

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Southern H/lands

STATION: Tari

VOLUME No: 25

ACCESSION No: 496.

1973 - 1974

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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H.Q. 21

PATROL REPORT

Station: TARI
 Subdistrict: TARI
 District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
 Report No: 1 of 1973/74
 Conducted by: P.T. Connick
 Designation: Assistant District Officer
 Duration: 23/7/73 to 14/9/73 (Broken)
 No. of Days: 33
 Census Division: NORTH BASIN/PUIJERO

Population: North Basin-2208; Puijero-1386.
 Council Area: Tari Local Govt. Council
 House of Assembly Electorate: Tari/Komo
 Map Reference: Fourmil Wabag; Milinch Karius
 Last Patrol: April, 1973
 Objects of Patrol: Political Education
 Completion of Paijaka Community Centre
 Economic Development - roads, bridges,
 rural projects
 Compile a list of rural projects
 List sand & gravel sources

The District Commissioner,
 SU District,

Medi

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios **5 TdS**, (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1-- , (✓)
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 14 / 1 1974.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.



In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1-- , (✓)
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

~~Above average~~
 Average
 Below average

Date: 19/4/1974

J. K. Namani
 District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-15-33

Date : 30/5/74

The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District
P.O. Box 101.....
UNUOI.....

RE :.....YARI.....PATROL NO.....1.....OF 1973/74..
CONDUCTED BY MR.....P.T. CONNICK.....
TO :.....NORTH-EAST-AND-FULJERO.....CENSUS DIVISIONS.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report Nos.....1.....
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information
and any action required.

~~and any action required.~~

W.P. KIAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67. 15. 33

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER

Telegrams
Telephone
Our References
If calling outside
Date



Department of the Chief Minister
Development Administration,
P.O. Box 1111, Port Moresby

24th April, 1974

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU

PATROL REPORTS - SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Enclosed please find the following reports:

- WARI
- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
- 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- Area Study North-East
- Area Study POUJENO
- 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- NIA
- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
- KONS
- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2
- 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- PAGUA
- 6 of 1973/74 Jacket.
- 7 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
- 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - Area Study Ruere.
- 9 of 1973/74 Jacket.
- 10 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
- 11 of 1973/74 Jacket.

J. K. ...
District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2/1973-74
 District: Southern Highlands
 Patrol conducted by: N. Wright
 Area patrolled: Habuga/Munima and Iumu
 Duration of patrol: 2/17 - 2/17/74
 Last D.D.A. patrol: April, 1973
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference: *Seventil Wabug*

Objects of patrol:
 1. Familiarisation
 2. Political education
 3. Encouragement of economic dev.
 4. Inspect roads & bridges.
 Station: Tari
 Subdistrict: Tari
 Designation: Assistant District Commissioner
 Personnel accompanying: *1 RPOC, 1 Interpreter*
 Number of days: 7
 Total population of area: 8634
 Council area: Tari
 House of Assembly Electorate: Tari/Komo Open

The District Commissioner,
 Southern Highlands District,
 MENDI.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 3 To 4 ,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	(X)
Patrol map,	()

DATE 28 / 8 1973.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	(X)
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average

Below average

J. K. Nambur
 District Commissioner

Date: 17 / 11 / 1974



PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3/1973-74
 District: **MENDI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS**
 Patrol conducted by: **MR. PIUS TEMAI/APO**
 Area patrolled: **KUGU, EAST BASIN**
 Duration of patrol: **31/7/73 to 25/9/73**
 Last D.D.A. patrol: **31/7/73 to 25/9/73**
 Last O.L.G. patrol: **NIL**
 Map reference: **T SUB DISTRICT OFFICE TARI**

Objects of patrol: **Land Purchase**
 Station: **TARI**
 Subdistrict: **Tari**
 Designation: **TARI**
 Personnel accompanying: **CONST. KIBO MUNSA**
 Number of days: **31**
 Total population of area:
 Council area: **TARI**
 House of Assembly, Electorate: **TARI**

The District Commissioner,
 District,
MENDI, SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	To	<i>Not recorded</i>	
Patrol Instructions,			()
The Report and my comments,			(✓)
Area study,			()
Updating of area study,			()
Situation Reports No's 1-2			(✓)
Patrol map,			()

DATE: **8 / 10 1974**

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,			()
Updating of area study,			()
Situation Report No's. 1-			(✓)
.....			()
.....			()
District Headquarters assessment of			Above average
Patrol & Report.....			Average
			Below average



Date: **19 / 11 1974**

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref 67-15-35

Dat 28/5/74

The District Commissioner

Southside Highlands District
P.O. Box 111
MENDI

RE : PATROL NO.
CONDUCTED BY MR.
TO : CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- Area Study amendments/recompilation.

.....

W.P. Kean
W.P. KEAN
a/Secretary

DDA67-15-35

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telephone
Telegrams 67-3-1
Our Reference
No. of copies sent for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
MONDRI, S.H.D.

24th April, 1974.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
MONDRI.

PATROL REPORTS - SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Enclosed please find the following reports:

TARI

- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
- 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- Area Study North Basin
- Area Study PUIJERO.
- 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.

NIEA

- 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-3.

KOMC

- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
- 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.

LAGUA

- 26 of 1972/73 Jacket.
- 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-3.
- 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - Area Study Kure.
- 7 of 1973/74 Jacket.
- 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
- 11 of 1973/74 Jacket.

J. E. HOBBS
District Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-23-36

Date : 20/5/76

The District Commissioner

~~Southern Highlands District~~

~~P.O. Box 222~~

~~.....~~

RE ~~.....~~ CONTROL NO. ~~.....~~ OF 2072/76

CONDUCTED BY MR. ~~.....~~

TO ~~.....~~ DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of-

- Situation Report Nos. ~~.....~~ together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters Branches for information and any action required.

~~.....~~

W.P. Jay
D.D. 1976
.....

DDA 67-15-36



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDORU

TECH. REGIONS - SECONDARY HIGHWAYS

Enclosed please find the following reports:

- 1 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 2 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 3 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 4 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 5 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 6 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 7 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 8 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 9 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 10 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 11 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 12 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1
- 13 of 1973/74 Jackar - 1/1

~~HO~~
HQ

67-3-5
DDE

PATROL REPORT

Station: TARI
 Subdistrict: TARI
 District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
 Report No: 5 of 1973/74
 Conducted by: F. FAVETTA
 Designation: A.D.O.
 Duration: 4.2.74 - 22.2.74
 No. of Days: 15 (13 camped out)
 Census Division: Puijoro/North Basin

Population: Puijoro - 1489
 North Basin - 2308
 Council Area: TARI
 House of Assembly Electorate: TARI-KUMU
 Map Reference: Milinch KARIUS
 RUMAIL WABAG
 Last Patrol: September/October 1973
 Objects of Patrol: Census revision and Area Study



The District Commissioner,
 Southern Highlands District,
 MENDI

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 20 To 21, 22 (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions, (✓)
 - The Report and my comments, (✓)
 - Area study, (✓)
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1- , (✓)
 - Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 3/4/1974

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.



- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, (✓)
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1- , (✓)
 - ()
 - ()
 - District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report..... Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 18/4/1974

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-15-37

Date : 30/5/74

The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District
P.O. Box 101
MENDI

RE : TARI PATROL NO. 5 OF 1973/74
CONDUCTED BY MR. F. FAVETA
TO : PULJERO / NORTH BASIN CENSUS DIVISION

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. 1 together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- Area Study amendments/~~recompilation~~ -

W. P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telephone 67-351
One Room
If called ask for 42/11



Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration
KONEDOBU
15th April, 1974.

CONTROL REPORTS - SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Enclosed please find the following reports:

PAPE

- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2
- 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- Area Study Earth Rain
- Area Study PUIHIO
- 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.

NIPA

- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2

WOMO

- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2
- 2 of 1973/74 Index - SP No. 1.

PAGUA

- 26 of 1972/73 Jacket
- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-3.
- 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - Area Study Luavea
- 7 of 1973/74 Jacket
- 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
- 1 of 1973/74 Jacket

J. K. [Signature]
District Commissioner

AREA STUDY - NORTH BASIN CENSUS DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) This census division covers an area of approximately 50 square miles and is bounded by the Puijoro, East Basin, Central Basin and Halbuga/Munima census divisions to the north, east, south and west respectively.

The topography is one of moderately dissected volcanic plains with wide, round crested ridges and parallel valleys incised up to 500 feet. Altitude ranges from 5500 feet to 7500 feet with internal relief of up to 500 feet. Rainfall average would be 3050 mm. per year with most of the precipitation falling during the late afternoon, early evening. Vegetation is predominantly sword grass and shrub regrowth, gardens and garden regrowth. Greater part of the area is grassland of the Imperata and Ischaemum type. Towards the foothills one finds remnants of lower montane oak rain forests. The climate is moderate with temperatures ranging from 23° celsius during the day to 14° celsius at night. Areas of swamp exist to the north east along the Tagari River.

(b) The North Basin lies about 8 miles north of Tari station and all census centres are connected by vehicular road to Tari and one another. There are two road routes from Tari to the North Basin. One goes through Halenguali in the Central Basin and the other goes through Nagia in the East Basin. The main route through Halenguali in the Central Basin joins Henganda and Pajaka and then continues on to Eganda and the Tagari River in the Puijoro census division. Two miles past Eganda a road branches off and continues on to Halengo where it ends. The road through Nagia joins the main road about one mile past Henganda and continues on to Pajaka etc. Three quarters of a mile past Nagia a road branches off to Tibiribi where it continues on for a mile or so and terminates half a mile short of the Tagari River. Bush tracks connect all four census points in the division to one another and also to centres in other census divisions.

The only airstrip is at Tari. This is an all weather strip and is open to Category A. Being in the highlands there are no wharves or shipping points in the North Basin. Roads lead only to Tari and from there on to Koroba, 30 miles distant. A road head will eventually be established at Tari once the Tari/Margarima road is completed. This will provide access to district headquarters at Mendi and on to Hagen and Lee. Work on this road is now in progress.

(c) The first white men credited with briefly contacting the Huri people were the Fox brothers in 1934. The first real contact of any significance came in 1935 when the Hides/O'Malley patrol reached the Tari Basin. This was followed up in 1936 by the Ivan Champion/Adanson patrol which visited Lake Kutubu but made no further contact with the Huri wigmen. In 1937 Claude Champion and F. Anderson established a base camp at Lake Kutubu and from there explored the Tari Basin as far as the headwaters of the Tagari, making the first friendly contact with the Huris. These patrols from Lake Kutubu continued until the out-break of World War II and visited the Tari Basin on several occasions. At the out-break of war in 1939 Lake Kutubu was closed and was not reopened until 1949. This meant that after only brief contacts over a period of five years, the Huris saw no more white men for over ten years.

In 1949 Lake Kutubu station was reopened by A.D.O. S. Smith and P.O. D. Clancy, but it was not until 1951 that another patrol to the Tari Basin was undertaken, with the object of establishing a permanent station and airstrip. Smith, Clancy and Neville re-entered the Tari Basin, made friendly contact with the Huris and commenced construction on the station and airstrip. Since then, the Huri people have come on under increasing administration influence to the present time when road networks, schools, air posts, missions etc. are well established. Europeans are taken for granted and the question of independence is on every Huri's mind. All this in a brief time span of only 23 years.

The people of the North Basin, those of the rest of the sub district, are Huris. They are a light-skinned, stocky, well muscled people. The men have a great passion for head wear and most sport the traditional, mushroom shaped, human hair wig adorned with cassowary and bird of paradise feathers and yellow or red everlasting daisies. This has given them the nickname of "Tari Wigmen". They are traditionally a warrior people and their belligerent and quarrelsome nature has not diminished with the cessation of tribal warfare. They are great orators and love to talk and argue just for the sake of it. As with most primitive people, they are rather insular in their outlook and do not readily adopt new ideas and techniques. Their attitude towards the government is favourable and there are no cargo cults or other subversive movements in the area.

(A) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The latest population figures for the area are attached under Appendix A.

The following figures represent an increase over previous years for the North Basin census division.

Total population - 2300; Birth rate - 4.42%; Death Rate - .65%;
Natural increase - 3.77%.

This is largely due to improved medical facilities such as the establishment of aid posts, improved road communications with Tari hospital and the people's relinquishment of some traditional customs concerning sickness, birth and death. There was no census centre with an unusually high death rate or with a sudden increase in the death rate.

There were no significant population movements noted. Some people seem to be moving to more developing places, such as Pajako and Henganda in the North Basin census division but this flow is small and only indicates people moving onto alternate plots of land when their present ones have been worked out. These movements are strictly intra clan and people move to a new census area only if they leave clan affiliations there.

(b) This has been adequately covered in Section (A)(b). See Appendix J for walking times.

(c) Recruitment for the highland labour scheme has ceased in the Tari area but a number of adult males were nevertheless absent, working, or seeking work, in other Papua New Guinea centres. Of a total adult male work force of 680, 148 were employed either locally or abroad. This is a proportion of 21.8%.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The people of the North Basin are part of the Huri language group. This group is one of the largest in Papua New Guinea and occupies the whole of the Tari sub district and part of the Koroba sub district. On the whole, there are about 34,000 Huris. For a detailed list of component social groups in the area see Appendix G.

(b) The operational social unit is the extended family. People do not live in villages or long houses but in scattered, individual dwellings. Man and wife usually live apart in separate houses with the woman tending the male children until such time as they are old enough, usually 6 or 8, for the father to undertake their training for manhood. The grandfather is usually the head of the family and land disposal rights, bride price payments, etc. rest with him. Single men usually live communally in a bachelor's house or with one of their male relatives. Single girls usually live with their mothers or other female relatives. Houses are scattered over a wide area. Husbands and wife, man and woman have separate gardens and the individual usually sites his or her house near their plot.

(c) The people of the North Basin are part and parcel of the Huri linguistic group. There are no other languages in the area.

(d) The component social groups are closely related all originating from a common ancestor. Intermarriage is common and frequent and this has tended to tie the groups more closely together. One group usually has some reciprocal land rights with the other groups and movement between these groups is unrestricted. Clan boundaries well defined but land disputes frequently occur in which case one or more clans will take sides against one another. Most common disputes are intra clan ones where lineages or extended families take sides against one another. Land disputes between the large component groups are not common.

(e) Relations between the component social groups and other major groups outside the area being surveyed are much the same as above. All are Huris and descendant from the same ancestor. The first offsprings all went their different ways, claimed their own lands and more or less formed their own "dynasties" but all were nevertheless related, even if distantly. The ties are loose but present nonetheless even today. It is quite common for a man to have land rights or relations in an area 10 or 20 miles away. Relations between these two sectors are quite amicable and disputes between them seldom arise.

Intermarriage between these groups is common and movement unrestricted to related members. As mentioned before, most disputes and arguments arise amongst members of the same clans. Trouble between major groups seldom develops.

The following is a list of the major groups and their members...

The first group is the [unclear] group, which consists of [unclear] members. They are [unclear] and [unclear] and are [unclear] to the [unclear] group. They are [unclear] and [unclear] and are [unclear] to the [unclear] group.

The second group is the [unclear] group, which consists of [unclear] members. They are [unclear] and [unclear] and are [unclear] to the [unclear] group. They are [unclear] and [unclear] and are [unclear] to the [unclear] group.

DISTRICT WEST NEW BRITAIN
STATION Hoskins
VOLUME NO. 1

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) See Appendix C for details.

All of the people listed have acquired this leadership by dint of their personalities. Now that the people are channeling their efforts in new directions there is little need for the leadership displayed by the old fight leader. New attributes are being sought to fit in with the new order of things.

(b) See Appendix C for details.

None of the people listed are known to have had any convictions. Their sphere of influence is limited to their immediate area and although they may be known outside they have little sway. They are merely a stepping stone between the government and the people. They try to stimulate and organize the rest of the people in to following the government's policies. Most of them are rather insular and they themselves need a good deal of prodding before they pass this on to the rest. All are pro government but a little apprehensive that things are developing a bit too fast for them.

(c) The only traditional leaders of any note were fightleaders but their sphere of influence was usually limited to things pertaining to war. Most decisions about day to day things such as bride price, land disputes or reparation payments were made by general consensus. There was no "big man" as such, to whom one could take his grievances and receive justice. The only way for people to settle disputes was for them to sit down and talk things over until a general consensus was reached. This is still the case today. The old men are still the most influential and respected as they have knowledge of land heredity and old customs which are not known to the younger men. They are still looked to for guidance and help disputants reach a consensus. Old traditions die hard and the people's insular attitude does not lend itself readily to the new ideas a younger, educated, travelled man may try to express. Many times I have come across a situation where a young, go-ahead man wanted to start an economic project on his clan's land but was unable to start because the old men deemed it unadvisable and refused to give him permission. The old fight leader is gone and some of a leader's functions have changed to suit the times but influence still rests with the older men who by dint of their personality, "wealth" or knowledge, remain leaders.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Land tenure is through clan membership and handed down patrilineally. The land owning group is the clan but this is then further divided so that each lineage and extended family have tenure and disposal rights over their individual pieces of ground. The pattern is shifting, subsistence agriculture with men doing the heavy clearing work and the women the subsequent planting, tending and harvesting. Planting of gardens is a somewhat individual effort. Men and women usually have their own separate gardens with the results that plots are usually small (1 or 2 acres) and widely scattered.

(b) There are no individuals who hold land on lease from the Government and the people have no knowledge of land tenure conversion.

(c) Two individuals from Pajaka have coffee projects with 100 and 303 mature trees respectively. These are the only instances of cash cropping and they are individual efforts. Any cash cropping enterprises likely to be undertaken in the future would most likely be individual efforts on individually owned land. Other large scale economic projects such as cattle raising would probably be done communally on communally owned land. At the moment there are nine such cattle projects in the area and the majority of these are communal. On the whole small projects are individual efforts while large projects, requiring big areas of land, are communal.

DISTRICT WEST NEW BRITAIN

Station Hoskins

VOLUME No 1

(F) LITERACY

(a) The only school in the North Basin Census Division is at Paljaka. This is an administration run territory curriculum school. Teaching is done in English and there are three indigenous teachers taking Standards 2, 4 and 5. There are ninety-two children attending the school and the break-up for each class is as follows:

<u>Standard 2</u>		<u>Standard 4</u>		<u>Standard 5</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F
21	8	21	5	31	6

A fourth teacher has been promised for this year and if this comes about there will be a new Standard 1 intake. At the time of writing the extra teacher had not arrived so there has been no Standard 1 intake as yet.

The majority of children attending the school are from the North Basin census division, a few children from the Puijero attend but the proportion is very small. To attend school most Puijero children would have to walk an average of 4 to 5 hours every day and as a result very few attend.

From a total of 460 school age children between the ages of 7 and 14 approximately 120 actually attend school, this being a proportion of 26.1%.

(b) See Appendix D for details.

(c) See Appendix E for details.

There were no persons in the area who had received higher education as such. There were a few, however, who are undergoing high school or technical school education and these have been listed in Appendix E so that future patrols may be able to follow their progress.

(d) There were no students absent from the area receiving higher education either within Papua New Guinea or Australia. A list of students whose progress should be followed by subsequent patrols is to be found under Appendix E.

(e) At one stage the Tari Local Government Council donated a radio to everyone of its Councillors. Four of these found their way into the North Basin. None of these survive at the present time. Out of a whole population of 2308 only five people have radios. These are inoperative for most part of

the year and affect only a few dozen people at most. The local radio station at Mendi broadcasts items of local interest and news but this has little impact on the people of the North Basin because of the limited audience. Newspapers and bulletins have no place in the lives of these people. Limited material is distributed by mission, Council and administration sources but this has little circulation in the area because of the people's small degree of literacy.

The people of the North Basin are largely illiterate and their lives are dominated by their traditional beliefs and customs. They are a hardworking and honest people but their lack of education and literacy is a major barrier to their progress. The people are generally poor and live in simple dwellings. They are very loyal to their traditional beliefs and customs and are very resistant to change. The people are very hardworking and honest but their lack of education and literacy is a major barrier to their progress. The people are generally poor and live in simple dwellings. They are very loyal to their traditional beliefs and customs and are very resistant to change.

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DISTRICT WEST NEW BRITAIN
HARRIS
VOLUME

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing remains virtually unchanged. The men and boys live in communal houses which are built of locally available materials. These are usually kunal for the roof, split timber for external walls and grass or bark for insulation. The houses are built low to the ground for warmth with the walls about 3 feet high and the roof about five feet at the peak. There are no windows and the only light and ventilation is by way of a gap in the wall used as a door. A log fire is constantly smouldering in the centre of the house to combat cold. This is quite effective and the atmosphere in the house is kept well heated. The women and smaller children live apart from the men in smaller houses of the same materials. Houses are scattered widely throughout the area because of the fragmented system of land tenure and rarely are two or three houses found built close together. Rudimentary european type doors with latches are becoming apparent and are replacing the traditional thatched wind break. Sanitation is almost non-existent. The only pit latrines or rubbish pits are those round at rest houses, built on instructions by field officers. There are no common washing or bathing areas as this is carried out at any convenient stream, water hole or water drain.

Traditional dress is still predominant and only young people who have worked on the coast or at mission establishments seem to sport european style clothes. These are usually ill kept or dilapidated and are nowhere near as presentable as traditional clothing. A lot of introduced ornamentation such as can labels, egg cartons, old hats of all descriptions and bandannas are being used to adorn traditional dress. Other items such as belts, cloth and towels are being used for dressing. Some of the men have replaced their traditional human hair wigs by old hats ranging from pit helmets to army caps. The women tend to wear towels or pieces of material draped around the shoulders for warmth and modesty. The women have traditionally always kept their breasts covered and are finding cloth a good substitute for their old string woven coverings.

Used tins, steel knives and axes, umbrellas and bottles, are the most common introduced items used. For a list of other introduced items used by the people see Appendix H. Very few people own pots and pans as their method of cooking does not necessitate kitchen utensils. All food is steamed in pits covered by leaves, earth and heated stones. Food is eaten with the fingers and none is stored for future use.

(b) The staple diet is much as it has been for centuries. Sweet potato is the most commonly used food supplemented by taro, bananas and pit pit stalks. A little protein is introduced by the occasional pig or pandanus nut. Some

introduced foodstuffs such as potatoes, corn, pumpkin, and fowl are used but not in any significant quantities. There are three small trade stores in the area but the people are reluctant to spend money on tinned food when they have so much else available for free.

(c) The only community centre in the North Basin is at Paijaka. This comprises the school, rest house, police post and mission. The rest house and police post are manned whenever staff is available and used as a base camp for prolonged stays of a month or two. There is also an A.R.D.O.'s house and police lock-up. At the moment the aid post is about two miles from Paijaka but it is proposed to move this to the community centre in the near future. 2.5 hectares of land have recently been investigated and will soon be purchased for this purpose. When this is done police intend building permanent material houses for their staff and the council has plans to build another such house for an A.R.D.O. The United Church have a small mission adjacent to the community centre and the Catholics have an establishment half a mile down the road. The school is also adjacent.

There are no organisations such as red cross, girls or scouts. The only sporting facilities are found at the school in the form of a rough field. The children play baseball, basket ball and "suck around" football. The equipment is limited and there is not much interest shown in sport by the adults.

BRITAIN WEST-NEW
 STATION
 VOLUME

(H) MISSIONS

(a) Seven Day Adventist, Catholic, United Church and Asian Pacific Christian Mission are all fairly equally represented and evenly distributed. Each census centre in the North Basin is serviced by all four missions. The people are distributed amongst the four missions and there is no tension or conflict between the different denominations.

(b) As stated above, each village or census centre is serviced by each of the four missions. They are small establishments comprising only of a native materials "church" and a pastor's or catechist's house. These are all built on native land. The pastor or catechist is merely an indoctrinated local man and the only services provided are Sunday "masses". There are no such things as adult classes, schools, aid posts or women's clubs run by these missions in the area. The Catholics have an itinerant priest based at Paijaka in the North Basin and he visits the area whenever able. None of the other resident pastors or catechists are employed by the missions. They are merely local men who have seen the light and spread the good word for the sheer joy of it.

(c) The general attitude of the people towards the missions is one of confusion. With four different denominations present in each village the people are wondering what it is all about and why the missions do not get together and practice what they preach. The population is scattered over a large area and it is because of this fact that each of the four missions has been able to find adherents without encountering any resistance from its rivals. A lot of the people professing to follow a certain mission could really be classed as floating and are prepared to switch over to any one of the other missions if it was found to be offering something better. Missions in this area have little influence but the people appear fairly receptive to mission ideas and do not display any hostility towards the introduction of christianity.

(I) NON INDIGENES

- (a) Not applicable for this census division.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) Not applicable.
- (d) Not applicable.

DISTRICT WEST NEW BRITAIN
TATIANA Hoskins
VOLUME 1

(J) COMMUNICATIONS**(a) Roads**

This heading has been fairly well covered in section (A)(b). Access to the North Basin is by unpaved, four wheel drive vehicular road either through Halenguali in the Central Basin or Nagia in the East Basin. All villages can be reached by road and the roads are in fair condition except that leading to Tibiribi. This particular section is in bad need of repair and a car would have great difficulty getting through. There are no large rivers to cross and all bridges are in good repair. All are car bridges and none, therefore, impede traffic. The roads in this area are unpaved and rain makes them easily impassable, even to four wheel drive vehicles. There are no suitable stoning materials near at hand and maintenance needs to be carried out constantly in order to keep the roads passable. The only gravel source nearby is about four miles away on the north side of the Tagari River in the Puijoro census division. This is inaccessible and will remain so until such time as a car bridge can be put across the river.

All parts of the area are interlocked with native walking tracks and information obtained indicates that frequent access by these means is made to Koroba and to Porgera about 3 days walk away in the Western Highlands District. The Porgera track is frequently used by people going there to mine for gold. Roads in this area only give access to one main centre and that is Tari. From there one can travel to Koroba and Lake Kopiege in the Koroba sub district, or to Margarima in the Nipa sub district. Work is underway to open up a road from Tari to district headquarters at Mendi and once this is open access will be gained to Mt. Hagen and Lao.

(b) Sea

Not applicable.

(c) Air

The only aerodrome is at Tari station. It is a 5,200 ft. all weather strip, open to Category A. Average traffic is about 15 to 20 movements per day, six days a week. There are no new airstrips sites planned or being surveyed for the area.

(d) Rivers

The only major river in the area is the Tagari, headwater of the Kikori. This is not navigable except by small canoes and even then travel is severely limited by rapids and cataracts. The river is not navigable and has no value for transportation as it does not pass near any centres, commercial or otherwise.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

For details see Appendix F.

The number of people with any of these skills is very small. Most men who have been or are employed abroad, work for short times only as labourers etc. and return to the village when they have accumulated enough money. Few stay abroad long enough or have the opportunity locally, to learn any skills or trades.

DISTRICT WEST NEW BRITAIN
STATION Hopkins
VOLUME No. 1

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The people of the area are still at the very early stages of political development. Local politics about land, bride price, adultery, old compensation payments, etc. keep the people in a constant war of words and give them little time to think about other things. Leadership is still predominantly of the old customary pattern, that is the old men having the most influence, and this shuts out many new ideas or concepts that might be introduced by the younger, educated and travelled man. The people are traditional warriors and rivalry over old battles prevents the formation of any significant affiliations or social cohesion. The people are pro government but like most primitive people they are very insular in their outlook and do not take readily to new concepts or techniques. They are confused by talks on independence, district government, etc. All they want is the security and facilities provided by the government and any talk of changing the system confuses and worries them. However, they have enough confidence in the government and its officers not to be too concerned about their future welfare. The missions have little influence in this sphere and tend to keep well out of temporal affairs.

The North Basin is serviced by the Tari Local Government Council and this has become a fairly important part of the people's life. Traditional leaders and influential men are finding their way into the Council's structure by being elected as councillors or committeemen. This is altering the sphere of influence of leaders from merely village matters to more wide spread affairs. Issues concerning road contracts or placing of facilities tend to consolidate the different clans as each vie against the other to obtain improvements for their particular area. The people have a fair understanding of council matters and functions and show a good deal of interest at elections. They seem to understand that the degree of development in their area depends on the calibre of the man elected and as a result some elections are well contested and attended. The machinery of councils and their place in the overall scheme of things is not understood but the people do realise the functions of the council and take full advantage of this when requesting roads, aid posts, schools, etc. for their areas. The community is still well fragmented and there are no live causes or resentments that could tend to unify the people. There are no factions to use the council as a vocal outlet or sounding box.

There are no persons in the area surveyed who are or have been away to local government or co-operative conferences or as observers to the House of Assembly or as representatives to the South Pacific Commission, or to Australia for any reason.

(B) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) There is little in the way of economic development in the area. See Appendix A for detailed village to village report. The only economic trees in the area are about 405 mature coffee plants at Pajaka.

(b) The production of economic trees is virtually nil. The only existing ones are those mentioned above and the fruit from these is seldom harvested. Improved farming methods would not increase production. Only an increase in the people's resolve could do this and this is difficult to obtain. Nuts from innumerable pandanus trees are sold at local native markets but little else. These trees are abundant and grow well but have only a very restricted local economic value. There are no plantations or other large private concerns in the area.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises. Small quantities of surplus garden produce is occasionally sold at the Tari market and these cash sales would amount to about \$500 for the whole area for a year.

(e) There is no permanent source of employment in the area. The Tari Council gives out contracts for roads, bridges and other construction work from time to time and this is the only way the people can obtain cash locally by wage labour. Other cash earned by wage labour is derived from people working on the station labour line, for private enterprise or missions at Tari and by employment outside the sub district. The total earnings from this source were approximately \$3000 with about \$900 of this paid out by the Council. See Section (B)(c) for figures on persons actually working for wages.

Cash is also derived from other sources such as the sale of pigs, cassowaries and fowls. This would amount to about \$1500. There are nine cattle projects in the area totalling 88 beasts and income is derived from this. Most of these are new projects and the cattle have been acquired only in the last few months, so not as much as would be expected was earned from these sales. A fair estimate would be about \$800 for the year. This is a total of about \$2300 for cash derived from sources other than wage labour.

(f) There are no co-operatives operating in this area. Rural Progress Societies or Marketing Societies do not exist in the North Basin, therefore, the total share capital invested is nil.

(g) There are no "entrepreneurs" in the area. The United Church mission runs two small trade stores at Faijaka and Tibiribi. These are very small concerns and any profits go to the mission. One individual from Faijaka runs a store but this is without stock for most of the time and the man is just breaking even.

(h) No savings books were sighted. There are no banks near the area and the people do not accumulate enough money to warrant opening a savings account.

(i) The tax rate is \$6 for adult males but generally there has been no apparent difficulty in meeting tax obligations. The Council has just passed a new tax rule increasing the tax rate to \$8 and most of the North Basin councillors voted in favour of this.

(j) The following table is made up from information derived from paras. (d) and (e) above.

Sale of Market Produce	Wage Labour	Other	Total	Pop.	Per Capita Income
\$500	\$3000	\$2300	\$5800	2308	\$2.51

As can be seen, therefore, the average per capita income calculated on the whole population is \$2.51. If the adult population only were taken into account the figure would be appreciably higher, i.e. \$4.69. This figure is not evenly realistic throughout the area and would probably be higher in more developed places such as Faijaka and Henganda.

(k) Limited marketing facilities exist at Tari only. The North Basin is connected to Tari by a reasonable vehicular road but there is little in the way of cash crops to be got out of the area. Cattle is the only produce available but most of the beasts are killed on the spot and sold locally. There is nothing exported.

(H) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Ample arable land is available for increased plantings of permanent tree crops. The North Basin has an area of approximately 50 square miles and a population of 2308. This means an average of about 13.9 acres for every man, woman and child. Of the 50 square miles approximately two-thirds is arable land. This gives an area of approximately 15,400 acres available for plantings. The soil and terrain however, are poor and would greatly limit successful crops.

(b) The land is available and market gardening could be increased. Because of the poor nature of the soil full use of the available arable area could not be made but plantings could nevertheless be substantially increased. This again would be limited by the availability of marketing facilities. Tari's facilities are rather limited and these could not be expanded economically until such time as road access is gained to Mendi, Mt. Hagen and Lae.

(c) Wage earning within the census division could be increased only by introducing a company with cattle or plantation interests into the area. There are no employers within the census division and people seeking employment have to go to other areas. The government station and private enterprise at Tari could not absorb any more workers and there is no likelihood of any substantial future expansion. Skilled people such as teachers, storekeepers, mechanics, etc. are the only types for which there is any demand and have to be imported. The labour force is plentiful but the existing establishments cannot absorb them all.

Some of the labour force is forced to go abroad to seek employment but sufficient manpower still remains in the village and would be available to carry out increased primary production.

(d) As previously stated, the soil in the North Basin is poor and would not be suitable for any large scale cash crop enterprises. A small timber industry could be established near the foothills but here again, the demand for timber would be very limited and exporting would be uneconomical until such times as road access is gained to other centres. The Tari Council runs a sawmill in the South Basin census division and this adequately supplies the sub district needs. Cattle projects could be the saver for this area. There are large tracts of grass land available and assistance is readily available from the Development Bank. There is a sizeable local market for beef and any production could easily be absorbed locally. Numerous

cattle projects exist in other census divisions and the people of the North Basin themselves have nine such projects totalling 88 beasts in full swing. The Council will be building a slaughter house at Tari this financial year and all the people need do is work. The people are reluctant to work for themselves in order to increase their cash earnings. Everyone wants to work for a company. Very few are willing to undertake projects of their own and need constant supervision and cajoling. Any new schemes for expanding the economy or increasing the cash earnings are received with great enthusiasm until it is discovered that hard, individual work is needed. The people are not averse to change or hard work. They will readily work for someone else. It is only when they have to think and work for themselves that their resolve fails.

DISTRICT WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION

VOLUME NO. 1

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This has been adequately covered in Section (L) of the Area Study.

DISTRICT WEST NEW BRITAIN

SECTION 4 - HOUSING

VOLUME NO. 1

(P) ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

This has also been adequately covered in Section (L) of this Area Study.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The only accommodation facilities available are in rest houses scattered throughout the area. These are native material buildings and provide rudimentary accommodation for patrols. These houses can accommodate 6 to 8 people and are situated at each census centre. They are built and maintained by the people. The only other facilities is one aid post situated close to Paljaka. It is built of native materials and staffed by a trained P.H.D. orderly. They cater for only minor outpatient cases. The post is adequately stocked with medicines and any serious cases can be readily referred to the hospital at Tari. Any other services or facilities are only found at Tari.

POPULATION

NORTH BRITAIN CENSUS DIVISION

DATE OF CENSUS	VILLAGE	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)		ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				GRAND TOTAL		
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)			ADULT	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
1.1.74	WALTON	54	77	75	120	-	-	3	-	356
		Births 17		Deaths 3		Increase 24				
1.1.74	WALTON	233	239	277	365	-	-	33	-	1185
		Births 57		Deaths 18		Increase 37				
9.1.74	WALTON	111	177	139	170	1	1	50	5	612
		Births 22		Deaths 2		Increase 20				
11.1.74	WALTON	28	30	51	54	-	-	6	-	177
		Births 6		Deaths 12		Increase 0				
TOTALS		431	451	542	590	1	7	144	5	2328
		Births 102		Deaths 15		Natural Increase - 67				
		4,428		,596		3,772				

EXISTING PROJECTS

GENSUS DIVISION AS AT

REVENUE

1974

REVENUE

FUTURE PLANNING

NAME OF PLACE	GOVERNMENT			NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	NO. OF PROJECTS PIGS	
	NO. OF PROJECTS	NO. OF PROJECTS	NO. OF PROJECTS																	
HEALTH	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WATER	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ROADS	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
POWER	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TELECOM	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
INDUSTRIAL	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
OTHER	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TOTAL	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

1594

286

608

NORTH BASIN C.O.

APPENDIX C

LEADERS

PLACE	NAME	HISTORY
HALENGO	TAMIABE TAGUBU	Councillor. 28 years old. No formal schooling. Overseer Rabaul plantation 2 years. Domestic, Hagen, 2 years. Speaks Pidgin.
	PETER TAGIBE	Committeeman. 32 years old. No formal schooling. Overseer Moresby rubber plantation 2 years. Road overseer Mendi Council 11 years. Speaks Pidgin and Motu.
PATJAKA	AMAPE HAIJESIMI	Councillor. 32 years old. Education to Standard 4. Trained Aid Post Orderly (17 years). Patjaka Aid Post. Speaks Pidgin.
TIBIRIBI	WAIHENABE KOMAI	Committeeman. 50 years old. No formal education. No outside employment.
HENGANDA	NOAH PEWARE	Councillor. Aged 30. No formal schooling. No outside employment. Driving force in establishing cattle in his area.
	HAIJEKE HARALU	Councillor. Aged 38. No formal schooling. No outside employment.

NORTH BASIN C.D.
LITERATE ADULTS

APPENDIX D

PLACE	PIDGIN		ENGLISH		MOTU		OTHER	
	Speak	Read/Write	Speak/Read/Write	Speak/Read/Write	Speak/Read/Write	Speak/Read/Write	Speak/Read/Write	Speak/Read/Write
HALINGO	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	anga
PAIJAKA	15	5	4	4	2	1	1	Mendi - 2 Baga
TIBIRIBI	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	Mendi 1
HENGANDA	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	Mendi -
TOTALS	28	9	7	7	8	3	6	1

HERTH BASIN C.D.

APPENDIX E

HIGHER EDUCATION

PLACE	NAME	DETAILS
HALENGE	KOBE WAIGO	Male. Undergoing Form III at Wabia High School.
	HARARU MERIA	Male. Undergoing Form II at Tari High School.
PAIJAKA	AIANA TAGOBE	Male. Hagen High Tech. Commenced 1974.
	MAI PAREBU	Male. Mendi Tech. School. 2 years.
	HIBURU HIRILIA	Male. Undergoing Form II at Tari High School.
	HEWARI OJAI	Male. Undergoing Form III at Tari High School.
TIBIRISI	NIL	NIL
HENGANDA	MOGOLA WAGIRAGO	Male. Undergoing Form IV at Moresby.
TINDURI	TUGAME HIMAGU	Female. Undergoing Form II at Tari High School.
	AGIRU MARA	Male. Mendi Tech. School. 2 years, studying mechanics.
	AMAI PORA	Male. Moresby Tech. school 5 years studying mechanics.

NORTH BASIN (APPENDIX F)
TECH. & CLERICAL SKILLS

PLACE	NAME	DETAILS
HALENGO	KAVIO KIABA	Male. Tractor driver. Rabaul plantation. One year. Now in village.
	TADABE TAIBA	Male. Power house operator's assistant Tari. 4 years. Now in village.
PAIJAKA	PALIABE MINAI	Male. Tractor & car driver for L.G.C. Tari and private enterprise 2 years. Carpenter for Tari L.G.C. and Dillingham's Mendi, 7 years.
	PETER YUWI	Male. Driver for Bougainville Copper, 2 years. Surveyor's assistant at Buks 3 years. Now in village.
	PAIJA HAIJEBE	Male. P.I.R. bandsman. 10 years.
	MERIA HAKUUBE	Male. 1st Cont. Police, Rabaul 5 years.
TIBIRIBI	ANGRAY HABORO	Male. Tractor driver Sogeri, 2 years. Bricklayer's apprentice 6 months. Now in village.
HENGANDA	PALUBAGO PEDAWI	Male. Driver for Dillinghams, Mendi, 2 years. Now in village.
	ALIMBO TOJBA	Male. Carpenter, 4 years.
	HIBURU WAI	Male. 1st Const. Police, 5 years.
	HEWARI WAI	Male. Private P.I.R. 2 years.
	TASALE / REBAGA	Male. Clerk Dauli T.C. 3 years
	AGILI HURUBA	Male. A.P.O. Trainee Tari Hosp. 2 years.
	IELI KOMINGI	Female. Nurse Trainee Tari Hosp. 1 year.

NORTH BASIN

APPENDIX G

SOCIAL GROUPS

PLACE	GROUP	CLANS	LAND NAMES
NYLENGO	HALENGO	PIALUBA KIBALAJA NABANE ITAKOZA IAGO KUNGE	KESABO, KOSIBIRI TAMBI, TENDI IBO TIBANDA, BIRE LUBALI, OUBI TAMBI, TENDI IBO KONITS, TABANDA
PALJAKA	KATI	LEBO HADJA HELI TOMO INU TUBE FALS MADABA	PAJA, WANGA MURINDA, PALJAKA ABURAC LAVRE PAMBE, PALJAKA, TUBAWANDA TAKOVI KINDIRATE TINDIA
TIBIRISI	PI/MATABA	HEGAMA HAMBIRI PADI TABAJE KUBI TIGO PUGHA	PANI, LECILAGE NABRE HAMBIRI TUPU MAGUA TINDIA NUNGE
KABANDA	WITJA/MURU	TUNGE HANA HAIJAGO HUBI TANGA AQANA IRIYE HABUNA	TUPI, MIBIYE PACI, HANA NOIYE MURINDA MENDANA HABRE KINDIRI

NORTH BASTI C.D.

APPENDIX H

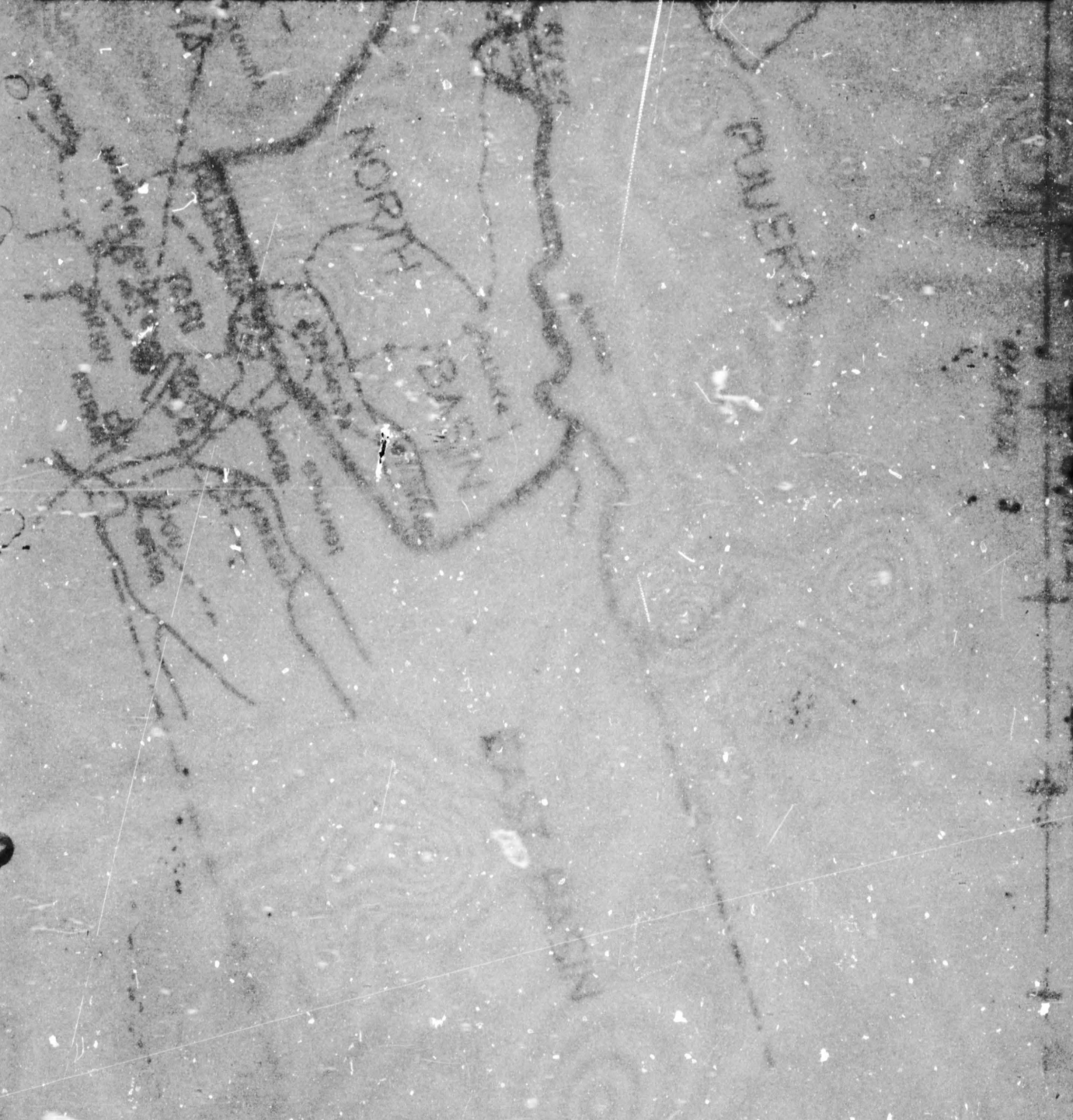
GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE	STATIONS	RADIOS	PRINTING MACHINES	OTHER
HALBHO	-	1	-	-
HALBHO	-	2	-	-
TIGREBI	-	2	-	-
HINTANDA	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	NIL	5	NIL	NIL

100000
 1:50,000
 RIVER
 MISSION
 1951
 4-2-01
 RUSSELL

NORTH BASIN C.D. **APPENDIX J**
WALKING TIMES

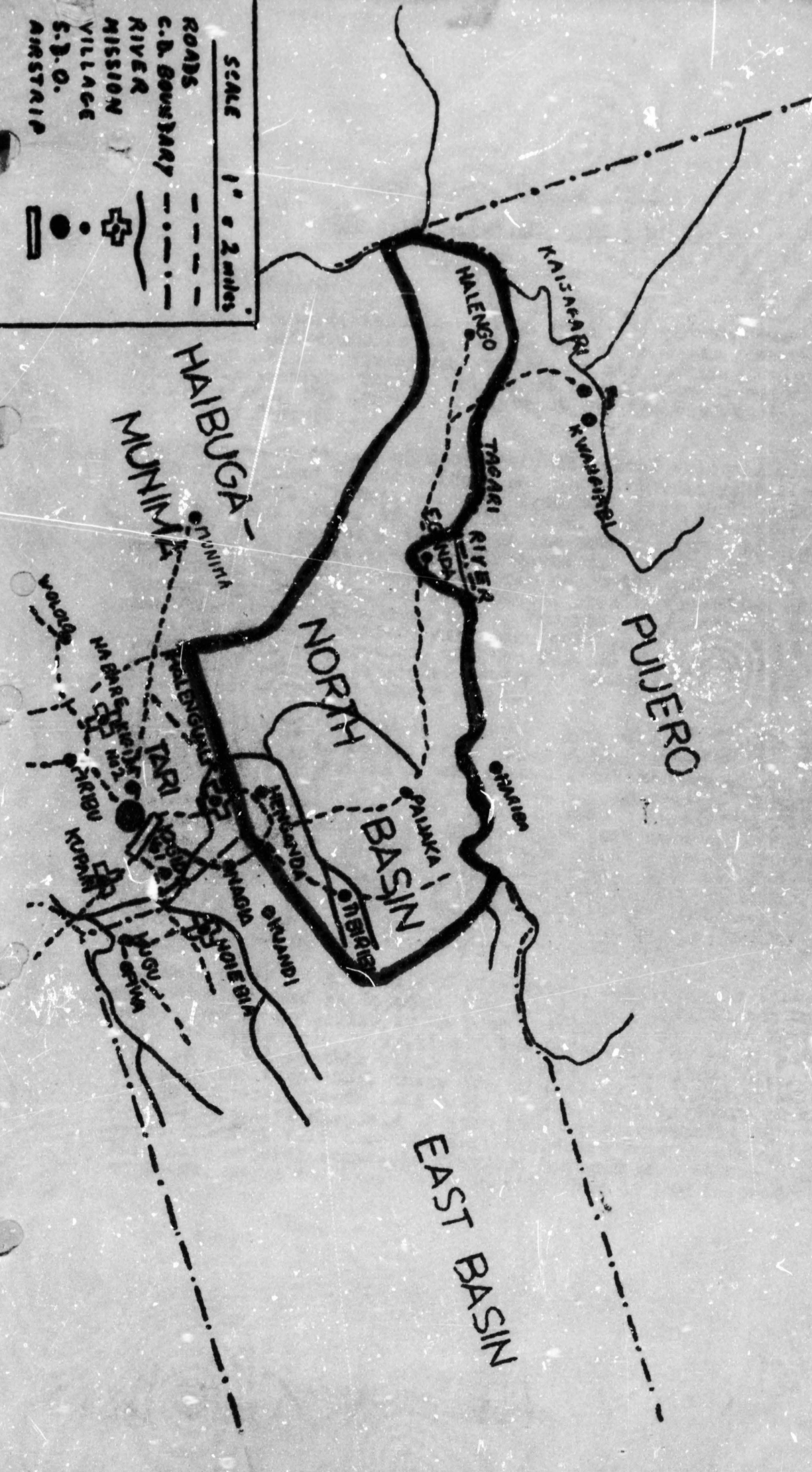
FROM	TO	TIME	MEANS	ACCESS
HALINGO	PAIJAKA	1 1/2 hrs.	walking	vehicular road
PAIJAKA	TIBIRIBI	1 1/2 hrs.	walking	vehicular road and track
PAIJAKA	TIBIRIBI	2 hours	walking	vehicular road only
TIBIRIBI	HIBENADA	1 1/2 hrs.	walking	" "
HIBENADA	PAIJAKA	2 hrs.	walking	" "



NEW GUINEA
PAPUA

SCALE 1" = 2 miles

ROADS ————
C.B. BOUNDARY - - - -
RIVER ————
MISSION +
VILLAGE ●
S.D.O. ○
AIRSTRIIP ————



TARI PATROL NO. 5 OF 1973/74

AREA STUDY - PUIJERO CENSUS DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) This census division covers an area of approximately 140 square miles and is bounded by the North Basin and East Basin census divisions of the Tari sub district. To the north-west the Strickland/Kikori divide forms a natural boundary with the Koroba sub district and the Western Highlands District.

The topography is one of moderately dissected volcanic plains with wide, round crested ridges and parallel valleys incised up to 500 feet. Altitude ranges from 5500 feet to 7500 feet with internal relief of up to 500 feet. Rainfall average would be 3050 mm. per year with most of the precipitation falling during the late afternoon, early evening. Vegetation is predominantly sword grass and shrub regrowth, gardens and garden regrowth. Greater part of the area is grassland of the Imperata and Ischaemum type. Towards the foothills one finds remnants of lower montane oak rain forests. The climate is moderate with temperatures ranging from 23° celsius during the day to 14° celsius at night. Areas of swamp exist to the south-east along the Tagari River.

(b) The Puijero lies about 10 miles north of Tari station and is connected by vehicular road, through Eganda and up to the Tagari River. There is a road formed from the north bank of the Tagari to Kaijagari and Kwangiebi but this is of little use as the bridge across the river is only a foot/motorbike bridge. From Kwangiebi one proceeds on foot over native bush tracks to Hariba. Access to Hariba can also be gained through Paijaka in the North Basin census division. This is also by native bush track. There is a formed vehicular road from Hariba to the Tagari River but this too is of little use as there is only a native materials suspension bridge fording the river, and no road from Paijaka to the river.

The only place in the Puijero effectively connected to Tari by vehicular road is Eganda. Kwangiebi and Kaijagari can only be reached by motorbike or on foot. Hariba is the most isolated and accessible only by walking. The only airstrip is at Tari. This is an all-weather strip and is open to Category "A". Being in the highlands, there are no wharves or shipping points in the Puijero. Roads lead only to Tari and from there on to Kcoba, 30 miles distant. A road head will eventually be established at Tari once the Tari/Margarima road is completed. This will provide access to District headquarters at Mendi and on to Mt. Hagen and Lae. Work on this road is now in progress.

(c) The first white men credited with briefly contacting the Huri people were the Fox brothers in 1934. The first real contact of any significance came in 1935 when the Hides/O'Malley patrol reached the Tari Basin. This was followed up in 1936 by the Ivan Champion/Adamson patrol which visited Lake Kutubu but made no further contact with the Huri wigmen. In 1937 Claude Champion and F. Anderson established a base camp at Lake Kutubu and from there explored the Tari Basin as far as the headwaters of the Tageri, making the first friendly contact with the Huris. These patrols from Lake Kutubu continued until the out-break of World War II and visited the Tari Basin on several occasions. At the out-break of War in 1939 Lake Kutubu was closed and was not reopened until 1949. This meant that after only brief contacts over a period of five years, the Huris saw no more white men for over ten years.

In 1949 Lake Kutubu station was reopened by A.D.O. S. Smith and P.O. D. Clancy, but it was not until 1951 that another patrol to the Tari Basin was undertaken, with the object of establishing a permanent station and airstrip. Smith, Clancy and Neville re-entered the Tari Basin, made friendly contact with the Huris and commenced construction on the station and airstrip. Since then, the Huri people have come on under increasing administration influence to the present time when road networks, schools, aid posts, missions etc. are well established. Europeans are taken for granted and the question of Independence is on every Huri's mind. All this in a brief time span of only 23 years.

The people of the Puijere, as those of the rest of the sub district, are Huris. They are a light-skinned, stocky, well muscled people. The men have a great passion for head wear and most sport the traditional, mushroom shaped, human hair wigs adorned with cassowary and bird of paradise feathers and yellow or red everlasting daisies. This has given them the nickname of "Tari Wigmen". They are traditionally a warrior people and their belligerent and quarrelsome nature has not diminished with the cessation of tribal warfare. They are great orators and love to talk and argue just for the sake of it. As with most primitive people, they are rather insular in their outlook and do not readily adopt new ideas and techniques. Their attitude towards the government is favourable and there are no cargo cults or other subversive movements in the area.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The latest population figures for the area are attached under Appendix A.

The following figures represent an increase over previous years for the Puijere Census Division.

Total Population - 1489; Birth rate - 5.24%; Death rate - 1.21%; Natural Increase - 4.03%.

This is largely due to improved medical facilities such as the establishment of aid posts, improved road communications with Tari hospital and the people's relinquishment of some traditional customs concerning sickness, birth and death. There was no census centre with an unusually high death rate or with a sudden increase in the death rate.

There were no significant population movements noted. Some people seem to be moving to more developing places, such as Peijaks and Manganda in the North Basin census division but this flow is small and only indicates people moving onto alternate plots of land when their present ones have been worked out. These movements are strictly intra clan and people move to a new census area only if they leave clan affiliations there.

(b) For details see Section (A) (b).

Eganda is the only centre linked by vehicular road to Tari. The road then stops at the Tagari River and access to Kwangebi and Kaijagari is by motorbike or foot over a wire suspension bridge across the Tagari River. Access to Hariba from Kwangebi is by native bush track. Hariba can also be reached from Peijaks in the North Basin census division and this, too, is by foot over bush tracks. See Appendix J for walking times.

(c) Recruitment for the Highland Labour Scheme has ceased in the Tari area, but a number of adult males were nevertheless absent, working or seeking employment in other Papua New Guinea centres. Of a total adult male work force of 420, 54 had jobs outside the electorate. This is a proportion of 12.9% of the total work force. The total number employed both abroad and locally was 57 or 13.6% of the total work force.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The people of the Puijere are part of the Huri language group. This group is one of the largest in Papua New Guinea and occupies the whole of the Tari sub district and part of the Keroba sub district. On the whole, there are about 34,000 Huris. For a detailed list of component social groups in the area see Appendix G.

(b) The operational social unit is the extended family. People do not live in villages or long houses but in scattered, individual dwellings. Man and wife usually live apart in separate houses with the woman tending the male children until such time as they are old enough, usually 6 or 7, for the father to undertake their training for manhood. The grandfather is usually the head of the family and land disposal rights, bride price payments etc. rest with him. Single men usually live communally in a bachelor's house or with one of their male relatives. Single girls usually live with their mothers or other female relatives. Houses are scattered over a wide area. Husband and wife, man and woman have separate gardens and the individual usually sites his or her house near their plot.

(c) The people of the Puijere are part and parcel of the Huri linguistic group. There are no other languages in the area.

(d) The component social groups are closely related all originating from a common ancestor. Intermarriage is common and frequent and this has tended to tie the groups more closely together. One group usually has some reciprocal land rights with the other groups and movement between these groups is unrestricted. Clan boundaries are well defined but land disputes frequently occur in which case one or more clans will take sides against one another. Most common disputes are intra clan ones where lineages or extended families take sides against one another. Land disputes between the large component groups are not common.

(e) Relations between the component social groups and other major groups outside the area being surveyed are much the same as above. All are Huris and descendant from the same ancestor. The first offsprings all went their different ways, claimed their own lands and more or less formed their own "dynasties" but all were nevertheless related, even if distantly. The ties are loose but present nonetheless even today. It is quite common for a man to have land rights or relations in an area 10 or 20 miles away. Relations between these two sectors are quite amicable and disputes between them seldom arise.

Intermarriage between these groups is common and movement unrestricted to related members. As mentioned before, most disputes and arguments arise amongst members of the same clans. Trouble between major groups seldom develops.

All of the people listed have accepted this leadership by dint of their personalities. Now that the people are expanding their efforts in new directions there is little need for the leadership displayed by the old fight leaders. My activities are being organized in with the new order of things.

(b) See Appendix 4 for details.

None of the people listed are known to have had any convictions. Their sphere of influence is limited to their immediate area and although they may be known outside they have little sway. There is a serious standing stone between the government and the people. They try to stigmatize and vilify the fact of the people is following the government's policies. Most of them are rather insular and they themselves need a good deal of prodding before they come this far to the west. All are pro government but a little apprehensive that things are developing a bit too fast for them.

(c) The only traditional leaders of any of the were fight leaders but their sphere of influence was usually limited to things pertaining to war. Most decisions about day to day things such as price, law disputes or reputation problems were made by general consensus. There was no "big man" or such, to whom the people take his grievances and receive justice. The only way for people to settle disputes was for them to sit down and talk things over until a general consensus was reached. This is still the case today. The old men are still the most influential and respected as they have knowledge of land heredity and old customs which are not known by the younger men. They are still looked to for guidance and help. Disputants reach a consensus. Old tradition die hard and the people's insular attitude does not lend itself readily to the new ideas of younger, education, travelled men and try to suppress. Many times I have come across a situation where a young man would like to start an economic project on his own land but was unable to do so because the old men deemed it unadvisable and refused to give him permission. The old fight leader is gone and some of a leader's functions have changed to suit the times but influence still rests with the old men who by dint of their personality, "word of mouth" or knowledge, remain leaders.

(9) LEADERSHIP

(a) See Appendix C for details.

All of the people listed have acquired this leadership by dint of their personalities. Now that the people are channeling their efforts in new directions there is little need for the leadership displayed by the old fight leader. New attributes are being sought to fit in with the new order of things.

(b) See Appendix C for details.

None of the people listed are known to have had convictions. Their sphere of influence is limited to their immediate area and although they may be known outside they have little sway. They are merely a stepping stone between the government and the people. They try to stimulate and organize the rest of the people in to following the government's policies. Most of them are rather insular and they themselves need a good deal of prodding before they pass this on to the rest. All are pro government but a little apprehensive that things are developing a bit too fast for them.

(c) The only traditional leaders of any note were fight leaders but their sphere of influence was usually limited to things pertaining to war. Most decisions about day to day things such as land price, land disputes or reparation payments were made by general consensus. There was no "big man" as such, to whom one could take his grievances and receive justice. The only way for people to settle disputes was for them to sit down and talk things over until a general consensus was reached. This is still the case today. The old men are still the most influential and respected as they have knowledge of land heredity and old customs which are not known to the younger men. They are still looked to for guidance and help disputants reach a consensus. Old traditions die hard and the people's insular attitude does not lend itself readily to the new ideas a younger, educated, travelled man may try to express. Many times I have come across a situation where a young, go ahead man wanted to start an economic project on his clan's land but was unable to do so because the old men deemed it unadvisable and refused to give him permission. The old fight leader is gone and some of a leader's functions have changed to suit the times but influence still rests with the older men who by dint of their personality, "wealth" or knowledge, remain leaders.

7E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Land tenure is through clan membership and handed down patrilineally. The land owning group is the clan but this is then further divided so that each lineage and extended family have tenure and disposal rights over their individual plots of ground. The pattern is shifting, subsistence agriculture with the men doing the heavy clearing work and the women the subsequent planting, tending and harvesting. Planting of gardens is a somewhat individual effort. Men and women usually have their own separate gardens with the results that plots are usually small (1 or 2 acres) and widely scattered.

(b) There are no individuals who hold land on lease from the Government and the people have no knowledge of land tenure conversion.

(c) One individual from Eganda has planted fifty coffee trees. This is the only instance of cash cropping and it is an individual effort. Any cash cropping enterprises likely to be undertaken in the future would most likely be individual efforts and individually owned land. Other large scale economic projects such as cattle raising would probably be done communally on communally owned land. At the moment there are no such projects in the area but two individuals from Hariba own one cow each which they graze on other clans' projects at Paifaka and Henganda in the North Basin census division. There are six cattle projects planned and these will mainly be clan efforts on communally owned land.

(7) As we visit the Traditional Government Council decided to call a meeting of its Councilors. Four of these were then sent into the bush to see if there were any survivors of the 1947-48 famine. Out of a whole population of 1000 only two people were found. These are the survivors for most part of the year and only a few more were seen in the local area. The local area is a very small area of land of local interest and does not have much impact on the people of the region because of the limited audience. The Councilors and Councilors have no place in the lives of these people. Limited material is distributed by mission, Council and individuals but this has little circulation as the people are illiterate.

(F) LITERACY

(a) There are no schools of any kind in the Puijero census division. The only school in the area is at Paijaka in the North Basin and some children from the Puijero attend this. This means a daily average walking time of 4 or 5 hours for most children and as a result not many attend. The school age population and availability of teachers does not make the establishment of a school in the Puijero feasible, therefore the only other alternative would be to provide boarding facilities at the Paijaka school. A number of children from the Puijero attend Paijaka and mission schools with boarding facilities both within and without the sub district but this number is very small. From a total of 302 school age children between the ages of 7 and 14, only 13 attend school, this being a proportion of 4.3%.

(b) See appendix D for details.

(c) See Appendix E for details.

There were no persons in the area who had received higher education as such. There were a few, however, who are undergoing high school or technical school education and these have been listed in Appendix E so that future patrols may be able to follow their progress.

(d) There were no students absent from the area receiving higher education either within Papua New Guinea or Australia. A list of students whose progress should be followed by subsequent patrols is to be found under Appendix E.

(e) At one stage the Tari Local Government Council donated a radio to everyone of its Councillors. Four of these found their way into the Puijero. None of these survive at the present time. Out of a whole population of 1489 only two people have radios. These are inoperative for most part of the year and affect only a few dozen people at most. The local radio station at Mendi broadcasts items of local interest and news but this has little impact on the people of the Puijero because of the limited audience. Newspapers and bulletins have no place in the lives of these people. Limited material is distributed by mission, Council and administration sources but this has little circulation in the area because of the people's small degree of literacy.

(6) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing remains virtually unchanged. The men and boys live in communal houses which are built of locally available materials. These are usually kunai for the roof, split timber for external walls and grass or bark for insulation. The houses are built low to the ground for warmth with the walls about 3 feet high and the roof about five feet at the peak. There are no windows and the only light and ventilation is by way of a gap in the wall used as a door. A log fire is constantly smouldering in the centre of the house to combat cold. This is quite effective and the atmosphere in the house is kept well heated. The women and smaller children live apart from the men in smaller houses of the same materials. Houses are scattered widely throughout the area because of the fragmented system of land tenure and rarely are two or three houses found built close together. Rudimentary european type doors with latches are becoming apparent and are replacing the traditional thatched wind break. Sanitation is almost non-existent. The only pit latrines or rubbish pits are those found at rest houses, built on instructions by field officers. There are no common washing or bathing areas as this is carried out at any convenient stream, water hole or water drain.

Traditional dress is still predominant and only young people who have worked on the coast or at mission establishments seem to sport european style clothes. These are usually ill kept or dilapidated and are nowhere near as presentable as traditional clothing. A lot of introduced ornamentation such as can labies, egg cartons, old hats of all descriptions and bandannas are being used to adorn traditional dress. Other items such as belts, cloth and towels are being used for dressing. Some of the men have replaced their traditional human hair wigs by old hats ranging from pit helmets to army caps. The women tend to wear towels or pieces of material draped around the shoulders for warmth and modesty. The women have traditionally always kept their breasts covered and are finding cloth a good substitute for their old string woven coverings.

Used tins, steel knives and axes, umbrellas and bottles, are the most common introduced items used. For a list of other introduced items used by the people see Appendix H. Very few people own pots and pans as their method of cooking does not necessitate kitchen utensils. All food is steamed in pits covered by leaves, earth and heated stones. Food is eaten with the fingers and none is stored for future use.

(b) The staple diet is much as it has been for centuries. Sweet potato is the most commonly used food supplemented by taro, bananas and pit pit stalks. A little protein is introduced by the occasional pig or pandanus nut. Some

Introduced foodstuffs such as potatoes, corn, pumpkin, and fowl are used but not in any significant quantities. The only trade store in the area has been abandoned and there are no tinned foods available in the area. Even when the store was operational there was little stock and the people were reluctant to spend money on tinned food when they had so much else available for free.

(c) The only community centre is two or three miles away at Pajaka in the North Basin census division. There are no organisations such as red cross, Guides or scouts found in the area. There are no sporting facilities present but I feel that if these were introduced the people, especially the younger ones, would show a good interest.

The only services provided are Sunday "services". There are no such things as adult classes, schools, day camps or women's clubs run by these missions in the area. The Catholics have an itinerant priest based at Pajaka in the North Basin and he visits the area whenever able. None of the other resident pastors or catechists are employed by the missions. They are merely laymen who have seen the light and spread the good word for the sheer joy of it.

(d) The general attitude of the people towards the missions is one of confusion. With four different denominations present in each village the people are wondering what it is all about and why the missions do not get together and practice what they preach. The population is scattered over a large area and it is because of this fact that each of the four missions has been able to find adherents without encountering any resistance from the rivals. A lot of the people professing to follow a certain mission could really be classed as floating and are prepared to switch over to any one of the other missions if it was found to be offering something better. Missions in this area have little influence but the people appear fairly receptive to mission ideas and do not display any hostility towards the introduction of Christianity.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) Seven Day Adventist, Catholic, United Church and Asian Pacific Christian Mission are all fairly equally represented and evenly distributed. Each census centre in the Puijoro is serviced by all four missions. The people are distributed amongst the four missions and there is no tension or conflict between the different denominations.

(b) As stated above, each village or census centre is serviced by each of the four missions. They are small establishments comprising only of a native materials "church" and a pastor's or catechists house. These are all built on native land. The pastor or catechist is merely an indoctrinated local man and the only services provided are Sunday "masses". There are no such things as adult classes, schools, aid posts or women's clubs run by these missions in the area. The Catholics have an itinerant priest based at Paijaka in the North Basin and he visits the area whenever able. None of the other resident pastors or catechists are employed by the missions. They are merely local men who have seen the light and spread the good word for the sheer joy of it.

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(1) NON INDIGENES

- (a) Not applicable for this census division.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) Not applicable.
- (d) Not applicable.

The only road which crosses the Tazara River is a narrow bridge crossing the river at the station. The bridge is only be crossed on foot or by pack animals. The road has been damaged by the river and is in such a state of disrepair that it is not possible to use it. The only road deposits are found on the north side of the Tazara River and these are not accessible because of the lack of access. All parts of the area are interlocked with native walking tracks and information obtained shows that frequent access by Indian teams is made to Kariba and beyond in the Western Highlands about 3 days walk away. The Tazara track is generally used by people going there to mine for gold.

From discussions with the people it was found that an alternative shorter road route between Kariba and the Tazara was feasible. This would reduce the distance to Kariba and also provide ample quantities of stone for paving. A car bridge would still be required and it would be difficult to attract any of the people closer to the station into working on a new road when they already have one to maintain. It may be possible at some future date to look into the feasibility and prospects of an alternative road route to Kariba but at the present time the memory of the war does not warrant it.

- (e) Not applicable.
- (f) Not applicable.

The only airstrip is at Tazara station. It is a 5,000 ft. airfield which is open to Category A1 aircraft. Traffic is about 15 to 20 movements per day, and says a week. There are no new airstrips sites planned or being surveyed for the road.

The only river in the area is the Tazara, a tributary of the Kariba. This is not navigable except by small boats and even then travel is severely limited by winds and currents. The river is not navigable and has no value for transportation as it does not pass any rapids, cascades or other obstacles.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS**(a) Roads**

This heading has been fairly well covered in sections (A)(b) and (B)(b). Access to Eganda from Tari is made via the North Basin by four wheel drive vehicular road. The other three centres are isolated by the Lagari River which has no four wheel vehicular bridge crossing. The existing wire suspension bridge can only be crossed on foot or by motorbike. No paving for the road has been attempted as there are no such materials close at hand. The only gravel deposits are found on the north side of the Lagari River but these cannot be exploited because of the lack of access. All parts of the area are interlocked with native walking tracks and information obtained shows that frequent access by these means is made to Koroba and Porgera in the Western Highlands about 3 days walk away. The Porgera track is frequently used by people going there to mine for gold.

From discussions with the people it was found that an alternative shorter road route between Malanguali and the Puijere was feasible. This would reduce the distance to Tari and also provide ample quantities of stone for paving. A car bridge would still be required and it would be difficult to enthruse any of the people closer to the station into working on a new road when they already have one to maintain. It may be possible at some future date to look into the feasibility and prospects of an alternative road access to Tari station but at the present time the economy of the area does not warrant it.

(b) Sea

Not applicable.

(c) Air

The only aerodrome is at Tari station. It is a 5,200 ft. all weather strip, open to Category A. Average traffic is about 15 to 20 movements per day, six days a week. There are no new airstrips sites planned or being surveyed for the area.

(d) Rivers

The only major river in the area is the Tagari, headwater of the Kikori. This is not navigable except by small canoes and even then travel is severely limited by rapids and cataracts. The river is not navigable and has no value for transportation as it does not pass near any centres, commercial or otherwise.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

For details see Appendix F.

The number of people with any of these skills is very small. Most men who have been or are employed abroad, work for short times only as labourers etc. and return to the village when they have accumulated enough money. Few stay abroad long enough or have the opportunity locally, to learn any skills or trades.

The people are very ignorant and their only education begins with the formation of a village council. They are very ignorant and have no knowledge of the world outside their village. They are very ignorant and have no knowledge of the world outside their village. They are very ignorant and have no knowledge of the world outside their village.

The village is governed by the village council. This has been a fairly important part of the people's life. Traditionally, the council is elected by the people. The council is elected by the people. The council is elected by the people. The council is elected by the people.

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There are no persons in the area employed who are or have been away to local government or administrative positions. There are no persons in the area employed who are or have been away to local government or administrative positions.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The people of the area are still at the very early stages of political development. Local politics about land, bride price, adultery, old compensation payments, etc. keep the people in a constant war of words and give them little time to think about other things. Leadership is still predominantly of the old customary pattern, that is the old men having the most influence, and this shuts out many new ideas or concepts that might be introduced by the younger, educated and travelled men. The people are traditional warriors and rivalry over old battles prevent the formation of any significant affiliations or social cohesion. The people are pro government but like most primitive people they are very insular in their outlook and do not take readily to new concepts or techniques. They are confused by talks on independence, district government, etc. All they want is the security and facilities provided by the government and any talk of changing the system confuses and worries them. However, they have enough confidence in the government and its officers not to be too concerned about their future welfare. The missions have little influence in this sphere and tend to keep well out of temporal affairs.

The Puijere is serviced by the Tari Local Government Council and this has become a fairly important part of the people's life. Traditional leaders and influential men are finding their way into the council's structure by being elected as councillors or committeemen. This is altering the sphere of influence of leaders from merely village matters to more wide spread affairs. Issues concerning road contracts or placing of facilities tend to consolidate the different clans as each vie against the other to obtain improvements for their particular area. The people have a fair understanding of council matters and functions and show a good deal of interest at elections. They seem to understand that the degree of development in their area depends on the calibre of the man elected and as a result some elections are well contested and attended.

The machinery of councils and their place in the overall scheme of things is not understood but the people do realise the functions of the council and take full advantage of this when requesting roads, aid posts, schools, etc. for their areas. The community is still well fragmented and there are no live causes or resentments that could tend to unify the people. There are no factions to use the council as a vocal outlet or sounding box.

There are no persons in the area surveyed who are or have been away to local government or co-operative conferences or as observers to the House of Assembly or as representatives to the South Pacific Commission, or to Australia for any reason.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) There is very little in the way of economic development in the area. See Appendix A for detailed village to village report. The only economic trees in the area are 50 immature coffee plants at Eganda.

(b) The production of economic trees is nil. None exist apart from those mentioned above and pandanus trees, that yield nuts which are sold at local native markets. These trees grow wild and it would be impossible to count them. There are no plantations or other large private concerns.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises. Small quantities of surplus garden produce are occasionally sold at the Tari market and these cash sales would amount to only about \$350 for the whole area for a year.

(e) There is no permanent source of employment in the area. The Tari Council gives out contracts for roads, bridges, and other construction work from time to time and this is the only way the people can obtain cash locally by wage labour. Other cash earned by wage labour is derived from people working on the station labour line, for private enterprise or missions at Tari and by employment outside the sub district.

The total earnings from this source were approximately \$1400 with approximately \$800 of this paid out by the Council. See Section (B)(c) for figures on persons actually working for wages.

Cash is also derived from other sources such as the sale of pigs, cassowaries and fowls. This would amount to about \$900. No cash is derived from economic projects as there are none in the area. There are no "foreign" persons employed in the area.

(f) There are no co-operatives operating in this area. Rural Progress Societies or Marketing Societies do not exist in the Puijero, therefore, the total share capital invested is nil.

(g) There are no "entrepreneurs". One man from Hariba has a small trade store but from what could be seen he was only just breaking even.

(h) No savings books were sighted. There are no banks near the area and the people do not accumulate enough money to warrant opening a savings account.

(i) The tax rate is \$5 for adult males but generally there has been no apparent difficulty in meeting tax obligations. The Council has just passed a new tax rule increasing the tax rate to \$8 and most of the Puljoro councillors voted in favour of this.

(j) The following table is made up from information derived from parts (d) and (e) above.

Sale of Market Produce	Wage Labour	Other	Total	Pop.	Per capita Income
\$350	\$1400	\$900	\$2650	1439	\$1.78

As can be seen, therefore, the average per capita income calculated on the whole population is \$1.78. If the adult population only were taken into account the figure would be appreciably higher, i.e. \$3.25 per head. This level is evenly realistic throughout the area.

(k) Limited marketing facilities only exist at Tari. The Puljoro area is connected to Tari by a reasonable vehicular road but this is of little value as there is no produce to take to market.

Part of the labour force is forced to go elsewhere to seek employment but sufficient manpower still remains in the village and would be available to carry out increased primary production.

(l) As previously stated, the soil in the Puljoro is poor and would not be suitable for any large scale cash crop enterprises. A small timber industry could be established near the foothills but here again, the demand for timber would be very limited and exporting would be uncommercial until such time as road services is gained to other centres. The local Council and I should in the South Basin service division and this adequately supplies the our district needs. Grains are also grown in the area for this area. There are large tracts of land available and assistance is readily available from the Development Bank. There is a desirable local market for both cash and crop production could easily be started locally.

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(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Ample arable land is available for increased plantings of permanent tree crops. The Puijere has an area of approx. 140 square miles and a population of only 1489. This means an average of about 57.6 acres for every man, woman and child. Of the 140 square miles approximately two thirds is arable land. This gives an area of approximately 60,000 acres available for plantings. The soil and terrain however, are poor and would greatly limit successful crops.

(b) The land is available and market gardening could be increased. Because of the poor nature of the soil full use of the available arable area could not be made but plantings could nevertheless be substantially increased. This again would be limited by the availability of marketing facilities. Tari's facilities are rather limited and these could not be expanded economically until such time as road access is gained to Mendi, Hagon and Lae.

(c) Wage earning within the census division could be increased only by introducing a company with cattle or plantation interests into the area. There are no employers within the census division and people seeking employment have to go to other areas. The government station and private enterprise at Tari could not absorb any more workers and there is no likelihood of any substantial future expansion. Skilled people such as teachers, storekeepers, mechanics, etc. are the only types for which there is any demand and have to be imported. The labour force is plentiful but the existing establishments cannot absorb them all.

Some of the labour force is forced to go abroad to seek employment but sufficient manpower still remains in the village and would be available to carry out increased primary production.

(d) As previously stated, the soil in the Puijere is poor and would not be suitable for any large scale cash crop enterprises. A small timber industry could be established near the foothills but here again, the demand for timber would be very limited and exporting would be uneconomical until such times as road access is gained to other centres. The Tari Council runs a sawmill in the South Basin census division and this adequately supplies the sub district needs. Cattle projects could be the saviour for this area. There are large tracts of grass land available and assistance is readily available from the Development Bank. There is a sizeable local market for beef and any production could easily be absorbed locally. Numerous cattle

projects exist in other census divisions and the people of the Pujero have six such projects in the planning stages. The Council will be building a slaughter house at Tari this financial year and all the people need is work. The people are reluctant to work for themselves in order to increase their cash earnings. Everyone wants to work for a company. Very few are willing to undertake projects of their own and need constant supervision and cajoling. Any new schemes for expanding the economy or increasing the cash earnings are received with great enthusiasm until it is discovered that hard, individual work is needed. The people are not averse to change or hard work. They will readily work for someone else. It is only when they have to think and work for themselves that their resolve fails.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This has been adequately covered in Section (L) of the Area Study.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

This has also been adequately covered in section (L) of the Area Study.

... situated throughout the area. There are two ...
... These houses are ...
... situated at ...
... The only other ...
... are both built of ...
... They have ...
... The posts are ...
... and any ...
... There is ...
... of ...
... Any other ...
... of ...

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(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The only accommodation facilities available are in rest houses scattered throughout the area. These are native material buildings and provide rudimentary accommodation for patrols. These houses can accommodate 6 to 8 people and are situated at each census centre. They are built and maintained by the people. The only other facilities are two aid posts situated at Kaijagari and Eganda respectively. They are both built of native materials and staffed by trained P.H.D. orderlies. They cater for only minor outpatient cases. The posts are adequately stocked with medicines and any serious cases can be readily referred to the hospital at Tari. There is one store at Mariba but this is closed more often than not, because of lack of stores and the owner's lethargy. Any other services or facilities are only found at Tari.

POPULATION

AFRICA

FULLY OPEN DIVISION

DATE OF CENSUS	VILLAGE	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				GRAND TOTAL
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3.74	...	74	74	30	18	-	-	10	3	303
		Births 37		Deaths 2		Increase 18				
9.74	...	35	35	44	24	1	2	11	2	183
		Births 8		Deaths 4		Increase 4				
6.74	KALJONGHI	115	177	128	147	2	-	17	-	517
		Births 32		Deaths 5		Increase 26				
5.74	KALJONGHI	71	77	108	124	7	2	15	4	416
		Births 15		Deaths 1		Increase 12				
7-1-75		296	294	370	451	5	4	52	9	1480
		Births 78		Deaths 19		Increase 59				
		3,015		1,215		4,230				

RECORD

EST HOUSE AS AT

FEBRUARY 1974

RECORD

EXISTING PROJECTS

FUTURE PLANNING

NO. OF COWS	NATURE OF USES	CATTLE		PIGS	CAPTIVE CATTLE		TRADE STORE	OTHER REMARKS	COWS	PIGS	COWS	OTHER REMARKS
		USE PIGS	ACREAGE		ACREAGE	NO. OF BRASTS						
1		50	1								1	
1		50	1								1	

1974
1/1/74

LEADERS

PLACE	NAME	HISTORY
KALJAGARI	KBABE TUMI	Committeeman, aged 42. No formal schooling. No outside experience.
KWAKIABI	MINABE LARAI	Committeeman. Aged 46. No formal schooling. No outside experience.
EGANDA	HAMA ORA	Aged 28. No formal schooling. Overseer Rabaul plantation 7 years.
	PARA TORABU	Committeeman. Aged 40. No formal schooling. No outside experience.
HARIBA	IAGUARI PARAJABO	Councillor. Aged 30. No formal schooling. Tapper, Moresby plantation 2 years.

NEW GUINEA

MILITARY CENSUS DIVISION APPENDIX D

LITERATE ADULTS.

PLACE	PIDGIN		ENGLISH		MOTU		OTHER	
	Speak	Read/Write	Speak	Read/Write	Speak	Read/Write	Speak	Read/Write
KALJAGARI	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3 Hari
KHANGIABI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BONIDA	8	-	-	-	1	-	1 Enga	-
HARIBA	4	2	1	1	-	-	4 Enga	-
TOTALS	15	5	1	1	1	-	5	3

NEW GUINEA

FILIPPO G.D.

APPENDIX E

HIGHER EDUCATION

PLACE	NAME	DETAILS
KAIJAGARI	NIL	NIL
KHANGIABI	NIL	NIL
EGANDA	OSIBE MERIA	Male. Mendi H.S. undergoing Form I.
HARIBA	MABIRIA WAIMA	Male. Mendi Tech. 2 years.
	TALIBE AGU	Male. Undergoing Form III Teri H.S.
	HEWARI KEDA	Male. Mendi Tech. 2 years.

NEW GUINEA.

FULFORD C.D. APPENDIX F

TECH. & CLERICAL SKILLS

PLACE	NAME	SKILLS
KALJABARI	Ibago Muguia	Male. Tractor driver Rabaul plantation one year. Now in village.
KHANGIABI	Pore Huri	Male. Farmer Bouana C.I.S. 4 years.
EGANDA	Iago Taguano	Male. Carpenter contractor 8 years.
HARIBA	Iagube Wai	Male. P.W.D. painter Mendi, 10 years.
	Lenbo Honogo	Male. Const. Police, Moreby, 6 months.

NEW GUINEA

BILIBRO C.D.

APPENDIX G

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

PLACE	GROUP	CLANS	LAND NAMES
EGANDA	PARIHE	PIERO	AIJAKATA, TARIKANI
		HELE	EGANDA
		HALJA	MANDE, AIYA, KANDAOBA
		TUNGA	KIGIBA
KAIJAGARI	HARIANDANE	TALIEBU	LAMA, KIKIPURDA, AGRANA, TUMBITE, KARBE, LAOURIMA, KAIJAGARI
		LAMA	HEBE
		PUIJERO	HMBIDA, IELAWAI
KWANGIABI	HARIANDANE	MIBUNI	PARADAI, KWANGIABI, HACHRI
		MOILE	UNGAPA, IERLAGENI, KUMOGO, HABERO, TENGENDA
		LAMA	EPAI
		PURJIA	HOMOGO, WARAGURE, IELAWAI
HARIBA	KARI	HU	PARI, HONENDA, HEMTAPI
		PI	KALAKALA, HARIBE, MANIWA, KERABU, KANCABINA, AKONOPU, EGANDA, Okere
		TOBE	HARIBA, TERA, LAUMA, MAPA
		NALE	TEPONE
		MADABA	BUWA

NEW GUINEA

SIERRA LEONE C.O. APPENDIX H
GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE	SHOTGUNS	RADIOS	SEWING MACHINES	OTHER
KALJAGARI	1	1	-	1 Mko
KWANGIBI	-	-	-	-
EGANDA	-	-	-	-
HARIBA	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	1	2	-	1

NEW GUINEA

VILLAGE
S.D.O.
AIRSTRIP

PULJERO C.D.

APPENDIX J

WALKING TIMES

FROM	TO	TIME	MEANS	ACCESS
PAIJAKA North Basin	KAIJAGARI	1 1/2 hrs.	Walking	Vehicular road to Togari bridge.
KAIJAGARI	BOANDA	1 hr.	Walking	Vehicular road from Togari bridge.
BOANDA	PAIJAKA (North Basin)	1/2 hr.	Walking	Vehicular road
* KAIJAGARI	KWANGIEMI	5 min.	Walking	Track
* KWANGIEMI	MARIBA	2 1/2 hrs.	Walking	Track
* MARIBA	PAIJAKA (North Basin)	1 1/2 hrs.	Walking	Track

* Not walked this patrol. Two census divisions incorporated in one patrol. Mariba people censused at Paljaba (North Basin) and Kwangiebi people censused at Kaijagari.

HQ 67-3-5 ~~67-2-3~~
PATROL REPORT

Station: TARI
 Subdistrict: TARI
 District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
 Report No: 6/1973-74
 Conducted by: N. WRIGHT
 Designation: A.D.C.
 Duration: 12-2-74 to 14-3-74
 (broken period)
 No. of Days: 15
 Census Division: IUMU & HAIBUGA/MUNIMA

Population: 8860
 Council Area: TARI
 House of Assembly Electorate: TARI
 Map Reference: WABAG
 Last Patrol:
 Objects of Patrol: 1. Census Revision
 2. Area Study Compilation
 3. Political Education

2202

The District Commissioner,
 Southern Highlands District,
 MENDI

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 14 To 15, 17, 19	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(X)
Patrol map,	(X)

DATE: 6 / 5 1974.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.



In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 28 / 5 / 1974

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-15-69

Date : 12/7/74.

The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District

P.O. Box 101

MENDI

RE : **TARI** PATROL NO. **6** OF **1973/74.**
CONDUCTED BY MR **N. WRIGHT**
TO : **IUMU/HAIBUSA** CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. **1** together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- Area Study ~~recommendations~~/recompilation. **2.**

A well recorded report.

P. BOURAGA
Secretary



67-15-69

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our References
If calling ask for
Mr.

67-3-1

AN/EL

In Reply
Please Quote

No



Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
MENDE. S.H.D.

27th May, 1974.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORTS - Southern Highlands.

Enclosed please find the following reports.

KAGUA:

- No. 9 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP1-2.
- No. 12(A) of 1973/74: Jacket.
- No. 12(B) of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1, Area Study East Sugui.
- No. 14 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1.
- No. 15 of 1973/74: Jacket.
- No. 17 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1-2.

NEPA: No. 6 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1-2.

ERAVE: No. 7 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1
 No. 8 of 1973/74: Jacket SP 1-2
 No. 9 of 1973/74: Jacket SP 1

SELO: No. 34 of 1973/74: Jacket.
 No. 35 of 1973/74: Jacket, SP 1

WARI: No. 6 of 1973/74: Jacket SP 1, Area Study
 SUK and HAIBUGA/MONTMA.

J. E. Nompri
 J. E. NOMPRI
District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

MENDI

Station: TARI
Subdistrict: TARI
District: SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
Report No: 8 of 1973/74
Conducted by: F. FAVETTA
Designation: A.D.O.
Duration: 26.3.74 to 29.3.74
No. of Days: 4 (3 actually camped out)
Census Division: BENARIA (Homa only)

Population: 2279
Council Area: TARI
House of Assembly Electorate: TARI/KOMO
Map Reference: Fourmil Wabag; Milinch Karius
Last Patrol: 1972 to Homa
Objects of Patrol: SPECIAL: INVESTIGATE KILLING & OUTBREAK OF RELIGIOUS HYSTERIA

The District Commissioner,
S. H District,
Mendi

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1- (✓)
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 5/4/74

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.



- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1- (✓)
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report..... Above average

~~Average~~
Below average

Date: 24/4/1974

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Papua New Guinea

Ref. : 67-15-38

Date : 30/5/74

The District Commissioner
Southern Highlands District
P.O. Box 101.....
MINDI.....

RE : ... **TARI** PATROL NO. **8** OF **1972/74**.

CONDUCTED BY MR ... **F. FAVETA**

TO : ... **SEWARA** CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. **1** together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

~~.....~~

DDA 67-15-38

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telephone
Telex
Our Reference
If other ref. for
Date



Department of the Chief Minister
Development Administration,
Konedobu

14 April, 1974.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORTS - SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

Enclosed please find the following reports:

- MARI
 - 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 2 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
 - 4 of 1973-74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
 - Area Study North Basin.
 - Area Study Hilltop.
 - 6 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- NTIA 4 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-3.
- KOMI
 - 1 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
 - 3 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1.
- KALISA
 - 26 of 1972/73 Jacket.
 - 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-3.
 - 5 of 1973/74 Jacket - Area Study Ruars.
 - 7 of 1973/74 Jacket.
 - 8 of 1973/74 Jacket - SP No. 1-2.
 - 11 of 1973/74 Jacket.

J. K. [Signature]
District Commissioner