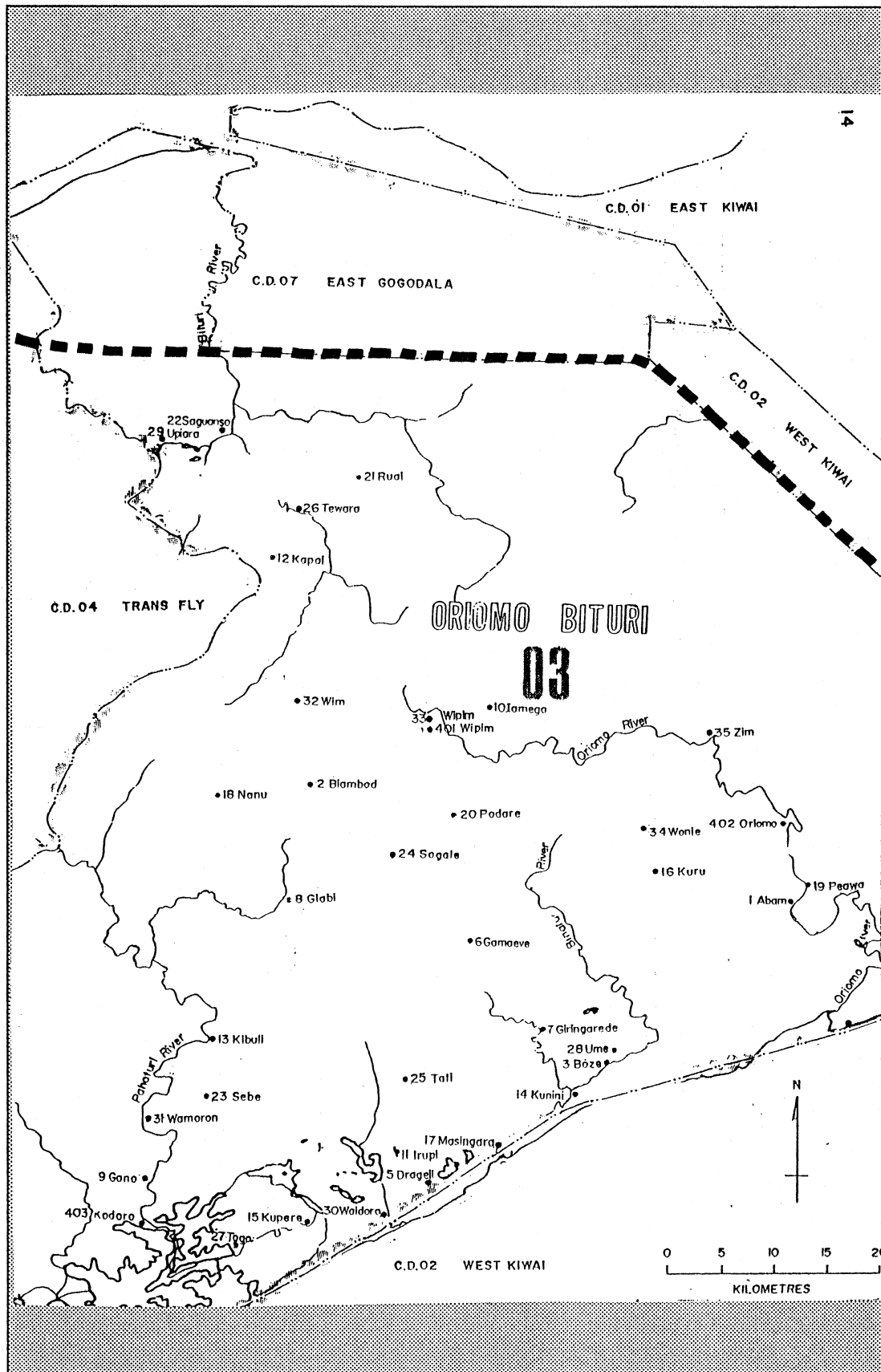


MAP 333: CENSUS DIVISION 03 (ORIOMO BITURI)



Source: National Statistical Office 1983b:14.

TABLE 332: VILLAGES AND SERVICES IN ORIOMO BITURI CD 1979

PROVINCE : 01 WESTERN		1979		PROVINCIAL DATA SYSTEM RURAL LISTING : 27/10/83		
DISTRICT : 1 DARU						
CENSUS DIVISION : 03 ORIOMO BITURI						
NO	CENSUS UNIT NAME	POPULATION		S E R V I C E S		
		RES	TOTAL			
001	ABAM	121	150	MISS AID POST	PRIV TRADE STORE	
002	BIAMBOD	168	168			
003	BOIE	110	263	GOVT COMM CENTRE	GOVT REST HOUSE	PRIV TRADE STORE
004	DOROGORI	105	228	PRIV TRADE STORE		
005	DRAGELI	72	119	PRIV TRADE STORE		
006	GAMAEYE	138	185			
007	GIHINGAREDE	152	269	GOVT AID POST	PRIV TRADE STORE	
008	GLABI	63	66			
009	GAHO	229	278	GOVT PT OF CALL	PRIV TRADE STORE	
010	IAMEGA	229	278			
011	IRUPI	145	217	GOVT AID POST	PRIV TRADE STORE	
012	KAPAL	125	138	PRIV TRADE STORE		
013	KIBULI	115	167	GOVT COMM SCH	PRIV TRADE STORE	
014	KUNINI	57	202	AID POST	CHNS CLINIC	GOVT HEALTH C/S
				GOVT COMM SCH	GOVT COMM CENTRE	GOVT RADIO/TELE
015	KUPERE	108	157	PRIV TRADE STORE		
016	KURU	123	136	PRIV TRADE STORE	GOVT REST HOUSE	
017	MASINGARA	252	418	GOVT AID POST	CHNS CLINIC	GOVT COMM SCH
				PRIV TRADE STORE		
018	NANU	155	173			
019	PEAVA	116	147	PRIV TRADE STORE		
020	PODARE	NS	NS			
021	RUAL	90	95			
022	SANGUANSO	107	116			
023	SERE	101	153	GOVT AID POST	CHNS CLINIC	GOVT PT OF CALL
				PRIV TRADE STORE		
024	SOGALE	88	91			
025	TATI	24	54	PRIV TRADE STORE		
026	TEVARA	107	118			
027	TOGO	192	310	PRIV TRADE STORE		
028	UME	146	229	PRIV TRADE STORE		
029	UPIARA	176	189	MISS AID POST	CHNS CLINIC	MISS COMM SCH
				MISS AIR STRIP E	GOVT REST HOUSE	MISS RADIO/TELE
030	WALDORO	212	318	PRIV TRADE STORE		
031	WAMORON	66	75	PRIV TRADE STORE		
032	WIM	213	213			
033	WIPIM	142	142	GOVT AID POST	CHNS CLINIC	GOVT COMM SCH
				GOVT AIR STRIP C	RADIO/TELE	DPA
				DPI CAMP		
034	WONIE	102	111			
035	ZIM	93	114	PRIV TRADE STORE		
	VILLAGE TOTAL	4442	6087			
401	WIPIM	27	27			
402	ORIOMO	61	61	GOVT AID POST	GOVT COMM SCH	GOVT AIR STRIP C
				GOVT RADIO/TELE	DPA	DPI CAMP
403	KODORO	24	24			
	SMALL RURAL NON-VILLAGE	112	112			
	CENSUS DIVISION TOTAL	4554	6199			

Source: National Statistical Office 1983b:15.

TABLE 333: VILLAGES AND SERVICES IN TRANSFLY CD 1979

PROVINCE : 01 WESTERN		1979		PROVINCIAL DATA SYSTEM RURAL LISTING : 27/10/83		
DISTRICT : 2 MOREHEAD						
CENSUS DIVISION : 04 TRANSFLY						
NO	CENSUS UNIT NAME	POPULATION		S E R V I C E S		
		RES	TOTAL			
001	ARUFI	171	184	GOVT AID POST GOVT REST HOUSE	GOVT COMM SCH MISS RADIO/TELE	MISS AIR STRIP C PRIV CATTLE
002	BINEDEBEN	117	117	GOVT REST HOUSE		
003	BUK	63	94	GOVT REST HOUSE		
004	DERIDERI	46	50	PRIV CATTLE	PRIV LIVESTOCK	
005	DIPIRI	129	145	GOVT REST HOUSE		
006	DIMISISI	221	240	GOVT AID POST GOVT REST HOUSE	GOVT COMM SCH GOVT RADIO/TELE	GOVT AIR STRIP D
007	GARAITA	85	98			
008	GUBAM	93	110			
009	JARAI	77	81	GOVT REST HOUSE	PRIV TRADE STORE	
010	KINKIN	50	64	GOVT REST HOUSE		
011	KONDOBOL	125	163	GOVT REST HOUSE		
012	KWIWANG	97	111	GOVT REST HOUSE	PRIV TRADE STORE	
013	LJNOL	83	128	GOVT REST HOUSE	PRIV RUBBER	
014	MALAM	102	144	GOVT REST HOUSE	PRIV TRADE STORE	
015	MARI	81	84	GOVT AID POST PT OF CALL	GOVT COMM SCH	GOVT REST HOUSE
016	MATA	177	186	PRIV TRADE STORE		
017	MIBINI	117	121	GOVT REST HOUSE	PRIV TRADE STORE	
018	PONGARIKI	70	74	PRIV CATTLE		
019	SIBIDIRI	88	90	GOVT REST HOUSE	PRIV LIVESTOCK	MISS TRADE STORE
020	TAIS	62	66			
VILLAGE TOTAL		2054	2350			
501	MOREHEAD	274	274	AID POST GOVT COMM SCH PT OF CALL POLICE STN MISSION	GOVT HEALTH C/S GOVT AIR STRIP A GOVT RADIO/TELE DPA SUG DIST OF	CHNS CLINIC MARKET BANK FAC DPI CAMP
LARGE RURAL NON-VILLAGE		274	274			
CENSUS DIVISION TOTAL		2328	2624			

Source: National Statistical Office 1983b:22-23.

3.4 SUKI/GUMAKARI (ZONE 4)

This zone is defined as the area traditionally controlled by speakers of the SUKI language. It appears to comprise a substantial part of the Saru Census Division (CD 06), part of the Tomu River Census Division (CD 14) on the opposite (northeastern) bank of the Fly River, and perhaps some part of the Transfly Census Division (CD 04) which borders on the southern bank.

Although the Fly River marks the official boundary between these two census divisions, there is no evidence to suggest that any of the people officially registered as residents of CD 14 have any traditional claim on any portion of the Fly River itself. It is more likely that parts of CD 14 on the northeastern bank of the river were traditionally occupied by the ALI (ARI-WARUNA-speaking) people who are now resident in West Gogodala Census Division (see Section 3.2 above). Martin (1980) indicates that the ALI people in this area were killed or evicted by the head-hunting raids of the ZIMAKANI people [Map 342].

According to the Annual Report for 1931-32 (p.11), "'SUKI" is not the real name of a tribe, but is the word for "knife" in the language of these people', who called out the word to government patrols because of their desire to acquire these objects. The SUKI-speaking people were apparently known as WIRAM by their southern neighbours (Williams 1936), but probably had no single name for themselves. Sharp (1934) suggests that GUMAKARI is a more appropriate name than SUKI because it is the name of the Suki Creek in the Suki language.

According to Voorhoeve (1970:1266), the SUKI language is spoken in six villages - DURU, EWE, GUAKU, GUIBAKU, ISALA [=INAPOROK?] and IWEWE. Morehead Patrol Report 1/50-51 indicates that the FOUdakAM [=SUKI] language is spoken in AEWE, DURU, GWIBAKU, INAPOROK and IWEWE villages, while the ARAMBAD'RI language is spoken in all the other villages (including GWAKU) which now belong to Saru CD [Map 344, Table 342].

Morehead Patrol Report 5/50-51 includes mention of the TERARUMA people 'living in isolated groups between Suki Creek and D'Albertis Island', and wandering up the creeks that run into the Fly'. Their 'main village' was said to be located 3 miles below Cassowary Island on the western bank, and they had evidently incorporated a number of migrants from the 'Ok Mat' [presumably Ok Mart] area. Swadling (1983) suggests that these were AWIN-speaking settlers who have since returned to their place of origin, and this might also explain the observations of river-bank settlements made by the Archbold/Rand expedition in 1936 (see Section 2.1 above).

Although Murray referred to the 'newly discovered' SUKI people in 1917, they persisted in their infamous head-hunting raids until 1931, when Hides led a punitive expedition against them (see Section 2.1 above). The first Unevangelised Fields Mission station in the Suki area was established at Gigwa in 1941 (Martin 1979) and re-established after the Second World War.

HIDES, Jack G.

See Section 2.1 above.

MARTIN, Grahame C.

Evangelical Church of Papua missionary stationed at Suki during the 1970s.

1979. HEADHUNTER. Sydney: ANZEA Publishers. C390.995315-M381.

Fanciful biography of Gesi, an early Suki convert.

1980. The *Sigisi* Peace Treaty between the Suki and Zimakani. ORAL HISTORY 8(6):88-90. AS995.2-O63. [Ph]

Sigisi Creek is defined as the border between SUKI and ZIMAKANI territories. According to a Suki informant, the purpose of this treaty (made about 1910) was to enable the Zimakani to attack the ALI people and defend themselves against the KUNI people without exposing themselves to simultaneous attack by the Suki themselves. The alliance was subsequently extended to include the BAGWA and ARAMBA tribes [see Map 342].

1983. The Origins of the Suki People. Appendix 7.9 (pp.137-140) of P.Swadling's HOW LONG HAVE PEOPLE BEEN IN THE OK TEDI IMPACT REGION? Waigani: PNG National Museum and Art Gallery (Record 8). C919.531-S971.

[See Map 341, Table 341.]

VAN NIEUWENHUIJSEN, Corry H. & Jan W.

Anthropologists who did fieldwork in the area from (?)June to November 1963 and January to (?)March 1964.

1965. The Suki Area, Fly River Open Electorate. In D.G.Bettison *et al* (eds) THE PAPUA-NEW GUINEA ELECTIONS 1964, pp.374-387. Canberra: Australian National University Press. C324.952-B565.

SHARP, H.H.

Government medical officer whose information was probably collected from individuals arrested by Hides and Faithorn during their 1931-2 patrol (especially Ganga), or from the officers themselves.

1934. Gumakari People of the Suki Creek, New Guinea. MAN (OS) 34:97-98. S390-M266. [Ph]

'SUKI, as far as can be understood, is a foreign name applied to the creek draining the lagoons and marshes which the GUMAK, TITMTARU and NAUSAKU peoples inhabit. These lagoons and marshes, which cover an area of approximately 120 to 140 square miles, are enclosed by grass and light forest country. The people who inhabit this area are called WIRAM by natives in the south-west, but the name GUMAKARI - which is the real name of the stream Suki - is probably the correct tribal name. All three, TITIMTARU, GUMAK and NAUSAKU, speak the one tongue. The estimated population of the three villages is in the vicinity of four hundred.'(p.97) Genealogical information suggests that these people migrated down river from UBU some time between 1840 and 1850. They mainly subsist on sago, game and shellfish. Hereditary chiefs wield great power. It is alleged that the GUMAKARI have generally obtained their heads from a nomadic tribe named SIRAWA, who live in a huge tract of bamboo-forest country on the eastern bank of the Fly, and somewhere to the north and east of Kwima lagoon' (p.98).

SWADLING, Pamela.

See Section 2.1 above.

TAPARI, Budai.

See Section 2.2 above [and Map 343].

VOORHOEVE, Clemens Lambertus.

See Section 2.1 above.

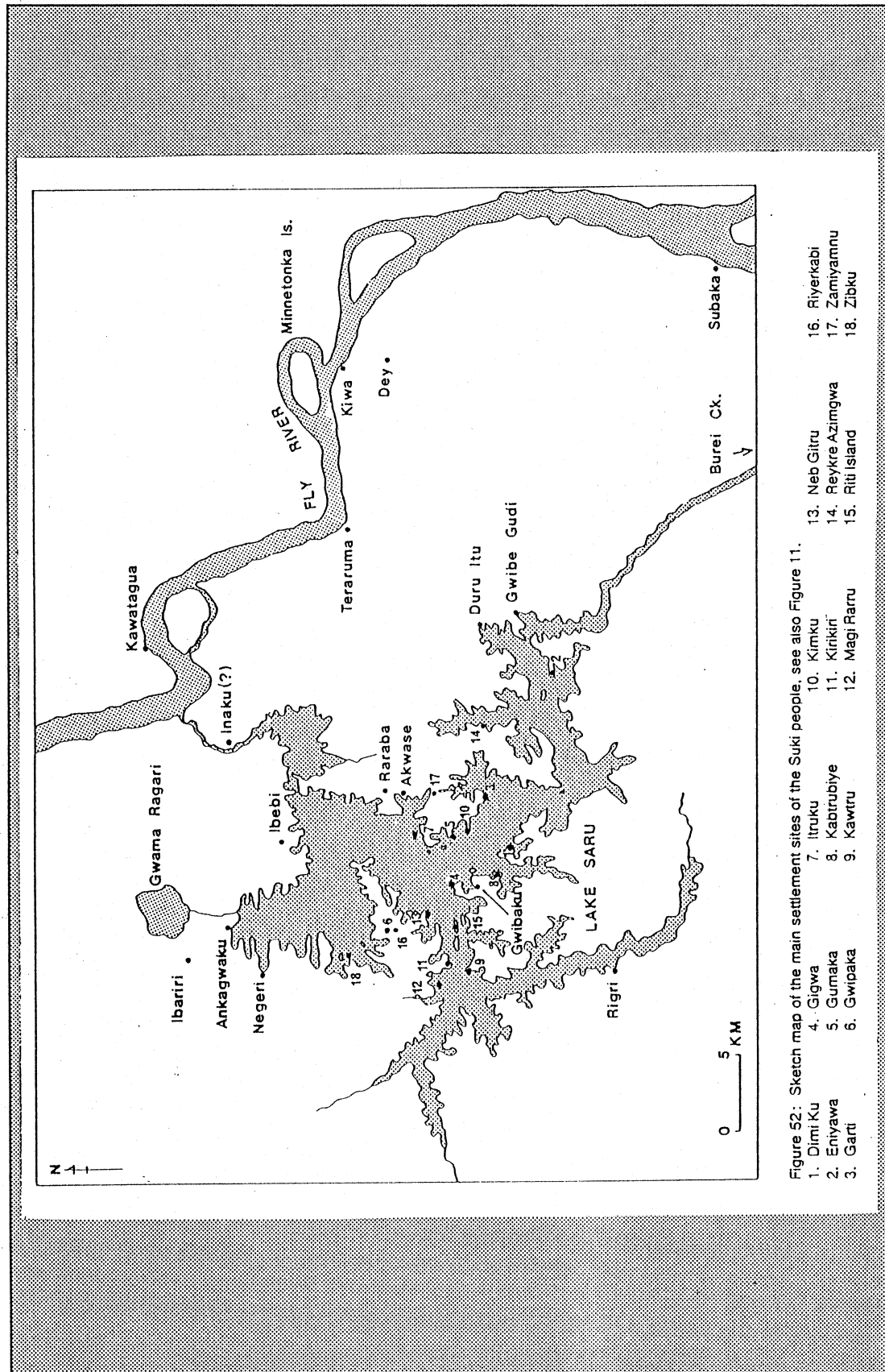
WILLIAMS, Francis Edgar.

See Section 3.3 above.

1936. PAPUANS OF THE TRANS-FLY, pp.40-42,386-389. Oxford: Clarendon Press. C390.99531-W723.

The SUKI-speaking people were known as WIRAM by the [NAMBU-speaking] people to the south. Williams distinguishes five tribes: GARAMUDI, BUIDARU, MADAMUDI, BOIAMU and TITIMDARU, all of which are said to derive from a place called GUKABI on Garamudi Creek (pp.41-2). When Williams visited this place in 1930, he found it occupied by a party of KWIMA men from the neighbourhood of Everill Junction (allies of the Wiram) (p.386). Wiram informants told Williams that the opposite bank of the Fly was once inhabited their enemies, the WEMKUNGIU, who had long since fled the area (p.387).

MAP 341: SETTLEMENT SITES OF THE SUKI PEOPLE



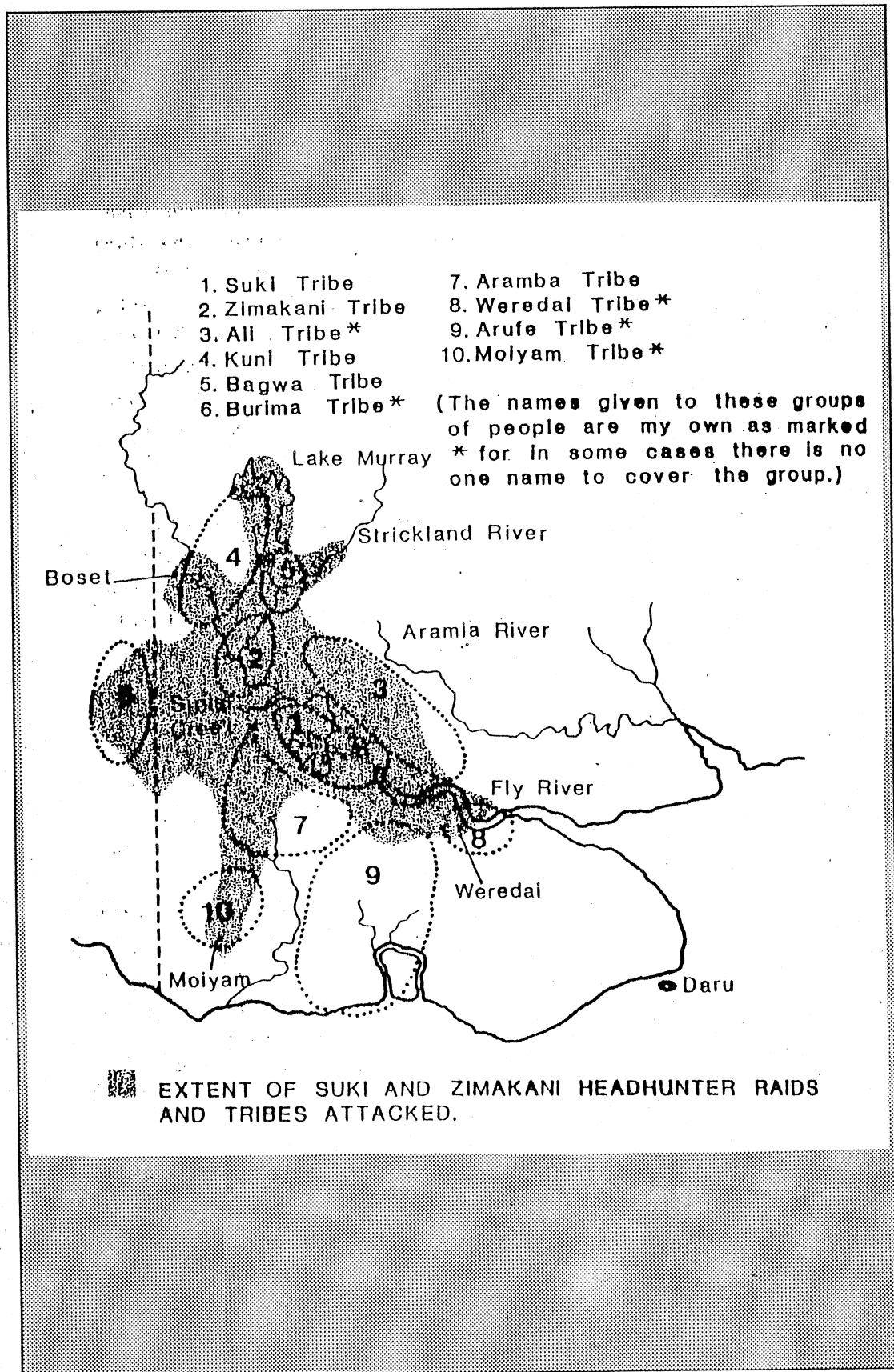
Source: Martin 1983:138.

TABLE 341: SUKI CLAN HISTORIES

Clan Name	Ancestor	History
Zirgu		
(a) puka	Wamse	After the killing of Sasa at Dey they came across country to live at Gumaka. They also lived at Garli and Kimku.
(b) agaya	Zimagu	Zimagu came from the south carrying his wounded after a fight in the Arufe area. They settled at Reykre Azimgwa. There is a clan at Arufe called Zirgu.
(c) agaya	Ganga	He was captured on a headhunting raid and adopted by the Agaya clan.
Ikapa		
(a)	Moyku	After snake bite he was buried at Kirkiri.
(b) araka	Gedi	He lived at Teraruma.
(c)	Sumiye	He lived at Eniyawa.
Bukaru		
(a)	Iraba	He lived at Tininsapu and after some women were killed for seeing the initiation ceremony, came to live at Kabrubiye.
(b)	Aguti	He lived at Duru Itu where he kept a pet python.
(c)	Tayna	He came with his people from Kwamiku and chased the Animti tribe out of Ibedi and lived there.
(d)	Gubga?	This group came from Kiwa and joined with Riyerkabi men at Gwipaka.
(e)	Rupiye	Their history is disputed – they say that they left Lake Saru and went up river to Gasiki and then came back to settle with Riyerkabi men. After an incident they joined group (a). However see also a further note at end of Appendix 7.9.
Riyerkabi	Kiruwasi	He lived in a hole in the ground near Gwipaka. Another ancestor lived at Neb Gitru. They are linked with Bukaru.
Kwaynu		
(a)	Konanu	This man and his family lived at Gwibe Gudi.
(b)	Dubki	This group lived at Rigri but moved to Kwalru.
(c)	Irkamu/Dusu	This family moved from Boitamgu swamp to Peswabi and then onto Lake Saru.
(d)	Idika	Leaving Boitamgu swamp they came direct to Lake Saru.
(e)	Iwami	This man and his family came from Lake Kwima to Suki.
Zamna		
(a) yeytu	Imingi	Leaving Dey they came to Teraruma then onto Rarba.
(b) gyawa	Ginba	This group came separately from Dey to Itruku.
(c) kyeke	Talamasi	After the fight at Dey they travelled down river to Subaka then overland to Duru Itu where they killed Aguti's pet python.
Gikwa		
(a)	Swakina	Swakina and his family travelled overland from Dey to Duru Itu.
(b)	Walikawa	They lived at Gwama Ragari and came down to Zibku to live.
Urawamli	Ibadi	Leaving Tigese they came into Magi Rarru. They planted the first yams on Riti Island but continued on to Kwima lake.
Kimamti		
(a)	Moykye	He lived at Inaku but moved into Akwase to live.
(b)	Ayra	He was captured by Bamati on a head hunting raid and his descendants are a family in this clan.
Kwayne/Ikapu	Siyaga	He was captured on a head hunting raid and claimed land among the Zimakani. They are associated with the Kwaynu and Ikapu clans.

Source: Martin 1983:139.

MAP 342: EXTENT OF SUKI-ZIMAKANI RAIDS



Source: Martin 1980:90.