names of other members from Chimbu and other places but I have not heard my member say anything or start a new law. However this was one observation only.

The people of the area have accepted that Ninkama is the Gumine man that goes to Port Moresby for the House of Assembly; they have accepted that their several candidates lost. At the meeting held in June questions relating to the staffing of the base camp, road conditions and the impending local council were uppermost in the electors' minds.

#### Political Education.

As stated above nobody from the Nomane Census Division has visited the House of Assembly. This would help if a visit could be arranged for someone to actually see and hear the House in action and come home and report to the people on what he saw.

I wholeheartedly concur with P.O. Clayton's statement in Patrol Report 4 of 1968/69, page 2 of the Situation Report that visual aides are required most urgently to help future patrols disseminate information and educate the people of these two census divisions politically. Pamphlets would be useless as nobody but at the most ten people could read them. Film strips, movie pictures and flip charts would be the most suitable. Indeed, films would be the best as the people of the two census divisions have not yet seen moving pictures and the novelty of the situation would impress some of the ideas upon the people.

The establishment of a Local Government Council in the area would help educate the people in the basic concepts of western government; their only venture into the system as it stands have been the two "races" for the House of Assembly and this is far from adequate.

My submission of a tour of existing councils in the Chimbu by a selected body of men is another method that could be employed to stimulate interest and knowledge of government by the people.

The employment of the Cine van by D.I.E.S. along the Nomane road showing films of a political nature; eg voting, meetings, the House of Assembly etc, would reach an estimated audience of 11,000 people if the vehicle was sent for at least a week within the two census divisions. This then should be followed by monthly visits, as in my opinion, politically, the Salt and Nomane census divisions are, apart from the remote Karimui area, the most uneducated and ignorant to be found within the Chimbu District.



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ECONOMICGeneral Rural Development.

At the moment coffee is the sole cash earner in the area. Apart from \$2.00 per week paid by myself for freshfoods at Nomane Base Camp and a like amount paid by the S.I.L. Oinima the only way for the people of the area to obtain money, at present is the sale of coffee.

Although coffee is the sole cash earner most of the two census divisions are unsuitable for coffee growing as at least two thirds of the area is above 6,500 feet A.S.L. The amount of coffee taken out of the area by both the Chimbu Coffee Society and private buyers would not exceed 150,000 lbs per annum. The two census divisions can not, by Chimbu standards, be considered highly productive.

The money brought into the area by the selling of coffee, per head of population does not contribute greatly to the raising of the peoples' standards neither economically nor socially.

Most of the coffee is to be found in the more densely populated and climatically suited Salt Census Division; especially in the western section near the Gumine Local Government Council border, where conditions are more akin to the rest of the Chimbu District. Densely populated, a comparative shortage of ground with nearly all available ground taken up with food gardens and coffee trees. This is the Yobai, Oinima and Kilau areas.

The peoples' attitude to rural development is good; at the moment these people are becoming aware that they will need money for their future well being as well as maintaining subsistence gardens. They place an emphasis on coffee but discussions at each rest house revealed the fact that they would welcome any other crop that offers a satisfactory return for the effort and work involved.

General introductory talks were given on the possibility of passionfruit as an alternative crop and response was enthusiastic. This I think was, apart from the added income, due to the idea of a minimum of output for a cash return. The people of Mogiaigi rest house went as far as asking for an extension officer to live in their area and cultivate a passionfruit nursery. However at the same time I felt it necessary to point out marketing difficulties unique to the area. They were distance from the highlands highway and good roads, (Nomane Base Camp is 75 miles from Kundiawa by road) and the ensuing time lapse from grower to processing facilities.

In summation the people of the area are keen to develop another crop, however in view of the distance involved and lack of communications to the major centres this crop would of necessity have to be very robust with a maximum return to the grower. This is one of the reasons that pyrethrum failed earlier in the two census divisions.

Activities of D.A.S.F.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is the only development department active in the area. June this year saw the commencement of a passionfruit nursery and re-forestation beginnings at the Nomane Base Camp. The resultant seedlings will be ready for distribution within the next two months; but they will be confined to the immediate Nomane area.

There are no village cattle projects in either census division though suitable ground is available at Kilau in the Salt and at Nomane Base Camp.

Both census divisions have potential for growing vegetables as a cash crop if suitable delivery conditions prevailed. This would either be by air services or by a new road from Nomane Base Camp to Chuave Sub-district Headquarters. See my 10-5-1 to the Assistant District Commissioner, Gumine Sub-district.

The two census divisions could do with the assistance of a full time Rural Development Officer who could survey the area and offer help in establishing alternative crops, to raise the peoples' own standards and provide another cash crop to the area. Labour and land would be readily made available by the people as soon as they saw that they would be benefiting as until now the inhabitants of the area have had to be satisfied with watching their richer and more prosperous cousins to the west and to the north.

Non-indigenous development.

There are three spheres of expatriate development economically in the two census divisions. The first and most important is the buying of a small amount of coffee by the Lutheran Mission at Nomane. The mission buys coffee from the people and back loads it onto its aircraft to Goroka. Until recently the mission was buying coffee at 15¢ per lb however this was due to a mistake by the storekeeper. This has since been remedied and for the past 6 weeks the Lutheran Mission has

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been buying at 12¢ per pound. At Nomane the Lutheran Mission also operates a very well stocked trade store which is used as a bulk store for native trade store owners in the Nomane census division. The stock for the store is flown in by Cessna aircraft.

The Catholic Mission at Banewere operates a trade store for the people of the Kilau and Oinima areas, this, like the Lutheran store at Nomane is of permanent materials.

### SOCIAL.

#### Education.

There are two Primary Schools in the area, both however, are in the Salt Census Division and within  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hours walk of each other. These two are situated in the Kilau area, one run by the Catholic Mission at Banewere with 81 students which caters for standard 1 only and the Administration school at Kilau which commenced this year and has only one preparatory class.

45 minutes walk from the Catholic Mission school at Banewere there is the third school in the Salt Census Division. This is at Doliba, near the Oinima rest house. This school has three teachers and goes to standard 2.

All three schools are of bush material construction and of very poor standard.

There is no education facility in the Nomane Census Division for the 1500 odd children.

#### Health.

The people of the Nomane census division appear to be quite healthy, and are served by two bush-material aidposts. One at Nomane the other at Kiari.

The people of the Salt census division were given B.C.G. injections by the patrol and at all rest houses the people appear to be a dirty lot.

Personal hygiene is non-existent with scabies predominant. There is no shortage of running water in the census division so I put the dirty appearance down to a personal anathema to washing. At the Oinima rest house, where this attitude is most prevalent I purchased soap at the trade store and issued each census unit with two bars so as to enable them to at least have one wash.

The Salt census division has aidposts at Kilau, Dulai, Mogiagi and Yobai.

#### Law and Order.

The Nomane Base Camp is staffed with three constables of the R.P.N.G.C. who can adequately deal with any problems of law enforcement in the Nomane census division.

The Salt census division, to satisfactorily be maintained requires at least two additional policeman. At the moment the Salt is periodically patrolled along the road by one of the Nomane detachments at least once a month. The people of Kilau and Dulai come to Nomane Base Camp for their court actions whilst the Yobai and Oinima people are more accessible to Gumine Sub-district headquarters. To facilitate the maintenance of law and order in the two census divisions ~~and~~ an increase of at least two constables in the area is required. A satisfactory arrangement would be the construction of another police post at Oinima ~~to~~ to deal with and cater for the densely populated section of the Salt census division and the maintaining of the three constables at Nomane where distance and not population is the problem.

#### Missions.

There are two practising missions in the area. The Nomane census division is almost entirely Lutheran. Small bushmaterial churches of the Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist faiths have been erected at Dulai. A similar Catholic church at Nomane has begun to decay and is no longer manned. The centre of the Lutheran activity is at Nomane where a permanent station, store and airstrip are maintained. The minister in charge has not yet returned from leave in Germany. Latest reports from the Lutheran Mission indicate that he will return in October/November this year.



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The other practising mission is the Catholic Mission at Banewere in the Salt census division. This mission is at present staffed by two priests; is also of permanent materials, has a trade store and a bushmaterial Primary School. As with the Lutheran mission at Nomane the Catholic mission is the stronger of the two in the Salt census division. It also has numerous bush-material churches scattered throughout the Salt census division. It operates two large churches on Sundays, these are at Banewere and at Dirima, 4 miles west on the border of the Gumine Local Government Council area at Yobai.

The S.I.L. mission has a base at Oinima, where an expatriate family live. There is no church provided and the wife of the family tends to minor ailments in an unofficial capacity.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church has no expatriate staff in the area. The largest S.D.A. station in the area is that at Ainabanum, three miles west of Kilau.

#### Services of Government Agencies.

At the present there are no services provided by government agencies in the area. An idea worthy of consideration is for the granting of a bank agency if one of the missions are interested. At present the people have nowhere apart from their "firetrap" houses, in which to leave their money.

There are no postal services in the two census divisions.

#### Summary of Social activity.

There are no clubs or organised groups in either of the two census divisions. Both areas are still at the day to day living stage though early July two teams of soccer players walked into Gumine for a weekend of football capped off with a social gathering on the Saturday evening. This proved to be most successful and welcome to the men of the Nomane area, in spite of the long walk involved.

There are no evident cults in operation in either census division. The only unrest apparent in the area is the delay in the establishment of the proposed council; this is spread throughout both census divisions and was the chief complaint at each rest house. In summation the people of the area are, in my opinion, becoming aware that they are the poor people in the Chimbu District. That effort on their part is needed to try and catch up with other areas such as Chuave and SinaSina but they also need to see some effort by the Administration which they can use as a guide and emulate.

#### Chimbu Coffee Society.

At all rest houses the patrol gave lectures and instigated conversations on the activities and development of the Chimbu Coffee Society. As in other areas the people sagely nodded their heads and agreed that something should be done to remedy the situation. That is as far as the people were prepared to go; the people of Kiari and Waisime still carry the bulk of their coffee into the Lufa area for selling. They are not concerned with the operations of the Society at all. The other areas in the Nomane census division have, in the last three months had 4 buying vehicles of the Society enter their area. Most is still sold the Lutheran Mission at Nomane. The long trip from Kundiaawa seems to deter buyers making more frequent trips.

For the past six months there has been a Society vehicle stationed at Kilau. Most of the coffee from the Salt census division is purchased by the Society. Buying activity has increased in the Salt area and more money is coming into the area.

At Kilau the patrol was issued with a receipt book and membership badges and instructed to collect further share capital. This left the last three rest houses from which share capital could be raised, Mogiagi, Oinima and Yobai. The total share capital collected from these three rest houses was \$9.10. This amount is very poor from such an area however what more can be done using the meeting technique to raise funds? The people of the area need to see either in film strips or moving pictures the full activities of the Society. They have no comprehension of the Society apart from the one vehicle that is in their area buying their coffee.

Nobody had an idea of what coffee was used for and were most surprised to see the samples that I had with me and hear the purpose to which coffee is put.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. The patrol covered the entire Nomane census division and the major part of the Salt census division which is not included under Local Government authority.

The Nomane census division encompasses an area of 222 square miles and has a total population of 4,510. The Salt census division is approximately 150 square miles but has a much denser population, 8,376. The village index book needs to be revised in the case of the Salt. As it stands at the moment part of the Salt is in the SinBina area, part in the Gumine Local Government area and that area mentioned above which is not yet under Local Government and is all that is left of the original Salt census division.

Two rest houses, Olui and Deri were not censused as they are within the confines of the Gumine L.G. Council.

This gives the area patrolled a total population of 12,886 people with approximately 370 square miles of land; giving the area a population density of approximately 35 people to the square mile. The figures quoted in patrol 4 of 1968/69 differ greatly from this. However I do not know where Mr. Clayton obtained his area figures. Mine are extracted from the 1968 Village Directory.

This population pressure is far below most of the other areas of the Chimbu District such as Kerowagi, Gembogl and Kundiawa sub-districts.

The country is mountainous, and lies to the south of the Wahgi River and north of the Tua. The western boundary of the Salt area adjoins the boundary of the Gumine Local Government Council some 12 miles east of Gumine station. This is at the top of a local relief some 6,000 ft. A.S.L. The peaks of the central range running east-west through both census divisions varies between about 6,500 and 8,500 ft. and the lowest point of the area is at the confluence of the Wahgi and Asaro Rivers, approximately 3,200 ft. A.S.L. in this gorge.

From the main central range run many minor ridges, north to where they peter out into the Wahgi River, and south to the Tua River. The eastern boundary is the Tua River which is the natural border between the Chimbu and the Eastern Highlands.

The ridges rising from the Wahgi in the north are generally well populated and used primarily for food gardens and coffee; kunai grass is abundant on those not fully cultivated. In the Salt these ridges are covered with a small number of casuarina trees but in the Nomane census division the casuarina trees give way to the kunai grass entirely. The area to the south of the main range is sparsely populated and heavily timbered. This area is used mainly for hunting of cassowary birds and small bush rats. Towards the southern extremity of the area the land is uninhabited but many groups claim hunting and gathering rights.

The climate is typical highlands with warm days and cold nights. Rainfall throughout the area would be in the vicinity of 120 inches per annum. Due to the altitude of most of the area when it is wet the whole Nomane census division is covered with a blanket of cloud which rarely lifts above the ground.

Predominant vegetation in the area is kunai grass (a number of varieties) and casuarina trees in the more densely populated areas, and thick timber in the uninhabited regions.

2. Access to the area is limited. A fourwheel drive road (dry weather) connects Gumine station with the Nomane base camp. At Nomane the Lutheran Mission maintains a private airstrip which could possibly be enlarged. The airstrip is fifty yards from the base camp site.

It is 32 miles from Nomane to Gumine station by the road. Twenty-one miles of which are in the Nomane/Salt census divisions. The road was opened to vehicles for the first time in November 1968 and the route is far from being stable. Indeed it will be several years before the route could be considered stable.



(17)

This road could be upgraded at little cost by providing funds for the purchase bridge planks. There are four pitsaw teams in the Nomane census division that could supply as many planks as are needed at a minimum cost. I would recommend 20¢ a plank as a reasonable price for the area. This would at least ensure that bridges would improve and last a little longer than the present "bush material" bridges. Some degree of assistance by the Administration could be used to engender a feeling of togetherness in the people thereby stimulating them to increased activity in improving and maintaining this one access route.

The people of the Dulai and Nomane rest house areas have for the past three months been working three days a week on widening and improving the road surface. The people of the Salt census division are content to do the minimum amount of work to keep the road open to fourwheel drive traffic.

If this road could be designated under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance a minimum of activity on the Yobai/Kilau section would be ensured. A road maintenance rule is considered to be of the prime concern when the council for the area is eventually established.

See my appendix 1 on the possibility of a road link with Chuave Sub-district and appendix 2 on the possibility of an airstrip site in the Kilau area.

The Catholic Mission at Banewere is about to construct a private airstrip adjacent and through their existing Mission Lease at Banewere. Their selected site is not ideal for the purpose of constructing a commercial strip due to bad approaches, difficulty that would be encountered in obtaining the minimum length of 2,600 feet and for administration purposes it is only 2½ minutes flying time from Omkolai airstrip and nowhere near the centre of the Administrative area of Salt and Nomane.

To improve the Nomane Lutheran strip to commercial standards would require lengthening and widening. This would mean using part of the present mission lease as the airstrip lease is not large enough for such purposes. As the Minister in Charge is still on leave in Europe and will not be returning until October/November negotiations for such a scheme would be delayed until his return.

#### A c

Sections of the Salt census division were first contacted about 1948. Nomane was initially contacted about 1950 and the first census recorded in the Nomane area was done by A.M. Keough in 1953. Until 1956 the area was controlled from Chuave; in that year a patrol post was established at Gumine and since then it has been patrolled from there. The area was de-restricted in 1956.

The people of the Nomane census division are very pro-Administration. They are eager for advancement in the form of an increase in cash, in the number of cash crops in their area and for an overall improvement in their living standards. They are of the opinion that all these will eventually come through the Administration but at the same time they are prepared to contribute labour and effort.

Although they are keen and willingly listen to the Administration they can not be thought of as yes men to the Administration. They question and discuss amongst themselves and at the moment come to agreement with what the Administration is trying to do.

The people of the Salt census division are not against the Administration though neither are they active supporters of it. They accept that the Government is present and in the immediate vicinity but give the impression that the Administration is something that they have to bear. They are most apathetic, even to the stage of being lazy. They need continual supervision and encouragement in any activity. This may possibly change with the advent of a little home rule in the form of the proposed council.

Apart from this apathy displayed by the people of the Salt census division there is no anti-Administration feeling or trend in either census division at the moment.

#### B Population Distribution and Trends

a. A copy of the latest figures of the Village Population Register for both census divisions are enclosed as appendix A.

A recent migration by the Mo people from Yobai resthouse to Dulai rest house is a feature of this year's census. The census unit of Mo has a population of 93. This migration was commenced in 1968 and was completed this year. This line formerly censused at Yobai with another small line under the name of Moweama. This has now been split into the two groups. Mo at Dulai and the Weama census unit still at Yobai rest house.

(16)

The total population of the area of the Salt census division that is not under Local Government as at September this year is 8,376. That excludes the two rest houses Olui and Deri within the Gumine Local Government Council. The total population of the Nomane census division is 4,510; this gives a total population of the administrative area and proposed council population of 12,886.

One purpose of the patrol was to write up the new census sheets for the two census divisions. Unfortunately this was not possible due to the non-availability of the required sheets. These sheets have just arrived at Sub-district Headquarters and this recompilation will have to be done in a follow-up patrol.

b. The following rest houses are situated along the road from Gumine to Nomane; reading from west to east these are: Yobai, Oinima, Kilau, Dulai and Nomane. The Mogiaigi rest house is some 5 miles south of Kilau rest house. The people of Kilau and Mogiaigi are, at the moment constructing a road to link the two. This road should be completed and open to vehicular traffic by Christmas this year.

The rest houses of the Nomane census division are linked by walking tracks that are clearly defined though in very poor condition due to heavy rains. The people of the following rest houses have commenced construction on a feeder route that will eventually link all rest houses and villages by road with Nomane. Yowai, Waura and Kibani Kiari. The people of Waisime are helping the people of Kiari with their section to the Waura rest house and the Kiari's will reciprocate in the later stages to Waisime. This is a longterm project due to the mountainous terrain and shortage of labour at these rest houses. It can be anticipated that this loop road will be completed about 1973.

c. The total absentees from the Salt census division is 672 able bodied men. This is approximately 22% of the total labour potential for the Salt. The number of men absent from the Nomane census division is 138, which represents 23% of the labour potential for the census division. Most men are absent under the Highlands Labour Scheme and are working on plantations in the islands or on the coast.

#### C. Social Groupings.

a. There are seven major tribal groups in the two census divisions. They are the Iui, Kere/Aiwaku and Kia in the Salt census Division and the Kewo/Meaba, Megene, Bonei/Kibi, Kiari in the Nomane census division. These groups are divided into thirty seven clans. Nineteen of which are in the Salt and eighteen in the Nomane area. These clans are the largest cohesive group. The groups or clans are patrilineal and patrilocal and the clans generally exogamous.

b. The operational social unit is the extended family.

c. There are seven dialects spoken in the two census divisions, and follow the tribal groupings as shown in C a. The Megene and Kiari dialects have almost integrated the Bonei/Kibi dialect. A few older men insist on speaking the Bonei dialect, which has come from north of the Wahgi river in the Chuave area. The younger people speak either Megene or Kiari or both dialects. Younger people in the Salt area can generally communicate quite easily with each other as far as the Nomane Base Camp area. The three Nomane census division dialects, Kewo/Meaba, Megene and Kiari have quite distinct differences; whereas the three Salt dialects, Iui, Kia and Kere are similar and communication between the groups is easier than in the Nomane census division.

d. The clan is the largest cohesive social group. Disputes and differences are debated and fought over on a clan basis. Generally speaking the clans align themselves in groups, as indicated by each of the rest houses, for protection and/or aggression in the times of tribal fighting. Occasionally minor disputes can split a sub-clan or even an extended family. Affinal relationships occur between adjacent clans. All groups in the Nomane census division today associate themselves with the Nomane base camp. The Dulai, Oinima and Yobai groups comprise the largest group on the area as they are all Iui people, speaking the same language and having a common ancestor.



(15)

e. Relationships with outside groups either for trading or inter-marriage, are common and frequent. As there are clans of the Iui group in the Gumine Local Government Council area, fraternization by the Salt people with these groups is quite intense. Affinal relations between the Nomane people and the people of Elimbari in the Chuave Sub-district and the Labogai people of the Iufa Sub-district are common and much trading is conducted between these people.

#### D. Leadership.

a. Throughout the two census divisions there is no leader with a wide spread influence. At the most influence is confined to the immediate sub-clan; two exceptions to this are Luluai Kamun of Nomane and Luluai Kubile of Yobai. These two Administration appointed leaders are the only ones that are recognised outside their own clans, where they are accorded respect and recognised as being powerful men.

These two men, although aging quickly, are still the leaders of their clans. Kubile is the acknowledged leader of the Iui and Kamun the leader of the Siba ku peoples at Nomane. Although these have been appointed by the Administration prior to this they were fight leaders and still have much prestige in the respective census divisions.

At Yobai there has occurred the emergence of a young leader, Biria - Wilibe. This man has influence within his own sub-clan and is listened to by the other people living at Yobai as he is recognised as being well travelled and more "au fait" with the new situation than the elder men. This is also manifest at Nomane in the Sibaku clan where the eldest son of Kamun, Nebare is accorded respect and leadership by the people due to the fact that he has travelled within the Chimbu District and has visited centres such as Port Moresby and Lae. Both men are literate in melanesian english.

In all other cases the leadership has been appointed by the Administration, these tultuls and luluais generally speaking, were minor fight leaders prior to the coming of the Administration. Throughout both census divisions the Government Officials are becoming lax and rather apathetic. They are awaiting the formation of the local council and have heard that they will use the badges and younger or different men will be the new leaders.

#### b. KUBILE - GWOIYE.

aged about 55. First appointed Administration official in the Salt area. Now a luluai living at Yobai, his leadership was inherited and he has influence throughout the Iui group and with neighbouring sub-clans. No formal education, speaks a little 'pidgin english'. Follows none of the missions in the area. His attitude towards the Administration is favourable.

#### KAMUN - YALABAI.

A luluai of Nomane and member of the Sibaku clan. Aged about 53. Inherited his leadership and is an ex fight leader for the Sibakus. He is a very influential man with the people near the Nomane Base Camp and influence spreads throughout the Nomane census division. No formal education, and does not speak 'pidgin english'. This man has a very Pro-Administration attitude and was responsible for the supervision of materials and labour used in the construction of the Base Camp.

#### BIRIA - WILIBE

a Tultul aged about 32 with influence confined to his own sub-clan. Literate in 'pidgin english' and has worked as a plantation labourer in Rabaul and Port Moresby. He visited the Legislative Council as an observer in 1963 and his attitude towards the Administration is very good.

#### NEBARE - KAMUN

The son of Luluai Kamun of Nomane. He is about 28 years of age and is literate in 'pidgin english'. He was formerly an Administration interpreter at Gumine. He owns a trade store, can drive both a motor car and a motor bike. His sphere of influence is almost as wide as his ~~brother~~ father's. He is a very keen and intelligent young man. His influence is due both to inheritance and the fact that he has proved capable of improving himself and has adjusted more than satisfactorily to the new era.

(14)

c. The traditional pattern of leadership is strong in both census divisions. The older men, where possible, do not turn to the younger men for assistance or advice. Most decisions affecting the subclan are made by these elders, but the slowly evolving wealth of the younger man must have it's effect on this leadership pattern in time.

#### E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

a. Land is held communally by the clans, and no part of either census division is unclaimed. Groups, clans and sub-clans have their territories, but the land within them is claimed by individuals. Tenure of all land ( arable ) is characterized by individual, male landholding inheritable patrilineally. At the present there are several areas of ground under dispute by sub-clans. These disputes are in the Dulai area and are between subclans that have traditionally lived together. Featuring in all of these disputes is Iulai Pege of Dulai who is unable to offer any assistance or arbitration because his subclan is involved in all of these disputes.

b. No individuals hold land on lease from the Administration. The following is a list of all land alienated within the two census divisions.

#### SALT CENSUS DIVISION.

Name of ground	Lands Number	Area	Lessee
Bomai - Yame	65/3202	0.275 acres	Gumine Holdings.
Aineba ne	67/959	4.16 hectares.	S.D.A.Mission
Kabinini Maminini	LA 5771 NG	4½ acres	Lutheran Mission
Doliba	68/704	6.44 acres	Dep't Education.
Bamin Wera	64/1024	49.34 "	Divine Word Mission
Gunangi	4001	5 acres	Lutheran

#### NOMANE CENSUS DIVISION.

Name of ground	Lands Number	Area	Lessee
Nomane Base Camp ( not yet finalised )	CH 198	5.4 hectares	Administration
Nomane	6959	20.4 acres	Lutheran
Kobilamil	5772	4½ acres	"
Nomane	6960	4.6 acres	"

c. Cash cropping of coffee has been going on in parts of the Salt census division for the past eight years. In the Nomane coffee is relatively recent not dating back more than five years. The coffee trees are grown and owned individually, there are no known instances of comunally or combined efforts in cash cropping.

#### F. LITERACY.

There are no educational facilities in the Nomane census division. Possible sites for Primary Schools would be at Nomane and at Kiari.

There are three Primary T Schools in the Salt census division; two Administration and one mission ( Catholic ). The most recent is the Administration school at Kilau which commenced operations this year. This has a preparatory class only of 39 pupils. Thirty two males and seven females. One indigenous teacher with prospects of obtaining another in 1970.

The Catholic Mission has a primary T school at Bamin Wera which is under the charge of an expatriate priest. The mission employs 2 local officer teachers. There are 40 children in Standard one and 41 in Standard Two. Pupils from Standard 2 are sent to the Catholic Mission at Dirima in the Marigl census division.

The other Administration school in the Salt is at Oinima. This was established in 1966. There are three local officer teachers at this school. The school caters for prep, Standards 1,2 and 3. 38 children in prep; 39 in standard 1, 30 in standard 2 and 32 in standard 3.



(13)

F. b.

There are approximately 150 people in the area patrolled that can speak 'pidgin english'. There are five known literates in the lingua franca. The majority of the 'pidgin english' speakers are from the Salt census Division, all are males.

c.

Golkua - Kamasungwa of Yobai is an Administration teacher in the Kundiawa sub-district. There are 9 children at the Kainantu Lutheran Mission junior school, one of whom is a girl.

d.

None.

e.

There are no newspapers or bulletins in distribution throughout the two census divisions.

Herewith follows a list of those people that own radios in the two census divisions:-

Rest House.	Owner	Stations listened to.
Yowai	Koi Bam	Rabaul and Wewak
	Mere Galamai	Rabaul and Wewak.
Kiari	Kabis Bol	Wewak
Waisime	Sua Ira	Port Moresby and Goroka
Nomane	Nebare Kamun	" " and Wewak

#### Salt census division.

Dulai	Nime Gol	Wewak
Kilau	Ko Aiwa	Wewak
	Ya Wange	Wewak
	Kamo Gore	Wewak and Rabaul
	Iuri Kilau	Wewak
Mogiagi	Wai Banga	Wewak and Port Moresby
	Kore Nigi	Wewak and Mt Hagen
Oinima	Tine Boi ( 2 )	Port Moresby only
	Wai Baba	Wewak and Mt Hagen
	Waigi Aiwa	" "
	Toiya Iu	Wewak
	Awale Tul	Wewak and Mt Hagen
Yoabi	Birial Werebe	Wewak and Port Moresby
	Kanebe Wai	Wewak
	Tabai To	Wewak
	Kauba Tabul	Wewak
	Tabi Bomai	Wewak
	Duguno Homa	Wewak

Giving a total of 5 wireless' in the Nomane census division and 19 in the Salt. Most men, all wireless' are owned by men, tune in to Radio Wewak. Port Moresby is listened to by some at the 'pidgin english' news broadcasts. Goroka is not listened to at all and is very difficult to pick up even with an outside ~~wireless~~ aerial. Reasons advanced for the liking of Radio Wewak were the good reception, particularly at night and early morning, the music that it played and the content of the lingua franca. The other stations used to much verbiage for the peoples' liking.

G.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING.

a.

Housing is traditional. The mens' houses are long and low, without windows, usually 2 door.

(12)

A seventy foot men's house is not uncommon and often the walls are no more than four feet high. A men's house is usually straight sided and with rounded ends and up to a dozen centre poles are used to support the kunai roof. The women's house is circular, about twenty feet in diameter, also without windows and up to about four feet high walls. The kunai grass roof is conical with only one centre pole to support it. Although the men's houses have rough wooden beds raised off the ground the women's houses have no furniture.

Pigs, chickens and dogs often sleep in the houses making for very poor hygiene and sanitation. Pig excreta is found everywhere as well as that of the occupants of the houses. Pit latrines are seldom used in the Nomane census division and only where the Mission influence is strong in the Salt. Houses are not swept out regularly and food scraps added to the excreta gives a very poor standard of sanitation throughout both census divisions.

A few European clothes are worn by the younger men but the bulk of the population still wear traditional clothing. This is more so in the Nomane census division. Women still wear the traditional clothing of their forebears.

Most houses in the Salt census division use enamel plates and cups for eating and drinking. Only a few people near the Nomane base camp have these utensils in the Nomane census division. Water is still fetched in bamboo containers and bamboo knives are used frequently. In respect of European artifacts used in the home the Salt people are more advanced than the Nomane's are at this stage.

b. The staple diet in both census divisions is still the sweet-potato and is by far the most important crop. This is supplemented by Corn, yams, taro and a variety of native bean. The shallot type onion, sugar-cane, pawpaw and banana complete the local diet.

Introduced crops used include cabbages, Irish potatoes and several of the rest houses, mainly Nomane, Dulai and Kilau.

As in other highland areas pigs are raised almost wholly for consumption on ceremonial occasions. The casual eating of pork is rare. Birds, rats, opossums, tree kangaroos and cassowaries are eaten when and if they are caught. The occasional domestic fowl is killed and eaten and the dogs of the area are eaten when they die.

A very small amount of tin meat and fish is eaten throughout both census divisions. At Nomane Base Camp and the larger rest houses along the road tin meat and rice is becoming popular. Once off the road these are luxury items unknown and not eaten by the people.

c. There are no community centres in the area. The young men of Nomane are interested in playing soccer and last July two teams from the base camp walked into Gumine for a weekend of games and a Saturday night feast, which included frozen sausages and beer. The weekend was considered a success by all and it is hoped that this can be repeated with teams possibly walking to Chuave and Lufa if the men are interested.

It is planned to commence levelling a playing field at the base camp at the beginning of the wet season. At the moment sporting facilities are non-existent.

#### MISSIONS: H.

a. There are three missions that operate in both census divisions. These are:- Lutheran, Catholic and Seven Day Adventist.

#### Mission.

#### Area.

Lutheran.

Yobai, Oinima, Kilau, Mogiagi, Dulai, Nomane, Yowai, Waura, Kiari, Waisime and Gerema.

Catholic.

Yobai, Baminwera, Kilau, Dulai, Nomane, Yowai and Kiari.

S.D.A.

Yobai, Oinima, Kilau and Dulai.



At these places listed there is usually a church of bush materials and sometimes a bible school. The Lutheran mission is the main mission and has the most supporters in both census divisions. The Lutheran Mission established itself at Nomane in 1956 and until earlier this year was led by a German minister and his family. They are due back from leave in October/November this year. The Catholic mission is strong in the Salt census division, due mainly to the influence and staffing of their headquarters at Baminwera with two European fathers. The S.D.A. mission has a very limited following and relies upon natives to spread the good gospel, they have no expatriate staff in either census division. In the areas where there are two or more missions operating the people have split and each church has a following. At the present there is no friction among the missions in the area.

b. Each main population centre and large village has a bush materials church and usually a bible school where pidgen and in the Lutheran Mission 'Kote' is taught. The Lutheran mission has an airstrip, permanent material buildings estimated at \$35,000 at Nomane just adjacent to the base camp. They have a bible school and well equipped trade store.

The only other permanent mission buildings in the area are those belonging to the Catholic Mission at Baminwera. They have a permanent material house and garage. These buildings are estimated at costing \$16,000. The Catholic mission also operates the only mission primary school in either census division. Both fathers teach at the school. The mission has a short wheelbase toyota truck, plus one motor-cycle. The number of mission personnel working in the area is as follows:-

Lutheran.	50 indigenous personnel.
Catholic.	2 expatriate priests, 12 indigenous personnel.
S.D.A.	7 indigenous personnel.

c. In the Nomane census division the Lutheran Mission is the most influential. The Catholic Mission is the most influential in the Salt. The S.D.A. mission comes a poor last in both census divisions.

Most people claim to be of one of the missions operating in the area. Their convictions and belief, however is very superficial. Premarital relationships are still very much the fashion, two and three wife families are still the vogue.

#### (I) NON-INDIGENES.

a. There are only two enterprises operated by non-indigenous personnel in either census division. These are the two mission trade stores. The Lutheran operated one at Nomane and that run by the Catholic's at Baminwera near Kilau. The Lutheran mission buys coffee from the people and sends it to Goroka by air. The present price being paid by the mission is 12¢ per pound. The storekeeper at the mission is trying to buy potatoes from the women in the area and fly these to Goroka as well.

The amount of the local coffee that the mission can handle is limited and only growers in the close vicinity take advantage of the service.

The Chimbu Coffee co-operative has stationed a coffee buying vehicle at Ginima.

The Lutheran mission at Nomane hopes, in the near future, to develop their trade store into a bulk store and provide native owned stores with cheap, near bulkstore priced goods.

b. Local workers employed at each area as follows:-

Nomane	seven men. (including two families)
Baminwera	two men.

It is not expected that these numbers could be increased greatly.

c. Although Nomane is linked with other areas by road and air the Lutheran mission is well placed to fly out produce from this area. European vegetables especially potatoes would be a good crop for supplying other centres. The amount of coffee that can be flown out is very small.

(10)

d. Nil.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.a. Roads.

From Gumine Sub-district headquarters the Salt and Nomane census divisions are accessible and connected with the rest of the district by a tortuous, dangerous winding road. In most areas the road is unsurfaced, extremely steep and quite narrow. From Nomane it is 35 miles by road to Gumine. The road then continues to the Administration airstrip at Omkolai. A further 25 miles on the road links up with District Headquarters, Kundiawa. The road suffers from lack of equipment for suitable maintenance to be carried out by the people and lack of funds for the continual bridge replacing and landslide clearances that the people undertake. For further comments see appendix 1.

The people of the Kilau and Mogiagi areas are constructing a road with digging sticks and bare hands linking the Mogiagi rest house with the access route Nomane/Gumine.

A similar situation exists in the Nomane census division where the people of the four rest houses have commenced to cut a road back to Nomane. This effort, likewise, suffers from lack of suitable Administration aid. It is not expected that this road will be completed before 1973 or 74.

c. Sea.

Not applicable.

d. Air.

There is a small mission airstrip at Nomane, which does not comply with D.C.A. regulations. It is 1,500 ft in length and has bad downdraughts on the approach, further it has a dog leg at the 1,000' mark. The work involved to upgrade it to Category D strip would be extensive.

The Catholic Mission at Baminwera is about to construct a strip that will not be able to meet D.C.A. regulations as far as length, gradient and width.

See appendix 2 on possible sites in the Salt area about the Kilau rest house area.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are no skilled tradesmen in either census division. There are four pitsaw crews at Nomane and a number of bush-carpenters. There are several drivers of plantation standard.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The attitude of the people is strongly pro-Administration. Attitudes towards the various missions is also favourable and the presence of various foreign natives in the area is considered a very good thing. Some mission workers from the coast have virtually been adopted, this applies to some of the Aid Post Orderlies as well. Basically the society is still fragmented, petty differences and minor disputes between sub-clans prevents any joint social or economic venture. The leaders in the area generally do not have enough influence to overcome these differences and weld the community into a large cohesive group. As stated in Etc) above all coffee, and other economic ventures are individual. There does not seem to be any major dispute or grievance amongst the people at the moment. Against the Administration this could also be said but if a Local Government Council is not established shortly this would definitely be held against the Administration.

There is no ill feeling towards expatriates in either census division. The people are very proud and have quite a volatile nature, minor disputes can easily assume large proportions and involve many as they take sides. More often than not debates and differences of opinions result in shouting matches where no one is capable of being heard or comprehending what the other chap has been trying to say. The aims of the Administration are also poorly understood. Only a few people see the advantages of education and as far as the majority of people are concerned the word of the Patrol Officer is law and they don't think beyond that.



(9)

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

a. Coffee is the only crop grown economically in the area. There are approximately 200,000 coffee trees in the total area patrolled. A break-up by rest house areas is as follows:-

Yobai	35,000 trees.	168 growers
Oinima	20,000 "	86 "
Kilau	5,000 "	43 "
Mogiagi	3,500 "	32 "
Dulai	7,000 "	42 "
Nomane	34,000 "	180 "
Yowai	15,000 "	78 "
Waura	15,000 "	37 "
Waisime	8,500 "	28 "
Kiari	25,000 "	110 "
Gerema	8,000 "	26 "

An annual increase of seedlings planted is estimated at approximately 5% for the entire area. With the stationing of a Coffee Society car at Oinima this could be expected to increase in the Kilau, Oinima and Yobai areas.

b. The amount of coffee produced and processed each year can only be roughly estimated. Some Nomane coffee is carried into the Chuave and Lufa areas for selling. The Chimbu Coffee Co-operative, N.A.M.A.S.U. and the occasional private buyer venture as far as Kilau. So far in the past three months only six vehicles have been sighted at the Nomane area. The coffee society vehicle has attempted to make more regular visits and the past month has seen an increase of coffee being taken out of the area. There are no buyers who keep accurate figures of their purchases and consequently no reliable figure of actual production can be assessed.

c. Coffee growing techniques in the area are very crude. The trees are planted wherever possible and as close as possible. Little or no pruning is done and virtually no weeding of undergrowth. No pest insecticides are used and fertiliser is unknown. Unless there is some need for the cash, and if the coffee prices are not considered satisfactory and if the walk to the putlet is of some distance the coffee is just as likely to remain on the trees and rot. This is particularly so in the Nomane census division. With this in mind, the annual production of coffee in the Salt/Nomane area could be considered to be about 250,000 lbs. and that which is actually marketed about 200,000 lbs. Coffee growers number approximately a thousand and these are all males and the older males at that. It is very unusual for a young man or youth to own coffee trees. All plantings are individual.

d. Nil.

e. Returning labourers each year can be assessed as bringing some money back into the area. Over the past year this has been low as not many men have returned home. Returnees are paid off in Goroka and after passing through that centre little money returns to the area as cash. An estimate of the amount of cash brought into the area by this method for the past year is \$3,000.

f. The last three rest houses; Mogiagi, Oinima and Yobai saw the patrol call out for those interested in becoming members of the Chimbu Coffee Society or fulfilling earlier promises or purchases of a complete share. The amount collected was \$9.10. The people of the area are not interested in the Society as long as someone buys their coffee. It is immaterial who buys it and who makes a profit.

g. There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in either census division. A list of trade store owners and licence numbers follows.

Nomane Base Camp:

Owner	Licence.
Wul Ul	A 44302
Bimere Bomai	A 44317
Toba Aruar	A 44304
Nime Kela	A 44303
So Siwoi	A 44311
Hano Owa	A 44320
Niraibo Gira	A 44312
Kare En	A 44305
Tau Toba	A 44301

Yowai Rest House:

Ta Noar	A 44313
Bandi Wai	A 44315
Mare Gelamai	A 44319
Bomai Bona	A 44334
Tegare Togoba	A 44335
Sugl Kamane	A 44318

Waura Rest House:

Ema Bobo	A 44326
Omani Gelua	A 44328

Kiari Rest House:

Kaupa Wai	A 44322
Kuibori Ema	A 44390
Silba Are	A 44324
Komeri Kauba	A 44332
Gumam Koma	A 44314
Digare Auribol	A 44327
Bo Wan	A 44316

Waisime Rest House:

Kosa Siba	A 44338
Suo Bam	A 44339

Gerema Rest House:

Bare Gona	A 44325
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Total number of native owned stores in the Nomane census division is 27. Including the Lutheran Mission trade store there are 28.

SALT CENSUS DIVISION:Dulai Rest House:

Bona Yol	A 44309
Kunape Sara	A 44306
Yaba Eabo	A 44307
Taupe Hopul	A 44308
Kauba Wemin	A 44333
Sul Kaupa	A 44322
Ya Kumo	A 34916
Dei Aure	A 34955
Siba Yol	A 44336



(7)

Kilau Rest House:

Mihoi	Wame	A 34977
Ku	Maina	A 27133
Kol	Siwo	A 34981
Ku	Mua	A 27092
Ya	Siba	A 34976
Ya	Wemin	A 44352
Yol	Kiruwa	A 27058

Mogiagi Rest House:

Korpl	Wai'i	A 34993
Sin4	Aina	A 34953

Oinima Rest House:

Wai	Baba	A 15391
Koma	Alup	A 34951
Aure	To	A 34964
Mani	Bru	A 34975
Tine	Kobul	A 34950
Kale	Dul	A 34992
Buro	Burul	A 34970
Moni	Bomai	A 44342
Wa	Kuru	A 34967

Yobai Rest House:

Goro	Sina	A 27117
Komeria	Sina	A 27096
Bero	Iamo	A 34949
Yol	Nime	A 34963
Siba	Bona	A 27150
Nime	Kumul	A 34985
Dukunu	Homa	A 34945
Siba	Yol	A 34941
Bari	Kari	A 34986
Yol	Kulon	A 34939
Tine	Goul	A 34974
Komilai	Kon	A 34965
Kobulai	Goua	A 27080
Lutheran Mission		A 44346

This gives a total of 41 trade stores in the Salt census division.

h. There now follows a list of those people with bank accounts in either census division;

Nomane Base Camp:

Nime Tawagl	a/c no. 22511	\$12.00
Tawari Kira	15700	5.00
Baribe Nongo	15699	26.00
Toba Aruar	036142	52.00
Yawo Bona	23424	2.00
Kewane Kauba	036131	1.00
Tobai Un	035650	2.00
Peke Wul	22507	.50
Nebare Kamun	033106	1.00
Burum Kuman	033620	.42

(6)

Yowai Rest House:

Meenupa	Suwo	a/c no. 15694	\$1.00
Kuru	Mori	15675	1.00
Yoba	Bomai	15692	5.00

Waura Rest House:

Anatumu	Bune	26009	2.00
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Kiari Rest House:

Kero	Moruwo	050459	10.00
Waisime	Kero	036110	10.00
Mokunio	Kina		10.00
Whau	Sua		10.00

Gerema Rest House:

Kowpa	Bare	23340	.10¢
-------	------	-------	------

The total amount of money held in bank accounts with the Commonwealth Savings Bank for the Nomane census division is \$151.12 .

SALT CENSUS DIVISION:Dulai Rest House:

De	Aure	024969	.15¢
----	------	--------	------

Yobai Rest House:

Duguno	Koma	24776	2.00
Biri	Welebe	035635	26.00

The remaining rest houses in the Salt census division did not respond to the request to bring any passbooks with them as they censused.

j. Taking into account coffee, returning labourers from the Highland Labour Scheme, payment for repairing bridges etc I assess the per capita income to be in the vicinity of \$4.00 per person for the two census divisions. Breaking the average down it would be higher in the Salt census division and for the Nomane census division the per capita income would be in the vicinity of \$2.00.

k. Marketing facilities and produce outlets are limited in the area. The north/western section of the Salt census division has a regular outlet for coffee via coffee buying vehicles, when the road is open. The people of Waura, Waisime and Kiari areas of the Nomane census division sell their coffee in the Lufa and Chuave areas after porting it across the Wahgi or Tua Rivers. Nomane has a limited outlet through the Lutheran Mission airstrip. Summing up, the outlets are at a minimum now but with continual improvements and surfacing being done to the Nomane - Gumine road and the construction of a road from Chuave to Nomane outlets will improve.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

a. There is ample land available for increased planting of tree crops. Coffee is the only suitable crop in the area up to an altitude of 6,000 ft. There are approximately 90,000 acres of land below the 6,000 feet mark and about 2/3 rds of this is good arable land, although it is very steep. Terracing would seem to be the answer to this problem. Allowing 40,000 acres for subsistence crops, ie 3 1/2 acres per head of population, leaves 25,000 acres for economic tree planting.

b. There are excellent areas available for market gardens particularly for European potatoes. A private firm in Kundiawa has offered to buy potatoes from the Nomane area at 5¢ per pound delivered in Kundiawa. Transport and shipping of the crop is the main problem and naturally there would have to be D.A.S.F. promotion and assistance offered. Perhaps with the distribution of a better strain of potato D.A.S.F. would greatly help the area and the people.



c. It is highly unlikely that labour will ever be required on a large scale in the area. There are no employers of labour in the area at the present time.

d. Crops considered suitable for the area are coffee, passionfruit and vegetables for export out of the area, especially basic vegetables such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, chilis and onions.

e. Basically the people do not see the need for large scale change in their everyday living. Further, if the work to money earned is not favourably proportionate the people would not be interested, even for a high labour cash wage. No great concern is shown by the people in the fact that P.H.D. and educational facilities are at a minimum and in some cases do not exist. eg education in the Nomane census division.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

a. Local Government surveys were carried out in 1962, 1967 and earlier this year. At the last survey the patrolling officer was of the opinion that everybody was for a local government council, I concur with his findings and add the following. It would, of necessity be the poorest council in the Chimbu District for many years to come.

b. The time is ripe for the introduction of a local government body for the Nomane and Salt census divisions. The ideal camp site for the council headquarters is at Kilau. The people have already allocated a block, of approximately 10 acres. The formation of the council in the near future would encourage the people to earn more money and by taxation and capital expenditure by the council the people would be better off materially.

P. COMMENTS:

a. From a perusal of the above it follows that the people and the area need more Administration activity both in the form of personnel contact, discussions and capital expenditure in the form of health and educational facilities.

b. The establishment of the local government council is urgently required.

*Joseph A. Baker*  
Joseph A. Baker  
Patrol Officer.

(4)

ADDENDUM.

ATTITUDE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

a. The people of the area patrolled are pro-Administration. The mechanics of democracy they know not, but are content with the system as it stands. They have a member of the House of Assembly and as long as he leaves them alone they are content with him. He is not an influential man in the area and the people accord him nominal respect when he appears.

b. To the majority of people in both census division the "kiap" is still the government.

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES:

a. There are no guest houses, hotels, workshops, locally owned transport etc in either census division.

b. There is accommodation at the base camp for visitors overnighiting, this consists of a spare room in the downstairs section of the O.I.C.'s house. It is hoped to construct a men's house for indigenous transients and visitors to the area as soon as money is made available for the purchase of bush-materials and labour.

*Joseph A. Baker*  
Joseph A. Baker  
Patrol Officer.



3

APPENDIX ONE

Refer my 10 - 5 - 2 of the 9th of September to the Assistant District Commissioner, Sub District Office, Gumine, and the Assistant District Commissioner 10 - 5 - 1 of the 18th of September to the District Commissioner Chimbu District; re feasibility study Nomane/Elimburi Road Link.

It was pointed out that the road link between the two areas is important for the area and a road link should be established. The road link should be established between the two areas and a road link should be established between the two areas.

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*J.A. Baker*  
J.A. Baker  
(Patrol Officer)

(2)

APPENDIX TWO

Base Camp,  
NOMANE.  
Gumine Sub-district.

10th September 1969

Copy:

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-district Office,  
GUMINE.

AIRSTRIP - KILAU AREA.

In compliance with your verbal instructions of the 29th August to inspect the Kilau area for a possible airstrip site I submit the following:-

2. After having walked extensively throughout the Kilau area and recently viewing it again from the air I can say with certainty that there is no suitable airstrip site in the Mogerema Valley.
3. Initially two possible sites were considered. One passing east to west through the Kilau Primary T School area; this site is considered unsuitable for the following reasons: the required length of 2,600 ft is not available and the approaches are limited because of the proximity of the Dulai ridge.
4. The second site which was thought to have possibilities was the casuarina studded ridge running east/west on the Kilau side, approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the rest house in a northerly direction. From ground inspection this site does not exceed 2,000' in length and to obtain the 200 ft width required much filling of drains and creeks would be needed. This site would necessitate the alienation of the choicest land available in the Kilau area available to the people for cash cropping. However this site is ruled out of calculations due to the lack of suitable approaches; this reason was confirmed on September the 9th by the T.A.L. pilot flying the inspection aircraft.
5. Any other sites in the area require the removal of mountain tops and in some cases ridges.
6. There is no stretch of ground in the area that has anything like the required or permissible gradient for a commercial strip. The flattest piece of ground having at least a 5% slope.
7. The Catholic Mission site at Baminwera is ruled unsuitable for commercial possibilities due to; the approaches, lack of length, width and excessive gradient.
8. For your information.

*Joseph A. Baker*  
Joseph A. Baker  
Patrol Officer.



STATE CENSUS DIVISIONS  
[NON L.G. Council Area]

LEGEND

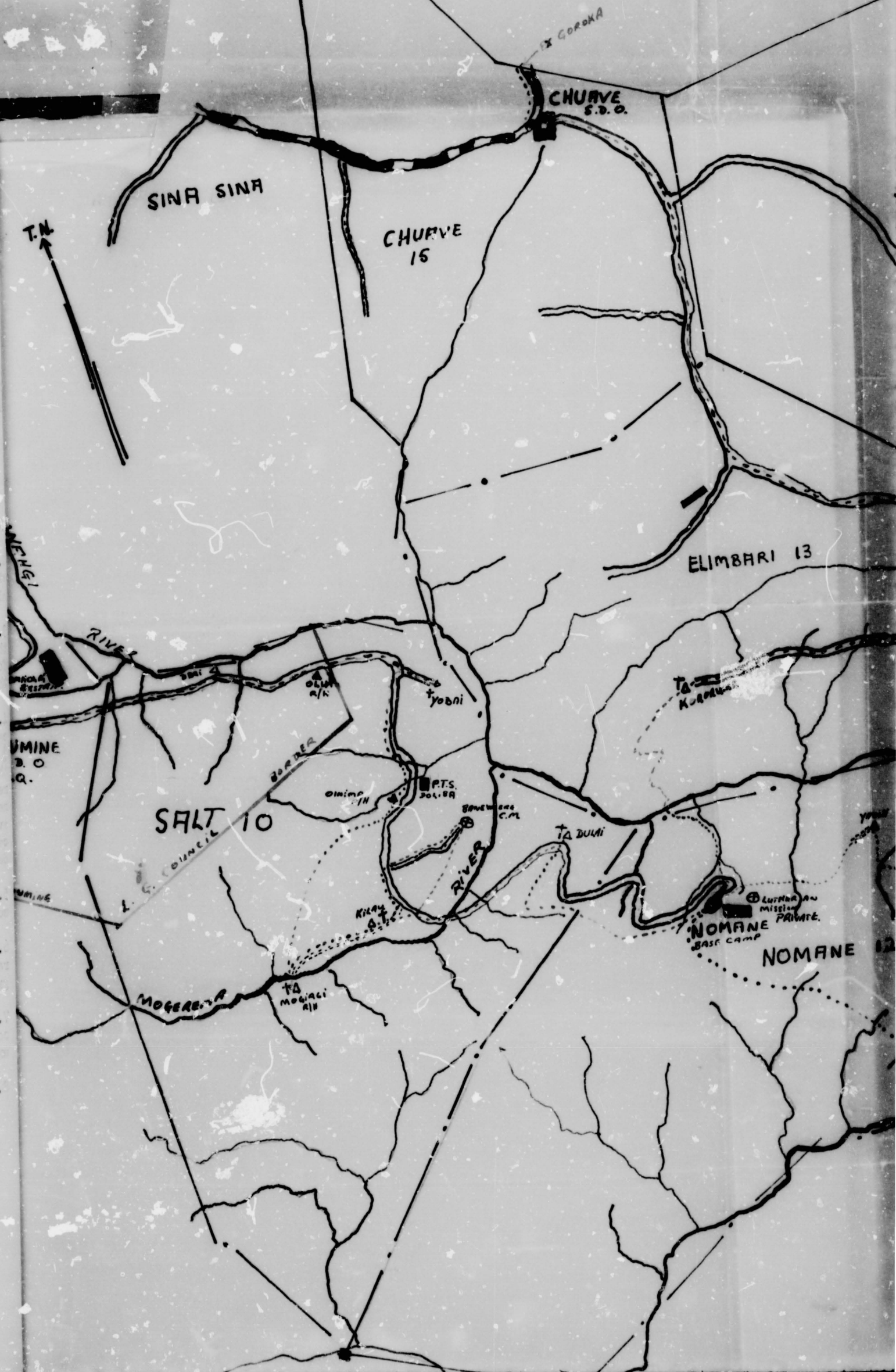
- Highlands Highway
- Feeder Road
- River
- Sub-district H.Q.
- NOMANE BASE CAMP
- Road under construction
- MISSION
- Rest house
- Aid Post
- Patrol Route
- RIVER STRIPS



Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles

GUMINE Patrol 1 of 1969/70

NOMANE - SALT CENSUS DIVISIONS  
[NON L.G. Council Area]







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... GUMINE NO. 1A 1969/70  
Subdistrict..... GUMINE  
District..... CHIMBU  
Type of Patrol..... CENSUS  
Patrol Conducted by..... J. BAKER P.O.  
Area Patrolled..... SALT & NOMANE CENSUS DIVISIONS  
(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.)  
Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
..... S. J. DANIELS  
..... SIME BIMERE INTERPRETER  
..... CONST. 1st CLASS GERAWA  
..... CONST. BOKI  
..... CONST. KOMOGUI  
..... KAMA MOL MEDICAL ORDERLY  
..... DAI GUAND " "  
Duration of Patrol—from 6 / 8 / 69 To 1 / 9 / 69  
No. of Days..... 30  
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... G. L. Clayton  
Date..... 9.12.68 to 26.2.69 Duration..... 88  
Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION  
Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 12,886

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

Division of District Administration,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

67-1843

6th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL NO. GUMINE 1A/69-70.

Your reference 67-3-3 of 27th October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by  
Mr. S. Daniels, A.P.O. to SAIT and NOMANE Census Divisions.

Development in the NOMANE area will be restricted until  
the road link to GUMINE can be upgraded. The existing road is too  
susceptible to sudden closure.

The widespread planting of passionfruit in the NOMANE  
should be watched carefully. With the road communications as they  
are at present I do not see how D.A.S.F. could guarantee to buy the  
produce.

Mr. Daniels' report, submitted as a training exercise,  
is a reasonable effort. The presentation could be improved and  
there is a need for Mr. Daniels to check his spelling.

(T.W. ELLIS)

SecretaryDepartment of the Administrator.

Mr. S. Daniels,  
Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE. Chimbu District.

Please note that political education must be a  
continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the  
advantages of national unity.



67-3-3



67. 18. 2. (8)  
District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIANA.

27th October, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
GUMINE.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 1 A 1969/70  
MR. S. DANIELS A.P.O.

I acknowledge receipt of your 67-1-1 dated 20th October and the report by Mr. Daniels - note that I have changed the Report Number to read 1A and that where supplementary reports are put in, this practice should be continued.

Mr. Daniels has produced a neat report but I choose to think he did not check it through before submission, as there are innumerable errors in spelling.

Since he prepared this report there has been a 20% increase in coffee prices - still nowhere near the price level of 1967/68 but possibly the first sign of a continuing upward trend in prices.

I am concerned about the viability of the passionfruit industry in the outlying areas where long distances over poor roads must have some effect on the economics of buying. I would appreciate advice of the type of guarantee given you by D.A.S.F. that passionfruit would be purchased from NOMANE.

From reading this report and that of Mr. Baker, I feel that a P.H.D. patrol of the Health Education type could achieve results along the lines of cleaning up of housing, sanitation and hygiene - health aspects that obviously need attention (- see page 4 Situation Report Mr. Baker and Page 7 Area Study).

I will be interested to see Mr. Daniels first solo-patrol report. Please ensure that your Patrol Instructions to him are sufficiently detailed so as to give him adequate guidance both for his patrol and the subsequent report.

L. J. Doolan  
(L.J. DOOLAN)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Secretary,  
Dept. of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

①  
⑦

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE  
Chimbu District.

20th October, 1969

District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDZAWA.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 44-1969/70

Attached please find Patrol Report submitted by Mr. S. Daniels, A.P.O. Mr. Daniels was requested to submit the report as part of his field training. A comprehensive report on the patrol has been submitted by Mr. J. Baker, refer my 67-1-1 of 20/10/69. My comments on the report are as follows:-

Situation Report.

Mr. Daniels has submitted a reasonable report, however he tends to make statements without expanding his reasons. His statement that a Medical patrol is needed in the Nomane Census Division in the near future is not supported and his reasons for making this statement are not given.

The problems of marketing passionfruit are realised by the Administration and we have received an assurance from the Dept of Agriculture that passionfruit grown in the Nomane area will be purchased.

From the report it would appear that the Dept. of Agriculture has in fact taken a considerable interest in the area especially in the promotion of passionfruit.

General

Mr. Daniels has now served twelve months with the Administration and I feel he is competent to carry out a sole patrol. He will need to be more observant and in future reports, more information will be expected from him as to the general attitudes of the people to all facets of Administration.

For your information, please.

  
G.J. REID.

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. S. Daniels.



(6)

PATROL DIARY

- 15.8.69 Left S.D.O. Gumine at 0900 hrs. by car for Nomane, arrived Nomane at 1200 hrs., arranged for carriers and left at 1300 hrs. for Waura, arrived 1800 hrs. spent the night.
- 16.8.69 Left Waura at 0815 hrs. walked to Kiare arriving at 1000 hrs. payed cargo carriers and made camp.
- 17.8.69 Sunday message from Mr. Baker to move camp to Waisime the next day.
- 18.8.69 Monday, left Kiare at 0800 hrs. and arrived at Waisime at 1030 hrs., the walking track was in bad condition due to landslips.
- 19.8.69 Tuesday, Mr. Baker not yet returned from Lufa. Bad weather all day.
- 20.8.69 Wednesday, left Waisime at 0815 hrs. for Nomane to get more census forms. At 1200 hrs. met Mr. Baker coming from Nomane, returned to Waisime arriving at 1600 hrs.
- 21.8.69 Thursday, 0830 spoke to people about proposed road to Nomane passion fruit and the proposed Local Government Council. Censused and slept night at Waisime.
- 22.8.69 Friday, left Waisime at 0900 hrs. arrived Gerema 1115 hrs. Took census and gave talks on village projects, road to Nomane and Local Government Council.
- 23.8.69 Saturday, walked to Nomane arrived at 1200 hrs.
- 24.8.69 Sunday
- 25.8.69 Monday, Census Statistics for Nomane Compiled.
- 26.8.69 Tuesday, left No mane 0730 hrs. walked to Dulai arrived at 0900 hrs. talks with people on roads, Local Government Council and various village projects. Census in the afternoon.
- 27.8.69 Wednesday, finished census at Dulai and heard courts. Left at 1100 hrs for Kilau arrived at 1400 hrs.
- 28.8.69 Thursday, spoke to people about road to Mogiagi, Local Govt. Council and passion fruit. Censused from 1100 hrs. to 1745hrs.
- 29.8.69 Friday, census statistics, land investigation for council site, met A.D.C. Mr. Reid at Kilau spoke about finding airstrip site drove to Catholic Mission to inspect a proposed site, 1430hrs to 1800 hrs. inspection of site at Kilau, not suitable.
- 30.8.69 Saturday, moved from Kilau to Mogiagi in heavy rain, arrived 1200 hrs. census in afternoon.
- 31.8.69 Sunday, moved Mogiagi to Oinima left 0900 hrs arrived 1125 hrs.
- 1.9.69 Monday, 0900 hrs. Mogiagi for Kilau arriving 1100 hrs. marked first section of road to Mogiagi work started, walked to Catholic Mission looking for airstrip sites. Returned to Oinima 1500 hrs.

(4)

2.9.69 Tuesday 0900 hrs walkrd to Kilau inspected progress on the road, returned to Oinima compiled Census Statistics.

3;9.69 Wednesday, walked from Oinima to Yobai accompanied by two photographers. Started census and gave talk on road work Local Government Council and passion fruit.

4.9.69 Thursday, completed census at Yobai and returned to Gumine by car at 1600 hrs.

END OF DIARY

At Mogiari it had to be explained to the people that only one resident in the council area could stand for election to the council area was eligible to stand for election to the council. They expected only Village Officials would be eligible. For of the 100-100 did not want their lines to be combined to make up one ward as they expected to automatically become councillor of their line. This was the only real issue that had this problem, all the others visited readily accepted the idea.

The people of the Salt and Uvuma Census Divisions have little or no idea about the reasons for and the functions of the House of Assembly. The member for the Gwelo Urban Electorate Mkhoma has shown little or no interest in the area, an attitude reciprocated by the people. More emphasis must be placed on educating the people politically. They are at the moment in a political backwater and have been almost completely ignored except for the D.S.A. patrols in the area. Political talks given by Field Staff are the only form of political education given to these people. Films and other visual aids are urgently required to help this area progress.



SITUATION REPORT

(a) Political

The proposed local government council was the main topic of conversation at all the rest houses visited, the people all want to know when the council is going to be established. At the moment everyone in the two census divisions are behind the idea of having a council, if nothing is done in the near future and enthusiasm is allowed to flag an opportunity will be lost to start a council with the full weight of the people behind it. Land has been allocated for the council building site at Kilau and the people have divided up the work between themselves.

At Mogiagi it had to be explained to the Luluais and Tul-Tuls that any one resident in the council area could stand for election to the council area was eligible to stand for election to the council. They assumed that only Village Officials would be eligible. Two of the Tul-Tuls did not want their lines to be combined to make up one ward as they expected to automatically become councillor of their line. This was the only rest house that had this problem, all the others visited readily accepted the idea.

The people of the Salt and Nōmane Census Divisions have little or no idea about the reasons for and the functions of the House of Assembly. The member for the Gamine Open Electorate Ninkama Bomai shows little or no interest in the area, an attitude reciprocated by the people. More emphasis must be placed on educating the people politically, they are at the moment in a political backwater and have been almost completely ignored except for the D.D.A. patrols in the area. Political talks given by Field Staff are the only form of political education given to these people. Films and other visual aids are urgently required to help this area progress.

The biggest holding to economic development is the lack of communications. One road links Morote base camp with Bulaga, it is unimproved and unsuitable at all times for land transport and is unusable during the wet season. Equipment must be supplied to upgrade this road and the proposed link up with the Chuave loop road completed if it is to be of any real economic value to the people. Vegetables could become a large money earner for the area once communications are established. The soil and the climate are suitable for this and potatoes, onions, cabbages etc. could be grown in quantities to supply large markets like Iao, Mt. Bulaga etc. There are several areas in the Salt Census Divisions near Gumbo and Kilau suitable for cattle projects, but it will be some time before sufficient capital is available in the area and the people educated in the care and breeding of cattle.

(3)

(b) Economic

The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries is the only development department in the area, and it has done little, there is an agricultural assistant in the Nomane Census Division but to cover such a large area a larger establishment is needed. Passion fruit seedlings are being planted at Nomane Base Camp and further nurseries are to be established at centrally located rest houses to facilitate distribution and growing of young plants. Cash crops such as Passion Fruit will be accepted readily by the people as it entails little work for a reasonable profit. It remains to be seen whether buyers will bother to drive for 5-6 hours from Kundiawa to buy Passion Fruit. Hundreds of thousands of plants are being grown all along the Highlands Highway and in areas adjacent to it all served by good roads. It is difficult to believe that buyers will consider it necessary to buy fruit in such an inaccessible area, especially as it must be at the factory within two days of maturing. If this occurs the loss of face by the Administration, after promoting passion fruit, will damage chances of introducing any new crops into the area for the next generation.

Coffee is a sore point with the people because of the price, 10 cents a pound, and at Nomane very few Society cars come to buy their coffee. This results in a very small coffee acreage and little cash coming into the area. As it stands at present the price is no incentive to increase the coffee acreage. The people's understandable lack of enthusiasm for the Society is shown in the amount of Share Capital collected on the patrol \$9.10. from Yobai, Oinima and Mogiagi. This area has a coffee car stationed at Oinima, is the closest to Gumine and the most affluent in the two Census Divisions.

The biggest holdup to economic development is the lack of communications, one road links Nomane base camp with Gumine, it is unsurfaced and sustable at all times to landslides and is unusable during the wet season. Equipment must be supplied to upgrade this road and the proposed link up with the Chauve loop road completed if it is to be of any real economic value to the people. Vegetables could become a large money earner for the area once communications are established. The soil and the climate are suitable for this and potatoes, onions, cabbage etc. could be grown in quantities to supply large centers like Lae, Mt. Hagen etc.. There are several areas in the Salt Census Division near Oinima and Kilau suitable for cattle projects, but it will be some time before sufficient capital is available in the area and the people educated in the care and breeding of cattle.



(c) Social

Education

There at present two Primary 'T' Schools in the Salt Census Division one at Doliba and one at Kilau. Kilau has 40 Prep. students and will be expanded in the next year to include standard 1 also. Doliba has been operating since 1967 having prep standards one and two.

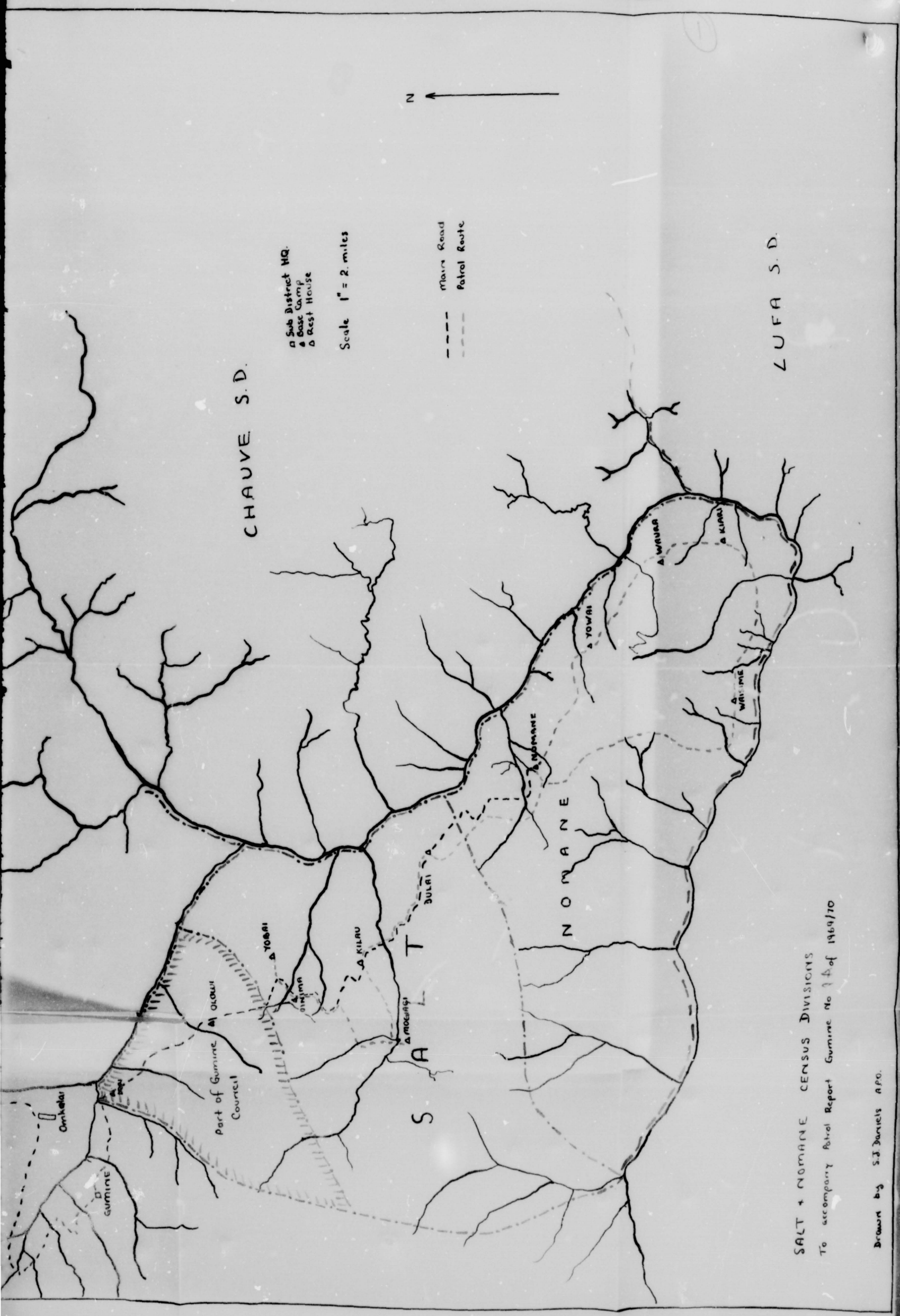
Missions

The Catholic Mission at Ramemwera has a school with 2 classes each of standard one and two as well as the usual bible schools. The catholics are dominant in the Salt while the Lut herans are dominant in the Nomane Census Division.

Health

In the Nomane Census Division there aid posts at Nomane and Kiare, in the Salt there are aid posts at Dulai, Kilau, Mogiagi and Yobai, so that both Census Divisions are covered equally when looked at from a population point of view. Two Medical Ordilies accompanied the patrol from Nomane through the Salt Census Division, one giving B.C.G. vaccinations while the other checked for leprosy. A medical patrol is needed in the Nomane Census Division in the near future.

*Handwritten signature: H. H. H.*



SALT + NOMANE CENSUS DIVISIONS  
 To accompany Patrol Report Gumine No 1 of 1969/70

Drawn by S.J. Daniels APO.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of Chimbu Report No. 2 of 69/70

Patrol Conducted by Joseph N. Zaki Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Salt Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P. McGill ATO

Natives 1st class Garawa  
Komogui  
Steve Bume Interpreter

Duration—From 4 / 11 / 19 69 to 21 / 11 / 19 69

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6 / 8 / 19 69

Medical October / 19 69

Map Reference Mitich Garaka; Towril Kavinui

Objects of Patrol Compilation of tax/census sheets; Road supervision  
Political Education

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 ... ..