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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Karimui

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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CHIMBU DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

KARIMUI
GEMBOGL

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting</u> <u>Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	J.B. Foers, A.P.O.	Daribi Census Division
2-69-70	J.B. Foers, A.P.O.	Karimui Census Division
3-69-70	J.B. Foers, A.P.O.	Bomai Census Division
4-69-70	J.B. Foers, A.P.O.	Pio & Tura Census Division
5-69-70	W.J. Sanders, P.O.	Pio & Tura Census Division
6-69-70	W.J. Sanders, P.O.	Karimui Census Division

GEMBOGL

2-69-70 <i>mp 2/2/70</i>	W.J. Sanders, P.O.	Upper Chimbu Sub-District
3-69-70	C.P. Ciastkowski, A.P.O.	Niglkode Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number.....KARIMUI PATROL NO.1 1969/70.....
Subdistrict.....KARIMUI.....
District.....CHIMBU.....
Type of Patrol.....GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....
Patrol Conducted by.....J.B.FOERS (A.P.O.).....
Area Patrolled.....DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION.....
(Council and/or.....
Census Division/s.).....
Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....
N.H.WALTERS (D.C.).....CONST. HAUNOMA (R.P.& N.G.C.)
R.TERRY (TRAINEE MED. ASS)
G.AINA (INTERPRETER)
Duration of Patrol—from 20 / 10 / 69 To 26 / 10 / 69
No. of Days.....SEVEN (7)
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : NO. 6 - - 68/69
Date.....MARCH 1969.....Duration.....NO RECORD.
Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....CHECK ON THE PREVALENCE OF INFLUENZA,
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, POLITICAL EDUCATION, LAND AVAILABILITY,
HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME.
Total Population of Area Patrolled.....2754.....CENSUS MARCH 1969.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

67-18-14

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

9th January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL NO. KARIMUI 1/69-70.

Your reference 67-3-6 of 24th November, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.B. Feers, Assistant Patrol Officer, to DARIBI Census Division.

I agree that this report is a disappointing piece of work. Your covering comments are noted; they provide clear guidelines which Mr. Feers should study and follow in the future.

The accompanying Situation Report by Mr. Walters gives a sound assessment of the overall position in the Daribi.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.

C.C.

Mr. J.B. Feers,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI.
Chimbu District.

Mr. N.H. Walters,
Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA.
Chimbu District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

67-3-6

67. 18. 14
(15)
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDAWA.

24th November, 1969.



Officer-in-Charge,
KARIMUI.

KARIMUI PATROL NO. 1-1969/70
J.B. FOERS, A.P.O.

I have for acknowledgement your report of a recent patrol into the Daribi Census Division, when you were accompanied by Mr. N.H. Walters, District Officer.

I have a number of comments to make first of all, on the presentation of this report. Whilst you might consider that you are fortunate in having someone upon whom you can foist the irksome task of typing your report, you then have no excuse for typing and spelling errors exhibited therein.

I strongly suggest you apply yourself to learning to handle a typewriter - you will be agreeably surprised at the rapid progress you will make.

Housing:

I would have been interested to see an relatively lengthy analysis of the Karimui housing, which is unique in this District and, in fact, in the Territory of New Guinea. Dr. Roy Wagner has already done the necessary research and there is a great deal of material in his book "The Curse of the SOWAI".

Village Officials:

Should you choose to recommend the appointment of Village Constables for your area South of the Papuan Border, I have a small quantity of funds available for pay. I am unable to arrange changes in the Territorial boundary to suit the aspirations of these people who wish to have their very own luluais and tultuls despite their being in Papua.

To administer the lower Daribi from the Gulf District is impractical because the nearest Gulf District station is at KIKORI and it is for this reason that Karimui Patrol Post is charged with the responsibility.

Similar convenient arrangements exist between the Western and Southern Highlands Districts at Kandep.

Political Situation:

Because of the question of costs of air charters, only five of our 'big men' will be able to go out on the planned educational tour. It is only by a programme of frequent patrolling that the present situation in Karimui, where the people are almost totally ignorant of their place in development of the area, can be corrected. The formation of a low level Council could be carried out once basic cash cropping can be introduced and road communications developed.

(14)

Agriculture & Livestock:

Cardamon, tobacco, coffee, cattle - all of these have potential as cash crops and income earners in the Karimui, but apart from high value for weight crops there is little that can be done until the LUPA road is completed at least to a standard where cattle can be overlanded.

Land Availability:

It is not clear from your map just where the blocks referred to are located. In fact I can find no reference whatever to land on your very rough map.

Communications:

I see the Karimui area developing only by means of a road network. Remote airstrips are satisfactory only for emergency use, as unless there is an Airstrip Reporting Officer available on the scene to give a strip report on airstrip at MAINA or NORU they could not be used by commercial aircraft.

The people interested in building airstrips would be far better employed improving their road system for the time when the NAME and BOISA are bridged as road communications will be a pre-requisite for resettlement.

Labour:

We have been directed to support the Highland Labour Scheme as much as possible, and any attempt to curtail volunteers leaving an area, especially where the level of recruitment is low, would be contrary to policy and therefore unacceptable.

Mr. Walters Situation Report constitutes a sweeping examination of the problems in Karimui generally, and bears out the need for improved communications and contact before the next step, economic development and area administration through their very own Local Government Council.

Please take note that your recording of field work in a patrol report is an important indication of your keenness, initiative, and understanding of the people. It also indicates your overall understanding of Administration policy.

I look forward to sighting your report of the planned patrol of the Karimui area and hope to see considerable improvement in method of presentation and depth of observation.

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

13

Telephone.....

Telegrams.....

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

If calling ask for.....

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAMA.

15th October, 1969.

Mr. J. Foers,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
KARIMUI.

KARIMUI PATROL NO. 1 69/70

Recent discussions concerning a proposed patrol to the Daribi Census Division of the Karimui area refer. Please prepare to depart on this patrol on receipt of this memorandum.

Objects of this patrol will be:

- a) Routine Administration - this will include villages, village officials, rest houses, health, roads and bridges, missions, education, agriculture, law and order and any other matters which may arise in this field.
- b) Political Education.
- c) Land availability for resettlement in the Daribi area.
- d) The opportunities for employment within the Highland Labour Scheme.

You will arrange for suitable personnel to accompany the patrol. These will include police and an interpreter.

As you are aware, frequent medical patrols go through the Daribi area on leprosy eradication work and co-operation is not always forthcoming from the people. The importance of this work is to be stressed.

A trainee Medical Assistant will accompany the patrol for the purpose of checking on signs of any influenza outbreak and to carry out health education. Mr. Walters, District Officer, Kundiawa, will also accompany the patrol to assist and guide you on any matters which may be necessary. He will submit the Situation Report to be included in the Patrol Report on completion of the patrol.

You will be required to have the patrol report on this patrol and any separate correspondence, arising from it forwarded to this office within ten days after returning to Karimui station.

L. J. Doolan
(L. J. DOOLAN)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

PATROL REPORT KRI/1/69-70.

(iv)

PATROL DIARY.

- 20/10/69. Prepared equipment and despatched carriers, travelled by motorbike and joined the balance of the patrol at Negabo Rest House. Slept Negabo.
- 21/10/69. Discussions with locals, locals given medicine. Slept Negabo.
- 22/10/69. Walked from Negabo to Tiligi (1 hour). Discussions with locals, locals received medicine. Slept Tiligi.
- 23/10/69. Walked from Tiligi to Masi (1½ hours). Discussions with locals, locals received medicine. Slept Masi.
- 24/10/69. Walked from Masi to Noru (50 mins.). Discussions with locals, walked to Aid Post (15 mins). Slept Noru.
- 25/10/69. Walked from Noru to Kalapai (3 hours). Slept Kalapai.
- 26/10/69. Discussion with locals. Slept Kalapai.
- 27/10/69. Walked from Kalapai to Masi across a small mountain range (3½ hours). Travelled by motorbike to station (4½ hours). Discussions on route re roadwork.

End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

The Daribi Census Division is contained geographically within Mt Karimui in the north east, Erave River due South and the Tufa River in the West. There is no geographical mark to the north, between the Karimui Census Division and the Daribi Census Division. The Topography of the area is undulating at approximately 3300 feet above sea level. The Southern sections are a series of fold mountains. Except for new and old gardens, roads and rivers, the vegetation is primary tropical forest. Throughout the area outcrops of limestone are obvious in hillside escarpments.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

At all Resthouses, the patrol met a good reception of village Officials and locals. Attendance at meetings was good, and discussion friendly.

HOUSE LINES OR VILLAGES.

Native materials formed all the houses. They were permanent structures in good condition. Houses were sited within individual gardens, due to the unlimited availability of ground. The people are able to stay in a village environment with houses abutting their ground.

Adequate hygienic water supplies are available from nearby streams.

The overall cleanliness of the people is markedly good, with gardens and houses fenced from the intrusion of wild ~~deer~~ or domestic pigs. (11)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

See attachment B for names of officials and village lines.

All officials were conscientious in their work, but did not have supreme authority over their line. You will note the high rate of absent workers, this is a constant flow, in and out, thus village leaders who are traditionally appointed are being opposed by the younger men. The younger men have not been reassimilated into the traditional culture.

The above situation may be overcome with the establishment of a Local Government Council.

At present, there is only one Village Constable in the area, other officials are Village Councillors. A very strong request was brought out in discussions, regarding the status of Village Councillors in comparison with Lulua's and Tultul's of the Karimui area. The officials requested that the New Guinea system of appointed officials be adopted in the Daribi. As mentioned above, the main reason for the request was "status" but also the ~~people~~ people feel that they belong to Karimui and, in turn, Chimbu District and not Papua. Trouble was taken to explain that their land was actually in Papua and until Local Govt. Council was set up they would not have the same type of officials as Karimui Census Division. A separate submission has been made to the District Commissioner for his consideration regarding the transfer of either the administration of these people to ~~the~~ the Gulf District or the land area to the Trust Territory of New Guinea. It is recommended that the submission is considered important, particularly in view of future planning for national unity and the present isolation of these people.

Constant Government contact is required in this area to maintain the general "status quo" before an operative scheme is introduced.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The House of Assembly and the Local Member are very remote to the Daribi people. Their Member, Ninkama Bomai, has not been through the area.

Although these people are not politically orientated they spoke out in discussions that they were not ready for Local Government Council. In fact, it was stated at all Rest Houses that they would like to wait until resettlement takes place.

Much interest was shown in the proposed visit to Gumine, Kundiawa and Kerowagi Local Government Councils. One person from each Resthouse was appointed to represent the groups. A separate submission will be made to the District Commissioner to try and increase the proposed five persons from the Karimui/ Daribi/Bomai areas to one representative per Rest house.

It is suggested that movement towards Local Government would do much for the frustration ~~and~~ and disparity between

generation to amalgamate in the form of a council.

Increased contact is required to ensure full cooperation with Government officials. Infact, at Noru Resthouse, it was stated that a patrol officer was required in the area. This situation seems to have resulted from the lack of constant contact with Government officials.

A GRICULTURE.

Food stuffs grown in the area are; Kau kau, Taro, Bananas, Pawpaw, Pineapples, Sacsac (sago Palm), Sugar, Sweet Corn, Marita, Pitpit, Cabbage and Tobacco.

At present food supplies were adequate but as crops are only planted in series, a failure could render a drastic shortage. There is always a traditional kind of hunger between crops where people are forced to eat wild/natural foodstuffs for example, sacsac.

This area shows potential for cash cropping and experiments are being carried out on the Karimui station by D.A.S.B. A possible money earner is tobacco, which the locals smoke in bamboo pipes. Some enterprising people sell the tobacco leaf at 10 cents for 5 leaves. The start on the road to civilization is a cash crop for these people, the main problem here being communications.

LIVESTOCK.

At present the only domestic livestock is the pig and the chicken. Both are highly valued although each man would have only 2-3 pigs and 305 chickens.

Wild animals are an important factor in the locals' diet. Birds, including Muruks, small animals and wild animals and wild pigs are prevalent in the untouched bush.

D.A.S.F. are also experimenting with cattle at Karimui station and prospects look encouraging.

FORESTS.

~~Next~~ Forests areas are expansive but commercial ~~standards~~ standards were not observed. Hewn timber is a basic material for the building of houses, timber is selected from the forests for lasting qualities, etc.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Apart from traditional trading with the people of Karimui C.D. and Bomai C.D., there are no commercial ventures in the area.

The Daribi is a potential area for primary products, i.e. coffee, cocoa etc., the only problem being communications.

LAND AVAILABILITY.

Areas have been set aside by each group as re settlement areas. The total amount of arable land is difficult to estimate from ground surveys unless comprehensively prepared, but an estimation would be 80 square miles (see attached map for approximate locations.)

The areas available could be plotted on a map as physical features mark the boundaries. Aerial photographs would enable more accurate plotting as the cultivated areas also mark boundaries. (9)

COURTS.

Only minor complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol, sexual intercourse with a married woman and a small fight. Mr N. Walters heard all courts in the field. In the Karimui area persons brought before the court are in the major offences against the Native Administration Regulations Section 84(2), "having sexual intercourse with a married woman knowing her to be married"

HEALTH.

One of the objectives of the patrol was to ascertain the prevalence of the influenza epidemic. Deaths from influenza were ascertained from information received from Aid Post Orderlies, who described the symptoms. The deaths were at Tiligi resthouse, one aged and one child, and at Noru resthouse two aged people. The patrol treated several people who had not previously been to aidposts, but in general, the people were attending outpatients. Stocks of medicines were replenished and the situation seemed under control.

One other major disease which is prevalent in the area, Leprosy, is being kept under careful scrutiny by Leprosy Control.

The Aid Post at Kalapai Resthouse was removed by the Leprosy team due to the uncooperative nature of the people. It is now recommended that the Aid Post Orderly be replaced as the people have shown a willingness to cooperate. The replacement is further recommended due to the isolation of the Kalapai group. A submission has been sent to the District Medical Officer on this matter. Here again we see the necessity for communications improvement in the area.

EDUCATION.

The two missions, Lutheran and S.D.A. maintain Bible Schools in the area which are conducted by the Evangelists. The people requested that a Government Primary "T" School be established as they realised the lack of academic qualifications afforded by the Bible Schools.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Particularly good walking tracks and bridges link all Resthouses. Encouragement was given to maintain the roads on a weekly basis, even if only for their own use. As mentioned in many previous reports, once in the Daribi area, roads could be upgraded for vehicular travel.

MISSIONS.

Lutheran and S.D.A. Missions have small complexes throughout the area which include Bible Schools. The two Missions seem to be compatible.

AIRFIELDS.

(4)

Karimui aerodrome is approximately sixteen miles from the furthest Resthouse, Kalbai, although Helicopter Pads are located at each Resthouse.

A strong request was received from all groups to establish an airstrip on the same basis as Bomai. The necessity for constant communications in the area, and, looking to the future, for supplies to this area ensures this request is fully recommended, especially for the transport of patients. All groups are willing to commence work once a site is chosen. Several areas have possibility, being central positions and fairly easy to clear. These positions are marked on the attached map.

A separate submission has been made to the District Commissioner for approval of the project.

LABOUR.

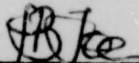
Due to the small population in the area and the amount of young men on the Highland Labour Scheme, the village leaders recommended that young people be prevented from leaving. They also pointed out that that a trip to the coast on the Highland Labour Scheme had not improved the character of the young men and that any skill learned was not applicable to their situation in the village.

The overall impression on the society has meant the start of a drastic move to twentieth century living, and a ~~partial~~ partial breakdown in the traditional society.

At this time it is felt that the N.L.S. should be discouraged to ensure settlement and establishment of land rights prior to resettlement of other Chimbu groups in the area. Once resettlement has taken place there will be more stable basis for young people to leave and know what to expect on return.

CONCLUSION.

The most important factor to come out of the patrol in my opinion, is the peoples' request for an airstrip to be built on a self-help basis. The importance of communication with the area either warrants a rural police post or an airstrip and an airstrip seems more practical for future resettlement and supervision. A further ~~resettlement~~ alternative is to bridge two large river gorges, the Boisa and the Narmi Rivers, and upgrade the existing walking track. Cost factors seem to suggest that an airstrip be commenced at an early date.


J. F. FOERS.
OFFICER IN CHARGE, KARIMUI

⑦

<u>DATE OF CENSUS</u>	<u>CENSUS DIVISION</u>	<u>ADULT MALES OUTSIDE DISTRICT</u>	<u>TOTAL POP.</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL POP.</u>
January 1969	Tura	8	97	8.2%
January 1969	Pio	17	212	8.0%
May 1969	Bomai	8	746	1.1%
March 1969	Daribi	97	2784	3.5%
June 1969	Karimui	116	3057	3.8%
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		246	6896	3.6%

APPENDIX B.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS, DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>RESTHOUSE</u>	<u>OFFICIAL'S NAME</u>	<u>LINE.</u>
Negabo	Yase Kilarge	Negabo. Village Constable.
	Kanama Nainagai	Wai Village Constable.
	Gebu Nebere	Yogobo Village Constable.
	Sanuma Wambule	Negabo Tultul.
Tiligi	Bai Kurube	Tiligi Village Constable.
	Gemo Sau	Bope Village Constable.
	Dibeae Yasale	Delege Village Constable.
	Yolebe Mamu	Tua Village Constable.
Masi	Boibage Sene	Ogwanima Wiamani Village Constable.
	Hamoi Kawale	Maina Walai Village Constable.
	Miname Nigai	Anabai Village Constable.
	Dalia Sapara	Kabu Village Constable.
	Mapai Saia	Saia Village Constable.
	Yaro Dubo	Bunibidi Village Constable.
	Seuai Sau	Noru 2 Village Constable.
	Hape Gebe	Noru 1 Village Constable.
Noru	Apa Ube	Noru 1 Village Constable.
	Wabu Yoga	Hagane Village Constable.
	Pawa Hogoli	Hobe Village Constable.
	Nawe Webai	Sorarai Village Constable.
	Soliabo Semene	Sora Village Constable.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS, DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>RESTHOUSE</u>	<u>OFFICIAL'S NAME</u>	<u>LINE.</u>	
Kalapai	Mar Sable	Punale	Village Constable.
	Naiya Sualebe	Kuburu	Village Constable.
	Pobjawa Hawaibile	Dobu	Village Constable.
	Kebu Kau	Gelabi	Village Constable.
	Meage Selai	Dobeda.	Village Constable.

(4)

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

Local Government:- As in other parts of the Karimui Patrol Post area the people of the Daribi Census Division do not have a Local Government Council. During discussions at each rest house group people expressed the feeling that at this stage they are not ready for Local Government. Given more time and insight into the concepts it is felt that a positive reaction to the idea will be forthcoming.

Economic activities in the area do not exist - most of the money in circulation at present is that which has been brought back by labourers who have spent time at the coast. However it is envisaged that the Daribis, along with others within the Karimui area, can expect to eventually feel some form of economic boost by the completion of the Karimui/Lufa road and proposed resettlement of Chimbu people. Such events could well help to stimulate a wish to have a Local Government Council formed in which the Daribi people would be included. It is also considered that such events as completion of the Karimui/Lufa road and resettlement will also bring about changes in attitudes concerning other matters.

Village officials should be encouraged to visit Karimui station as often as possible. By doing this the sense of distance and any feeling of isolation can be diminished - officials and others from the Daribi visiting the station come into contact with others within the Karimui area and station personnel. This can assist to help break down attitudes which may be considered backward in the present day.

During the course of the patrol Mr. Foers, the Assistant Patrol Officer conducting the patrol, took the names of people who it is intended should visit other parts of the Chimbu District - Kundiawa, Kerowagi, and Chuave. The people were interested in this proposal and assisted in nominating those who they thought should make the visits when suitable arrangements can be made. Such visits can be educational to Daribi people in that they will see what has been achieved in other areas of the Chimbu District where Councils are operating. It will also give them the opportunity of seeing and meeting Chimbu people en masse. Some can be put on Chimbu people to assist in looking after the visitors from the Daribi and other areas of Karimui - this can have the effect of making Chimbis realise that Karimui is not just an extensive land area but that people also live there.

Local Government Councillors/Village Officials:- There are no Local Government Councillors in the area. The village official system is in operation. All officials appear to be making an effort to carry out their responsibilities. Because of the small size of most village groups the personal influence of officials is usually limited - especially when thinking in terms of one or several desirable potential leaders to cover a more extensive population rather than their own traditional group. Other comments on village officials have been made elsewhere in the report covering the patrol.

House of Assembly:- The people have heard of it but most are not aware of its function. During the course of the patrol talks were given about the House of Assembly. The people cannot be expected to be fully aware of matters such as this although some know that they did vote for a House of Assembly member. More patrol contact, visits to other areas by Daribi people, young people returning to the area after working on the coast and a general change in development in the Karimui area can expect to bring about a change in the peoples' attitude as far as the House of Assembly is concerned.

(3)

House of Assembly Member:- The member for the area is Mr. Ninkama Bomai of Gumine. As far as it could be ascertained it seems that he has never actually visited the Daribi Census Division - he has visited Karimui station and areas nearer to there. However some Daribi people are aware that their member of the House of Assembly is Mr. Ninkama and that he comes from the Gumine area.

If Mr. Ninkama makes more trips to Karimui he should publicise them in advance to allow Daribi people to get to Karimui to listen to and talk with him. The proposed visits of Daribi people to other parts of the Chimbu District could help them to understand how Members of the House of Assembly attempt to assist their respective electorates and the other aspects of the Member's work.

Political Education:- Aspects of this field were dealt with throughout the patrol. However it would not be true to say that the majority of people are particularly interested in aspects covered by political education. There has not been sufficient change from the traditional attitude whereby the majority of people are aware of happenings outside their area. Remoteness and sparseness of population contribute to this as well.

Constant patrolling will help to bring about change. Contact with people from other areas will also help and returning labourers do make some contribution.

ECONOMIC

General Comments:- No cash cropping is carried out. This does not necessarily mean that the area is not suited to some form of cash cropping. Even at this stage if some crop was found to be an economic proposition at the village level the present lack of communications would be detrimental to success. However experimental plots of various crops are being carried out at Karimui station. It is envisaged that some of these will prove suitable for village cash cropping and any later change for the better regarding communications could well change the now non-existing situation.

Because there is no economic development matters such as activities of Development Departments, processing and marketing and non-indigenous development do not arise. Although nothing has actually happened to date individual Europeans have shown some signs of economic ventures in the Karimui vicinity. Any future go ahead and success could extend to and assist the Daribi area economically.

SOCIAL

General Comments:- Education, health and Missions have already been covered by Mr. Foers in his report.

Some arbitrations were conducted throughout the patrol and two formal local court cases. Most of these concerned marriages and related matters.

There have been some repercussions throughout the social system which largely originate from the introduction of the Highlands Labour Scheme. Some men have been able to acquire wives at an earlier age than the traditional norm - traditionally males marry late in life and more than one wife is considered desirable. Wealth brought in by returning Highland Labour Scheme labourers have enabled some to marry earlier than expected and this in some ways has undermined the complete authority of the older generation. However it could not be said that older people object to the young men going away to work because they eventually benefit in material form when the distribution of wealth is sorted out. In some instances young men pointed out that although they had been away to work and returned with money and material goods they still could not marry because the bride price set by the girls' group was high and more than the traditional demand. This, they pointed out, had been brought about by influence of contact with Chimbu people who

(2)

in this day and age do have high bride price settlements.

It is considered that, although stresses as just mentioned above do occur, young men returning from the coast are able to point out that other areas experience better health and tell of education facilities which they have seen. By doing this they can help their elders and others, who do not go away, by example in prevailing on the services of the Aid Posts at all times and helping to create some interest when they tell of other things which they have observed.

CONCLUSION

Because of the lack of communications, non-existence of economic development and the remoteness of the area very little is happening in the positive sense. However it has been pointed out that avenues do exist whereby circumstances and situations can alter in the future. The people are likeable and docile - not that is necessary for these two attributes to go hand in hand - and it is to be hoped that any future changes which can be brought about are such that they, the people, can partake in them and benefit by them.

N.H. Walters
(N.H. WALTERS)
DISTRICT OFFICER

PARISI Census Division

Patrol No. 1 / 69-70.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....CHIMBU.....Report No.....^{KARIMUI} 2/ 69-70.
Patrol Conducted by.....J.B.FOERS A.P.O.
Area Patrolled.....KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NO
Naives.....Const. HAUNOMA? GORIE, AINA Interpreter.
Duration—From.....17/11/1969 to.....21/11/1969 and 24/11/69.
Number of Days.....5
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....29/6/1969.
Medical /...../19.....
Map Reference.....MILINCH TUA.....FOURMIL KARIMUI
Objects of Patrol.....GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....
.....

67-3-6

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIWA.

2nd January, 1970

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1969/70

Thank you for the copies of the above report.

Please note that Instructions on Patrol Reporting require you to precede the number of the Report with the name of the station (KARIMUI No. 2 of 1969/70).

I am pleased to note that the presentation of your report is much improved over that exhibited in your first effort (Karimui No. 1 of 1969/70).

Village Officials

Take care when using Police Rural Patrols in the area that the R.A. & W.G.C. does not become involved in actual supervision of housing or road construction as these duties are contrary to established policy. There is no doubt that regular visits by Rural Police Patrols can have a salutary effect on the populace and that in an advisory capacity, the uniformed constable can do much toward improving relationships between the people and the Administration.

Forests

With the development of the Karimui-Lufa road, and the proposed Gumine-Karimui road, it may well be that Karimui could solve in part the shortage of timber in the Chimbu District.

Roads and Bridges:

The upsurge in interest in road-building and repairs are possibly the result of an appreciation by the people that they are not far removed from their goal, a link with the Lufa road complex.

I have made strong recommendations in District Estimates for the provision of a Tractor and Trailer for your station to give added incentive to your road-builders.

Airstrips:

My remarks on a Tractor and Trailer apply equally here. I believe the Public Works Department could supply a roller and a tractor drawn mower to supplement a new tractor. This would vastly simplify your present airstrip maintenance problem.

General Comment:

Please note that standing instructions in patrolling require you to submit a Situation Report together with your Patrol Report. You have not done this, and once again I refer your attention to 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, from the then Director, D.D.A.

67-18-19
Division of District Administration,
Konedobu.

23rd January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDILAWA.

PATROL NO. KARIMUI 2/69-70:

Your reference 67-3-6 of 2nd January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.B. Foers, Assistant Patrol Officer, to KARIMUI Census Division.

Your comments adequately cover the matters arising from this patrol.

Mr. Foers has a progressive outlook, and the report reflects his hope that development in the Karimui area can be accelerated. Whilst keenness of this kind is a worthy quality, Mr. Foers would be well advised to make a careful assessment of the area and its potential in relation to existing communications, and the cost factors involved in marketing cash crops, before encouraging the people to follow any firm line of action.

The principal task at present is to establish road communications to Iufa and/or Gumine. When one or other of these links becomes a reality, the development of the Karimui area can proceed with a reasonable chance of success.

The report is an informative submission, but please ensure that Mr. Foers reads and notes the requirements of my 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

(S.J. Pearsall)
a/Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. J.B. Foers,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI
Chimbu District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process, it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

67-3-6

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUMULIA.

2nd January, 1970

(9)

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI

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(8)

Always check through your report before submission to correct errors and insert any necessary figures on acreages, attendance at Schools, etc. When in doubt about the spelling of a word as Leprosy, use your office dictionary.

I am unable to reconcile the Village Lines as you have set them out, with the groups listed in the Village Directory. Some of your offerings are similar and on rare occasions, identical. It would have been preferable either to recommend changes where necessary or to adhere strictly to the Village Directory.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

Copies of Mr. Foers Report are attached together with a copy of my original Patrol Instructions. Karimui is classed as a Patrol Post under District Headquarters control, hence the patrol instructions over the signature of the D.D.C.

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

67-3-6

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

2 5th October, 199

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KARIMUI & BOMAI CENSUS DIVISIONS

Please prepare to conduct routine administrative Patrols into the above areas, carrying out the following duties:

1. Advise the people of the Applications currently in hand from Kennecott Explorations and C.R.A. so that the people will be aware of the implications of these applications, and will have adequate time to lodge objections, if any.
2. Assess and improve the people's understanding of the Local Government Council system, and of the House of Assembly.
3. Carry out inspections of the health of all individuals and check existing Aid Post facilities and staff. Emphasise the importance of Leprosy Control work.
4. Publicise the opportunities available to young men under the Highland Labour Scheme.
5. Endeavour to improve the peoples understanding of the Administration and the functions of the various technical Departments particularly D.A.S.F. and Education.
6. Where possible, advise and assist the people on improvements to roads and walking tracks in the area.

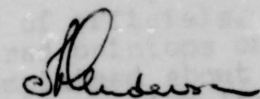
Draw your Police and other personnel requirements from station resources and be sure to advise this office of the date of your Departure and Return from each Patrol.

You should spend at least one night at each centre of population, and utilise the evenings in informal discussions with the menfolk.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

See appendix number 1 for list of Village Officials. Most officials took part in discussions and offered views on the subjects discussed. At all rest houses officials were present in their leadership, albeit passive. The reason given was the lack of confidence of the young men from positions of authority in the Highland Labour Scheme. (See heading H.L.S. for further details.) A little self confidence seemed to be gained by the reporting officer intended by Police Rural Patrol working through the villages. For example, when confronted with an order to repair his house etc. by the use of a Policeman. (See also a regular monthly rural patrol. (See also further comment.)

The only duty on such patrols was to assess payment, and ensure each individual was doing his work required. When the above mentioned situation arose, officials will also be subject to scrutiny.



(M.J.E. ANDERSON)

a/Deputy District Commissioner

PATROL DIARY.

- 17/11 Patrol organized and departed 1100 hours. Arrived Yogelamaru 1500 hours. Prepared to depart for Dibe small riot.
Slept Yogelamaru.
- 18/11 Discussions with locals of Yogelamaru and Dibe rest houses, marriage and arbitration. Departed 1430 hours. Arrived Boisamaru 1700 hours.
Slept Boisamaru.
- 19/11 Discussions with locals. 1130 departed, arrived station 1300 hours.
Slept station.
- 21/11 Arranged meeting of locals on station and Iuro rest house.
Slept station.
- 24/11 Discussions with locals.
Slept station.
- End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION & AIMS OF THE PATROL:-

Karimui Patrol Post is situated centrally within the Karimui Census Division. The rest houses at Dibe, Yogelamaru and Boisamaru lie south-west of the station and Iuro east.

The patrol sought to gain the confidence of the people and gauge their response to certain issues and seek opinions, draw questions on matters in which understanding was lacking.

Discussions were held under the following headings:-

- Health and hygiene.
- Leprosy Control.
- Political education.
- Council establishment and educational tour.
- Law and order.
- Land availability for resettlement.
- Highland Labour Scheme.
- D.A.S.F. involvement in Karimui.
- Minor new works, programme, Lufa road.

Opinions and suggestions have been noted in the appropriate sections in the following report.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:-

Due to the nature and aims of the patrol, it was felt that discussion groups should be assembled with a non-compulsory attendance with the exception of village officials. Attendance varied with each rest house, but overall the response was pleasing, for many persons in the group took part in the discussions.

Therefore the patrol was received with the enthusiasm of people who had something to offer in discussion groups, whether it be the airing of a grievance or constructive suggestion.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

See appendix number 1 for list of officials.

Most officials took part in discussions and offered opinions on the subjects discussed. At all rest houses officials complained about the lack of effectiveness in their leadership, albeit perhaps to rationalize their shortcomings. The reason given was the unrest and break in tradition by the return of the young men from positions on the coast accepted through the Highland Labour Scheme. (See heading H.L.S. for further comments)

A little self confidence seemed to return to the officials when advised that the reporting officer intended to alleviate the loss of face by Police Rural Patrol working through them on local projects. For example, when confronted with an order to clean the road or repair his house etc. by the use of a Policeman or the Officer in Charge on a regular monthly rural patrol. (See also roads and bridges for further comment)

The only duty on such patrols would be to check on work done, to assess payment, and ensure each individual had completed his share of work required.

When the above mentioned situation is implemented, Village Officials will also be subject to scrutiny thereby thwarting any

(5)

possibility of malpractice.

It is suggested that if a firm control is not kept on the easy-going young men, a chain reaction in lack of respect for their elders and subsequently the law could create a situation which seems unnecessary.

POLITICAL SITUATION:-

The basis of the talk on law and order stemmed from discussions regarding the representative in the House of Assembly, Mr Ninkama Bomai. An understanding was reached that the country's representatives initiated laws. All people showed an interest in seeing their member. Arrangements have been made in this regard.

The main political concern of all was the establishment of a Local Government Council. Suggestions were made confirming the general opinion of all that a Karimui Council should not be discussed in full detail until after representatives returned from their educational tour to Gumine and Kundiawa Councils.

Further suggestions were made that a council would be possible within one or two years, although Luluai Sege of Iuro suggested no more than one year as he felt the momentum of the Karimui/Lufa road would be increased and business ventures would move into the area.

Persons who spoke on the establishment of a council seemed to grasp the general lack of awareness of the people, the obvious lack of money in the area and the small population, - factors which, combined would make an ineffectual first council.

A grounding for future, more sophisticated ideas seems to have been established.

AGRICULTURE:-

Possible future business prospects in the area for the local people would seem to be only through cash crops until capital, for a livestock industry is accumulated.

The people of the station area and Iuro in particular, voiced this opinion and requested the fulltime service of D.A.S.F. personnel for crop suggestions and advise on cultivation method.

Relative success has been shown by the Lutheran Mission in buying coffee from plots scattered around the station. This success seems to suggest further investigation by D.A.S.F.

LIVESTOCK:-

Individuals own, eat and trade in pigs, and also fowls, dogs and cassowaries for pets and food.

The project of cattle for breeding seems feasible as the one cow maintained by D.A.S.F. is thriving. The 960 acre pastoral lease granted to Latimer and Morrison seems to be the first step in developing the industry in Karimui.

Indigenous persons to participate will be limited to providing labour unless development bank loans are granted.

Station personnel also keep ducks.

FORESTS:-

A large percentage of the area is still under primary forest, but variety is found scattered throughout and economic stands were not sighted.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:-

The wool weaving centre on Karimui station has been able to maintain a viable industry, in that work is available for local people. At present the centre is economically sound and is expected to expand and operate a total of five looms on the shift work basis. Thereby increasing production and the labour force required for normal operation.

Products of the centre are limited to blankets and floor rugs to ensure a standard of quality product as supervision is limited.

LAND AVAILABILITY:-

Areas have been marked for possible resettlement but a full survey would be required to estimate the total area. Sections on the Lufa road as far as Sena River are not available. South-west of the station an estimated acres are available. Boundaries are marked

by Mount Karimui and the Karimui/Daribi road east and west respectively and various streams north and south of each area.

Exploration rights being sought by C.R.A. and Kennecott were explained and all agreed that assistance should be given to the mentioned companies.

HEALTH:-

Talks were given on village hygiene with the added incentive that an inspection would be carried out on the next patrol.

Attempts were made to discourage any fears attached to bringing sick persons, who could not be treated at Aid Posts, to the station. Many examples of people being sent to Kundiawa or Goroka and returning cured still had not convinced the people that they should not hesitate to bring people to the station and also that it was their responsibility. A presumed case of Meningitis had resulted in the death of a child at Yogelamaru. The Aid Post Orderly reports that the child was beyond help when he saw it.

Further ~~examples~~ discussions on conscientious attendance at examinations by the Leprosy Team stressed the importance to the people. The main argument being that it was for the peoples' own good. Assurances were given on one hundred percent attendance.

EDUCATION:-

The only formal Primary T School is run by the Lutheran Mission Attendance figures are as follows:-

Standard 1	-	21	
Standard 2	-	16	
Standard 3	-	No CLASS	12 NOW AHEAD
Standard 4	-	18	
Standard 5	-	33	
Standard 6	-	No CLASS	

The S.D.A. mission operates a P.T.S. school to Standard 2 with numbers as follows:-

Prep.	-	34 32	
Standard 1	-	30 27	10 NOW AHEAD
Standard 2	-	20	

Total attendances ~~145~~ ¹⁷² which is only 42% of children aged 6-15 years. A submission to the District Inspector to start a self-help project Government school if teachers can be provided will be the subject of further correspondence.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

All roads and bridges are in good condition. An upsurge of interest in the last two months has encouraged repairs and rerouting of difficult sections.

A bridge has been built across the Boisa River and another is planned at the Narmi River. These bridges are accessible by walking or motorbike tracks. Possible upgrading of Boisa and Narmi River sections is almost nil due to the depth and steep sides of the gorges.

People from around the station and Iuro are working four days per week on the Karimui/Lufa road.

Roadworks are generally recognised as worthwhile and support has been given to improvements suggested in certain areas. The leaders are organizing sectionalizing of the road into family groups to ensure constant maintenance.

MISSIONS:-

Lutheran and S.D.A. missions have their main centres on the station at Karimui. For details of schools etc see EDUCATION. Both missions have their main centres on the station as well as Evangelists throughout the area.

The Lutheran mission has commenced building a permanent materials hospital.

AIRFIELDS:-

Karimui airfield being the only source of supply from the outside area is in generally good condition.

Possible gravelling, thus confirming all weather service of the

airfield is only limited by transportation. Surfacing materials are available, i.e. small stones etc. from nearby streams but the labour force available make collecting and carrying impossible. The transportation problem could be solved by allocation of a station tractor and trailer, which would also be useful on road surfacing etc. (3)

LABOUR:-

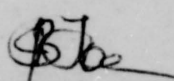
Following the Daribi peoples adamance in restricting recruitment for the Highland Labour Scheme, the Karimui people voiced the same opinion. The reasons given were that the workforce is required for road project and more important for clearing gardens, houses, fences etc, which have been left untouched for quite some time. Although Government policy supports the Highland Labour Scheme, it can be seen in the Karimui area that a special situation exists where young men are withdrawn and a labour vacuum is created.

CONCLUSION:-

The Karimui people are at the stage where they want to develop a money making enterprise, which seems, in this case to be cash cropping.

It is felt that there will be little response to requests for labourers for H.L.S. until after resettlement has occurred. Particularly as percentage of male adults outside the district is 3.8% or 18.1% of males 16-45 of work force in June 1969. Perhaps rather than subject the young men to radical change through H.L.S., which seems to hinder progress attention should be focused on formal education for all children. This idea cannot be passed on to the people until adequate facilities are available.

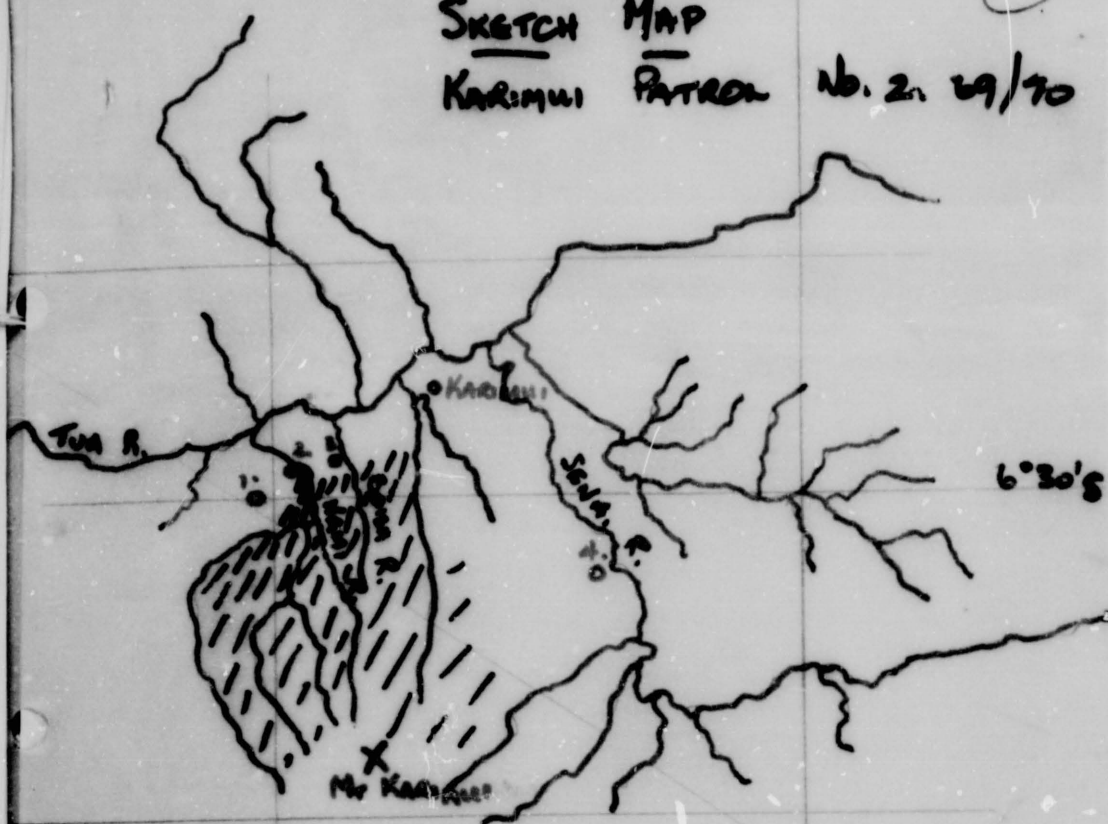
Obviously development in the Karimui area is limited by poor communications thus either Karimui/Lufa or Karimui/Gumine roads should be given priority.


.....
J.E. Foers A.P.O.

SKETCH MAP

KARIMUI PATROL No. 2. 29/70

(2)



14° 45' S

Scale 1: 250,000.

RIVERS.

○ REST HOUSES

1. DIBE
2. YOGELAMARO
3. BOISAMARO
4. LURO

POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT
AREAS.

APPENDIX NUMBER ONE:-

REST HOUSE:-

VILLAGE OFFICIAL:-

VILLAGE LINE:-

Dibe	Tultul	Gura Harawune	Dibe Village
	"	Semene Dubau	Dibe Ilage
	"	Wogole Hape	Sogo No.1
Yogelamaru	Tultul	Asanogai Marwa	Daiya
	"	Enzigpela Kolia	Maiya
	"	Karso Haramu	Waime
	"	Masa Bobaje	Koromae
Boisamaru	To be appointed	Tt Dude Wagi	Boisamaru
	Tultul	Ebinugai Sau	Kalabo
	"	Sanama Yumenugai	Kalabo
	"	Nai Harum	Haubule
	"	Napia Haiya	Sogoro
Iuro	Luluai	Sege Dola	Naiyo
	Tultul	Geruwa Darbe	Naiyo
	"	Yole Sau	Yauio
	"	Habale Sisiga	Moiyo
	"	Ohaba Ewa	Sogo no.2
	"	Saro Kakiai	Weaio
	"	Yuleai Sage	Waiyo
	"	Yuleai Weai	Wenaiyo
Karimui Station	Tultul	Hawai Yemenai	Nalio
		Yarebe Yawe	Meyo
		Bono Serai	Mayo
		Page Dearbe	Peria
		Goro Ora	Solida
		Hanale Sono	Wediai
		Puai Gai	Wediai
		Sane Eranabo	Kilibare

APPENDIX NUMBER TWO:-

<u>CENSUS DATE</u>	<u>CENSUS DIVISION</u>	<u>ADULT MALES OUTSIDE DISTRICT</u>	<u>TOTAL POP.</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. OF MALES 16-45</u>	<u>% OF MALES 16-45 OUTSIDE DISTRICT.</u>
January 1969	Tura	eight	97	8.2%	30	26.7%
January 1969	Pio	seventeen	212	8.0%	49	34.7%
May 1969	Bcmai	eight	746	1.1%	175	4.6%
March 1969	Daribi	ninety-seven	2784	3.5%	685	14.1%
June 1969	Karimui	one hundred and sixteen	3057	3.8%	639	18.1%
		246	6896	3.6%	1578	15.6%



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KARIMUI Patrol Report No 3 of 1969/70

District of.....CHIMEU.....Report No.....3/ 69 70.....

Patrol Conducted by.....J.B. FOERS A.P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....BOMAI CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NO.....

Nat~~ion~~st KOMORIA?.....GORIE AINA Interpreter.

Duration—From...28/11/1969...to...9/12/1969...

Number of Days.....12.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...23/5/1969...

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

Map Reference.....MILINCH TUA.....FOURMIL KARIMUI.....

Objects of Patrol.....ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

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

67-3-6

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIARA.

5th January, 1970.

~~Officer-in-Charge,~~
~~Patrol Post,~~
KARIMUI

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 3-1969/70
J.B. FORRE, A.P.O.

Thank you for the copies of the above report.

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The above Circular also requires you to submit a Situation Report, concerning the people's attitude toward self-help, opinions and aspirations, situations and problems, etc. with your Patrol Report.

Reception of Patrol

You claim that most rest houses were experiencing famine. I suggest that food shortage would have been a more proper term, as in a situation of "extreme scarcity of food" (Oxford Dictionary - definition of 'famine') you would not have been able to provision your carriers from food supplied by the villagers.

Political Situation

Whilst the Administration does assist newly created Councils to a considerable degree, the people themselves must be able to find the necessary tax money for revenue even though individual rates could be quite low. Your problem, of course, would be three fold, little or no cash income, very small population and very poor communications.

It is improbable that there will be any marked progress toward a resettlement scheme in the area within the next year, as a great deal of preparatory work must be done in assessing areas, conducting surveys and carrying out land purchases, before the land can be divided into blocks and advertised.

Commerce and Industry

The establishment of a buying Co-operative and its operation, would be fraught with considerable difficulty because of your communications problem. Costly Air-freight on store goods brought in by commercial aircraft would make it difficult to compete with the Mission stores, even though they appear to charge very high prices not commensurate with their professed motives, and their low purchase and airfreight costs.

Mr. Aitken, in his Patrol Report Karimui No.4 of 1968/69 estimated the total annual income for the entire area to be in the vicinity of \$1200, including the money paid out for airstrip maintenance at UNANI which suggests that very few stores could be supported in the area.

Land Availability

The resettlement of people from the northern densely populated areas of this District will require many more thousands of acres than the sum total of all alienated land in the Bomai Census Division. Land rationalisation and resettlement schemes in the Western Highlands are based on blocks of at least 20 acres, each with an area for a cash crop, livestock and residence, and the blocks are well served with roads.

The Bomai area could well become the scene of an even more extensive scheme than those in the middle Wahgi but initially would have to be based purely on subsistence until a suitable cash crop can be found.

It should be made clear to the people that the eventual resettlement of Chimbu families in their area will not come quickly, and it should be realised that far from solving the economic problems of the Bomai, the resettlement could well have far reaching social consequences, as the more aggressive and commercial minded Chimbu settles himself in a new environment.

General Comment

While the presentation of your report shows an improvement, you should endeavour to tie in your reports with work done by previous officers, to give your reporting more depth.

Look at other reports for examples of a Patrol diary, such as Mr. Aitken's diary which accompanied his P/R 4 of 1968/69. The short comings of your diary will then become immediately obvious to you.

Take care when discussing possibilities of economic development with these people, that you do not paint too rosy a picture. Each and every scheme has its problems, and in an area such as yours, the difficulties generally outweigh practicalities.

Only schemes with good prospects of success should be embarked upon, and for this reason, you should obtain other opinions from technical Departments here at Luidiwa.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

Attached copies of Report by Mr. Foers are forwarded for your information and records, please. In future, reports from Mr. Foers, which do not comply with Instructions, will be returned to him for re-compilation.

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

67-18-20
Division of District Administration,
Konedobu.

29th January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL NO. KARIMUI 3/69-70:

Your reference is 67-3-6 of 5th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.B. Foers, Assistant Patrol Officer, to BOMAI Census Division.

Your covering comments leave little else to add. Mr. Foers has again submitted a report containing a lot of general information, but he did not give any worthwhile indication of the existing attitudes of the people. What do the BOMAI people think about the Administration? What are their present attitudes to the Missions or to a resettlement scheme in their area? There are many questions, and this report does not provide the answers. Please ensure that Mr. Foers gives more attention to this aspect of reporting in future.

I also note that Mr. Foers has again failed to follow Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June 1968, as it relates to Situation Reports. Your comments on this subject have my complete support.

(S.J. Pearsall)
a/Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. J.B. Foers,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI.
Chimbu District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process, it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

67-3-6

67.18.20.
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIWA.

5th January, 1970.

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 3-1969/70
J.B. FOERS, A.P.O.

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The above Circular also requires you to submit a Situation Report, concerning the people's attitude toward self-help, opinions and aspirations, situations and problems, etc. with your Patrol Report.

Reception of Patrol

You claim that most rest houses were experiencing famine. I suggest that food shortage would have been a more proper term, as in a situation of "extreme scarcity of food" (Oxford Dictionary - definition of 'famine') you would not have been able to provision your carriers from food supplied by the villagers.

Political Situation

Whilst the Administration does assist newly created Councils to a considerable degree, the people themselves must be able to find the necessary tax money for revenue even though individual rates could be quite low. Your problem, of course, would be three fold, little or no cash income, very small population and very poor communications.

It is improbable that there will be any marked progress toward a re-settlement scheme in the area within the next year, as a great deal of preparatory work must be done in assessing areas, conducting surveys and carrying out land purchases, before the land can be divided into blocks and advertised.

Commerce and Industry

The establishment of a buying Co-operative and its operation, would be fraught with considerable difficulty because of your communications problem. Costly Air-freight on store goods brought in by commercial aircraft would make it difficult to compete with the Mission stores, even though they appear to charge very high prices not commensurate with their professed motives, and their low purchase and airfreight costs.

Mr. Aitken, in his Patrol Report Karimui No.4 of 1968/69 estimated the total annual income for the entire area to be in the vicinity of \$1200, including the money paid out for airstrip maintenance at UNAMI which suggests that very few stores could be supported in the area.

(8)

Land Availability

The resettlement of people from the northern densely populated areas of this District will require many more thousands of acres than the sum total of all alienated land in the Bomai Census Division. Land rationalisation and resettlement schemes in the Western Highlands are based on blocks of at least 20 acres, each with an area for a cash crop, livestock and residence, and the blocks are well served with roads.

The Bomai area could well become the scene of an even more extensive scheme than those in the middle Wahgi but initially would have to be based purely on subsistence until a suitable cash crop can be found.

It should be made clear to the people that the eventual resettlement of Chimbu families in their area will not come quickly, and it should be realised that far from solving the economic problems of the Bomai, the resettlement could well have far reaching social consequences, as the more aggressive and commercial minded Chimbu settles himself in a new environment.

General Comment

While the presentation of your report shows an improvement, you should endeavour to tie in your reports with work done by previous officers, to give your reporting more depth.

Look at other reports for examples of a Patrol Diary, such as Mr. Aitken's diary which accompanied his P/R 4 of 1968/69. The short comings of your diary will then become immediately obvious to you.

Take care when discussing possibilities of economic development with these people, that you do not paint too rosy a picture. Each and every scheme has its problems, and in an area such as yours, the difficulties generally outweigh practicalities.

Only schemes with good prospects of success should be embarked upon, and for this reason, you should obtain other opinions from technical Departments here at Kundiawa.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

Attached copies of Report by Mr. Foers are forwarded for your information and records, please. In future, reports from Mr. Foers, which do not comply with Instructions, will be returned to him for re-compilation.

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

67-3-6

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

2 5th October, 1969

30/11/69 Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI

1/12/69 DISCUSS PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KARIMUI & BOMAI CENSUS DIVISIONS

2/12/69 Please prepare to conduct routine administrative Patrols into the
above areas, carrying out the following duties:

- 3/12/69 1. Advise the people of the Applications currently in hand
from Kennecott Explorations and C.R.A. so that the people
will be aware of the implications of these applications,
and will have adequate time to lodge objections, if any.
- 4/12/69 2. Assess and improve the people's understanding of the Local
Government Council system, and of the House of Assembly.
- 5/12/69 3. Carry out inspections of the health of all individuals and
check existing Aid Post facilities and staff. Emphasise
the importance of Leprosy Control work.
- 6/12/69 4. Publicise the opportunities available to young men under
the Highland Labour Scheme.
- 7/12/69 5. Endeavour to improve the peoples understanding of the
Administration and the functions of the various technical
Departments particularly D.A.S.F. and Education.
- 8/12/69 6. Where possible, advise and assist the people on improve-
ments to roads and walking tracks in the area.
- 9/12/69

AIM OF PATROL
Draw your Police and other personnel requirements from station
resources and be sure to advise this office of the date of your Departure
and Return from each Patrol.

You should spend at least one night at each centre of population,
and utilise the evenings in informal discussions with the menfolk.

D.A.S.F.

Political Education

Health - Education

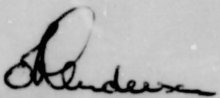
Law and Order

Roads, Bridges and

Education

Labour - Highland Labour Scheme

Establishment of


(M.J.E. ANDERSON)

a/Deputy District Commissioner

Discussions was the operative approach, but only at each rest house. These people showed understanding regarding Government Pol. in the area in relation to

RECEPTION OF PATROL:-

Although most rest houses were empty except Unani, all responded immediately to requests for food for the carriers.

(6)

KARIMUI PATROL NUMBER 3/69-70
BOMAI CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY

- 28/11/69 Departed Karimui by Aircraft 1400 hours, organized carriers, visited Swiss Evangelical Mission. Slept Unani.
- 29/11/69 Discussions with locals, departed Unani 1100 hours, arrived Soluka 1230 hours. Slept Soluka.
- 30/11/69 Discussions with locals, departed Soluka 1100 hours, arrived Talabakule 1300 hours. Slept Talabakule.
- 1/12/69 Discussions with locals. Slept Talabakule.
- 2/12/69 Departed Talabakule 0630 hours, arrived Mt. Au 1730 hours. Slept Mt. Au.
- 3/12/69 Discussions with locals, inspection of airstrip and advised on maintenance and improvements required. Slept Mt. Au.
- 4/12/69 Departed Mt. Au 0815 hours (1230-1530 transported by carriers) arrived Mororo 1800 hours. Slept Mororo.
- 5/12/69 Discussions with locals. Slept Mororo.
- 6/12/69 Departed Mororo 0800 hours (transported by carriers 1500-1700) arrived Unani 1730 hours. Slept Unani.
- 7/12/69 Sunday.
- 8/12/69 Marked position of house line and road in conjunction with locals. Slept Unani.
- 9/12/69 Returned to Karimui by aircraft. End of Patrol.

AIM OF PATROL:-

The aim of the patrol was to conduct routine Administration, discussion of the following topics and relative problems at each rest house:

- Land - Mineral exploration.
- Availability for resettlement.

D.A.S.F.

Political Education - Council

Health - Education

Assisting Aid Post Orderlies.

Law and Order

Roads, Bridges and Airfields

Education

Labour - Highland Labour Scheme

Establishment of House Line.

Discussions was the operative approach, but only few persons responded at each rest house. These persons showed understanding of explanations regarding Government Policy in the area in relation to their problems.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:-

Although most rest houses were experiencing famine, except Unani, all responded immediately to requests for food for the carriers.

Attendance at meetings was always good.

HOUSING:-

No village or house line has been constructed to date. All persons live on their own property or small groups join to construct a "house man" and "house meri". Encouragement was given to establish "house lines", for it would seem that a greater community spirit was needed to develop the area. Also standard~~s~~ of hygiene would be improved, i.e. pig fences, toilets, etc., if group efforts were involved.

Rest houses are centrally situated, without neighbours.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

See appendix A for list of officials.

Officials seemed to hold positions of respect and were the main speakers in each group. Appointments and recommendation of appointments are noted on Appendix A. All recommendations are the subject of further correspondence.

POLITICAL SITUATION:-

Discussions on the possible formation of a Council revolved around Luluai Kawale and Interpreter Gorie who joined the patrol at Suluka upon returning directly from an educational tour of Gumine and Kundiawa Councils. Kawale, the most influential leader in the Bomai Census Division, recommended that the people should wait for at least a year to see the results of resettlement.

General understanding and comprehension of the ideas was not good, but with the help of Luluai Kawale enough understanding may be gained to conduct more detailed discussion on the next patrol.

Socially, the people of Bomai Census Division have few problems. One outspoken man had caused disruption and the basis for two arbitrations at Talabakule. Overall community problems were not serious.

AGRICULTURE:-

At all rest houses except Unani, there was a shortage of food due to non-methodical planting. The people are able to supplement their diet with wild game thus not worrying about progressive planting.

Pineapples, coffee, passionfruit and peanuts have been introduced and are consumed locally.

Communications at present restrict marketing of cash crops.

LIVESTOCK:-

Apart from local and normal domestic animals, ~~there are~~ chicken pigs and cassawaries, cattle have been introduced by the Swiss Mission. Local people own 13 (2 bulls 11 cows) and the Mission run 7 (1 bull 6 cows). The cattle were in good condition and represented a status symbol.

FORESTS:-

Whilst walking through fairly dense Tropical Forest (Talabakule - Mt Au - Maworo - Unani), it was observed that conditions would be favourable for planting coffee if cleared or cardamon. Most of the walking tracks on the above mentioned route are through primary forest, but a commercial stand was not observed.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:-

At present, the only commercial ventures in the area are small sales of coffee, cattle breeding and trade stores (2 Mission, 1 locally owned).

Questions were asked in discussion about starting trade stores at Mt Au, Talabakule and Unani. It was suggested that a buying co-operative be started ~~in~~ in the Census Division to enable competition with the Mission Trade Stores and that it should operate on a profit making basis. Further discussions are to take place at Unani when all stores have been built and initial capital to be invested, to gauge the practicability of a co-operative.

Concluded,

LAND AVAILABILITY:-

Land already purchased by the Government immediately available for resettlement is listed hereafter:-

6.3 acres Swiss Mission	Mt Au.
14.36 acres Swiss Mission	Talabakule
10.8 acres Swiss Mission	Unani
10.4 acres Swiss Mission	to be purchased.

(4)

An additional 1400 acres approximately, of good arable land is available for immediate alienation, being all of the leases sacrificed by Mr J. Durbridge. Areas of land between Talabakule and Mt. Au have a tendency to be excessively wet and marshy. Part of such areas have been cleared and drained and all crops have flourished. Attitudes towards resettlement are enthusiastic. The people are thinking of road works etc.

HEALTH:-

The general health of the people was good. All medical care is handled by the three Government Aid Posts at Unani, Talabakule and Mt. Au.

EDUCATION:-

Education is undertaken by the Swiss Mission who have schools at Unani, Talabakule and Mt. Au. At Unani English is taught to Preparation and Standard 1. All other schools teach pidgin. Eleven students are studying for Standards two and three at Minj. Approximately 60% of children (aged 6-16) attend school regularly.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

Roads between all rest houses were very small bush tracks only partially cleared. Some attempt at road and bridge building had been made between Unani-Suluka-Talabakule. The attempt had not succeeded and the road will be rerouted as shown on the attached map.

Due to the small population, roads will be limited to small, well-cleared, walking tracks and encouragement was given at each rest house. It would seem possible at present to attempt to construct a vehicle road to Gumine as labour is not available and the terrain is formidable. The forested areas have extensive surface lateral root systems which provided another difficult barrier to road cutting.

MISSIONS:-

The Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission is the only church body in the area. Earlier this year the Roman Catholic schools were deserted due to the indiscretions of the two teachers. The teachers returned to Gumine.

The Swiss Mission shows a desire to develop the area as is shown by the staffing of schools etc. I was advised by a visiting member that as soon as the lease was granted to them they would set up a permanent materials establishment with European supervision.

AIRFIELDS:-

Unani airstrip which is maintained by the Swiss Mission, is rated Category C. This is an all weather strip of approximately 2400 feet. Further extensions would be possible approximately 500 feet if considered practical. The only other airstrip in the Census Division is at Mt. Au. This strip which was built by the local people, has opened up a very remote area. It is recommended that the Swiss Mission be given the job of upkeep and reporting on the strip. I have been advised that in the not too distant future a radio will be installed at the Swiss Mission establishment at Mt. Au. Therefore with a responsible body in charge of the strip, it is recommended that an approach be made to D.C.A. to open the strip to commercial flights. At present mission planes have limited use of the strip.

Apart from removing medical cases, without undertaking a 14 hour walk, general administration of the area would be made possible i.e. regular weekly Government charters to increase contact with the Officer in Charge of Marimui. When resettlement occurs an increased population will require a commercial operations airstrip initially. A comprehensive report on the strip is contained in Appendix B.

LABOUR:-

Due to small population it can be shown that with the small amount of outside trade the people of Bomai have been just able to maintain a viable community. The only batch of Highland Labour Scheme men to leave the area

are yet to return.

(3)

CONCLUSION:-

The Bomai Census Division has much arable land with which to support a much larger population. One important factor in developing the area is limited communications development around Unani and Mt. Au. Airstrips would be logical until sufficient population is available to build road links with Gumine Sub-district and Karimui.

END OF REPORT.

J.B. Foers.
A.P.O.

APPENDIX B:-

MT2 AU AIRFIELD.

Length of usable strip 1500' x 180'.

N.B. Additional 500' under construction at the eastern end.

Undershoot area 300'

Overshoot area 600'

General condition:- Firm all weather strip, patches of water scouring easily remedied by french drains.

The Western end approach has been cleared to 2⁰ elevation from the strip

Markers are non-standard but adequate.

A parking bay will be included in the additional 500' under construction.

A.P. The discrepancy of line shown from the village directory will be checked in Census.

APPENDIX A:-

(2)

REST HOUSE

VILLAGE OFFICIAL

VILLAGE LINE.

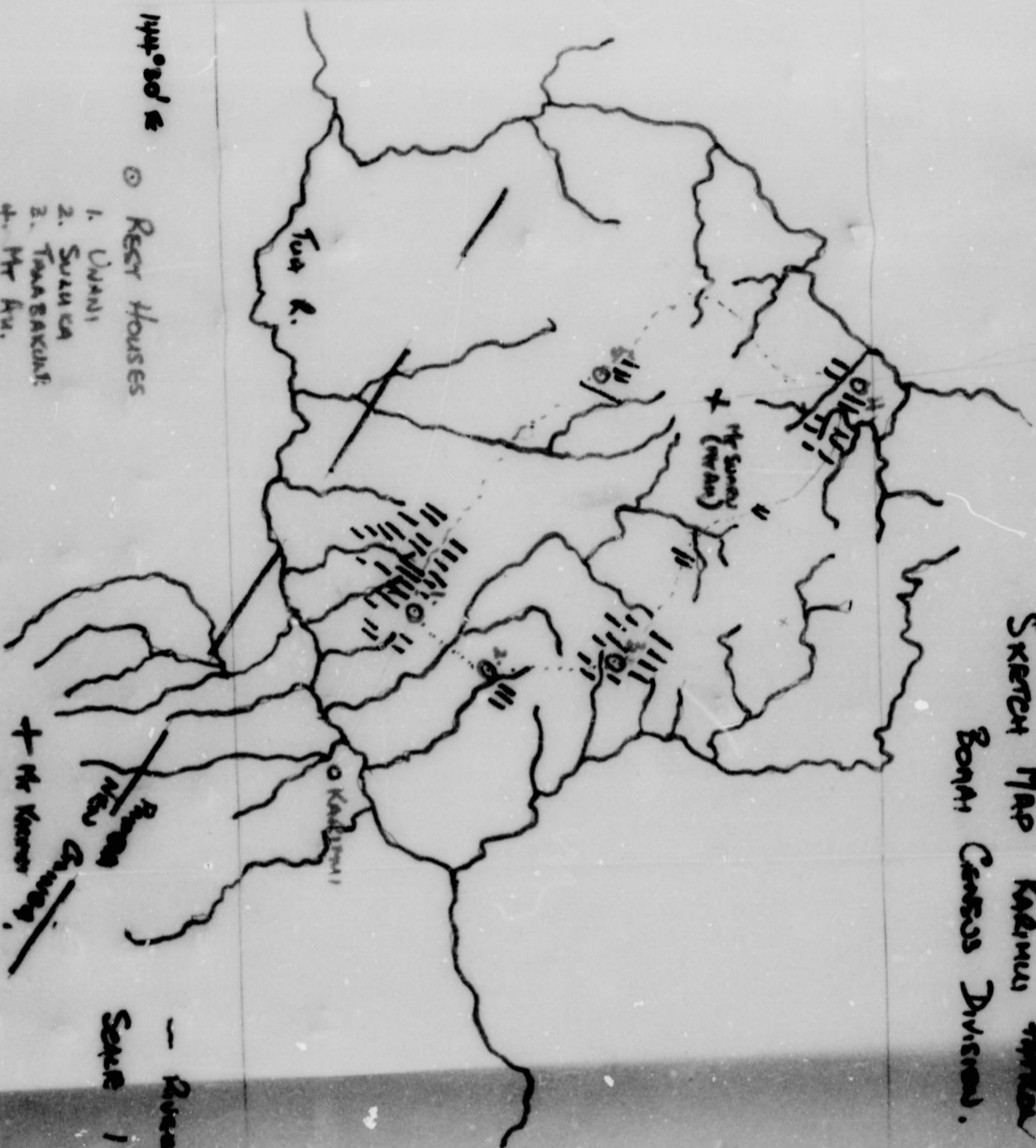
Unani	Luluai	Kawale Wenugai	Yausibi
	TULTUL	Moni Dibe	Yausibi
	"	Pijarmo Yarge	Auwiku no 1
	"	Hobo Sigan	Deigi/Negabo
	+	Kai Teine	Arubidi
	+	Gelen Pengal	Keblekan.
Soluka	Luluai	Maima Ogan	Kusibi
	+	Sime Gala	Malabisibi
	+	Warbia Domogo	Sulu
Talabakule	+	Bale Se	Auwiku no. 2
	Tultul	Kopa Mirawai	Bakane
	Luluai	Maban Yabil	Biabe
	Tultul	Goropa Nilage	HwoiyO
	"	Buwe Soliarbo	Samabe
	"	Daruwa Olai	Sanabidi
Mt.Au	Luluai	Aukubu Hemie	Bilkane
	Tultul	Koaff Gorie	Bilkane
	"	Doromo Kawale	Deribisibi
Mororo	Tultul	Tangi Nebe	Deragora
	+	Tumun Walima	Gegu

+ Tultuls to be appointed.

N.B. The discrepancy of line names from the village directory will be checked at Census.

Bonham Control Division.

5, 15, 25



① Rect Houses

1. UNANI
2. SUHUKA
3. TAA BAKHAR
4. MR AH.
5. MEGEST.

/// Areas outside . 3077000000

— Rivers, 145° E
Scale 1: 250,000.

5,08.7



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

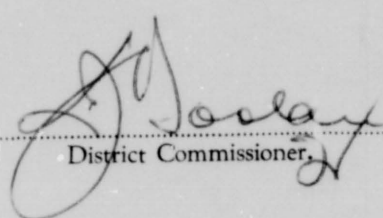
PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Karimui 4/69-70
Subdistrict..... Karimui
District..... Chimbu District
Type of Patrol..... Census Patrol
Patrol Conducted by..... J.B. Foers, A.P.O.
Area Patrolled..... Pio and Tura Census Divisions
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.)
Personnel Accompanying Patrol
Constable Komoria
Constable Komar
Duration of Patrol—from..... 28 1 70 To..... 5 2 70
No. of Days..... 9 nine
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... Karimui no. 2 68/69
Date..... 2/1/69 - 14/1/69 Duration..... 13 thirteen
Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Census Division, Routine Administration.
Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 309 approx.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

17/3/1970


District Commissioner.

67-18-27

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

2nd April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL NO. KARIMUI 4/69-70.

Your reference 67-3-6 of 18th March, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. B. Foers, Assistant Patrol Officer of part PIO Census Division.

The difficulties involved in the administration of the small scattered communities in this area are appreciated.

Despite previous correspondence on the subject, Mr. Foers' reporting technique shows little improvement.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator

c.c.
Mr. J. B. Foers,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI. Chimbu District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-27

(4)

Telegram

Telephone

Our Ref

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-3-6



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

18th March, 1970.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU.

KARINUI PARTOL No. 4/69-70

Attached please find copies of the above report submitted by Mr. J. Foers, Assistant Patrol Officer, relating to his visit to the PIO/TURA Census Division.

2. Reports had previously been received that people in the PIO/TURA had shifted their village sites and it was believed that they had migrated to the Gulf District. The Patrol confirmed information that Soliabid was deserted. Population of the PIC is only 212 and the TURA in 97.

3. An aerial survey has since been carried out and a new settlement has been located near the junction of the HEMU and PIO rivers. Wet weather has prevented further patrols to the area, however, a visit will be made by helicopter at the end of the month.

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

PA TROL REPORT. KARIMUI PATROL 4/69-70.

PATROL DIARY:-

- 28/1/70 Prepared for patrol, recruited carriers and moved to Iuro.
Slept Iuro.
- 29/1/70 Recruited additional carriers and departed Iuro 0830 arriving
at camp site 1400. Slept under canvas.
- 30/1/70 Departed from first campsite 0800 and arrived second campsite
1500. Slept under canvas.
- 30/1/70 Carriers consolidated food supplies from the bush, Police and
Interpreter secured wild life. Patrol remained at second camp
site. Slept under canvas.
- 1/2/70 Departed from second campsite 0830, arrived Soliabedo 1300,
houses and village site found deserted, investigated immediate
area for indication of movements of the locals.
Slept Soliabedo.
- 2/2/70 Interpreter sent ahead to investigate suspected route of locals
and confirmed all had crossed the Pio River as indicated by
new rafts. Carriers gathered food. Slept Soliabedo.
- 3/2/70 Departed 0730 arrived campsite 1300 walked mainly in the river
bed. Slept under canvas.
- 4/2/70 Departed 0800 arrived campsite 1600, walked mainly in the river
bed. Slept under canvas.
- 5/2/70 Departed 0900 arrived station 1300.

The patrol originally mounted to carry out annual census and routine Administration duties but, as mentioned in the Patrol Diary, did not achieve these aims.

At the time the patrol was commenced it was thought by the locals of Karimui, that the people of Soliabedo were constructing new houses and would be present for census. It was further thought that inhabitants of more southerly villages had either 1/ moved to Soliabedo 2/ moved to the Lufa Sub District (Heroana) or 3/ moved to the Gulf Distr (Weiarna).

On reaching Soliabedo, the patrol found the village deserted except for a few sick dogs. Newgale roofed houses were in early stages of construction and generally the village area was clean and tidy. The helicopter site was clear. Old houses, currently occupied were in a very poor state of repair.

Discussions were held with Interpreter and carriers from Iuro which indicated that it was rumoured that the people of Pio/Tura had been sent word from the people of Weiarna (Gulf District) that ~~they~~ a possible period of "Tu Dark" was soon to be experienced at Weiarna. The people of Pio/Tura seem to have now moved en mass to Weiarna. The Interpreter sent ahead from Soliabedo returned in one day after observing rafts at the normal crossing on the Pio River.

Mr N.J. Aitken P.O. in his report Karimui Patrol 2/68-69 indicated that ill feeling existed between the people of Pio/Tura and Gulf District. Rumour indicated that the above state of affairs did not now exist.

FOOD AVAILABILITY:-

Bird and animal life was scarce on the walking track, but two one day stops enabled the Police to collect Cockatoos, Wild Fowl and one wild pig to supplement the carriers' diet.

CONCLUSION:-

Due to the shortage of rations, the patrol did not attempt to move further than Soliabedo. Rations for carriers were planned to be purchased from villages en route, consequently rations carried for the camping period were in short supply.


An interpreter will be sent to the Pio area to check rumours arising from the Daribi Census Division which indicate the possibility of a "cargo cult". It is rumoured that the people are searching for food presumably dropped from the sky.

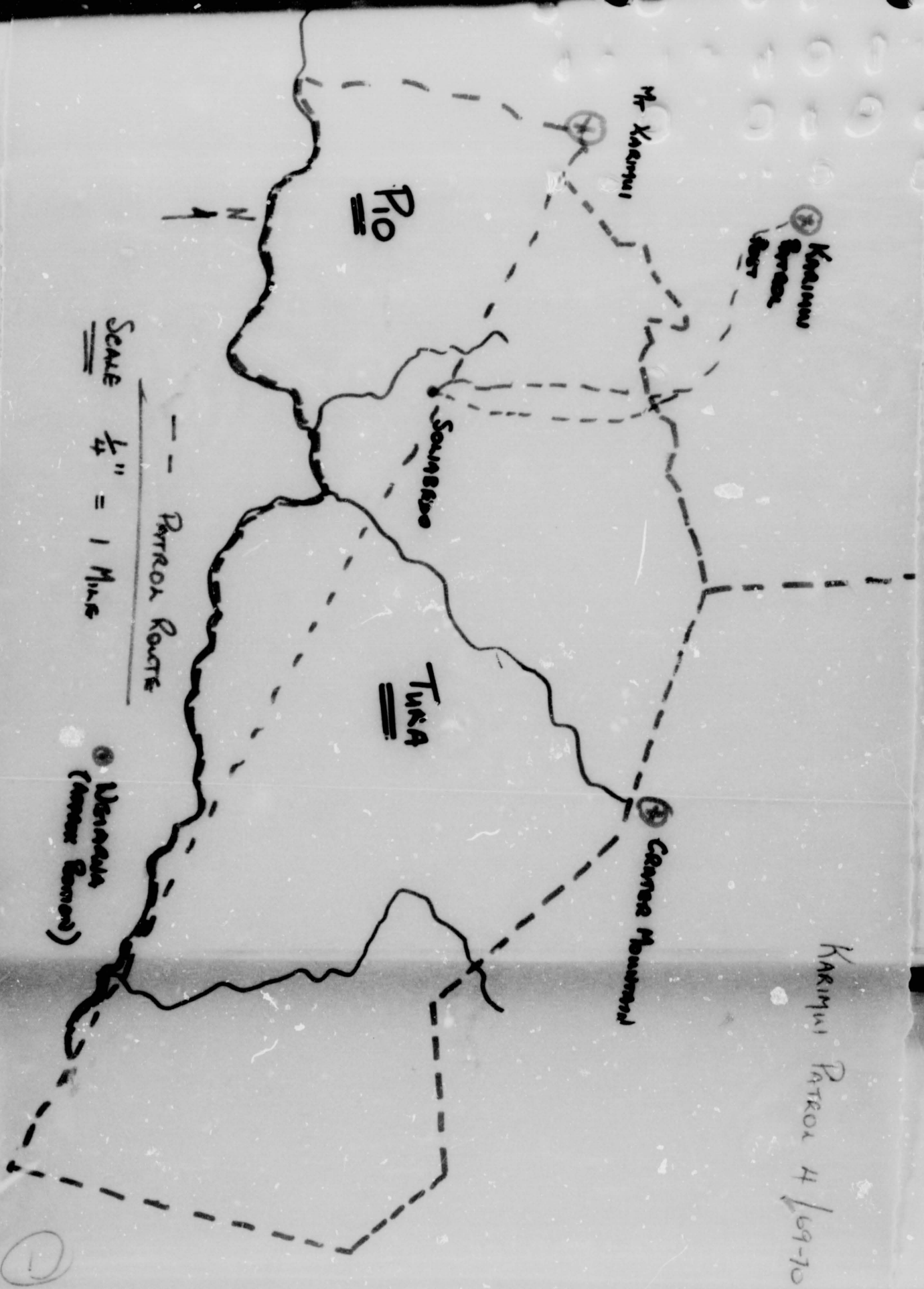
(2)

PATROL REPORT. KARIMUI PATROL 4/69-70.

CONCLUSION Cont:-

If a helicopter is made available to the Karimui Administrative Area, it is strongly recommended that the Pio/Tura Census Divisions are surveyed, firstly to check on the attitudes of the people of the Gulf District and Also in preparation for mounting a patrol to conduct the annual cens~~us~~s. At no time did the patrol sight a local of the Pio/Tura.


J.B. Foers,
C.I.C. Karimui.



Kauru Patrol 4/69-70



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number; 5/69-70 KARIMUI

District: Chimbu

Type of Patrol: Annual Census

Patrol Conducted by: W.J. Sanders Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled) PIO and TURA Census Divisions.
(Council and/or)
Census Divisions)) (Non Council Area)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

Constable IRAFAVI (2 days only)
Constable JUMERI
Interpreter OBE
Interpreter GURIE

Duration of Patrol - from 20/4/70 to 13/5/70

No. of days; 15 days

Last DDA Patrol to Area: KARIMUI 4/69/70 (Part only) 2/68-69 (Full)

Date: January 1969 Duration: 13 days

Objects of Patrol: ANNUAL CENSUS
POLITICAL EDUCATION - CHIMBU REGIONAL BY-ELECTION.
ADVISE TURA C/D PEOPLE OF PROSPECTING TO BE CARRIED
OUT BY KENNECOTT.

Total Population of Area Patrolled: 285

Village Population Registers
enclosed.

W. J. Sanders

67.18.39
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HRD:HC

(13)

Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

No.

667-18-39

In Reply
Please Quote



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

District Office,
Chimbu District,
Kundiawa.

1st June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,

18th May 1970.

The KUNDIAWA,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL KATHUI NO.5-69/70

Your reference is 67-3-6 of 18th May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual report
Census, Area Study, and Situation Report by Mr. Sanders,
the W.J. Sanders, Patrol Officer to the PIO/TURA, Tura Census
Division.

This is a valuable report documenting local problems and attitudes adequately. Your comments are being made cover the points of interest raised by the report. Iawa, where they can be given some employment with the expectation that the census figures will be further commented on under separate memorandum.

The people of the area are semi-nomadic and efforts to contact the You and Wiliid groups over the past two years have been unsuccessful. When the wet season has finished, further efforts will be made to ascertain the whereabouts of these people.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Mr. Sanders has Department of the Administrator patrol under extremely arduous conditions.

c.c.

Mr. W.J. Sanders,
District Office,
KUNDIAWA.
Chimbu District

[Signature]
L. J. DOOL
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.18.39

13

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-3-6



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

18th May 1970.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT No. 5 - 69/70

Attached please find copies of the above patrol report submitted by Mr. W. J. Sanders, Patrol Officer, covering the annual census and area study of the Pio/Tura Census Divisions.

The report on the cult activity at Weijana has been forwarded to you under confidential cover. Efforts are being made to encourage the cult leaders to come to Kundiawa, where they can be given some employment with the expectation that the cult will wane during their absence.

The people of the area are semi-nomadic and efforts to contact the You and Wi'id groups over the past two years have been unsuccessful. When the wet season has finished, further efforts will be made to ascertain the whereabouts of these people.

Mr. Sanders has carried out a most useful patrol under extremely arduous conditions.


L. J. DOOLAN
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(iii) Patrol Diary.

(12)

- 20/4/70 0745 - 0930 Preparing to leave Station.
0930 - 1030 To IURO.
1100 - 1600 Left IURO. Walked southerly direction.
Picked up PIO/TURA track and continued
on, moving uphill. Track deteriorated
rapidly as we moved away from IURO.
1600 Set up camp - 4,600 ft. a. s. l.
Carriers treated for cuts.
Slept under canvas.
- 21/4/70 0805 - 1205 Left site and moved off in rain. Downhill
and southward all the way. A few creeks
and a lot of mud. Track poor.
1205 - 1400 OBE sent to contact people from SOLIABEDO
who were supposed to be in the area.
1400 Set up camp above a river in someone's
clearing. Carriers treated for cuts and
leech bites.
Slept under canvas.
- 22/4/70 0830 - 1230 Left site. Level walking for an hour.
Then down cliff to AMU River. Followed
it for about two miles, crossed over &
moved on to junction of WI and AMU Rivers.
Difficult crossing. Moved on and retsed
for an hour within sight of SOLIABEDO.
Moved on, left river and made an arduous
climb to SOLIABEDO. Very few people to
meet patrol.
1230 Made camp. Talked to Village Councillor
and arranged for people to come for
census in the morning. Treated carriers
and local people for cuts.
Slept SOLIABEDO - 1600 ft a. s. l.
- 23/4/70 0815 - 0930 Censused people. Decided to push on and
hold discussions with people on return.
0930 - 1230 Moved southward and downhill to PIO River.
Leeches plagued patrol.
1230 - 1400 River crossed by canoe.
1430 - 1600 Moved southward and then left River.
Uphill to POIYALO (WEIJAMA).
1600 Made camp and talked to Village Councillor
Many of the people in the village from
PIO and TURA area.
Slept POIYALO.
- 24/4/70 0630
1000
1115 - 1300
Talked to Village Councillor and some
people. Mostly evasive.
Interpreter from a Patrol from Baimuru
arrived at 1700. Sent a note with him
to ask the OIC of the Patrol to join me.
Slept POIYALO.
- 25/4/70
Talked to three people established as
the leaders.
Slept POIYALO
- 26/5/70 0630
Talked to the three again. Finally
agreed that they will come to Karimui
and work there.
MR Harrison arrived at 1515. Discussed
position.
Slept POIYALO.

(11)

27/4/70 0750 Left POIYALO. Downhill to PIO. Crossing completed by 1000. Followed PIO westward.
 1400 Crossed YAI River. Followed PIO till
 1445 1445. Very poor track. Lot of limestone. Made camp 100 yards from junction of MUI and PIO Rivers. Informed that it is the normal camping spot for Patrols.

Slept under canvas.

28/4/70 0815 Left site and moved up the MUI River to PO and YANE where the people from HAIA and HWALIA are reported to be resettling.
 0940 Arrived PO YANE. If I had known it was so close would have kept on yesterday. Noone there. Sent carriers and interpreter to find people.

Slept MUI (PO YANE)

29/4/70 Carriers and Interpreter sent off again to locate people. Village Councillor arrived late in the day. Word had not reached him about the patrol. Did not know anything about the HAIA and HWALIA people resettling there, but most of them were in the vicinity. Carriers returned with some people. Two carriers still away.

Slept MUI

30/4/70 Carriers arrived back. Advised that HAIA and HWALIA people were coming in, but that they had had to go to HAIA and advise the Tultuls there. Censused PO and DYANE people

PM Censused HAIA, HWALIA and YALE people. Whereabouts of WI'ID people unknown.

Discussions held with people on coming Chimbu Regional By-Election, prospecting company coming to TURA area, resettlement by HAIA, HWALIA, YALE and WI'ID if they are still in the area. Also Chimbu resettlement plan brought up.

Slept MUI

1/5/70 0630 Left MUI. To junction of MUI and PIO then uphill till 0900. Downhill to YAY River. Crossed YAY River. Rested till 1115.
 1000
 1115 - 1300 Left YAY at junction of YAY and SELI Rivers. Followed SELI for an hour - all limestone. Then arduous climb to SOLIABEDO. Carriers treated and made camp.

PM Discussions with people on coming Chimbu Regional By-Election.

Slept SOLIABEDO.

2/5/70 0630 Left SOLIABEDO. Downhill and reached previous crossing on WI. Unable to cross. Went upstream till able to cross. Rested and moved uphill. Rested at 1100 at old camp site. Moved at 1120, passed immense limestone cliffs, reached MT SIGIPAGE in

2/5/70 0630-1330 heavy rain, made camp.
Slept under canvas.

3/5/70 0730 Left Mt SIGIPAGE. Moving uphill all the
time and following creek beds.
0930 - 1215 Reached watershed and rested.
Downhill to IUKO. Rested.
1330 - 1425 To Station. Carriers paid off.

End of Patrol.

There is practically no comprehension of Local Government. Some see it as some form of 'Government'. Those who have been out of the area have some understanding of the above. It should be noted that this information was gained by a very general discussion about Local Government which was not in any way made to serve a discussion of a definite plan.

It has been found that the best form of educating the people is by actual introduction. (Basically universal suffrage was introduced and is having the same effects here. However, any Council in this area will have to be subsidised.

2. House of Assembly

Part of the patrol was involved in advertising the coming by-election for the Chinba Regional. The discussions involved were quite well received, due no doubt to the use of the charts produced for the 1964 House of Assembly Elections. One disappointing feature though, was the lack of question. But an understanding grows that will come. Even after two previous elections and discussions by other officers the present lack of interest in the proceedings. (At the time of the patrol the names of all the candidates were not known. Therefore it is proposed to send an interpreter to advise the people and to check on the progress of remaining candidates.

The general feeling seemed to be that we live in the bush and the House of Assembly and the Member are not really interested in us. This is an unfortunate attitude which was met many times. But again time will help eliminate this feeling.

3. House of Assembly Member.

The Tic and Tura people would be the most difficult people to reach in the Shifby District. However, in six years of operation no members have shown any inclination to visit these people. But even Karima itself receives very little attention from Members. This is unfortunate as the people are vitally concerned about seeing their Member. Perhaps it could be said the small population does not warrant such a great interest as in more populous areas. Even though the people had never met their Member they knew his name.

4. Political Education

All the points mentioned above were discussed with the people. It is realised that the present development in the area is to be expected and that time itself should help rectify the position. However, only so much can be discussed from a theoretical point of view. More practical demonstrations (apart from voting) are warranted. This, of course is limited due to the small population and its isolation. But even so something could be undertaken. Here again an effort could be made by Members.

The main contention here is that it is unfortunate that these people's political development should suffer through their geographical location.

One alternative is for leaders from the area to be nominated to visit areas which have developed. These people's personal experience would be appreciated by those who stayed behind. All in all it is a long process.

(9)

(iii) SITUATION REPORT.

(a) Political

1. Local Government

It is doubtful if a Local Government Council will be introduced for some time. Even then it will be centred at Karimui, and possibly the Pio and Tura people will be the last to join. The isolation will make it difficult to undertake in the area any form of project - which at best would be an Aid Post.

There is practically no comprehension of Local Government. Some see it as some form of 'Government' activity. Those who have been out of the area have some understanding, but this is merely the above. (It should be noted that this information was gained by a very general discussion about Local Government which was not in any way made to seem a discussion on a definite plan).

As has been found in most areas with Councils, the best form of educating the people in matters of Local Government has been the actual introduction, which gives a practical demonstration. (Basically universal suffrage was introduced and is having the same effects here.

However, any Council in this area will have to be subsidised.

2. House of Assembly

Part of the patrol was involved in advertising the coming By-Election for the Chimbu Regional. The discussions involved were quite well received, due no doubt to the use of the charts produced for the 1964 House of Assembly Elections. One disappointing feature though, was the lack of question. But as understanding grows this will come. Even after two previous elections and discussions by other officers the present lack of interest is disappointing. (At the time of the patrol the names of all the candidates ~~were~~ not known. Therefore it is proposed to send an interpreter to advise the people and to check on the progress of repairing helipads.

The general feeling seemed to be that we live in the bush and the House of Assembly and the Member are not really interested in us. This is an unfortunate attitude which was met many times. Here again time will help eliminate this feeling.

3. House of Assembly Member.

The Pio and Tura people would be the most difficult people to reach in the Chimbu District. However, in six years of operation no member has shown any inclination to visit these people. But even Karimui itself receives very little attention from Members. This is unfortunate as the people are vitally concerned about seeing ~~there~~ their Member. Perhaps it could be said the small population does not warrant such a great interest as in more populous areas. Even though the people had never met their Member they knew his name.

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All the points mentioned above were discussed with the people. It is realised that the present development in the area is to be expected and that time itself should help rectify the position. However, only so much can be discussed from a theoretical point of view. More practical demonstrations (apart from voting) are warranted. This, of course is limited due to the small population and its isolation, but even so something could be undertaken. Here again an effort could be made by Members.

The main contention here is that it is unfortunate that these people's political development should suffer through their geographical location.

One alternative is for leaders from the area to be nominated to visit areas which have developed. These people's personal experience would be appreciated by those who stayed behind. All in all it is a long process.

(8)

(b) Economic

General Rural Development.

Apart from the natural extension of subsistence crop plantings there is no economic development in the area. The present attempts by D.A.S.F. to find suitable cash crops for the Karimui area as a whole will benefit the Pio and Tura. Here again the isolation of the area will tend to limit any cash crop to something like spices which would be easily transported. There are unlimited possibilities for the introduction of traditional cash crops (copra, cocoa and others). Perhaps in the future the tremendous stands of timber in the area will be exploited.

At one stage the possibilities of Tourism (plans were for an airstrip and a Safari Village) were investigated. Interested parties were enthusiastic, but so far no one has got past the planning stage.

The only Non-indigenous activity in the area is by Kennecott Explorations Limited. (Part of the patrol was to advise the people who would be effected by their activities and to discuss as far as possible the whole scope of prospecting and possible mining). The possibilities for development in the area which would result from any find are really encouraging.

(c) Social

1. Health and Education

Generally the health of the people in the area is poor. The spacing of patrols does not allow for regular medical attention. But the people are fairly loath to travel the two to three days to get to the hospital at Karimui. Apart from locating an Aid Post in the area or regular medical patrols there seems little to be done to overcome this. (In spite of the above it is fairly obvious that health in the area has improved considerably since medical attention has been available).

Malarial Control teams are giving the area increased attention. These efforts may be offset though by the neighbouring area in the Gulf District which does not seem to be getting the same sort of attention.

2. Law and Order.

No cases were brought to the attention of the patrol for action which speaks highly of the people. What little petty crime there is seems to be settled amicably by the people. The environment does not lend itself to any serious crime; the scattered population and ample supplies of land. The only problems would seem to be with people from the Karimui area. There have been an abnormal number of cases of the return of brides to the Karimui area by young men, ostensibly because honour lost before the marriage. The elder members of the community seem upset by the whole business. This matter will be investigated further. At this stage I feel it may be a matter of pride on the part of the young men who may feel that they are marrying someone who is virtually a reject in the other community.

3. Cult and Unrest.

(See confidential memo to the District Commissioner; 2-1-1 of the 9th May, 1970).

(d) Miscellaneous.

1. Migration of the Pio and Tura People.

One of the problems which did much to prevent the patrol being the success it should have been was the difficulty in locating people. There is some thought of the people migrating to a central spot. The patrol was informed that this was MUI. But discussions indicated that this was not so. (The HAI, HUALIA and YALE people were involved). However, this may have been a cover up story for the talk of migration to WEIJAMA.

According to reports from Malaria spraying teams the WI'ID people had migrated out to Lufa. However, the people seemed to think

(7)

that the WI'D people were back in the area and had gone only temporarily. This seems to be fairly regular. (The patrol could not investigate due to a shortage of food). The people much prefer to live in the bush close to their sources of sago. Indeed someone jokingly said that the villages were built only to please the Government Officer. This makes it exceedingly difficult to Administer the area, but it will just have to be borne. It seems the people locate an area of sago, utilise it till exhausted then move on to a new patch. This effects the state of their villages which definitely being a centre for its population are seldom used.

All the people who moved to IURO have come back to the area. They did not like a staple of sweet potato and they complained of a lack of meat in their diet which was readily available in their home area.

2. Pio Tura as a Resettlement Area.

The people had heard that there were plans to resettle Chimbu people in the Karimui. There was no concern shown. The attitude was 'we have plenty of land. It's good that someone should use it'. It was carefully explained that should their area be selected they would have plenty of notice before anyone came. Land would have to be bought and sub-divided and so on.

At this stage I suggest that the Pio and Tura not be considered for resettlement. The migratory tendencies of the people would effect any plans. With an investigation to sago growing areas and completely unused land a much better picture could be had of land not being utilised and available.

A secondary consideration is the terrain which would make it difficult to build a road to the area. Though in no way impossible, with a lack of population, heavy equipment would be needed.

However, it is obvious that there is ample land available in the area.

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(6)

(iv) AREA STUDY

(A) Introduction.

(a) The Pic and Tura Census Divisions are basically the southern flank of Crater Mountain and the south-eastern flank of Mount Karimui, in effect volcanic planes. Limestone abounds in the area with spectacular cliffs south of Mount SIGIPAGE. The drainage pattern is typical for a volcanic area. Very deep gorges in the higher areas and wider slower rivers in the lower reaches. The whole effect of the volcanic plane is disrupted by the River WI which runs in what is almost a very deep gorge. The southern part of the area has its boundary on the Pio River, largest in the area. Patrolling is made difficult and, at times hazardous by the unpredictability of the fall in the rivers. Along watersheds very muddy and poorly drained areas exist.

Climate is more notable for its diurnal changes than seasonal changes. Hot, humid days and cool nights are typical with changes due to altitude, which ranges from 4-5000 feet (excluding Mt Karimui) to 4-500 feet. A wet season exists before and after Christmas with a less wet season during the middle of the year. This is affected by the south west monsoon. Rainfall seem to be much the same as for Karimui itself; around 120 to 130 inches a year.

Vegetation is typical rainforest with an abundance of mosses on watersheds. The full range of New Guinea trees and shrubs are found. (Orchids though are rarely found. Other parasitic plants abound). There are many varieties of wild life though not in the numbers one would expect in such an area free from population

(b) Access is by rough bush track only; about two to three days from Karimui to Soliabedo. Helipads exist at all the villages and are used often.

(c) Although no record can be found, it is said that the area was first visited in the 1930's. Up until 1961 when an initial census was made, no contact seems to have been made. Since then the area has been patrolled regularly. Initially the Pio was administered from Baimuru. Administration control is complete through the area and the basic aims are understood and it seems appreciated. (It was reported that a patrol to the area in November, 1967 contacted three men who had never seen a European, though they had heard of them. This report is well founded and one wanders of the possibility of there being others, though it seems highly doubtful). Over the years there has been discussion of migration out of the area. This point is covered later. However, for recent report on a problem associated with this migration see Confidential memo to the District Commissioner 2-1-1 dated 9th May, 1970.

(B) Population Distribution and Trends.

(a) A copy of the latest Village Population Registers is enclosed. Attached as an Appendix is the neo-natal mortality rate.

(b) All the villages in the area are linked by walking tracks. These are usually poor and not maintained.

(C) Social Groupings.

(a) SOLIABEDO, HWALIAI, HATA, POI, DYANE, YOU and YALE are all separate social groups. A sub-division exists in WI'ID, the TOL which is merely a sub-clan.

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

(c) The language spoken throughout the area is TODAUWE. The lingua franca is understood by a very few.

(d) Traditionally all the clans were enemies of the DYANE clan. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

(5)

It would seem that this alliance is still relevant though it has not been used for anything serious to date.

(e) There is intermarriage between the people of the Plo and Tura with those from the Karimui and Daribi Census Divisions. Overtures were made many years ago with the people from WEIJAMA on intermarriage but it appears that a fight resulted and nothing has been attempted since.

Perhaps related to this is the fear of a reprisal by the WEIJAMA people on the Soliabedo people for a killing many years ago. Also sorcery in the WEIJAMA area is or rather was blamed on the Soliabedos. At the present time there is little to fear from the above, but it could give an excuse for fighting in the future.

(D) Leadership

The only real 'leaders' are the Tutuls and Village Councillors. The scattered nature of the population does not lead to leaders. However, it seems that in each area a person builds up a reputation for hospitality and is accepted as a sort of host for any visitors. But these people do not appear to have much to do with decisions affecting their group, which is more of a group decision.

Tutuls:	HAIA	Berlai - Taibe, only recently took up his job. Still to prove himself, but seems anxious to please. Has never left the area and can only speak the local language.
	HWALIA	Holu - Dalia, two years service and a strong personality who has some authority. Never left the area and speaks only the local language.
	YOU	People and Tutul have not been seen for several years.

Village Councillors.

	DYANE	To - Oai, does not have terribly much to show for himself. Has not left the area and speaks only the local language.
	PO	None
	SOLIABEDO	Naiyai Kurabu, an old man who has little notice taken of him.
	WI'ID & YALE	Dead

All these people base a large amount of their authority on the fear of the people for Court action for non-compliance with orders to attend Census.

The other 'leaders', the hosts are: Hure - Oai of Byane, Dibabe - Soa of Soliabedo, Wyo - Ibsai of Soliabedo, Imu - Ebire of Haia, Timai - Dalia of Hwalia. Nothing is known of these men. However, it is interesting to note that Hure and Timai are the brothers of the Tutul and Village Councillors of their village. Possibly they base any of their authority on their relationship with the official.

(E) Land Tenure and use.

Land is inherited patrilineally. Original claim to a piece of land is established by occupation. There is so much land available that there are no disputes over land. Any land claimed by an individual would be in his clan area. Boundaries are virtually non-existent between clans and have not been fixed for purposes of this report. However, there is a fairly good idea of what 'areas' are owned by whom. Occasionally people other than clan members use that clans land by some form of agreement by the clan as a whole.

No land in the area has been bought by the Administration.

There are no cash crop holdings in the area.

(F) Literacy

There are no schools in the area. Approximately eight people speak Pidgin and/or Motu. None of these. None of these are able to read or write. No people in the area have received a higher education. And as far as could be ascertained none are attending a school either in or out of the District. No radios are owned by people in the area. Also no newspapers are available. The interest shown in my radio indicates that if it were possible to obtain a small number of radios from D.I.E.S. there would be considerable use made of them. (The small number of Pidgin and Motu speakers probably does not warrant ~~in~~ this.

(G) Standard of living.

(a) There are three types of houses in the area. The most used is a type of lean-to in the gardens. The other two are the 'SIGIBE' which is like a Nissen hut made from sago palm and pandanas and raised off the ground, and an adaption of the typical coastal house. The houses in the villages are usually poorly maintained. Very often a house will be started and then left till the builder feels like doing some more work. There are a few latrines in the villages but these show signs of little use.

Most of the population wears European clothing. The exceptions are young children and some women who wear the Papuan grass skirt. Most people have a few pots and pans. The more affluent have axes and bush knives. Blankets are fairly common. There is little else.

(b) The staple diet is sago. Supplements include sugar cane, nuts, edible leaves and meat when available. Sweet potato is grown and eaten only if ~~XXXXX~~ ~~XXXXX~~ sago is unavailable. No European foods are eaten. Items like salt, matches and razor blades are greatly sought

(c) No.

(H) Missions.

There are no missions in the area, however, some of the people have seen the Lutheran Mission at Karimui. Attitudes to Missions are unknown.

(I) Non-Indigenes.

There are none in the area. Interest is being shown in the area by prospecting companies. But so far nothing has been done.

(J) Communications.

There are only poorly maintained bush tracks in the area. These are only means for the local people of reaching Karimui.

There are helipads at Soliabea, Mui and Haia which are used for collection of votes and aerial surveys.

There are possible airstrip sites at HAIA and south of the second camp site.

(K) Those people who have visited the coast or worked at Karimui have a few minor skills, but nothing technical.

(L) The Stage of Political Development.

(See situation report.)

(M) The Economy of the Area.

(See situation report.)

(N) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(See situation report.)

(O) Attitude towards Local Government.

(See situation report.)

W.J.Sanders (Patrol Officer)

(3)

NEO - NATAL MORTALITY RATE

Although nil for this period (January 1969 to April 1970) it may be that the death of babies is not being reported. There is nothing to substantiate this opinion, however it seems strange that in an area with health as it is that there have been no deaths of children under one for the last six years.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

2

Constable IRAFAVI,

accompanied patrol for two days only. He was sent back to Karimui to investigate reports of a fight.

Constable JUMERI,

a valuable member of the patrol. His experience with canoes made the crossing of the PIO River easier than it could have been. Helpful and conscientious at all times.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number: KARIMUI 6/69-70

District: Chimbu

Type of Patrol: Annual Census.

Patrol Conducted by: W.J.Sanders, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled) KARIMUI Census Division.
(Council and/or)
Census Divisions)) (NON COUNCIL AREA).

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

Constable KAMAR
Interpreter GURIE.

Duration of patrol - from 15/5/70 to 25/5/70.

No. of Days: 11 - 5 camped out.

Last DDA Patrol to the Area: KARIMUI 2/69-70

Date: November 1969 Duration: 5 days

Objects of Patrol: ANNUAL CENSUS
POLITICAL EDUCATION - CHIMBU REGIONAL
BY-ELECTION
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

TOTAL Population of Area Patrolled:

Village Population Registers enclosed.

M. J. May 8/70

67-18-40

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, PAIUA.

22nd June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL NO. KARIMUI 6/69 - 70

Your reference 67-3-6 of 9th June, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. W.J. Sanders, Patrol Officer of KARIMUI Division.

I am in complete agreement with your covering comments. Future progress in the Kariaui area will depend almost entirely on the establishment of reasonable road access.

The patrol appears to have been quite useful, but the report gives only a superficial picture of the area and the people.

The Area Study does not include the headings "Attitudes Towards Central Government" and "Accommodation, Services and Facilities", and there are too many instances where Mr. Sanders has not provided any information other than a reference to the Situation Report. The Area Study should be submitted as a complete submission.

I would have liked to have seen more information given on the progress to date on the Lufa road. It is not satisfactory to simply report that this road will be completed in two years.

Please bring these matters to Mr. Sanders' attention.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. W.J. Sanders,
Patrol Post,
KARIMUI via KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-40

12

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

67-3-6

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAMA.

9th June 1970.

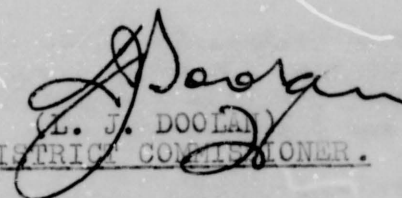
The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT No. 6/69-70.

Attached please find copies of the above report submitted by Mr. W. J. Sanders, Patrol Officer, covering an area study and census revision of the Karimui Census Division.

With the present staff shortage, it would be impractical to establish a local government council at Karimui. The position will be re-examined after the newly established Salt/Nomane Council has been firmly established on sound lines.

The development of the region depends upon a reasonable road access. The Administration is providing assistance and encouragement to the people in the construction of an access road to Lufa and it is unlikely that there will be an expansion of economic development until this road is complete.


L. J. DOOLAN
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
Karimui.

(ii) PATROL DIARY.

15/5/70 0730 - 1330 Preparing for patrol.
1330 - 1800 To DIBE following Motor Bike track.
Discussions with Tultuls.
Slept DIBE.

16/5/70 0900 - 1030 Discussions with people.
1030 - 1430 Censused DIBE and SOGO No. 1.
Discussions with Tutuls.
Slept DIBE.

17/5/70 1400 - 1500 Moved to YOGOROMALU.
Slept YOGOROMALU.

18/5/70 AM Discussions with people re Elections.
Censused DAI'A, KORABAME, MAIA and WAIME.
PM Discussions with Tultuls. Gathered information for Area Study.
Slept YOGOROMALU.

19/5/70 0815 - 1130 To BOISAMALU.
PM Discussions with people. Censused BOISAMALU.
Slept BOISAMALU.

20/5/70 0740 - 1100 Censused SOBORO, HAU, KAULUABO.
1100 - 1200 Moved to KILIBARI. ^{WEDIA}
PM Discussions with people. Censused ~~NOIHA~~ and KILIBARI. People preparing for singing in honour of men returning from hunt. Moved back to Station.

21/5/70 AM TO PERIA. Discussions with people. Censused PERIA. (5 minutes from Station).
PM To MEIU (15 minutes). Discussions with people. Censused MEIU and SOLITA.

22/5/70 AM To WALIO (1 hour). Discussions with people.
PM Censused WALIO, HWAIYO, and WETA.

23/5/70 Saturday. Unable to census IURO due to sing-sing.

24/5/70 Sunday.

25/5/70 AM To IURO. Discussions with people. Censused NAIYO, HOIAYO, MOIYO, SOGO No 2 and YAUWI.
PM Returned to Station (1 hour).
End of patrol.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Constable KAMAR. Reasonably helpful during the patrol, but did not exert himself if he could help it. He will improve with more field work.

Division of the police force is not very good. Constable, which I feel, perhaps stories of taxation, which is not the interest of a Constable for one patrol work whole.

The area has reached a point of development, political, economic and social, where the next stage is a Council.

At present the people have had very little to do with their own development. The time has come for them to take a definite interest, in favour of having everything done for them.

To confirm the above opinion I suggest that a survey be carried out for the introduction of a Local Government.

In this context I suggest that leaders of the community be shown existing councils as much as possible.

A factor in pressing for plans to be made for a Council is the very real lay between development of the National and the rest of the Commonwealth. Although this difference cannot be changed overnight with the introduction of a Council, the needed benefits will be such within a few years, which is not possible without a Council.

House of Assembly

During the patrol the coming of the House of Assembly was discussed. There is a lack of understanding of what the House is for. A typical reaction was that the House is not really interested in the area here.

Many people were discussing the coming of the House and that they could vote but it would be with little knowledge of the constitution and the purpose of the House.

House of Assembly

It was again made the point of the lack of interest in the House of Assembly. It was said that people were not interested in the House of Assembly and that they were not interested in the House of Assembly. It was said that people were not interested in the House of Assembly and that they were not interested in the House of Assembly.

House of Assembly

The interest shown by the people because, I feel, of the use of visual aides, shows the need for pictorial and possibly audial aides for those involved in political education. The people freely admit their lack of knowledge and are receptive to any information.

There are some people who are not interested in the House of Assembly. They are not interested in the House of Assembly and they are not interested in the House of Assembly.

(9)

(III) SITUATION REPORT

(a) POLITICAL

Local Government

Although many of the people throughout the Karimui Census Division have voiced concern over the introduction of a Local Government Council, which I feel is mainly due to lack of knowledge and perhaps stories of taxation, plans should be made for the introduction of a Council for the Karimui as a whole.

The area has reached a point of development, political, economic and social where the next stage is a Council.

At present the people have had very little to do with their own development. The time has come for them to take a definite interest, in favour of having everything done for them.

To confirm the above opinion I suggest that a survey be carried out for the introduction of a Local Government.

In this context I suggest that leaders of the community be shown existing councils as much as possible.

A factor in pressing for plans to be made for a Council is the very real lay between development of the Karimui and the rest of the Chimbu District. Although this difference cannot be changed overnight with the introduction of a Council, the related benefits will do much within a few years, which is not possible without a Council.

House of Assembly

During the patrol the coming Chimbu Regional By-Election was discussed. There is a lack of understanding of what the House is for. A typical reaction was that the House is not really interested in us down here.

Many people when discussing the coming By-Election said that they would vote but it would be with little knowledge of the candidates because none of them had visited the area.

House of Assembly Member

Here again much was made of the lack of interest by the Local Member in the people. It was said "we were asked to vote for this man which we did but we've seen him once or twice since. He never comes and tells what he does in the House of Assembly." This seems to have led to a feeling of frustration. Whilst there is a desire to know what is happening there is very little way of finding out. According to one person "we have seen the Member for Lufa when he came along the Lufa Road, he talked to us, but our own member doesn't."

Political Education

The interest shown by the people because, I feel, of the use of visual aides, shows the need for pictorial and possibly audial aides for those involved in political education. The people freely admit their lack of knowledge and are receptive to any information.

(b) ECONOMIC

General Rural Development

Development at present is minimal. With the completion of the Karimui-Lufa Road possibilities will increase greatly. However, the people seem to expect too much of this road, in that on its completion businesses and stores will spring up overnight. It is difficult to explain that time is needed for people to explain the potential of Karimui for stores and then build.

Activities of Development Departments

Very real efforts are being made by D.A.S.F. to find possible cash crops for the area in their extension block. Pawpaw for papain, citrus fruits, tobacco, bananas, melons and even a cow are being tried.

Village Cash Crop Extension

At present there are 2,407 coffee trees, representing the only cash crop in the area. The only outlet is through the Lutheran Mission. Complaints were received of very poor prices paid. It seems that these complaints are well founded. Investigations are being made for the possibility of having the coffee Society buy in the area. Even though five cents per pound will be lost due to freight it would seem the greater price would warrant such action.

A coffee census was taken during the patrol and all the coffee shows signs of neglect. This is due to lack of understanding of cultivation. There are possibilities of an Assistant Rural Development Officer patrolling the area to alleviate this problem.

Should the Coffee Society be interested in buying here there are possibilities for limited extension of coffee. Limited mainly because of the uncertainty of world markets and the New Guinea Quota.

Possibilities of other cash crops being introduced lie with D.A.S.F. experiments.

Non Indigenous Development

At present Messrs. Latimer and Morrison are cleaning their pastoral lease. They represent the only non-indigenous activity in the area and provide regular employment for twenty to thirty labourers.

The success of the above lease would greatly encourage similar enterprises, taking advantage of the land availability.

Prospecting companies are showing interest in the area. Possibilities, if they are successful, are easily imagined.

(c) SOCIAL

Education, Health

The only formal education in the area is provided by the Lutheran Mission through their 'T' School. (A breaking of students is shown in the Area Study). They are extending their present facilities, through the building of new classrooms and teacher's houses.

There are bible schools run by the Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist Missions, but their educating qualities seem minimal.

(7)

For a population the size of that in the Karimui there is a distinct lack of education facilities. It is recognised that funds and staff are a limiting factor, however, in comparison, other areas in the District are in an enviable position.

The health service is taken advantage of by the people in the area. An Aid Post is situated at YOGOROMALU. There was one at BOISAMALU but lack of support forced its withdrawal. In the Census Division no-one is more than 3 hours walk from medical treatment.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held on a limited scale within the Census Division only and are reasonably well attended. Regular attendance seems to be a bother for many mothers.

The hospital is run by the Lutheran Mission. Extensions costing \$10,000 were recently undertaken. Malaria Service has permanent sprayers in the area.

Law and Order

Petty crime is the only problem in the area. There is very little stealing; adultery and an occasional fight constitute 'major' crimes.

Missions

Although the Lutheran Mission provides a service to the community, its monopoly is resented by some people. Real or imagined instances of exploitation (very minor at that) are a cause. Possibly some avenues may be found to overcome the problem of marketing coffee through the Mission, but education is a different matter.

The Mission controlled trade store is a bone of contention with everyone due to prices charged. But until such time as a business house takes an interest in the area nothing can be done.

However, this is not to slight the many projects being undertaken or planned to develop the local economy - home industries mainly - which show genuine concern.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has some support in the area - they are trying to extend their activities. However, there is little interest in local development apart from spiritual.

Community Education

It is recommended that the Department of Home Affairs consider sending films to be shown by them at Karimui and possibly Bomai. This will assist tremendously with community education. At present the rest of the District benefits, and this area is not so isolated as to have to miss out.

(IV) AREA STUDY

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Karimui Census Division consists of the northern flank of Mount Karimui, the majority of it being a volcanic plane. The populated area is reasonably flat with numerous streams and three large rivers, the BOISA, NAMI and SENA, which have carved deep gorges. These flow to the TUA river in the north with waterfalls and steep flows over the last mile or so.

(b) Rainfall averages 120 inches a year with a dry season from May to about August. During the wet season for the rest of the year there are occasionally periods of sunshine lasting for days, with little or no rain. Temperatures vary from 70 to 85 degrees daily and are fairly constant throughout the year.

(c) Vegetation throughout the area is rainforest with associated timbers, mosses (according to altitude), parasites and so on. The population has made little impression on the vegetation apart from the fairly settle arc following the pleasantest part of the volcanic plane.

(d) Karimui is the southern most part of the Chimbu District and has several ridges and the Tua river between it and the rest of the District. At present there are walking tracks to NOMANE (2 days) and LUFA (3 days), but all supplies and personnel are flown in.

(e) Initial censuses were started in 1951 and completed for the population by 1956. Most initial patrols came from Lufa, with one or two from the MINJ area. The patrol post was started in 1959 and has been regularly staffed since. The Census Division being easily accessible from the station receives rather more attention than the other Census Divisions. The aims of the Administration are understood and appreciated.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS

(a) Village Population Registers are attached.

The Neo Mortality rate is 4.09 per thousand.

(b) All the villages are linked by a very good motor cycle track. None of the villages are more than two hours apart.

(c) At the time of census 122 adult males were outside the District. Since then this figure has doubled. In all probability more men will want to leave the area, with the Highland Labour Scheme. If the present rate continues the area will have to be closed to recruiting shortly.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPING

(a) All the clans as listed in the Village Register are separate and individual clans. The exceptions are MOIYO which is an exogamous group of MEIU; PERIA and YAUWI which are exogamous groups of NAIYO; SOGO 1 and SOGO 2 which is a division of the same clan due to geographical location; WALIO is an exogamous group of HWAIYO; WEDIA, KILIBARI and NOLUAI are sub clans of PARA.

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

(c) YASA is spoken by the people within the Census Division, but TUDAWA from the DARIBI is widely used and understood.

(d) NAIYO versus WAUWI, NAIYO versus MEIU, WENAIYO versus MOIYO, WEDIA versus MEIU, BOISAMANU versus SOBORO, DIBE versus WAIME are traditional enmities which would be invoked at the present time if it became necessary.

(e) Intermarriage takes place with people from the DARIBI, PIO and TURA and LUPA areas. Social ties are growing stranger and are to be encouraged. Traditional enmities are remembered but are being forgotten by the younger generation.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) GURA Tultul from Dibe. Has a lot of influence in his area, which has been acquired through his position.

WOGOLE Tultul from Dibe. Ditto.

WESABE Tultul from Dibe. Not much notice is taken of him though he tries and does have some influence which is acquired.

BALAU. An old fight leader. Revered and has some say in the community but is becoming senile.

(b) The writer is not in a position to discuss leaders in the area due to his extremely short stay. Superficially, the Tultuls and Luluais can be taken as leaders. Almost in every case they are leaders of the community.

The only other people to be added are:

BALAU, a fight leader from Dibe. A senile old man who still has considerable influence.

PAIYABE-MARUI a young man who shows signs of being a possible leader.

At this stage no others are known.

(c) No.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Land is inherited by a man's sons. If he has none his brothers receive it. i.e. Patrilineal inheritance.

(b) None.

(c) All holdings are individual however, through kinship obligations most people receive assistance.

(F) LITERACY

The only recognised school is the one at KAREPA run by the Lutheran Mission. A breakup of classes is as follows:

STANDARD I	35 Boys	3 Girls
STANDARD II	40 Boys	
STANDARD III	None	
STANDARD IV	None	
STANDARD V	17 Boys	6 Girls
STANDARD VI	26 Boys	6 Girls

At the Seventh Day Adventist Mission there are 61 students in a bible school. Throughout the Census Division there are five Lutheran Bible Schools and three S.D.A. Bible Schools.

(b) There are about fifteen adults who are literate. These are Mission teachers and bible school teachers.

(c) None.

(4)

(d) None

(e) There are about 6 radios in the area, owned by local people. These have been brought back by returning workers from the coast.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The majority of houses are of the single story SIGIBE type. A few people have built the coastal type of house.

Generally the standard of housing is poor. Repairs have rarely been made.

Most people have pit latrines and use them when convenient.

The only people who do not wear European clothing are the very young children and some women who wear a "pullpull" and bark cape or blanket, which covers them completely except for the face. (This is traditional as a result of souw cursing the women - see "The Curse of Souw" by Dr. Wagner).

European artifacts are widespread - pots, pans, knives, axes, mirrors, lamps, blankets and associated paraphernalia are common. The more "sophisticated" wear shoes and/or sunglasses. Spades are used universally.

(b) The staple diet is sweet potato supplemented by taro, sugar cane, sweet corn, types of native spinach. Sugar cane, sweet corn, cucumber, mandarins, oranges, tobacco, beans and potatoes have been introduced and are used to varying degrees.

Meat is not eaten often, only after an occasional hunt. Pig is seldom eaten.

Tinned foodstuffs are bought from the Mission trade store but only on special occasions. Most people cannot afford them.

(H) MISSIONS

The Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist Mission have adherents throughout the area and not one village claims a mission as belonging to it. (Cases were noted of children in a family going to the Lutheran AND S.D.A. Mission),

There seems to be some tension in LUDO where the S.D.A. Mission is at one end & the Lutheran at the other. At present this is not serious and seems much like the Melbourne/Sydney rivalry! Apart from this there is nothing. However, there definite possibilities that some tension may come throughout the area. This is due to increased recruiting by both Missions.

(b) The Lutheran Mission runs a hospital and regular infant welfare clinics.

There are four teachers at the Lutheran Mission, one a lay worker. A European Sister has charge of the hospital with four nurses and two orderlies. Approximately twelve others are employed, these being labourers, sawyers, wardsmen, domestic servant and trade store keeper.

(c) See Situation Report.

(3)

(I) NON-INDIGINES

- (a) Messrs. Latimer and Morrison are developing their pastoral lease and this represents the only non-indigenous activity business wise.
- (b) Between 20 and 30 labourers are employed in clearing the above lease. Possible employment on completion is unknown.
- (c) The Karimui has considerable interest to anthropologists and regular field studies are made.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) Roads. None apart from the motor cycle track. Possible routes for a road to Gumine have been surveyed by air.

The Lufa-Karimui road will be another 2 years in completion.

- (b) None
- (c) Karimui has one Category C airstrip.

Money is being spent in up-grading it to Category B, but the District Airport Inspector cannot upgrade it until a tractor, trailer, mower unit is available to maintain it.

(K) TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

There are three carpenters in the area and one experienced literate storekeeper.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

See Situation Report.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

- (a) There are 2958 coffee trees in the area. These are per village as follows:

DIBE	113
BOISAMALU	416
New Plantings	140
KILIBARI	479
PELIA	250
SOLITA	72
MEIU	131
WALIYO & WENA	460
IUDO	497
Total	2958

- (b) Practically nil. Approximately \$100 per year is returned to the people from the Mission.
- (c) Approximately \$3,250 basing production on 5 lbs. per tree (mature) per annum.
- (d) None.
- (e) Approximately \$2,760 is earned annually by regular wage labour. A further \$1,000 is spent per annum for maintenance of roads.

(2)

(f) No. But in the near future the Kundiawa Coffee Society may buy in the area.

(g) None.

(h) A Savings Bank opened at Karimui on the 10th of April. To date the local people have 37 accounts representing savings of \$270.

(i) The average per capita income worked out at approximately \$1 per annum. This is not a realistic figure as the majority of wage earners are at the Government Station. Many people actually have no cash income.

It is impossible to gauge wages brought in by returning workers, but they could quite possibly double the above estimate.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Yes. 100 square miles.

(b) Yes. (See Situation Report).

(c) The number of people working away from the area is approaching the limit. There is very little employment opportunity within the area.

(d) See Situation Report.

(e) The people are fully aware of a lack of income in the area and would be fully receptive to any plan to increase it. (However, the failure of a D.A.S.F. Tobacco project at IUDO through lack of support gives lie to the people's enthusiasm.)

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

See Situation Report.

W. J. Sanders
(W. J. SANDERS)
Patrol Officer