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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Karimui

VOLUME No: 2

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1965 - 1966

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EASTERN HIGHLANDS

DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

KARIMUI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 - 1965/1966	A.S. Wright	Pio Census Div. (Gulf district) Tura Census Div.
2 - 1965/1966	A.S. Wright	Boisa Gorge- Karimui Census Div.
3 - 1965/1966	A.S. Wright	Daribi Census Div.
4 - 1965/1966	M.F. Bell	Daribi Census Div. & part Karimui Census Div.
5 - 1965/1966	M.F. Bell	Tura Census Div. & Pio Census Div. (Gulf District)
6 - 1965/1966	M.F. Bell	Karimui & Daribi Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **EASTERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. **KARIMUI NO. 1** of **1965-66**

Patrol Conducted by **A. S. WRIGHT** PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled **PIO CENSUS DIVISION (GULF DISTRICT) and TURA CENSUS DIVISION (E.H.D.)**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Mr. A. BLEAKLEY F.M.A.**

Natives **3 R.P. & N.G.C.**
2 INTERPRETERS

Duration—From **13/7/1965** to **25/7/1965**

Number of Days **13**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **YES**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **3/1965**

Medical ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Map Reference **SKETCH MAP ATTACHED**

- Objects of Patrol
- 1. ASSIST P.H.D. DISEASE PATTERN SURVEY.**
 - 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.**

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/8/1965

M. J. H. H.
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

.....

.....

67-13-1

14th September, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R G A.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 1/65-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Wright covered by your memo 67-13-2 of 4th August, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Donaldson were noted.

3. It appears that Mr. Wright accomplished the task set, although no patrol instructions have been attached to this report. Please advise Mr. Wright to delineate on future maps submitted with patrol reports the route taken by the patrol.

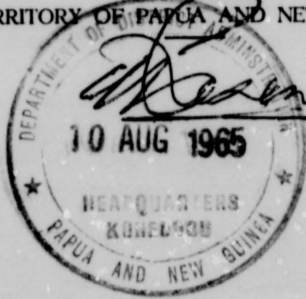
(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 13. 1 (8)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams ~~DISCOM~~ DISCOM
Telephone
Our Reference..... 67-13-2
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,

GOROKA,
Eastern Highlands District.
4th August, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KARIMUI PATROL NO. 1/65-66

The report covering the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. A.S. Wright, Patrol Officer in Charge, Karimui, is enclosed herewith together with copy of comments 67-2-4 of 29th July, 1965 from the Assistant District Commissioner Goroka Sub-District.

I have requested the Department of Public Health to make a copy of Mr. Bleakley's report available to this Office. Further comments are not necessary.

A. F. Gons
(A.F. GONS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Distroff.

67-2-4

P.R.Y.D.

Sub-District Headquarters,
G O R O K A.
Eastern Highlands District.

29th July, 1965.

District Commissioner,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT - KARIMUI NO. 1 of 1965/66.

Attached hereto in duplicate, please find above Report submitted by Mr. A. Wright, Patrol Officer in Charge, Karimui.

2. The Patrol was a joint Patrol by the Departments of District Administration and Public Health. The main object of the Patrol was to ascertain the rapidly increasing decrease in the population in the PIO and TURA Census Divisions.

3. From this Report it is quite evident that there is a need to intensify health and agricultural activity throughout the area.

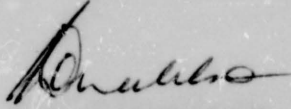
4. The Department of Agriculture will be approached for the supply of protein seeds for early distribution. It is also recommended poultry be imported into the area to improve the obvious protein deficiency.

5. It is pleasing to note the SOLIABEDO and ERAPONI people have expressed wishes of remaining at their present sites. To keep them in this frame of mind, it is therefore necessary to ensure the Departments of Health and Agriculture co-operate to improve their present standards.

6. It is requested the Department of Health make available copies of Mr. Bleakley's report.

7. The objects of the Patrol appear to have been satisfactorily carried out.

8. Camping Allowance Claims in respect of Mr. Wright and the two Interpreters are attached for your further action, please.


(P.R.Y. DONALDSON)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(3) 1

2

Introduction.

The PIO and TURA Census Divisions consist of a large rain forest area, sparsely populated, located to the south-east of Karimui at an average altitude of 2,000'.

2. The main purpose of this patrol was to assist the Public Health Department in conducting a survey of the disease pattern of the area, in order to ascertain the reasons for the decreasing population in the area as revealed by my census patrol to this area in February/March, 1965.

Patrol Diary.

Tuesday, 13th. July, 1965.

Two helicopters arrived Karimui 1315 hrs. with Medical Assistant A. Bleakley and gear. Patrol flown to Soliabedo village. Carriers etc. who left on foot on Sunday had reached Soliabedo late yesterday. People medically examined. Self talked to the locals about village matters. Slept Soliabedo.

Wednesday 14th. July.

People dentally checked by MedAsst. Self talked to them about village hygiene, agriculture, decimal currency etc. Slept Soliabedo.

Thursday 15th. July.

Further words with the locals and started them on building a fence around the housing area to keep out pigs. Helicopters in at 1400 hrs. with A.D.C. Mr. P. Donaldson. Self, Medasst. and Interpreter taken to YOU village. Rest of patrol to start walking to Eraponi tomorrow. Medasst. examined those present and camp organized. Aircraft heard overhead at 8:42 p.m. Slept You.

Friday 16th. July.

At You, entire population examined by Mr. Bleakley. Self talked to them about sanitation, decimal currency etc. Slept You.

Saturday 17th. July.

At You awaiting helicopter but weather bad. Self have now contracted 'flu which Medasst. is suffering from. Slept You.

Sunday 18th. July.

Observed at You.

Monday 19th. July.

Awaiting helicopter, self ill with 'flu. Locals clearing bush away from their houses. Slept You.

Tuesday 20th. July.

Weather clear today and helicopter in at 1430. Shuttled us in two trips to Eraponi. Inspected village sanitation etc. A 510 radio set up. Slept Eraponi.

Wednesday 21st. July.

Contacted Mr. Mathieson, D.D.C., Goroka on A 510 and discussed the patrol's movements. Dyane and Po people of Eraponi medically examined. Self talked to them about hygiene, agriculture, decimal currency and various village matters.

(A) 1
2

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT No. 1-65/66.

Patrol Diary (Cont.)

Wednesday 21st. July. (Cont.)

Departed Eraponi 1100 hrs. followed muddy track to Haia, arriving 1300 hrs. Camp, radio set up and food purchased. Haia people medically examined and self delivered the usual talk. Hvalia people wandered in at 1700 hrs. and they were checked and given a talk on decimal currency, hygiene etc. Slept Haia.

Thursday 22nd. July.

At Haia, contacted Goroka at 1155 and told to walk back to Karimui. Wlid and Yale people turned up in mid afternoon in good numbers and were medically examined and then given a talk on sanitation, decimal currency etc. Survey is now complete with an estimated 90% of the population of every group contacted.

Friday 23rd. July.

Departed Haia 0730 hrs., followed rough track making camp by the Wena river at 1600 hrs.

Saturday 24th. July.

Departed campsite at 0730 hrs. , crossed Yen creek, climbed up very steep valley wall using ladders and all fours most of the climb and then descended, making camp at 1515 hrs.

Sunday 25th. July.

Departed campsite 0800 hrs. and reached Iudo village at 1200 hrs. Continued on to Karimui Patrol Post, arrived at 1330hrs. Patrol stood down.

10. The people have been transferred from their former dispersed state to compact village life. The area with new houses, latrines, and a place to keep the pigs out. Some improvement was evident in the villages that were visited. Further instructions were given where necessary.
11. The Haia and Yale people have abandoned their old village site and are building a new "village" on either side of the stream. The desirability of good sanitation etc. facilities was impressed on these people.
12. The people were advised to build a fence around the pig pens to keep pigs out in the interests of lessening the incidence of new infections.
13. Villages effectively are now carrying on their daily quite efficiently.

This aspect of the patrol will be the subject of a comprehensive report by the Medical Assistant, Mr. A. Blackley.

15. The patrol observed that in considering the main health problems in the area (1) Malnutrition - severe and widespread. (2) Lack of protein - protein deficiency - protein intake very low as seen in the stools etc.

16. These factors combined with a complete lack of medical aid have resulted in a declining population.

17. Mr. Blackley is recommending the establishment of an aid post at Haia, which reinforced by regular deliveries in Karimui P/P 3-4-66. He also considers that the introduction of high protein crops is essential. He believes that once the health problems, outlined above, are corrected and a better diet introduced, a population increase will result.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT No. 1-65/66.Native Affairs.

The native affairs situation in this area was found to be quite satisfactory.

4. The people turned up in good numbers at all places and seemed appreciative of our visit.

5. The Soliabedo people have done nothing further about moving to Weijana (refer Karimui P/R 3-64/65) and seem content to remain at Soliabedo for the present, at least.

6. The people of Eraponi village are also very anxious to have a Mission "look after them". An L.M.S. missionary from Kapuna (Baimuru area) visited their village in 1964 and asked them to clear an airstrip site. They did this in a rough fashion but he hasn't been back since. They also showed interest in the idea of moving to Weijana, where the L.M.S. apparently is building an airstrip and station, however I advised them against this and they said instead that they would approach the Lutheran Mission, Karimui. In fact they said that they were willing to charter a helicopter to bring the Mission to Eraponi! I suggested that the advent of a mission would not have any significant effect on their material development and that their enthusiasm might be better directed to helping themselves in the way of village and garden improvements.

7. On the whole the people are co-operative and anxious to grasp at any form of development open to them.

8. As usual no complaints or disputes were brought to the patrol's notice.

Villages and Village Officials.

It was pleasing to note that a definite effort had been made by most groups to improve their sanitation and general cleanliness in the villages.

10. Eraponi had been transformed from its former derelict state to become the best village in the area with new houses, latrines and a fence to keep the pigs out. Some improvement was evident in all the villages that were visited. Further instructions were issued where necessary.

11. The Wiid and Yale people have abandoned their old village site and are building a new "twin village" on either side of the WI creek. The desirability of good sanitation etc. facilities was impressed on these people.

12. The people of all villages have been advised to build fences around housing areas to keep pigs out in the interests of lessening the incidence of worm infestations.

13. Village officials are apparently carrying out their duties quite efficiently.

Health.

This aspect of the patrol will be the subject of a comprehensive report by the Medical Assistant, Mr. A. Bleakley.

15. I understand that he considers the main health problems to be (a) Malaria - severe and widespread; (b) Hookworm - total population affected; (c) Anaemia - relatively severe; (d) Protein Deficiency - protein intake very low as sago is the staple diet.

16. These factors combined with a complete lack of medical aid have resulted in a declining population.

17. Mr. Bleakley is recommending the establishment of an Aid Post at Hala, which reinforces my recommendation contained in Karimui P/R 3-64/65. He also considers that the introduction of high protein crops is essential. He believes that once the health problems, outlined above, are overcome and a better diet is introduced, a population increase will result.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT No. 1-65/66.Agriculture and Livestock.

It was pleasing to find that these people have planted more sweet potato and vegetable gardens since my last visit, however these gardens are very small, sago remains the staple food.

19. They were encouraged to further efforts and I have promised to arrange for seed to be sent to them. It is obvious that their present diet of mainly sago is lacking in protein value and is a contributing factor to their poor standard of health.

20. Soils in the area appear to be quite fertile and most crops should grow well.

Roads and Bridges.

Walking tracks in the area are poor and there are no bridges over the many creeks and rivers. However this is to be expected in such a sparsely populated but vast region.

Rest Houses.

The rest house position has improved since my last visit and generally patrol accommodation is adequate.

Missions.

Currently there are no Missions operating in the area.

Decimal Currency.

The people were informed of the impending currency change and the basic essentials of the new system were outlined.

25. As might be expected in such an undeveloped and remote economy, little interest was shown by the people.

Education.

There are no educational facilities available to the area.

Conclusion.

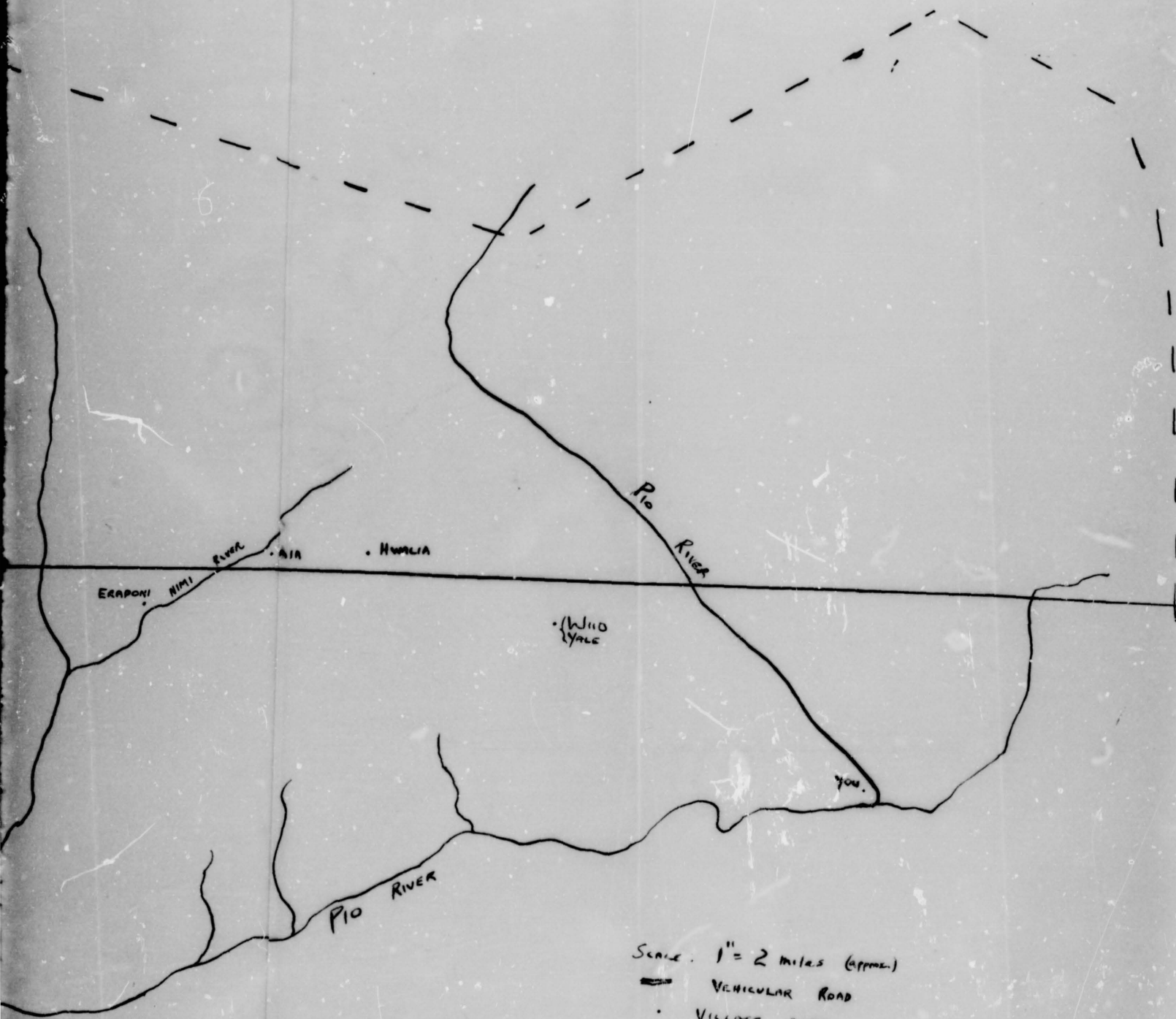
This patrol was very worthwhile, in my opinion, as it was the first time that a Medical Assistant had visited the area and as a result of his findings and recommendations, the people can look forward to one Aid Post (at Haia) and eventually a general improvement in their standard of health as the A.P.O. will be instructed in the particular health problems to be tackled.

28. It also afforded me to follow up on instructions etc. made during my census patrol. I was pleased with the progress that these people have made over the past five months.

29. Assuming that P.H.D. go ahead and establish an Aid Post in the PIO/TURA, then the other outstanding matter is the agricultural aspect. I have encouraged the people to plant supplementary crops and have suggested that they should prepare gardens for vegetable seeds. It is requested that strong representations be made to the Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries for the supply of suitable assorted vegetable seeds. This is the least we can do to bring about basic improvements in health, diet and general living standards of these rather isolated and neglected people.

30. Comments on R.P. & N.G.C. personnel accompanying the patrol have been entered on their Records of Service and Forms R/S 1 have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Konedobu.

(A. S. WRIGHT) Patrol Officer.



ERAPONI NIMI RIVER

RIVER

AIA

HWALIA

Pio River

WIKO LYALE

YOU

Pio RIVER

Scale: 1" = 2 miles (approx.)

— VEHICULAR ROAD

• VILLAGE SITE

⊗ BUSH CAMPS

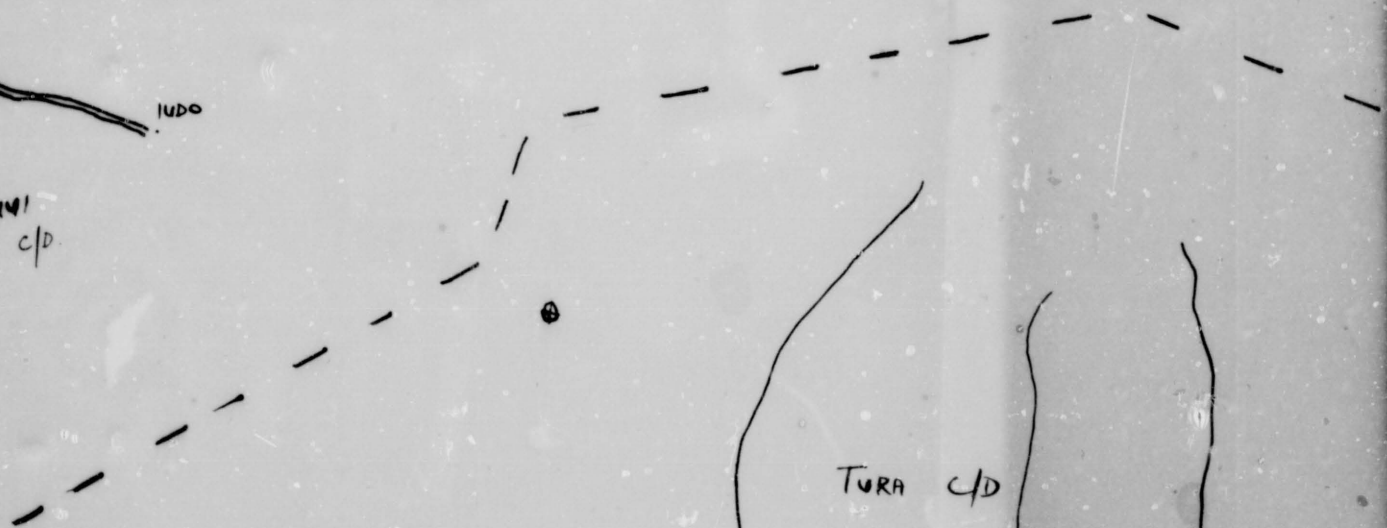
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KARIMUI PATROL POST (3650')



KIRIMUI
C/D



Mt. KARIMUI
(8,700')

N. G.
PARUA

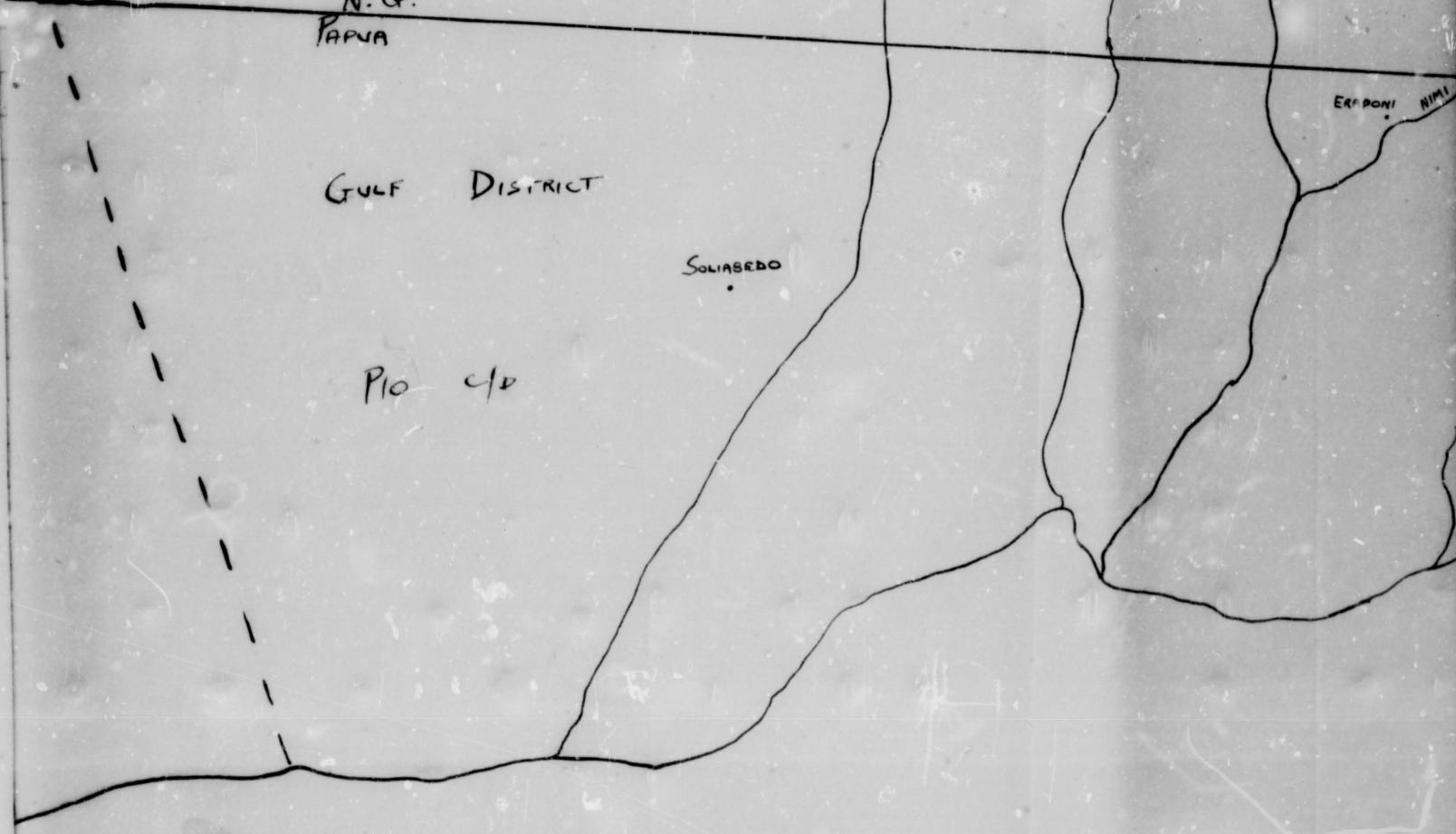
TURA C/D

GULF DISTRICT

SOLIASEDO

PLO C/D

ERAPONI
NIMI





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KARIMUI 2 of 1965-66.

Patrol Conducted by A. S. WRIGHT PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled BOISA GORGE - KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 ^{NO}
R.P. & N.G.C.
2 INTERPRETERS

Duration—From 16 ^{Natives} 8 65 20 8 65
23 8 19 65 to 27 8 19 65

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4 / 19 65

Medical T.B. 3 / 19 65

Map Reference E. H. D. M. P.

Objects of Patrol SUEVEY AND COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A VEHICULAR
ROAD THROUGH BOISA GORGE.

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

67-13-3

5th October, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R O K A.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1965-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a brief patrol report by Mr. Wright, covered by your memo 67-13-2 of 15th September, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Donaldson were noted.

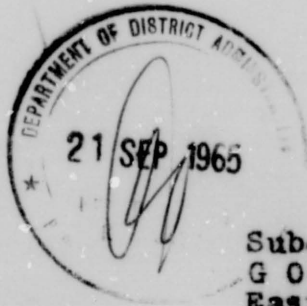
3. Mr. Wright appears to have accomplished quite capably the task set.

4. Although the report is brief and describes the road work done, it is written in an interesting, readable prose. A brief but good patrol report.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67-13-3 (4)

Distroff
67-2-4
P.R.Y.D.



Sub-District Headquarters,
G O R O K A.
Eastern Highlands District.

7th September, 1965.

~~District Commissioner,~~
~~G O R O K A.~~

PATROL REPORT - KARIMUI NO. 2/65-66.

Attached in duplicate please find report submitted by Mr. A.S. Wright, Patrol Officer.

2. Further supervision of road construction will be carried out when Mr. Wright returns from Special Duties in the Kainantu area, during October, 1965.
3. Due to Mr. Wright's hasty departure for Kainantu, no map accompanied this report.
4. Relevant Camping Allowance Claims are attached.

(P.R.Y. DONALDSON)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.
Forwarded for your information please. Additional comments are not necessary.
A.F. G...
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(3) ①

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 2-65/66.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This patrol was entirely concerned with road construction work. The object was to survey and commence the building of a vehicular road through the Boisa gorge which is located approximately three to four miles to the west of Karimui Patrol Post.

2. The Boisa river gorge extends from the slopes of Mt. Karimui across the Karimui plateau until it joins the Tua river gorge. It forms a formidable barrier to travel in this area as at the point where the road is being built, it is approximately 250 feet deep with very sheer sides. A better road route could be found nearer to Mt. Karimui but with no population in this area, such a road would soon be reclaimed by the jungle.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 16th. August. 1965.

Departed station for Boisa gorge 0930 hrs. Camp set up. Rest of day spent in walking through the gorge looking for best possible road route. Slept Boisa camp.

Tuesday, 17th. August.

Commenced survey of road route down Boisa gorge. Completely pegged section from top (Karimui side) of gorge to Boisa river. Then walked to Boisamalu village to inspect readwork in that area. Slept Boisa camp.

Wednesday 18th. August.

Commenced pegging road from Boisa river up the gorge, terrain very difficult, ceased survey at 1630 hrs. Meiu, Pelia etc. natives started cutting the road on the Karimui side of the gorge. Slept Boisa camp.

Thursday 19th. August.

Survey completed 1200 hrs. Rest of day spent directing road construction efforts at top of gorge. Slept Boisa camp.

Friday 20th. August.

Road construction supervision throughout day. Returned to Karimui for weekend.

Monday 23rd. August.

To Boisa gorge - all day on road construction work.

Tuesday 24th. August.

Continued road building at Boisa gorge. Slept Boisa camp.

Wednesday 25th. August.

Further road construction down Boisa gorge. Slept camp.

Thursday 26th. August.

Road construction all day Boisa gorge. Slept camp.

Friday 27th. August.

Roadwork until 1700hrs. Progress payment made to workers. Returned to Karimui.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 2-65/66.NATIVE AFFAIRS.

3. There is little to report in this regard. The patrol was camped at the Gorge away from any population apart from the work force who also camped out for the duration of the patrol.

4. Men from Meiu, Pelia, Kilibari, Wedia and Boisamalu census units, a total of about eighty, worked on this project.

5. The people of Boisamalu, ~~in~~ in particular, are quite keen to have a vehicular road constructed into their area.

ROADWORK.

6. A road route was surveyed and pegged through the gorge. Of necessity the route is steep and involves "switchbacks" or "zig-zag" sections to negotiate the steep sides of the gorge.

7. After the route had been pegged, work was commenced on the actual cutting of the road. Satisfactory progress was made during the two weeks that the patrol was in the field. At the conclusion of the patrol, a progress payment was distributed to the men concerned and they will continue building the road, without supervision, further payments will be made according to progress achieved.

8. Some fairly extensive outcrops of rock will hinder construction of the road about half way down the Boisamalu side of the gorge. It may be necessary to request Public Works assistance to blast this section, however the local people will first endeavour to remove the outcrops with crowbars etc.

9. It is likely that after the road is completed there may be landslips but regular maintenance should contain these.

10. Further supervision of this project will be necessary when time permits as it is quite a difficult construction job and if the people do not closely follow my grade pegs, steep impossible gradients will result.

CONCLUSION.

11. The patrol was successful in pegging a road route through the Bolsa gorge and in ensuring that a good start was made on the construction of this road.

12. Eventually when the road is completed, the Boisamalu population will be accessible by vehicle from Karimui. The road should then be extended through the Nami gorge to Iogoramalu. The Nami gorge is more formidable than the Bolsa gorge, being some 700 feet deep at the site of the present walking track. It would be necessary to find a more suitable crossing further towards Mt. Karimui despite the lack of population there.

13. However once the Nami gorge is crossed there are no further large obstacles to a road which can link the 2,600 people of the Daribi Census Division to Karimui.

14. With the small work force available and the difficulties of making deep cuttings down the sides of the gorge, progress will be slow, especially as other duties will not permit much further personal supervision of this project.

A. S. Wright
(A.S. WRIGHT)
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **EASTERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. **KARIMUI 3-65/66**

Patrol Conducted by **A. S. WRIGHT** PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled **DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION (S.H.D.)**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NO**

Natives **2 R.P. & N.G.C.**
2 INTERPRETERS
1 N.M.O.

Duration—From **7 10 65** to **22 10 65**

Number of Days **16**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **11/19 64**

Medical **T.B. 9/19 65**

SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol **1. CENSUS REVISION. 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.**

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3 / 11 / 1965

A. S. Wright
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

67-13-8

29th November, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
SCROKA.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 3/1965-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a Patrol Report by Mr. A. Wright, covered by your memorandum 67-13-2 of 1/11/65.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Donaldson have been noted.

3. I am sure Mr. Wright accomplished the tasks set him quite ably, but his report is rather brief, that it does not fully indicate the nature and success of his efforts on conditions in the Census Division patrolled.

4. Mr. Wright makes a great mistake when he says that "village councillors represent the Administration". They do not. They represent the people, while Village Constables represent the Administration.

5. A good report but rather brief.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-13-8 ✓ ④



Sub-District Headquarters,
GOROKA.

1st November, 1965.

District Commissioner,
GOROKA.

KARIMUI PATROL NO. 3 of 1965/66.

Attached hereto in duplicate please find report of Karimui Patrol of the DARIBI Census Division, submitted by Mr. A. Wright, Patrol Officer.

2. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Wright was able to contact the GELABI people. I fully endorse his efforts to have them move to the KARIMUI side of the TUA River. If these people so desire this move, it will certainly be to their ultimate benefit.

3. In all 49 H.L.S. were flown out of Karimui to Goroka. I understand from the Labour Office, that they have already been on-forwarded to Port Moresby.

4. Claim for Camping Allowance on behalf of Mr. Wright and Local Officers OBE and INUABE are attached for your further action.

Sgd. (P.R.Y. DONALDSON)
Assistant District Commissioner

-13-2

NOTE TO: The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBURU.

1/11/65

The abovementioned report is forwarded herewith.

Unfortunately, Karimui is a backward area and there is little likelihood of any immediate economic development taking place. The recent recommendations of the World Bank Report seem to limit any immediate economic development in such areas.

A.F. G...
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

⑦ 11

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 3-65/66.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Daribi Census Division forms the south western extension to the Karimui Census Division but it is located within the Southern Highlands District of the Territory of Papua.
2. This area is situated at an average altitude of about 3,300' but drops sharply to about 1100', at the southernmost village, Gelabi, near the Tua River. Thick rain forest cover is the dominant vegetation type and annual rainfall is estimated at 150"y
3. The Daribi language is spoken throughout this Division and the total population is 2,594.
4. The objects of this patrol were census revision and routine administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday 7th. October, 1965.

Departed Karimui 1020 hrs, checked and advised on roadwork at Boisa gorge and arrived at Dibe R/H at 1645 hrs.

Friday 8th. October.

A short talk with village officials at Dibe re village matters and then departed 0755 to Maina via Negabo, arriving MAINA 1025 hrs. Informal talks with officials and villagers.

Saturday 9th. October.

Census revised for Maina, Ogwanima and Wallia census units and talks delivered on H.L.S., decimal currency, village hygiene etc. Departed Maina 1030 and arrived NORU 1130 hrs. Census revised for Noru 1, Hagane, Hobe, Sora and Sorarai census units and usual talks given. Statistics compiled for Maina units.

Sunday 10th. October.

Checked off some absentees from yesterday. Departed Noru 0815 via Hagane, thence over the MacGregor Peaks, descended steeply over pinnacle limestone, thence long gradual descent arriving at Tua River at 1500 hrs. Gelabi people contacted but camp made on Karimui side of the river.

Monday 11th. October.

Across the Tua per dugout canoe and a ten minute walk to Gelabi village. Talked to this small group and revised the census. Returned to camp about 1200 hrs. Census statistics extracted and further informal talks ~~in~~ with some Gelabi men who came across to our camp. A large eel and several fish caught by the carriers from a creek near the Tua. Slept Tua river camp.

Tuesday 12th. October.

Departed campsite at 0740, ascended steadily for about 3 hours, thence descended, arriving DOBU 1330 hrs. Track dry and weather hot. Slept Dobu.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 3-65/66.PATROL DIARY (Cont.)Wednesday 13th. October. 1965.

Census revised at Dobu and usual round of talks and discussions. Census figures extracted during afternoon.

Thursday 14th. October.

Moved Dobu to KALABAI - 0815 to 0845 hrs. Census revised for Punale, Kuburu, Dobeda and Wiamani. Talks etc. and statistics extracted.

Friday 15th. October.

Departed Kalabai 0745 hrs and arrived MASI 0945. Inspected work on new Aid Post near Masi. Informal talks with people. 1 C.N.M. heard. Slept Masi.

Saturday 16th. October.

Census revised for Anabai, Bunubidi, Kebu, Noru 2 and Saia census units. Usual talks and census figures compiled. Informal talks. Slept Masi.

Sunday 17th. October.

Departed Masi 0830, arrived TILIGI 0945. Talked to village officials. Slept Tiligi.

Monday 18th. October.

Census revised for Bope, Delege and Tiligi c/units. Talks. Census figures compiled.

Tuesday 19th. October.

Departed Tiligi 0810, arrived TUA c/unit 0900 - all assembled - census revised and talk given. Left Tua at 1015 and arrived Negabo 1030. Tua census statistics extracted. 1 C.N.M.

Wednesday 20th. October.

Census revised for Negabo, Wai and Yogobo. Talks. Marriage dispute heard and advice given. Census figures compiled. Slept Negabo.

Thursday 21st. October.

Departed Negabo 0730 hrs. via Dibe and Iogoramalu to Boisamalu, arrived 1215 hrs. Walked to Boisa gorge in afternoon and inspected roadworks. Slept Boisamalu.

Friday 22nd. October.

Departed Boisamalu 0640 hrs. with 58 H.L.S. volunteers - arrived Karimui 0810 hrs. Patrol stood down.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 3-65/66.NATIVE AFFAIRS.

5. The patrol was accorded a friendly reception at all villages and the people proved to be quite co-operative.
6. As is usual in the Karimui area few complaints or disputes were brought to the patrol's attention, there were only two C.N.M. cases, one of adultery and the other relating to the keeping of a decomposed body in a dwelling house. Convictions were recorded in both cases.
7. The only material progress that has been made to the way of life of these people since the advent of Administration control has been in the form of improved housing, sanitation and general living conditions, peaceable, permanent settlements with the attendant factor of better subsistence gardens; and the control of much sickness. Nothing in the way of economic development has been found for the Daribi (and Karimui as a whole) but at present the people seem content with their limited level of development.
8. The village of Gelabi, situated on the south western side of the Tua river was visited - its first visit by a patrol since Mr. P.V. Dwyer made initial contact in 1962 (Goroka Patrol Report 12-61/62). Later patrols were unable to reach this village due to the high state of the Tua river (refer para 8 Karimui P/R 8-62/63 and para 10 Karimui P/R 2-64/65). The Gelabi people number only 33 and are decreasing. In fact two of their number were murdered recently after migrating to the SUALI area of the Erave administrative area. During this period of unrest in the Erave area, in which I understand, a total of seven people were massacred, the Gelabi people feared that they would be attacked by the Suali groups and they moved temporarily across to the Karimui side of the Tua river. They returned to their hamlet just prior to my visit. I believe that I have been successful in persuading them to move permanently to the Karimui side of the Tua. Not only will such a move make it easier for future patrols to visit them but they should find life healthier if they settle at a higher altitude, also healthier from the point of view of fear of attack from Suali, if such fears are justified.
9. Reverting to the Division as a whole, the native situation can be described as very satisfactory.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

10. Generally the people are now living in villages or hamlets where a fair standard of sanitation and hygiene is maintained. House styles vary from individual rectangular houses to the traditional rounded KEREBEI.
11. Village Councillors represent the Administration at village level and seem to be doing a reasonable job.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

12. There was an overall decrease of eleven persons, owing to a fair number of migrations out, mainly to the Bomai C/D. The birth rate dropped from 5.82% in 1964 to 4.05% this year. However the death rate dropped from 5.02% in 1964 to 3.16% this year. This years rate of natural increase - .89% is slightly higher than the 1964 figure of .84%.

*councillors represent
people.
constables
Admin. reps.*

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO. 3-65/66.HEALTH.

13. The Aid Post Orderly from Karimui accompanied the patrol and treated the sick - Mainly skin complaints with sores, cuts, scabies and tropical ulcers predominating.

14. The MASI Aid Post is nearing completion and when it is staffed it will be of considerable benefit to the area, being situated centrally to serve the whole of this Census Division.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

15. Sweet potato is the staple crop of this entirely subsistence economy. Supplementary foods are bananas, corn, sago, sugar cane and taro. The soil is of a volcanic nature and apparently very fertile.

16. Pigs and a small number of poultry constitute the livestock population.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

17. There are no actual vehicular roads in this Division but some good tracks have been cut which are capable of being developed into vehicular roads with little further work when the need arises; ie. when a road is pushed through the Boisa and Nami gorges, which isolate the Daribi area from Karimui.

18. Boisa Gorge road: Work was started on this road in August (refer Karimui P/R 2-65/66). The roadworkers have now completed a road through this gorge, however they have deviated from my grade pegs and some very steep sections have resulted. However it is hoped that these sections can be improved and work is now proceeding on this project. Also work will commence shortly on the section from the Boisa gorge to the road leading from Karimui station to Kuribei village. This is a relatively minor project, the route has already been cleared of forest growth and there are few obstacles to hamper progress. The eventual aim is to extend this road from Boisamalu through the Nami gorge and then link up with the tracks in the Daribi.

MISSIONS.

19. Evangelists of the Lutheran Mission are established in Negabo, Maina, Masi and Nori villages. The S.D.A. mission have workers in Noru and Tiligi villages.

20. At this stage the people retain their traditional beliefs and are not prepared to reject them in favour of Christianity.

EDUCATION.

21. There are no schools in the census division. A few boys are attending the L.M. and S.D.A. schools at Karimui, ~~however~~.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

22. The basic essentials of the decimal ^{currency} system were explained to the people, along the lines of literature supplied by the Administration. Not much interest was shown, understandably, as very little money finds its way into this area.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT D. 3-65/66.HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME.

23. The advantages of the H.L.S. system were pointed out and volunteers were accepted. The response was quite good, a total of 58 men accompanied us back to Karimui and are now awaiting transport out.

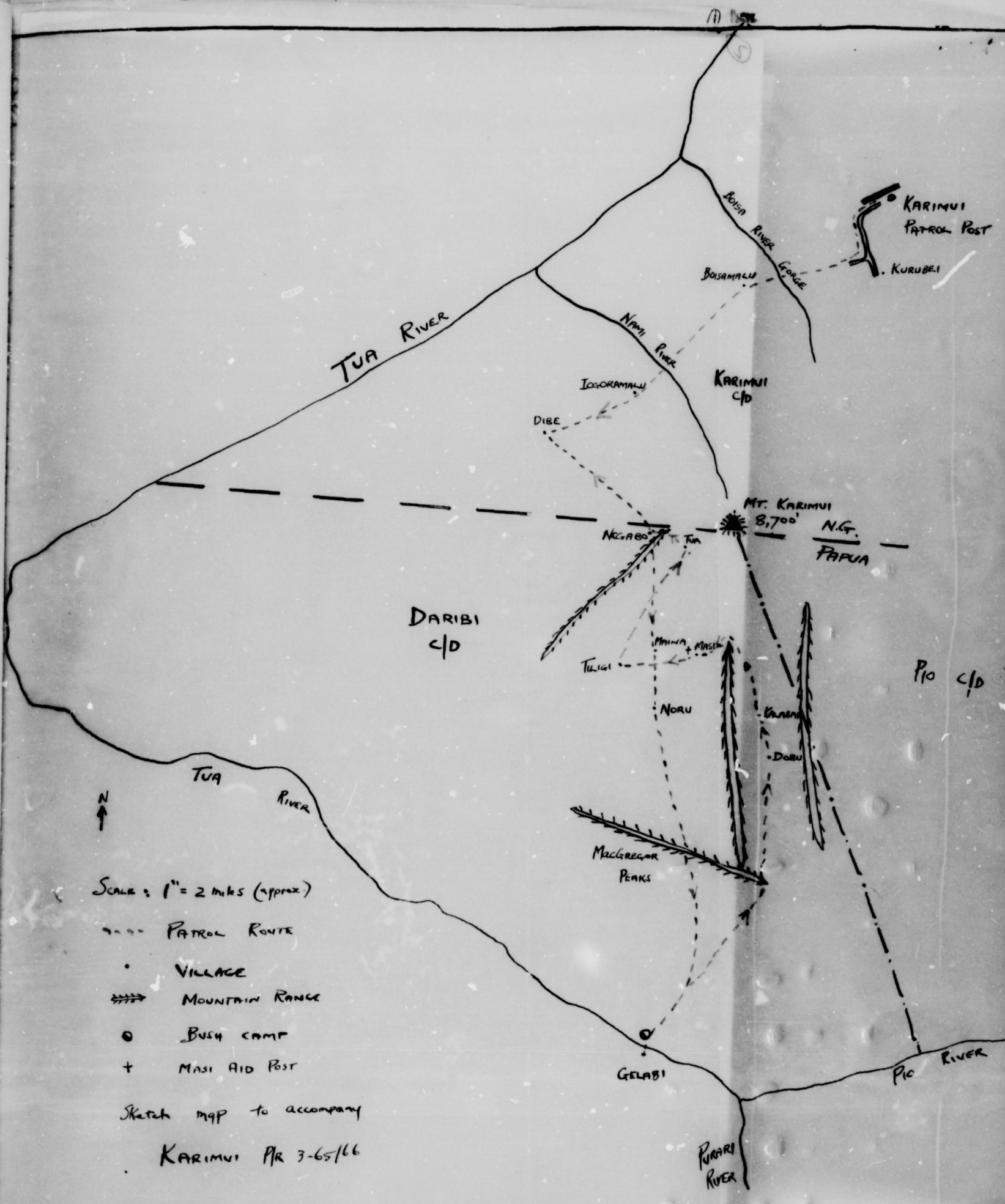
CONCLUSION.

24. This was a routine census patrol and the objectives were attained without difficulty.

25. The Daribi is completely undeveloped and will remain so for years to come, however the people are content with their static level of development and continue to be, apparently, very law abiding citizens.

26. Comments on R.P. & N.G.C. personnel accompanying the patrol have been entered on their Records of Service and Forms R/S 1 have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

A. S. Wright
(A. S. WRIGHT)
Patrol Officer.



12

13



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. 6/65-66 KARIMUI.

Patrol Conducted by M.F. BELL, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KARIMUI & DARIBI CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 CONST. 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 15/4/1966 to 11/6/1966 (BROKEN PERIODS)

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JANUARY 1966

Medical JANUARY 1966

Map Reference FILARIASIS SURVEY OF THE KARIMUI AREA 1:200,000

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION. EXPLANATION OF THE TERRITORY CENSUS, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

DISCOM
67-3-1



13
67-18-1
GOROKA,
Eastern Highlands District.

30th August, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

KARIMUI PATROL No. 6/65-66

Your minute 67-3-6 of 27th August, 1966, refers.

2. No patrol instructions were issued to Mr. Bell. Mr. Bell is the Officer in Charge at Karimui. Regular annual census patrols had previously been laid down and all Stations advised of the month of patrol.

3. It has been the practice and it will continue to be, in this District for Officers in Charge of Stations to write patrol instructions for those patrolling officers under their control. However, where the Officer in Charge of the Station carries out the patrol, obviously patrol instructions are not necessary.

Minute to:-
The Director,
D.D.A. KONEDOBU.

Your memo. 67-18-1 of 18/8/66 refers.

¹⁵
The above is forwarded in reply to your request (A.F. GOW) for a copy of the Patrol Instructions which was minuted by me to Goroka as Karimui was still in the E.H.D. when this patrol was mounted.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

(S.M. Foley) *R. M. Foley*
a/District Commissioner

67-13-1

18th August, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Chitpa District,
KUDLAVA.

KARUNJI PATROL REPORT NO. 6/1965-66.

Receipt of Mr. Bell's patrol report covered by your memorandum 67-3-6 of 26th July, 1966 is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I could not find a copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's patrol instruction and his comments on this report. It is important for me to note what guidance, instruction and constructive criticism the Assistant District Commissioner is giving his junior officers so as to make their work effective. Please despatch a copy in due course.

3. Apparently Mr. Bell must have conducted a successful patrol because the report he has submitted is informative and neatly typed.

(J. E. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.18.1

(11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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



District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

26th July, 1966

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT - NO. 6/65-66

The above Report, in duplicate, together with statistics and patrol map, is forwarded for your information, please. Contingency claims have been attended to at this office.

Mr. Bell has written his usual well compiled and informative report and is to be commended on the neatness in preparation of the patrol map. Various matters reported by Mr. Bell have been dealt with as follows:

Political Situation:

The position as outlined in regard to the Highlands Labour Scheme is most interesting and comment will be made on it at the forthcoming Conference at Mount Hagen on the future of the Highland Labour Scheme.

Agriculture:

An extract of these comments has been passed to the a/D.A.O. Kundiawa, for his information and advice as to D.A.S.F.'s participation in establishing a cash crop for this area.

Education:

Extract sent to District Inspector, Kundiawa, for his information.

Roads & Bridges:

When these funds are allocated to me, Karimui needs will be kept in mind. I agree that road communication will play a large part in overcoming personal animosities between groups which are mentioned earlier in the report.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(10)

Telegram:

Telephone:

Our Reference 67 - 2 - 1

If calling ask for

Mr.

KARIMUI PATROL POST,
CHIMBU DISTRICT.
14th. July 1966.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL REPORT KARIMUI No.6/65-66.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	M.F.BELL, PATROL OFFICER.
AREA PATROLLED	KARIMUI & DARIBI CENSUS DIVISIONS.
DURATION OF PATROL	15th. - 20th. April 1966. 5. 25th. - 30th. April 1966. 5. 8th. - 11th. June 1966. 3.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	INTERPRETER INUABE. CONST. HAUNUMA 8999.
LAST PATROL TO THE AREA	D.D.A. JANUARY 1966. P.H.D. JANUARY 1966.
OBJECTS OF THE PATROL	CENSUS REVISION OF KARIMUI C/D. EXPLANATION OF TERRITORY CENSUS. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
MAP REFERENCE	FILARIASIS SURVEY KARIMUI AREA MALARIA SERVICE 1 : 200,000.

Michael Bell.

M.F.BELL, P.O.

PATROL DIARY.Thursday 14th. April 1966.

Dropped by helicopter at IUDO at midday. Census revised for MOIYO, NAIYO, YAUWIYO, SOGO No 2, and HOIAIYO. Returned station on foot at 16.00 hrs.

Friday 15th. April 1966.

On foot to WENA and HWAIYO to revise the census. Completed by 12.30 hrs. Returned to station.

Saturday 16th. April 1966.

Helicopter arrived at 10.00 hrs to take out portions of the census books for duplicating in Moresby. Dropped me at WALIYO where census was revised shortly after midday.

Monday 18th. April 1966.

Forty minutes walk to SOLITA to revise census.

Tuesday 19th. April 1966.

Census revised for MEIU and PELIA in the morning. Normal station duties in the afternoon.

Wednesday 20th. April 1966.

Office duties until 10.00 hrs. Then to KILIBARI and NOLUWAI for revision of census. Finished mid afternoon. Paid salt for work on roads and held discussions with village officials.

Monday 25th. April 1966.

Correspondence, office duties and preparations for patrol. Compiled reimbursement. Departed patrol at 14.00 hrs. To BOISAMALU by motor bike portaging across to the other side of the BOISA river. Arrived 16.00 hrs and held a meeting to explain the significance of the forthcoming Territory census. Paid for maintenance work on station.

Slept Boisamalu.

Tuesday 26th. April 1966.

Left BOISAMALU at 8.30 hrs, crossed the NAMI river and gorge and arrived at IOGORAMALU at midday having marked sections of road construction along the way. Gave census talk, inspected progress on the aid post, delivered nails and then pushed on to DIBE where I repeated the census talk.

Slept Dibe.

Wednesday 27th. April 1966.

Departed DIBE at 8.00hrs and walked to NEGABO where talks were held on road construction and the GOROKA Show. Arrived MASI at 16.00 hrs in heavy rain which ruled out a meeting for this evening.

Slept Masi.

Thursday 28th. April 1966.

A meeting held with the people of MASI and MAINA about the forthcoming Territory Census, GOROKA Show and the MASI Aid Post. A work rota agreed upon for the latter and plans for further road constructions made. Walked to MAINA and back inspecting progress on the Aid Post en route.

Slept Masi.

Friday 29th. April 1966.

To NORU and HOBE. A long wait for the people to gather. One marriage arbitration from HAGANE. Most of the SORA and HAGANE people present so included them in the meeting which discussed the census, GOROKA Show, aid posts, roads etc. Learnt that the River TUA was up and that the chances of reaching GELABI were negligible.

Slept Masi.

Saturday 30th. April 1966.

Departed MASI at 7.50 hrs, NEGABO 9.25 hrs, and thence to BOISAMALU where picked up the motor bike and drove to KARIMUI arriving at 17.50 hrs.

Wednesday 8th. June 1966.

To BOISAMALU by motor cycle. Census revised for BOISAMALU, KAUUABO, HAU and SOBORO. Discussions held on the functions of village officials, work on the Daribi road and Highland Labour Volunteers called for.

Slept Boisamalu.

Thursday 9th. June 1966.

On foot to DIBE, stopping for a while at IOGORAMALU. Unable to revise census as the total population present at a mission school dedication.

Slept Dibe.

Friday 10th. June 1966.

Census revised for DIBE and SOGO No 1. Talk on health - or the lack of it - and participation in the work on the new aid post. Walked to IOGORAMALU. Revised census for DIBE, MAIA, DAIA and KURABAME. Names of H.L.S. volunteers called for and usual discussions held.

Slept Iogoramalu.

Saturday 11th. June 1966.

Returned to KARIMUI. Patrol disbanded and carriers paid.

Michael Bell.

M.F. Bell, P.O.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This commenced as a routine census patrol of the Karimui Census Division, but it became necessary to split the patrol to enable me to attend a Sub-enumerators course in Moresby and to extend it to include explanatory talks on the Territory Census.
2. The Karimui Census Division occupies the northern slopes of Mt. Karimui 8,400' and has the TUA River as its western boundary. The Daribi is contiguous, being situated on the south western slopes of the mountain and also having the TUA as its western and southern boundary. The Papua New Guinea border doubles as the border between the Karimui and the Daribi and until the formation of the Chimbu District the Daribi was part of the southern Highlands, albeit administered from Karimui.
3. The area first began to receive fairly regular patrols in the latter half of the fifties, chiefly from Lufa, but no regular administration was possible until the establishment of the patrol post at Karimui in 1960-61.
4. Culturally the people appear to have more in common with the southern Highlands than the Eastern Highlands or Chimbu Districts. Linguistically they are included in Wurm's PAWAIAN group and if their language is indeed related to the bulk of the Eastern Highland languages then the relationship would appear to be a tenuous one. Recent research by an S.I.L. team situated at NOLUWAI near the station suggests that the language is a tonal one. Known as DARIBI the language is spoken by nearly all the people in the Karimui, Daribi and Bomai census divisions; approximately 5,500 people in all. The station marks the linguistic boundary between the TUNDAWE and the DARIBI languages. Villages between the station and IUDO are largely bilingual.
5. In the Karimui Census Division the greater part of the people are concentrated in a line of small villages along the base of the mountain between 3,000 and 4,000'. The ground is flat and the volcanic soil appears unusually fertile. The only drawback is the occasional deep ravine which poses a communications problem. In the Daribi the country resolves into a series of parallel limestone ridges running east west. Villages are strung along the floors of the valleys between the ridges and the area is remarkable for the number of rivers and streams which appear from out of the earth and after a while vanish into the limestone again. Both census divisions are covered with dense rain forest, the major part of which is primary growth, and this provides a home for the unusually prolific bird life which distinguishes the region.

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS.Reception of the patrol.

6. This was friendly throughout, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers or food to feed them. While not demonstrative the people appear to welcome the patrol as a opportunity to replenish their stocks of salt and indulge in a little trading with the carriers.
7. Attendances at census were satisfactory. The Karimui people have a custom of isolating people who are in an advanced stage of leprosy and this accounted for a number of absences.

Villages and Housing.

8. Around Karimui itself the ramshackle 'square' house is gradually giving way to a modified form of the traditional 'kerebe', as described in Patrol Report 4-65/66. Sanitation shows signs of improving and the situation is satisfactory. To obtain this result it has been necessary to pay constant visits to the village to encourage the people who are still not particularly enthusiastic over the subject of hygiene. Outside that cluster of villages within a couple of hours walk of the station villages as such are a rarity. With some exceptions the traditional pattern of one or two large houses, loosely linked by a network of practically invisible bush tracks with a few more such houses scattered over a square mile or so, still prevails. Until these people can be educated in the value of personal hygiene I see no profit in encouraging them to build closer together and thus facilitating the spread of infection.

Village Officials.

9. There do not appear to be any outstanding officials in the area though some are a little better than others. Among the latter are the Tultul HAUWAI from WALIYO. Villages in Karimui often comprise less than a hundred people and the personal influence of any potential leader is usually limited when compared with elsewhere in the Highlands. The position of Luluai, Tultul or Village Councillor is prized and sought after and a number of men offered themselves for such posts. That there is still some confusion as to the functions of these men is obvious. The commonest attitude to a 'brass' is to regard it as a status symbol. In an endeavor to improve co-operation many impromptu talks were held with village officials in which we sought to clarify their position and the aims of the administration. The village officials were encouraged to speak out on behalf of their respective villages if they were aware of any friction caused by the Administration coming in conflict with native custom. It has occurred on occasion that a meeting has been suggested for a day on which some ceremonial had been planned and the local people were too shy to mention this. Similarly in the past epidemics of dysentery have broken out and the death roll reached respectable proportions without anyone thinking it their responsibility to report the matter.

Outline of the Political Situation.

10. There does not appear to be any particular unrest in the area at the moment. Such problems as there are spring largely from the introduction of the Highland Labour Scheme which has had repercussions throughout the social system. Traditionally the Karimui male married late in life and multiple wives were the ideal. The sudden influx of wealth brought in by returning H.L.S. labourers has upset the marriage pattern and struck at the roots of the older men's authority. The resentment that the older men feel is manifest in the increasing number of marriage disputes which are being brought in for arbitration. Nevertheless not all the older generation are against the H.L.S. scheme as such because they eventually obtain the major part of the wealth thus introduced through a complex distribution pattern. It is impossible to evaluate the H.L.S. at this stage in terms of the community. Certainly the stresses listed above are obvious, but such benefits as will result are none the less real for not being so tangible. The young men returning from the coast are quick to agree that other areas enjoy better health than Karimui and are susceptible to the logic of hygiene, aid posts and improved communications.

11. The introduction of aid posts at MASI and IOGORAMALU within the last six months has highlighted the latent mistrust that still exists between groups. The people of NORU, HAGANE, SORA and SORARAI refuse to go near the MASI post while a similar situation exists between the DIBE and the IOGORAMALU peoples. The fear of sorcery is probably stronger than that of physical violence for the latter is quite rare. A number of groups have combined to work on the Daribi road and I have hopes that the road itself and the co-operation involved in its construction will help to break down old animosities.

12. The ultimate problem to be faced in Karimui is that of the migration of the young men. As their knowledge of the outside world increases through hearsay and experience we must expect more and more young men to wish to leave for longer and longer periods. Despite contracting marriages after their return from the plantations the returned Highland Labourers rapidly show signs of restlessness and a large proportion volunteer for a second term. In a few years we can expect this number to swell as the first pupils of the Lutheran Mission school attain their late teens. There are negligible opportunities in Karimui for them to use their smattering of knowledge and in all probability they too will wish to leave.

13. The solution would seem to be to provide a counter attraction in the form of some money raising occupation. The absence of roads connecting the area with Chimbu and the rest of the Highlands seems to rule out coffee and similar weighty crops. The need to use air freight points to a high value low weight crop, possibly spices or citrus fruit.

Agriculture.

14. There is little to add to what has already been said in my previous report on this area. Slash and burn techniques are used for clearing the land and as there is no population pressure fresh areas of bush can be cleared at will. About the station sweet potato is the staple, with taro, yams, native beans and a little corn. To a larger extent than elsewhere in the Eastern Highlands or Chimbu Districts the people supplement their diet with bush produce and game. The incidence of sago consumption increases as one goes south and at the village of GELABI the extreme is reached where the people are almost 100% hunters and gatherers.

15. As the diet appears to be lacking in protein it is intended to encourage the planting of peanuts and corn. A quantity of both are being grown on the station and should be ready for distribution in September. A number of other vegetables are also being tried.

16. As road work progresses (see map) there is an increasing tendency to build gardens along the road and as more villages are persuaded to banish their pigs to the bush an increasing number of people are building vegetable gardens outside their back doors in which they plant introduced corn and tomatoes.

17. Pigs, cassowary and fowls are the only domesticated animals kept for food. Pigs are of poorer quality than elsewhere in the Highlands and relatively scarce. There is some reason to think that domesticated pigs were very scarce indeed up until six years ago. It is intended to discuss the possibility of introducing breeding stock into the area with D.A.S.F.

18. Should the present D.A.S.F. trials with spices now underway in the W.H.D. ~~should~~ prove promising it is hoped to introduce them as a possible cash crop.

Courts and Complaints.

19. A dozen or so arbitrations were conducted throughout the patrol. These were all concerned with the intricacies of marriage payment and related matters. In nearly every case the actual decisions had been agreed upon beforehand and the function of the patrol officer seems to be to be that of recipient of lengthy speeches.

Rest Houses.

20. As marked on the map - all in good condition.

Education.

21. The Lutheran Mission Primary School near the station now has about 130 pupils all but a handful of whom are boys. They teach to Std. 2, and pupils who progress beyond this are sent to MONONO school near GUMINE. In addition there is a small S.D.A. school with one teacher and 40 pupils.

Roads and Bridges.

22. There are now approximately ten miles of graded grass road about the station suitable for motorcycles. Conversion to a land rover road presents no problem.

23. Both Rev. Mesplay and myself have taken motor cycles as far as BOISAMALU. This caused considerable interest among the people and L/L BEPI said that they had never realized before that such a thing was possible. I feel that if funds are forthcoming it will be possible to push the road through to MASI within the next twelve months and reduce what used to be a three day walk to a matter of hours.

Highland Labour Scheme.

24. Thirty H.L.S. volunteers were obtained during the patrol and these have all been dispatched to Goroka. Their departure coincided with the return of a batch of ninety who had just completed their two year term.

Census.

25. The Karimui Census Division showed a net increase of 55 persons. The natural increase being 1.43%. The birth rate was 4.16% and the death rate 2.73%. Total population was 2,738.

Health.

26. There are signs that the standard of health in the vicinity of the station is improving. The Lutheran Mission has been very active and employ a full time medical assistant who treats up to a hundred and fifty patients a day. The Mission are at present building a native hospital and this should be completed shortly.

27. The aid posts at MASI and IOGORAMALU have not yet been established long enough to have had much effect. However early reports show that they are being used by the people in their immediate vicinity. It is hoped to commence work on two more posts during the next few months.

28. There was nothing of much interest to report during the patrol. Commonest complaints seem to be tropical ulcers, respiratory infections, dysentery, malaria and pneumonia.

Anthropology.

29. A small body of anthropological and linguistic data is gradually being gathered on the Karimui area. I recently obtained for the station library a copy of the Papuan Medical Journal containing an article by the anthropologist Glasse on Karimui attitudes to leprosy. Glasse spent six weeks in BOISAMALU during 1962.

30. Mr R. Wagner has provided me with a copy of the resume for his doctoral dissertation which deals with Daribi culture. This investigates the complex kinship patterns of the Daribi and dwells at some length on the 'pagebidi' or in-law relationship. It is

hoped to obtain a copy of the complete dissertation when it becomes available. Mr Wagner spent 14 months in KURUBE during 1963 - 1964.

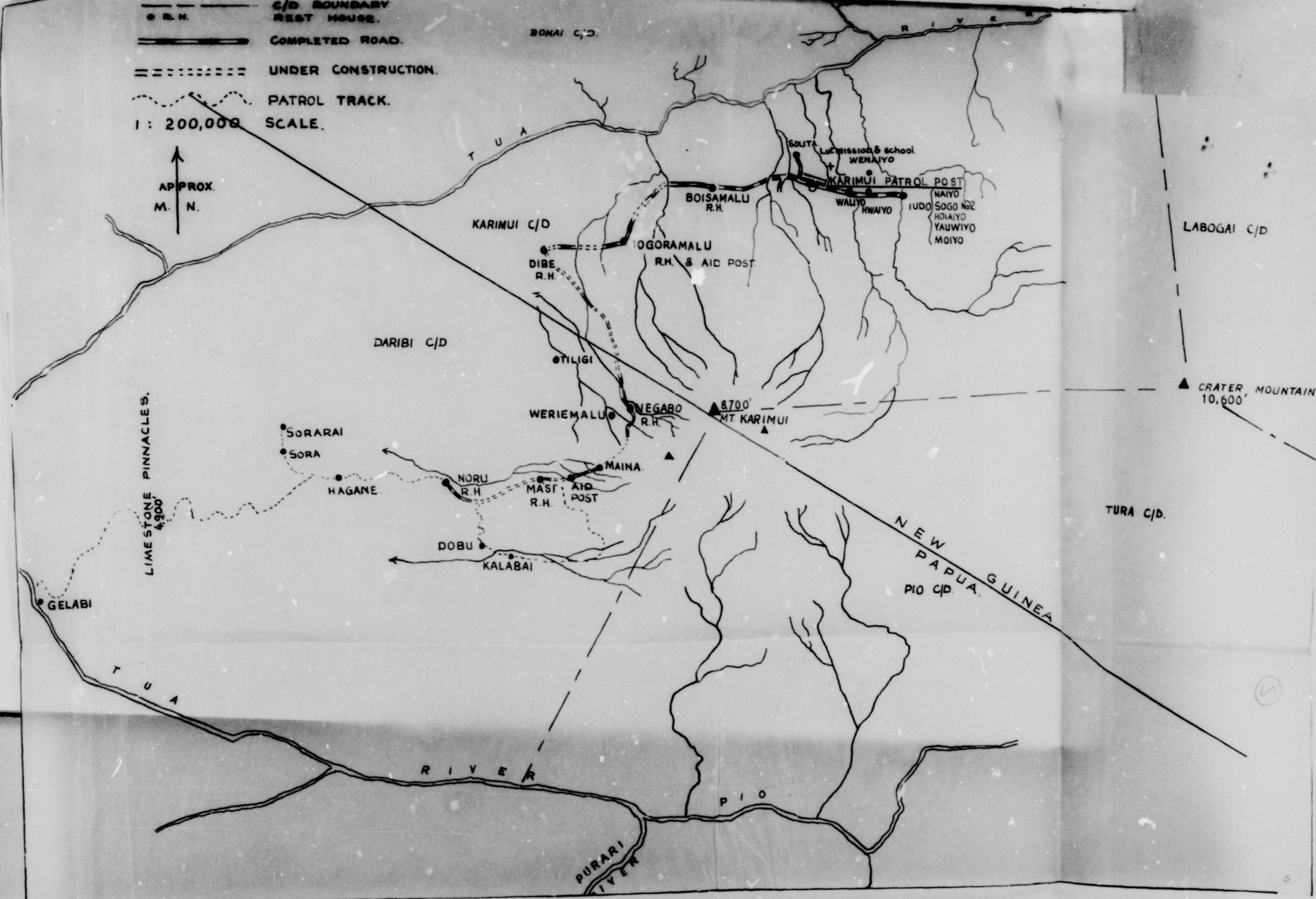
31. The Summer Institute of Linguistics team at NOLUWAI, Mr and Mrs Macdonald, have reached the stage where they are ready to commence on a Daribi dictionary and grammar. It is hoped to translate simple texts relating to hygiene to be used in conjunction with their literacy classes.

32. During 1961-62 another S.I.L. team - the Trefrys - were working among the Tundawe people at WALIYO. It is not known if Mr Trefry has published his findings. At present he is tutoring in linguistics at Sydney University.

----- 0 -----

——— C/D BOUNDARY
 ● R.H. REST HOUSE.
 = = = COMPLETED ROAD.
 - - - UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
 - - - PATROL TRACK.
 1 : 200,000 SCALE.

↑
 APPROX.
 M. N.



170000
 1:200,000
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5

HQ



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KARIMUI 4/65-66.

Patrol Conducted by M.F.BELL PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled DARIBI C.D. and part KARIMUI C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans W.METZE MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

Natives 4 MEDICAL ORDERLIES, 2 INTERPRETERS, 1 CONST.

Duration—From 13 / 1 / 66 to 20 / 1 / 66

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services OCT. 1965

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

Map Reference P.H.D. 1:100,000. DISTRICT MAP 1 inch : 2 miles.

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, ROAD SURVEY, FAMILIARIZATION
INVESTIGATION OF AN OUTBREAK OF SICKNESS.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/2 / 1966

A.T. [Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

1A
67-13-33



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams **DIBADM** DISCOM
Telephone
Our Reference 67-13-2
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,

GOROKA,
Eastern Highlands District.

10th February, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KARIMUI PATROL 4/65-66

The above mentioned report, in duplicate, of the KARIMUI and part KARIMUI area, submitted by Mr. M. F. Bell, Patrol Officer, together with comments supplied by the Assistant District Commissioner, Goroka Sub-District, are forwarded herewith.

2. I request please that you arrange for 4 sun prints of the patrol map to be supplied to this office.
 3. The comments by the Assistant District Commissioner adequately cover various aspects of the report. The information supplied under "Health" has been forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer.
 4. In respect of the construction of the bridge across the Nami River, I have requested the Regional Works Engineer to arrange for an officer to visit Karimui with the aim of providing necessary advice.
 5. The possibility of portion of the Karimui area being declared a bird sanctuary has previously been brought to the attention of the Director, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries by Dr. Diamond and I understand that some action is in hand for additional enquiries to be carried out.
 6. As usual Mr. Bell has submitted an excellent report. I am pleased with his efforts.
- It is gratifying to note the interest he is displaying in furthering the advancement of the KARIMUI People particularly in the fields of health and communication.
- It is requested 6 sun print copies of attached plan be returned to this office.

(A.F. GOW)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

[Signature]
(P.A.Y. Donaldson)
Assistant District Commissioner

DISTROFF

67-2-4

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA. E.H.D.
8/2/1966.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA. E.H.D.

KARIMUI PATROL No 4/65-66.

The abovementioned Patrol Report, in duplicate, of the DARIBI and part KARI'UI Census Divisions, submitted by Mr M. F. Bell, Patrol Officer, for your information, please.

2. Claim for camping allowance in respect of Messrs Bell, EGAIANO and AINA are attached for your further action, please.

3. I have the following comments to offer:

Messrs Bell and METZE's prompt action in suppressing the dysentery outbreak is to be commended. No doubt Mr Bell's intentions to run a course for Village Officials at Karimui should lower any future incidence of such outbreaks. The re-siting of the Aid Post from Karimui Station to MASI is urgently required.

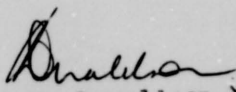
4. I fully concur with the need for more personal supervision in the construction of the DARIBI Road, and will advise Mr Bell accordingly.

5. It is recommended that the Karimui area, as outlined by Mr Bell, be declared a bird sanctuary.

6. Could P.W.D., Goroka, be approached to consider the request by Mr Bell for technical knowledge on bridging the NAMI River?

7. Mr Bell has submitted a most interesting report. It is gratifying to note the interest he is displaying in furthering the advancement of the DARIBI People particularly in the fields of health and communication.

8. It is requested 6 sun print copies of attached plan be returned to this office.


(P.R.Y. Donaldson.)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Patrol Post,
KARIMUI,
Goroka Sub District,
E.H.D.

26th. January 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
GOROKA.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT No. 4/65-66.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

M.F. BELL, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED

DARIBI & PART KARIMUI C.D.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING

1. Mr W. Metze, medical assistant attached to the Lutheran Mission at Karimui.
2. Three indigenous medical orderlies from the above mission.
3. A.P.O. LILLI/TAUVA from the station aid post.
4. Local Officer interpreters GURIE and INUABE.
5. Const. PUHE, 8160. R.P. & N.G.C.

DURATION OF THE PATROL

13.1.66 to 20.1.66.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA

D.D.A. Kmi 3/65-66. Oct. 1965. 16 days.
D.A.S.F. Nil.
Malaria Service. July to Sept '65.
37 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

FAMILIARISATION, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, ROAD SURVEY, INVESTIGATE DYSENTERY EPIDEMIC.

MAP REFERENCE

'PROJECT 21A KARIMUI & DARIBI'
P.H.D. map, scale 1:100,000,
compiled by P. Ford 1965.
Sketch map attached.

Michael Bell

M.F. Bell, P.O.

PATROL DIARY - F.O.J. FOLIOS 17 to 20.Thursday 13th. January 1966.

Left station with Mr Metze at 12.45 and arrived at BOISAMALU at 15.30 hrs having inspected the road en route. Medical lineup. Village inspected. Addressed population on hygiene and roads. Commenced on sample section of road.
Station to BOISAMALU 1hr 35mins. Slept BOISAMALU

Friday 14th. January 1966.

7.15 departed Boisamalu for MASI. Necessary to reinforce the bridge over the NAMI River otherwise no incidents observed along a route that took us through IOGORAMALU, DIBE, NEGABO and MAINA.
16.00 hrs arrived MASI. Rest house and environs a shambles. Toured the village and collected the sick of which there are many and Mr Metze commenced treatment.
BOISAMALU to MASI 8 hrs 45 mins. Slept MASI.

Saturday 15th. January 1966.

Interpreter INUABE arrived 9.00 hrs with additional supplies of Bismuth. Half of MASI lined for medicine, the other half decided to build a new rest house and commenced work. Work also recommenced on the MASI aid post.
Walked to MAINA and encouraged a group of young men to assist with the work on the aid post. Day spent directing these projects while Mr Metze dispensed medicine until dusk. Slept MASI.

Sunday 16th. January 1966.

Left MASI at 9.15 and proceeded along a good track to NORU via HOBE. Arrived 10.00 hrs and gathered people for medical attention, A.P.O. dosed some thirty cases of possible dysentery while I held informal discussions on health, the H.L.S. and crops with the men.
Mr Metze stayed in MASI and continued to treat 150 people for dysentery, malaria and assorted ills.
MASI to NORU 45 mins. Slept MASI.

Monday 17th. January 1966.

Left MASI about 8.00 hrs and made our way to KALABAI around the eastern tip of the two ridges that run in an East-West direction south of MASI. Poor track which improves after a stretch along a dried river bed. Signs of an attempt at a graded track as one draws near to KALABAI.
KALABAI small and insanitary as was DOBU an hours walk further on. The A.P.O. dispensed treatment and reported dysentery in KALABAI but not in DOBU. Cut back across the ridges to MASI. Slightly quicker but much harder route.
MASI to KALABAI 2 hrs 40 mins.
KALABAI to DOBU 1 hr.
DOBU to MASI (via NORU) 3 hrs 30 mins. Slept MASI.

Tuesday 18th. January 1966.

Walked to NORU with the A.P.O. who treated the sick from there and HAGANE. Continued on to the latter place which lies at the foot of the MacGregor Peaks. Between NORU and HAGANE there is at least one small lake. The one that we saw covered about 4 acres and had a couple of dugout canoes on it. Poled around the lake for an hour to gain some idea of its dimensions.
Mr Metze continuing treatment at MASI. New rest house nearing completion.
MASI to HAGANE 2 hrs 10 mins Slept MASI.

Wednesday 19th. January 1966.

The day spent at MASI and MAINA supervising the finishing touches to the new rest house. Work on the aid post has progressed to the stage where it is almost habitable. The number of those requiring treatment has fallen dramatically. Discussions held with the village councillors and constable re their role and that of the Administration in Daribi society.

Slept MASI.

Thursday 20th. January 1966.

Patrol walked back to the station. Departed 7.40 hrs, arrived 18.00 hrs. Rained the whole way! Part of the Boisa track washed out.

- MASI to MAINA 20 mins.
- MAINA to NEGABO 1 hr.
- NEGABO to DIBE 1 hr 35 mins.
- DIBE to IOGORAMALU 55 mins.
- IOGORAMALU to BOISAMALU 2 hrs 25 mins.
- BOISAMALU to KARIMUI 1 hr 40 mins.

END OF PATROL.

Walking is relatively easy as far as MASI for the way follows a partially graded track that skirts the northern and western slopes of Mt. KARIMUI. Vegetation is thick, bordering on tropical, the soil being a black loamy variety of possible volcanic origin. South and west of NEGABO the country resolves into a series of parallel limestone ridges that run east to west. Here the soil seems sparser. Altitudes varied from an estimated 4,000' at NEGABO to about 1,000' around DIBE. Weather was hot and humid with frequent rain. Judging from KARIMUI figures I would estimate the rainfall to be in the region of 140".

The DARIBI language is uniform throughout the census division and within the KARIMUI Census Division it stretches as far as the post where it comes in contact with the western boundary of the KUNDAYME language.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This patrol was originally intended to be a quick survey trip of the DARIBI Censur Division and those parts of the KARIMUI Censur Division that are not connected to the patrol post by road. Between them the KARIMUI and DARIBI Censur Divisions account for over 5,000 of the 6,250 (approx.) people administered from the post.

2. I knew that previous patrol officers had commenced work on a road into the heart of the DARIBI and I was eager to see how far this work had progressed.

3. The day before the patrol commenced two men from PELIA, a village close to the post, brought news of sickness in the vicinity of MASI. From the rather hazy reports available it sounded like dysentery and so when Mr W. Metze, who is charge of medical services at the local Lutheran Mission, volunteered to accompany the patrol his offer was accepted gratefully. A radio requesting fresh supplies of medicine was sent to P.H.D. Goroka who complied with 10 gallons of Bismuth.

4. The patrol made the village of MASI its base of operations and from it visited most of the villages and hamlets in the DARIBI. We did not attempt to visit GELABI which is on the south bank of the TUA river and would have involved the patrol in a two day walk with an excellent chance of finding the river impassable. GELABI has 33 inhabitants.

5. Walking is relatively easy as far as MASI for the way follows a partially graded track that skirts the northern and western slopes of M. KARIMUI. Vegetation is thick, bordering on tropical, the soil being a black loamy variety of possible volcanic origin. South and west of NEGABO the country resolves into a series of parallel limestone ridges that run east to west. Here the soil seems sparser. Altitudes varied from an estimated 4,300' at NEGABO to about 3,000' around DOBU. Weather was hot and humid with frequent rain. Judging from KARIMUI figures I would estimate the rainfall to be in the region of 140".

6. The DARIBI language is uniform throughout the census division and within the KARIMUI Censur Division it stretches as far as the post where it comes in contact with the western boundary of the TUNDAUWE language.

7. The population of the census division is estimated at 6,250. The population of the KARIMUI Censur Division is estimated at 5,000. The population of the DARIBI Censur Division is estimated at 1,250. The population of the TUNDAUWE Censur Division is estimated at 1,250.

8. A typical traditional village appears to consist of one or two SIGIBES and a beautiful garden. The SIGIBE is an area of about half an acre in the center of the garden. The SIGIBE can still be found south of NEGABO. The SIGIBE is a small area of about half an acre in the center of the garden. The SIGIBE is a small area of about half an acre in the center of the garden.

9. Shortly after the establishment of the post at MASI it was found that someone connected the growing living habits of the DARIBI to the high incidence of dysentery. The growing living habits of the DARIBI are not an exact science and the data that they were supposed to build square walls with gable roofs. The growing living habits of the DARIBI are not an exact science and the data that they were supposed to build square walls with gable roofs. The growing living habits of the DARIBI are not an exact science and the data that they were supposed to build square walls with gable roofs.

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS.RECEPTION OF PATROL.

7. This was friendly throughout but in no way could it be described as particularly enthusiastic. We were always greeted amicably but no special interest was overtly displayed in the purpose of the patrol. A tendency for the reception to improve during the last few days of the patrol was noted. This manifested itself in brisker assemblies, better attendance for medical treatment and more animated discussions.

8. The rather lethargic reception might be accounted for in the following way. The only time that the majority of these people come into contact with the Administration is at census time when they are usually being taken to task over their lack of sanitation. The Administration in the rôle of a progressive force for an economic advance is a stranger to the DARIBI people. It can of course be argued that in the keeping of law and order the Administration has improved the common lot considerably, but the ambiguous attitudes that are prevalent in our own society show that this function of the Administration is not always appreciated.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

9. Two types of houses are traditional in this area. The SIGIBE is a long house of two stories with the bottom story some 5 to 10 feet above ground level. Women live downstairs and pass the cooked food up to the men through holes in the ceiling. The roof is of sago palm fronds and is hemispherical in cross section extending down to the floor of the mens quarters. Below this the walls are lined with roughly hewed planks or strips of bark. A full sized SIGIBE holds up to fifty and they are now rather rare. Some smaller versions can be found near NORU.

10. A second type of house is the KERE^eBE, a single story version of the SIGIBE. Here the roof of sago palm leaves comes right down to the floor of the house and does away with the need for walls. From the front the impression is that of an upturned boat on stilts. Aesthetically this is an unusually satisfying design which is extremely efficient, providing the maximum protection for the minimum amount of maintenance. An interior wall which runs transversely across the centre of the structure divides the men and boys from the women and young children. The womens quarters are further divided into cubicles on the basis of one to each married woman. Two families to a KERE^eBE appears to be the norm.

11. A typical traditional settlement would appear to consist of one or two SIGIBES and a handful of KERE^eBEs loosely scattered over an area of about half a mile in the midst of gardens. This pattern can still be found south of NEGABO. The house 'lines' in such as MAINA are largely to impress the P.O. and the bulk of the people still spend most of their time living in the bush along traditional lines.

12. Shortly after the establishment of the post at KARIMUI it seems that someone connected the crowded living habits of the DARIBI with the high incidence of sickness. Precisely what orders were given is not on record but the people got the idea that they were supposed to build square huts with gable roofs. These have been a resounding failure and in one village it is recorded that they had to be rebuilt three times in one year. The walls being built of hand hewn planks and without the benefit of nails are uneven, and the whole structure rapidly takes on a drunken list and requires numerous props. In addition as each square hut is big enough for only one family a man can no longer count on assistance to build his house as he could under the old system.

13. A happy compromise would seem to be the KEREBE which employs traditional skills and allows group participation in the building. According to my informants the KEREBE lasts from 3 to 6 times as long as the square hut. The importance of bolstering the DARIBI morale by encouraging one of the few culture traits peculiar to them is discussed below.

14. Sanitation is remarkable by its absence. Talks with the people on the reasons for latrines and village hygiene were held frequently and it was made clear that a radical improvement was expected by the time that the next patrol comes around. Latrines dug to a depth of a few feet and obviously not used were found. Water supplies in this limestone region are generally good, there being numerous springs.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

15. These seem to be quite decent types on the whole but have little idea of how they are supposed to function. That no one should have thought it necessary to report a major outbreak of illness is a pretty good indication of the lack of rapport between the Administration and the village officials. For this reason I intend to run a course for the village officials from the DARIBI on the station about the second week in February. If this proves successful the idea will be tried on village officials from other divisions.

OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

16. Looking through old reports in the past I find the commonest remark on the situation among the DARIBI to be satisfactory. I would concur with this judgement providing it is understood to apply in a negative sense. There is no noticeable anti-Administration, anti-European or inter factional feeling evident in the DARIBI. On the other hand there is not much pro-administration feeling shown. The general attitude or both sides to date appears to have been one of 'laissez-faire'.

17. One remarkable and significant feature of these people is their reluctance to air their grievances in court, which marks them out from the people about Goroka. No Local Courts were brought to the patrol and only a few minor arbitrations. This is in line with the past experiences of other officers in this area.

18. Without doubt the most significant factor in the lives of the DARIBI is their belief in the efficacy of magic and sorcery. This may have arisen in part to explain the unusual number of deaths attributable to sickness.

19. Coupled with this is an unusual secretiveness. Over the past four years one anthropologist, two sets of linguists and a missionary with anthropological leanings have lived among the people and studied them intently. The consensus of informed opinion is that many facets of DARIBI culture are being purposely hidden. Some of the initiation ceremonies, for instance, have been witnessed, but there is reason to believe that the most important ones are still kept hidden from European eyes. Whether or not this is because the DARIBI feel that the administration might force them to give up such ceremonies I have not been able to find out.

20. On the other hand the DARIBI show little obvious reluctance to change the more material parts of their culture. In manners of dress and kindred subjects they are slavish followers of Chimbu style. Mr R. Wagner who lived in a local village for 15 months noted this trend which led him to remark that the DARIBI appeared to suffer from a collective inferiority

..... complex! Certainly the Chimbus do tend to lord it over the locals and to take advantage of them somewhat when they visit the area to trade for skins and birds.

AGRICULTURE.

21. There was no shortage of food at the time the patrol passed through the area. The further south one goes from the station the greater is the amount of sago eaten in relation to sweet potato. Small fish, game and birds appear to make up a larger percentage of the diet than they do in other Highland communities. Domesticated pigs and fowls are less common to the south and of inferior quality.

22. Little has been done in the field of broadening the peoples diet, especially south of NEGABO, beyond the random distribution of some seed. The visible signs of this are evident in a single capicum tree at DOBU, a small planting of passion fruit at NORU and an occasional tomato.

23. At present we are growing crops for seed on the station and should be able to start distribution within six months. First I hope to carry out a little research into the peoples attitudes towards such radical innovations and then indulge in a little propaganda. This will commence on the next V.O's course. Seed will be distributed according to a plan and some form of record kept to see whether the new foods are assimilated into the native diet pattern.

24. The station garden is still in an early stage of development but it looks as if we shall be concentrating on certain high vitamin content foods that grow with the minimum of attention. Chief of these are beans, peas and tomatoes, while experimental plots of peanuts, spinach beet, okra, parsnips, carrots, onions, cabbage, and pumpkin have also been planted. Water melons, citrus fruit and pineapples do well in this climate and we are gradually building up nurseries from which we will be able to distribute shoots and slips within a couple of years.

25. Possible cash crops include paw paws, passion fruit, peanuts, pineapples and citrus fruit. Coffee also does well but as always marketing remains a problem. The mission buys a few sacks of coffee but until there is a road into the area it will not be an economical proposition.

LIVESTOCK.

26. Pigs and fowls. Eventually we hope to approach D.A.S.F. for a stud boar to improve the local strain.

FORESTS.

27. Plenty of timber, including cedar, but until a road is built the Karimui timber industry will have to hang fire. A number of pit saw teams operating in the vicinity of the station make a living out of supplying the administration and the mission with lumber.

COMMERCE.

28. The only trade store in the area is run by the Lutheran Mission at Karimui itself. This has recently been enlarged and is now adequate for local needs. The only local source of income is through work on the station or on the Mission.

LAND.

29. No shortage. This is the area's chief resource and it would seem to have a future as a resettlement area for a crowded region such as Chimbu.

COMPLAINTS & COURTS.

30. Very few of the former and none of the latter.

REST HOUSES.

31. Plentiful but of poor construction. Built along European lines they share the characteristics of similar houses mentioned above. When the people decided to build a new one at MASI they were asked to do it in the form of a modified KEREBE; they complied willingly and it was completed before we left, proving very comfortable. In addition new latrines were dug and the whole area is intended to act as a practical example of village housing and sanitation. Since returning from MASI the village officials from BOISAMALU and IOGORAMALU have requested permission to reconstruct their rest houses along similar lines. Instead of the present ramshackle edifices in nearly every hamlet, which is the pattern at the moment, a line of rest houses of the standard set at MASI is envisaged. This line will stretch through BOISAMALU, IOGORAMALU, NEGABO, MASI and DOBU. The people seem to welcome the idea as it will involve much less labour on their part. The present arrangement is a bad advertisement for the administration.

CARRIERS.

32. The only time difficulty was encountered was when certain villages felt duty bound to attend a gathering to distribute presents from returning Highland Labourers. Substitutes were easily obtained.

HEALTH.

33. On arrival at MASI we found a dysentery epidemic in full swing. The area affected covered NORU, MASI, MAINA, and KALABAI; the deaths due to dysentery are estimated at thirty.

34. Mr Metze remained at MASI and dosed the sick twice or three times a day for four days while I took the Govt. A.P.O. with me to MAINA, NORU, HAGANE, DOBU and KALABAI. The outbreak had possibly passed its peak by the time that we reached MASI; its centre seems to have been at that village.

35. It is interesting to note that out of 150 people, who, on one occasion presented themselves for medical attention, 120 were found to be suffering from malaria. A number of tropical ulcers were treated and the worst cases brought back to the station.

36. Up till now all the medical facilities available for a population of approximately 5,700 in the census divisions of KARIMUI, DARIBI, PIO and TURA have been on or near the patrol post. They consisted of a government aid post on the station and a small S.D.A. aid post about four miles away at the village of IUDO.

37. As the Lutheran Mission has acquired Mr Metze the station aid post has become obsolete. When a replacement arrives for the present A.P.O., whose transfer is pending, he will be stationed in MASI.

38. This venture will need careful supervision for the first year or so. Past performance shows that foreign natives do not relish bush postings in the DARIBI. MASI is a long days walk from the post though as the road progresses I hope that it will become less remote.

39. In addition the people are going to require continual prompting to make use of the aid post. Their present attitude is that while sickness can be caused by obviously material factors only sorcery or some spiritual reason can cause death. Hence, while willing to admit that a polluted water supply can cause intestinal upsets, they say that any resulting death is due to 'sangguma'. This engenders a fatalistic approach to illness which is faithfully reflected in the high death rate.

40. The Lutheran Mission is planning a native hospital at Karimui with, I think, a hundred beds. When we can afford to put an A.P.O. at IOGORAMALU, two at MASI and one in the PIO at about HAIA we shall have advanced half way to a satisfactory health situation in the Karimui administrative area. Next year three DARIBI speakers will complete their training as A.P.O.s, and should they be sent back here we will be able to implement the above programme.

EDUCATION.

41. Lutheran Mission Primary School. Mixed enrollment of 75, teaches stds one, two and prep. Plans for expansion.

42. S.D.A. Primary School. Enrollment of approximately 30. Instruction carried out in pidgin.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

43. There are a few miles of roads about the station as can be seen from the map. Those villages on the roads are cleaner and enjoy better health than those that are not yet connected.

44. Two roads are needed; one linking Karimui with either Gumine or Lufa, and one linking the post with the villages in the DARIBI. At present the former is not being encouraged but there can be no reason for not vigorously pushing forward with the latter.

45. A road from the station to the village of MASI via BOISAMALU, IOGORAMALU, DIBE, NEGABO and MAINA presents only two technical problems - the BOISA and the NAMI gorges. These are formidable but not insurmountable obstacles. Already large sections of the road have been cut but the project has been allowed to drag out for several years and in places the road is reverting to bush. I believe that given a little assistance in the form of supervision, nails and the occasional cash payment for major feats such as bridges, the road could be brought to MASI within the next 18 months. Supervision is necessary to prevent the people from making unnecessary work for themselves. In places they have cut a swath 50' wide when 15' would have been sufficient. Asked why they were making the road so wide one group is reported to have expressed surprise and to have retorted that an aircraft could hardly be expected to land on anything less! Starting February it is hoped to spend one week a month on this project.

46. The importance of the road is seen when it is realized that it would put 5,000 people within a couple of hours motor bike ride of the station. The efficient prosecution of a hygiene plan calls for repeated visits to the most out of the way hamlets until the standard is acceptable.

47. Should any form of economic development ever be considered practical for the region then such a road will really come into its own. Any population resettlement schemes would vastly increase the need for such a road.

MISSIONS.

48. The Lutheran Mission KAREPA. Rev. and Mrs Mesplay. Chimbu evangelists in most census units. School, see Education. The Rev. Mesplay has tried a number of home industry ventures with varying degrees of success. Mr Metzke in charge of health services, plans for a hospital.

49. The S.D.A. Mission KARIMUI. Directed from Goroka. Medical post in IUDO. School, see Education. About six evangelists from various parts.

50. Neither sect appears to have made much impression with its teachings.

AIRFIELDS.

51. The only airfield is that at the patrol post. This is a category 'C' strip, 2,400' long. There is ample scope for both broadening and lengthening the strip to category 'B' standard. At present the load limit imposed by D.C.A. is 650 lbs. Should we ever acquire a tractor and trailer then an extension of the strip would be possible enabling more efficient utilisation of air charters.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

52. The patrol was too busy to sit down and do any careful research. From cursory observation however it seems that the area may reveal some interesting divergencies from the typical pattern in the E.H.D. An institution such as the sing sing is not traditionally known in this society. Such as do exist have been copied directly from the Chimba within living memory.

LABOUR.

53. Response to a call for H.L.S. volunteers was nil. This was puzzling as the H.L.S. is generally well thought of and on previous occasions the young men volunteered readily.

54. The answer apparently is that over the last three months three batches of workers totalling about a hundred men have returned from the coast. For the next couple of months we can expect to witness a series of feasts, gift exchanges and initiation ceremonies. One of the latter which requires its candidates to go into partial seclusion for a month or so and to observe certain food restrictions is at present underway at NOLUWAI.

55. On the completion of the above activities I anticipate being able to send about 40 volunteers to the H.L.S. This will be about March.

TOPOGRAPHY & FAUNA ETC.

56. A recent visitor to Karimui was Dr. Jared Diamond of Harvard University, America. He carried research on the bird life of Karimui for a possible article in the 'National Geographic' magazine. He has since reported that he found Karimui to be in the nature of an ornithologists delight. He counted about 230 species of birds of which 80 are found nowhere else in the Highlands, also a number of species possibly peculiar to the place itself and found nowhere else in the world. 18 out of 20 of the Bird of Paradise species were noted with a 1 to 10 ratio between the male and the female.

57. The unique factor is that coastal, intermediate and highland species share the same habitat. Dr Diamond has postulated that the peculiar configuration of Mt. KARIMUI is such that it has confused the bird's sense of direction and caused them to settle there.

58. Mr Diamond has recommended that the slopes of the mountain be proclaimed a bird sanctuary. I do not know if there is machinery to do this, but if there is then I suggest that action be taken immediately. At the moment the slopes of the mountain, which is often shrouded in grey cloud, are rarely visited. Sufficient birds and game are available at lower altitudes to satisfy local demands for decoration and the export trade to Chimbu. However 'progress' (sic) will undoubtedly enhance the capacity of the locals for slaughter and increasing numbers of foreign natives are showing an interest in the

place as well as the odd European.

PERSONNEL.

59. Const. PUHE's record of service has been brought up to date. Local Officer interpreter did a fair job but his counterpart GURIE is inclined to be lazy. A.P.O. LILLI worked hard but needs supervision.

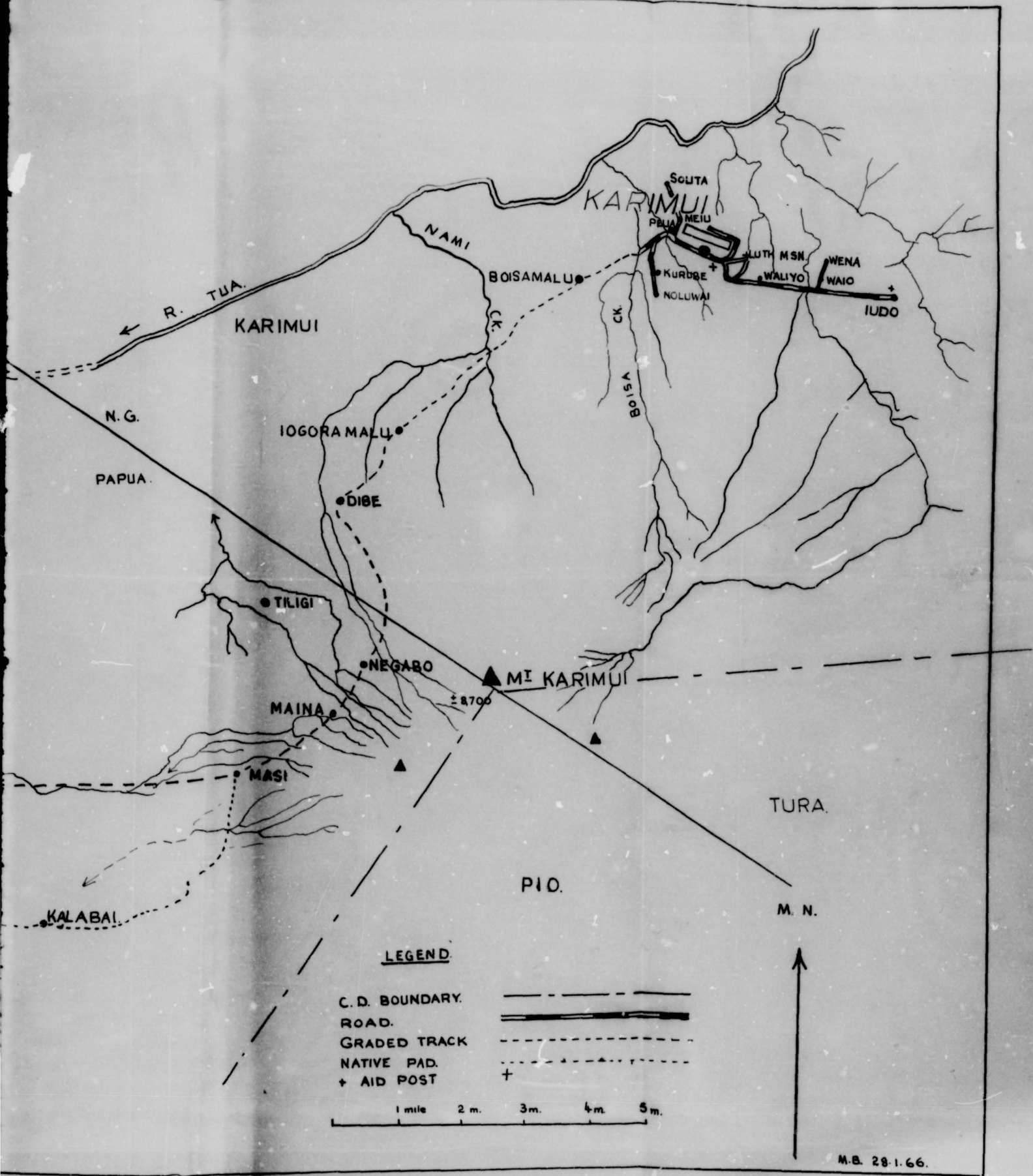
CONCLUSION.

60. What the future holds for the DARIBI speakers is uncertain. We are told that such places cannot expect to have time and money expended on them when such an outlay would bring more immediate and dramatic reward in areas of adjoining high population. I refer to the recent World Bank Report.

61. However, whether or not one accepts this view, one must admit that a population of 5,000 plus has a right to primary social services in the fields of health and communications - especially as in this case neither call for a particularly large capital expenditure on the part of the administration. In the case of the KARIMUI and DARIBI Census Divisions this takes the concrete form of three aid post orderlies and a little technical advice on how to bridge the NAMI.

Michael Bell
M.F.Bell P.C.

79



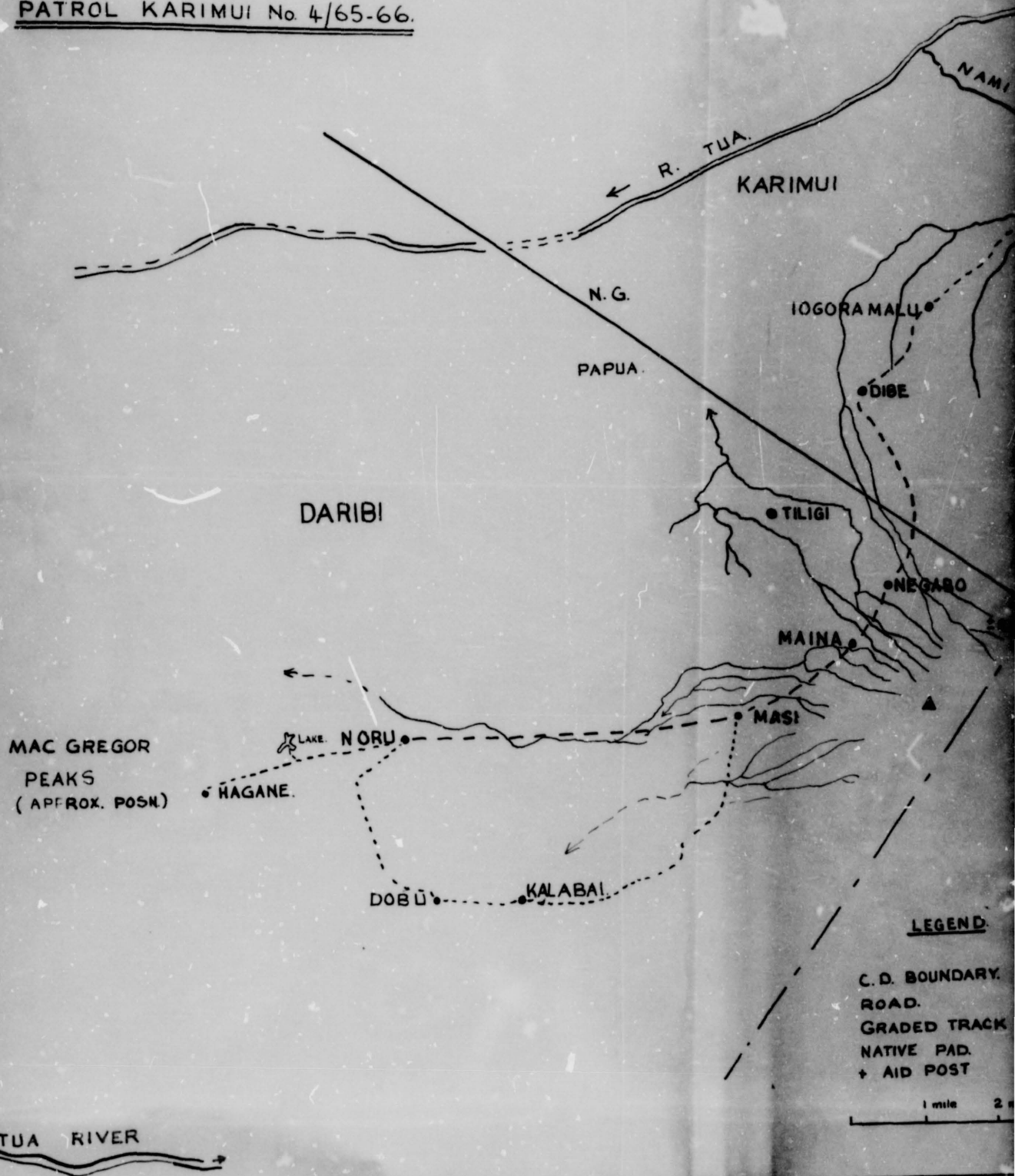
LEGEND.

- C. D. BOUNDARY.
- ROAD.
- GRADED TRACK
- NATIVE PAD.
- + AID POST

1 mile 2 m. 3m. 4m. 5m.

M.B. 28.1.66.

PATROL KARIMUI No. 4/65-66.



LEGEND

- C.D. BOUNDARY.
- ROAD.
- GRADED TRACK
- NATIVE PAD.
- + AID POST

1 mile 2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KARIMUI 5/65-66

Patrol Conducted by M.F. BELL PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled TURA C/D (E.H.D.) & PLO C/D (GULF DISTRICT)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives A.P.O., INTERPRETER, 2 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 15/2/1966 to 10/3/1966

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JULY/1965

Medical SEPT/1965

Map Reference 'EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF THE MIDDLE PLO AREA' 1:100,000

Objects of Patrol FAMILIARISATION, CENSUS REVISION, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

6/4/1966

R. J. Brown
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

~~XXXX~~ DISCOM

67-13-2

67-13-47

GOROKA,
Eastern Highlands District.

6th March, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

KARIMUI PATROL 5/65-66

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. M. Bell, Patrol Officer is forwarded herewith together with comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Goroka.

Some additional comments follow:-

AGRICULTURE - Page 8, Paragraph 32 - 33

I will again raise this matter with the Department of Agriculture, but I am extremely doubtful that they will supply an Officer for this purpose. As you are aware efforts to arrange for an Agricultural Officer to visit this area last year completely failed even though the effort was made at co-ordination at Headquarters level.

LAND - Page 8, Paragraph 35

I will bring this matter to the attention of the Secretary of the local Tourist Bureau.

HEALTH - Page 9, Paragraph 40 - 42.

This matter is being brought to the attention of the Regional Medical Officer.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. - Page 10, Paragraph 6 - 7

The Department of Public Works carried out a full investigation of the feasibility of a road from Lufa to Karimui. It was decided that such a road could not be constructed as an economical proposition.

I agree Mr. Bell has submitted a very informative report.

(A.F. GOW)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-13-47

31st May, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
SIKKA.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO.5/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-13-2 of 6th March, 1966 together with Mr. Bell's patrol report.

2. The report is good and thoughtful.

1. I cannot understand why a visit from an Agriculture Officer is so important. The problem is one of motivation - getting people to grow and eat a wide variety of produce. This does not require a technical expert. The investigation of cash cropping however is a different matter and can only be promoted, if at all, on expert advice.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

(14)
13

67-2-4.

12th March 1966.

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA. F.I.D.
4th April, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

KARIMUI PATROL No. 5/65-66

Attached hereto in duplicate please find report of a patrol of the PIC and TURA Census Divisions, submitted by Mr. M. Bell, Patrol Officer.

2. Claims for Camping allowance in respect of Messrs Bell GORE-AINA and INGABE-EGAIANO are also attached, for your further action.

3. It is certainly recommended, strong representation be made to the Department of Agriculture to make available an officer to visit the area. It is also recommended every village should be visited. Mr. Bell comments on the possibilities of cultivation of commercial spices, is interesting, and should be brought to the attention of Agriculture Department.

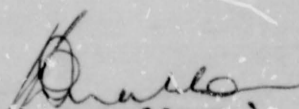
4. I understand a Dr. Diamond of Harvard University, who recently visited Karimui, has recommended to the Administration that the Mt. Karimui area be proclaimed a Bird Sanctuary. The advantages that Karimui has to offer for potential tourist trade, could perhaps be brought to the attention of the recently formed Tourist Board.

5. Regardless of their age, it is pleasing to note the interest taken by the PIC people to seek some form of education.

6. It is understood, plans are going ahead for the development of a light road from GUMINE to BOMAI, however, I think a link from BOMAI to KARIMUI would be extremely difficult, due to the TUA River. It is recommended an Aerial survey with the helicopter be made of a possible route from LUFA to KARIMUI through the LABOGAI Census Division.

7. Mr. Bell is to be commended for a most interesting and informative patrol.

8. Two (2) sun print copies of plan of patrol route are attached.


(P.R.Y. Donaldson.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

13
17

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

KARIMUI PATROL POST,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT,
E.H.D.

12th. March 1966.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT KARIMUI No. 5/65-66.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY M.F. BELL, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED PIO & TURA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

DURATION OF PATROL 15/2/66 to 10/3/66.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING INTERPRETER INUABE.
A.P.O. SARAME.
Const. KOMBOK 8780.
Const. HAUNUMA 8999.

LAST PATROL OF THE AREA D.D.A. JULY 1965.
P.N.D. (MALARIA) SEPTEMBER 1965.

OBJECTS OF PATROL FAMILIARISATION. CENSUS REVISION.
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

MAP REFERENCE 'EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF THE MIDDLE
PIO AREA.'
Scale 1:100,000. Compiled by P.H.D.
Malaria Service in Sept. 1965.

Michael Bell.

M.F. BELL P.O.

PATROL DIARY - F.O.J. FOLIO'S 24 to 27.Tuesday 15th: February 1966.

Carriers, police and A.P.O. left the station at 10.00 hrs. I followed at 13.30 and arrived at IUDO at 15.00 hrs where the tent was set up. A short stage which enabled us to check that nothing had been forgotten.

STATION - IUDO 1hr 30.

Slept IUDO.

Wednesday 16th, February 1966.

Left IUDO at 7.50 hrs and proceeded through old garden sites for an hour or so before entering dense rain forest. Passed the camp site of Messrs. Ford and Wright at 12.00 hrs and made camp at 15.00 hrs.

Slept under canvas

Thursday 17th, February 1966.

Broke camp 8.00 hrs. Descended sharply to the WI Creek. Crossed this and reached SOLIABEDO at 15.00 hrs.

IUDO - SOLIABEDO 14 hrs.

Slept SOLIABEDO.

Friday 18th, February 1966.

Bought food. Census revised. H.L.S. accepted. Talks on hygiene, Goroka Show and possible migration to WEIJANA. Village clean and no complaints.

Slept SOLIABEDO.

Saturday 19th, February 1966.

Underway at 8.00 hrs. Crossed DYEI and MUI Cks without difficulty and arrived ERAPONI at 17.15 hrs. Bought food and made camp.

SOLIABEDO - ERAPONI 9 hrs 15.

Slept ERAPONI.

Sunday 20th, February 1966.

Census revised for DYANE and PO. Discussed H.L.S. and accepted volunteers. Talks on hygiene and the GOROKA Show, also possible moves.

Slept ERAPONI.

Monday 21st, February 1966.

Departed ERAPONI 8.30. Took more than an hour to get across the NIMI Ck. Arrived HAIA at 11.20 hrs. Village in good shape and signs of efforts with D.A.S.F. seeds.

P.M. census revised. Medical treatment dispensed by the A.P.O. Names of H.L.S. volunteers recorded. Bought food, chiefly sago.

ERAPONI - HAIA 2 hrs 40.

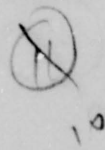
Slept HAIA.

Tuesday 22nd, February 1966.

8.30 hrs departed for HWALIA, an easy walk of about an hour. Inspected this small village, revised census, accepted H.L.S., medical care given and the usual talks held. Purchased more sago.

HAIA - HWALIA 1 hr.

Slept HWALIA.



Wednesday 23rd. February 1966.

Thirteen surplus carriers returned to KARIMUI. Rest of the patrol to WI'DID collecting specimens of the SOLU (quinine?) tree on the way for Malaria Control. Arrived 12.05 hrs.

New village inspected, census revised for YALE and WI'DID. H.L.S. volunteers accepted, medical treatment given and food purchased after the usual talks.

HWALIA - WI'DID 3 hrs 25.

Slept WI'DID.

Thursday 24th. February 1966.

Departed at 8.15 and made camp at 16.00 hrs on the site of previous camps. Rested for an hour at midday. Rained from 12.00 hrs.

Slept under canvas.

Friday 25th. February 1966.

Broke camp 8.15 and reached YOU at 13.15. Several heavy showers en route. No rest house so erected tents. Bought food, inspected village. Postponed census because of rain.

WI'DID - YOU 12 hrs 45.

Slept YOU.

Saturday 26th. February 1966.

Census revised and figures compiled. Talks given on H.L.S. and village hygiene. Pig purchased and medical treatment given.

Washing and general overhaul of patrol equipment.

Slept YOU.

Sunday 27th. February 1966.

Departed YOU 7.30 hrs. Passed the old site of YALE at midday. Poor track that gets worse. Made camp at 16.40 hrs.

Slept under canvas.

Monday 28th. February 1966.

Broke camp 7.00 hrs. Necessary to break bush in parts. Followed the PIO and often waded up it. Track improves in the vicinity of the POW River. Some difficulty involved in crossing the latter. Rain from 16.00 hrs. Made camp at 16.40 hrs.

Slept under canvas.

Tuesday 1st. March 1966.

Broke camp at 8.15 hrs. Met with an old man from HEROANA about 9.00 hrs and shortly afterwards encountered signs of habitation. Arrived HEROANA rest house at 10.50 hrs. Made camp bought food and spoke with the village officials. Rain most of the afternoon.

YOU - HEROANA 21 hrs 20.

Slept HEROANA.

Wednesday 2nd. March 1966.

Left 8.00 hrs arrived OWAGUBI at 15.30. Crossed the divide in heavy rain and plagued by leeches.

HEROANA - OWAGUBI 7 hrs 30.

Slept OWAGUBI.

Thursday 3rd. March 1966.

Left at 8.30 hrs. Half the patrol to MAIVA, self and one
Const. to GONO. Slept Gono rest house, arriving at 17.00 hrs.
OWAGJBI - GONO 8 hrs 30. Slept GONO.

4th. & 5th. March. 1966.

At Lufa. Wrote draft of patrol report and renewed medical
supplies.

Sunday 6th. March 1966.

8.15, walked to MENGINO No 1, arrived 15.00 hrs. Bought food
and discussed trade routes between Lufa and Karimui with the local
people.
Lufa - MENGINO 1 6 hrs 45. Slept MENGINO 1.

Monday 7th. March 1966.

Departed MENGINO 1 at 7.20 and walked to MAIVA, arriving 12.00 hrs.
Rejoined the main party, heavy rain from midday on.
MENGINO 1 to MAIVA 4 hrs 40. Slept MAIVA.

Tuesday 8th. March 1966.

Left MAIVA at 7.50 and arrived at GUWASA at 14.00 hrs. A long
halt at MANE where food had been prepared for the patrol. Discussions
with the locals revealed wife and trade ties with the Tundauwe people
from the vicinity of Karimui. Some villages would prefer to be adminis-
tered from Karimui in spite of the language difference.

Encountered a party of Chimbuses en route for Karimui and reminded
them of the law relating to protected birds.
MAIVA - GUWASA 6 hrs 10. (inc. halt) Slept GUWASA

Wednesday 9th. March 1966.

Departed GUWASA 7.30 hrs and arrived at a camp site a little to
the east of MENGINO 2 at 13.30 hrs. Made camp, bought food, discussed
routes and customs.
GUWASA - MENGINO 2 6 hrs. Slept MENGINO 2.

Thursday 10th. March 1966.

Left camp site at 6.40 hrs, climbed gently for an hour or so
and then then commenced the descent to the Karimui plateau. Arrived
back on the station at 16.30 hrs. End of Patrol.
MENGINO 2 - KARIMUI 9 hrs 50.

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Michael Bell.

M.F. Bell P.O.

* All walking times include rest periods.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This was a routine yearly patrol of the PIO and TURA census divisions concerned with census revision and ordinary administration. It was my first visit to the area and I was particularly interested to note the standard of health, hygiene and nutrition in the light of previous reports. It will be noted from the map that the patrol along a route last used by Mr DWYER P.O. in 1962. This served to acquaint me with the geography between Karimui and Lufa, the nearest point to which a road approaches Karimui. The feasibility of such a connecting road is commented on under 'Roads & Bridges'.
2. The Papua New Guinea boundary forms the dividing line between the PIO and TURA census divisions, the former census division being entirely within the Gulf District. The River PIO forms a natural administrative boundary to the south.
3. Initial contact with the bulk of the scanty population seems to have occurred in the middle fifties and to have involved Comalco and A.P.C. geological surveying teams as much as the Administration.
4. Culturally the people show little affinity with the rest of the Eastern Highlands. While Wurm reckons that the Tundauwe language, (called PAWAIA by him), is distantly related to the East New Guinea Highlands Phylum, the style of housing, diet and general physical appearance of the people all combine to stress the Papuan origin of this small and widely dispersed population.
5. The population tends to be concentrated in the relatively flat country along the north bank of the PIO and most of the villages are built about 2,000 ft. above sea level. The vegetation consists of unreleased rain forest through which numerous swift flowing rivers descend to the PIO and thence into the River PURARI. These can prove dangerous and I would suggest that future patrols of the area be scheduled for the dry season whenever possible.

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS.RECEPTION OF THE PATROL.

6. At all times friendly and polite. A permanent line of carriers can strain the resources of such small groups but we were always kept well supplied with sago.
7. The medical treatment, such as we were capable of dispensing, was well received and was the occasion for much good natured chaff.
8. On a number of occasions men volunteered to accompany the patrol to assist in fording and bridging the rivers.
9. The carriers took the opportunity to trade with the villagers and it is worth noting that trade goods are still very much appreciated in this remote region.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

10. Small clean and well sited. Usually consisting of seven or eight rectangular single storied houses built of sago palm fronds and the surrounding area swept clean and fenced off from pigs. A favoured site is on bluffs several hundred feet above a river and well clear of stagnant water and the fear of malaria. Much of this work is comparatively recent and reflects on the previous Patrol officer who made energetic attempts to improve the standard of hygiene.
11. Sanitation is satisfactory except in a few isolated instances which have been noted in the village books for follow up action.

12. It was suggested to the people of YOU that if they built a pig fence like the other villages had done and cleaned their village up in general then their abnormally high mortality rate might improve. Out of a group of 68 there have been 6 deaths in the last year, four of them in the under 15 age group. This village is the least satisfactory in terms of hygiene and a number of people were asked to improve on their present facilities before the patrol returned to the area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

13. I would say that the village officials were doing a satisfactory job. Looking through the village books it is evident that quite an amount of work has been accomplished since Mr Wright was through the area last year.

14. The Tultul of YALE has died. As this group of 28 has amalgamated with the WI'ID people and now live in the Gulf District another village official is not recommended. I think it highly likely that the Councillor for WI'ID can represent the combined group satisfactorily.

15. Also dead is the Councillor from DYANE at ERAPONI. The people have nominated TO-EBEAI to be his successor and this is the subject of separate correspondence.

OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

16. The area was found to be quiescent. Apart from the fear caused by illness and death, commented on later under Health, there is little obvious discontent.

17. Many of the men have taken advantage of the Highland Labour Scheme to obtain work on the coast while others have sought and found employment of their own accord at BAIMURU and KIKORI. These provide a nucleus of comparatively sophisticated young men who would appear to be receptive to new ideas. They include a number of Motu speakers and their familiarity with some aspects of European culture strikes one as all the more singular when viewed against their isolated situation. In YOU, which must qualify for the title of the most hard to reach village in the E.H.D., the young men politely refused an invitation to return to the coast with the H.L.S. for a second term until they heard that the present wage scales were to be doubled.

18. The village of SOLIABEDO seems to have temporarily shelved any plans to immigrate to WEIJANA (Kmi 3/64-65). This decision is due in part to warnings that a move from their present healthy site might bring about an increase in sickness and in part to hopes that the Administration may see fit to put an Aid Post into the area. The people have adopted a wait and see attitude towards both the Administration and the L.M.S. mission whom it appears first encouraged the move.

19. The village of WI'ID has practically completed its transfer to a new and healthier village site on top of a nearby ridge. This is in line with advice proffered by past officers concerned with the high incidence of malaria. The YALE people and the WI'ID people appeared to have coexisted peacefully since they joined together a couple of years ago.

⑦

6

20. The HAIA people say that they are thinking of joining with the HWALIA people who live an hours walk to the south east. As both villages occupy similar sites there seems to be little reason for such a move other than a natural instinct for gregariousness.

21. As noted by past patrols the YOU people continue to have a lot of absentees at census time. Nothing less than a months notice is necessary to secure the attendance of this nomadic group.

22. Response to participation in the forthcoming Goroka Show was poor but this is understandable. Such participation would involve a walk of up to six days to reach Karimui and then a further hike of five days to reach Lufa. A number of people assured me that they would be happy to attend providing that the Govt. supplied a helicopter to transport them there and back.

AGRICULTURE.

23. To a far greater extent than elsewhere in the E.H.D. these people have a hunting and food gathering economy. Their staple diet is sago which also provides them with materials for the construction of walls, roofs, mats and containers. Sweet potato is rarely found and is, I suspect, of recent introduction. For the most part the people move from sago clump to sago clump implementing their diet with the fruits of the bush.

24. Domesticated pigs are kept but these are of poorer quality than elsewhere in the District. Wild pigs are quite common. There are no domesticated fowls but the eggs of the bush fowls are relished. The men are particularly adept hunters who look for birds, possums, rats, snakes, lizards and frogs, as well as small fish and eels.

25. Pineapples have been introduced from the coast and most villages have between 50 and a 100 plants. YOU is peculiar in possessing a flourishing grove of coconuts which bear fruit. As YOU is not particularly blessed there seems to be no reason why coconuts should not grow well in the other villages.

26. Attempts to add some variety to the diet by distributing seeds more or less at random have been made in the past. Medical people who have been in the area say that such variety is needed to increase the protein intake, sago being unusually low in protein.

27. Only the village of HWALIA appears to have made a serious attempt to utilise the seeds and they have grown a good crop of corn. Elsewhere the pigs have wandered at will through the small, unfenced and unweeded plots and not unnaturally such half hearted efforts have failed.

28. It would seem that, from a health point of view alone, the Tundauwe should be encouraged to plant regular gardens. There are two facets to the question of diet among the Tundauwe speakers, the first being that the present choice of foods is deficient in protein and the second is that the present pattern of food gathering keeps the mothers and children away from the villages for days at a time. I surmise that it is during these excursions that young children contract the sickness that is reflected in the high infant mortality rate.

29. The introduction of some high protein food which it would be the business of the women to plant, harvest and prepare in the vicinity of their village would appear to be a partial answer.

30. It is doubtful whether the men of the PIO suffer from any basic dietary deficiency, the products of their hunting and fishing compensating largely for the inadequacies of sago. However from my cursory knowledge of the food distribution patterns within the society I would think that most of the meat is consumed by the hunters themselves and little finds its way to the women and children. If then we can persuade the women of the PIO to grow say, peanuts, we might kill two birds with one stone by improving nutritional standards and at the same time lessening the exposure of the children to the vagaries of life in the bush.

31. Numerous snags spring to mind immediately. Obviously the nomadic life of moving from sago clump to sago clump is deeply ingrained and any interference with it will have repercussions. Ideally an anthropologist should study the situation in depth but in view of the small population this is hardly practical. I think that we might flood each village with peanuts and see if they will graft themselves on to the present pattern spontaneously. To this end we have just commenced to plant peanuts on the station with a view to eventual distribution in the PIO. A small trial planting which was started shortly after I arrived is doing well and I anticipate no technical difficulties.

32. The area really needs to be seen by an Agricultural Officer from D.A.S.F. From correspondence on file it appears that D.A.S.F. are loath to spare a valued officer for what would of necessity be a lengthy and arduous patrol that might benefit a very small proportion of the people of the District. However, should the Administration be willing to shoulder the expense I would suggest that an Agricultural Officer be flown into HWALIA for three days by helicopter. There he is centrally situated to visit HAIA, 1 hour, ERAPONI, 3 hours 40, and WI'ID, 3 hours 30. These four villages have over half the population and are representative.

33. Finally I do not see that we should allow the isolation of the PIO to rule out all possibility of cash cropping. The fauna and flora of the area are rich and varied and this might be turned to account. Mr Downs M.H.A. had an excellent idea when he spoke of emulating the Indonesians in exporting spices. It is not improbable that the climatic conditions found in the PIO would suit it to such a scheme. As far as I can recall the climate in PERADENIYA Botanical Gardens in Ceylon is similar to that of the PIO and one of the most interesting parts of those gardens is that segment of them given over to the cultivation of commercial spices such as cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, ginger and others. Is there a botanist in the Administration who can investigate these possibilities?

LAND.

34. As can be seen from the map the PIO/TURA, with a population of less than four hundred, is practically deserted. The lack of people and the difficulty of access rule out the conventional cash crops. It therefore remains for us to see if we can find a way to capitalize on the one obvious asset of the PIO/TURA, namely its isolation and the richness of its wildlife. Here I would like to expand further the idea of a wildlife sanctuary or national park previously mentioned in Kmi 4/65-66.

35. If Karimui Mountain and the whole of the PIO/TURA were to be declared a National Park this could be turned to the benefit of the small population and to the tourist trade in the Highlands as a whole. There is a suitable site for a light aircraft strip at HWALIA and a rest house of native materials could be built which embodied such refinements as a water tank and septic system similar

.....to those provided for travellers in parts of India. Like most villages in the PIO HWALIA is scenically situated and very picturesque. The tourist with an interest in natural history who is prepared to spend a long weekend there will find it a rewarding experience. The local people could profit by the sale of curios, acting as guides, carriers etc, as well as from the upkeep of the rest house and the airstrip.

36. The present situation whereby tourists are herded into a highly priced, second class hotel and view a little of the country through the windows of a vehicle is unimaginative and fails to exploit the possibilities of this exciting and diverse country.

COURTS & COMPLAINTS.

37. Nil. This is due to the very small groups whom, one feels, prefer to settle their own differences rather than let them rankle until the infrequent visits of the patrol officer.

REST HOUSES.

38. One in each village except YOU. Generally very small and in good condition. As canvas has to be carried anyway they are not very important.

CARRIERS.

39. A permanent line hired from IUDO and KURUBE. We commenced with 46 and sent 13 back after 6 days when the worst rivers and hardest country had been crossed. This is a bigger line than usual but I am certain that the expense was justified as the walking is arduous and a number of carriers are required in reserve for the difficult sections. All the carriers performed well and finished the patrol in good health.

HEALTH.

40. The Medical Assistant from Chuave, Mr Alan Bleakley, patrolled this region last year and made a detailed report which covers the situation. Briefly the main trouble appears to be the chronic debilitating type of condition brought about by endemic malaria, anaemia and hookworm.

41. During the patrol the A.P.O. treated the usual run of sores and upset stomachs. The Councillor of DYANE had a swollen abdomen and was obviously very sick. Too ill to be moved he told us that he was dying and did in fact do so a few days after we had left his village.

42. There are no medical services at all in this area. The nearest are at Karimui, three to seven hard days walk away. An Aid Post is called for at HAIA, though it will call for an exceptional A.P.O. who would be prepared to settle in such an out of the way place. If we dont put an Aid Post we are liable to find a couple of villages migrating south of the River PIO (see above). The construction of an airstrip for tourists would alter the isolation aspect and enable the evacuation of serious cases like the late Councillor.

EDUCATION.

43. This was discussed with the people and it was pointed out to them that it was dangerous to lag too far behind in the literacy race in a developing country. They replied truthfully that their children were few and very dear to them. However since the patrol returned I have learnt from the Rev. Mesplay that a handful of children from the PIO have come to his school, and while they are too old for a proper education he thinks that he can teach them to read and write, - which is a start.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

44. No bridges and poor tracks. Little prospect of improvement at present. Walking times appended to the diary.

45. As can be seen from the attached map the patrol returned along a route last used by Mr Dwyer in 1962. This is longer than the usual route but safer as it cuts down the number of large rivers that have to be crossed. I took this route to fix the eastern boundary of the Karimui administrative area with reference to population in the LABOGAI census division and also because I wanted to explore the possibility of a road link between Lufa and Karimui.

46. We found that; despite radical differences in manners and language the villages from MENGINO (10 hours from Karimui) to about MAIVA (15 hours from Karimui) have many people who say that they would prefer to be administered from Karimui rather than from Lufa which is three to four days walk to the east. They trade and inter-marry with the Tundauwe speakers of the IUDO area but for a number of reasons I think that their future lies with their own people to the east rather than with Karimui. It should be noted that a regular trade route from the Chimbu follows a route through NAMBAYUFA to GONO and thence to Karimui. Principle source of this trade is in Birds of Paradise.

47. A road to Karimui from Lufa is feasible but only just so. Frankly I think that Mr Dwyer was a little optimistic when he surveyed the route. While the SENA Gorge is the only major obstacle between the station and MENGINO No 2 the ground to the east of MENGINO is extremely broken and steep. If permitted I should like to walk through from UNANI to GUMINE the next time that I am in the BOMAI census division in order that I might compare the two routes.

LABOUR.

48. Thirty four Highland Labourers volunteered. In addition a number of carriers said that they were interested in going to the coast and so far eleven have come forward.

GENSUS.

49. The PIO remains static, showing neither natural increase nor decrease. The overall decrease of 2 is due to migrations out. In the TURA the population has dropped from 163 to 149, a natural decrease of 6.04 per hundred. Though there were six migrations out as against one in the village of YOU stands out as being the chief cause of this sharp decline. At YOU six deaths were recorded, four of them children. It is significant that YOU is the most isolated and the least sanitary village whose people are the most addicted to the nomadic way of life.

CONCLUSION.

50. An enjoyable patrol through an interesting region, although the wet season is not the safest or most comfortable time to be there.

Michael Bell.

M.F. Bell P.O.
Karimui.
March 1966.

GUWASA

MAIVA

DWAGUBI

LABOGAI

USAIBE

RANGE

HERDANA

CRATER MOUNTAIN

5/65-66-

TURA

2,400 HAIA

HWALIA 2,300

ERAPONI 2,250

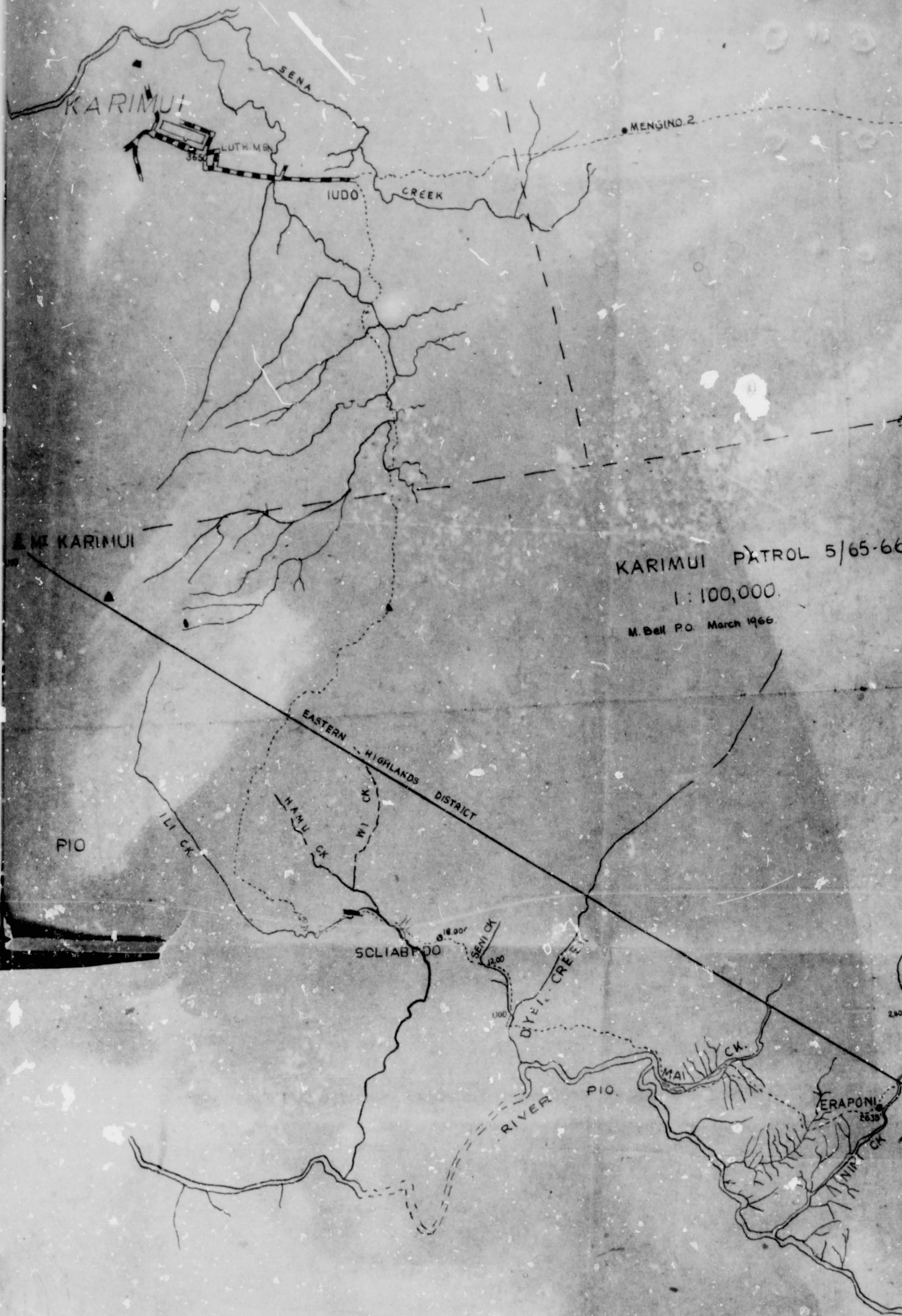
YOU 2,150

WUID 2,200

HWALI CREEK

OUCK





KARIMUI PATROL 5/65-66

1:100,000

M. Bell P.O. March 1966

PIO

SCLABUDO

ERAPONI

KARIMUI

SENA

IUDO CREEK

MENGINO 2

ME KARIMUI

EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

ILI CK

HANU CK

WI CK

SENI CK

DYEI CREEK

RIVER

MAI CK

CK

ANIRI CK