

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: SIMBU

STATION: KARIMUI, 1967 - 1968

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Gumine, volume 6.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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



CHIMBU DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1967-1968

GUMINE, KARIMUI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>GUMINE</u>		
1-67-68	G. Gomara	Lower Marigl, Part Salt & Nomane C.D.
2-67-68	P.D. Faulkner	Vicinity Kilau- Dulai, Salt C.D.
3-67-68	P.D. Faulkner	Part Salt, Nomane C.D.
4-67-68	M.E. Tomlinson	Mt Au
5-67-68	P.D. Faulkner	Wikauma C.D.
6-67-68	P.D. Faulkner	Marigl C.D.
<u>KARIMUI</u>		
1-67-68	G.L. Clayton	Daribi & Karimui
1A 67-68	Area Study G.L. Clayton	Daribi C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. 1-1907/68

Patrol Conducted by G. L. CLAYTON P.O.

Area Patrolled DARIBI + KARIMUI C/D

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 5

Natives 2

Duration—From 1/11/1967 to 28/11/1967

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JAN /1967

Medical OCT /1966

Map Reference Four mil Karimui

Objects of Patrol General Administration, liaison with Leprosy team, Census Revision, and Area Study

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 ....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-18-21

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU. Papua.

June 5th, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDLANA.

PATROL NO. KARIMUI 1-67/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum  
\* of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by..... G.L. CLAYTON  
to..... DARIBI & KARIMUI..... Census Divisions.

The delay of over 4 months in forwarding this  
report detracts from its value.

*T.W. Ellis*  
(T.W. ELLIS) *fl*  
Director

\* Delete as necessary.

67. 18. 21



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cable Reference: 67-3-6  
Handling ask for: \_\_\_\_\_  
Priority: DCL:cd

Department of District Administration.

District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA



11th April, 1968

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU

PATROL REPORT KARIMUI NO. 1 - 67/68

The attached Patrol Report, map and census figures submitted by Mr. G.L. Clayton, P.O., is forwarded for your information and is to be read in conjunction with the area study report (also number Karimui 1-67/68) forwarded to you on 1/2/68 - your 67-18-18 of 14/3/68 refers.

Mr. Clayton has included in this supplementary report routine patrol information not called for or included in the area study.

The attitudes mentioned in para. 7 while not greatly important in themselves, do indicate the lack of observable administration activity in the area due to its remoteness.

The two officials at Boisa were removed from office following an incident in which a young girl suffering from leprosy was hidden from a leprosy team because she had been marked for marriage.

While it is gratifying to note the population increase, poor health remains a problem, particularly amongst such a small group. Malaria and Respiratory complaints are a common cause of death in many District, however the practice of women seeking isolation in the bush to bear their children could stand further investigation - if Magico-religious beliefs are involved, as is probable, more than just an increase in child welfare facilities, will be needed to decrease the infant mortality rate.

The airstrip at Karimui is generally satisfactory apart from some algae at the eastern end. It could possibly be lengthened considerably (subject to closer investigation) by swining the western end several degrees to the north.

*L.J. Doolan*  
(L.J. DOOLAN)  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (9)

Telegrams.....  
Our Referer.....  
Calling on for.....  
M.....

Department of District Administration.

Karimui Patrol Post,  
Chimbu District,

1st December, 1967.

District Commissioner,  
KUNDIAWA

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NUMBER 1-67/68

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: G.L. Clayton, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED: Daribi & Karimui  
Census Divs.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 1.Drs. Russell, Scott,  
Boughton  
2.M/A D.Vincin.  
3.Anthropologist Hausfield  
4.Interpreter Inuabe  
5.Const. Kombok 8780.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.D.A. (Sept. 66  
(Jan. 67  
P.H.D. Sept. 66

OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1.Census Revision and  
2.Area Study Daribi  
3.Assistance to Leprosy  
Survey Team.  
4.Routine Administration.

MAP REF: Fourmil Karimui  
1:83,000

*G.L. Clayton*  
(G.L. CLAYTON)  
PATROL OFFICER



### INTRODUCTION:

1. This years census revision for the Daribi was combined, as was last year, with the annual leprosy patrol under the Administration Leprologist Dr. Russell.
2. This visit to the Daribi area is the first since January this year and the first visit by the writer.
3. The Karimui C/D lies to the north of Mt. Karimui (8'500') bounded by the TUA river to the west. The Daribi C/D of 230 square miles is to the south-west of Mt. Karimui bounded by the Tua river to the west and the ERAVE to the south. The Papuan-New Guinea border is also the KARIMUI-DARIBI border; until the introduction of the Chimbu District, Daribi was part of the Southern Highlands administrated from Karimui then in the Eastern Highalnds.
4. The area is mainly flat apart from the two gorges, BOISA (350') and NAMI (700') and Mt. Karimui 8,500' averaging in altitude about 3,600'. The great majority of the area is rain forrest. extremely dense with few walk tracks. The average rainiall as recorded over the past 5 years is about 130" per year. Overall the area is very fertile and vey productive, with such foods as sweet potato, yams, taro, sago, many types of fruit and sugar cane.
5. The area first began to have regular patrols from LUFA in 1958 and Karimui station was opened in 1961, which made possible complete administration with regular patrols.
6. The Daribi language is uniform throughout the census division, it goes as far as the station where it comes in contact with TUNDAUWE language, and it is believed to extend far into Papua to the south.

### RECEPTION OF PATROL

7. This was friendly but not enthusiastic. The attendance at most rest houses was 97%-100%, but this it is felt, is not due to the interest in the patrol by the people, as much as their respect for the superior strength of the Administration. These people seem completely awed by the mechanics of the Administration, but even so they do not linger around the camp much after their attendance is no longer required. Young boys from the nearest village stay on, but the women and girls and most men return to their houses very quickly. Very few questions of any signifigance were put to the patrol, even after long and exhaustive talks on L.G. Councils and House of Assembly matters.

### VILLAGE HYGIENE

8. There are two types of houses traditional to the area. The SIGIBE is a large two storied house and the KEREBE a smaller one level house, much more common than the SIGIBE. Both are very suitable to the conditions and climate.
9. Villages as such are still not the norm, usually there are 60r so kerebes scattered over a square mile surrounded by garden land.
10. Hygiene is fair, most houses have at least one toilet and the surrounds of the living is cleared and pigs are usually kept out.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

11. Generally satisfactory. See Area Study and correspondence concerning two officials at BOISA.

OUT LINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

12. See Area Study.

AGRICULTURE

13. There is no cash cropping in the area.

14. Peanuts and corn given out by Mr. Bell last year seem to be doing fairly well, it is hoped that young children and women will be the main receivers of this extra protein.

LIVESTOCK

15. Pigs, fowls and dogs are the only domesticated live stock. Pigs are generally smaller and fewer in number compared to the rest of the Highlands.

FORESTS

16. A definite potential but due to lack of roads it is impossible to exploit at present. There are good stands of Cedar, some of which has been cut and used for furniture at the mission in Karimui.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS

17. Apart from a few marriage and civil complaints nothing was brought to the patrol for settlement, on the whole the people seem very settled and organized.

REST HOUSES

18. As shown on the map, most in need of repair, however the repairs are of a minor nature and should be brought up to standard with a minimum of work.

CARRIERS

19. All carriers volunteered and at no time was there any shortage of labour.

HEALTH

20. Health in the area is a major concern and must be the prime preoccupation by the Administration for a while to come. At present there is a health education team in the area, and malarial eradication is under way. Leprosy eradication and study patrols have been going on since 1961 and it is hoped that soon the results and benefits of the past six years work will be determined. At present all collected data and information from the leprosy patrols is being programmed and collated for an electronic computer at the C.S.I.R.O. in Sydney. Over the next two years bimonthly treatment will be given to all leprosy cases in the area, and it is hoped that this will bring an end to leprosy in the Daribi and Karimui census divisions.

21. The chief health problems in the area are (i) INFANT MORTALITY. (ii) MALARIA (iii) RESPIRATORY INFECTION and (iv) LEPROSY, as can be seen from 20 above Malaria and Leprosy are being dealt with this leaves Infant Mortality and it is probably the major cause of low population in the area.

22. Daribi and Karimui census division in 1966 had a DECREASE in population of almost 2 persons per 100 population. This year there was a remarkable jump to an increase of almost 6 persons per 100 population.

23. This is mainly for two reasons.

(i) The building of a number of Aid Posts in the areas.

(ii) The men are marrying younger. Due to the increasing number of H.L.S. workers the younger men are economically independent of their fathers and their senior generation. This of course is a major blow to traditional beliefs and practices, where it was not uncommon for a girl of 14 being married to a man of 40 or more. Today the young man returning from work on the coast has enough money to buy a bride independent of his father and other elders, and it is suspected that the girls are less ready to marry men twenty years their senior. Consequently the birth rate is rising, however the infant mortality rate seems to be steady. The aid post orderlies do not have the confidence of the women in Karimui. What is required is a woman welfare worker to work with the Karimui women and gain their confidence and teach them to improve the conditions of child birth.

24. At present it would appear that mid-wives are rarely used and the birth takes place in the bush, consequently there is hardly ever any person handy to help the woman in any difficulty.

26. Yearly patrols by the Administration and the three Aid Posts in Daribi are hardly equipped to improve pre-natal care and the conditions surrounding childbirth.

27. In the Daribi there are three Aid Posts, one at MASI, NORU and KALABAI, this is one post for every 900 people, but considering the distances and tracks this is not excessive.

#### EDUCATION

28. Daribi census division has 18 boys 10-15 years old at school, 13 at the L/M school at Karimui and 5 at Dibe. The Dibe school is just starting and has a local teacher trained by the Lutheran Mission and has qualifications to teach up to standard three. The Karimui school is a Primary 'T' and is being extended each year - there are fifty students attending this school this year.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES

29. See Appendix 'B' in Area Study.

#### MISSIONS

30. As per Area Study.

#### AIRFIELDS

31. At Karimui, 2,900 feet, 180' wide, open to Cat. C. Could easily be adapted to the new Cessna 402 by widening 20' to a total of 200'.

#### LABOUR

32. 30 H.L.S. volunteers were accepted.

CENSUS

33. A vast improvement over 1966, showed a sharp increase in population from 2554 to 2676, a rise of 122 persons. Daribi has a natural birth rate of 6.87 per 100 and a death rate of 1.53 per 100, a natural increase of 5.34 persons per 100. However, for as much as these figures show an improvement, six women died in childbirth, which is about average for the Karimui area over the past three years. Thus about 3% of all women in childbirth die in the Daribi area, each year.

34. During the census the number of polygamous <sup>marriages</sup> were recorded for the Daribi area; there are 132 polygamous marriages - 99 men have two wives, 22 have three wives and 11 men have 4 or more. Young men do not seem to be backward in taking more than one wife, and at present this tradition is still natural.

CONCLUSION.

All aspects of patrol instructions were carried out completely and successfully.

The report is somewhat brief but the accompanying Area Study gives a more detailed account of the situation.

*G.L. Clayton*  
(G.L. CLAYTON)  
Patrol Officer



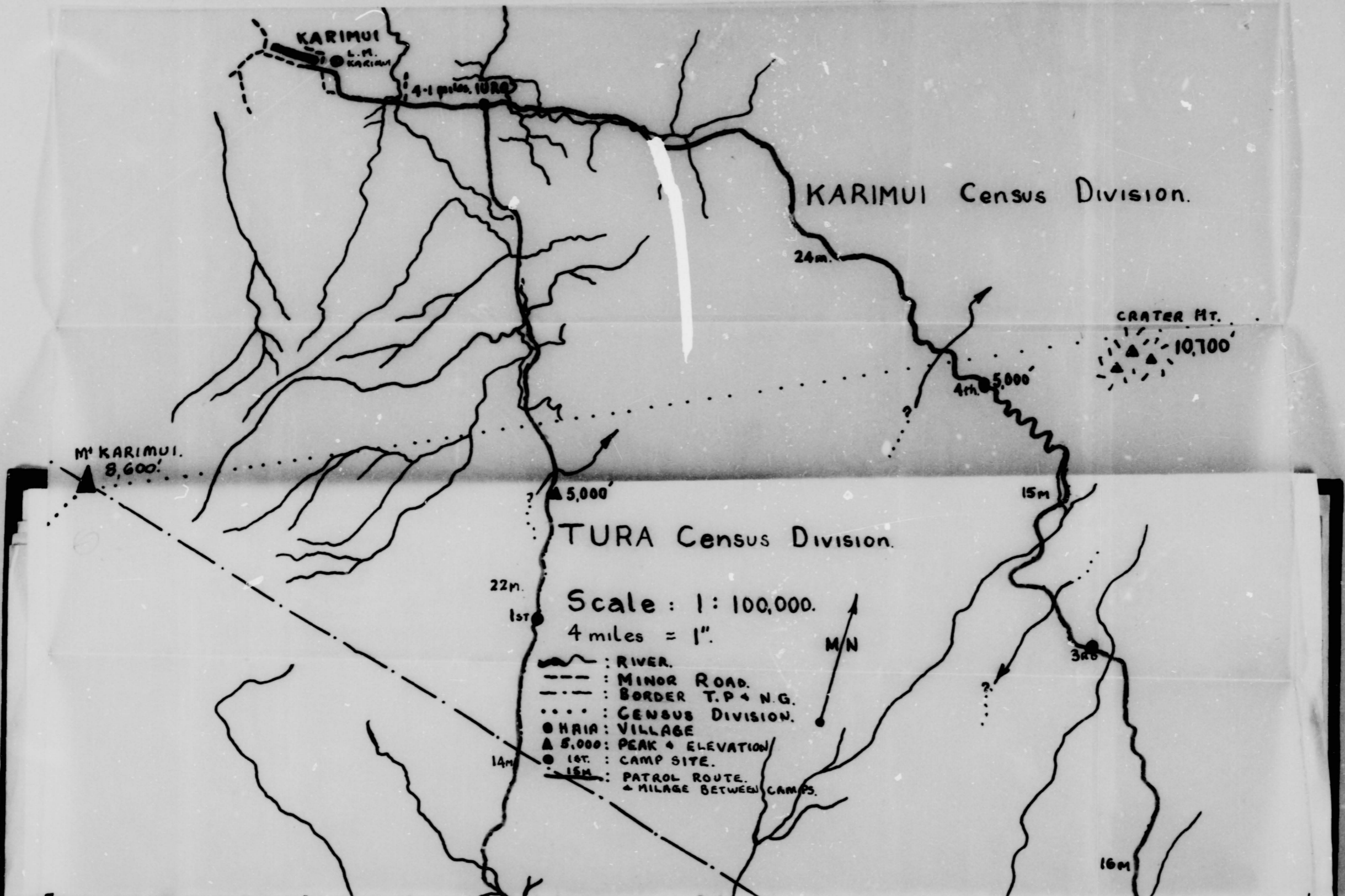
ROLL OF PREGNANT WOMEN

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>T.R. NUMBER</u>
ANABAI	HAMIA SINO	40	2
"	ASABAME YANE	39	392
"	DUAGE GISUA	18	393
"	GORAGABIDI NANA	35	445
BOPE	BORU AIBE	29	242
BUNIBIDI	DASI HOGOMA	17	124
"	POROBA SIMINA	39	198
DELEGE	MERAIYA NABIA	16	28
DOBEDA	TOIYABU SOALE	23	218
DOBU	-	-	-
GELABI	-	-	-
HAGANE	KERAGA AWI	19	126
"	SEWA YARU	14	130
"	DANWEGI KABU	21	367
"	YORIAMI KIRU	18	398
HOBE	BOI WARE	17	16
"	NENI NARUBA	32	178
"	MOMANE SULUAI	39	441
"	PINI KOGOMU	33	671
"	BARO SAUWI	20	693
KEBU	GOA SAMUGA	17	3
KURUBU	MORA SOLIO	37	60
"	DAI HASAGA	16	187
"	BIRO UNUMA	27	207
MAINA	SOREAI HASA	20	87
"	KEGEMANI WAIMA	16	312
NEGABO	DAMWAY HWABILIE	27	116
"	AWAI MALA	30	272
"	WAMBE OBE	36	310
"	MAINA ELU	42	363
"	MARAME NAI	24	414
"	HABIGI SOBARA	44	512
NORU I	PINI BOBORAI	26	94
"	OLABU HOI	18	143
"	YARUBE KAUWALI	33	173
"	YAUWAI POSINUGIAI	30	224
"	TARO TABAIA	23	258
"	NOMA ARO	25	715
"	GELAWI KEBE	23	786
"	ELE DAGALABU	28	800
"	DOAGI WELIBAI	23	983



<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>T.R. NUMBER</u>
NORU II	HOSEGE ASILI	34	73
OGWANIMA	-		
DUNALE	KERAN KOROI	26	101
SAIA	HAWAI BORONUGIAI	18	22
"	BEGENI TOIGABE	34	157
SORA	BOIWE NESE	37	84
"	DUMWAI POSI	31	123
"	AGO MORE	38	226
SORARAI	-		
TILIGI	WERO MARE	37	743
TUA	SIGA AUWI	36	302
WAI	WABI KEWASI	34	33
"	SOBISA BANU	27	232
WALAI	DENE HALANUGIAI	25	32
"	MELAIYA WELIBAI	46	95
"	DENE HUOIME	20	150
WIAMANI	-		
YOGOBO	-		

.....



KARIMUI

L.P. KARIMUI

4-1 miles TURA

KARIMUI Census Division.

24m.

CRATER MT.

10,700

4th 5,000

M<sup>o</sup> KARIMUI.  
8,600'

5,000'

TURA Census Division.

Scale : 1 : 100,000.

4 miles = 1"

M N

- ~~~~~ : RIVER.
- : MINOR ROAD.
- - - : BORDER T.P. & N.G.
- ..... : CENSUS DIVISION.
- HRIA : VILLAGE
- ▲ 5,000 : PEAK & ELEVATION
- 1st. : CAMP SITE.
- - - : 15M : PATROL ROUTE.
- ▲ : MILEAGE BETWEEN CAMPS.

22m.

1st

15m

3rd

14m

16m



Mt KARIMULI  
8,600'

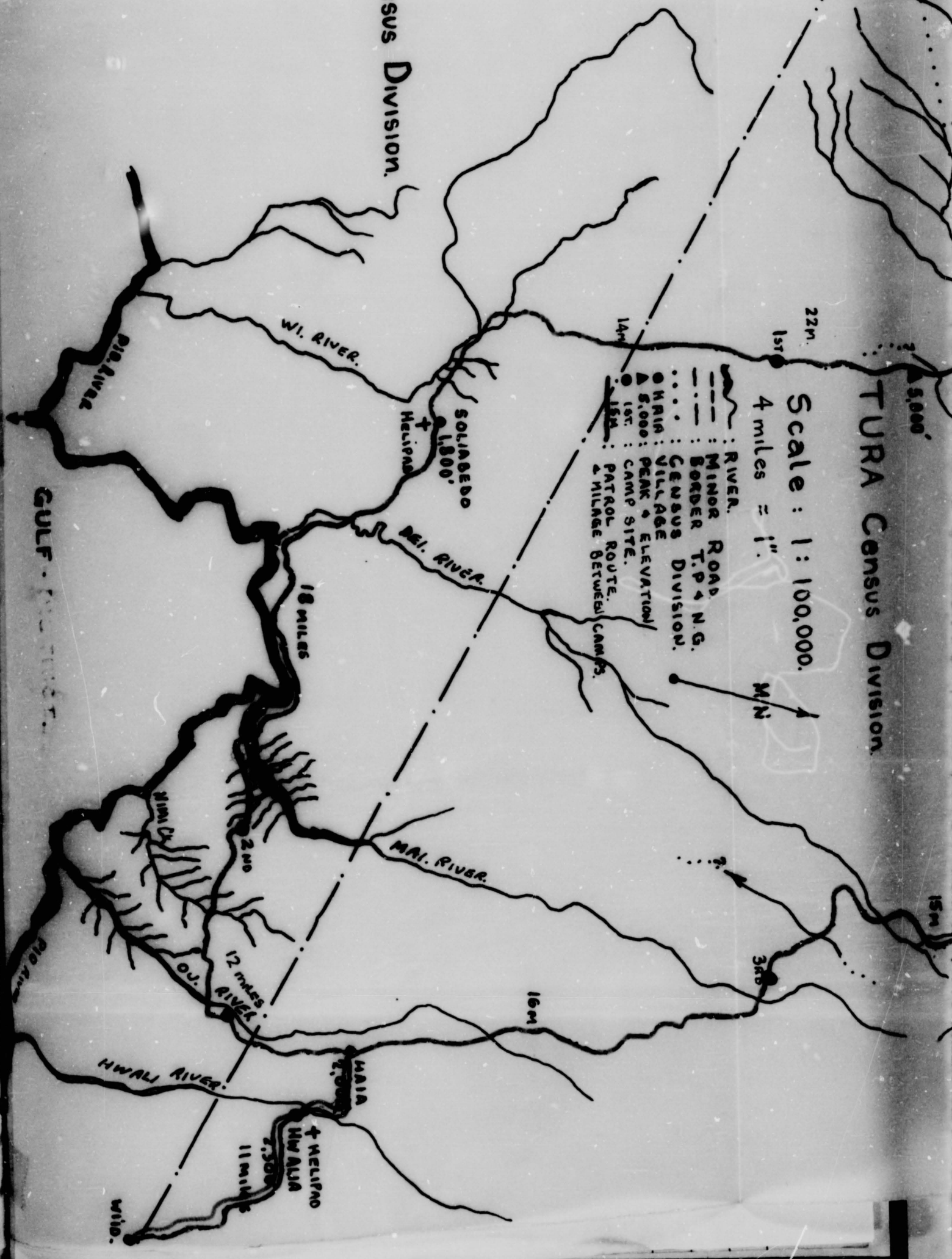
TURA Census Division

Scale : 1 : 100,000.

4 miles = 1"

- : RIVER.
- - - : MINOR ROAD
- · - · - : BORDER T.P. & N.G.
- · · · · : CENSUS DIVISION.
- : VILLAGE
- △ : PEAK & ELEVATION
- 1st : CAMP SITE.
- 15th : PATROL ROUTE.
- △ : MILEAGE BETWEEN CAMPS.

P10 Census Division.



GULF OF THAILAND

Wild.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AREA STUDY ~~PATROL~~ REPORT

District of CHINIBU Report No. 1<sup>A</sup> of 1967-68 (KARIMUI)

Patrol Conducted by G. L. CLAYTON P.O.

Area Patrolled DARIBI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 5 - DRS D. RUSSELL G. SCOTT C. BOUGHTON M/A. D. VINCI. ANTH R. HAUSFELD.

Natives 2 - INTERPRETER INUABE R.P. & N.G.C. KOMBOK

Duration—From 1/11/1967 to 28/11/1967

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JAN/1967

Medical OCT/1966

Map Reference KARIMUI FOURMIL SCALE 1:83,000

Objects of Patrol LIAISE WITH LEPROSY PATROL AREA STUDY CENSUS

REVISION. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

20

67-18-18

67-18-18

March 14th, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
Kundiawa,  
CHIMBU.

KARIMUI PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1967/68

Receipt of the report by Mr. G.L. Clayton of his patrol to the DARIBI Census Division is acknowledged with thanks. I have noted your comments in the covering memorandum.

The economic prospects, for the area, do not appear bright at the present time. Communications must be improved and markets provided for crops produced before any progress could be made. Due to the isolation of this area from the more developed areas this will be a slow process.

Mr Clayton has shown a keen interest and has presented a reasonable report. He should take note of and profit from your comments.

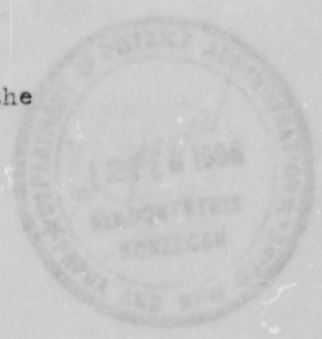
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

The reaction to a proposal for increased labour on cash cropping is liable to be disappointing until it can be positively shown that their labour will result in material benefit to themselves - this, of course, hinges largely on access.

Conclusion

Para (ii) This sentence is poorly phrased and should read 'there appears to be no possibility of introducing cash crops until access and market outlets can be provided.'

Mr. Clayton has been asked to take more care in the preparation of future reports.



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

On instructions from this office, Mr. S.L. Clayton, A.D., has carried out an area study of the Serubi (Serubi) Division. The report of his report, patrol log and other census figures are attached for your information.

- Para. 1(a) Refers to absent students receiving higher education.
- " 1(b) Refers to ownership of radio receivers and programs interest.
- " 1(c) Refers to community centre.
- " 2(a) Refers to non-indigenous enterprises.
- " 2(b) Refers to sea access.
- " 2(c) Refers to helicopter pads, there is ample available land for the construction of airstrips, although the low population density would make their construction a lengthy process.
- " 3(a) While the Serubi people are generally described as lethargic, this attitude arises mainly from their lower social standard and isolation. Its consequences are a narrow outlook. Most of the Serubi are the case of the Serubi class, however, in one case only (i.e. Serubi) I disagree with the last sentence of this paragraph. Unless a wider group than the class, however, was evident to the Serubi, the Serubi were not a class.
- " 3(b) Remaining together, however, the Serubi are working under the current situation.
- " 3(c) Negotiations are underway under the area of 200 acres in total, of which 100 is timber and 100 is pasture. These negotiations project. The Serubi (Serubi) are also anxious to obtain a further 2,000 acres, if possible, to extend the project.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

18.18  
18

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-3-6  
If calling ask for.....  
Mr..... DCL:cd

Department of District Administration.

District Office,  
Chimbu District,  
KUNDIAWA

1st February, 1968



The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUBU

PATROL REPORT - KARIMUI NO. 1/67-68

On instructions from this office, Mr. G.L. Clayton, P.O. has carried out an area study of the Daribi (Karimui) Census Division. Two copies of his report, patrol map and copies of census figures are attached for your information.

The numbering of paragraphs in Mr. Clayton's report follows the numbering of the area study pro-forma laid down in chap't XVII of Departmental Standing Instructions.

I have the following comments to make:

- Para. F(d) Refers to absent students receiving higher education.
- " F(e) Refers to ownership of radio receivers and programme interest.
- " G(c) Refers to community centre.
- " I(a-d) Refers to non-indigenous enterprise.
- " J(b) Refers to sea access.
- " J(c) Apart from helicopter pads, there is ample suitable land for the construction of airstrips, although the low population density would make their construction a lengthy process.
- " L While the Daribi people are Pro-Administration, their attitude can best be described as lethargic. This attitude arises mainly from their lower health standard and isolation with its consequent narrow outlook. Most of the census units do consist of a single clan, however in the case of two or more clans combining in one census unit i.e. Noru II, I dispute the last sentence of this paragraph. Unless a wider group than the clan, however tenuous, was evident to the clan comprising the census unit I cannot see such small groups remaining together for long in a census unit. There is no possibility of increasing wage earning under the current situation.
- " N(c) Negotiations are currently under way for an area of 960 acres on behalf of Messrs N. Latimer and J. Morrison for a tea and cattle project. These people (Bena Coffee Lands Ltd) are also anxious to obtain a further 5,000 acres, if possible, to extend the project.
- " N(d)

AREA SURVEY : DARIBI

(17)

A. INTRODUCTION

i) The Daribi C/D is situated to the south and slightly west of the Karimui airstrip and south of the Papua-New Guinea border.

Most rivers and creeks in the area originate from Mt. Karimui and flow south and west to drain into the Tua and Erave rivers. The Daribi area has its northern border marked by the Tua river and its western and eastern borders by the Erave river which meets the Tua at its most eastern point. The east boundary is formed by the Nemi river flowing from Mt. Karimui to the Erave river (see map).

The country is rugged and covered in very dense rain forest. No weather records are kept in the area, but the average rainfall is estimated to be between 130"-150" annually. The range of altitude is 7,500', its lowest point would be the Erave river (1,300') and its highest Mt. Karimui 8,700'. However, its average would be near 3,500'.

ii) Access to the area is on foot or possibly helicopter. There are helicopter landing points at:

- a) DIBE
- b) NEGABO
- c) MAINA
- d) MASI
- e) NORU
- f) KALIBAI
- g) GELABI

Gelabi had instructions to have the landing site completed by January, 1968, and was well on the way to having it done by November, 1967, when inspected.

Walking times between the main rest points are as follows:

- |                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| i) Station-Dibe    | 5 hrs  |
| ii) Dibe-Negabo    | 1¼ hrs |
| iii) Negabo-Masi   | 1½ hrs |
| iv) Masi-Neru      | 1 hr   |
| v) Neru-Kalibai    | 2½ hrs |
| vi) Kalibai-Gelabi | 7 hrs. |

Most rest points are approachable by excellent walk tracks, well cleared and with reasonable gradients. Kalibai and Gelabi are the only two which give difficulty. The walk to Gelabi is extremely difficult, necessitating a full days walk through dense rain forest.

iii) The people of Daribi are traditionally a society of hunters and gatherers. It is estimated that at present 75% of their time is spent in the bush, hunting. Since 1961 they have been persuaded to build more extensive village areas comprising about 100-250 people and to cultivate gardens which would provide them with food and hence abolish the necessity of forced movement from sago area to sago area and hunting and gathering in the immediate area.

At present there are six main centres of population each with about 5 villages and an average population of 400 people in the near vicinity. The standard of gardens is not high, *kau kau* (Ipomeea-Batatas) is grown extensively but gardens are not looked after, are not well drained or watered.

Taro is similar - extensively grown but not well tended.

The people speak Daribi which is a language understood by all in the area and this language is believed to extend almost to the Papuan coast. People from other areas 3-5 days walk south towards the coast can and do converse with the Daribi people.

Most trade however, seems to have come from Gumine and Karimui in the north. As far as is known all items of recent times such as cloth, steel axes, salt, matches and other European items have come from the north. It is also believed that stone axe heads, salt and ornamental shell was traded from the north. It appears that very little trade was conducted with the southern areas, apart from natural tree oil which comes from (Suale and P'fane) 3-5 days walk to the south across the Erave river.

The first real contact with Europeans seems to have occurred in the early fifties, as a result of oil prospecting trips made by the A.P.C. Co. Although this contact would have been of a very superficial nature. A couple of Administration contact patrols were made in the late 1950's, the initial census was conducted in 1961.

Today Admin. patrols visit the area at least once a year and P.H.D. the same frequency. An extensive leprosy eradication campaign has been going on in the area since 1961.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

i) Attached Appendix 'A' is a copy of the village population register for 1967 (Nov). As can be seen there is a sharp rise in 'natural increase' over 1966, this is due to the improved medical services introduced into the area over the past two years.

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Daribi Population	-	2594	2554	2676

ii) Villages are linked by good walk tracks, most of which could be traversed by 4 wheel drive vehicles, if vehicular roads could be brought into the C/D over the Beisa and Nami gorges. There are numerous creeks but no large rivers which would cause any trouble in bridging.

iii) A good number of men (130 in 1966-67) are absent as H.L.S. workers on the coast but the majority of the people have not travelled outside their immediate village area. There are 18 boys attending school at Daribi (L/M Pidgen school) and Karimui (L/M St. I & St. II) but none are outside the C/D at school.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

- a) Each clan forms a census unit (Neru II exception) and possibly Tiligi and is a distinct social group.
- b) The functional group or unit is or appears to be the clan. Most clans in the Daribi C/D are exogamous groups or clans. However, Neru II has several exogamous groups (believed to be 4) included in its census unit (258 people), Tiligi has 3 and Dobu at least 2, Masi (uncertain) All other census units or village groups in Daribi are exogamous groups in themselves.

c) The language is uniform throughout the area and is called Daribi. Pidgin is restricted to a few young men.

This is such a case at Neru where Neru I and Hagane the two census units in the area lay claim to the whole valley and have joint hunting and gathering rights in the valley. Neru I has a number of clans (4 it is believed) is the larger group and together with Hagane it could be taken that the five clans are a phratry and own common land.

d) Clans co-exist peacefully, old enemies of 5-6 years ago no longer exist to any great extent. Marriage ties exist with one or another of all the clans in the C/D and sometimes with other clans in the Gulf District (Suale) and the Karimui C/D (Yogoromalu).

e) Trade and Marriage contact; nil tribal enemies at present with other social groups outside the C/D.

#### B. LEADERSHIP

a) All Councillors elected by the village to be their spokesman, in the area are identities of some standing in their own village but have no authority outside his own immediate group. There are no immediate persons of sufficient influential standing to be regarded either as a real or potential leader. All leadership status is acquired by working or by sheer personality.

VILLAGE	NAME COUNCILLOR	NOTE
1. ANABAI	NINAMI NIGAI	Average, not impressive, nil Pidgin
2. BOPE	GEMAU SAU	" " " "
3. BUNIBIDI	YALO DUBAU	" " " "
4. DELIGE	DIBIA PAGARABU	" " " "
5. DOBEDA	MIANGE SELAI	" " " "
6. DOBU	HASANUGIAI HAWABIDI	" " " "
7. GELABI	Nil Councillor	" " " "
8. HAGANE	WABO YOGA	" " " "
9. HOBE	DAWA HOGORI	Above average, young energetic
10. KEBU	DALIA SABULA	Average, not impressive, nil Pidgin
11. KUBURU	NAIA SOLABE	" " " "
12. MAINA	HAMWAI KAUWALE	" " " "
13. NEGABO	YASE KENAGI	" " " "
14. NORI I (a)	HABE GABE	" " " "
15. NORU I (b)	ABA UBE	" " " "
16. NORU II	DAMWA OBORO	" " " "
17. OGWANIMA	KAIBA SINE	" " " "
18. PUNALE	MANUGIA SAMBARE	" " " "
19. SAIA	MABI SAIAI	" " " "
20. SORA	SOBIAMO SEMELE	" " " "
21. SORARAI	NAUWE WEBAI	" " " "
22. TILIGE	BAI BAI	Hard working, nil Pidgin
23. TUA	URIBAI NAMU	Average, nil Pidgin
24. WAI	KANEMA NAINUGIAI	" " " "
25. WALAI	KARUBA KOMULE	" " " "
26. WIAMANI	KEBU KAU	" " " "
27. YOGOBO	GEIBU NIBIRI	" " " "

Net one of the Councillors in the Daribi C/D can speak Pidgin, has any educational qualifications, most are between 35-50 years old do not have any powers in the census division as a whole. They are leaders and spokesmen in their immediate area but are virtually unknown at the other end of the census division.

b) There are no signs that the traditional pattern of leadership is changing to any real degree.

#### E. LAND TENURE AND USE

Generally land is owned by patrilineal land holding clans or groups. In some cases three or even four clans have claim to one large piece of land. This is such a case at Noru where Noru I and Hagane, the two census units in the area lay claim to the whole valley and have joint hunting and gathering rights in the valley. Noru I has a number of clans (4 it is believed) in the larger group and together with Hagane it could be taken that the five clans are a phratry and own common land.



Garden land is owned by the clan and parcelled out to each senior male member of that clan, who either then gardens it himself or subdivides it between his sons and other near male relatives to garden.

Men can obtain land through their wives brothers line, and although it is rare there is even land given in a style such as to be patrilineal and matrilineal in nature.

Land boundaries in Daribi are usually designated by water, small creeks and river. It is quite common for the land to have the name MALU as a suffix, e.g. Boisamalu which means the ground in question is marked by the Boisa river.

Because of the large areas of land and small populations, land boundaries are quite often only marked approximately. Garden land, however, is accurately marked, usually by log fences or a row of small bushes.

Individual ownership of land does not occur, however, individual ownership of economic trees, such as Marata and Banana is acknowledged.

b) All land in Daribi is native owned.

c) No crops are grown for cash.

F. LITERACY

a) There is one L/M Pidgin school at Dibe which is attended by about 5 children (all boys 10-15 yrs).

b) No one in the area can speak English. About 150 men in the area have a little understanding of Pidgin however, only about 50-100 can make themselves understood clearly in that lingua franca.

c) Nil. Daribi people. 6 L/M and S.D.A. evangelist up to <sup>STD.</sup> ~~Grade~~ 3 or 4 and 6 A.P.O.'s trained in Aid Post work.

d) Nil

e) Nil

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

a) Villages average 103 people the largest is North I of 258 persons and the smallest 18 persons at Gelabi. Most are situated on a high area, fenced in to a certain extent and in nearly all cases fairly clean. The houses are quite large up to 50' long and 20' wide built on stilts 5' above the ground with an entrance 3'-4' at each end. The men live at one end and the women at the other with a wall divide. Food is served to the men by the women through a hatch way. Fires are lit inside the houses but they are well ventilated and healthy and suited to the warmer weather. This type of house usually houses a single large family, and visitors from other clans (wives and children visiting grandparents) are quite common.

European knives, spades, axes and metal bowls are quite common as are towels, lap lap and blankets.

b) Each house has at least one toilet and quite often two, which apparently are used most of the time.

c) L.G. Councils or House of Assembly. He does not see all the people of the in any larger unit than his clan. He does not see all the people of the census unit as a single group.

13

b) The staple diet is sweet potato and sago. There are various types of native beans grown along with yams, taro, bananas, paw paw and pineapples. Wild tubers and sugar cane are also grown. Recently introduced crops are pineapples, corn and peanuts. Dogs and pigs are the only domesticated animals but are kept for companionship and for eating on ceremonial occasions mainly. Wild pigs, cassowary, wallabies, tree kangaroos and possums and wild birds are all common and are hunted. The area is generally fertile and there is never a serious food shortage.

c) Nil market gardens.

I. MISSIONS

a) 1) Lutheran 150 men U.S.S. \$40 per year  
ii) Seventh day Adventist 100 men U.S.S. \$30 per year.

- i) Noru & Dobu area - S.D.A.
- ii) Dibe - Lutheran
- iii) Maina - Lutheran
- iv) Tiligi - Lutheran

It would appear that none of the villages identify themselves so closely to the Mission as to cause rivalry between them. The only conflict comes from the evangelists of each Mission who verbally express their dislike of the other. But so far nothing serious or even minor has arisen.

b) Dibe (Lutheran), Mission bible schools at Noru, Mamia and Dobu (very little influence). About six Mission educated evangelists in the whole area.

c) General attitude to Missions seems to be one of partial indifference, partial complete non-committal. Some men when asked about Mission influence replied "Its something for women and children."

I. NON-INDIGENOUS

- a) Nil comment
- b) " " " "
- c) " " " "
- d) " " " "

J. COMMUNICATIONS

a) Roads: Walk tracks only however, if a vehicular road could be built from Karimui station (5 hrs walk) to the C/D it would be a very easy job to connect a 4 wheel drive vehicular road to almost all the population centres.

b) Nil

c) Helicopter pads at main population centres.

K. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

a) N/A

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

At primary stage of development. Very little understood about L.G. Councils or House of Assembly. The Dibe man does not see himself in any larger unit than his clan. He does not see all the people of the census unit as a single group.

(12)

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

- a) Nil trees
- b) N/A
- c) N/A
- d) Nil market gardens.
- e) Total Cash Earnings by Wage Labour:  
150 men H.L.S. \$40 per year  
6 boys domestics at Karimui \$30 per year.
- f) Nil Co-operatives
- g) N/A
- h) Nil Bank Savings Accounts
- i) N/A
- j) N/A
- k) Nil marketing facilities.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- a) There is any amount of arabel land available for cash cropping.
- b) Market gardens could be increased but to reach a market outlet the cost of air transport of the crop would have to be met.
- c) N/A
- d) The introduction of cattle for slaughter is a distinctive possibility in the future. A stud <sup>boar</sup> ~~horse~~ could also prove very useful in improving the strain of local pigs. Cedar trees of high quality and large quantity are available, but impracticable for any economic venture as air transport costs would have to be met.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The people do not appreciate the use or the possibilities of an L.G. Council. However, when asked about various points concerning Local Government they indicated that they would not be against its introduction.

Conclusion:

A number of points should be re-emphasised when considering the introduction of a L.G. Council:

- i) The annual total cash income for the Daribi area is about \$200 of which most is spent on staple items and the rest kept for bride buying. The Karimui C/D would not have very much more than the Daribi, possibly \$1,500 a year.

DARIBI AREA STUDY

- ii) There appears no immediate introduction of any cash crops.
- iii) The only way into the area is via air, and there appears to be no immediate movement to put a road through.
- iv) Considering the above points, it is obvious that once (iii) is attended to, (i) and (ii) will follow and a Council would then be a definite success.

40 miles (31 air miles) of which 25-30 of the mileage is through untraversed dense forest, cut by numerous rivers and a number of limestone cliffs. An early Patrol Officer at Daribi, Mr. P. Dwyer, walked over this route in 1962 and suggests that it is quite feasible to put a road through this area to meet up with a secondary road in the Lufa Sub-District. As the writer has never been over this route, but hopes to sever part of it in the next month, the only comment is:

*G.L. Clayton*  
 (G.L. CLAYTON)  
 Patrol Officer

That labour would have to be hired outside the area (population in area is 100) while the work is being carried out. (No gardens in immediate area.) Further, even if the road was brought to Karisui then the Boisa and Nani gorges are still barriers between Daribi and the link with this road.

The Nani gorge is 700'-800' deep and about 1/2 mile across.

The Boisa gorge is 350' deep and about 1/2 mile across.

B. GUMINE-KARISUI

Approximately 35 miles (26 air miles) through Talabakul village (Gumine-Talabakul 24 miles, Talabakul-Karisui 11 miles) over such the same country as above. However, there is more population in this area (Kasai 800) and some gardens, consequently labour and supplies are not as much a problem as would be with the Lufa road. The Nani and Boisa gorges remain a problem. A bridge is at present being constructed (canal) over the Twa river near Talabakul to enable the 1968 House of Assembly patrols to cross, and apart from this river (Twa) there are no other large river crossings to be made from Karisui to Gumine.

At present it would seem that the Gumine road would be the easiest to build. The only thing in the Lufa road's favour is that it is much closer to Lae and hence cheaper transport costs, the Gumine road would be a further 20 miles from Lae.

*G.L. Clayton*  
 (G.L. CLAYTON)  
 Patrol Officer

DARIBI AREA STUDY

(10)

APPENDIX 'B'

APPRECIATION OF FUTURE ROADS INTO DARIBI AREA

A. LUFA-KARIMUI

Approximately 40 miles (31 air miles) of which 25-30 of the mileage is through unsurveyed dense forest, cut by numerous rivers and a number of limestone cliffs. An early Patrol Officer at Karimui Mr. P. Dwyer, walked over this route in 1962 and suggests that it is quite feasible to put a road through this area to meet up with a secondary road in the Lufa Sub-District. As the writer has never been over this route, but hopes to cover part of it in the next month, the only comment is:

That labour would have to be hired from somewhere outside the area (population in area is 180) and rationed while the work is being carried out. (No gardens in immediate area.) Further, once and if the road was brought to Karimui then the Boisa and Name gorges are still barriers between Daribi and the link with this road.

The Nami gorge is 700'-800' deep and about 1/2 mile across.

The Boisa gorge is 350' deep and about 1/4 mile across.

B. GUMINE-KARIMUI

Approximately 35 miles (26 air miles) through Talabakul village (Gumine-Talabakul 24 miles, Talabakul-Karimui 11 miles) over much the same country as above. However, there is more population in this area (Bomai 680) and some gardens, consequently labour and supplies are not as much a problem as would be with the Lufa road. The Nami and Boisa gorges remain a problem. A bridge is at present being constructed (cane) over the Tua river near Talabakul to enable the 1968 House of Assembly patrols to cross, and apart from this river (Tua) there are no other large river crossings to be made from Karimui to Gumine.

At present it would seem that the Gumine road would be the easiest to build. The only thing in the Lufa road's favour is that it is much closer to Lae and hence cheaper transport costs, the Gumine road would be a further 20 miles from Lae.

*G.L. Clayton*  
(G.L. CLAYTON)  
Patrol Officer

1st December, 1967

9

AREA SURVEY : DARIBI

A. INTRODUCTION

i) The Daribi C/D is situated to the south and slightly west of the Karimui airstrip and south of the Papua-New Guinea border.

Most rivers and creeks in the area originate from Mt. Karimui and flow south and west to drain into the Tua and Erave rivers. The Daribi area has its northern border marked by the Tua river and its western and ~~eastern~~ <sup>southern</sup> borders by the Erave river which meets the Tua at its most eastern point. The east boundary is formed by the Nemi river flowing from Mt. Karimui to the Erave river (see map).

The country is rugged and covered in very dense rain forest. No weather records are kept in the area, but the average rainfall is estimated to be between 130"-150" annually. The range of altitude is 7,300', its lowest point would be the Erave river (1,300') and its highest Mt. Karimui 8,700'. However, its average would be near 3,500'.

ii) Access to the area is on foot or possibly helicopter. There are helicopter landing points at:

- a) DIBE
- b) NEGABO
- c) MAINA
- d) MASI
- e) NORU
- f) KALIBAI
- g) GELABI

Gelabi had instructions to have the landing site completed by January, 1968, and was well on the way to having it done by November, 1967, when inspected.

Walking times between the main rest points are as follows:

- i) Station-Dibe 5 hrs
- ii) Dibe-Negabo 1 1/4 hrs
- iii) Negabo-Masi 1 1/2 hrs
- iv) Masi-Noru 1 hr
- v) Noru-Kalibai 2 1/2 hrs
- vi) Kalibai-Gelabi 7 hrs.

Most rest points are approachable by excellent walk tracks, well cleared and with reasonable gradients. Kalibai and Gelabi are the only two which give difficulty. The walk to Gelabi is extremely difficult, necessitating a full days walk through dense rain forest.

iii) The people of Daribi are traditionally a society of hunters and gatherers. It is estimated that at present 1/3 of their time is spent in the bush, hunting. Since 1964 they have been persuaded to build more extensive village areas comprising about 100-250 people and to cultivate gardens which would provide them with food and hence abolish the necessity of forced movement from sage area to sage area and hunting and gathering in the immediate area.

At present there are six main centres of population each with about 5 villages and an average population of 400 people in the near vicinity. The standard of gardens is not high, kau kau (Ipomeea-Batatas) is grown extensively but gardens are not looked after, are not well drained or watered.

Tarf is similar - extensively grown but not well tended.

The people speak Daribi which is a language understood by all in the area and this language is believed to extend almost to the Papuan coast. People from other areas 3-5 days walk south towards the coast can and do converse with the Daribi people.

Most trade however, seems to have come from Gumine and Karimui in the north. As far as is known all items of recent times such as cloth, steel axes, salt, matches and other European items have come from the north. It is also believed that stone axe heads, salt and ornamental shell was traded from the north. It appears that very little trade was conducted with the southern areas, apart from natural tree oil which comes from (Suale and P'fane) 3-5 days walk to the south across the Erave river.

The first real contact with Europeans seems to have occurred in the early fifties, as a result of oil prospecting trips made by the A.P.C. Co. Although this contact would have been of a very superficial nature. A couple of Administration contact patrols were made in the late 1950's, the initial census was conducted in 1961.

Today Admin. patrols visit the area at least once a year and P.H.D. the same frequency. An extensive leprosy eradication campaign has been going on in the area since 1961.

#### B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

i) Attached Appendix 'A' is a copy of the village population register for 1967 (Nov). As can be seen there is a sharp rise in 'natural increase' over 1966, this is due to the improved medical services introduced into the area over the past two years.

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Daribi Population	-	2594	2554	2676

ii) Villages are linked by good walk tracks, most of which could be traversed by 4 wheel drive vehicles, if vehicular roads could be brought into the C/D over the Beisa and Nami gorges. There are numerous creeks but not the large rivers which would cause any trouble in bridging.

iii) A good number of men (130 in 1966-67) are absent as H.L.S. workers on the coast but the majority of the people have not travelled outside their immediate village area. There are 18 boys attending school at Daribi (L/M Pidgen school) and Karimui (L/M St. I & St. II) but none are outside the C/D at school.

#### C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

a) Each clan forms a census unit (Neru II exception) and possibly Tiligi and is a distinct social group.

b) The functional group or unit is or appears to be the clan. Most clans in the Daribi C/D are exogamous groups or clans. However, Neru II has several exogamous groups (believed to be 4) included in its census unit (258 people), Tiligi has 3 and Debu at least 2, Masi (uncertain) All other census units or village groups in Daribi are exogamous groups in themselves.

c) The language is uniform throughout the area and is called Daribi. Pidgin is restricted to a few young men.

d) Clans co-exist peacefully, old enemies of 5-6 years ago no longer exist to any great extent. Marriage ties exist with one or another of all the clans in the C/D and sometimes with other clans in the Gulf District (Suale) and the Karimui C/D (Yogoremalu).

e) Trade and Marriage contact; nil tribal enemies at present with other social groups outside the C/D.

#### D. LEADERSHIP

a) All Councillors elected by the village to be their spokesman, in the area are identities of some standing in their own village but have no authority outside his own immediate group. There are no immediate persons of sufficient influential standing to be regarded either as a real or potential leader. All leadership status is acquired by working or by sheer personality.

VILLAGE	NAME COUNCILLOR	NOTE
1. ANABAI	NINAMI NIGAI	Average, not impressive, nil Pidgin
2. BOPE	GEMAU SAU	" " "
3. BUNIBIDI	YALO DUBAU	" " "
4. DELIGE	DIBIA PAGARABU	" " "
5. DOBEDA	MIANGE SELAI	" " "
6. DOBU	HASANUGIAI HAWABIDI	" " "
7. GELABI	Nil Councillor	" " "
8. HAGANE	WABO YOGA	" " "
9. HOBE	DAWA HOGORI	Above average, young energetic
10. KEBU	DALIA SABULA	Average, not impressive, nil Pidgin
11. KUBURU	NAIA SOLABE	" " "
12. MAINA	HAMWAI KAUWALE	" " "
13. NEGABO	YASE KENAGI	" " "
14. NORU I (a)	HABE GABE	" " "
15. NORU I (b)	ABA UBE	" " "
16. NORU II	DAMWA OBORO	" " "
17. OGWANIMA	KAIBA SINE	" " "
18. PUNALE	MANUGIA SAMBARE	" " "
19. SAIA	MABI SAI AI	" " "
20. SORA	SOBIAMO SEMELE	" " "
21. SORARAI	NAUWE WEBAI	" " "
22. TILIGE	BAI BAI	Hard working, nil Pidgin
23. TUA	URIBAI NAMU	Average, nil Pidgin
24. WAI	KANEMA NAINUGIAI	" " "
25. WALAI	KARUBA KOMULE	" " "
26. WIAMANI	KEBU KAU	" " "
27. YOGOBO	GEIBU NIBIRI	" " "

Not one of the Councillors in the Daribi C/D can speak Pidgin, or has any educational qualifications, most are between 35-50 years old and do not have any powers in the census division as a whole. They are leaders and spokesmen in their immediate area but are virtually unknown at the other end of the census division.

f) There are no signs that the traditional pattern of leadership is changing to any real degree.

#### E. LAND TENURE AND USE

Generally land is owned by patrilineal land holding clans or groups. In some cases three or even four clans have claim to one large piece of land. This is such a case at Neru where Neru I and Hagane the two census units in the area lay claim to the whole valley and have joint hunting and gathering rights in the valley. Neru I has a number of clans (4 it is believed) in the larger group and together with Hagane it could be taken that the five clans are a phratry and own common land.



Garden land is owned by the clan and parcelled out to each senior male member of that clan, who either then gardens it himself or subdivides it between his sons and other near male relatives to garden.

Men can obtain land through their wives brothers line, and although it is rare there is even land given in a style such as to be (patrilineal and matrilineal in nature.

Land boundaries in Daribi are usually designated by water, small creeks and river. It is quite common for the land to have the name MALU as a suffix, e.g. Beisamalu which means the ground in question is marked by the Beisa river.

Because of the large areas of land and small populations, land boundaries are quite often only marked approximately. Garden land, however, is accurately marked, usually by leg fences or a row of small bushes.

Individual ownership of land does not occur, however, individual ownership of economic trees, such as Marata and Banana is acknowledged.

b) All land in Daribi is native owned.

c) No crops are grown for cash.

#### 7. LITERACY

a) There is one L/M Pidgin school at Dibe which is attended by about 3 children (all boys 10-15 yrs).

b) No one in the area can speak English. About 150 men in the area have a little understanding of Pidgin however, only about 50-100 can make themselves understood clearly in that lingua franca.

c) Nil. Daribi people. 6 L/M and S.D.A. evangelist up to <sup>Std.</sup> Grade 3 or 4 and 6 A.P.O.'s trained in Aid Post work.

d) Nil

e) Nil

#### 8. STANDARD OF LIVING

a) Villages average 103 people the largest is Wora I of 258 persons and the smallest 18 persons at Gelabi. Most are situated on a high area, fenced in to a certain extent and in nearly all cases fairly clean. The houses are quite large up to 50' long and 20' wide built on stilts 3' above the ground with an entrance 3'-4' at each end. The men live at one end and the women at the other with a wall divide. Food is served to the men by the women through a hatch way. Fires are lit inside the houses but they are well ventilated and healthy and suited to the warmer weather. This type of house usually houses a single large family, and visitors from other clans (wives and children visiting grandparents) are quite common.

European knives, spades, axes and metal bowls are quite common as are towels, lap lap and blankets.

Each house has at least one toilet and quite often two, which apparently are used most of the time.

(5)

b) The staple diet is sweet potato and sago. There are various types of native beans grown along with yams, tare, bananas, paw paw and pineapples. Wild tubers and sugar cane are also grown. Recently introduced crops are pineapples, corn and peanuts. Dogs and pigs are the only domesticated animals but are kept for companionship and for eating on ceremonial occasions mainly. Wild pigs, cassowary, wallabies, tree kangaroos and possums and wild birds are all common and are hunted. The area is generally fertile and there is never a serious food shortage.

c) Nil

#### L. MISSIONS

a) 1) Lutheran  
ii) Seventh day Adventist

Neru & Debu area - S.D.A.

Dibe - Lutheran

Maina - Lutheran

Tiligi - Lutheran

It would appear that none of the villages identify themselves so closely to the Mission as to cause rivalry between them. The only conflict comes from the evangelists of each Mission who verbally express their dislike of the other. But so far nothing serious or even minor has arisen.

b) Dibe (Lutheran). Mission bible schools at Neru, Maina and Debu (very little influence). About six Mission educated evangelists in the whole area.

c) General attitude to Missions seems to be one of partial indifference, partial complete non-committal. Some men when asked about Mission influence replied "Its something for women and children."

#### I. NON-INDIGENOUS

a) Nil comment

b) " "

c) " "

d) " "

#### J. COMMUNICATIONS

a) Roads: Walk tracks only however, if a vehicular road could be built from Karimui station (5 hrs walk) to the C/D it would be a very easy job to connect a 4 wheel drive vehicular road to almost all the population centres.

b) Nil

c) Helicopter pads at main population centres.

#### K. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

N/A

#### L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

At primary stage of development. Very little understood about L.G. Councils or House of Assembly. The Dibe man does not see himself in any larger unit than his clan. He does not see all the people of the census unit as a single group.

#### M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

- a) Nil trees
- b) N/A
- c) N/A
- d) Nil market gardens.
- e) Total Cash Earnings by Wage Labour:  
150 men H.L.S. \$40 per year  
6 boys domestics at Karimui \$30 per year.
- f) Nil Co-operatives
- g) N/A
- h) Nil Bank Savings Accounts
- i) N/A
- j) N/A
- k) Nil marketing facilities.

#### N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- a) There is any amount of arabel land available for cash cropping.
- b) Market gardens could be increased but to reach a market outlet the cost of air transport of the crop would have to be met.
- c) N/A
- d) The introduction of cattle for slaughter is a distinctive possibility in the future. A stud herd would also prove very useful in improving the strain of local pigs. Cedar trees of high quality and large quantity are available, but impracticable for any economic venture as air transport costs would have to be met.

#### O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The people do not appreciate the use or the possibilities of an L.G. Council. However, when asked about various points concerning local Government they indicated that they would not be against its introduction.

#### Conclusion:

A number of points should be re-emphasised when considering the introduction of a L.G. Council:

- 1) The annual total cash income for the Daribi area is about \$200 of which most is spent on staple items and the rest kept for bride buying. The Karimui C/D would not have very much more than the Daribi, possibly \$1,500 a year.

ii) There appears no immediate introduction of any cash crops.

iii) The only way into the area is via air, and there appears to be no immediate movement to put a road through.

iv) Considering the above points, it is obvious that once (iii) is attended to, (i) and (ii) will follow and a Council would then be a definite success.

G. L. Clayton  
(G. L. CLAYTON)  
Patrol Officer

DARIBI AREA STUDY

APPENDIX 'B'

APPRECIATION OF FUTURE ROADS INTO DARIBI AREA

A. LUFA-KARIMU

Approximately 40 miles (31 air miles) of which 25-30 of the mileage is through unwarred dense forest, cut by numerous rivers and a number of limestone cliffs. An early Patrol Officer at Karimul Mr. P. Dwyer, walked over this route in 1962 and suggests that it is quite feasible to put a road through this area to meet up with a secondary road in the Lufa Sub-District. As the writer has never been over this route, but hopes to cover part of it in the next month, the only comment is:

That labour would have to be hired from somewhere outside the area (population in area is 180) and retained while the work is being carried out. (No gardens in immediate area.) Further, once and if the road was brought to Karimul then the Bodan and Namo gorges are still barriers between Daribul and the Lufk with this road.

The Naml gorge is 700'-800' deep and about 1/2 mile across.

The Bodan gorge is 350' deep and about 1/2 mile across.

B. GUMINE-KARIMU

Approximately 35 miles (26 air miles) through Talabakul village (Gumine-Talabakul 24 miles, Talabakul-Karimul 11 miles) over such the same country as above. However, there is more population in this area (about 680) and some gardens; consequently labour and supplies are not as much a problem as would be with the Lufa road. The Naml and Bodan gorges remain a problem. A bridge is at present being constructed (same) over the Tan river near Talabakul to enable the 1968 House of Assembly patrols to cross, and apart from this river (Tan), there are no other large river crossings to be made from Karimul to Gumine.

At present it would seem that the Gumine road would be the easiest to build. The only thing in the Lufa road's favour is that it is much closer to Lao and hence cheaper transport costs, the Gumine road would be a further <sup>90</sup> miles from Lao.

*G. L. Clayton*  
(G. L. CLAYTON)  
Patrol Officer

Patrol Map for Karimui Patrol 1 of 1967/68.

Sth' Hlands Dist.

CHIMBU DIST.

KARIMUI PL

TUA RIVER

DIBE (iii) 3,400'

DARIBE census division

GELASI 1,300' (iii)

TILIGI 4,800' (iii)

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

4,800'

SINK

4,300'

NORU 3,200' (vii)

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CLIFF

CHIMBU DIST

ERAVE RIVER

GULF DIST.

- RIVERS FLOW DIRECTION
- CONTOUR & RIDGE LINE.
- CLIFF
- MAJOR WALK-TRACK.
- MINOR WALK-TRACK.
- BUSH TRACK.
- VILLAGE.
- Aid Post.
- ELEVATION POINT & M' KARIMUI.
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY.
- PAPUAN & NEW GUINEA BORDER.
- Census division boundary.

SCALE: 1" = 7.8 MILES.



Drawn by: G.L. Clayton  
 Date: 15:12:1967.  
 Patrol route follows blue marked tracks.

MBU DIST.

KARIMUI PLATEAU.

TUA RIVER

NAMI GORGE  
2,400' RIVER

NAMI RIVER

KARIMUI SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE  
MISSION HOUSE

SOLITA

MIEU

3,600'

PELIA

WADIAI

KILISAI

WALIYO

1.0 MILE

WENI

1.1 MILE

HWAIVO

1.1 MILE

IURO

DIBE (xii)  
3,400'

YOGOSOMALU  
3,500'

(xiii) Sogo  
3,830'

Wai

(xiv) NIGGABO  
4,300'

(xv) TUA  
3,800'

(xvi) MAINA

AID POST

(xvii) MADI  
3,200'

3,600'

DRY RIVER BED

3,250'

3,500'

3,600'

KARIMUI census division.

3,700'

Mt Karimui

3,800'

3,750'

PIO census division.

NEMI RIVER

PIO RIVER

PURARI RIVER

SINK

RIDGE

(xix) KALASAI

3,000'

3,500'

3,600'

3,700'

3,800'

3,900'

4,000'

4,100'

4,200'

4,300'

4,400'

4,500'

4,600'

4,700'

4,800'

4,900'

5,000'

