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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: SIMBU

STATION: CHUAVE, 1954 - 1955

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kerowagi, volume 1.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. CHUAVE NO. L of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by H.S. PEGG, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled UPPER MAIRI CENSUS AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Five

Duration—From 1/7/1954 to 15/7/1954

Number of Days Fifteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1953

Medical ... 2/1954

Map Reference APC Aeronautical Series, Chuave Sheet

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration, Census Check, Road Inspection

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/8 1954.

[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 £.....

6/19
H. Pegg

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
CHUAVE,
Chimbu Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands.

July 16th, 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1954/1955.

A report of a patrol to the Waterbung, Mondo, and Kenangi areas of the Chuave Patrol Post Area is submitted herewith.

Officer Conducting Patrol: H. S. Pegg, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Waterbung, Mondo, and
Kenangi Rest House Areas.

Map Reference - Australasian
Petroleum Company's Aero -
nautical Series, 1 inch: 1 mile,
Chuave Sheet.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Routine Administration.
2. Census Check.
3. Road inspection of the
Chuave - Daulo Section of
the Goroka-Chimbu road.

Personnel Accompanying: Reg. No. Z70 Const Mi'ifa
" " 7659 " Raena
" " 7662 " Borowa

Interpreter Launa

N.M.O Bokun

Duration of Patrol: 15 days.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled comprises the Mairi River Valley to the North of Chuave and its tributary, the Koningi. The river-valley system involved appears as a Y on the map. The river system, by geological standards, is young. No rolling hills are seen here, no lush river plains; instead the two main rivers tumble and rush with a roar between narrow banks, which are, in reality, the bases of precipitous hillsides or heavily timbered mountain slopes. And swelling the waters of the rivers are the numerous little creeks that have gouged huge gullies into the mountain slopes as they come tumbling down from the very crests. Through this confusion of streams and rivers, of gullies and gorges, of timbered slopes and kunai hillsides, runs twenty miles of road, from Chuave to Daulo, rising three thousand feet to cross the Koreipa Divide at a height of eight thousand feet, and then falling to the Asaro River, and so on to Goroka. To the Northwest of this area is Mt. Kerigomna, approximately twelve thousand feet in height, which has gazed down upon two aircraft crashes on its eastern slopes.

This was the first patrol done to the area since the writer went to Chuave. However through the medium of road inspections a good knowledge of the area was obtained beforehand, and all officials and a large percentage of the population had been contacted. These road inspections do as much as a small patrol, and both the Officer and the natives derive mutual benefits from them. The officer gains a good insight into the calibre of the native officials, and the native situation generally, while the natives themselves get speedy settlements to courts, disputes, and other relevant and often ~~xxxxxx~~ minor matters, without a long trudge to the Patrol Post. It is in the minor things, particularly, that the road inspection is very beneficial, for, often not considered worth the effort of the walk to the Post, they have a tendency to assume larger proportions in the native minds as the time passes, and then there is a first class dispute, or a case of assault, over virtually nothing. It is beneficial too, to the Officer, for it is mainly from the small things that he gains knowledge from and of his area. Again the fact that the Officer is frequently passing through the area is a mild stimulant to the native, for it behoves him to rise from his bed of sloth and unconcern, lest he be informed upon by a self-righteous villager.

DIARY.

1st July, 1954.

Departed from Chuave at 1045 hrs. Arrived at Waterbung at 1500 hrs. after completing a road inspection to the Waterbung turnoff.

2nd July, 1954.

Heard courts and disputes. Compiled a village population register for Waterbung for the previous years when it was under control from Goroka.

DIARY (Contd.).

3rd July, 1954.

Census completed during the day, and the assembled people spoken to on various matters.

4th July, 1954.

Sunday. As such.

5th July, 1954.

Census statistics compiled. Several disputes heard.

5th July, 1954.

Inspected various hamlets and then the road as far as Daulo. Returned to Waterbung in the afternoon where more disputes were heard. All officials lined and taken to task over their duties and powers.

7th July, 1954.

Departed from Waterbung after adjudicating several minor disputes. Inspected rest of the road not yet inspected. Left the road and inspected various hamlets and proceeded to Mondo Rest House arriving in early afternoon. Several minor matters cleared away.

8th July, 1954.

In the morning, census. In the afternoon, compilation of census statistics.

9th July, 1954.

Left the rest house at 0745 hrs and proceeded to climb Mt. Kerigonna, hoping to get bearings on various high points in the Bomai area. Stopped within 200 feet of the summit owing to dense undergrowth and the fact that cloud blanketed the entire area. Returned to the Rest House at 1530 hrs.

10th July, 1954.

Disputes heard. All Waterbung officials assembled and severely reprimanded for neglect of duties. Talks to Mondo officials.

11th July, 1954.

Sunday. As such.

12th July, 1954.

Departed from Mondo at 0915 hrs. Inspected hamlets en route to Kenangi, arriving Kenangi 1030 hrs. Investigated the location of a land application by the Lutheran Mission. Heard complaints and disputes for a large proportion of the afternoon.

13th July, 1954.

Census. Talks to the assembled natives. Courts.

DIARY (Contd.).

14th July, 1954.

Compilation of census statistics. Further complaints heard. Several turns on the road marked for future widening.

15th July, 1954.

Talks to Village Officials, their duties and powers. Proceeded to inspect road to Daulo per motorbike and then returned to Chuave. Several complaints heard on the return trip in the Waterbung area.

----- End of Diary -----

NATIVE SITUATION.

There are some five thousand people in this area, over three fifths of which live in the Waterbung area.

Considering that these groups, particularly the Waterbungs, have a just reputation of unco-operativeness with the Government, the situation is satisfactory. This has been due to the regular and prolonged contact by the Government since the opening of the Chuave Patrol Post. This contact must be constant, for it has been noticed that whenever contact was withdrawn, even for a period of several weeks, the situation deteriorated rapidly. By standards of other parts of the sub-district however the waterbungs have yet a long way to come.

Much of the peoples' unco-operativeness, I am certain, springs from their lack of discipline in their up-bringing. As youngsters they roam wild, as youths both sexes know no restraint. With such a background they have a strongly inflated ego and a complete disregard for any authority. Yet, paradoxically, under supervision the majority of them work well and with initiative, but with the eye ever open for a chance to slacken. They resist passively any of their number invested with authority by the Government, until that authority is backed, and backed solidly by the outside powers.

Yet the influence must be slowly permeating their lives. The older folk can see the road as a benefit to them, for a middle aged man who had never been away to work put it to me this way, "We haven't airstrips as others have, but we have a big road from these strips", and as such many don't begrudge the time spent on it. Again Courts for Native Affairs were down to the absolute minimum, there were none brought before the patrol's notice. There were however, numerous disputes and complaints to be adjudicated; most of these due to the fact that the disputant simply could not admit that he could be wrong, or rather that he, and he only could do no wrong: Divine Right!

It should be noted, too, that there were no arguments over ^{tribal} inter-boundaries and land brought to the patrol's attention. However it is expected, knowing the nature of the people, and reading previous Officer's comments in the backs of the census books, that there will be disagreements over the rights to Marata and Pandanus groves.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

This section is very closely allied to the Native Situation, in which it was mentioned that the efficiency of many officials was undermined to a great extent by the passive resistance of the people. However there is no doubt about their general enthusiasm and the majority of them do a fair job when one considers the quality of their fellow men.

In general, however, their power is restricted, and often they are no more than mouthpieces for either their line or the Government. There are some who are readily swayed by the strongest will, for these people love to intrigue and scheme against one another, and we betides the official who inadvertently offends one; before he can collect his wits he finds himself up before the Magistrate on a trumped up charge of inefficiency and often misbehavior. Fortunately in the past few months several of these frame-ups have been exposed with serious consequences for the plotter and the enhancing of the officials position. Yet, in their contrary way, the people scheme and intrigue so that they may hold the position, and in several isolated cases the feeling within clans is very bitter where there are several who consider that they are worthier to hold office than the present incumbent.

The important thing in this area is that the ~~people~~ officials need backing and backing strongly, despite their weaknesses, by the Government. Before any wrath is directed against an official it must be ascertained whether or not the cause of the trouble is the apathy of the people. If it is the people the wrath must fall upon them. Only then will the people realize that the official has been refused as a scapegoat for their sloth, laziness, and misdoings.

All officials were told of their powers, duties, and responsibilities, and cautioned as to the misuse of their official position. A list of all the officials of the area is attached in "Appendix B".

Native ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The interest in coffee, with several distinct exceptions, is almost non-existent. Despite the coffee nursery at Oluave, and an intensive publicity campaign, very few natives have aroused any enthusiasm towards it. According to native informants this is because there is no immediate return for what appears to be a lot of hard work initially. However there has been great keenness towards planting coffee on the part of several Police who spent their leave at their homes in the area, and on the part of labourers who have worked on various places, Government and private, where coffee is being grown and produced.

However on to the scene has come hope for the indolent. Cottee's Ltd recently visited the Waterbung area and have distributed seedlings and seeds of passion-fruit. They hope to extend their activities to this area in the near future, and eventually on to the Kenangi area. The natives show interest in this scheme as many of them have seen the scheme in operation in the Goroka area and know of its relatively quick financial returns. It is anticipated that when collecting starts, Cottee's will run a jeep utility as a feeder service across the Koreipa Divide to a collecting depot near the Asaro. It is intended that the natives plant the fruit near the base of the casuarina trees which abound in the area, and train them to grow over the tree. This saves trellising.

(6).

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food supplies for the area appear to be ~~adequate~~ adequate and no talk of any shortages came to the patrol's notice.

There appears to be plenty of land in the area so gardens are not overworked, which allows for their long and regular fallowing. Erosion has presented no problems in the area, being, except for geological erosion, non-existent.

There are many fowls in the area, all of which appear to be healthy, although a trifle lean. The inevitable pig abounds and it was necessary to order several which were so thin and weak that they could barely stand, to be destroyed.

TIMBER.

Casurina groves, planted by natives, or growing themselves, provide the native with most of the firewood and timber he needs.

However the slopes of the mountains and the crests of many of the ridges are heavily timbered with a variety of strong timbers. Among these are the local Yomba and Kira which are excellent in bridge building. This bush is communally owned and little use is made of it by the owners. There is plenty of scope here for pitsawn timber, but I believe that a small portable sawmill, such that it could be easily shifted from site to site could do a profitable business from this area.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. Bokan would did a good job.

The overall health of the people is good, apart from the usual run of cuts, burns, and minor sores. A medical inspection of the entire populace was carried out during the census.

The only Aid Post in the area is at Waterbung and this appears to be capably run. However, while normal attendance is good for minor ailments, many do not continue treatment after the first or second attendance, and the situation is bad regarding the sending of seriously ill people to hospital at either Goroka or Kundiawa. Stern disciplinary measures have been necessary to ensure that cases of pneumonia, malnutrition, and suspected gonorrhoea were sent to hospital, promptly, and the situation seems to have improved a shade. Various Luluais are now paying more attention to the health in their areas than they did previously.

Sanitation throughout the area could be much improved in many instances. It ranges from the extremely good to the disgustingly poor. Steps have been taken to bring the worse areas into line with the good ones, but it is expected that this will be a slow process.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The hamlets visited are generally larger than those of the normal Chimbu style. They are situated along the crests of ridges and the houses are closely and irregularly packed. Occupying the best location, the most prominent house is the Men's house. It is also the largest.

All the houses inspected were of solid construction and were in very good condition. The surroundings were clean and obviously kept that way. Housing throughout the area appeared adequate.

MISSIONS.

There are no European Missionaries resident in the area.

The area is predominantly Lutheran with a core of Catholicism in the Mondo area and a sprinkling of Seven Day Adventists throughout. The Seven Day Adventists had a school in the area between Kenangi and Waterbung but owing to such a poor response from the people they were forced to move out of the area.

A large Lutheran Church, built of timber, has just been completed at Kanagamato, about a quarter of a mile upstream from the Waterbung Rest House. This has its adjacent village of new houses to house the converts and appears to be a going concern. It comes under the influence of the Lutheran Mission at Asaloka.

Every Hamlet of small centre of population appears to have its catechist. In the Kenangi area there will be a "washing" of converts during the next few months.

The Catholic catechist at Mondo comes under the supervision of Father Welling of Gogae in the Upper Chimbu area.

EDUCATION.

The Catholic Mission gives some teaching in Pidgin at its school while the Lutheran Mission concentrates on Kotte. Several of the young men in the Kenangi area have assimilated enough learning to be able to write labouriously in pidgin although they learnt in Kotte.

However the general standard of teaching is low and much of this is due to the vagaries of the pupil, whose attendance fluctuates with the local social life, making it difficult for the teacher to make much real progress.

It is felt that it would not be difficult to arouse a general interest in education in this area when the time comes for the introduction of good educational facilities, and the native can progress with some clear cut aim in view. Much of the apathy towards mission schools would appear to spring from the fact that unless the native wishes to become a catechist or mission teacher advanced learning is not for him, not when he can get a lucrative job with little effort.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Chuave - Daulo Section of the Motor Road was given a thorough inspection.

Since the completion of the wet further work, apart from its normal maintenance, has been carried out. Between Chuave and Kenangi the road has been re-routed in one place to give a better approach to one of the rivers. All that remains to be done to it is the building of the new bridge, and at the time of writing logs are being pulled for its construction.

Along all the road from Chuave much work has been done on widening the road and opening the sharper corners. This work is necessarily slow and the end result seems to show little, except to one who knew the road as it previously was.

At the moment many of the bridges are suitable to jeep traffic only, and these will be replaced or strengthened as the widening of the road progresses.

All foot tracks, with their numerous small bridges were in good condition wherever visited.

CENSUS.

Census taking in this area presents no difficulties, as everybody knows in what order he and his family must appear.

Nothing outstanding is shown by the figures. There were 143 births and 64 deaths, and the overall increase in the population was 74. There were various migrations from the various groups to the surrounding groups and to outside areas, most of them being women who had married out, or old people returning to their birthplace to die.

NATIVE LABOUR.

While there has been some minor disturbances due to returning labourers from the coast, the majority quickly re-orientated themselves into the village life. This was due no doubt to the fact that there were not many away at the one time and returning in small lots easily settled down again.

Again road work provided many with the chance to show their skills and use their energy to the benefit of all.

Appendix "A" shown absentee labour figures is attached. For those at work inside the district the Sub-district, Chimbu, Kainantu, or Goroka is also shown. It will be seen that the majority of labourers are at work in the Goroka Sub-district.

In all a total of 15% of the labour potential is away at work, with just over 5% at work on the coast. This is a very satisfactory level and it is anticipated that more labour will go out for work in the next few months after a local sing-sing has finished.

ANTHROPOLOGIC/4

The area lends itself to the patrolling by one patrol. Geographically and socially the people are one, their language is one. It is recommended for patrol purposes that the area be called the Upper Mairi. Vide Patrol Report Chuave No.2 of 1954/55, page 10.

Since the establishment of the Chuave Patrol Post, the opening of the motor road, and the inclusion of the Waterbung area in the Chuave administration area, intermarriage between the Waterbung and the Chuave groups is becoming increasingly common.

Returning labourers are bringing changes to the normal life. Football has become popular and many football games, played with the natives own footballs, is a common sight in the afternoons and during the week-ends.

Returning labourers, and this includes policemen, are playing a large role in the broadening of the native outlook. Neglecting the surface trouble caused by some swollen headed braggarts on their return, it has been found that there is always an individual who, in a quiet, unspectacular way, has effected a change, which, small as it may appear at the time, might eventually alter, and alter radically, the course of the life of these people.

There appears to be among the people a greater awareness of their place in things than there was before.

This is more so in the Kenangi area, but between the Waterbungs and Kenangis a rivalry is developing over many things, whether it is the road, or over how many men they have away as Policemen, and many other minor things. This rivalry should be kept at the competition level and not be allowed to assume proportions that may lead to intergroup strife.

Mapping.

A Map, scale 1 inch to the mile, of the area patrolled is attached herewith.

Conclusion.

A good patrol, and I think the people have a better understanding of the Administration aims.

H. S. Pegg
.....
(H. S. Pegg)
Patrol Officer.

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and New
Guinea Constabulary who accompanied the Patrol.

Reg. No. 270, Const. MI'IFA.

Appearance: Good

Discipline: Good

Conduct: Does his duties well, but lacks
drive.

Reg. No. 7659, Const. RAMMA.

Appearance: Very good

Discipline: Good

Conduct: An energetic, capable constable,
who should be regarded as possible
N.C.O. material.

Reg. No. 7662, Const. BOROWA.

Appearance: Fair.

Discipline: Good.

Conduct: A willing trier

A. S. Pegg
.....

APPENDIX "A".

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS.

UPPER MAIRI VALLEY.

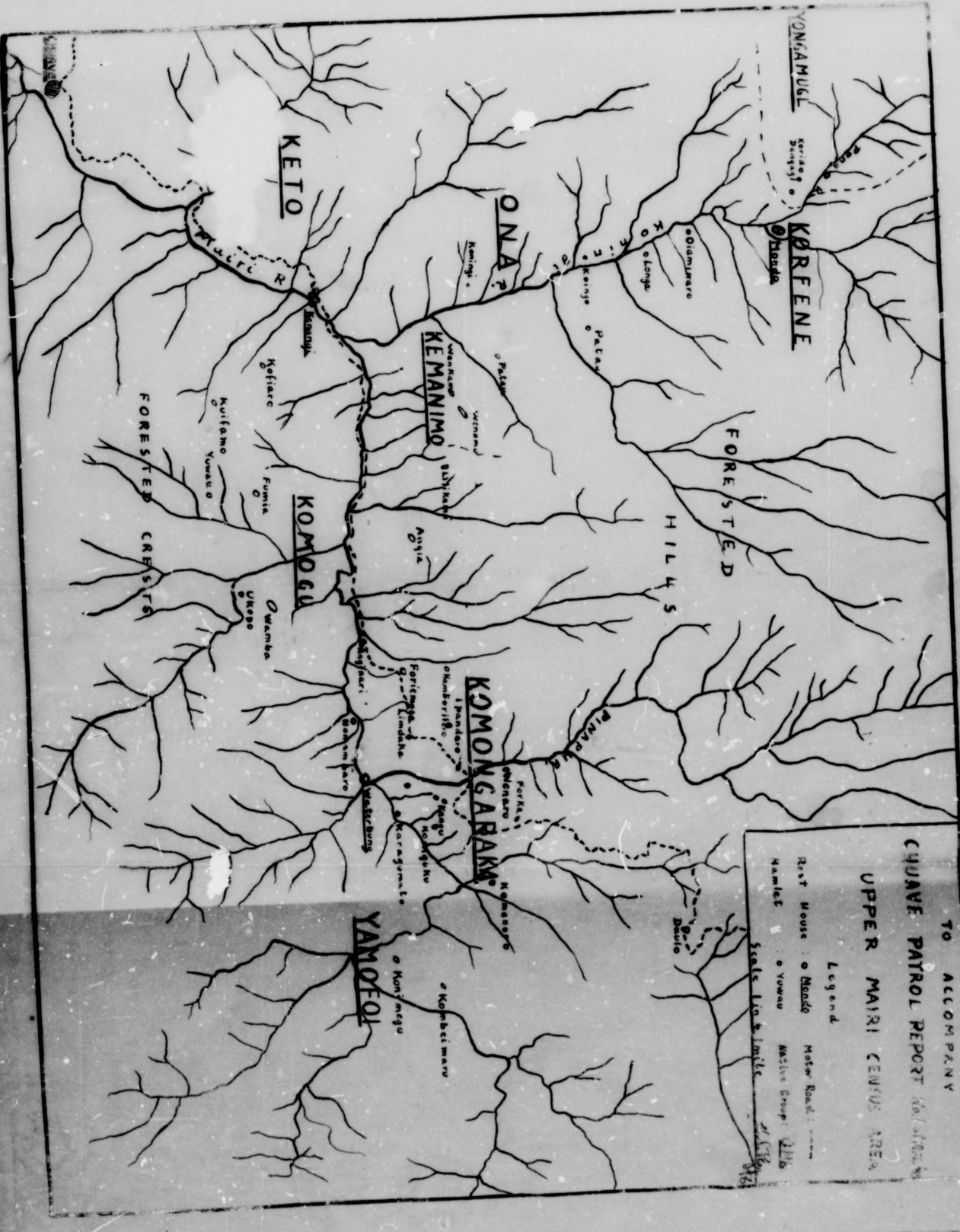
GROUP & CLAN	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ADULT MALE POPULATION			AT WORK			PERCENTAGE OF ELICIBLES AT WORK		
		LABOUR POTENTIAL			INSIDE DISTRICT	OUTSIDE DISTRICT	INSIDE DISTRICT	OUTSIDE DISTRICT	TOTAL AT WORK	
		10-16	16-45							
KOMOGU										
Yuwau	130	47	34		2		6		6	
Kuifanu	159	58	45		3	9	6.6%	20	26.6%	
Koviaro	149	55	40	1	10	10	7.5%	25	32.5%	
Wambai	208	74	50	1	10	1	22	2	24	
Femia	166	65	45		9		20		20	
Ukopo	109	40	35		3	2	8.6%	6	14	
Mainero	132	49	34		4		12		12	
KEMANIMO										
Wenamo										
-Gerimana	222	75	59		1		1.6%		1.6%	
Leramiro	160	64	52		1		2		2	
KOMONGARUKA										
Ponomuna	169	58	46	2	3	2	10.9%	4.3%	15.2%	
Windaka										
-Kangu	215	83	60	1	12		21.6%		21.6%	
Onobaro	196	61	48	1	5		12.5%		12.5%	
Komoguku										
-Lotoka	166	51	38		1		2.5%		2.5%	
Norowaru	96	35	30		2		6.6%		6.6%	
Angia	222	92	72	2	9	2	15	3	18	
YAMOFUI										
Konimeigu	205	69	55	4	2	2	10.9%	3.6%	14.5%	
Norenga	140	50	41		3	6	7.1%	14.8%	21.9%	
Kombeimarol	100	34	27		1	2		7.4%	7.4%	
Averifarol	106	32	24		1	3	4.1%	12.5%	16.6%	
Kutamanaro										
-Kenato	275	98	68		16	1	23.5%	1.4%	25	
KORFENE										
Kambiengwei	254	83	6		1	2	1.5%	3.1%	4.6%	
ONA										
Rapaupi	243	67	55		1	12	1.8%	21.8%	23.6%	
Kobobwa	183	64	43							
Kipipwa	170	56	45		3	1	6.6%	2.2%	8.8%	
Nime-										
Neraganakul	165	54	46		1		2.1%		2.1%	
KETO										
Keteraufa	347	123	88	2	11	4	14.7%	4.5%	19.3%	
Wapika	245	101	72		8	4	11.1%	5.6%	16.6%	
Nonduku	192	61	44		3	1	6.3%	2.2%	9	
Rongika	158	56	49	1	5	11	15	22.5%	32.5%	
<hr/>										
5,291 1945 406 1393 1 15 121 73 10% 5% 15%										

APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

UPPER MAIRI CENSUS AREA.

<u>NAME</u>		<u>GROUP</u>	<u>CLAN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	
KOMA	TT	KOMOGU	Yuwei	130		
Mundu	TT	"	Kuifamu	159		
Nemenamba	TT	"	Koviaro	149		
KIRARI	L	"	Wamba	208		
Korowei	TT	"	Fomia	166		
KIMBAMU	L					
Moroba	TT	"	Ukopo	109		
Megeromba	TT	"	Mainero	132		
Ibo	TT	"				
KLEI-O	L	KEMANIMO	Wenamo -			
Parukami	TT		Gerimana	222		
Onai	TT		Leramiro	160		
WENAMBA	L	KOMONGARAKA	Fonomuna	169		
Yauwei	TT					
Kavyei	TT					
Irababi	TT	"	LUINDAKA- Kengu	215		
Likavi	TT	"	Onobaro	196		
Gabi	TT	"	Konogoku- Lotoka	166		
UMBARUMBA	L	"	Norowaru	96		
Maramu	TT		Angia	222		
MONDI-EI	L	YAMOFUI	Konimeigu	205		
Rumu-oi	TT					
U-omboi	TT		"	Norenga	140	
Karangiva	TT		"	Kombeimaro	100	
Komani	TT		"	Averifaró	106	
KYA	L		"	Kutamanaro		
Irapavi	TT		"	- Kenato	275	
MAI-IMBO	L	KORFENE	Kambiengwei	254		
Onba	TT	ONA	Rapaupi	243		
WAWWI	L	"	Kobobwa	183		
OMBA	L	"	Kipipwa	170		
Geni	TT	"	Nime- Neraganaku	165		
IRAPAUWEI	L	KETO	Keteraufa	347		
Bainam	TT		"	Kapuku	245	
Sauri	TT		"	Morobwa		
Ombwa	TT		"	Wapuku	245	
Kindino	TT		"	Nonduku	192	
Goia	TT		"	Rongiku	158	



TO ACCOMPANY
 CHUAVE PATROL REPORT
 UPPER MAIRI CENSUS AREA

Legend
 Rest House : o Manda Motor Road : - - - -
 Hamlet : o Yuvau Native Group :

Scale: 100 Miles

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F
KOMONGARAKA GROUP																																					
FONOMUNA	3.7.54	2	2					1						1				5	2					15	46	3	38	5	34	1.5	32	23	51	56	169		
LUINDAKA - KANCU	✓	4	3											2		1	2	3	11					1		16	60	7	45	2	43	1.6	34	32	71	66	215
ONOBARD	✓	2	7	1										2		2	2	6						17	48	11	46	1	47	2	34	37	55	64	196		
KOMOCUKA - LOTOKA	✓	2	5															1						25	38	7	33	3	32	2.1	44	25	50	46	166		
NOROWARU	✓	2												1	3			2						3	30	7	26	3	24	1.4	16	12	33	33	96		
ANGIA	✓	1	1											2		1	1	3	11	2				16	72	9	53	2	51	1.2	33	27	79	70	222		
GROUP TOTAL		13	19	1				1						8	4	4	5	8	36	4				1		92	294	46	241	16	231	1.6	193	156	339	335	1064
YAMOFOL GROUP																																					
KONIMEIGU	3.7.54	1	5	1												1	3	6	2					10	55	10	42	3	38	1.5	25	35	61	76	205		
NORENGA	✓	4	2															3	6					9	41	4	31	3	32	1.5	27	17	41	46	140		
KOMBEIMARO	✓	3	1															2						7	27	6	24	2	22	1.7	23	16	32	29	100		
AVERIFARO	✓	1																1	2					10	24	3	25	2	23	1.7	22	12	29	40	106		
KUTAMAHARO KENATO	✓	7	3					1						1	1			4	16	1				20	68	15	66	5	60	1.3	38	41	81	98	275		
GROUP TOTAL		16	11	1				1						1	1	1		7	28	11				56	215	38	193	12	175	1.5	135	119	244	289	526		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS				MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F				
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
KORFENE GROUP																																								
KAMBIENGWEI	8.7.54	7	2	1		1								1	1	2	6	1	1	2						21	63	19	61	58	2.0	59	31	80	81	254				
ONA GROUP																																								
RAPAUPA	8.7.54	3	4	1				1						3		1	1	1	1	12						18	55	23	55	4	52	2.0	53	52	54	71	243			
KOBOBWA	✓	5	2	1												2	4	8						1		12	43	14	40	2	36	1.5	36	27	63	56	183			
KIPIPWA	13.7.54	2	2			2								2		3	5	3	1							16	45	13	44	2	33	1.8	37	31	52	46	170			
NIME - NERAGANAKU	✓		7											2		2	3		1							12	46	8	42	2	38	1.3	22	27	63	55	168			
GROUP TOTAL		10	15	1	1	2	1			2	5			8	4	17	4	14		1				1		58	189	58	181	10	159	1.6	148	137	232	228	764			
KETO GROUP																																								
KETERAUFAI	13.7.54	2	2	1	1					1		1				6	13	4						1		29	88	25	73	3	66	1.7	55	55	105	114	347			
WAPUKU	✓	2	2	1		1				1	1					1	3	8	4							11	72	13	58	4	52	1.3	33	41	79	80	245			
NONDUGU	✓	2	2													1	3	8	6	1						20	38	9	51	25	1.8	47	31	53	60	198				
RONGIKU	✓	2	3							1	2						5	11								19	40	8	35	31	1.9	36	25	40	41	158				
GROUP TOTAL		8	9	1	1	2				1	4	1	1			2	3	17	32	20				1		79	238	55	217	7	174	1.7	171	152	277	295	948			

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

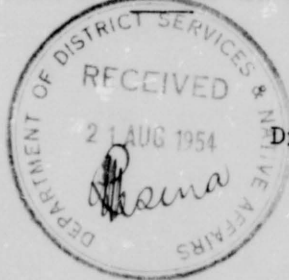
YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE GROUP	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child- bearing age	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F			
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M		F	M
KOMOGU	3.7.54	11	11	3	2	1	1		2			1	2			1	10	4	10	35		22				1		73	283	58	243	4	252	1.4	159	135	331	370	1053		
KEMANIMO	✓	6	7									2	5			4	8	1	1									27	111	16	92	6	85	1.4	70	52	138	121	382		
KOMONGARAKA	✓	13	18	1			1					8	4			4	5	8	36			4		1		92	294	44	241	16	231	1.6	193	158	339	335	1064				
YAMOFOL	✓	16	11	1			1					1	1			1	7	28		11						56	215	38	193	12	175	1.5	135	119	264	289	826				
KORFENE	8.7.54	7	2	1		1						1	1	2	6	1	1		2							21	63	19	61	58	2.0	59	31	80	81	254					
ONA	13.7.54	10	15	1	1		2		1			2	5			8	4	17	4		14			1		58	189	58	181	10	159	1.6	148	137	232	228	764				
KETO	✓	8	9	1	1	2						1	4	1	1	2	3	17	32		20			1		79	238	55	217	7	174	1.7	171	152	277	295	948				
GRAND TOTAL		71	73	4	6	2	2	2	5	3		1	18	19	2	7	39	16	61	137		73		4		406	1393	288	1228	55	1134	1.6	935	782	1641	1719	5291				



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/4/1 - 521

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

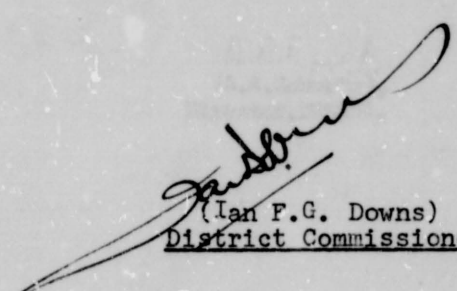
18th August, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1954/55.

Attached please find three copies of this Report,
together with a Patrol Map.

2. The area patrolled is situated right on the border between the Chimbu and Goroka sub-Districts and as a result it was visited but rarely and the people had little contact with the Government until last year when the Chimbu-Goroka road was opened.
3. This lack of contact has resulted in the native situation described in the Report but with the basing of an officer at Chuave and regular road contact the situation is becoming much more normal and the people more co-operative. With greater contact and consequent insistence upon observance of the law a marked improvement in the position of village officials will also result.
4. The benefit of the new road is to be seen not only in improved native contact but also in economic possibilities. To give only one instance, Cottee's Ltd are now satisfied that they can run commercial vehicles over the Daulo divide and they have extended operations to the Watabung area. This will prove of great benefit to the people and be a good introduction to economic effort.


(Ian F.G. Downs)
District Commissioner.

30-16-235

26th August, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

CHUAVE Patrol Report No. I of 1954/55.

Acknowledgement is made of the above Report submitted by Mr. H.S. Pegg, Patrol Officer in charge CHUAVE Patrol Post, regarding his Patrol of the Upper Mairi census area.

I am pleased with the tenor of the Report which indicates that Mr. Pegg is taking a proper interest in his field work and the welfare of the native people in the areas patrolled from his Post.

Progress with the people of native areas in social and economic matters is achieved by regular contact with them and energetic and sound guidance and direction.

I am glad to see that the benefit of having a motor road through their own countryside, constructed substantially by themselves, has become apparent to these people.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Muraui Chief's Name P. 2571

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. CHUAVE No. 2 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by Mr/ H. S. PEGG, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Upper Bomai, Karimui, Lower Kaugel, and AU Areas.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. Colman, CPO.

Natives 57

Duration—From 27/7/1954 to 20/9/1954.

Number of Days 56

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1953

Medical 7-7-19

Map Reference Strat Series, 4 mile to the Inch, Karimui Sheet

Objects of Patrol Census and Routine Administration, Extension of Government Influence, and Mapping.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3/11/1954

J. Colman
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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
CHUAVE,
Chimbu, E.H.D.

2nd October, 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA.

The following report is submitted for your information.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1954/1955.

Officer Conducting Patrol:	Mr. H. S. Pegg, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	The so called Upper Bomai Area, the Karimui, Lower Kaugul, and Au Areas.
Objects of Patrol:	Annual Census of the Upper Bomai, and Routine Administration. Extension of Government Influence into the Restricted area. To compile a map of the hitherto untouched area of the Sub-District.
Duration of Patrol:	From 27th July, 1954 to 20th September, 1954.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol;	Mr. J. Colman, CP0. No. Z61 L/Cpl. Peko No. Z70 Const. Mi'ifa No. Z91 Const. Ornapiso No. 2449 Const. Luel No. 2772 Const. Nen No. 3122 Const. Bure No. 3180 Const. Puri No. 7662 Const. Borowa Interpreter Launa. N.M.O. Bokun.
Last Patrol to the Area:	D.D.S & N.A., Chimbu Patrol No. 7 of 1953/1954.

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

To the uninitiated the term "BOMAI" can be very misleading, both to Europeans and to natives. As far as it can be ascertained at the present it refers to the following;

- a). it is the name of a Group of people to the East of Minj.
- b). it is the general term throughout the Chimbu which means "South".
- c). In the Kundiawa area the term CHIMBU refers to a man who lives to the north of the Waghi, while BOMAI refers to a man who lives to the south of it.
- d). it is the name of the language spoken by the Maril River people and the Salt people in the Chimbu area.
- e). it was found that all the natives contacted to the south of Mt. Au, and to the north of Mt. Karimui prefixed their group or clan names with Bomai.

Yet "Bomai" has its colloquial usage also. "He is gone to the Bomai" does not necessarily mean the man has gone to the South, for it may mean, to the census taker, that the individual has gone to the bush, away from his usual haunts.

The versatility of the word was amply demonstrated throughout the patrol, and also was the cause of some confusion among the carrier line. I found out later that the reason there was such a quick response to call for carriers for an arduous patrol, was because the volunteers had never had occasion to cross the Waghi, and they assumed that the populated areas they could see from their homes was the area it was intended to patrol. They told me that they never envisaged such country as lay further south, as they had never previously thought about it.

Much of the Restricted Area seen had been visited by Mr. W. Kelly, ADO, and myself during November and December of last year. With the knowledge of the country gained then I was able to anticipate to some extent, and to arrange the day's journey accordingly.

However the country further down the Hawali (Tua), the lower Kaugel, and the South West slopes of Mt. Au, received their first visit from a patrol. Should, however, Messrs. Champion and Adamson, have passed this way on their Bamu Purari Patrol of 1932, it would mean that this patrol was the second into the area. However, it is certain that the majority of the small groups contacted throughout this area were not living there twenty two years ago.

The route taken by the patrol covered the remainder of the unknown area of the Chimbu Sub-district. And what an area! For in it we descended to 1000' above sea level, and rose to the

heights when we crossed the Kubor Range at 11,000'. There were nightmare descents into deep ravines, and many irksome hours as we cut our way through trackless, leech infested country. Mr. Colman and myself started out with two pairs of boots each. Our original slightly worn ones lasted no time, and we arrived back with the others held together with wire, with Mr. Colman limping along minus his right boot heel.

The patrol throughout was very fortunate. Intelligent interpreters from the outer fringes of the censused areas were found, who were only too willing to accompany the patrol. Food supplies at all times were adequate, so the carriers always had full stomachs.

All the natives seen, both previously contacted and those uncontacted were friendly, while those new natives contacted north of the Tua gave demonstrations showing how genuinely pleased they were that a Patrol had at last come to visit them.

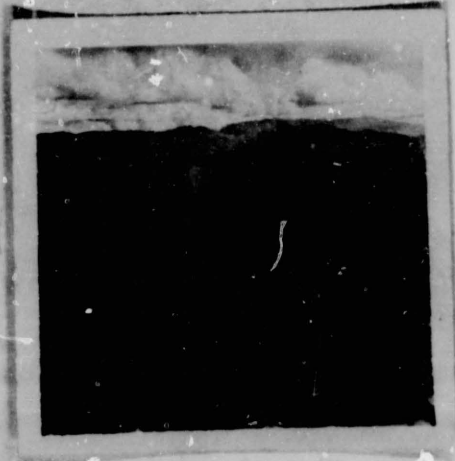
D I A R Y.

Tuesday, 27th July, 1954.

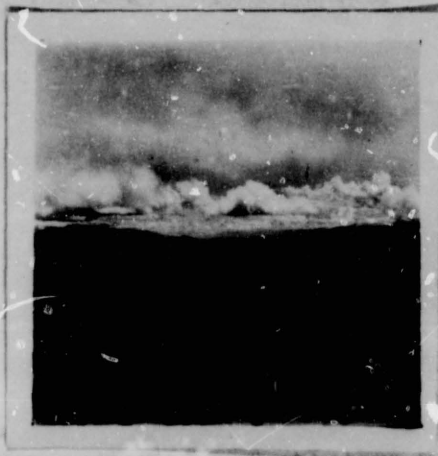
The patrol departed from Chuave at 1025 hrs. The day was overcast so walking was comfortable. At 1120 hrs Mainemaw was passed and Keu was arrived at at 1148 hrs. The patrol arrived at the Monono Lutheran Mission at 1255 hrs and proceeded to Gogo Rest House to arrive at 13 30 hrs.

Wednesday, 28th July, 1954.

Returned to Monono and at 0910 hrs started on ascent of Mt. Elimbari. Low cloud was covering its summit, but as this was slowly lifting Mr. Colman and myself were confident of a reasonably clear view. We reached the top of the ridge at 1105 hrs and the cloud was above us. A twenty minute walk brought us to the Summit. The aneroid read 8940'. Unfortunately the area South of the Waghi was clouded in, but good views of the Lower Mairi and Maril Rivers, and of the area immediately west through Chimbu were obtained.



Lower Mairi & Maril Rivers



Looking West over Chimbu

The descent took one hour thirty five minutes back to Monono, which was followed later by the walk to Gogo.

THURSDAY, 29th July, 1954.

Several minor disputes settled and thirteen potential labour recruits despatched to the Native Labour Compound at Goroka.

Carrier line was sorted out and at 1100 hrs we started out for the Rest House at KURURUME, arriving there at 1225 hrs. Here a runner caught up with us with a note from Mr. R. Cleland, COO, advising us that he was accompanying Lieut. Herron of the Bomb Disposal Squad, and that it was hoped to blow up the bomb the other side of Gogo about 1600 hrs. At 1610 hrs the explosion occurred and one and all rushed to the best vantage spot to see a huge cloud of dust rising rapidly into the air. It rose over a 1000' and then gradually dispersed on the slight breeze. The natives were all excited and brought to my notice the disfigured face of the only survivor of a party that tried to cook the original bomb, hoping it would flake as do rocks and provide them with steel axeheads.

Preparing to leave Gogo

The day concluded with the usual round of petty disputes coming up for adjudication.

Friday, 30th July, 1954.

Left Kururume in a dense ground mist at 0810 hrs. The way lay downhill, and at 0955 hrs we reached the Waghi crossing.

The altitude was 3300' and the crossing took half an hour, as the bridge had obviously been hurriedly repaired for the patrol.



Crossing the Waghi.



Halfway up and looking
downstream.

A long weary climb up a veritable goat track brought us out of the immediate Waghi gorge. Then we relaxed along a reasonably level walk till we reached the last climb up to NOMANI Rest House. This we slowly climbed, to arrive at Nomami at 1305 hrs, hoping that by this time we had picked up some condition from some where.

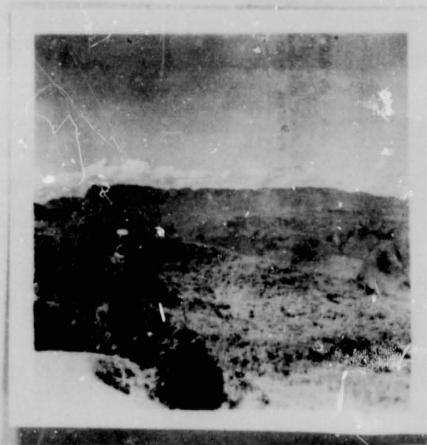
Two potential airstrip sites were viewed, from a distance owing to rain, and all afternoon crosswinds of about 20 knots blew down the gully.

Saturday, 31st July, 1954.

Initiated Mr. Colman into the joys and despairs of census taking. All the population was censused by midday. However there appears to be a dearth of young females in the ten to sixteen age group, and I suspect that they are there, but hidden from census.

Elimbari range stood out during the middle of the day, but not for long, as the winds from up the gully swept down, bringing the mist, the cold, and the rain. The wind swept right across the potential airstrip site, over which we walked during the middle afternoon. The height of the rest house is 8050'.

No disputes were brought up for arbitration.



Sunday, 1st August, 1954.

Constables Nen and Puri despatched with some of the edible cargo and equipment for down below to IOMA Rest House. They are to see that the bridge over the Tua at Nilari is in good repair and to improve the road from Ioma to Nilari if there is time.

At 0850 hrs the rest of the patrol departed for YAWAI Rest House arriving there at 1020 hrs. The natives had obviously tried to improve the grades on the road, but the road is still reasonably hard going and during the rainy periods would be most difficult to traverse.

Several minor disputes were heard during the afternoon.

Monday, 2nd August, 1954.

Mr. Colman did the census during the morning. Here again a notable absence of young females, but as no information as to their whereabouts was readily forthcoming, I did not press matters as this is only the third visit by a patrol to this Rest House.

Height by aneroid of the Rest House 7800'.

Tuesday, 3rd August, 1954.

Left YAWAI at 0805 hrs and walked along steeply graded tracks to arrive at KIARI Rest House at 1210 hrs. Here again times would be much longer during the Wet. As all the people had come up to be censused I commenced the census, later handing over to Mr. Colman. Several minor matters were brought before the patrol's attention, and these were amicably settled.

Height: 6200 feet.

Wednesday, 4th August, 1954.

Had an excellent view of Mt Michael during rifts in the mists that rose from the gorge below. Then departed on the walk to



WAISIME Rest House. The track was in good condition and the walking easy, and a leisurely one hour and five minutes brought us there. The Rest House is small and we are rather cramped for space, while the position of the doorway catches every draught and funnels it inside.

It is going to be very cold later on tonight. Obum officials were here this afternoon, they would rather be censused here than have a Rest house in their place, as they are apparently only about half an hour away, with no large "line".

The road across the Tua branches just before you arrive at Waisime.

Thursday, 5th August, 1954.

Census conducted by Mr. Colman. No courts or disputes.

It has been a cold day with strong Easterly winds and the view obscured by cloud. Height: 6400 feet.

Friday, 6th August, 1954.

We were on the road to Obum at 0715 hrs and arrived there at 0750 hrs. An excellent view of Karimui was had. Continued on to Dulai at an easy rate. The road passed within half a mile of Nomani. We arrived at DULAI Rest House at 1500hrs. We had hoped to go to Ioma direct but ruggedness of the country stops even the natives from going direct. Dulai is a windy place perched as it is on the top of a narrow ridge at a height of 6950 feet.

Saturday, 7th August, 1954.

Patrol Resting. Several courts and petty disputes heard. Various talks to village officials.

Sunday, 8th August, 1954.

Patrol resting. A beautifully clear day. During the morning we continued up the ridge to Yabari Hamlet. Altitude: 7100'. There was a truly magnificent view all round. Mounts Wilhelm and Kerigomma were clear in the North, but further to the east the tops of Mounts Elimbari, Otto, and Michael were obscured by cloud.

Mount Karimui stood blue and clear and far to the South West Mt Murray rose from a plain of cloud. Mount Ialibu stood bathed in sunlight but unfortunately the tops of Kubor and Digini were covered in cloud. It was a wonderful morning with a wonderful view.

Monday, 9th August, 1954.

At 0712 hrs the carriers lifted their loads and we were off again. At 1100 hrs, after keeping all the way to the tops of ridges, we arrived at the small hamlet of Makawi. Continuing again at 1130 we descended into the creek and followed it up towards Ioma. A very steep ascent to Ioma made, all thankful it was over for the day. This was at 1455hrs. Constables Nen and Puri reported. They said that the bridge across the Tua had been cut by the people of Nilari as they were afraid of a raid by the people from the South side of the river. The bridge though was now alright. They also reported that some work had been done on the road to Nilari.

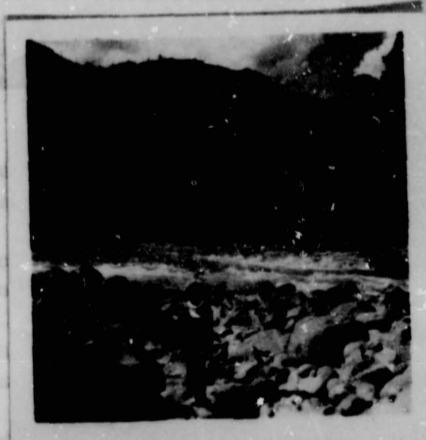
Tuesday, 10th August, 1954.

All the gear sorted out and excess and non-utilitation stuff placed in the tender care of a Ioma Tul-tul who is to get the gear transported over to Amiaoua Rest House. The carrier line was given a check over and two sick men despatched to hospital. We now only have forty six carriers.

At 0850 hrs we started out. The going was easy as the undergrowth had been cut on both sides of the track. By midday we were resting on the banks of the Tua. The river had fallen over twelve feet since I saw it last with Mr. Kelly, ADO, eight months ago. In the photograph opposite the boulders seen were covered and the outer leaves of the trees were almost trailing in the water.

We continued on to NILARI where the natives had built a semi-permanent building for us, and arrived there at 1505 hrs.

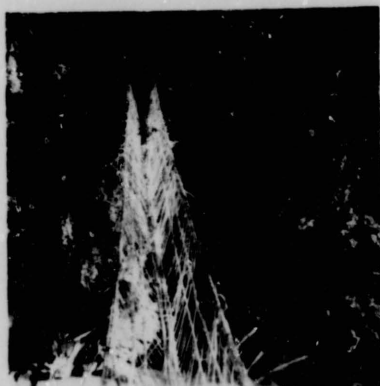
Completed an initial census of these people, sixty seven in all, during the afternoon, as they were only too pleased with the idea. Food from here, combined with that carried from Ioma should see us through tomorrow. Interpreters who can speak this Nilari language have attached themselves to the patrol.



Wednesday, 11th August, 1954.

Several carriers have suddenly developed dysentery, so they say, but they carried well all day without going to the medicine box. Apparently this has been tried successfully before on someone, and these carriers do not seem very enthusiastic about heading downstream.

We finally got away at 0730 after a burst of passive resistance on the part of a section of the carriers. Arrived at the bridge, of cane, at 0805. Some delay in crossing and several of the carriers most unhappy about it. Not that I blame them. In this section of the river the Waghi has dropped considerably. Proceeded along the river bank. Walking hard and hot, and on the odd occasions it was necessary to go inside the tree like the odd leech did good business. At 1500 hrs made camp on the north side of the Sena Creek. Several of the Nilari people who followed went on to apprise the people of Bonoro of our coming tomorrow.



Thursday, 12th August, 1954.

It rained heavily last night, much to Mr. Colman's annoyance as his side of the Tent leaked. It must have rained heavily also in the inland as the Sena Creek had risen several feet.

By 0800 hrs we were in the water, and it took half an hour to get the cargo across. Then we went upstream looking for a suitable place to climb the bank. I managed to slip twice in the shallow water, to my shame, and ended up thoroughly wet. Once up the bank we

started the climb up. The ground underfoot was wet and the leechs came towards us in swarms. The climb was long to the carriers and the sixteen hundred feet up from the river took them over two hours.

At 1115 hrs we arrived at Bonoro to find that they had built a Rest House, and Police and Labour Barracks since the previous night. Altitude: 2900 feet.

During the afternoon whatever information the people could give us was sought. They were eager to be censused, but it was explained to them that they would have to wait until a more thorough knowledge of the area was gained. This is the fourth patrol to pass through here, and they have all been within the past two years. Food in abundant quantities was bought, and it was necessary to tell the people not to bring it in from a long distance or we would have been covered with it. Seeds of vegetables were distributed to the Headmen.

A clear view of Mt. Au, or Suaru as it is called by these people, was had during the afternoon, but the weather is rather wretched with intermittent drops of rain so tomorrow may be wet.

Found that one of the Headmen from here has been to the station at Kundiawa, and that several others have visited the Salt area of the Chimbu.

From what can be gathered the name MENGALU appears to refer to this area around Karimui. The name given us for the people immediately in the area of the camp was BOMAI-OIEBE.

Man was seen
ing visit and had
to pay his raso

Friday, 13th August, 1954.

Departed at 0830 hrs from Bonoro and went in an easterly direction, passing through gardens and other houses of these OIEBE people. Arrived at the BOMAI-SAMURO glan house at 1000hrs and departed at 1050 hrs. Arrived at the east bank of the Busia river at 1140 hrs. Up till this time the walking had been relatively level with several small creeks. The Busia runs at the bottom of a ravine, and the crossing of it necessitated a descent of 250' and ~~and~~ an ascent of 260', both on precipitous sides. It took an hour to do the crossing, the worst section being the descent.

At 1400 hrs we arrived at BOIDIAMARI. It was here Mr. Kelly, ABO, and myself camped once last year. The natives were working a Rest House and Labour barracks, while the Headman vacated his own private house nearby and offered it to the Police.

The name given me for these people was BOMAI-Kumami and they are closely related to the Oiebe and Samaru clans. They aren't happy about going East of the Name River though.

A large number of women and children, about eighty, brought food and two pigs in during the late afternoon. The Headman appeared to be delighted at the sale of the food.

Saturday, 14th August, 1954.

Patrol Resting. It rained intermittently and heavily throughout last night and today. More food was brought in during the afternoon and several of the natives who brought nothing tried to line and receive pay. The headman was slightly annoyed over this.

Later this afternoon I was informed of the arrival of a man from Paiwaia, on the Purari river south of Karimui. He was one of the two that Mr. Keogh, PO, contacted earlier this year when he went down to the south after crossing over the Tua at Waisime.

With him was a friend and a headman from the YUIRO clan to the South-east of Bonoro. Constable Nen was the only other person, besides myself, who spoke Police Motu, and his Motu was even rustier than mine. The Paiwaian had been on a trading visit and had heard that a patrol was in the area so he had come to pay his respects. He was told that if he wished he could accompany the patrol, an offer he did not refuse.

Sunday, 15th August, 1954.

Patrol Resting. Heavy rain last night, but this morning showed promise of a clear day. Therefore at 915 accompanied by various headmen and three police we set out to go partway up the highest peak of Karimui. Things went well though slowly till 1345 hrs when the peak above us became clouded in and it was also impossible to see the country below. At 1415 hrs we reached a long narrow ridge with the aneroid reading 7300'. We rested here in the vain hope that the cloud might lift, but all we saw was the top of the ridge several hundred feet above us. At 1545 hrs we commenced the return journey, down through the thick, dripping, greenness of the moss forest, to the bush beneath. The return journey was much quicker and we were back in camp by 1815hrs, the dread of stumbling along in the dark putting wings on our feet.

Monday, 16th August, 1954.

Departed again at 0800 hrs with various headmen guiding us. After some time we left the track that Mr. Kelly, ADO, and myself had traversed and went further towards the north. We passed by three large houses. At the second house, while having a breathing spell, various natives approached us. We found, when we left, all their discarded bows and arrows about a hundred yards along the track; the Yuiro headman apparently had gone ahead to clear the way for us. At 1030 we came to the banks of the Name River. Here some of the local followers left us as it is apparently the edge of their group. After one look at the ravine or rather gorge, I enquired after another route. There was none immediately handy, the route I had gone over last year lay well to the South. I resigned myself and approached the business fatalistically.

For the first quarter of an hour steps were hacked out to provide footholds down an almost vertical face of limestone and earth. Then the grade eased off somewhat, so that instead of dropping vertically one only slid on his backside. A large type of bulldog ant added to the enjoyment, for the little beggars built their nests where ever the track was the most difficult. And can they sting! We descended from 2390 to 2200 feet. Owing to a raging torrent at the bottom it was necessary to build a bridge, and this was put up in time to let the carriers continue straight across. Then a very thankful spell for all before the ascent. We climbed back up to 2900' doing the last stretch in the hot sun as we went through a mixture of bracken and bladygrass. It took three hours to cross this rift only several hundred yards wide.

We then proceeded in a Southwesterly direction over undulating country, passing several houses and new gardens until we came to YAGORIMARI. This place consists of two houses of the usual two storey style. Here they were running no risks for no patrol had been here before, and the women were tucked away in their room below the men. Many of the men sat on their verandah and smoked as they watched us come up the track.



On our arrival several came down to meet us, and on our enquiring as to a camping site pointed out an old garden,

Some of the women began to leave the house, escorted.

Meanwhile only a few men had volunteered to help pitch camp. A feeling of tension was in the air, heightened no doubt by the fact that one of the interpreters had gone inside the men's room on the top floor, and had come out very smartly, to report that a large number of natives were armed and waiting inside. By this time all the women were in the gardens somewhere and each member of the patrol was on the alert and watching someone else's back. Finally the women came back with food, and after they had received payment quite a large body of men came out into the open from the men's house. One could feel the change in the atmosphere, and I feel things are alright now, but the guards ~~have~~ have been re-inforced by a number of carriers. It is apparent that these people have heard about firearms, for when I saw a bird alight on a branch above my head, I looked at one of the headmen and made a gesture as if to raise a rifle and shoot it. He rapidly looked around and then signed to me not to do it.

Tuesday, 17th August, 1954.

We happily left at 0805 hrs and at 0905 hrs arrived at Sgaheni. Here the carriers were given Native tobacco by the inhabitants of the one house. Saw This house last year. Off again at 0935 hrs to the next house arriving at 1040 and then on to ODOGABURU at 1050. This place was one of last year's camps. Several of the minor headmen were out to visit us, but the majority of the people, including the women, stayed in the house. Camp was made.

The three headmen came up but we didnt get very far with



them, as they seemed to be afraid to make a decision. However soon after the "big boss" came up, very apologetic, saying that he had been down to the river and did not know we were coming. He certainly made things move. It was learned later that he has knowledge of the country as far north as the Maril River, twelve miles from the Chimbu Station.

Because they could not bring any pigs for the patrol I had great difficulty in persuading them that it was quite alright, for they seemed most perturbed and were offering the food free because of it. However when the food came up it was obvious that only the Headman's own immediate line was bringing it.

However there is a chance that other lines may come in to see the patrol once the news travels, although I must confess I doubt it after seeing these people.

Altitude: 3080 feet.



Wednesday, 18th August, 1954.

With the Headman, his companions, interpreters, and three police, I proceeded westwards in an effort to reach some high clear ground for a view over the Tua. I was unsuccessful and the two and a half hour journey out was done in one and a half hours back. However I did gain some knowledge of the country and saw several more houses, though from a distance.

During the afternoon sought after information on various matters from the headmen.

More food brought and bought.

Thursday, 19th August, 1954.

Purchased foodstuffs to carry with us and so lifted our loads and departed at 0830 hrs. Headed for the river and climbed to a height of 3200 feet, from whence we could get a good view to the south. For the first time in days Mt Karimui was clear, but the Highest mountain of the group was hidden behind the one furthest to the east. Eight Houses were sighted between us and the western Slopes of the western mount.

We continued on in a north westerly direction gradually getting lower until we reached the Tua (local name: Hawali) at 1150 hrs. Height 1300 feet.

Those that were hungry now ate. At 1245 we started off downstream and a slight delay occurred when we came across a large batch of galip nuts.

Fortunately none of the carriers and few of the police knew what they were!

At 1425 we arrived at what appeared to be the local ferrying depot, for rafts were tied up on both sides of the stream. Here we set to and camp was made. Meanwhile the locals from Odogaburu had made some of the rafts river worthy

and they spent the afternoon in paddling backwards and forwards across the river.

Just before dusk the carriers formed a deputation and approached me. They wanted to go home, they said, as they weren't, by any means, quite happy in this unknown area.

They were told bluntly where they would be going.

Tonight is the first night they haven't their "Thanks to God" hymns after their evening meal.



Friday, 20th August, 1954.

Our departure was delayed by four of the carriers who had crossed with the Odogaburu people to the other side early this morning. It took some time to get them back over. They had been put up to it by one of the others who said that if some of the carriers went across the whole of the patrol might follow, rather than waste time getting them back; a vain hope!

At last, to the relief of all, the day's walking was begun at 0830 hrs. The rocky river banks were followed, except for occasional detours into the bush. The going was not easy, but was easier and quicker than cutting our way through tangled undergrowth. Last year I had half a day of it during which only about a mile was covered. To follow the stream down when it was in flood would be most difficult and tiring. The river gradually turns and runs generally slightly north of west. It is flowing slowly and loses height gradually by a series of small rapids, which, during the floods, would be unnoticeable.

Camp made at 1430 hrs. Height, 1260'.

Constable Ornapiso proceeded downstream a little. He did not see the Kaugel, but he reported finding footsteps in the sand some distance away. They had come upstream and then turned back, and appeared to have been made that day.

Rations from the loads issued to all.

Saturday, 21st August, 1954.

Broke camp at 0630 hrs. The first two and a half hours were painfully slow and we didn't cover two miles. It was necessary to go inland a little as the river banks fell sheer into the river.

The "wait-a-whiles" detained us all, to the obvious enjoyment of the leeches. At last we struck the river bank again and half an hour of brisk walking brought us to the mouth of the Kaugel. Here we saw the typical sight of one dirty New Guinea stream entering another dirty New Guinea stream, with the same monotonous scenery of dark green that occurs throughout the whole country. Where it joins the

Purari the Kaugel is much larger, and the waters were rushing down it at a rapid rate. After its junction the Purari is certainly a much larger river.



The police began the building of rafts, while Mr. Colman and three police, and myself proceeded downstream. We found several old rafts which had apparently floated down from upstream and then came across the recent footsteps of several natives. We followed them several miles downstream across the wide open stretches of sand and stone until 1130. Returned back and investigated several small creeks for native tracks, but we were unsuccessful. We arrived back at 1310 hrs to find that some of the cargo had been rafted across the river. First the gear, with the odd carrier was rafted across,



then came the carrier line. As only two of the police, Mr. Colman and myself, and the Pawaian and his friends, had had any experience on or in the water, it was incumbent upon us to do the paddling of the unweildy rafts. During the early afternoon a native man and woman came downstream along the southern bank. On seeing the line of carriers they promptly disappeared into the bush. Just after 1300 hrs, a band of natives appeared from the downstream side. It was found that the interpreters could make themselves understood. Mr. Colman, a policeman, and ten carriers remained on the other side. Through the interpreters we were able to get their leader to lay down his bow and arrows and so he approached Mr. Colman who signaled to him to sit down, which he did, though with a drawn axe.

With the interpreters and some police I hastened across. By the time I arrived there were five men sitting down, with drawn axes, ~~axes~~ on the rocks. Soon after my arrival an elderly native strode up with a bow and a handful of arrows in one hand, and a single arrow at the ready in the other. The first native to sit down spoke to him and after a while he too lay down his bow and arrows and joined the sitting circle. Mr. Colman went back with a load of carriers to get some tobacco and beads. Meanwhile I learnt that the people were the BOMAI - SOLA and that their village was HOIABI, situated inland to the south east. They had been out hunting and making sago. They made us a small present of sago, and asked if we would like to buy some sago on the morrow. I agreed. Mr. Colman arrived back with some tobacco and beads, some of which I presented to them. For the first time the axes went back into their belts as they crowded round the headman to look at the beads. He himself was actually trembling with excitement and asked if we would buy the sago tomorrow with beads. Again I agreed and told him it was time I moved across the river as it was getting late. The natives pulled the raft upstream a little for us, whereupon the rest of our party boarded and so crossed to the camp.

Sunday, 22nd August, 1954.

At 0645 hrs half the gear proceeded along the track to the Kaugel, from here the track was cut through the bush. At 0710 several of the Bomaia appeared on the other bank and told us the main party was coming behind. By 0730 a number had gathered on the other side so we crossed the river. Trading was at first slow until they saw "the colour of our money", whereupon they kept going into the bush and bringing out small bundles of sago. Beads were the most popular item, with salt a close second. They were

not impressed by salt at first until a few samples of it were handed round, and the look on their faces told us that they thought it superior stuff. Trading continued till 0840 hrs, during which we elicited the information that two days walk up the right bank of the Kaugel would bring us to natives. We bought enough sago for at least two days.

At 0730 a number had gathered.....

They kept.....bringing small bundles of sago.

Beads were the most popular item.

We said our farewells and crossed the river again with our load. By 0855 hrs we were on our way with the rest of the carriers. The small packs of the sago made it simple and easy to carry.

The leaders were caught up with by 1000 and the going was getting rougher with each step. It was impossible to walk along the river's edge as the banks fell straight into the rushing waters,

While should we go too high the climbing up and down became too tiring, yet, if we did not go high enough the innumerable gullies became miniature gorges very hard to cross. It has been a punishing walk for all. You climbed out of one gully only to find it was necessary to climb across the face of a bluff, and if you went up to go over its head you slipped at least once, to have your footholds and handholds disintegrate, and you began to slither down gathering momentum every inch while your grabbed frantically at every bit of undergrowth, and during this an awful feeling began to grow at the bottom of your stomach. When you finally got across there would be another gully to cross, and your legs would go weak with the thought of it. And all the time there were leeches, sucking, sucking, sucking.

Then we came to a native track at 1330 hrs and we rested, waiting for the rest. All the carriers were here by 1415 hrs. However the only possible camp site was leech ridden so reluctantly we moved again. Twenty minutes later we came to another creek where the immediate pad was lost. Proceeded up here and made camp at 1445 hrs.

Two of the police have just come after following two tracks, but in each case the tracks came to a dead end. What a life!

Monday, 23rd August, 1954.

At 0645 Constables Bura and Nen despatched to follow lower native track, and then break a new track. Soon after this heavy rain began to fall so we all stayed in shelter till it finished. At 0950 we started out and arrived at the Kaugel again at 1010, after quite reasonable going. Dammed leeches again. We found an old garden site but could find no roads leading out of it. We finally decided that the natives used the river's edge to walk on when the Kaugel was down, so at 1230 we departed for another cross-country nightmare. Progress was slow and at 1345 we came to a large creek lying far below us. A small nearby knoll was cleared, but the view added nothing to our information. At 1415 hrs descended to the creek where a good site was found for a camp. Constable Nen and several carriers sent ahead to clear a track to the top of a high ridge that can be seen from here. If nothing can be seen from there tomorrow we'll head inland for the people round Au.

Have just found that about twenty pounds of rice in one of the bags is off.

Height of this forgotten piece of land 1000'.

1830 hrs. While having my shower about half an hour ago I heard a great commotion, then cheering from the carriers. Drying and dressing, I was in time to see Nen arrive in company with a native.

The native hugged the legs of Mr. Colman and myself, and then those of the rest of the police. When order was restored, Nen reported that immediately on leaving the camp site he came across a native track. Following this for about one and a half hours he came a garden in which was this man. The native knew what he was and then needed no urging to come and see the first two "Kiaps" to his area. He brought with him some taro. The native said his place was inland below Mt. Au, and that he would wait for us at the garden tomorrow. He said he would send the talk back that we were coming, and so he departed.

Morale is certainly high now, and the Sola natives were right with their two days.

Tuesday, 24th August, 1954.

We broke camp at 0800 hrs and arrived at the garden at 0920 hrs after an easy walk. Here we were greeted by our friend of yesterday, his child, and a friend of his. Then his wife came out and hugged Mr. Colman and myself to the great amusement of the Police.

The woman and youngster started off to let all know we were coming and at 0945 we followed.



We went up the hill I had intended to climb today, up to a height of 2250 feet. All that could be seen was extremely broken ground to the North of us. At 1130 we halted at a small pig house at a height of 2550 feet. Next to no view here as all high points clouded in. We departed from here at 1215 hrs and at 1330 hrs we arrived at YESSA. We were greeted by rousing cheers from the small number of men who were there, and this done all the women came and hugged us, one at a time. The Luluai from Yani, in the Maril River was here. He said he was trying to straighten out some trouble over a woman.

Camp was made and food was only just adequate to go around. One pig was also brought up and despatched.

Height; 2700feet.

Wednesday, 25th ~~September~~^{August}, 1954.

Patrol Resting. These people say they belong to the Bomai-Kambia and their clan names appear to be Arupul and Ura. They have only just moved here from a little distance away to the East. The Kup dialect is understood by ~~some~~ some and apparently this has been picked up by trading with the people to the north of Mount Au. In the afternoon vegetable seeds were distributed to them.



Thursday, 26th August, 1954.

Up and walking on our way by 0745 hrs. We crossed various streams each getting a little lower in its gully until we came to the Agi creek. This lay in the bottom of a gully four hundred and fifty feet deep but the descent and ascent were relatively easy. It took us about three hours to come this far. Then for an hour we walked over undulating terrain cut by small gullies and creeks. At 1230 hrs we walked briskly in to DUILIMAI. Here we were greeted by the cheers of the assembled natives, while the women sat and stared curiously at us.

We found that the natives had, earlier in the year, built two houses for the use of any European who had need to come their way. They too, were very pleased that a patrol had, at long last, come to visit them. They were eager to be censused but here also it was necessary to explain to them that all the people should be gathered together for that purpose. Even so, a quick check showed that there were over one hundred and twenty people about.

We were overwhelmed by the quantity of food brought up and hoped that they weren't cutting themselves short. They re-assured us on this point, and mentioned that when food is short they go on hunting expeditions through the bush, but that this was a bumper season, or we would not have met so many of them as there was no need for them to leave their garden places. Addressed the assembled headmen re Administration aims as they concerned them in their present state, and ended up by distributing vegetable seeds.

Sky has been overcast all day and still no sight of Mt. An.

If it rains tonight we won't have to worry about the tent leaking, thank heavens.

Altitude; 3250 feet.

Greeted by the assembled natives.

Their Headmen.

The women sat and stared curiously.

Friday, 27th August, 1954.

Left Duilimai at 0800 hrs and walked for 45 minutes to the Agi-Borga River. A very easy descent of some six hundred feet, was followed by about an hours spell while the natives worked a bridge over the stream. Carriers are not carrying well today as they gorged themselves on sweet potato and pig last night. The ascent out of the valley was in some places extremely difficult. However from then on it was easy walking with numerous small streams to cross, and at 1230 we arrived at TA LABAKUL. Here we camped on the same site that Mr. Kelly and myself used last year. The natives had prepared houses for all of the two "kiaps". During the afternoon I visited Peri Hill. This had been cleared last year to allow Mr. Kelly and myself a view to the south and the west. Height: 3400 feet. Unfortunately south of the river was obscured by rain while Mt. Au was still clouded in. However I had a clear view of the route over which the patrol had come during the past two days. I got thoroughly soaked by rain on the way back.

Gave a small talk to the headmen and distributed the last of the vegetable seeds.

Saturday, 28th August, 1954.

Picked up our loads and headed northwards at 0820hrs Reached the bank of the Olteba River at 1025 hrs. Then on to Kabe area arriving at 1215. Learned that all the natives from this area had died and all that remained were a small line that lived further downstream on the other bank. Mr. Kelly and I had visited them last year. Decided to camp. Heavy rain in afternoon and night.

Sunday, 29th August, 1954.

Departure delayed by carriers not feeling energetic, and so managed to get away at 0640 hrs. It took half an hour along a perfectly greasy track to get down to the river, and then another half hour to get all the cargo across. The water was clear and cold and the overcast above made it feel colder. We then continued up one of the river's tributaries crossing and recrossing it until we left it and headed in a North easterly direction



to the top of a ridge, then down the other side to a small stream and up again to an abandoned hut, set in a grassy space. We arrived here at 1015 hrs. After half an hour we set off across the plateau past other deserted huts and cleared areas, to follow a stream for a while before climbing on to a ridge. This was at 1330. After an hour's spell we continued to follow the ridge upward to a height of 6600'. We could see Elamagale Rest House, and then natives from the area came to help the carriers with their loads. It was now 1500 and it appeared that we would make it well before dark. Unfortunately it began to rain, and a local headman who had come to guide us lead us down what he thought were easy tracks for us and so wasted about half an hour. Word was sent back that if the carriers did not think they could make the Rest house before dark they were to camp in the various men's houses scattered over the hillsides. Descended to the river's altitude of 3300' along perfectly vile tracks, reaching it at 1730 hrs. We then climbed

Up even viler, greasier, and steeper tracks to the top of the ridge which we followed down to the Rest House. Here we found that the cooks had already arrived about twenty minutes before and had lighted fires in all the houses. They had found what they thought was an easier track, and it was. You can't win up here. The time was 1830 and it was wet and cold. So far over half of the gear has come up.

Height: 4000 feet.

Monday, 30th August, 1954.

One and all rested, soaking up the morning sunlight.

The rest of the cargo came in during the morning, having stopped in the Men's Houses across the river for the night. Natives came up during the morning to be censused but a check revealed that many were absent so they were told to line tomorrow.

Tuesday, 31st August, 1954.

The morning was fine and clear so we went up the ridge behind the rest house and took observations. Came back with the crowd who were straggling in for census.

Census was done by Mr. Colman and it was found that there were some absentees somewhere in the Kabe area - hunting.

Several minor disputes were brought before the patrol's notice for settlement.



Wednesday, 1st September, 1954.

On our way again at 0750 hrs with the local natives carrying most of the loads. The track to Nondiri has been cut by the natives and walking it was much easier than last year.

Reached Nondiri in the blazing sun at 1225 hrs.

Thursday, 2nd September, 1954.

Majority of the census done by Mr. Colman. 110 new names recorded, quite a few of these being young females. I think that new names will be recorded for some time yet.

No major disputes, and no one knows anything about the reported raid on this Rest House - rumour again.



Waiting for payment for food.

Altitude of Nondiri; 4460 feet.

Friday, 3rd September, 1954.

Departed at 0800 hrs from Nondiri and arrived at AMIAGOUA Rest House at 1030. The track would take longer in the wet, and it would also be longer going from Amiagoua to Nondiri. Very demonstrative reception and plenty of food ready.

During the afternoon the Ganima clan appeared. As they had not been censused before I did the initial census of them.

Height of Rest House: 5390 feet.

Saturday, 4th September, 1954.

Mr. Colman did the census.

Several minor disputes settled during the afternoon.

The usual talks to the Village Officials re relevant matters.

Sunday, 5th September, 1954.

Constables Ornapiso and Mi'ifa, Interpreter Launa, and sixteen carriers who are sick and miserable sent to Chuave, with some of the gear not needed. Rest of the patrol resting.

Monday, 6th September, 1954.

Left the Rest house at 0745 hrs. Proceeded along aridge and at 1215 hrs arrived at the divide of the Maril and Monulo River systems. Height: 8000'. Then a hot walk down to MUL Rest House arriving at 1545 hrs. Height: 4800'.

For the rest of the afternoon and part of the night heard minor disputes.

Tuesday, 7th September, 1954.

Several more minor matters straightened and finally got away at 0845 hrs. Reached GUMINI Rest House at 0925 to be promptly deluged by more courts. Departed at last at 1115 hrs and reached Dirima at 1150 hrs. Continuing on to IANI Rest House we arrived there at 1240 hrs. More disputes heard during the afternoon.

Heard a rumour that a Minj patrol was in the Elemagale area so sent a note to verify it.

Wednesday, 8th September, 1954.

Eleven carriers cleared off during the night, and Constable Borowa and nine carriers who were not up to scratch sent to the Hospital at Chimbu. More disputes heard.

At 0850 hrs departed for GOMGALE Rest House and arrived there at 1015 hrs along a reasonably good track.

Food bought to carry with us, as Mr. Keogh. PO, had mentioned in his report of the Au area that food was not plentiful.

Thursday, 9th September, 1954.

Another dispute settled and we got away at 0830 hrs. We crossed over the range at 7600 feet and proceeded on to DEGE Rest House arriving at 1215 hrs. The Walking was easy. Food plentiful and varied. Letter despatched to rumoured Minj patrol returned - no one had any knowledge of it. Heavy rain tonight. Height: 4750'.

Friday, 10th September, 1954.

At 0820 hrs commenced the descent to 3300 feet at the Damu River crossing. Crossed over the River and climbed up the other side. On and up to Arigari Men's House where the natives were putting the finishing touches to several houses for the patrol. Time: 1215 hrs. Height: 5000 feet.

Saturday, 11th September, 1954.

On the track by 0700 hrs. Followed the ridge for 2 hrs in a north westerly direction. Then followed another in a South westerly direction for two and a half hours down to the Oni River. Followed the Oni for 35 minutes then overland for an hour to AU Rest House, arriving at 1430 hrs. Height: 4300 feet. Rain tonight, as usual.

Sunday, 12th September, 1954.

Census compiled by Mr. Colman.

Learned that a patrol lead by Mr. Claridge, PO, of Ialibu had been camped about a day's walk away from here on the 22/8/54, he apparently intended to go down the Kaugel. I am afraid that he will have found it heavy going.

Food not plentiful, but our Iani carriers going back made things easier.

Monday, 13th September, 1954.

Patrol departed with the first light at 0605 hrs.

Very easy, but slightly muddy, walking down to the Oni River which was crossed at 0740 hrs. Then we followed the Mogono River up for a while before crossing it. We arrived at MIRU rest House at 1010. Departed again at 1100 hrs and proceeded upstream. We reached Kange, another Rest House at 1530 hrs after a solid climb.

Distributed the last of the rations to all, including sweet potato we had been carrying. Height; 4560 feet.

Tuesday, 14th September, 1954.

Commenced walking at 0610 in a clear atmosphere and climbed steadily up the ridge. The first day Au has been clear since we were in the Karimui area, and it was clouded in again by 0915 hrs. At 1025 hours arrived at the top of the range. Height; 11,075 feet, and cold. Mt. Kubor not very far to the West of the pass. All the cargo up by 1245, and almost everybody feeling the effects of the height. Went down the ridge to the Ormung River arriving there at 1530 hrs. Heavy rain poured down so s sheltered in an abandoned house. At 1730 departed downstream getting various natives met on the way to help the carriers. Arrived at Tonama, a deserted mission school, at 1810hrs. Here natives rallied and brought in a plentiful supply of food.

Wednesday, 15th September, 1954.

At 0800 hrs proceeded downstream to Ormung Rest house arriving there at 1030 hrs. Cargo proceeded to Kup while Mr. Colman and myself climbed the ridge the other side of the Normandi River. Reached the top of the ridge at 1130 hrs and then proceeded to the Kup-Minj road. Here we decided to visit Minj and see some of their maps rather than waste time later writing for them. Arrived at Minj in pouring rain at 1630 hrs.

Thursday, 16th September, 1954.

Spent the morning in the Minj Sub-District Office looking for whatever information they had on the Kubor and Lower Kaugel areas. After lunch departed for Nondugl, arriving at 1800 hrs in pouring rain.

Friday, 17th September, 1954.

Spent the morning at Nondugl. In the afternoon the Kundiawa Landrover that carried Mr. Hansu, the Stock Inspector to Nondugl, took us back with it. Visited the rest of the Patrol at Kurumugl Rest House, and arranged for them to come into Kundiawa tomorrow. Two sick carriers taken with us in the Landrover and we arrived at Kundiawa at 1820 hrs.

Saturday, 18th September, 1954.

Seeking relevant information of the area in the Sub-District Office. Kundiawa Police used on the Patrol returned to their detachment.

Sunday, 19th September, 1954.

As such.

Monday, 20th September, 1954.

Returned to Chuave Patrol Post.

End of Diary

TRADE ROUTES.

Before commenting on the native situation as it was found I wish to bring to your attention the importance of the Trade Routes. The more important of these are shown on the map, but it must be remembered that in the more populated parts the routes cover the land as an invisible network.

From the Chimbu area the two main routes across the Tua pass through Nilari and Duilimai. It is through these two places that items like salt, steel, and gold lip shell are traded southwards in return for Bird of Paradise plumes, cockatoo and various bird's feathers, cassowary plumes, and the occasional pig. Bark cloaks so common down below make a neat exchange for European cloth. The area around Mengalu have trade routes coming and going through Waisime, around the South of Mt. Michael, from the East of Katimui to the Paiwaia people and from the West of Karimui to the Pio people. At Yagiomari two Goldlip shell were pointed out to me. One came from the Chimbu, and the other, obviously very much older, came from the Pio. Most of the Gold lip shell now comes from the Chimbu.

Considering the small amount of contact the Mengalu area has had, we can appreciate the extent of the trading when it was found that almost every man has a steel axe. No stone axes were seen throughout this area. Tracing movements of Bird of Paradise plumes it was found that many of the plumes possessed by the Koreipa people of the Asaro valley originally came from the Karimui area.

The tambu headdress forms an important item in the trading of the plumes. The three main routes to the Tua pass through the Iui people, the Maril River, and Kup. The Maril River and Kup routes finally meet up at Duilimai or Kabe, while the Iui route passes through Nilari.

The Nilari people, comprising the Bomai-Sa, Bomai-Soria, and Bomai-Hali clans or sub-clans, originally came from the Mengalu area and were part of the Bomei-Oiebe group. About a generation ago they quarrelled over a woman, and peace among them could not be settled. It was finally agreed that the smaller group should go up the river to where Nilari is and settle there. They would be far enough away not to cause trouble, and could act as a halfway clearing house for trade with the Iui people. This scheme has apparently worked out quite well.

As well as trade, talk and ideas have found their way along these routes. The Bomai-Sola, contacted at the junction of the Kaugel river with the Purari river, on the South bank, knew about the Government and of the Government stations at Kundiawa and Chuave. They were a miserable looking, but healthy, bunch of individuals, and according to them quite lacking worldly wealth. Some cowrie shells, a few beads, and some steel axes were all they possessed when we saw them, yet they knew of the Government as an entity. I have no doubt whatsoever that it was the existence of these trade routes that made our task easier. Natives who had never before seen firearms knew about them, and several times when they were fired covered their ears and crouched on the ground or behind trees. It would be interesting to know what they were really told about these weapons.

In the areas closer to the heavily populated and more contacted areas, such as Elanagale and Nondiri, ideas and natives, both good and bad, have come down to them. Returned coastal labourers to the Maril River have in the past played havoc in this area, but their ill effects are slowly being smoothed over.

Fortunately in the more uncontacted areas further down this evil influence has not penetrated, owing to the language barrier, and the majority of the ideas and talk that has penetrated has given a good impression of Government contact and influence. So much so that to all practical purposes, the people north of the Tua have brought themselves under control. However it must be remembered also that in this area police constables, trading for themselves from the Police Post in the Maril River in 1948, penetrated as far south as the Tua, through the Talabakul area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This has been divided into two sections. The Upper Bomai Census Area and the Uncensused area of the Restricted Area Upper Bomai Census Area.

As the time goes by these people are becoming more aware of themselves, not as isolated groups of people but as people who have less knowledge compared with the more contacted and advanced groups on their northern borders. Now that the suspicion of the first Government contact is over, for they have only been visited four times, things have settled down and are going smoothly as these people, mostly unknown by themselves, are striving to advance as far as their neighbours have.

But the more shrewd natives from the more contacted areas have a tendency to play these people for suckers. In the Yawai area I came across an instance where one shrewd trader type from across the Vaghi was playing on the natives ignorance, or rather part knowledge, of Government ways for his own ends. He was dealt with before the very people he wished to take down, and I do not think there will be much more of this type of thing happening now.

Similarly in the areas near to the Maril river returning labourers played havoc with the unknowing, but here too prompt measures were taken and things are now running smoothly. By now the natives know that the Government, though often slow, does not forget, and the rather relentless way things have been picked up after a wrong-doer has thought himself safe, has made an impression.

The most important thing was, throughout this area, the people's attitude towards the patrol. The people were co-operative, at times embarrassingly so, and they obviously looked to the patrol for advice and guidance. No major disputes were brought before the patrol's notice, but there were quite a number of small disputes of a petty nature. The majority of these required only the official sanction of the judgement decreed by the headmen. By not attempting too much in a hurry, these people can be guided by the needs that will arise as they become aware of what the more controlled natives have that haven't, for it is much better for them to discover their needs themselves than to have them thrust down their throats by us.

The majority of the credit of opening this area must go to the Police constables on the old Police Posts, who, despite what self helping rackets they may have worked, certainly extended Government influence far more rapidly than the occasional patrol would have been able to do.

Village Officials: A list of village officials is given on Appendix "A". As can be seen there are only six tul-tuls throughout the area. All appear to be slowly improving with the passing of time and their control also seems to be more efficient. Tul-tul DAUN of AU is a very outstanding personality and would put to shame most of the officials of a more experienced local Chimbu group. Most of the headmen have an inkling of what is required, but the situation in Nondiri and Elamagale is still confused concerning Headmen. It was in these two places that the Maril River returned labourers association made a great deal of profit for themselves by trafficking with headmen's rings. At one stage nearly every man wore one. However the situation is about back to normal again, but the headmen have had to start off from scratch due to the confusion incurred.

Census: The annual census of this area was carried out by Mr. Colman, CPO, and the total of the census figures came to 5121. Included in these figures are the figures for Kiarim Rest House, and the new figures created by the Initial Census of the Nilari Bomai Group and the Ganima - Ya clan. There was however a roll-up of many who had not before been censused. However in the Nomani and Yawai areas there appear to be a lack of young females, and information as to whether this was natural or whether they were in hiding was unable to be gained. I suspect the latter possibility is the true one.

The census area could well be cut up into three divisions, in accordance with the people's groups.

In the eastern Bomai Group the Rest Houses of Nomani, Yawai, Kiari, and Waisime could form a census sub-division of some 3343 people. While the Kiari are just inside the Goroka Sub-district boundary it would be easier to administer them from here as the Rest House is situated on the track between Yawai and Waisime.

The Rest Houses of Amiagoua, Nondiri, and Elamagale could be much more beneficially included in the Maril River census area as these are people belonging to the Maril River Groups who originally crossed over the range to avoid the pre-administration fighting.

This would also ensure an even spread of influence to these people once they knew they were included within the Maril River area.

The anomalous situation of many people living near these rest houses yet walking up to a day to get to a Maril River rest house for census might then be cleared up. As a typical example of this is the Rest house at Dege. Here is a rest house that has been kept and maintained, yet the people have to go on a six to seven hour ^{walk} to come up to Iani Rest house for census.

The final splitting up of the area would be that of the people of the Au Rest house area being administered from the new Patrol Post at Kerowagi. These people are of the Kumai-Kambia people from Kup. At present there are 191 of them that have been censused, and there would be at least another 100 who have not been. It would be easier to approach them from the Kup side over the Kubor range, than to approach them from the East.

It should be noted here that, with the exception of the Nilari people, all the people censused in this Upper Bomai area are people who, or are descendents of people who, migrated southwards from the Chimbu area.

The only uncensused people now in the Chimbu sub-district, are, apart from those of the Kumai-Kambias, those people who have, over the years, migrated northwards from Papua's interior.

THE UNCENSUSED AREA OF THE BOMAI RESTRICTED AREA.

Native Affairs.

For clarity this can be divided into three sections. The first deals with the people North of the Tua, while the other two deal with those in the Karimui area.

a. The area north of the Tua River.

This area lies north of the Tua on the southern slopes of Mount Au, or Suaru as it is known to these people. The patrol visited the places of Yessa, Duilimai, and Talabakul. Kabe was visited last year. These places are not villages or hamlets, but they are ideal centers for the scattered population. At Duilimai we found two houses that had been built to accommodate the first Europeans who decided to come that way, and this by people who had never seen a European before.

In this area we have an estimated minimum ~~population~~ population of two hundred and fifty, although I think that the true figure may be somewhat higher. Over two thirds of this population had not seen a patrol before, and the others had only seen one to date.

However such is the influence of ideas brought down over the trade routes from the north, and such is the degree of abstract Government influence, that these people have no fear of mingling with the people to the north, or of visiting them. To a large extent they have brought themselves under control, and their headmen are trying to get their people to live closer together so that they may assimilate new ideas much more quickly, and not wander nomadically through the bush under no central control.

The patrol's reception throughout this area was excellent. and at each place the men had grouped together to greet our arrival with rousing cheers, after which the women would come over and hug us.

In all these people are a far cry from the uncontacted bushman. One of the headmen from Yessa accompanied the patrol to its completion at Chuave,

b. The MENGALU Area east of the Name River.

These people also have developed themselves to some extent, and they were asking to be censused. Again the trade routes have influenced them profoundly, carrying the word of the Government before the Government actually arrived.

Bonoro is the most contacted area of them all having had four patrols pass through it during the past two years. In the Bonoro, Boidiamiri areas there would be at least 400 people, with more living to the south. The people of these two places had rest houses and barracks under construction for our use when we arrived.

The two Paiwaians mentioned before, one headman from the south of this area, and a youth the son of a Bonoro headman, accompanied the patrol back to Chuave. The youth was sent by his father to learn Pidgin.

c. West of the Name River.

Various patrols have been through this area, but the houses are so scattered that the patrols have rarely touched at the same house or group twice. Consequently the uncontacted people, though they have heard all about patrols are slightly wary at first.

This wariness, I am certain, arises from conditions between themselves, for here no one travels without his weapons. While one sees bird and pig arrows in a traveller's grasp, he also notes that by far the majority of arrows are designed for use against others of his kind.

However it does not appear to be that the area is in a state of turmoil, but rather that each man is prepared for the worst and does not trust his neighbour.

While social intercourse occurs between the neighbouring groups, it appears that most of it occurs during trading, and otherwise the people keep to their own groups. However marriage with quite distant houses occurs and the people are quite aware of themselves as springing from a common group. No doubt old ideas die hard. In this area again the trading has done a lot to ease the task of the Government. Here too we find that the headman of Odogoburu had his first contact with a patrol in the Maril river of Chimbu some seven or more years ago.

The people across the Tua are breakaways from these houses, but contact is kept between them.

The estimated minimum population of the area passed through here would be about 500.

In all the people contacted were not afraid of us and at no time did any take to the bush because of us. The most important thing about them was that they were friendly.

Where ever possible they showed no hesitation about helping us, and always, though at first they said they wouldn't, several of them came along as guides. An example of this was the way those with the patrol always talked the newcomers into laying down their weapons before they came up to the patrol. Peaceful penetration!

RESTRICTED AREA BOUNDARIES.

The present restricted area boundary runs from the top of Mt. Michael on an approximate bearing of 288°. It is entirely an arbitrary boundary, and because of lack of accurate maps it is, in actuality, extremely difficult to know when one has crossed it. The following Rest houses have been assumed, in the past, to be inside the restricted area. Waisime, Ioma, Amiagou, Nondiri, Elamagale and Au. These people have been censused twice now and all belong to groups which extend well into the unrestricted area of the Chimbu.

The position as described is rather more than slightly outmoded. In February last year, Mr. Keogh, PO, recommended in his report - Chimbu Patrol No. 11 of 1952-53 - the the boundary of the area of restriction be moved further to the south.

I would like to recommend that the line of restriction be moved southwards to the banks of the Tua River, and westward as far as the Kaugel River. Such boundaries would be readily identifiable, as can be seen from the map. I am convinced that that the people north of the Tua are now sufficiently advanced so as to be of no trouble, and already various natives from the fringes of the present boundary are asking the local missionaries to establish themselves among the natives. It must be remembered that these people are more advanced than one would imagine by looking at the paucity of patrols through the area.

V I L L A G E S A N D H O U S I N G .

Housing can be divided into two categories.

a. The Chimbu Style.

In this style the houses are built long and low. The earth forms their floor. The whole idea is to keep the weather out and the people inside warm and snug from the cold mountain winds.

Generally the people live in small hamlets the centre of which is the Men's House.

In the photograph one sees a house from the Elamagale area, which, while basically built after the fashion of the Chimbis, has an additional appendage under which the women can do their cooking.

This idea was common only to the Elamagale area.

The house usually have kunai roofs, with the walls several thicknesses of bark, and /or pandanus leaves.

Housing throughout the area appeared to be enough for the population. There is generally a sing-sing every number of years, and a new house is built for it. Houses however may stay on the same general location for many years.



b. The Bomai Style.

This house is of the two storeyed type. With a sago or pandanus leaf roof and wooden walls, it houses the men above and the women below, and below the women are the pigs. As can be seen the place is readily defendable.

North of the Tua the people are losing this style of building, which shall be discussed further in the Anthropological Section, and, while the design is the same the lower floor for the women is omitted. The men occupy the top and only floor while the women live in a nearby hut, built something after the style of the Chimbis.

North
eastly
contour

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Throughout the entire area the standard of village hygiene was quite reasonable, although in some of the lower areas things could be improved to some extent in odd instances.

From the point of view of health things were not so rosy. Several cases of extreme malnutrition were found during the census of the upper Bomai. Some very large goitres were also observed in this area. Children had the usual unattended boils and sores and running noses.

In the Karimui and Au areas the people appeared to be very healthy, and did not appear to be affected by sores as do the Chimbus, neither do colds appear to affect them as much.

They are accustomed to eating much more meat than the Chimbus and appear to be out continuously hunting it. They are not as stocky as the Chimbu people and comparatively the muscular development of their legs is very much less.

Medical treatment was given in the Upper Bomai area and the people were encouraged to go to their nearest Aid Post for treatment. Apart from the carrying problem it was not considered wise to do any treatments in the areas farther to the south, in case something might later happen that the natives might attach the blame for on to the patrol.



The rising generation.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

There are three types of gardens throughout the area. In the Nomani, Yawai, Kiari, and Waisime areas they plant on old gardens sites that are now grasslands.



The rest of the Upper Bomai generally clear new ground on the forested mountain slopes, although often they may clear an old garden of its secondary growth, and in this they employ a crude means of contouring or terracing.

The photograph illustrates this.

On the Karimui and Au plateaux large areas of bush are cleared and these are cultivated for a number of years.

Throughout the whole area food supplies appeared to be adequate.

In the mountain areas, sweet potato and taro are the staples, while sugar cane, bananas, and corn are subsidiary items. The gardens are of necessity on the hillsides and primitive forms of contouring are used.

The life of the people is disrupted for several months of the year when the pandanus is in fruit. These trees are generally growing in the bush, although they may be cultivated, and during their bearing the people literally "go bush" for short or long periods of time. This is between January and March.

In the flat lower lands sweet potato, taro, yam, and sago vie with each other as the staple. It was found that at Nilari the sweet potato could not be grown successfully.

Fowls are not uncommon throughout the area, while the pig is universal, both domesticated and wild pigs abounding in the southern areas.

The pigs round Elamagale are in really first class condition and the native members of the patrol spent quite a time admiring them.

FORESTS.

The area, once one gets out of the more densely populated areas is one large forest with scattered man-made clearings.

Moss forests abound on the slopes of Mt. Karimui, Mt. Au, and the ridges up to the Kubor Range.

Of them all the Karimui moss forest is by far the thickest, dampest, and roughest. The areas between Karimui and Au appear to catch the rain throughout the entire year, and this no doubt accounts for it.

Clinky pines are scattered throughout the area, and what appear to be Albizzia, vide photograph, occur in large numbers in the Ioma, Nondiri, and Elamagale and Au areas, and along the Tua river.

Several times logs resembling Qwila were seen on the flat lands round Karimui.

On the northern side of the Kubor range is a very large stand of nothing but "Iomaa", one of the best of the local hardwoods.

Unfortunately none in the party knew much about trees, and it is a pity that every officer is not equipped with some simple book whereby he can identify the more common of the useful trees.



MINING AND MINERALS.

Throughout the patrol the occasional dish of creek matter was panned. However each stream was not thoroughly worked owing to the time needed. Colour was found in several of the streams between Nomani and Yawai, but, although several other streams throughout the area looked extremely likely we did not get the colour of gold again.

Also in the Nomani and Yawai areas it was found that the magnetic compass was out several degrees and back bearings disagreed by as much as five degrees.

A I R S T R I P S.

Near Nomani is the site of a partially cleared strip about 500 yds long. This was started in 1950 when intensive patrolling of this area was apparently envisaged, but the project was allowed to drop. While there does not appear to be much more work to be done on it I feel that if it is to be considered as a strip site that a D.C.A., official should inspect it first. The strip is just under fifty yads wide, and the top end climbs steadily. During the stay at Nomani severe winds blew across it and we were in no position to judge if there were any updrafts or downdrafts. There does appear to be a clear run into the strip which runs just north of east on a bearing of 77° .



There are no other potential strip sites in the Upper Bomai due to the extreme ruggedness of the country. There are potential strip sites on the Karimui and Au plateaux, but it would be difficult to open them due to the heavy timber that would have to be removed and the limited supply of labour readily available.

The only other potential strip site near to this area is on the Catholic Mission's special lease at Dirima. Several months work is all that is needed to complete this strip. However it is not yet known whether it will be suitable for commercial aircraft.

T O P O G R A P H Y A N D M A P P I N G.

The way the land lies and runs in this area creates a seeming contradiction. Hills run the way least expected, rivers take turns through apparently inaccessible mountains, and through it all run the large outcrops of limestone. Both Karimui and Au are no single peaked mountains but with their multi peaks are reminiscent of old volcanoes. That they possibly were might be borne out by the fact of the enormous gullies that run through the plains about them to the huge valley of the Tue, which runs about equidistant from them. These gullies are really ravines, apparently cut when the ground was still soft, and their sides are almost straight up and down. A most graphic example of this type of ravine is the one which runs right from the heart of Mt. Au westwards to the Kaugel, and it is estimated that it would be well over a thousand feet deep in places. However the easiest way to get a picture of the land is to look at the map.

Tracks: These follow the ridges as a general rule and the larger the native population the more tracks there are. The only area where tracks would be really difficult is on the western side of Mount Au. As we found to our sorrow there are no tracks near the mouth of the Lower Kaugel. The tracks vary in size from mere hunting pads to proper lines of communication.

In the Upper Bomai the main routes were in reasonable shape, and in many places it was obvious from the grades that the roads had been cut in the earlier days under Police supervision.

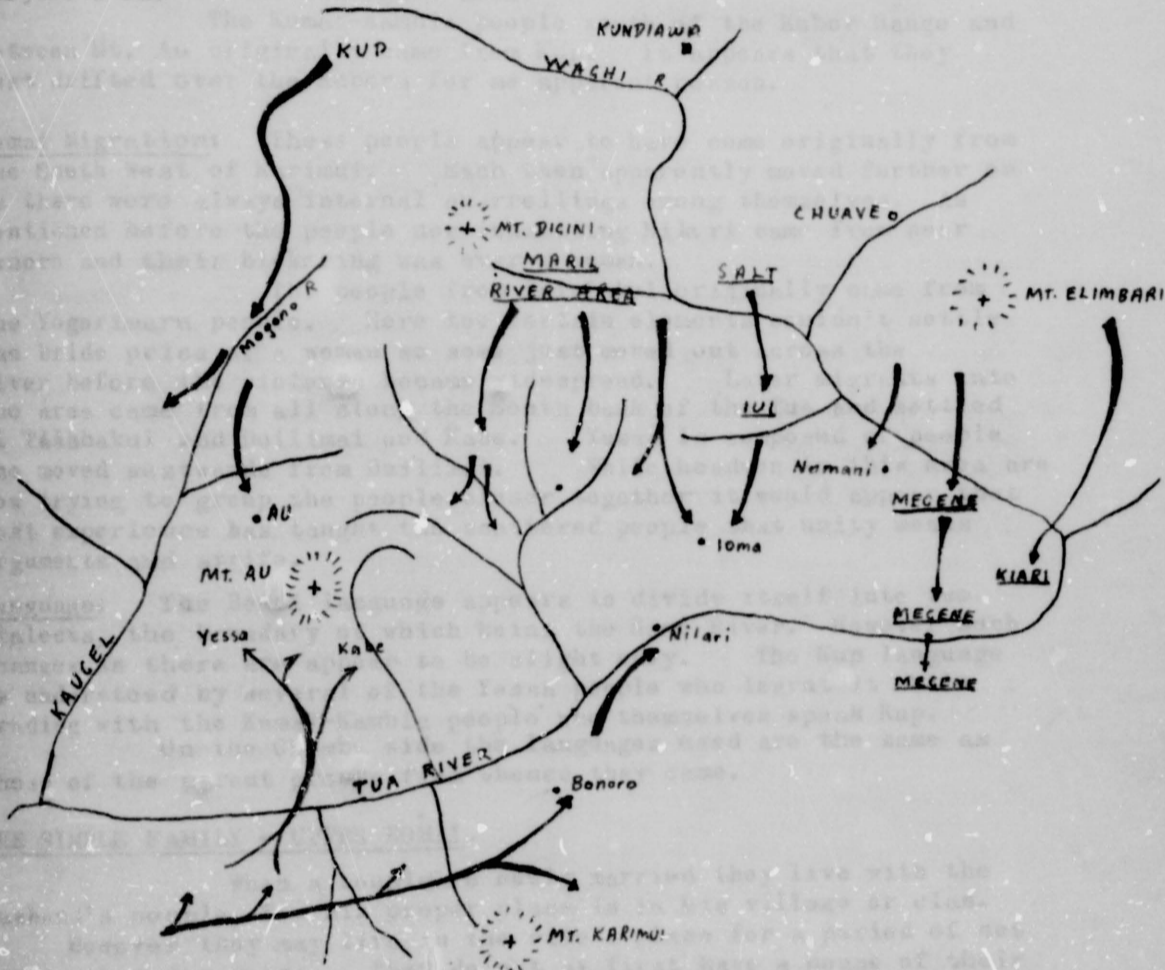
Patrol Map: This is on the scale of one inch to the mile, and it is hoped that it will be accurate to within about a mile. Owing to having no check on the proper placing of Mts. Karimui and Au on the old Army Karimui Sheet, it has made the job much more difficult, especially as the two mountains concerned had the bad habit of keeping their heads in the clouds.

Triangulation was used wherever possible but this was rendered difficult as there were no fixed points and no way of getting a measured base line with a view.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

MIGRATIONS.

Below is given a rough sketch showing the lines of migration into the area.



Chimbu Migrations: According to the story told me, the Chimbu people originally came from the Madang side, up through Bundi. They kept going and crossed the range into the Upper Chimbu Valley. By this time they had practically nothing. Trouble arose over the inevitable woman and part of the group came by way of Kerigonna to the Mairi River near Chuave. Years later some of these people leapfrogged over the surrounding people and settled again in the area now around the Monono Lutheran Mission. After a while some of these broke away and settled on the south side of the Waghi in the Yawai area. Here they are called the Megene people. They spread into the Waisime and Obum areas and from there over the Tua river to the other side.

In the Nomani area the people were originally from the north side of the river but fighting forced them across.

Here we have a legend of a girl and her brother, the only ones left after a treacherous parley which was to make the peace, who sought sanctuary on the south bank of the Waghi, and who later went back and got others who feared for their lives.

The Kiari people originally came from the other side of Sua behind Elimbari. They too had their troubles and decided to migrate and live their own lives.

The story that surrounds the Borokumani and Makawi people is a little vague, but apparently they were in the area before any of the other arrivals.

The Iui people are from the Salt group and as far as can be gathered it was a natural migration to new ground due to natural expansion.

Ioma, Nondiri, Amiagoua, Elamagale, and Dege, are areas to which the people from the Mian and Golum groups fled in the good old days of intensive fighting in the Maril River Area.

Many have drifted back now the fighting has ceased, but just as many stayed, and it anticipated that as the Maril River becomes more crowded more will drift down again. The people around Elamagale used to live further to the south and east almost on the Slopes of Mt. Au. However fatal epidemics swept through them so they returned to the Elamagale area.

The Kumai-Kambia people south of the Kubor Range and between Mt. Au originally came from Kup. It appears that they just drifted over the Kubors for no apparent reason.

Bomai Migration: These people appear to have come originally from the South West of Karimui. Each then apparently moved further on as there were always internal quarrellings among themselves. As mentioned before the people now inhabiting Nilari came from near Bonoro and their bickering was over a woman.

The people from Talabakul originally came from the Yogorimaru people. Here too certain elements couldn't settle the bride price of a woman so some just moved out across the river before the violence became widespread. Later migrants into the area came from all along the South bank of the Tua and settled at Talabakul and Duilimai and Kabe. Yessa is composed of people who moved westwards from Duilimai. While headmen in this area are now trying to group the people closer together it would appear that past experience has taught the scattered people that unity means arguments and strife.

Language: The Bomai language appears to divide itself into two dialects, the boundary of which being the Name River. However such changes as there are appear to be slight only. The Kup language is understood by several of the Yessa people who learnt it while trading with the Kumai-Kambia people who themselves speak Kup.

On the Chimbu side the languages used are the same as those of the parent groups from whence they came.

THE SIMPLE FAMILY - UPPER BOMAI.

When a couple are newly married they live with the husband's people, for his proper place is in his village or clan.

However they may live in the wife's place for a period of not longer than two years. They do not at first have a house of their own and the wife lives with the husband's parents in their house, or, if they are dead, in the Husband's brother's house. Should a "man" be married before puberty he waits five or six years before he builds a house, for by then he is able to fend for himself. If he is developed but still young he generally waits a year, but if he is seasoned he would build a house immediately, or he may even have possibly built it before he was married.

There is a man's House for all the single and married men of the clan or sub-clan. When a male child can talk and eat sweet potato and can readily leave his mother's breast at about two to three years of age, he goes and sleeps in the Men's house.

The Women's house is for all the mother's and girls and children at the breast.

When a man is eligible he can work the new house and after he has "backed" the bride-pay with pigs he can sleep in this house.

Single women can live with their mothers. It is unlawful, by native custom, for married women to go to the Men's house and for them to sing and dance with the single women.

The married women take food to the Men's house for their husbands, should they like to sleep in this house, and their sons,

The single girls live with their mothers. The young men can either eat with their mothers or in the men's house.

However a young man must sleep in the Men's house and a single girl must sleep with her mother. The married men sleep in the Men's house, or, if they are eligible, in their own houses. The married women must sleep in the house that is built by the husband.

The Domestic and Economic Pattern - Upper Bomai.

Overall the man is the boss, but the wife tells the daughter what to do in the way of work, while the son is the man's responsibility.

When working a garden both the man and women clear it, and the children may help. In fencing the man sharpens the palings and his wife helps him by carried the newly cut fence posts to the garden site. Children are not expected to help in this work. Then the husband, wife, and children, plant up the new garden. The labour is divided, the women folk planting the sweet potato, taro, corn, beans, pit-pit, and kumu, while the menfolk plant the bananas, sugar cane, and pandanus trees, both the edible and other varieties. All help in picking the ripened food.

Any hunting done is done by the man, though his son may accompany him if old enough.

The pig house is built by the man but the pigs are cared for by the wife who can feed them with cooked food and scraps.

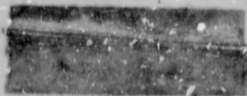
Should she not care for the pigs correctly she can be severely reprimanded by her husband.

In all the big work, such as a new garden or house, the family is assisted by their brothers and sisters.

In this area it is the custom for all the occupants of a line, or Men's house, to gather and prepare one large garden, often up to five or six acres, for all. Here all the men, women, and children, gather for their respective tasks. Single gardens are then made when some of the men in the larger garden see, after it has been marked and divided, that it might not provide enough food. When this large garden is finished all the men move to another place. Each man now has his own marked section of food. If his work is completed on his own section, he may help another who can later return the compliment next season, or with food.

Once a man has made his garden on virgin ground it is his by squatter's rights. Thus the bush is open to those who do not mind wielding an axe.

THE TWO STOREYED HOUSE OF THE BOMAI.



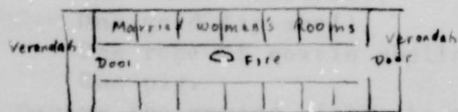
- Pandanus or sago leaf roof
- Cane fastenings
- ← Mens and Boys Floor
- Timber slab walls
- ← Women's Floor
- ← Pigs go underneath.

Timber, Pandanus or sago bark is used for flooring.

Ground Floor: This is the pig pen. The pigs are free to roam, in the morning venturing into the bush and returning again in the afternoon when they are given food by the women.

First Floor: This is occupied by all the married and unmarried women and by the unweaned small boys. Each married woman has her own room partitioned off, and her husband and elder sons sleep on their floor immediately above her. Between the two corresponding sections is a hole in the floor through which the husband and sons receive their food from the wife down below. A "signal" rope hangs through the hole.

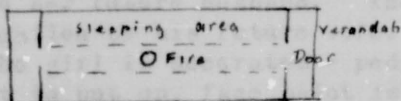
In the afternoon all the wives gather outside near the house and cook the food in a hole with hot stones, and then issue it out to the men. In the morning the individual wives cook their husband's food inside the house in the fire, and send it up per rope through the hole in the floor. One fire only is made in



the room and it is in the centre, the men's fire being on the floor immediately above it. The fire place is made of red clayey ground and the ashes from the fire in the previous old house are scattered over the fire place in the new house.

Husbands do not visit the wives in the house. All sexual intercourse takes place out in the bush or in the garden while they are at their daily tasks.

Second Floor: All the married and single men, and male children old enough to leave their mothers, live here. There are no individual married rooms as in the female floor.



The flooring of the house is made of pandanus or sago bark.

Native Custom dictates that the females cannot visit the men's floor, or that the men can not visit the females floor.

In various places north of the Tua, at Yessa and Talabakul for example, the houses are of the same style but with the women's floor missing. Here the women live in a separate low house somewhat after the Chimbu style of house.

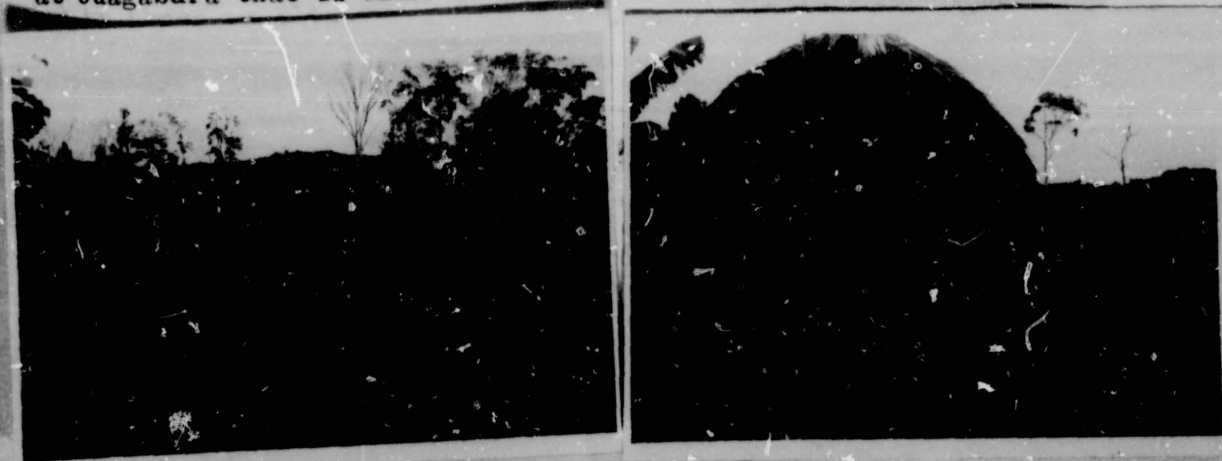
Should a man have two wives their rooms are on opposite sides of the house. The hole to the men's quarters is still above each of them and the man can sleep above either. Usually he alternates between the two.

Single men sleep with their fathers who give them food when it comes up through the hole.

In one house at Odagabura there are seven married men, one single man (to be married soon), three very young males all on the men's floor. There are nine married women and two young girls on the women's floor.

There are generally ten to fifteen pigs to a house and married couples or single men can be their owners.

Houses are generally left and new ones built when the original gets too old or when one garden area is worked out and a new garden area is started some distance away. In the photographs below you see a deserted house in a deserted garden, and a new house at Odagabura that is under construction, the men's floor being completed.



Marriage in the Bomai, below the Tua.

When a girl is "marked" to be married a typical portion of the bride pay is as follows;

- One tambu headdress,
- One gold lip shell,
- One rope of cowrie shells about four feet long,
- One pig.

During the period after the man has "marked" the girl he kills a cassowary or a pig which he then gives to the girl's parents.

Later, if he kills again, he again gives it to the parents. He does this at odd intervals, but not frequently, until the slightest swelling of the girl's breasts are seen. The hair has not yet grown under her armpits. Then he sends the final pay of one large domesticated pig to the girl's parents. The parents then kill one of their small pigs in the late of one afternoon and give it to all.

During the night all the girl's people together with all the man's people gather in the girl's section of the house and sing.

This is the only time when men are allowed in the female section of the house. During this event the girl is told by her people of her obligations to her future husband. Then the man's people tell him of his obligation to his future wife. The singing goes on until morning when the girl is decorated - pandanus oil is rubbed over her, a new shirt is put on, face paint is applied, and various bird's feathers are put on. Then the girl's parents big pig is killed and half is eaten by the girl's ~~parents~~ people at her place.

The other half is carried back to the man's place and is eaten by his people. This repays the present of the big pig by the man. The man's pig is killed at the girl's place when the girl is decorated and is eaten by all. The girl now goes and sleeps in the man's mother's room, but he still receives his food from his mother.

After the girl's first menstrual period, during which she stays in the house, the man kills a pig and whatever else he can kill in the bush and a big feast takes place. The wife decorates herself and the headman then tells the man that his wife is now able to have sexual intercourse with him, and they are now able to walk about together and to have children. Then the pig is cut down the middle, opened and salted, and the side nearest the wife is given to the man by her and vice versa. They cross hands over the pig. This is the "marriage over the pig" and is similar to what is practised in the Chimbu. It is now the wife's obligation to feed her husband. She will now move to her own little room and her husband will sleep immediately above her.

Notice the grass skirt on the little girl. The mother, from Bonoro, lived with the Oien people - somewhere to the south of Karimui, from the time she was a small girl, and eventually married one of the men from there. She returned home on the recent death of her husband.

The grass skirt is apparently common further down, but is not used by these people, the children generally running about naked.



In the Boidiamiri area we came across several small elevated houses, reminiscent of bird houses. We were just calling for an interpreter when we saw a human skull leering at us through a small opening. This was the first stage of the burial of the dead.

The body of the deceased is cut up and put inside one of these small structures and there it remains. The flesh rots out and drips away, generally into the ground near a bamboo shoot. When the bare bones remain the bamboo is taken and planted elsewhere.

Should the deceased have a son his bones stay in his little house until the son marries, when they are taken down and buried. Should a woman die the same thing applies, or should her husband remarry then she is buried. It would appear that when the ordinary cycle of Nature's events have turned then is the time for the burial.



Until then the bone-house is situated as it is some fifty yards or less from the house is a constant reminder of one's duty to his kind.

At Odagabura we were told that the bones of the dead are not buried by them but are taken and placed in one of the caves in the limestone, which limestone is very common throughout the area.

As against this practice, in the Yawai area the bodies of any notable men were buried immediately after the wake, several yards from the door of the Men's House. In this way the people would always be reminded of the man's virtues and deeds.

PATROL POSTS.

The patrol post now established at Kerowagi should be able to take over the administration of the Kumai-Kambia people on the north side of Mt. Au and along the Mogono River.

While the Eastern Bomai can be easily done from Chuave, the Iui people, which are included in the Salt census done from Kundiawa, are between it and the Rest houses of Amiagoua, Nondiri, and Elamagale and Dege. As mentioned before these people are from the Maril River no great distance away. They could be more readily censused during the Maril River census patrol than from Chuave.

The establishment of a Patrol Post in the Maril River, is a long needed want. There are over 16000 people in this area, excluding those of the Upper Bomai. In addition the Patrol Post would be able to look after the 12,000 people in the Salt and Iui areas. The post would also be situated on the easiest route south to the Bomai to the south of Mt. Au. A Patrol Post in this area could be supplied almost as easily as Chuave is, and would have a much greater impact on the people immediately to the south. As previously mentioned there is an airstrip nearing completion at the Catholic Mission at Dirima, though it is not known what size aircraft it will eventually take, if any.

To contact the Karimui people it would be the easiest to pass through Nilari, and a Patrol Post in the Maril River would be almost as close as Chuave.

As can be seen from the map a patrol post in the Maril River area would nicely balance the administration of the Chimbu Sub-District.

CONCLUSION.

It was a thoroughly enjoyable patrol covering almost everything that can happen to a patrol, and I doubt if Mr. Colman and myself have ever felt as fit as we did on our arrival back.

H. S. Peay
.....
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Group.</u>	<u>Clan.</u>	<u>Sub-Clan.</u>	<u>Hamlet.</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>	<u>Headman.</u>	
<u>Nomani Rest House.</u>							
Kewo- Meaba.	Kewo	Wurum	Obi 1.		Kamun	Ioguri	
			Obi 2.			Maina	
			Giruku				
			Kwiamumun				
			Tamani			Mani	
		Karum	Kabaindigan		Tomimanggwi		
			Kabai				
			Maia		Sina		
			Burume		Sinuwai		
			Gomira Meaba	Ku	Nangi	Kia	
		Sibaku		Koira 1.	Aruo		
				Koira 2.	Bomai		
				Birikul			
		Yaku		Tabai			
		Keneri Muraku		Kauba	Boi		
	Horu		Yawa				
	Gaimakul		Nokuri				
	Koa						
<u>Yawai Rest House.</u>							
Megene	Kere	Kurumuna	Kinogo		Wemin	Goro	
			Yoba	Yoaba		Kumie	
			Ku	Yawai-arum			
		Gora	Kauruma	Minori		Kamane	
			Gorangauma	Komorkua			
		Toumam	Wai	Komorkua		Gin	
		Komunum-	Karum	Waura		Koburi	
		Karum		kabure			
		Gomira	Kabare	Kurumaine			
			Minoi	Omikum			
<u>Kiari Rest House.</u>							
Kiari	Bonei Kumunum Ormeri				Komeri		
<u>Waisime Rest House.</u>							
Megene	Waisime	Waisime	Gonima 1.		Wemin	Tine	
			Gonima				
			Moribawigoa				
			Maranggwi				
			Genaks			Magare	
		Neriba	Neriba	Gunq		Balbe	
			Miri	Mankone			
			Dama	Wanora			
				Birik6			
				Mankono		Mabum	
		Dinogo	Neberi	Kira		Oboko	
				Kui		Aurambol	
				Kiru			
<u>Amiagoua Rest House.</u>							
Sia-Kalagu Nigi	Goro	Bire Wiame Are Ioba Goro	Endien		Bal	Awi	
			Iobamorua			Manggwa	
			Kene			Gore	
			Waisime			Dinggi	
			Moruku			Ial-nera	
Mian	Ganima-ya						

APPENDIX A (cont.)

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Group.</u>	<u>Clan.</u>	<u>S/Clan.</u>	<u>Hamlet</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>	<u>Headman.</u>
<u>Nondiri Rest House.</u>						
Sia-Kalagu	Sia-	Banima	Tinakaulei			Tain
		Gorokurame	Marabige			Taia
	Tobugu	Toma	Nondiri			Koma
	Koikane	Marime	Gomaga			Obita
		Ommunggalu	Biritobo			Mau
Mian	Waigu	Wai-Bilge	Yua			Konia
<u>Elamagale Rest House.</u>						
Mian	Dimaku	Kuruku	Elamagale			Aiwa
		Kerilku	Kerilkabia			Aina
		Ginggaulin	Mainkui			Iaga
		Ioburegauan	Pugupaga			Kauba
<u>Au Rest House.</u>						
Kumai	Komungga	Autumun	Nebigu		Dau	
		Tumunmul	Endikane			Gagli
	Korondirol	Kulkanum			Arubo	
	Kambia	Kumakane				
		Kombikanum	Gogl			Dorom

APPENDIX "B".

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and New
Guinea Constabulary who accompanied the Patrol.

No. Z61 L/Cpl PEKO: Appearance: Good.
Discipline: Very Good.
Conduct: Thoroughly reliable and
the right kind of N.C.O for a patrol
of this nature.

No. Z70 Const. MI'IFA: Appearance: Fair.
Discipline: Good.
Conduct: Good.

No. Z90 Const. ORNAPISO: Appearance: Fair.
Discipline: Good.
Conduct: Good.

No. 2449 Const. ~~LEEL~~ Appearance: Fair
Discipline: Good.
Conduct: Good. A quiet worker.

No. 2772 Const. NEN Appearance: Good.
Discipline: Good.
Conduct: A very handy man and
potential NCO material.

No. 3122 Const. ~~BWEE~~ Appearance: Fair.
Discipline: Good.
Conduct: An unobtrusive worker
who is always where he is
needed most. Potential
NCO material.

No. 3180 Const. PURI Appearance: Fair.
Discipline: Good.
Conduct: Another very handy man.

No. 3662 Const. BOROWA Appearance: Fair.
Discipline: Good.
Conduct: Useful, solid, and
unimaginative.

H. S. Peay
.....
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print. — 374/9.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL													
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F									
<u>MIAN - GROUP</u>																																												
<u>CLAN - DIMAKU</u>																																												
<u>S/c OBUREGAUAN</u>	<u>31-8-54</u>	1													1	3	1	1														4	25	4	16	2	17	1.0	6	9	27	16	58	
<u>GINGGAULIN</u>	"	1				1										1	1																1	10	1	11	1	11	.7	3	5	13	12	33
<u>KERLIKU</u>	"	2	5	2						1	2	2				3	5	4															4	26	4	19	19	1.7	13	17	32	26	88	
<u>KURUKU</u>	"	9	1							1	1	3	1			2	4																7	38	7	36	6	37	1.3	33	19	42	39	133
<u>TOTALS</u>		11	8	2		1		1	1	1	7	6			3	9	10															16	99	16	82	9	84	1.2	55	50	114	93	312	
<u>CLAN - WAIGU</u>																																												
<u>S/c WAI-BILGE</u>	<u>2-9-54</u>	1	3													1	1																8	28	2	22	1	21	1.6	23	14	35	26	98
<u>CLAN - GANIMA - YA</u>																																												
	<u>3-9-54</u>	<u>INITIAL CENSUS</u>																																										
																																3	14	12	2	12	1.1	10	8	15	15	48		
<u>GROUP TOTALS</u>		12	11	2		1		1	1	1	7	6			3	10	1	10														27	141	18	116	12	117	1.3	88	72	164	134	458	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—6438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing ages	Child		Adults																			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M			F																					
<u>GROUP - SIA - KALAGU (CONT)</u>																																																											
<u>GROUP TOTALS 8/25/54</u>		14	17	1			2	1						2	10		6	9										58	226	44	178	8	179	1.3	125	133	29	122	761																				
<u>CLAN - GORO</u>																																																											
<u>S/C IOBA 4.7.54</u>		6	2	1			2							1	1		2	3			1						8	41	10	31	1	33	1.4	26	23	48	41	138																					
<u>GORO "</u>		1	3				1							1	1		1	1									4	29	3	18		18	1.3	15	15	34	25	89																					
<u>TOTALS</u>		7	5	1			1	2						2	1		3	4			1						12	76	13	49	1	51	1.3	41	38	82	66	227																					
<u>GROUP TOTALS</u>		21	22	2			3	3						4	11		9	13			1						70	296	57	227	9	230	1.5	166	171	373	278	988																					
<u>TOTALS</u>		7	5	1			1	2						2	1		3	4			1						12	76	13	49	1	51	1.3	41	38	82	66	227																					
<u>GROUP - KUMAI</u>																																																											
<u>CLAN - KOMUNGGIA 12.9.54</u>		2	2											1			1										6	15	7	20		18	1.7	20	18	24	22	84																					
<u>CLAN - KAMBIA "</u>																																																											
<u>S/C KUMAKANE "</u>		2	1																								2	17	11	19	3	22	1.4	10	18	19	26	73																					
<u>KOMBIKANUM "</u>		2	2												1												3	-	3	6		9	1.6	8	7	9	10	34																					
<u>TOTALS</u>		4	3											1													5	24	14	25	3	31	1.5	18	25	28	36	107																					
<u>GROUP TOTALS</u>		37	37	2			3	3						5	12		10	13			1						81	325	78	272	12	279	1.4	204	214	253	236	1179																					
<u>GROUP - BOMAI</u>		16	8											1	2		1										11	39	21	45	3	49	1.6	38	43	52	58	191																					
<u>CLAN - SA 10-8.54</u>																											2	10	5	5		5		3	1	10	5	19																					
<u>CLAN - SORIA "</u>																											2	8	5	1	5		5		3	4	8	5	20																				
<u>CLAN - HAMI "</u>																											2	6	9	4	9		9		6	4	7	11	28																				
<u>GROUP TOTALS</u>																											6	24	19	5	19		19		12	9	25	21	67																				

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 114

Sub-District Office,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAMA. E.H.D.

15th October, 1954.

District Commissioner,
SAROKA.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1954 - 55.

Enclosed are three copies of the above-mentioned patrol report for D.D.S. & H.A. headquarters. Additional copies are now being typed for Goroka and this station and will be forwarded when ready.

This patrol report, in Mr. Pegg's chatty and intimate style, makes most interesting reading and adds considerably to our knowledge of this hitherto little visited area.

Native Affairs: The co-operation of the TUA River people with this patrol and former patrols through their area make it most evident that it will be a comparatively simple matter to bring these people under complete administration influence. It was my impression, when passing through parts of these areas, last year, that the natives had brought themselves voluntarily within the sphere of government influence. Mr. Pegg's comments serve to confirm these impressions.

Census: Mr. Pegg's recommendations for the division of the so-called Upper Hounai census area is a sensible and logical result of increased patrolling activities in these areas. In future the Maril River patrol will also census the migrant groups from the Maril River at DEGE, ANIAGOUA, NONDIRI and SIKASILE and these groups will be included in the Maril River census figures.

The NOMANI, YAWAI, KIARI and WAISIME rest houses can be visited from Chuave, and I suggest, for your consideration, that, in future, the groups around the YAWAI rest house (actually in the Goroka Sub-District) be administered and censused by the O.I.C. Chuave.

Following on Mr. Pegg's recommendations the MT. AU people could be visited and controlled by the new patrol post at KEROWAGI.

These divisions of this area will bring some sort of order to what was formerly a vague and nebulous census division.

Restricted Area Boundaries: Mr. Pegg's recommendations have my full support and I consider that it would be a rather retrograde step to keep these areas closed any longer.

Patrol Posts: During the past year many recommendations have been made advocating the establishment of a patrol post in the Maril River area. The ideal site is at GUMUNI where already there is an area of land that is recognized as belonging to the Administration though it has not, as yet, been officially purchased. The Lutheran Mission at ONKOLAI and the Catholic Mission at DIRIMA have been established for some years.

From GUMUNI access to the Bomai would be much simpler than from either Chave or Kundiawa. Besides having administrative responsibility for the comparatively uncontacted BOMAI, an officer stationed at GUMUNI would have, within four hours walk on either side, the people of the Salt and Maril River census area, numbering over 28,000.

With patrol posts at Kerowagi and Chave the establishment of a patrol post at GUMUNI is the next logical step to a balanced administration in the Chimbu Sub-District.

At present the only difficulty in the establishment of the post at GUMUNI would be the supply position. There is an airstrip under construction at the Catholic Mission station at DIRIMA, about an hours' walk away from GUMUNI, but it is doubtful if, and when, completed this strip will take Dragon or Norseman aircraft. The only other alternative is the construction of a road from KOGE into the Maril River. This is thought not to be an impossible task. This month a patrol will be going to the Maril River and enroute will investigate the possibilities of constructing a road to GUMUNI.

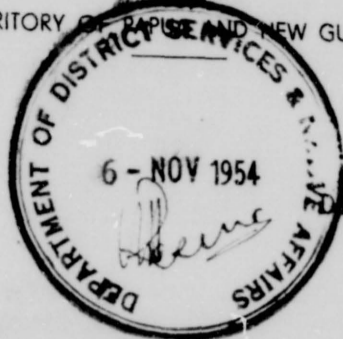
If the road is feasible nothing would then hamper the establishment of this much recommended and much needed patrol post.

Mr. Pegg is now compiling a map of the area patrolled and it will be forwarded when completed.

Kelly
..... A/A.D.O.

30/11/242

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/4/2 - 1340

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

3rd November, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 1954-55.

Attached please find the original and two copies of this Report, together with covering comments by the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu.

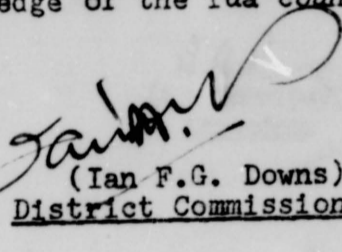
2. The Map is forwarded separately and I should be grateful if you would send me eight (8) prints, for use in this District and for patrols from other Districts which may be travelling in the area covered by the Map.

3. This patrol again emphasises the co-operation which the people of the Bomai are giving the Administration. This very pleasing situation can without doubt be ascribed to the influences, ideas and information carried along the trade routes which form a network through the area.

4. I am writing separately about the Restricted Area Boundary and the recommendations made by this Patrol. However, I agree with them.

5. The establishment of another post somewhere in the Maril River area has been recommended before and approved by your 30-16-207 of 17th December, 1953, but we cannot do very much about it until the staff and financial positions improve. In the meantime a survey of the road to GUMUNI will be undertaken.

6. Mr. Pegg has written an interesting report which gives a fairly clear picture of the natives and the country amidst which he had to patrol. Both he and Mr. Colman are to be congratulated on the successful completion of a long and arduous patrol which has considerably broadened our knowledge of the Tua country.


(Ian F.G. Downs)
District Commissioner.

30-16-2/2

11th November, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

GIUAVE Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/55

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of this attractively illustrated Report, submitted by Mr. H.S. Pegg, Patrol Officer, following his Patrol, accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer J. Colman, of the Upper Boma, Karamai, Lower Kaugal and Au areas. The sketch map has not as yet come to hand but when it does the Secretary for Lands, Surveys & Mines will be requested to print it in the quantity desired.

I am very pleased with the manner in which this extensive and successful Patrol was conducted and the Report is well above the average in quality.

Three Patrols have within the last two months converged on the area surrounding Mt. Karamai and natives living in the vicinity were probably impressed by this almost interlocking activity. Messrs Claridge and Daugherty approached the area from the west and Mr. Bridges from KIKORI reached Lake Tabara to the south of Mt. Karamai. The latter visited the PANAIYA villages during his journey and I note that one or two of these people were met with by Mr. Pegg. I attach a copy of Mr. Bridges' Report for your information. In addition, Mr. W.D. Allen, Assistant District Officer, hopes to leave later this month on a Patrol as far north as the Gulf District boundary where it passes through the Karamai area. Mr. Claridge's Report has not as yet been received.

(S/A)

6/11/54

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director.



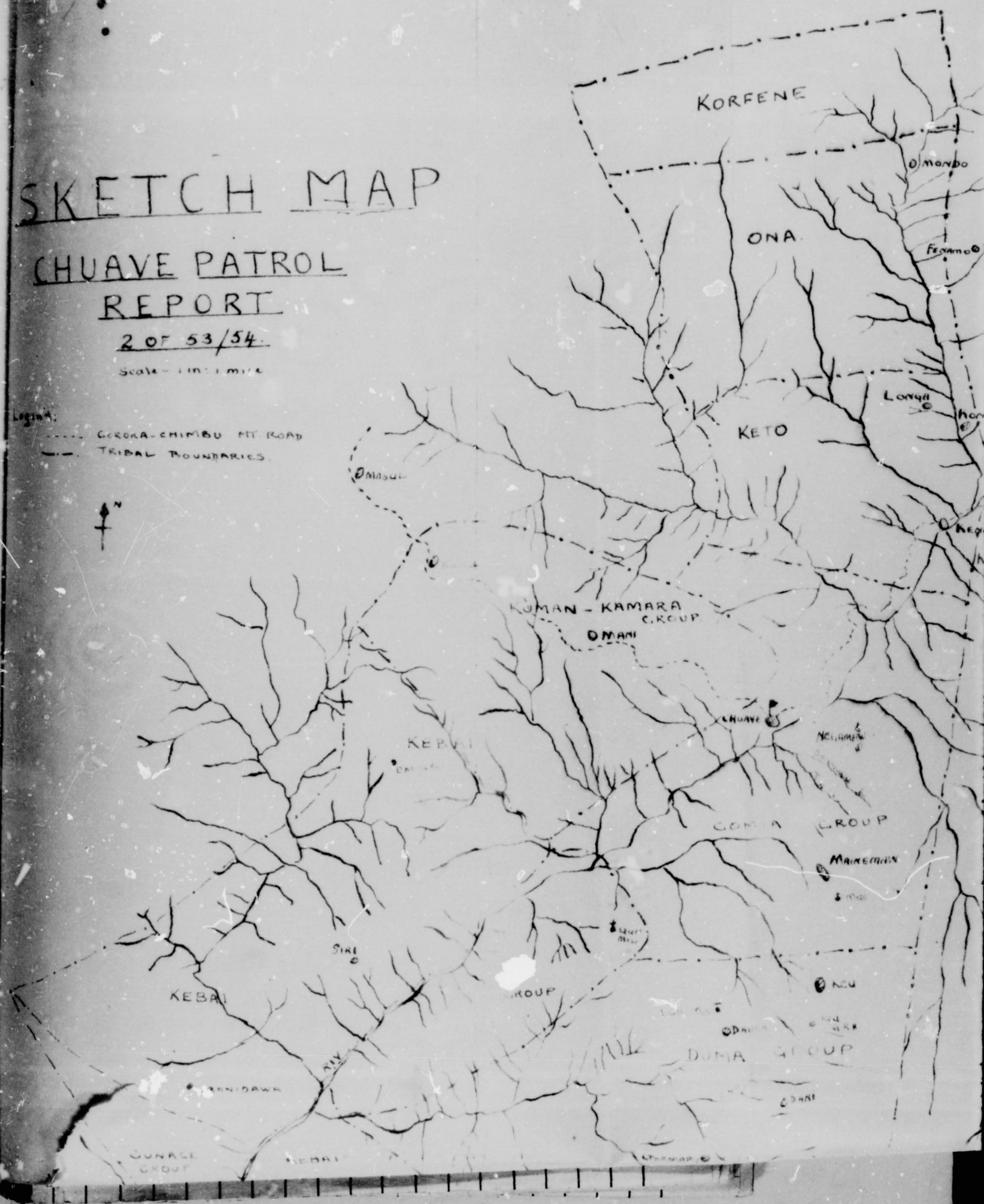
SKETCH MAP

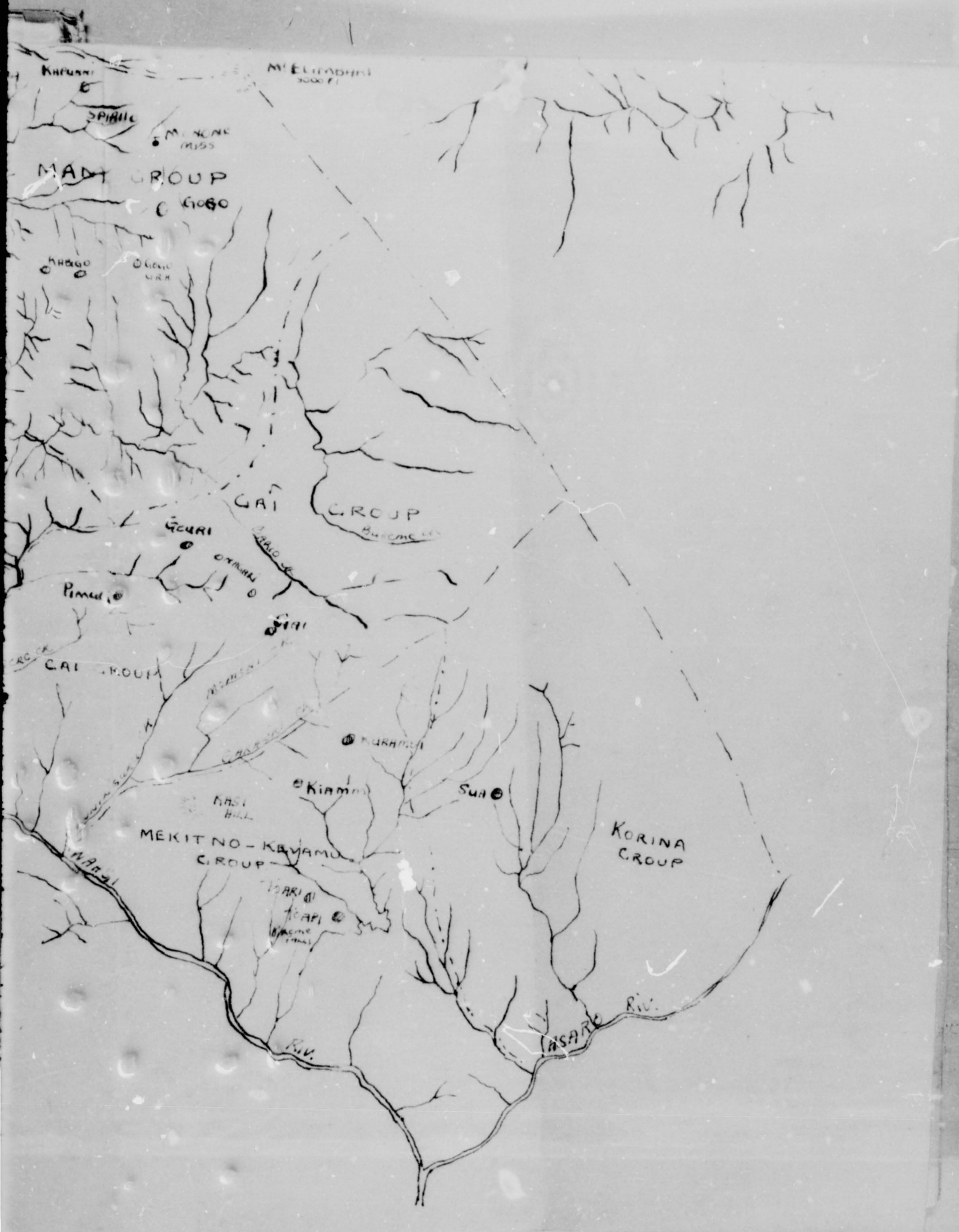
CHUAVE PATROL REPORT

2 OF 53/54.

Scale - 1 in = 1 mile

LEGEND:
- - - CEROKA-CHIMBU MT. ROAD
- - - TRIBAL BOUNDARIES.





H. Q. Copies (3)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

GRAND
TOTAL
+ F

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. CHUAVE NO. 3 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by H. S. PECC, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled ELIMBARI CENSUS AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives SIX

Duration—From 2/11/1954 to 20/11/1954

Number of Days Nineteen

Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1954

Medical 9/1954

Reference APC Aeronautical Series CHUAVE - TCRG Sheets

Objects of Patrol Census + Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/1954

[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 £.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
CHUAVE,
Chimbu Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands.
23rd. November, 1954.

GRAND
TOTAL
+ F

The Assistant District Officer
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1954/55.

A report of a patrol to the Elimbari Census Area
of the Chuave Patrol Post Area is submitted herewith.

Officer Conducting Patrol: H. S. Yegg, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Elimbari Census Area.

Map Reference - Australasian
Petroleum Company's Aero-
nautical Series, 1 inch: 1 mile,
Chuave Sheet.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Routine Administration.
2. Census Check.

Personnel Accompanying: Reg No. 2263 Const YEGIORA.
" " 7659 " RAEMA.
" " 7677 " GARAH.

Interpreter Mobi
N.M.O. Bokun.

Duration of Patrol: 2nd November, 1954, to 20th
November, 1954.
19 days.

Last Patrol to the Area: Chuave No. 2 of 1953/54.

Last Medical Patrol to the Area: August, 1954.

INTRODUCTION.

The Elimbari census area is the largest census division of the Chuave Patrol Post area with a censused population this year of 12,010 people. It is bounded on the North East by the Elimbari range and to the West and South by the Mairi and Waghi rivers. At all the Rest Houses except Sua the mountain peak of Elimbari dominates the northern scene as it juts vigorously up presenting its face of perpendicular limestone against which the afternoon thunder rolls reverberates and rumbles back.

The population lives between the base of the mountain range and the Waghi river. The hamlets are situated on the tops of ridges that divide the various streams which, despite their short length and small size have cut a remarkably large valley system in the few short miles of their run to the Waghi gorge. The gardens are situated on the hillsides which progressively get steeper as one approaches the Waghi.

DIARY.

2nd, November, 1954, Tuesday.

Departed from Chuave at 0830 hrs. 1000 hrs arrived at KEU Rest House. Several disputes arbitrated. 1200 hrs departed for GOGO arriving at 1400 hours. Luluais sister being married so watched the distribution of the of the killed pigs. No courts.

Wednesday, 3rd November, 1954.

Left Gogo at 0900 hrs after morning rain had stopped. Arrived at Pimori at 1100hrs. Half an hour talking to officials who had assembled and then proceeded onwards to Sua Rest House arriving at 1300 hrs. Various small discussions with Officials during the afternoon.

Thursday, 4th November, 1954.

Census. New books for the Mokitno Group and part of the Korina Group made out as old books very chaotic.

Friday, 5th November, 1954.

Census. Finished the rest of the Korina Group. Statistics compiled in afternoon and several minor disputes straightened, and various talks to Officials.

Saturday, 6th November, 1954.

Twenty potential coastal labourers recruited and sent to Goroka. Corn seed distributed. At 1000 hrs cargo despatched to Kaliwiri Rest House while I inspected the Gwakei hamlets and then proceeded to Kaliwiri arriving at 1230 hrs. Several minor matters cleared up during the afternoon.

Sunday, 7th November, 1954.

As such.

Monday, 8th November, 1954.

Census and commencement of compilation of statistics.

Tuesday, 9th November, 1954.

Completion of figures. Minor matters settled. Some labourers recruited for coastal work. All hamlets inspected during afternoon.

Wednesday, 10th November, 1954.

Proceeded to Pimori Rest House. Census. In afternoon inspected some hamlets while the police inspected the rest.

Thursday, 12th November, 1954.

Census figures compiled. Talks to Officials.

Friday, 12th November, 1954.

Seventeen recruits for coastal labour sent to Goroka.
Several very minor matters adjudicated.

At 1300 hrs commenced walking to Kurerume Rest House,
arriving at 1410 hrs.

Discussed minor matters with assembled officials.

Saturday, 13th November, 1954.

Census. Hamlet inspection during afternoon.

Sunday, 14th November, 1954.

Census figures compiled.

Monday, 15th November, 1954.

Departed at 0830 for Kureri Rest House and arrived
there almost two hours later. Commenced census almost immediately
to finish very late in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 16th November, 1954.

Census figures compiled.

Wednesday, 17th November, 1954.

In the morning visited and marked a new Rest House site
at Giriu. Various complaints straightened during afternoon. Talks
to officials although I received more than I gave.

Thursday, 18th November, 1954.

0800 hrs was the start of the hour's walk to Gogo Rest
House. Here the assembled crowds were censused.

Friday, 19th November, 1954.

Census figures compiled. Talks to Officials.

Saturday, 20th November, 1954.

Several minor courts adjudicated. Departed from
Gogo at 0930 hrs to arrive at Chuave at 1230 hrs.

-----End of Diary -----

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This area, apart from the less contacted and less
heavily populated areas to the immediate south of the Waghi, is one
of the most primitive of the Chimbu areas. Apart from the regular
Administration patrols and visits the only other European influence
is exerted by the Lutheran missionary at Monono.

Here the Luluais, Tultuls, and Headmen are the
recognised leaders and in several instances they wield their
authority with such foresight and competence that would provide an
excellent example for officials in the more progressive and
sophisticated areas. As yet their task is untrammelled by the
petty disputes that arise with the influx and influence of the mission
teachers, catechists, and evangelists. The absence of any large
numbers of returned labourers has also, without a doubt, helped make
the officials task easier than elsewhere.

Native Affairs (Contd).

What strikes one most about this area is the absence of the usual large number of "courts" and petty disputes that is all too generally found throughout the Sub-district. All the cases brought before the patrol's notice were able to be settled by arbitration. This absence of courts is due to the work of the officials, and through it the weaker characters invested in authority could be clearly picked. The majority of their major decisions were always brought to the patrol's notice for confirmation, and what struck one was the general shrewdness of the decision, and in cases involving recompense to the complainant, the stiff penalty imposed. Stiff from the European point of view but not from the native's, who lives a complex life of "backing" for things received. Only when relatives get tired of contributing payment to straighten the depredations of one of their number, is he haled before a Magistrate, with the hopes that he will be put away for some time, during which all can live peacefully.

It is thought that the early settlement of land boundaries in this area may have something to do with the absence of major courts also. This, correlated with the fact that there has been no inter-tribal fighting or serious riots now for some years has allowed many of the old feuds to lie dormant, and the people are not yet sufficiently advanced to restart these feuds in a subtle manner. However the numbers of labourers returning from the coast is going to increase, and there are several instances in which the labourer, with his new ideas, has tried to foster ill will in an entirely insidious way, Hoping for gain, but letting the others do the dirty work and take any strife that might come.

Unfortunately these people are found in any community.

What disputes come up are usually of a family nature involving pigs or women, and are not allowed to go any further.

However there are always those who would like to encroach onto some ground from another group, but the natives recognise this as a purely "Government" matter and the offender is quickly brought before a Magistrate by the officials of both groups concerned. The majority of the older men can readily realise what ill-will can be fostered with the passing of time and so they take steps to stamp it quickly out. Always quick to feel a slight, and to brood upon it until it distorts his vision, the average native of this area is exceedingly fortunate that his disputes and bickering are generally promptly, and usually competently settled within his own clan before it can assume proportions beyond all perspective and involve the rest of his clan.

Disregarding what little mission influence there is until it assumes much larger proportions, the power of the Government is almost absolute. However there is one factor, and a local one, that has a profound influence, in some cases, upon native affairs in this area. Here I refer to the number of self styled "interpreters" several of which have a certain amount of weight in local affairs, and who have done good work in respect to village housing, hygiene, and roads. In one case, at Sua, the interpreter was actually interpreting for the patrol that first opened up the area, and he has now settled here from an area near Chuave. If the Sua officials have difficulty in arriving at a decision they come to him, and he, should the case present difficulty, advises them to take it to a magistrate. In his case, and in the case of the others who sit in with the officials on the case there should be an ulterior motive, but the neither receive remuneration nor do they seem to expect it. With some, perhaps, it is with the hope that they will receive official recognition at a distant date when an incompetent is ousted from office, in other isolated cases the seeming youth holds the hereditary position of a chief and as such his word carries weight, but even with these there appears no obvious explanation for the others, unless it be that they desire to be important.

5.

Native Affairs (Contd).

It is realized that these people will have to be carefully watched and that any effort from them to extend their activities must be clamped down upon, as it would be very easy for them to start propounding the wrong thing and we would quite possibly end up with a Cargo Cult; "a little learning is a dangerous thing" could well apply here. Fortunately the majority of them exert only a small amount of pressure on local affairs, while the really influential of them have done such good work and do not thrust themselves forward that it is difficult to doubt them. Moreover they are balanced by a number of seemingly clear-headed "big" officials who, it is hoped, would be the first to complain should they start making trouble or encroaching upon what the officials regard as their own rights. Provided these men do not assume influence at the officials' expense their work should continue to be sound with a certain definite value.

However supervision will be kept over the work of these men.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As mentioned in the Native Affairs section these are reasonably efficient although in isolated cases they are swayed by the public and by public apathy.

In Appendix "A" there is a list of all officials in the area, showing from what clan or subclan they belong and the population figures.

The position of luluai carries with it the respect of the native and the authority of the Government and the people holding the office are, in their own way, quite strong and competent men, although bitter rivalry between various groups who line at the same rest house, and the ensuring quarrels and personal intrigue detracts somewhat from their merits. As new rest houses are being built in several places this rivalry should disappear when each has his own little perch to crow from.

Many officials hold no badge of office, these being the tultuls, and there is much distress over this, and also much jealousy. This shortage has drawn many complaints from the embittered officials, and it is hoped that supplies soon come to hand.

REST HOUSES.

There were five rest houses in the area at the commencement of the patrol. However, while at Sua, a new rest house was established at KULIWIRI, between Sua and Pimoti.

At this rest house the 1606 natives of the Kibi Clan were censused. Previously part of the clan was censused at Sua and part at Pimoti, and the natives concerned are very enthusiastic about their new rest house, especially as the majority of them do not now have as long a walk as they did.

At KURERI Rest House well over 3300 natives were censused. As there is much petty jealousy between the different groups who line at this place it was decided that the place could easily have two more rest houses and thus keep the natives near to their home ground. The Section of the Kennerugh Group that is censused at Kareri and the Koibori Group are going to build a Rest house between them, while the majority of the Maina Group, with the Nebai and Dama groups, will have their own Rest House at Giru.

Rest Houses (Contd).

This ~~splitting~~ splitting up of the large group at Kureri will facilitate census taking and the subsequent compilation of the relevant figures and will allow more time for native administration, not from an isolated central point but from very near to the different groups.

The next patrol to the area will now have eight Rest houses to visit instead of the five original and the distribution of population per rest house will be slightly more equable.

CENSUS.

A census was carried out throughout the whole area and a total of 12,010 were censused.

At Sua Rest House the remarks in the back of the village books warned one what to expect in the way of census confusion.

Here therefore, new census books were compiled for the Korino and Mekitno Groups, and these were done on the clan and sub-clan basis as has been done throughout the rest of the area. It is hoped that in future much of the confusion that apparently has arisen during the previous census takings will now be avoided.

It has been noted that in the past the presentation of the census figures has been varied with each patrol. This has been gone into and several minor things have been corrected, and several clans of the same group which have been presented separately have been amalgamated with the rest of their group on the same sheet in order to give a better overall picture. In addition, owing to the new set up with the Sua census the page for that rest house is entirely changed, the Miori group (by previous sheets) now coming under the Mekitno group.

There were 330 births recorded as opposed to 236 deaths, while 28 people were lost to the area through exogamous marriages. However new names were recorded in almost all the groups, the largest percentage being in the Kabai and Duma groups. In all an increase of 102 names ~~were~~ recorded over last years total.

The percentage of deaths over births of children in the 0-1 month group, most of whom die within a few days of birth, was 8.7% , which seems slightly high. In the 0-1 year group of deaths the majority of these children were recorded during the previous census as new births, but going on the figures this year only four children out of five passed the one year mark alive, and in conjunction with the figures for the previous years only approximately two-thirds of the children born live to reach five years of age.

It was also noticed that over the last three census' the birth rate has decreased slightly, despite the addition of many new names.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Before any further comments are made I wish to point out that there are only two Medical Aid Posts in the area, at Sua and at Kureri, and that the N.M.A's. in charge have done quite good jobs in the local groups around the Aid Posts. However, recently I began to receive notes from both the SDA mission teacher at Giriu and the NMA at Kureri complaining about the apathy of the people towards hygiene in the areas away from the Aid Post, and it was not until a thorough investigation of the area was carried out did one realise the extent of the apathy.

Medical and Health. (Contd.)

At Sua health appeared to be good and an inspection of the various hamlets showed that the people were heeding the advice of the NMA. After leaving Sua however, all members of the patrol suffered from diarrhoea and gastric troubles, and from innumerable swarms of flies and blow flies. It was then that the deaths among children began to mount up in noticeable numbers, and inspections by myself, the police, and the NMO attached to the patrol, revealed that all hamlets away from the normal route of the patrol were in a state of filth - positively and utterly disgusting, and that sanitation meant the use of the nearest bush. Old latrines dotted the landscape and these were most unhygienic. No effort had been made to build new ones. In the Rest House the ordeal by flies had to be endured to be believed.

All hamlets that were not up to standard did their cleaning under supervision, after which refuse pits and latrines were built, also under supervision. Such was the state of affairs through Kaliwiri, Pimori, and Kurcrume, and area of over Five thousand people, and no Aid Post.

As mentioned before the Kureri area has an Aid Post which due to the nature of the people, has influence only locally, although the NMA regularly checks the area, and so was able to point out the trouble spots to the ~~patrol~~ patrol. This area was also thoroughly checked and all sections that needed it were cleaned up. Here again the only area outside the Aid Post Area of influence that was above standard was the route through which the patrol passed on its way to the Rest House.

Gogo was the last Rest house visited and by the time the patrol arrived there the area was sporting new latrines and refuse pits and the hamlets were in very good condition. They at least had the intelligence to profit by the examples of the others.

In all areas the people and the officials were harangued about the disgraceful conditions and the child mortality, and Sections 112, 112A-D, ~~xxxxxx~~ of the Native Administration Ordinance, were read over to all and explained.

General health otherwise appeared to be reasonable although, although a dozen cases of child malnutrition were sent to the hospital at Chuave.

It is recommended that at least one more Aid Post be established in the area, preferably at Pimori.

The above matters have been brought to the attention of the Medical Assistant at Chuave and to the Medical Officer at Chimbu.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The people in this area live in hamlets, situated on ridges, and built in the usual Chimbu style. Housing appeared ample but, as mentioned above, the cleanliness of those hamlets off the normal patrol route was disgraceful. This was cleaned up.

Housing was of a good standard, and old houses are obviously kept in a reasonable state of repair.

While each house area is fenced off, it generally is to keep small pigs in rather than out. In the garden and pig houses whatever pigs there are generally sleep in the house with the woman. In these houses the entrance is usually a quagmire after any rain and unlike the houses in the hamlets are generally not fenced or cleared of the surrounding growth.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Out of a labour potential of 2848 there are 86 men away at work inside the District - mainly at Goroka - and 429 away at work outside the District - except for several members of the R.P. & N. G. C., the rest are at work on the coast. This is a total percentage of 17.7% away at work.

During the patrol 102 men were recruited for work on the coast and sent to the Native Labour Compound at Goroka, where they will be medically checked. This number brings the total of those away at work to 22% which figure is a reasonable amount for absentees, and in this area I do not think it advisable to recruit any more labour until all those now serving on the coast have returned.

Appendix C gives the figures in detail.

It was noticed that some groups did not respond to the call for recruits, and investigation showed that in the original lines of labourers that went to the coast several of the group had died and the people do not wish to repeat this experience.

It was also found that without exception all the recruits wish to go to Port Moresby. What chance they had of going there was explained, but I am afraid all are still hopeful.

Why they wished to go can not at the present be answered, but eventually the information may be received.

In several cases it was found that some of the returned labourers were throwing their weight around and working intrigues, though in such a way that they received the benefits and none of the dirty work. With their broadened outlook and the way they like to air their opinions it is not hard to pick the ones that are likely to cause strife. Fortunately in this area such cases are rare, as yet, but they will increase.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food throughout the area appeared to be abundant and new gardens were being prepared for next seasons food. The usual standard Chimbu crops are grown, but the quantity of European vegetables is not as large as in the more contacted areas around the Administration Posts. Corn seed, approximately forty pounds weight of it, was distributed through the area, for which the people were very appreciative.

This area has a large number of pigs and fowls, all of which appear to be in good condition. This area does a large trade in these two items with outside areas in exchange for rarer items.

As yet they, the majority, still have very hazy ideas about the value of money.

There is no coffee grown in this area although several of the younger generation who have worked in Goroka were talking of getting some plots ready.

FORESTS.

The accompanying map of this report will show the line of the natural timber. This comprises both hardwoods and softwoods. By virtue of its accessibility and the nature of the country, it has, at present, no commercial, but only a local value.

Throughout the rest of the area are scattered stands of hand planted casurina trees, sufficient for the natives needs. However in each area the bare slopes were pointed out and the natives were encouraged to plant them up again.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this area are well defined, but a characteristic of the community is to have them running along the ridges, which makes quite good roads, and also straight up and over peaks that may be there, which makes very steep roads.

These steep sections also lend themselves to erosion during the rains, and it was recommended that new roads be cut around the edge of the hills.

Bridges consist of several logs thrown over a stream and may, or may not, have decking tied to them. However they are adequate for the purpose.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The only European staffed mission in the area is the Lutheran Mission at Monono, at the base of Mt. Elimbari. It is run by the Rev. R. Hueter and his wife. This station has now been operating for several years now, but the first year or more was spent in building the station and obtaining converts from the local natives, and it was only recently that their activities began to expand in any appreciable degree.

The Lutheran mission has several Finschafen catechists in the area, which catechists, I am afraid, do not impress one.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a small sphere of influence in the Kureri area.

The Seven Day Adventists have a strong following in the Giriu area and the native teacher here is perhaps the most qualified of all the native missions throughout the area, though that is not saying much. At any rate he and his school children are at least the cleanest in the area.

At Kureri I was approached by the teachers of the other missions in a deputation. They wished that I would exert Government pressure on their various flocks to get them to go to church and to school and to hear their talk. Along with complaints from the other Lutheran teachers throughout the area one would gather that their seeds of wisdom are falling on very barren ground.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Apart from various cases mentioned in previous sections the area is not yet ready to study in respect of returning labourers.

In the next six months there will be quite a few returning so the next patrol should be able to get a clear picture of it almost from the beginning.

One thing that came out from the censusing was the number of adoptions (for want of a better word) throughout the area. This in itself is very complex and the best way to study it would be to question the parentage of every child. Children are often "lent" to relatives for a number of years during which they automatically adopt their relatives names. A woman may have married several times and the children of each of these unions is adopted by her present husband.

A case such as this involves complex points of tribal custom for quite often the case is reversed with the father having complete control over the offspring of various wives. Naturally the most obvious adoptions are those of a deceased brother's children. I estimate that between thirty and twenty percent of the children throughout the area are adopted.

PATROL MAP.

In the map the majority of the hamlets or men's houses have been marked with reasonable accuracy, and the clan or sub-clan in the area has also been shown.

A. P. P.
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A".

Distribution of Officials.

Group	Clan	Sub-clan	Population	Hamlet	Luluai	Tultul	Headmaen.
<u>SUA Rest House.</u>							
Mekitno	Kerugu	Miori	471 200	Aurabori	Agiri		
				Kebemogomi		Morowa	
		Yanogori	56	Pemouri			Sigan
	Kemuragu	Biamiri	215	an		Kamuri	
				Gomiagori		Gerua	
				Suagori			Mugua
Korina			325				
	Ajnegu		189	Morigiri	Baunti		
				Gigobu			
	Wasimegu		136	Biri			
				Morigiri	Aino		
				Yomuo			
<u>KARIWIRI Rest House.</u>							
GAJ							
	Kibi		1606				
		Mankibi	370-	Beroma			Bongi
				Dami			Srbm
				Kabunuri			Suba
		Deperengwa	439	Kagi.1.	Wai		Tine
				Kagi.2.			Bandi
		Kabutine	218	Kurumei		Wai	Mage
		Goro	155	Yoromabom	Arigai		
				Oumeiguwo			
		Kougam	192	Mumerendi			
		Kobie	135	Kurumoi		Goro	
				Yorimabino			
				Ube			
		Koi	88	Kiam			
<u>PIMORI Rest House.</u>							
Gai							
	Kirino		829				
		Kirino	388	Kewandiri	Wai		
				Gorokuam			Waingi
		Purumie	441	Namandiri			
				Bankobu			
				Pimori			
				En			
				Togurama		Wiba	
Tomam			174				
	Meredama	Togumaemere		Arumori			
		Diroku		Nogumarei		Mawon	
		Waisine		Girigom			
Onakari	Onakari		534				
		Tari	219	Pimori		Maina	
				Damekan			
		Kiragu	107	Pimori			Arigai
		Kirima	208	En		Mua	
Duma	Nungu						
		Kobioua	246	Pei		Wan	
	Souagu	Binaigu	250	Gurueri		Mia	Bono
<u>KURURUME Rest House.</u>							
Kamanegu	Simbaigu	Ubanogu	257	Danei		Ubano	Togo
				Aibari			Kabuka

APPENDIX "A" (Contd).

Group	Clan	Sub-clan	Population	Hamlet	Luluai	Tultul	Headmen.	
<u>KURURUME Rest House.</u>								
Kenerugu-Damagu	Kenerugu	Tabie	102	Deureyi			Teimai	
		Damagu	760	Manirori Marekiri Nouri Norume			Tabie Waisime	
	Bandi		338	Kurumei	Damagu	Temai		
				Kururume Gaurei		Sinawai	Erai	
<u>KURERI Rest House.</u>								
Kenamaina	Kenai	Yorugu	764	Garukuan Kabumamuri Kureri Pinemeri Maramun Oganeri Puruma #ruori	Koma		Yoba	
		Kumom	148	Miare 1 Miari 2		Damagu Auri Yori Giano		
		Kiraigu	246	Oubamabunom			Sinawai	
		Auragu	375	Aurabori		Kaupa Kenai	Wemin Korua	
	Maina	Gori	339	Giriu Namiri		Ninbe	Oba	
		Kama	210	Koroguori		Ku		
Duma	Nungu	Komungam	324	Yabarekun Mangi Bongan Nigemori			Yakema Tine	
		Emeragam	217	Dame Gun		Mangaua	Aura Gen	
---	Koibori	Kwimom Poimom	101	Daniei Wiri			Tine	
Kebai	Kupugima	Aura	164	Kanna Kanna			Kumo Nogari	
Kenerugu-Damagu	Kenerugu	Goroka-bugan	234	Kurareguri Koguri Korom Manei Bandigo Kikobu Wagai		Munokorua	Maume Kore Suba Kumo Girimai	
<u>GOGO Rest House.</u>								
Man Am	Norio	Norio	372	Kunageri Kiruari	Wai		Kaupa Kawo Bobo	
		Sagio	137	Waimugu				
	Dindi	Morisime	261	Sirifi Mori Solebu		Sinawai	Gigimai Komane	
		Kumogere	323	Noruma Yobamane		Bongi	Miuri	
	Karu		270	Kamani Kapikom		Tabie	Tine Nimabo Kore	
		Tabie	195	Mocomeri Subari Gogo		Mori Goibandi	Nime	
		Kurubandi	283	Borai Meri		Aina	Koeri Wai & Korua	
	Yakari	Yakari	Keougu	184	Garimari			
			Aremaku Emeragam	278 237	On Kikobu		Kuba	Kari.

APPENDIX "B".

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and
New Guinea Constabulary who accompanied Chuave Patrol No.3 of 1954/55
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Reg No. 2263 Const. YEGICRA Appearance; Fair
 Discipline: Good
 Conduct: Has a thorough knowledge of
 patrol duties.

Reg No. 7659 Const. RAEMA Appearance; Good
 Discipline: Good
 Conduct: Has initiative and is
 potential NCO material.

Reg No. 7677 Const. Garah Appearance; Fair
 Discipline: Good
 Conduct: A willing worker.

H. R. P.
.....
Patrol Officer.

TOTAL

APPENDIX "C".

LABOUR STATISTICS.

Group & Clan	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ADULT MALES	LABOUR POTENTIAL		AT WORK INSIDE DISTRICT			PERCENTAGES AWAY		
			10-16	16-45	GOR.	KAICH	TOTAL	INSIDE	OUTSIDE	TOTAL
<u>SUA Rest House</u>										
<u>Korino</u>										
Ainagu	189	55	16	46	1	1	4	2.1	8.7	12.8
Wasimegu	136	40	10	29	7	7		24.1		24.1
<u>Mekitno</u>										
Miori	200	62	12	51	5	5	6	9.9	11.7	21.6
Yanamegori	56	20	2	14	2	2	2	14.2	14.2	28.4
Biamiri	215	64	10	52	3	3	7	5.9	13.4	19.3
<u>KALIWIRI Rest House</u>										
<u>Gai(Kibi)</u>										
Mankibi	379	129	14	80	5	5	12	6.2	15	21.2
Deperengwa	439	138	13	103	5	5	15	4.8	14.5	19.3
Kabutine	218	75	10	53			7		13.4	13.4
Goro	155	54	7	37	1	1	1	2.7	2.7	5.4
Kougam	192	66	9	34	1	1		2.9		2.9
Tabie	135	46	8	33			3		9.1	9.1
Koi	88	29	1	20			3		15	15
<u>PIMORI Rest House</u>										
<u>Gai(kirino)</u>										
Kirino	388	154	20	104	11	11	16	10.5	15.3	25.9
Puremie	441	168	20	105	12	12	16	11.4	15.2	26.6
Tomam	174	73	4	55			9		16.5	16.5
<u>ONAKARI</u>										
Tari	219	78	8	49			10		20.4	20.4
Kiragi	107	37	7	22	3	3	4	13.6	18.1	31.8
Kirima	208	78	9	52			10		19.2	19.2
<u>Duma</u>										
Kobiousa	246	92	12	63			12		19	19
Bimaigu	250	90	13	59			11		18.7	18.7
<u>KURURUME Rest house</u>										
<u>Komamegu</u>										
Siabaigu	257	96	7	59			4		6.8	6.8
<u>Kenerugu</u>										
Tabie	102	44	5	25			7		15.9	15.9
<u>Dama</u>										
Mogomane	760	279	32	198		1	39	.5	19.7	20.2
Bandi	338	137	13	83			18		21.9	21.9
<u>KURERI Rest House</u>										
<u>Kenerugu</u>										
Gorokabugan	234	89	6	50			15		30	30
Tabie	50	15		11			3		18.1	18.1
Kaup	144	48	10	26	2	2	3	7.6	30.7	37.4
Nime	197	70	9	38	1	1	0	2.6	15.7	18.4
<u>DUMA</u>										
Komungam	324	124	18	78	1	1	35	1.2	44.9	46.1
Emeragam	217	93	15	61			15		24.5	24.5
Gojom	83	31	3	17			5		29.2	29.2
<u>Kenai</u>										
Yorugu	746	277	28	175	3	3	47	1.7	26.8	28.5
Kumom	148	55	6	39			13		33.3	33.3
Kiraigu	246	99	9	58	1	1	8	1.7	13.8	15.5
Auragu	375	139	24	91			20		21.9	21.9
<u>Maina</u>										
Gori	339	138	14	94	10	10	37	10.6	39.3	50.0
Kama	210	78	9	46			13		27	27
Koibori	101	38	4	21			12		23.2	23.2
Kesai	164	66	2	43						
<u>GOGO Rest House</u>										
<u>Yakari</u>										
Map	699	262	21	157			12		7.6	7.6
<u>Mop</u>										
Korio	500	169	27	108			9	2.8	18.4	21.2
Dindi	1049	382	42	243	7	7	54	9	9	9
Kobandi	283	102	7	66			6			
TOTAL										
12010 4260 517 2848 85 1 86 531 2.9 18.6 21.3										

GRAND TOTAL
+ F

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

ELIMBARI CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS		LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.	Mission	MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child			Adults																		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F		M	F	M+F																
		GROUP TOTALS																																																						
MAM	15.11.54	32	28	1	2	1	2	3	2	1		9	9			15	2	19	14		46				2	77		1	366	1.45	295	253	605	596	184																					
YAKARI	15.11.54	11	10			1		1	1			4	7	1		1	7	4			1					21	157	7	126	1.6	111	126	261	200	199																					
KOIBORI	15.11.54	1	2													1	4	2								4	21	7	19	18	1.6	17	19	38	27	101																				
KEBAI	15.11.54	2	3									2	2			2	3	2			2			1		2	43	6	29	1	27	1.4	25	23	64	49	164																			
KENAIMAINA	15.11.54	25	18	4	1	4	5	5		1		12	12	1		10	1	18	14		138					90	505	52	403	23	367	1.4	312	318	633	669	2064																			
DUMA	15.11.54	12	12	1	2	2		1				7	4			5	3	8	1		69			4		61	295	50	209	9	198	1.4	196	169	356	325	1120																			
KAMANEGU	13.11.54	5	5	1	2	1							1			1	4		4							7	59	5	49	1	43	1.4	41	41	92	79	257																			
KORINA	5.11.54	7	9	1								4						8			8			3		26	75	9	72	3	65	1.8	79	56	84	95	325																			
MEKITNO	4.11.54	6	11	1				1	1			2	2	1	1			3	10		1			2		24	117	24	113	2	105	1.5	90	86	133	149	471																			
KENERUCU	13.11.54	25	26	2	1	8	4	1	2	1	1	1	1			6	10	1	1	5	19	8	17	1		95		75	430	76	358	2	337	1.4	269	305	576	569	1825																	
GAJ	10.11.54	39	29	5	1	5	4	6	4	2		11	13			4	6	3	21	35	48			1		102	565	114	577	22	674	1.3	355	395	785	756	2435																			
TOMAM	10.11.54	1	3		1	2	1	2				1	1			3	1	3			5					4	55	5	34	2	31	1.3	20	26	73	50	174																			
ONAKARI	10.11.54	6	6	1				3				1	4			2		3	3		20					24	123	26	97	3	93	1.7	87	97	169	158	536																			
		172	159	17	11	22	15	23	11	6	2	1	55	69	6	17	76	17	114	50	629			1		12	577	298	565	2160	115	325	1.63	1927	1911	3738	3732	12,912																		

GRAND TOTAL
M + F

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

ELIMBARI CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES			FEMALES		Child	Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F				
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Prognant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average of Family	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F															
<u>CLAN: YAKARI</u>																																			
<i>Sub Clans:</i>																																			
KEOUGU	18.11.54	4	4			1						2	1			3	1							6	40	5	40	3	36	1.6	27	32	68	57	184
AREMAKU	18.11.54	5	3			1						1	3			4	3			1				7	62	7	55	3	50	1.6	48	54	100	75	278
EMEREGAM	18.11.54	2	3			1						1	1											8	55	11	44	1	40	1.6	36	40	93	68	237
TOTAL		11	10			1		1	1			4	7	1	1	7	4			1				21	157	23	139	7	126	1.6	111	126	261	200	699

TOTAL
+ F

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

ELIMBARI CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print 4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F		
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Govt.		Mission		10-16		16-45																						
GROUP - KENAIMAINA																																						
CLAN - KENAI																																						
<i>Sub Clans:</i>																																						
YORUGU	15.11.54	7	4	2	1	1	1							5	9			7	9	3		47					28	175	31	147	6	143	1.5	104	127	227	238	746
KUMOM	15.11.54	2	2		2									1	1			1	1			13					6	39	4	31	2	29	1.5	26	21	47	148	
KIRAIGU	15.11.54	5	3	1		2	1		1						1			1	6	1		8					9	58	9	51	3	44	1.3	41	35	90	71	246
AURAGU	15.11.54	2	5		1	2	1							3				2				20					24	91	16	69	4	62	1.6	65	68	119	123	375
TOTAL		16	14	3	1	3	5	3	1					9	11			10	1	16	4	88					67	363	60	298	15	268	1.5	236	231	467	1515	
CLAN - MAINA																																						
<i>Sub Clans:</i>																																						
GORI	15.11.54	6	3			2								2	1				1	10		37					14	94	13	63	5	60	1.5	49	65	91	107	339
KAMA	15.11.54	3	1	1		1								1	1					1		13					9	48	9	42	3	39	1.4	27	42	65	63	210
TOTAL		9	4	1		1	2							3	1				2	10		50					23	142	22	105	8	99	1.4	76	87	156	170	549
GROUP TOTAL																																						
		25	18	4	1	4	5	5	1					12	12	1			10	1	16	14	138				90	505	82	403	23	367	1.4	312	316	628	619	2047

17101 F

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

ELIMBARI CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Child	Adults										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F									
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
GROUP - KENERUGU - DAMAGU																																									
CLAN - KENERUGU																																									
Sub Clans:																																									
GOROKABUGAN	15. 11. 54	1	3	1										1	1			5	1					15				6	50	16	48	2	50	1.4	28	45	78	72	234		
TABIE	15. 11. 54	1	3	1																				2				-	11	2	11	-	10	1.3	5	13	13	17	50		
KAUPA	15. 11. 54	4	4												1			2	2					8				10	26	6	25	-	23	2.1	30	25	40	41	144		
MIME	15. 11. 54	3	2		2		1	1							3									6				9	38	8	41		38	1.6	36	34	64	57	197		
TABIE	13. 11. 54		1															1	1					7				5	25	5	15	3	15	1.3	12	13	37	33	102		
TOTAL		9	13	2		2		1	1						1	5			1	7	2	3			38				30	150	37	140	5	136	1.5	111	130	228	220	727	
CLAN - DAMAGU																																									
Sub - Clans:																																									
MOGOMANE	13. 11. 54	12	11		1	2	4		1	1	1	1			5	3	1		4	12	1	14	1		39				32	198	27	152	15	140	1.4	118	127	239	236	760	
BANDI	13. 11. 54	4	2			4										2						5				18				13	82	12	64	1	61	1.2	40	48	119	113	338
TOTAL		16	13		1	6	4		1	1	1	1			5	5			4	12	6	14	1		57				45	280	39	216	16	201	1.3	158	175	358	349	1098	
GROUP TOTAL		25	26	2	1	8	4	1	2	1	1	1			6	10	1		5	19	8	17	1		95				75	430	76	356	21	337	1.4	269	305	586	569	1825	

GRAND TOTAL + F

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

ELIMBARI CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Child		Adults							
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		M+F		
CLAN: ONAKARI																																						
<i>Sub Clans:</i>																																						
TARI	10.11.54	2	2			1						1	2			1	1			6						8	49	12	41	3	40	1.5	30	43	72	68	219	
KIRAGU	10.11.54	1	1	1								1				1	3			4						7	22	5	17	-	16	1.8	19	19	30	32	107	
KIRIMA	10.11.54	3	3			2						1				1	1			10						9	52	9	39	-	37	1.9	38	35	67	58	208	
TOTAL FOR ONAKARI CLAN		6	6	1			3					1	4			2	3	3			20						24	123	26	97	3	93	1.7	87	97	169	158	534
GROUP: TOMAM (MEGENE)																																						
<i>Clans:</i>																																						
EMEREDAMA																																						
DIROKU																																						
WALSIME	10.11.53	1	3	1	2	1	2					1	1	3	1	3				5						4	55	5	34	2	31	1.3	20	26	73	50	174	

GRAND TOTAL
+

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

ELIMBAR CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4876. P. 53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		C 1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	
<u>GROUP: GAI</u>																																		
<u>CLAN: KIRINO</u>																																		
Sub Class:																																		
KIRINO	10.11.54	8	5	1	2	1							5	1		2	11	16				20	104	16	74	3	64	1.3	54	58	127	122	388	
PUREMIE	10.11.54	10	5	2		1	1	1				4	2		3	3	12	16				20	105	30	83	6	71	1.5	70	73	140	150	411	
TOTAL FOR KIRINO CLAN		18	10	3	2	1	2	1				4	7	1	3	5	23	32				40	209	36	157	9	135	1.4	124	131	267	252	829	
<u>CLAN: KIBI</u>																																		
Sub Class:																																		
MANKIBI	8.11.54	6	7		2	2				2	2			1	1	3	5	7				14	50	14	74	1	72	1.4	76	59	117	121	379	
DEREPERENGWA	8.11.54	6	7	1		1	1	1					2	1	1	4	5	8		1		13	103	17	102	5	98	1.3	60	51	134	150	439	
KABUTINE	8.11.54	2	1		1	1	1	1					3	1	2	1	5					8	52	12	50	2	48	1.3	42	27	75	74	219	
GORO	8.11.54	1	2				1						1		1	1		1				7	37	8	38	2	36	1.4	24	28	52	49	155	
KOUGAM	8.11.54	3	2	1									1		1	1						9	34	13	45	2	39	1.3	28	35	63	192		
TABIE	8.11.54	1					1										2					8	32	11	28	1	25	1.4	25	19	44	45	135	
KOI	8.11.54	2	1	1									1									1	20	3	23		9	12	15	29	32	88		
TOTAL FOR KIBI CLAN		21	19	2	1	3	3	4	1			7	6	3	3	3	16	12	16	1		62	359	78	360	13	339	1.3	261	264	516	536	1606	
<u>GROUP TOTAL</u>		39	29	5	1	5	4	6	4	2		11	13	4	6	3	21	35	48	1		102	566	114	517	22	474	1.3	385	395	785	786	2435	

30/1 - 169

8th December, 1954.

District Commissioner,
GOROKA.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT CHU No. 3 OF 1954-55
ERIMBARI CENSUS AREA.

Enclosed are Goroka and H.Q. copies of the above report.

Native Affairs: The advantages of an early and final settlement of land boundaries is most marked in this area and land disputes were found to be non-existent.

The absence of complaints and petty disputes, so unlike the majority of the Chimbu Census areas, speaks well of the village officials and indicates wise appointments in the early days of Administration control.

Village Officials: With regard to the shortage of badges pointed out in the patrol report - if Mr. Pegg had enquired from Kundiawa he would have found that there are ample badges in stock at this office to supply all the 'embittered' officials.

Rest Houses: The establishment of additional rest houses and census centres is a good move and will do away with the over whelming crowds that were encountered previously in this census area.

Medical and Health: Only a few medical aid posts have been established in this census area owing to the comparatively long distance from Kundiawa and the difficulty of supervising the activities of the native staff. Authority has now been received to establish a Native Hospital at Chuave and it is expected that a European Medical Assistant will be available after Christmas. When the Chuave hospital is in operation it is planned to establish more aid posts in the ERIMBARI area. When these aid posts are established and actively supervised by the E.M.A. from Chuave it is

- 2 -

expected that hygiene will improve.

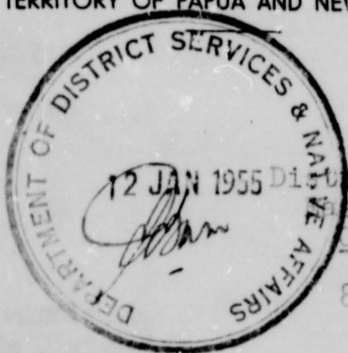
The map to accompany this patrol report is being forwarded under separate cover.

• (W. J. KELLY) •• A/A.D.O.

30/16/250-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30/4/3 - 1993

TOTAL
+ F

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

8th January, 1955.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT CHIMBU NO. 3 of 1954-55
ERIMBARI Census Area - Chuave

I am attaching the original and two copies of this Report, together with covering comments by the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu.

2. The Native Situation appears to be very satisfactory, with the Village Officials a vital factor in settling petty disputes and carrying out administration policy. The return of coastal labourers in comparatively large numbers and the extension of mission activities, will challenge their authority, but if we continue to uphold their authority they should be able to maintain their present prestige.
3. I feel that Mr. Pegg is a little too apprehensive about the "interpreters". The sub-division is so close to Chuave that any untoward act would be known at the station the same day - additionally, the present leaders would be only too quick to resent any attempt to usurp their own powers.
4. At Kornungain and Gori the percentages of labourers absent at work on the coast is unduly high; this has been brought to the notice of the O.I.C. Chuave.
5. The hygiene of some of the villages leaves much to be desired but with extra Aid Posts in the area to keep a constant check and the application of Regulations 12 and 112 *the next* Patrol should see much improvement.
6. Could we have four copies of the map please; ~~it~~ it has been forwarded under separate cover.

Despatched
17/1/55
Dms.

F. G. Dorris
(F. G. Dorris)
District Commissioner.

30-16-250

17th January, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District
GOROKA.

GERANE Patrol Report No. 3 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. H. S. Pegg, Patrol Officer, following his routine Patrol of the ERIMBARI Census area, is acknowledged.

Mr. Pegg has compiled a neatly set-out and informative Report which indicates that the native situation in this census sub-division, considering its present stage of development, is generally satisfactory, excepting that the hygiene of some of the villages was definitely bad.

The sketch map has also been received and copies will be printed for you, as requested.

(Handwritten initials and scribbles)

(Handwritten signature)
(A. A. Roberts),
Director.