

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: SIMBU

STATION: KARIMUI, 1966 - 1967

Original documents bound with reports
for: Gumine, volume 5.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

5

VOL. No: 5: 1966-1967 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 10

VOL. No: 5: 1966-1967 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 10

[illegible]

285-67/68
PATROL REPORTS CHIMBU DISTRICT 1966-67

GUMINE

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	M.E. Tomlinson	Gumine Local Government Area
2-66-67	M.E. Tomlinson	Nomane Census Division
4-66-67	M.E. Tomlinson	Marigl Census Division
5-66-67	P.T. Bourke [Bourne]	Salt Census Division
7-66-67	M.E. Tomlinson	Part Gumine Local Government Council area
8-66-67	P.T. Bourke [Bourne]	part Wikauma & Marigl Census Division
9-66-67	G. Gomara	Dulai area (part of Salt Census Division)
10-66-67	M.E. Tomlinson	Salt & Nomane Census Div.

KARIMUI

1-66-67	M.F. Bell	Daribi Census Division
2-66-67	M.F. Bell	Bomai Census Division

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. KARINUI 1/66-67.

Patrol Conducted by M.F.BHILL P.O.

Area Patrolled DARABI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....THREE DOCTORS & MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

Natives..... 1 CONST. & 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 13/9/1966 to 26/9/1966

Number of Days... 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....JULY...../19 66.....

Medical AUGUST 66
...../...../19.....

Map Reference: FILARIASIS SURVEY OF KARINUI 1:200,000

Objects of Patrol..... CENSUS REVISION, LIASON WITH LEPROSY PATROL,
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/10/1966

C. W. Brown
for District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

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

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

67-11-1

17th October, 1966.

The Minister, Immigration,
Cabinet Minister,
UNITED KINGDOM

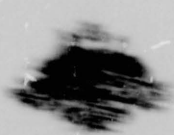
RECEIVED IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT NO. 1 OF 1966-67

Receipt of Mr. Bell's report is acknowledged
and also of the covering memorandum from yourself.

2. As stated the patrol was of a routine nature
and the report brief and concise. There appears little
to be commented upon.

3. Economic development in such isolated areas is
difficult. Adequate road communications would be essential
before any change in the area could be expected.

(J. L. McCarthy)
SECRET



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

To: _____
From: _____
Subject: _____



Department of Public Administration
Director's Office
Room 300
1000 _____
San Francisco, Calif.

T,

S.

The Director,
Department of Public Administration,
San Francisco.

RECORD REPORT - BUREAU OF RECORDS

The above report, together with Village Population Register, is duplicate, submitted by Mr. A.J. Hall, S.A., for review for your information.

The record was made of a routine census which was accompanied by the Agency survey team. Mr. Hall has submitted a well-written report, which is attached. His comments on the data have been corrected and passed to the S.A.C., San Francisco.

M.

There are no further comments from this office.

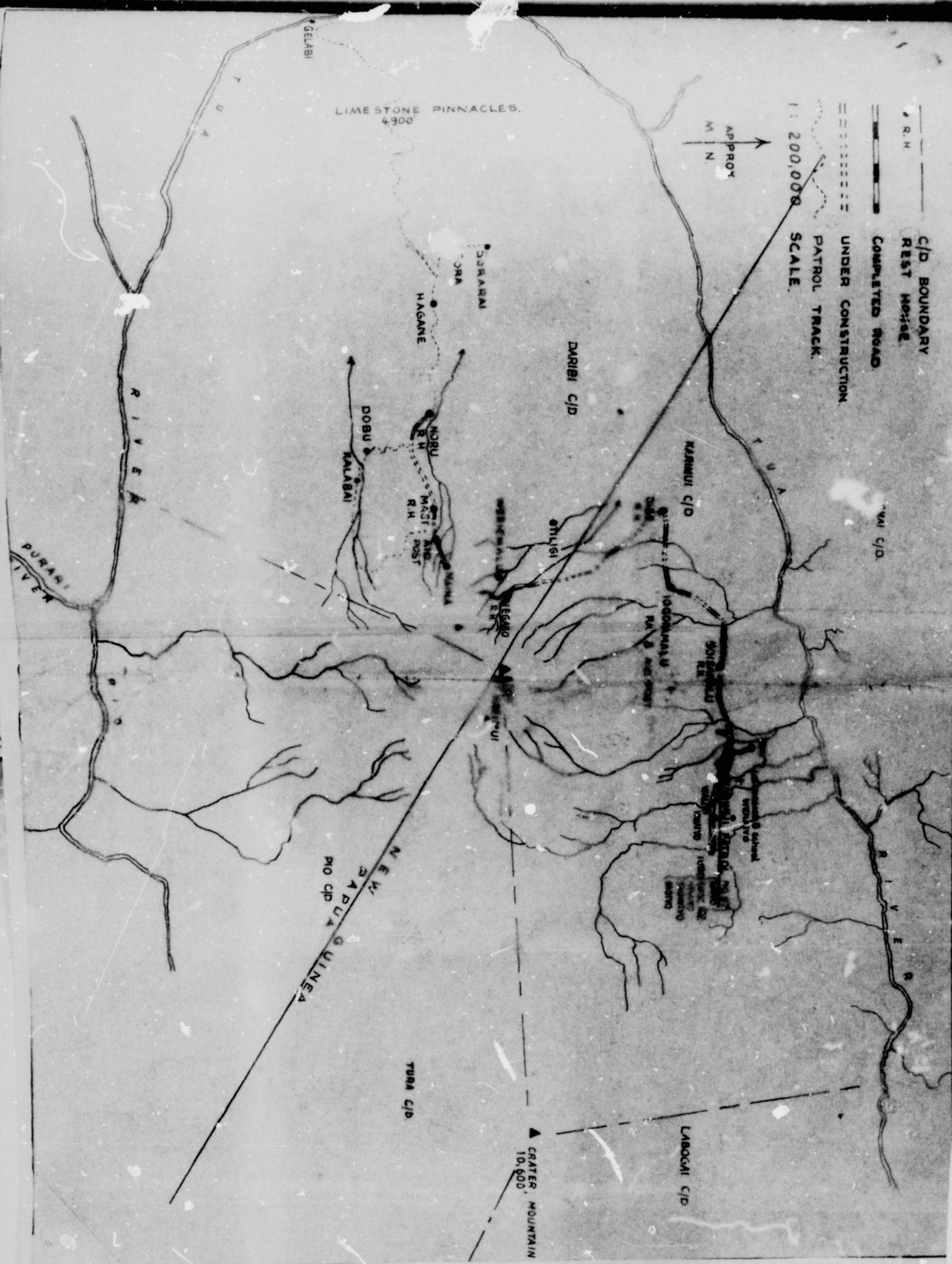
A. J. Hall
S.A. 1000
RECORD REPORT

Thursday, 20th, Sept, 1966.

7.30 left San Francisco and reached the station at 7.45.

Friday, 21st, Sept, 1966.

Field police and local officers, together with support personnel, were dispatched with the survey team.



⑦
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram

Telephone

67-2-1

Our Reference

If calling ask for

By

The Deputy District Commissioner,
KUNDIAWA.

KARIMUI PATROL POST,
CHIMBU DISTRICT.

6th. November 1966.

PATROL REPORT KARIMUI 1/66-67.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

M.F.BELL, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED

DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING

DOCTORS RUSSELL, HENNESSEY, &
SCOTT.
MEDICAL ASSISTANT MR M. BAELEN.
MEDICAL ORDERLY MR H. SIWI.
INTERPRETER INUABE.
CONST. KOMBOK 8780

LAST PATROL OF THE AREA

D.D.A. JULY 1966.
P.H.D. JANUARY 1966.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL

CENSUS REVISION.
ACCEPTANCE OF H.L.S. VOLUNTEERS.
ASSISTANCE TO LEPROSY SURVEY TEAM.
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

MAP REFERENCE

FILARIASIS SURVEY KARIMUI AREA
MALARIA SERVICE 1:200,000.

Michael Bell.

M.F.BELL P.O.

PATROL DIARY.Tuesday 13th. Sept. 1966.

Patrol left the station at midday and arrived at Boisamalu rest house at 13.45. Made camp, purchased food, and gave a talk on school attendance. Village inspected while the leprosy team examined the rest of the people. Sanitation standards are now adequate.

Slept Boisamalu.

Wednesday 14th. Sept. 1966.

8.00 - 14.20 leprosy census held. Compiled part of Daribi vocabulary. 15.00 - 16.00 visited sick absentees in houses. 16.00 - 16.45 paid for road work and took names of H.L.S. volunteers.

Slept Boisamalu.

Thursday 15th. Sept. 1966.

7.30 walked to Iogoramalu rest house. Made camp at 12.00. Waime and Daia lined for the leprosy team. Visited and inspected Daila and Korobame. Sanitation satisfactory.

Slept Iogoramalu.

Friday 16th. Sept. 1966.

Leprosy team look at the people of Maia and Waime. One local court heard. Broke camp and moved to Dibe rest house. Half of Dibe seen before dusk and names of HLS volunteers taken.

Slept Dibe

Saturday 17th. Sept. 1966.

7.30 inspection of all the Dibe houses. Distributed peanuts. Moved to Negabo at midday having seen remainder of Dibe and Sogo. Visited Tua, Bope and Tiligi returning to the rest house at 17.15.

Slept Negabo.

Sunday 18th. September. 1966.

Census revised for Negabo, Wai, Tua and Yogobo. Leprosy survey. Peanuts distributed. H.L.S. called for. Slept Negabo.

Monday 19th. Sept. 1966.

Walked to Tiligi rest house and made camp. Census revised for Tiligi, Bope and Delege. Leprosy survey. Peanuts distributed and names of H.L.S. taken. Sick treated.

Slept Tiligi.

Tuesday 20th. Sept. 1966.

To Masi via Maina in 1 hour 20 minutes. Census revised for Maina, Ogwanima, Walai, Anabai, Bunibidi, Kebu, Saia, and Noru 2. Several small arbitrations. Compilation of statistics until 21.30.

Slept Masi.

Wednesday 21st. Sept. 1966.

7.15 walked to Noru No 1. Census revised for Hagane, Hobe, Sora and Sorarai and Noru. Discussed progress on the Aid Post. Heard one dispute. Returned Masi at 16.00, figures compiled at 21.00.

Slept Masi.

Thursday 22nd. Sept. 1966.

7.00 left Masi and reached the station at 15.00.

Friday 23rd. Sept. 1966.

Paid police and local officers. Attended to urgent correspondence and dispatched mail on weekly charter.

Saturday 24th. Sept. 1966.

Left station at 7.00. Rejoined patrol at Kalabai at 18.00.
Slept Kalabai.

Sunday 25th. Sept. 1966.

Census revised for Punale, Dobu, Dobeda, Wiamani, Kuburu and Gelabi simultaneously with leprosy survey. Left Kalabai at midday and walked to Masi to view absentees. Thence to Negabo arriving about 18.00.

Slept Negabo.

Monday 26th. Sept. 1966.

Left Negabo at 8.30 and arrived back on the station at 13.20.
Patrol disbanded.

The patrol was carried in a friendly fashion throughout. The members of the patrol were well known to the people who welcomed the arrival of the patrol.

At Kalabai the carriers were very satisfied with the work of the carriers and plentiful and we appeared to be welcome.

Villages.

The 'karaba' or long house is the typical dwelling in the area and is built on the average and seems quite satisfactory.

Michael Bell.

M.F.Bell P.O.

Villages as such are still not the same. The pattern being for 5-7 houses to be scattered over an area of a mile or so. Where villages as such do exist it is obvious that houses are inhabited on a part time basis - their owners spending a fair proportion of their time in garden houses.

Water supplies are more than adequate and the concentration of living minimises the risk of concentrated pollution.

Hygiene and sanitation are at least showing signs of improvement. Nearly every house in or near a village possesses two toilets, one for either sex. The surrounds of the villages have been cleared and some efforts have been made to decorate the approaches.

Police Officials.

There are generally satisfactory and a few working to provide services.

Attitude of the Political Situation.

The major attack on traditional beliefs and practices has occurred as a result of the Highland Labour Scheme. The result has been to the young and has interfered with the social structure which made the young dependent on their elders for the material and trade price payments. Some young men are now marrying at an early age and young women are less ready to enter into marriage with an elderly man. This change is evident in the Highland Labour Scheme.

The only other significant trend evident was a distinction on the part of the younger generation with the lack of economic opportunity in the area.

INTRODUCTION.

4. This was the routine yearly census revision patrol of the Daribi Census Division. In order to disturb the population as little as possible and for purposes of administrative convenience and economy the patrol combined with the annual leprosy patrol under Doctor Russell, the Territory Leprologist.

2. This is the sixth time that the Daribi has been visited this year and most of the observations made in P/R6 of 1965-66 are still valid. This report then is a brief summary of progress.

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS.

Reception of the patrol.

3. The patrol was greeted in a friendly fashion throughout. The members of the leprosy team have become known to the people who welcomed the unusual concentration of medical talent.

4. Attendance at census was very satisfactory. Food for the carriers was plentiful and we appeared to be welcome.

Villages.

5. The 'kerebe' or long house on stilts is still the typical dwelling in Karimui and Daribi. It houses about 15 people on the average and seems quite satisfactory from all points of view.

6. Villages as such are still not the norm, the pattern being for 6-7 kerebes to be scattered over an area of a mile or so. Where villages as such do exist it is obvious that houses are inhabited on a part time basis - their owners spending a fair proportion of their time in garden houses.

7. Water supplies are more than adequate and the scattered fashion of living minimises the risk of concentrated pollution.

8. Hygiene and sanitation are at last showing signs of improvement. Nearly every kerebe in or near a village possesses two toilets, one for either sex. The surrounds of the villages have been cleared and some effort has been made to decorate the approaches.

Village Officials.

9. These are generally satisfactory and I have nothing to add to previous comments.

Outline of the Political Situation.

10. The major attack on traditional beliefs and practices has occurred as a result of the Highland Labour Scheme. The influx of wealth to the young men has interfered with the power structure which made the young men dependent on their elders for the necessary bride price payments. Some young men are now marrying in their early twenties and young women are less ready to enter into marriage with men twenty years their senior. This change is evident in the increasing number of marriage disputes involving Highland Labourers.

11. The only other significant trend evident was dissatisfaction on the part of the younger generation with the lack of economic opportunity in the area.

Agriculture.

12. There is no cash cropping in the area due to the lack of communications.

13. The pattern of subsistence gardening follows the general Highland pattern with the exception of sago and an increased reliance on the products of the bush.

14. Peanuts and corn grown on the station have been distributed. It is hoped that these will serve to increase the percentage of protein in the diet especially among the young children and women.

Livestock.

15. Pigs and fowls are the only domesticated livestock. Pigs are fewer than elsewhere in the Highlands and smaller. D.A.S.F. have agreed to send a stud boar to the station to improve the breed.

Forests.

16. The area has potential but it is impossible to exploit until such time as there is a road connection with either Gumine or Lufa.

Commerce.

17. Unless a young man opts to go to the coast under the Highland Labour Scheme the only way in which he can earn a little money is to carry for a patrol.

Land.

18. Ample for everyone and no shortage in the foreseeable future.

Complaints.

19. About a dozen disputes concerned with marriage payments and having their roots in the factors listed above (para.10).

Courts.

20. One case of assault heard by a local court. Defendant convicted and sent to goal for two months.

Rest Houses.

21. As marked on the map. All in good condition.

Carriers.

22. These volunteered from as far afield as Maina. No difficulty has ever been experienced in obtaining carriers in this region.

Health.

23. This must continue to be the major administrative preoccupation in the Daribi. The dysentery epidemic which caused the deaths of an estimated 30 people in January of this year could have been prevented if the aid post had been functioning at that time.

24. The chief health problems in the area would appear to be 1) infant mortality; 2) endemic malaria; 3) respiratory infections; 4) leprosy.

25. The Karimui people marry their women off as soon as they reach the age of puberty - and I suspect that in some cases they anticipate the event. As a general rule no woman expects her first and second child to survive infancy. Children also suffer when they accompany their mothers into the bush for lengthy periods. It is doubtful if an aid post orderly will ever make much of an impression on the beliefs of the women. What is required is a female infant welfare person who would be prepared to work solely with the women and gain their confidence.

26. Malaria can be partially alleviated by the Aid Posts but there appears to be a particularly virulent form of cerebral malaria which has particularly fatal effects on children. Malaria Services have intimated that they are interested in coming into the area about the end of this year.

27. Respiratory infections are within the scope of the Aid Post Orderly and penicillin. The difficulty is to persuade the patient to stay in the aid post for the full course of treatment. All too frequently the people come for one 'shoot' and expect to be cured.

28. About 9.5% of the population are affected by leprosy. The people are very acute in recognizing the symptoms of the disease which they call 'oiyabe'. There is reason to believe that they practice some segregation of the advanced tuberculoid leper though they ignore the infectious lepromatous case. It is hoped to have a large number of cases sent into Goroka in batches of three or four for surgical treatment. In addition moves are afoot to provide crippled cases with crutches.

29. The situation as regards Aid Posts is as follows. The Masi Post has been in operation for six months. The Noru Post should be in operation by Christmas and work has just begun on a post at Kalabai. When these three Aid Posts are functioning the Daribi will have one post for every 850 people. This is not excessive when one considers distances and the nature of the country.

Education.

30. Sixteen children attend the Lutheran Mission School at Karimui in either prep. or first grade.

Roads & Bridges.

31. There is a graded track as far as Noru. Parts of this are suitable for a motor bike and it is hoped to have all of it so within the next year.

Missions.

32. Both the Lutherans and S.D.A. Mission have evangelists stationed in the area. They appear to have had a negligible impact.

Airfields.

33. At Karimui. 2,450' open to Cat.C.

Labour.

34. 84 Highland Labour volunteers were accepted.

Census.

35. The Daribi birth rate was 3.40, the death rate 5.20, a natural decrease of 1.80. Total population dropped by 40 to 2,554. These figures are a reflection of the need for medical services in the area.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. KARIMUI 2/66-67.

Patrol Conducted by M.F. Bell Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Bomai Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 1 Const. & 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 18 12/1966 to 28 10/19 66

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan. 1966.

Medical N/K. /19

Map Reference Attached Sketch Map. E.H.D. Map 1 inch: 2 miles.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision. Land Investigations. Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

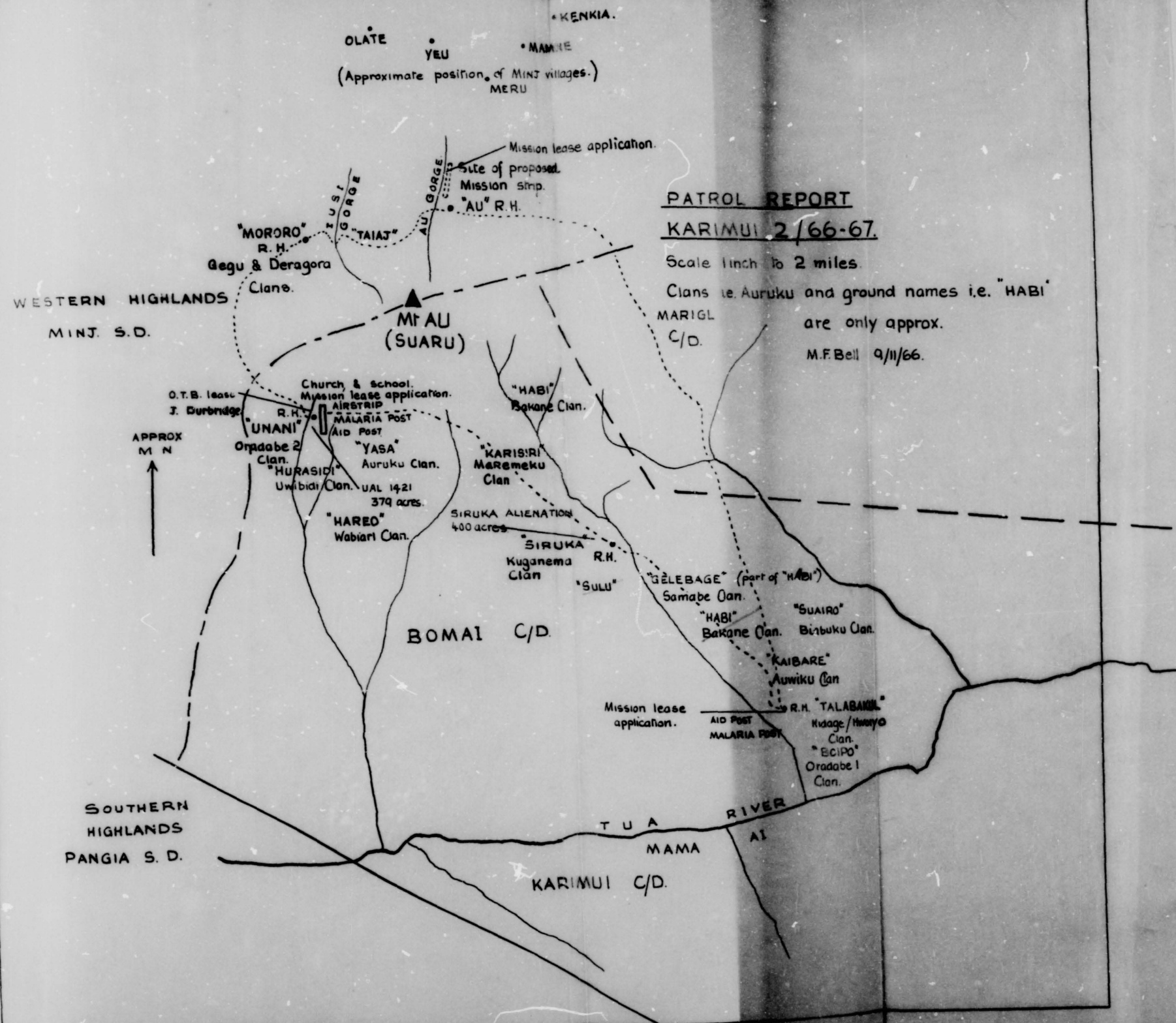
/ 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



OLATE
YEU
KANKIA
MAMRE
(Approximate position of MINJ villages.)
MERU

PATROL REPORT
KARIMUI 2/66-67.

Scale 1 inch to 2 miles.

Clans ie. Auruku and ground names i.e. "HABI" are only approx.

M.F. Bell 9/11/66.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS
MINJ. S.D.

Mt AU
(SUARU)

MARIGL
C/D.

BOMAI C/D.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
PANGIA S.D.

KARIMUI C/D.

TUA RIVER
MAMA AI

67-18-14

5th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Gunda District,
MUMBAI.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1966/67:

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Bell's Patrol Report of a patrol to the BOMAI Census Division and of your covering letter.

Three prints of the map will be forwarded under separate cover when they come to hand.

Mr. Bell has presented a well written report containing much valuable information. Your covering letter shows that action arising from this report is well in hand.

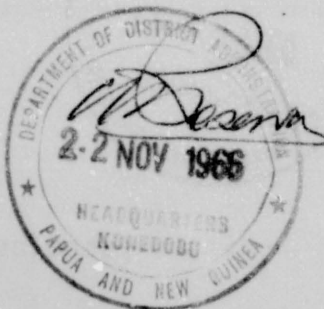
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 18. 14 (4)

Telegram 67-3-6
Our Reference
If calling ask for LJD:jp
Mr.



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

18th November, 1966

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KARIMUI - NO. 2/66-67

Forwarded herewith please find above report submitted
by Mr. Bell, Patrol Officer, Officer-in-Charge, Karimui.
Village Population Register, in duplicate, also goes forward.

The report is well presented and displays a keen appraisal
by Mr. Bell to his duties.

The possibility of Au and Mororo groups being excluded
from the Bomai census division and included in the Minj Sub-District
is being pursued.

Items as indexed under separate correspondence are being
dealt with. Comments on Health have been extracted for the information
of the District Medical Officer.

The patrol, being of a routine nature, calls for no further
comments. Would you please arrange for three prints of the attached
patrol map to be supplied to this office.

[Signature]
(S.M. FOLEY)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-6 (13)



Telegram
Telephone 67-4.17
Our Reference
If calling for
Mr.

KARIMUI PATROL POST,
CHIMBU DISTRICT.

3rd November, 1966.

Deputy District Commissioner,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL REPORT KARIMUI 2/66-67.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

M.F.BELL, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED

BOMAI CENSUS DIVISION.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING

INTERPRETER GURI.
CONST. WADARIP 10917.

LAST PATROL OF THE AREA

D.D.A. JANUARY 1966
P.H.D. NOT KNOWN.

DURATION OF PATROL

18/10/66 - 28/10/66
TEN NIGHTS CAMPED OUT.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL

CENSUS REVISION.
LAND INVESTIGATIONS.
ACCEPTANCE OF H.L.S. VOLUNTEERS.
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

MAP REFERENCE

SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Michael Bell.

M.F.BELL P.O.

PATROL DIARY.Tuesday 18th. Oct. 1966.

15.30 TAL Cessna ferried patrol to Unani airstrip. Occupied rest house, purchased food, hired carriers, spoke to village officials and visited malaria post.

Slept Unani.

Wednesday 19th. Oct. 1966.

Census revised for Auwihu, Oludabei. Enquiries into origins. Compilation of statistics. Discussions with Rev. Zimmerman of the Swiss Mission on the mission's leases. Visited mission and attempted to locate original survey marks of lease 1421. Gave a talk to the people on the benefits to be derived from schools and requested cooperation. Inspected airstrip.

Slept Unani.

Thursday 20th. Oct. 1966.

8.00 left Unani for Mororo. Made camp at 14.00 by the Giliai Ck. an old camping spot. Poor track skirting the western slopes of Mt Au and dissected by many small streams.

Slept under canvas.

Friday 21st. Oct. 1966.

8.45 broke camp and continued climbing in and out of small ravines until we came to Mororo at 12.00. About ten long houses and round houses behind a stockade. Little resemblance to the Daribi culture but show strong affiliations with Gumine and Minj. Gathered information during a rainy p.m.

Slept Mororo.

Saturday 22nd. Oct. 1966.

8.35 broke camp. Crossed the Iusi gorge by 10.30 and came upon an outlying hamlet of Au at 15.00. Spent a little time there and then proceeded to cross the Au river and gorge at 16.00. Reached Au rest house at 16.30 and was given an enthusiastic greeting by assembled villagers, including many who had come from neighbouring Minj villagers. An ill defined track but fairly level. The gorges of the rivers Iusi and Au are the chief hazards of this walk.

Slept Au.

Sunday 23rd. Oct. 1966.

Land investigation for mission lease. Visited site of proposed mission airstrip and spoke with the people about it. Gathered information on clan names, land names etc.

Slept Au.

Monday 24th. Oct. 1966.

Departed Au in persistent rain at 7.30. Still raining when we arrived at Talabakul at 18.00. The first few hours are steadily uphill and then the track descends evenly until Talabakul. A poor track which mud made worse. In the dry it should be tolerable going as there are no major obstacles.

Slept Talabakul.

Tuesday 25th. October. 1966.

Census revision. Mission lease investigation. Five arbitrations; pigs, marriage etc.

Slept Talabakul.

Wednesday 26th. Oct. 1966.

8.30 left for Siruka and arrived 10.45. Fair track. Heavy rain but managed to census two lines between 16.00 and 18.00.

Slept Siruka.

Thursday 27th. October. 1966.

8.30 left Siruka for Unani along a fair track. Arrived at 11.00. Paid carriers. One arbitration. One local court - four convicted of unlawfully striking.

Slept Unani.

Friday 28th. Oct. 1966.

Cessna transported patrol to Karimui.

Michael Bell.

M.F. Bell P.O.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Bomai is the most western of the five census divisions administered from Karimui Patrol Post. A sparsely populated dissected plateau which extends from the southern slopes of Mt AU to the TUA river it is thickly covered in forest, devoid of any clearings. Between three and four thousand feet in altitude, possessing rich soil and an abundant rain fall, the Bomai would appear to be a better prospect than most of Chimbu for the subsistence gardener.
2. What population there is, however, seems to have migrated up from the south and east, possibly along the PURARI. In speech, appearance and housing, the Bomai people prove their kinship with the DARIBI and TUNDAMB speaking peoples to the south east across the TUA river. Modifications to the language and culture brought about by proximity to the Minj people to the north west and the Gumine people to the north east are obvious and are present in their most extreme form in the villages of AU and MORORO. These outlying hamlets to the north of Mt AU seem to have become almost completely immersed in the neighbouring Minj culture. Only by their speech do they betray their DARIBI origin. I doubt that these people ought to be considered part of the Bomai Census Division at all. Geography, convenience of administration and the peoples own wishes point to their inclusion within the Minj Sub District. (1)
3. The contact between the Bomai people and their Minj and Gumine neighbours has, I am sure, increased greatly since European contact. The first patrols entered the area in the early fifties. They came from Chuave and Gumine chiefly, but at least one patrol - that of Mr R. Claridge, appears to have approached from Minj. Names associated with these early patrols include those of Patrol Officers Pegg; Mellor; Haywood; Lucas; Burnett and Greaney.
4. In the early sixties a depopulation of the Bomai was made. A brief enigmatic ^{report} in one or two village books is the only official indication of this at Karimui. One gathers from questioning the people on their affiliations that numerous small clans have become extinct within living memory. Another indication is that there exists a report from a Forestry Officer which states that the percentage of secondary growth indicated that the Bomai once supported a bigger population than at present. Similar stories exist about Karimui but it would be rash to draw too firm a conclusion from them. Traditionally much more of a hunting and gathering people than their Highland neighbours the DARIBI speakers led a semi nomadic existence and left traces of their culture, mainly in the form of ground names, over an unusually large area. Whether there was a rapid depopulation due to an epidemic in the not too distant past, or whether the various signs spring solely from the peoples nomadic habits is not easily discerned. Certainly health problems, especially malaria, are more acute here than anywhere else in the District. Possibly the safest hypothesis would be a compromise between the schools of thought.
5. The inaccessibility of the Bomai has precluded any economic development. However the opening of an airstrip in 1962 simplified the introduction of aid posts and the malaria control service. This concentrated campaign among a small and isolated population has produced dramatic results and one can only wish that the same could be said of the remainder of the Karimui area. (2)

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS.

Reception of the Patrol.

6. This was friendly throughout.

Villages.

7. The bulk of the population inhabit the traditional 'kerebe'; a single story long house on stilts whose hemispherical roof of sago palm fronds reaches the floor. Women occupy one end of the house, partitioned off from the men by a wall which divides the house across its centre. An occasional 'sigibe' is still found. This is a two storied variant of the 'kerebe' in which the males live upstairs. A small round house similar to those built in Chimbu is now quite common. While the latter are often grouped together in threes or fours the 'sigibes' and 'kerebes' tend to be isolated. People are frequently absent from their houses for long periods gathering sago or hunting and so a significant portion of their time is spent in temporary bush shelters.

8. This may explain why sanitation is often rudimentary. This is mitigated to an extent by the custom of living apart but I am attempting to impress upon the people the need for latrines. Water supplies present no problem.

Village Officials.

9. L/L Kawari who lives near the airstrip at UNANI is by far the richest man in the Bomai. He accompanied the first Chuave patrol through the area and seems to have kept well ahead of his contemporaries ever since. He possesses four head of cattle; about twenty five goats; numerous pigs, a trade store and twelve wives. Young men work for him and he repays them by helping them to find bride price payments. He is pro-Administration inasmuch as he appreciates what it can do for him economically. Kawari is keen to obtain business and agricultural help but pays only lip service to the ideas behind schools, aid posts and improved tracks the long term benefits of which are not immediately obvious. (3)

10. Of the remaining village officials those at AU and MORORO are enthusiastic and promise well. L/L Hamani of BIABUKU clan is old and I think pretty much of a spent force. The T/T of AUWIKU No 1 has died and his son Homu seems the most likely person for the job (4). L/L Maime of KUGANEMA clan was away at a Gumine pig feast which according to past reports seems to be pretty typical. T/T Pisamo has moved from SIRUKA to UNANI where he is overshadowed by L/L Kawari.

11. In general the village books and village officials are not related to the present pattern of settlement. The various clans (see Appendix B) are badly jumbled and the appointment of village officials now follows no discernible pattern. I would recommend the appointment of a T/T for each clan - or at least the larger ones. (5) Appendix A deals with village officials.

Outline of the Political Situation.

12. It is difficult to see any trend that could be termed political among the Bomai. Foreign influences at present at work in the area include the Malaria Control Service and P.H.D. These seem to be appreciated and they serve to provide an increased awareness of the outside world.

13. The Swiss Mission is expanding its operations in the Bomai. The school at UNANI is coming on quite well and there are plans for similar schools at TALABAKUL and AU. Relations between the Mission and the people appear to be cordial. It is the only mission in the area and likely to remain so.

14. A few people, notably L/L Kawari, show signs of being aware of the lack of economic advancement in the census division. The majority of people are untouched by any such considerations. Perhaps the number of malcontents will be swollen by returning Highland Labourers capable of drawing comparisons, but at present there is only a handful of these.

15. From the census sheets I would deduce that ties with Gumine are growing stronger. All the absentees were in the Gumine area. Of brides found outside the Bomai an estimated 50% came from Gumine and most of the remainder from the Karimui C/D.

Agriculture.

16. The people are subsistence gardeners who rely chiefly on sweet potato varied from time to time with sago. Banana, sugar cane, pit-pit and beans are among the commoner garden crops. These are supplemented by bush fruits such as 'marita' which play quite an important part in the diet. The ground is fertile and there need be no shortage of food in the area. The only introduced crops are pineapples and sweet corn. Both do well.

17. No cash crops are grown because of the lack of transport.

Livestock.

18. Pigs and a few fowls. L/L Kawari's cattle and goats are the exception to the rule.

Forests.

19. Doubtless there are possibilities but once again transport is the problem.

Commerce & Industry.

20. Mr Durbridge has an Agricultural Lease at UNANI but as far as I can ascertain it has never produced an economic crop. Two trade stores have been established. One at SIRUKA and one at UNANI. These are small affairs run by a Chimbu Denge, a former bossboy of Mr Durbridge, and L/L Kawari. The Swiss Mission has applied for a licence.

Land.

21. Three hundred and seventy nine acres have been alienated at UNANI and about 400 acres at SIRUKA. Part of the UNANI block has been taken up by Mr Durbridge with his Agricultural Lease and the Swiss Mission has applied for another segment. Some of the people are under the misapprehension that the mission application is outside the original alienation. It almost certainly is not but as the original boundary marks have disappeared this takes some proving. The SIRUKA people are puzzled that having alienated so much ground the Administration has not put it to some use. (6)

Complaints.

22. Apart from the customary marriage disputes there was only one complaint of any significance. An A.P.O. stationed at TALABAKUL until quite recently had a shotgun which he lent on **occasion** to his fellow Chimbu, Denge, who in turn shot a number of pigs. The owners were naturally resentful and wish to bring the absent Denge to court.

23. The question arises whether it is wise to allow A.P.O.s such weapons. There is no shortage of food in the area and the possession of a shotgun merely arouses envy on the part of the village native at the same time giving rise to incidents such as the one above. An additional danger is evident when it is realised that shotguns are frequently lent or hired out to people who do not appreciate the possible dangers involved. (7)

Courts.

24. One Local Court convened. Four men found guilty and convicted of unlawfully striking.

Rest Houses.

25. As indicated on the map. A mosquito net is needed.

Carriers.

26. No trouble experienced. It is necessary to hire a permanent line at UNANI for the trip around Mt AU.

Health.

27. By Karimui standards excellent. Only four children in the group 0-15 years have died in the past fifteen months. Partly this can be attributed to having an aid post for every 340 people but the bulk of the credit rests with the Malaria Control Service. From centres at UNANI and TALABAKUL medicine is given out every fortnight and houses are sprayed at regular intervals.

28. The A.P.O.s at UNANI and TALABAKUL appear keen. However the one at UNANI claims that the people will not help him to construct a proper dispensary and house. Talks were held with the people and they agreed that they appreciated the post and the service that it provided. They promised to help the A.P.O. carry out his building programme. In turn I promised to supply them with nails.

Education.

29. There is only one school in the Bomai - that recently established by the Swiss Mission near the UNANI airstrip. It has forty pupils and an English speaking, 'A' certificate teacher. Rev. Zimmerman informs me that it is hoped to start similar establishments at AU and TALABAKUL.

30. Some difficulty has been found in keeping the UNANI people interested in the school. Their initial interest in the project appears to have worn off and truancy is on the increase. In addition the mission is experiencing difficulty in getting the people to help in the maintaining of the school and its grounds. The problem is not animosity so much as apathy. Talks with the people revealed that their only idea in having a school was to emulate their more sophisticated neighbours. In a village meeting I endeavored to arouse interest in the school by pointing out the numerous fields now open to the educated. Some response was obtained but I feel that it needs a practical demonstration to convince. For this reason I would suggest sending a small group into Kundiawa or Goroka to take in the schools and the variety of jobs now undertaken by indigenous people. (3)

Roads and Bridges.

31. A fair track from UNANI to TALABAKUL. The MORORO - AU - TALABAKUL track is little used and pretty foul in wet weather. No roads or bridges.

Missions.

32. The Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission, an offshoot I gather, of the Swiss National Church, is the sole mission operating in the area. At present they operate out of Minj and their European representative is only present in the Bomai on a part time basis. He hopes to be posted there permanently in the near future. As mentioned above they are devoting the greater part of their energies to education. Applications for mission leases are pending. All three investigations have been carried out.

33. The Swiss Mission is responsible for encouraging the AU villagers to commence building an airstrip. See below.

Airfields.

34. The airstrip at UNANI is now maintained by the Swiss Mission. They receive one hundred and fifty dollars per quarter for maintenance and the present state of the strip is satisfactory. As far as I know it is only open to Cessna aircraft but this may be incorrect.

35. Encouraged by the Swiss Mission people in the region of the isolated villages of AU and MERU have commenced building a strip near the village of AU. Mr Emery saw this strip a year ago and stressed to the people that it was purely a mission venture. Despite this the people are still keen and are going ahead with the work (8)

Anthropological.

36. Throughout the course of the patrol questions were asked about the peoples origins. As a result I am fairly sure that the Bomai people migrated up from the south east, probably within the last hundred years, and found their present home deserted. Their move seems to have been caused by internal feuds. An initial foothold was gained on the west bank of the TUA river at its junction with the KAUGEL river. This migration is still taking place and might be seen as part of the northern drift of the DARIBI speakers and may have commenced to the south of Karimui in the Gulf District. At least one informant reckoned he could trace his ancestry back to the village of YOU, which latter is within the TUA C/D and shares a common language with the people from BAIMURU.

37. The Bomai is a Chimbu word and not a Daribi one. As far as I can make out it carries the connotation of 'south' and 'bushy area'.

38. At various times people expressed dissatisfaction with the way that they were grouped together on census sheets and village books. So an attempt was made to sort them out into some form of logical grouping taking as a basis the Daribi word 'tiane' and its Gumine equivalent 'kane'; both of which seem to correspond to a clan. By clan I mean an exogamous group tracing putative descent from a common ancestor. At the same time I tried to get the name of each clan's ground, i.e. SIRUKA. The results are set out in Appendix 'B' in table form and on the accompany-schematic sketch map. No great degree of accuracy is claimed. Some of the clans listed are very small, the remnants of which have practically died out through disease or other reasons. It is hoped to further clarify the position during other visits to the Bomai.

Labour.

39. Seven young men volunteered for the Highland Labour Scheme. A handful are employed by the mission and Mr Durbridge. There is still some potential in the 16-45 age group for Highland Labourers.

Census.

40. Attendance at census was satisfactory. The significant trend is a decline in deaths and a corresponding increase in the population, - to 686. The birthrate of 6.40% and a death rate of 1.73% give a natural increase of 4.67%. The last census was carried out 15 months ago.

Conclusion.

41. This patrol showed the situation in the Bomai to be quite satisfactory. The area obviously got potential but at present is hamstrung by lack of a road. The significant lesson to emerge from this patrol was that of the efficacy of Malaria Control and the need for it in the remainder of the Karimui.

Michael Bell.

M.F. Bell P.O.

APPENDIX 'A'.VILLAGE OFFICIALS - BOMAI

L/L Hamani	Biabuku Clan	Talabakul Rest House.
L/L Kawari	Oradabe No 2	Unani Rest House.
L/L Maine	Kuganema Clan	Siruka Rest House.
T/T Homu	Auwiku No 1	Talabakul Rest House.
T/T Pisamo	Wabiari Clan	Unani Rest House.
T/T Yau	Oradabe 1	Talabakul Rest House.
T/T Tangi	Keblekane Clan	Mororo Rest House.
T/T Aukubo	Kumaikane Clan	Au Rest House.
T/T Dorom	Daribisibi Clan	Au Rest House.

APPENDIX 'B'.CLANS & GROUND NAMES.

Biabuku Clan	Susiro.	
Auwiku Clan	Kaibare.	
Nidage or Hwoiyo Clan	Talabakul.	
Bakane Clan	Habi.	
Oradabe Clan	Boipo.)	Mutually exogamous.
Oradabi No 2 Clan	Unani.)	
Haremeku Clan	Karisiri.	
Kuganema Clan	Siruka.	
Auruku Clan	Yasa.	
Wabiari Clan	Hareo.) Auwiku No 2.
Uwibidi (Dog men)	Hurasidi (part of Unani).	
Samabe Clan	Gelebage (part of Habi).	
Gegu Clan	Mororo.) Keblekane.
Deragora Clan	Taiaj.	
Kumaikane	Au.) Tiligi.
Daribisibi or Bomaikane	Au.	

CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM
P/R 2/66-67.

<u>Text Ref.</u>	<u>Karimui File.</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Subject.</u>
1	67-2-2	District Com.	Administration AU & MORORO.
2	49-1-1	"	Malaria Control
3	26-2-1	"	Education village offs.
4	92-1-1	"	Appt. of T/T.
5	14-1-1	"	Rewriting census sheets.
6.	35-5-8/9	"	Mission lease application
7	38-1-1	"	Policy re shotguns
	51-3-1	D.M.O., Kund.	Welfare of widow of A.P.O