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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: KALASA, 1965 - 1966

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kabwum, volume 1.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KALASA NO 1 of 1965/66

Patrol Conducted by S. Gibson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KALASA DEDUA part SIO Census Divis

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N11

Natives 2 members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 7/3/1966 to 20/4/1966 (Broken)

Number of Days 39

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/1966 (Kalasa) 11/65 (Dedua)

Medical 1963 (part only) " 62 "

Map Reference District Map

Objects of Patrol See Page 1

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

H. 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

67-ε-35

6th July, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

KALASA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1965-1966.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-2-64 of
11th May, 1966, together with Mr. Gibson's patrol report.

2. Your comments and the comprehensive ones
submitted by Mr. Smith have been noted.
3. Over a month was usefully spent by Mr. Gibson
in the Kalasa/Dedua Census division, and a lengthy,
neatly typed, informative report submitted.
4. I do agree with you that the establishment
of the Base Camp at Kalasa will have a settling effect
on the people.

(J. K. McGee)
DIRECTOR

67. 6. 35



Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-2-14
Calling ask for
Mr. J. P. Sinclair/rwr

Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.



11th May, 1966

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUN.

KALASA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1965/66

...
...
Forwarded herewith please find copy of the abovementioned Patrol Report, together with copy of very comprehensive comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen, and instructions issued to Patrol Officer Gibson for which refer to Appendix "A" of the Report.

2. A good report has been submitted by Mr. Gibson who is undertaking a vigorous patrol programme.

3. Whilst the final site for the Kalasa Base Camp has not yet been selected, it is expected that an inspection to be made in two weeks time by the Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen, will decide this.

4. It should be noted that appendix "B" has not yet been received here. This will contain Local Government Council Ward recommendations. The Report is being forwarded to the Senior Local Government Officer who will examine the Ward proposals when received and the question of a Local Government Council for this area will be the subject of a separate memorandum.

5. Mr. Smith's memorandum adequately covers the content of the Report. I agree that no action need be taken in regard to the so-called cargo cult in Kalasa. The establishment of the Base Camp should have a settling effect on the area.

6. Miss Rylah, Female Welfare Officer, will be advised of the interest in women's clubs in this area and doubtless she will visit the area when her present very full schedule permits.

7. The District Inspector, Department of Education will be advised of the feeling of the local people towards an increase in education facilities.

8. I will ask Mr. Fugmark of NAFUSU to advise whether or not his plans for road extensions in the area are acceptable to the Lutheran Economic Service Commission.

9. In all, a most carefully compiled report of an excellent piece of field work by Mr. Gibson.
10. Matters affecting other Departments have been passed to them.

A. T. Timperley
(A.T. Timperley)
District Commissioner.

Department of District
Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

57-2-14

11th May, 1966

J.P. Sinclair/rmr

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

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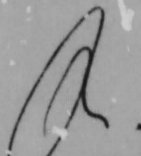
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(A. F. Timperley)
District Commissioner.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,

67-1-7

FINSCHAFEN. MOROBE DISTRICT.

3rd. May, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
L A E. MOROBE DISTRICT.

KALASA PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1965/66

... Original and two copies of report by Mr. S. Gibson, Patrol
... Officer in Charge of Kalasa Base Camp, on a patrol to the
Kalasa and Dadua Census Divisions, is attached, together with
claim for Camping Allowance for the period of the Patrol, and
Map. Appendix "B" is forwarded under separate cover.
Mr. Gibson has prepared a separate report on the suicide at
Kanomi for the Coroner.

Villages : As we are encouraging Native people to a cash
economy, it is quite understandable that there should be a
return to the homestead life as opposed to centralised village
social pattern. No doubt the Council, when it is established,
will make rules covering hygiene and sanitation of the homesteads
and provided that these are adhered to there should be no need
for insistence on a centralised village.

I was rather surprised to see Mr. Simpson's comment
in Kalasa Patrol Report No.5 1965/66 on the inadequacy of water
supplies. I have no doubt that his observations, coming
towards the end of a very long drought, were accurate but the
norm for the Kalasa, as Mr. Gibson has described, is a plentiful
supply of running water in some cases at a distance from the
villages.

Political Situation : The move to establish a Council for the
Kalasa people was commenced four years ago. Staff shortages
precluded immediate action and the present interest in Council
extension by the people is encouraging. It is fairly clear
that the Native people want a Council and are prepared to work
for it. Four of the villages in the Dedua Council Area were
not visited, these were - HUBONG, BUTENKA, KAPOUA and WONDOKAI.
At the March meeting of the Finschhafen Local Government Council
the view was expressed by the President - Linonge and the Vice
President - Somu that these Villages would not join the proposed
Kalasa-Dedua Council but at the April Meeting on 29th. April, it
was clear that the Coastal Dedua people wish to join in the
proposed new Council. I have requested Mr. Gibson to visit
these four Villages and ascertain directly the wishes of the
people there.

Mr. Gibson has covered the proposals by
the Dedua people to join with the Kalasa Council quite well and
it is my considered opinion that on the one hand the Native
people would be more content in their own minds, and on the
other hand it would be administratively more convenient, for
an amalgamation as recommended to take place from the inception
of the Kalasa Council. The very fact of proposing a name,
TEWAI, for the combined Council, is indicative of the interest
of the group as a whole.

Cargo Cult : The main points of this have already been passed
on to the District Special Branch Officer by my l-l-0 of 22nd.
April, 1966, copy of which was forwarded to you. I agree with

3rd. May, 1966.

Mr. Gibson that interest in Cargo Cult is not dead but with the positioning of an officer permanently in that area any untoward activities by cultists can be looked into immediately and I feel quite sure that future manifestations will not spread to the degree of this last "Saucepan" cult.

Absenteeism : There is clearly no legal sanction which we can apply to keep individual Natives in the villages. Perhaps the action taken by Village Officials to prevent more men leaving SOWENG and PAUKWANGA may have the desired effect.

Women's Clubs : This I believe was suggested by Mr. Peter Maynard following his patrol of the Kalasa in 1964 but at that time the Welfare Officer was fully committed in other areas and could not spare the time. It may be that the Clubs established in other areas are reasonably self-sufficient and the Welfare Officer could spare time to visit at least one or two villages in the Kalasa. I am in full agreement with Mr. Gibson's comment on the potential of Women's Clubs to stimulate consumer demand and they should be encouraged not only for this but also for the resulting benefit to the community as a whole.

Agriculture : The Agriculture Officer at Finschhafen has been requested to consider stationing at least one more Field-worker in the Kalasa. Present indications are that he will not be able to do this in the near future but he has it in mind. It is possible that the Kalasa area may have suitable men to take on the purchase of coffee berries and process them, following the pattern which has been introduced very successfully by Mr. Rowles, Agriculture Officer, in the Pindiu Administrative Area. In my opinion a concerted effort could well be made by Agriculture in the Kalasa regions to develop a sound economic basis for the proposed Council. No doubt when the Council is formed they will express their interest in this quite forcibly.

Education : While I understand that there are problems to be overcome with regard to the opening of new Schools by the Administration, the 7,000 people of the Kalasa have not had the same assistance in Education as people of other groups in the Sub-District. The School at Gitua is on the edge of the proposed Council area and caters for 82 pupils, the majority of whom are from KUMUKIO and GITUA in the Sio Census Division. Children from the Dedua attend the School at YUNGZAIN. No doubt the Council will ask for Schools to be established and will make recommendations in this to the District Inspector, Lae. I agree with Mr. Gibson that one of the pressing needs in the Kalasa, particularly, is Education to combat cargo cult manifestations and the sooner a start is made the better.

Roads & Bridges : At the present time the Natives of both the Dedua and Kalasa are extremely keen to re-open the army coast road from the Tewai River to Sialum, where a Wharf has been constructed by the Lutheran Economic Service Commission. I concur with Mr. Gibson's sentiments in that it is of importance for us to find out whether or not the proposals of the Managing Director of Namasu, Mr. Fugmann, with regard to road extension in this area, as detailed in the report, are accepted by the Lutheran Economic Service Commission and that they be requested to commit themselves unequivocally in light of their voiced expressions of assistance to the Native people in construction of bridges.

Future development of vehicular roads throughout the area patrolled, depends on the capacity of the people and although exploratory surveys could be conducted into the feasibility

District Commissioner, Ias.

3rd. May, 1966.

of such roads it is probably preferable to wait until the Council is established and then see to what extent the existing labour force is committed on other important Council projects.

Air-fields : At present there is little indication that the people are interested in the construction of an airstrip. Probably the amount of labour needed would, at least at this stage, be better employed on road construction.

I have extracted Mr. Gibson's comments on Agriculture and Trade & Industry and passed them on to the Departmental officers at Finschhafen.

Mr. Gibson has completed a very useful piece of work and gives a clear picture of the existing situation in the two Census Divisions. He has drawn up sound arguments based on advice from the Native people for the establishment of a combined Kalasa-Dedua-Sio(Part) Council - the TEWAI Council. The report is both well presented and informative.

Encls.

p

(GORDON SMITH)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
BASE CAMP
KALASA

Telegrams

Telephone

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

If calling ask for

Mr.....

23rd. April, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN. MOROBE DISTRICT.

KALASA PATROL No. 1 of 1965/66

Station : Base Camp KALASA

Sub-District: FINSCHHAFEN,

District : Morobe

Patrol Conducted by S. GIBSON Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : KALASA and DEDUA Census Divisions

Personnel accompanying Patrol :

Reg. No. 9007 Const. TUMBE
Reg. No. 9474 Const. PONG

Duration of Patrol : 7.3.1966 to 1.4.1966

7.4.1966 to 20.4.1966

No. of days on Patrol : 39

Last Patrols to the area : KALASA Census Division

DDA Feb. 1966.

DASF 1962 (Part only)

PHD 1963 (Part only)

DEDUA Census Division

DDA Nov. 1965

DASF Nov. 1965 (Part only)

PHD 1962

Objects of Patrol : KALASA Census Division

- (1) Familiarisation of area administered from the Kalasa Base Camp.
- (2) Local Government Education
- (3) Determination of Local Government Council Wards.
- (4) General administration.

DEDUA Census Division

- (1) Determination of views held concerning amalgamation with the proposed KALASA Council.
- (2) Review of present Council Ward Boundaries.
- (3) General Administration.

Map Reference : District Map.

(S. GIBSON)
PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION

1.

The objects of the patrol were of a twofold nature : in the KALASA Census Division, for the writer to become familiar with the area that is now administered from the KALASA Base Camp and to inform the people of the ideas and activities of Local Government Councils; and in the DEDUA Census Division, to ascertain the people's views with regard to their joining the proposed KALASA Local Government Council. General administrative tasks in both Census Divisions were attended to.

During January and February, 1966, the Officer-in-Charge, Patrol Post, KALALO, conducted a patrol in the KALASA Census Division. He submitted Local Government Council ward recommendations. These recommendations have been reviewed, and an amending list has been compiled and is attached as Appendix "B" to this Report.

The KALASA and DEDUA are adjoining Census Divisions - bordered by the SIO Census Division to the North West of the KALASA, the KOMBA and HJBE Census Divisions to the South West of the KALASA, and the West of the DEDUA, the KOTTEW Census Division to the South of the DEDUA and by the Vitiaz Strait to the North. For the purposes of reporting, the KALASA is often divided into three sections - the coastal villages, the plateau (or Kunai) villages and the mountain villages; the DEDUA into two sections : the coastal villages which are included in the FINSCHHAFEN Local Government Council and the mountain villages which are part of the PINDIU Local Government Council.

Development - political, economic and social - in the KALASA Census Division has been a rather disappointing affair. Until recently, the people had been against the introduction of Local Government. They continue to participate listlessly in cash cropping and other business enterprises. It is hoped that now the KALASA people have indicated their willingness to accept Local Government, the process of development will be hastened, and that the general attitude of the people will become a more positive and progressive one. In all villages the people were made aware of the **fact** that Local Government will help them to the extent that they are willing to foster it. That is to say, if the people make a determined effort by way of taxation and enthusiasm for Council projects, Local Government will assume a vital and necessary role in area development. On the other hand, if the indifferent attitude continues, Local Government could well become nothing more than a burden. By contrast, the DEDUA people display an interested and progressive attitude towards their Local Government Council and towards their commerce and industry. With the exception of the villages of FASEU, GUNABOSING and UNGZAIN, the DEDUA people have been under Local Government since 1959. With the establishment of the PINDIU Local Government Council, all DEDUA mountain villages, including the three mentioned above, were transferred to that Council - the coastal villages remaining in the FINSCHHAFEN Council. In the economic field, the DEDUA people and particularly the mountain people, have made good progress. Coffee plantings in the mountain DEDUA are numerous and of a generally good standard.

PATROL DIARY

- 7-3-66 0845 leave Sialum and arrive Nama 0910 - inspected village and checked census - 1120 leave Nama and arrive Gitua 1220 - 1400 inspected village - 1500 installed Dept. of Education battery charger at Kelanoa Primary 'T' School - 1600 spoke to people re Local Government - Overnight
- 8-3-66 0815 leave Gitua and arrive Kumukio 1205 - 1730 inspected village and held discussions with V/Os - Overnight
- 9-3-66 0830 Spoke about L.G. to people - 1020 leave Kumukio and arrive Hamlet Soleng 1040 - inspected village, Aid Post and held informal discussions with people - 1150 leave Soleng and arrive Gitua 1530 - Overnight
- 10-3-66 At Gitua sick - Overnight.
- 11-3-66 0750 leave Gitua and arrive Kinalakna 0940 - 1000 checked census and inspected village - 1230 spoke to Kinalakna and Ezanko people re L.G. - 1525 leave Kinalakna and arrive Ezanko 1600 - 1615 checked census and inspected village - 1730 heard various domestic complaints and addressed people re the unhealthy state of the village - Overnight
- 12-3-66 0750 further discussions re housing and sanitation - 0820 leave Ezanko and arrive Bwambi 0910 - 0920 checked census - 1030 inspected village - 1115 spoke re L.G. - 1230 leave Bwambi and arrive Gitukia 1340 - 1400 checked census - 1530 inspected village and Aid Post - 1615 informal discussions with V/Os - Overnight
- 13-3-66 0930 spoke re L.G. - pm observed - Overnight
- 14-3-66 0800 leave Gitukia and arrive Paukwanga 0940 - 0950 inspected village - 1030 checked census - 1115 leave Paukwanga and arrive Sikikia 1200 - 1215 spoke to Sikikia and Paukwanga people re L.G. - 1430 checked census - 1630 inspected village and spoke to people re the state of the village - 1700 heard marital complaint - 1730 attended to general administrative affairs - 2000 discussions with T.T. ZANAM - Overnight
- 15-3-66 0745 heard and settled a pig complaint - 0820 placed marker pegs around the village indicating the extent to which bush had to be cleared then spoke again about village cleanliness - 0900 leave Sikikia and arrive Wetna 0930 - 0945 checked census - 1100 inspected village and the surrounding homesteads - 1215 leave Wetna and arrive Kukuya 1235 - 1315 spoke to Wetna and Kukuya people re L.G. - Overnight

- 16-3-66 0945 checked census - 1030 inspected village and surrounding hamlets - spoke to people re state of village - 1140 leave Kukuya and arrive Kip 1215 - L.G. talks with Kip, Biungen and Kaunkeo people - 1430 checked census - 1600 inspected village - 1630 informal discussions - Overnight
- 17-3-66 0800 leave Kip and arrive Biungen 0835 - 0840 investigated a complaint from the Kaunkeo people re the killing of a bull belonging to Biungen people - 0900 checked census - 0945 inspected village and trade store - 1045 leave Biungen and arrive Kalasa Lutheran Mission 1120 - overnight Kalasa
- 18-3-66 0800 by vehicle to Sialim - 0900 attended to correspondence and returned Kalasa 1620 - Overnight
- 19-3-66 1000 to hamlet Rikoko and arrive 1020 - 1100 checked Kaunkeo census - 1215 settled complaint Kaunkeo v. Biungen re cattle and heard marital complaint Zagaun v. V/Os - 1300 inspected village - 1330 addressed villagers re the state of the village - 1400 leave Rikoko and arrive Kalasa 1420 - pm observed - Overnight Kalasa
- 20-3-66 Observed and Overnight Kalasa
- 21-3-66 0800 leave Kalasa and arrive Bakon 0930 - 0945 checked census - 1045 inspected village - 1235 leave Bakon and arrive Soweng 1335 - 1350 checked census - 1430 inspected village - 1500 leave Soweng and arrive Rua 1515 - 1530 checked census - 1630 checked the Tunge village census - 1730 inspected village - 1800 spoke with V/Os re the possible establishment of a coffee buying entrepreneur system - Overnight
- 22-3-66 0900 addressed people from Rua, Tunge, Soweng and Bakon re L.G. - 1030 inspected Rua coffee gardens - 1220 leave Rua and arrive Tunge 1240 - 1300 inspected Tunge coffee gardens - 1600 inspected village - 1720 spoke with V/Os about the coffee buying entrepreneur system - Overnight
- 23-3-66 0730 leave Tunge and arrive Meiawa 0930 - 1000 inspected village and checked census - 1045 settled marital complaint - 1130 leave Meiawa and arrive Karako 1210 - 1430 checked census - 1530 inspected village and addressed people on standard of same - 2000 general discussion with P L/L Dowem - Overnight
- 24-3-66 0830 inspected Karako Aid Post - 0845 Spoke re L.G. to people of Karako, Meiawa and Gerup - 1045 inspected Karako coffee gardens - 1200 leave Karako and arrive Gerup 1215 - 1230 checked census - 1500 inspected village - 1530 inspected Gerup coffee gardens - 1630 spoke to V/Os re recent Cargo Cult - 1645 leave Gerup and arrive Zakubep 1715 - Overnight
- 25-3-66 0730 checked census - 0930 inspected village - 1010 spoke to people re village housing and sanitation - 1030 inspected coffee gardens - 1130 leave Zakubep and arrive Eankoa 1200 - 1215 checked census - 1415 addressed village men re the C.Cult - 1500 inspected village - 1800 further discussions re C.Cult - Overnight

- 26-3-66 0815 addressed people of Zankoa and Zakubep re LG - 1130 leave Zankoa and arrive Samep 1200 - 1215 checked census - 1300 briefly discussed LG Wards as they will affect Samep and Ga - 1330 inspected village and Trade Store - 1500 leave Samep and arrive Ga 1545 - 1600 inspected village - 2000 Discussions with L/L Ulundong and other men - Overnight
- 27-3-66 Observed and Overnight
- 28-3-66 0730 Checked census - 0830 heard disputes involving Ga and Karakp people - 1105 leave Ga and arrive Ririwo 1200 - 1215 spoke to people from Ga, Samep, Sambe and Ririwo re LG - 1400 checked census - 1500 inspected village and Aid Post - 1640 leave Ririwo and arrive Sambe 1715 - Overnight
- 29-3-66 0730 checked census 0820 inspected village - 0900 leave Sambe and arrive Kanzarua 1020 - 1100 checked census - 1215 inspected L/L's section of the village - 1300 heard various complaints concerning Kanzarua, Sambe and Ririwo people - 1400 inspected T/T's section of the village - thence to the TEWAI River and inspected a possible Station site (unsuitable) and returned Kanzarua 1600 - 1615 informal discussions with some DEDUA Headmen re the proposed coastal vehicular road - 1730 discussed the C.Cult with Clr. HOBI and other Dedua village committeemen - Overnight
- 30-3-66 1000 with leaders from the mountain Kalasa villages and most of the Dedua villages, discussed (i) the proposed coastal road - arranged a work timetable, (ii) the Dedua-Kalasa 'Saucepan' C.Cult and (iii) a possible Dedua-Kalasa Local Government Council. 1400 discussed with Clr. TAIKONE (YUNGZAIN-DEDDUA) (i) the road in further detail and (ii) possible financial assistance for construction of roads radiating from the SIALUM-WALINGAI road area to PINDIU L.G.C. - 1545 leave Kanzarua and arrived Kanomi 1620 - 1640 checked census - Overnight
- 31-3-66 0830 checked Nanda village census - 0915 inspected Kanomi housing and sanitation - 0945 spoke re LG to people of Kanzarua, Kanomi and Nanda - 1150 leave Kanomi and arrive Nanda 1210 - 1215 inspected village and Aid Post - 1245 leave Nanda and arrive Nuzen 1345 - 1400 leave Nuzen and arrive Keburum 1500 - 1510 checked census and inspected village - ascertained particulars for a Cert. of Dependancy (Ziziga/Sibun) - 1600 leave Keburum and arrive Nuzen 1650 - Overnight
- 1-4-66 0815 checked Nuzen census - 0845 spoke to Nuzen and Keburum people re LG - 1045 inspected Nuzen village - 1110 leave Nuzen and arrive Kwamkwam 1210 - 1220 checked census - 1330 inspected ~~XXXXXX~~ vilbge - 1410 general discussions re LG Ward boundaries and village cleanliness - 1445 leave Kwam Kwam and arrive SIALIM 1500

(Completion of Patrol to Kalasa)

- 7-4-66 0645 leave Sialum and arrive Kalasa LM 0830 - brief discussions with Rev and Mrs Flathmann - 0915 assembled V/Os from all the western Kalasa villages and GITUA and KUMUKIO (SIO) and discussed with them the Dedua wish to join the proposed L.G. Council - all very much in favour - 1110 leave Kalasa and arrive Nanda 1515 - 1530 conducted Police Investigation into the suicide of m/a MAIGUPE/GUNKOTA - 1630 leave Nanda and arrive Kanzarua 1730 - Overnight
- 8-4-66 Good Friday - observed - Overnight
- 9-4-66 0710 leave Kanzarua and arrive Orarako (Dedua) 1230 - on to Sives and arrived 1400 - 1500 discussion with Clr. Hobi - inspected village - Overnight
- 10-4-66 0930 (i) Discussed with the Siwea, Rebafo and Orarako people the idea of a Dedua-Kalasa L.G.C. and the present LC Wards (ii) Investigated the activities of ZI-IU/KANA of INDAGEN village, KOMBA C/D and arranged for him to repay the collected money to the contributors (iii) heard numerous domestic complaints - pm observed - Overnight
- 11.3.66 0830 leave Siwea and arrive Zunzumau 0940 - 1000 inspected village and Aid Post - 1030 assembled Zunzumau, Zorogo and Yamanzoko people and heard their views on the possible amalgamation of the Dedua and Kalasa Councils - 1200 leave Zunzumau and arrive Yamanzoko 1240 - 1300 inspected village - 1400 informal discussions with Clr. Gandang - same again at 2:00 - Overnight
- 12-4-66 0835 leave Yamanzoko and arrive Zagaheme 1045 - 1100 assembled people from Zongafifi, Zagaheme, Kingfarinau and Hompua and spoke re the possible amalgamation of the Dedua and Kalasa Councils - 1315 leave Zagaheme and arrive Kingfarinau 1415 - 1430 inspected village - 1500 discussed with Clr. Beo (i) a possible vehicular road from Hubegong on the coast along the Masaweng Valley to a point below Kingfarinau village (ii) the failure of the Pindiu L.G.C. to assist the Dedua people and (iii) possible projects that a combined Dedua-Kalasa Council might engage in. - 2000 further general discussion with Clr. Beo - Overnight
- 13-4-66 0835 leave Kingfarinau and arrive Masa 1045 - 1100 general discussion with Clr. Onzenga and village committeeman - rain - 1400 inspected village - 1645 spoke to people of Masa and Morago and spoke re the amalgamation of the Dedua and Kalasa Councils - overnight Masa
- 14-3-66 0850 leave Masa and arrive Gunabosing 1000 - 1015 discussions with Clr. Taikone and village committeeman - rain - 1500 addressed people of Gunabosing, Yungzain and Faseu re the Dedua-Kalasa Council idea - overnight
- 15-4-66 0730 leave Gunabosing and arrive Patrol Post, PINDIU 1140 - discussions with Mr. ADO Haviland re the Dedua proposal to leave the Pindiu L.G.C. and to join with the Kalasa people in a new Council - Overnight
- 16-4-66 0930 leave Pindiu and arrive Yungzain 1440 - 1530 discussed with Clr. Taikone (i) the proposed Kalasa

L.G. Council and (ii) a future system of vehicular roads in the Dedua Census Division - Overnight

17-4-66 am Observed - 1500 further general discussion with Ctr. Taikone - Overnight

18-4-66 0800 Leave Yungzain and arrive Jivevaneng 1745 - Overnight

19-4-66 Waited for vehicle - Overnight

20-4-66 0940 proceeded to Finschhafen by vehicle and arrived 1100

(End of Patrol)

Reception of Patrol

The Patrol was received well in all Villages.

Villages

(i) Standard and Type of Housing.

Houses vary from those built of wartime left-overs, to those built of hewn planks, to those which are no more than kunai grass shelters. The Kunai grass roof and split bamboo floor are constants throughout KALASA and DEDUA. The standard of housing varies considerably with all villages exhibiting examples of the best and worst.

(ii) Village Sites.

Respectable and healthy sites are being utilized by most villages. Obvious disadvantages though are - (i) scarcity of water close to those mountain villages which are located at High altitudes and (ii) stony ground on the KALASA plateau and the consequent problems when digging latrine and rubbish disposal pits. KANZARUA (KALASA) has recently completed a move to a new site. The village has split into two sections which are some 10 minutes walk apart - both sections are being well cared for.

A trend in the KALASA Villages of ZANKOA, KARARO, WETWA AND KUKUYA is for the people to live in scattered homesteads, but at the same time to maintain houses in the main village. These houses are used only when a Patrolling Officer is in the area. They are designed to mislead the Officer to believing that the population is at all times resident in the village. As living conditions in these isolated homesteads are extremely unhealthy, and as the general cleanliness and appearance of the main villages suffer through neglect, the ~~practice~~ was discouraged and many instructions to build proper houses within the villages, were given.

(iii) Water Supply

Water is always available although often in the mountain villages a source is located at some distance from the villages. When established, the KALASA Local Government Council could well consider constructing water tanks in the mountain villages. However, it is untrue to say that there is a "general water shortage" in these areas, and it is unlikely that the future Councillors will consider water tanks to be more vital than vehicular roads and bridges - leading men in both KALASA and DEDUA have openly stated this fact. The PINDIU Local Government Council have already installed tanks in a number of the mountain DEDUA villages.

(iv) Cleanliness - Hygiene & Sanitation

With the approach of a DDA Patrol, Villages are invariably cleaned and pigs hidden, so that on the Patrolling Officers arrival the village is in good order. Despite these attempts to create a false impression, it is obvious that whatever efforts people make to clean and beautify their village will always be to no avail unless a concerted effort to fence pigs is made. A general latrine shortage is evident and instructions in this regard were made in most villages.

Village Officials

(i) KALASA Census Division

Village Officials in this area seem to constitute a dying race. Many have died in recent years and have not been replaced because of the proposed Local Government Council. Many Village Officials are too old to be of any influence and their places as village leaders have been taken by younger men. Paramount Lulua; DOWEM of KARAKO Village very rarely ventures from his Village, and in any case he demands little respect from people outside the immediate area. There are of course quite a number of Village officials who are vigorous and vital members of the community - some of these people will probably later become Local Government Councillors.

Throughout the area there does not appear to be any one who could be called the leader or most influential figure. Certain Village Officials do command respect within their own immediate areas, say among the 5 or 6 nearest villages, but outside this circle their influence appears to be small indeed. The writer is hesitant even to hazard a guess at a possible future Local Government ^{Council} President.

(ii) DEDUA Census Division

As has been mentioned above, the DEDUA Census Division is divided into two sections - the coastal villages (Finschhafen Council - 2 Wards) and the mountain villages (PINDIU Council - ^{EFFICIENT} ~~official~~ Wards). The 7 Councillors appear to be performing in an ~~official~~ manner. Their chief complaint is the distance they have to walk to their respective Council Headquarters for meetings. This complaint, and it is a seemingly legitimate one, is a reason for the DEDUA's wish to join the proposed KALASA Local Government Council. (Refer Outline of Political Situation). Councillors HOBI (SIWEA) and TAIKONE (YUNGZAIN) are the most influential Councillors.

Outline of Political Situation

(1) Local Government

In the KALASA area various aspects of Local Government - Elections, taxation, Councillors Meetings and Expenditure - were explained in all villages. Contrary to the situation of some 4 years ago, Mountain, Plateau and Coastal population are keen to come under Local Government. The coastal people no longer consider the inland people to be too backward to join them in a Council. Many KALASA people feel that they should be included in a Council now that their DEDUA, HUBE and SIASSI neighbours have their Council. It seems that to date the area has been merely a collection of 32 villages with no common objective or desire. The people appear interested in the idea of combining firstly in Wards and then as one Council - a unit common to the whole area and a unit with common interests. Another factor which was widely appreciated was that tax money under Local Government will seem, in the mind of the ordinary villager, to have considerably more purpose than before. It was interesting to note the concern villagers expressed as to with whom they should combine to form a Council Ward. Although there were only 3 language groups in the Census Division, the people considered such things as land rights and marriage practices to be most significant factors.

The patrol visited the SIO Census Division villages of GITUA and KUMUKIO and ascertained the wishes of people with regard to Local Government. A unanimous decision to combine with the KALASA people was expressed.

Outline of Political Situation (continued)

In the DEDUA area, the patrol ascertained the wishes of the DEDUA people with regard to the proposed KALASA Local Government Council. During February, 1966, separate deputations had expressed to the A.D.C. Finschhafen and to myself the wish that with the establishment of the KALASA Council, the DEDUA people leave the Finschhafen and Pindiu Councils and join with the KALASA Local Government Council. The patrol made a thorough investigation into the basis of this wish, and it was found that it is not merely a wild and ill considered request, but rather a carefully weighed and contemplated and reasoned proposal. It is quite obvious that the DEDUA people as a whole want to join the KALASA - they have taken it for granted that the two Census Divisions will combine and what is more, they have selected a name for the Council - the TEWAI Local Government Council - TEWAI being the name of the river which forms the geographical border between the KALASA and DEDUA Census Divisions.

The DEDUA people have based their proposal upon 4 factors - all of which it is felt are logical and sensible. Firstly, the present situation whereby the area is divided and split between two Councils is considered to be an unfortunate one. The DEDUA is one Census Division and the DEDUA people one group, therefore they should not be split but rather incorporated as a whole in one direction. Since the introduction of Local Government, the DEDUA has been disrupted on two occasions: with the establishment of the Finschhafen Local Government Council, 6 DEDUA villages were left out and then with the establishment of the PINDIU Local Government Council, the area was divided. The feeling of having been "pushed" and "shoved" has unsettled the people. They realise that the DEDUA by itself could not support a Local Government Council, and that the only sensible alternative is to combine with another group, but to combine with that group as a whole. The people see the KALASA people as being their logical partners.

Secondly, in the event of an amalgamation, the obvious place for the Council Headquarters would be at KANOMI in the KALASA Census Division. This would be central to both DEDUA and KALASA and could be considerably closer than Finschhafen - to those DEDUA villages which are part of the Finschhafen Local Government Council - and considerably closer than PINDIU - for the majority of those DEDUA villages which form part of the PINDIU Council. In an area such as this, where terrain makes communications difficult, the fact that KANOMI is closer than Finschhafen and/or Pindiu is one which cannot be overlooked. Not only do Councillors complain about the distances they have to walk, but when building materials have to be carried long distances over rugged terrain, difficulty is often experienced when obtaining carriers.

Thirdly, the commerce of the DEDUA area has always been directed to the coast: WALINGAI is the commercial centre for the SIWEA-ZUNZUMAU group of villages, WONDAKAI for the ZAGAHEMI-KINGFARINAU group and SIKI (KOTTE Census Division) for the YUNGZAIN-MASA group. Irregular shipping services and unreliable anchorages have considerably handicapped the economic development of the area in the past. There is now a wharf at SIALUM (KALASA) and with a proposed vehicular road from SIALUM to WALINGAI (RIVER Roads & Bridges) the DEDUA people will have a reliable outlet for their produce. The road will also be another factor that the KALASA and DEDUA people will have in common. During the course of the patrol, it was stated that the DEDUA people are "pulled" - using this word in its Pidgin English context - in four directions: to FINSCHHAFEN and to PINDIU for Council functions, to SATTELBERG for Mission functions and to the WALINGAI-WONDAKAI area for business activities. Obviously, the people are in favour of having their "focal points" brought together, if this is at all possible. A Council Headquarters at KANOMI would help considerably, in that it would eliminate the Finschhafen and the Pindiu influence and channel Council and business interests in one direction.

Outline of Political Situation (continued)

The last factor which has given rise to the KALASA-DEДУА Council idea, concerns the proposed vehicular road from SIALUM to WALINGAI. The KALASA and DEДУА leaders have met on two occasions to discuss this road and work is due to commence on 25th. April, 1966. The DEДУА people's business interest will be dependent on the road as will be the business interests of South West KALASA people. People from both areas will be needed firstly to build the road, and secondly to maintain it. The people see the road as the DEДУА-KALASA "common denominator" - as something which should be followed and assisted by a combined DEДУА-KALASA Local Government Council.

Representatives from the DEДУА and the South West KALASA villages met at KANZARUA on 30th. March, 1966 and openly discussed the amalgamation - everyone present was decidedly in favour of the move. On 8th. March, 1966, the writer assembled village leaders from all the North and North West KALASA villages and the two SIO villages. The KALASA-DEДУА proposal was discussed, and again all present were in favour of the amalgamation.

The DEДУА people are not "against" the FINSCHHAFEN and PINDIU Councils and they expressed no reason for discontent. They are of the opinion that vehicular roads are of major importance and that these will eventuate in their area should the "TEWAI" Council eventuate. The mountain people hold little hope for the construction of roads in their area at the PINDIU Council's expense. At the same time, the coastal people feel that a road along the coast is more likely to eventuate through assistance from the "TEWAI" Council than it is through assistance from the FINSCHHAFEN Council. Councillor TAIKONE pointed out how much of the PINDIU Council's revenue goes into air freight charges - the "TEWAI" Council would be dependent on sea transport and would therefore not have to bear the heavy burden of air freight costs.

Leaders from the KALASA realise that should they combine with the DEДУА people, the Council's income will be much in excess of what a solely KALASA Council's income would be. This means, of course, that more projects will be undertaken and that the speed of development will increase. The KALASA people understand that a Council incorporating only the 32 KALASA and 2 SIO Villages would spend perhaps 2 years "finding its feet". A council incorporating 32 KALASA, 22 DEДУА and 2 SIO villages would take less time to get established.

On numerous occasions during the patrol, the writer was asked: "When will the new DEДУА-KALASA (TEWAI) Council be established?". It would appear, therefore, that the "TEWAI" Local Government Council has been taken for granted. As this is the case, the writer takes the liberty of recommending that the DEДУА proposal be approved and that steps be taken to have a Council including the DEДУА and KALASA Census Divisions proclaimed in November, 1966. A Proclamation in November would enable the initial elections and tax collection to take place before the end of 1966, and the Council's Works Programme to begin early in the New Year. Ward recommendations for the DEДУА and KALASA areas have been compiled and are attached, together with a map, to this Report as Appendix "B"

Outline of Political Situation (continued)

(ii) Cargo Cult in the South West KALASA and North West DEDUA area.
(Refer O.I.C. Pindiu 51-1-1 of 31.7.1965, O.I.C. Siassi 51-1-1 of 30.8.1965 and Kalalo Patrol Report No.5 of 1965/66.)

In practice the "Saucepan Cult" has run its course. The people concerned allege that the saucepans have been withdrawn from the ground, the money returned to the respective owners and the saucepans returned to the kitchens from whence they came.

It is not intended to describe the technical details of this movement - the O.I.C. Pindiu, in his 51-1-1 of 31.7.1965, describes these in considerable and sufficient detail.

The Patrol received deputations of "cultists" even before it entered the affected area. The idea in these people's minds was that they "clear their names with the Government" before the writer had the opportunity to question them.

The originator of the movement, one ZI-IU/ZANA of JNDAGEN Village, KOMBA Census Division, was interviewed at SIWEA Village in the DEDUA. He too stated that the movement had died and that he had given up trying to convince others of his theory. ZI-IU's right-hand man, one RITIMAI/ZEMAIKE of ZANKOA in the KALASA has left the area and is allegedly working in Rabaul. The people alleged that his "shame" (using the word in its Pidgin English context) overcame him and he subsequently fled.

During ZI-IU's period of enlightenment, he also went to 10 KALASA villages and 4 DEDUA villages and collected a total sum of £65.13. Od. He states that this amount was to help him start a Trade Store. He was also found to be in possession of £2.12. Od. which he states was given to him that he might buy food for himself and family. With the collapse of the "money multiplier in the saucepans" theory, the local people decided to evict ZI-IU from the area. He had been ordered by leading DEDUA and KALASA men to repay what he had collected and then to return to his own area. The Trade Store was not to eventuate. At the time of the patrol, ZI-IU HAD COMPLETED MOST OF THE REPAYMENTS. His list of receipts and the cash he had in hand were checked by the writer. He had listed the amounts he had collected from each Village. Upon adding the amounts (as written) that ZI-IU said he had returned and comparing the total with the total of the amounts still held, it was found that the cash in hand equalled the total of the amounts yet to be returned. He was therefore able to accurately account for both the trade store collections and the other £2.12. Od. of donations. Having checked all of ZI-IU's transactions, the writer sent him off under Police escort to return the remaining money. Having repaid all his debts, ZI-IU is to return to SIALUM from where he will be returned to his own area.

It is felt that the saucepan beliefs and the collection of money for the Trade Store are completely devoid of each other. The former appears to have been a hopeless confusion of traditional practices directed towards modern day objectives, while the latter was an attempt by one man to set himself up in business. It would be ridiculous to assume that the cargo cult ideas in the KALASA and DEDUA have completely run their course. The "saucepan" variation has failed but the underlying ideals of cargo cult remain firmly entrenched in many DEDUA and KALASA minds.

(iii) Absenteeism is not a Census Division wide problem in either DEDUA or KALASA, but it is a real problem in some of the individual villages. Small villages, particularly in the KALASA, do feel the absence of young able-bodied men - the village labour force becomes almost ineffective and occasionally wives and families of absent workers, although cared for to a certain extent by relatives, are nevertheless handicapped. Village Officials of the smaller villages

Outline of Political Situation (continued)

complained about this matter but they were told that little can be done to bring absentees back to the village. In the two most affected villages, SOWENG and PATIKWANGA (KALASA) it was decided in conjunction with Village Officials that no more men were to leave the village until some of the present absentees had returned. This step will not improve the situation immediately but at least it will prevent it from becoming worse.

(iv) Social Development Womens Clubs.
(1) DEDUA Census Division

Womens Clubs have been introduced to the mountain villages - however, in recent months interest has waned such that at the time of the patrol, meetings had ceased and basket-ball afternoons had become a thing of the past. This decline in interest is due to - (a) the distance from Patrol Post, PINDIU, which being the Council Headquarters is also the Women's Club centre and (b) the allegation that the Womens Welfare Officer has not visited PINDIU for some time. This is an unfortunate situation and the Womens Welfare Officer should be made aware of it - perhaps the situation is common to the whole PINDIU area. Although the women cannot expect the Welfare Officer to watch over them and supervise their every move, it is felt that they do deserve regular visits by the Officer to the nearest Administration centre. It is a pity to see the present situation in the DEDUA and to compare it to the energetic manner in which the idea was accepted by the people at PINDIU in 1964.

(ii) Kelasa Census Division

Although Womens Clubs may have proved something of a failure in the DEDUA, it is considered essential that the KALASA women at least be afforded the opportunity to participate in what Womens Clubs have to offer. The Lutheran Mission has done little to promote social development in the area, and only those few women who have been employed as domestics at the Mission Station have been taught the finer arts of cooking and sewing. Not only do Womens Clubs provide something worthwhile to occupy the women's spare time but they also create among women certain needs which can only be met by the availability of extra cash. That is to say, in order to purchase basket balls, sewing implements and European type articles of dress, women have to sell just a little more coffee or an extra load of potatoes or perhaps make and sell two extra blums. Social development with its introduction of needs would therefore stimulate more economic activity and assist in developing the village economy.

The SIALUM people have been made aware of the existence of Womens Clubs - they are eager to be given the opportunity to judge for themselves what the Welfare section have to offer. This is an opportunity which should not be denied the SIALUM people and it is suggested that the Womens Welfare Officer be made aware of this.

Agriculture

The food situation in both areas is quite adequate. The effects of the dry season in KALASA last year are no longer evident. Liberal quantities of vegetables were presented to the Patrol in most villages.

Introduced crops figure in the general subsistence pattern, but native taro and yams still form the basis of most diets.

Agriculture (continued)

Coastal cash cropping is confined to the growing and selling of copra. Some new coconut plantings in the KALASA are a pleasing feature. However, generally speaking groves are badly overgrown and many dry coconuts are left where they fall. Copra is sold to the Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society at the SIALUM and WONDAKAI buying points to NAMASU at SIALUM and GITUA where ships anchor and at the buying point at WALINGAI. Mr. E. Foad of FINSCHHAFFEN also buys copra but it is some time since he has visited the area.

In the hinterland, coffee is the main cash crop - Arabica in the mountain villages and Robusta in the KALASA plateau. KALASA coffee is in a poor state. Plantings are comparatively few, shade trees are rarely planted and in most cases pruning is a foreign practice and the coffee gardens are overgrown. At RUA and TUNGE in the KALASA the situation is different. There are 11 people at RUA and 12 at TUNGE with over 500 coffee trees each to their credit. The attitude towards coffee in these two villages is a really progressive one. The mountain villages in the KARAKO and ZANKOA area show signs of taking their coffee businesses seriously. However, they refuse to be advised about shading techniques and consequently the standard of what coffee is produced is rather poor.

DEDUA coffee is in a more healthy state. Two Field Workers are engaged in the mountain villages and their efforts are to be commended. Coffee buying entrepreneur systems have been introduced by the Agricultural Officer PINDIU and these appear to be functioning smoothly. Coffee in the village of ORARAKO is a perfect example of just what an energetic group with Fieldworker assistance is capable of producing - it is a far cry from the KALASA standard.

KALASA and DEDUA coffee is also sold to NAMASU (the KALASA and WALINGAI buying points) and Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society (the SIALUM and WONDAKAI buying points).

Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries has one field-worker, ZIROR, operating in the KALASA area. Attempts should be made by the Department of Agriculture to have at least one more Field-worker permanently in the area. Not only do field-workers pass on valuable knowledge to the people but their very presence in an area encourages greater individual efforts with regard to cleaning gardens and picking ripe cherries. If two field-workers can be afforded the 15 DEDUA mountain villages surely the 25 KALASA inland villages warrant an extra field-worker.

Two men, SIAN (of KIP) and NEWEKE (of KUKUYA) who have received training by The Department of Agriculture in coffee planting and processing techniques are engaged in promoting and encouraging interest in coffee at KIP and KUKUYA respectively. They have not worked in this capacity for very long and the results of their efforts are not yet apparent.

The mountain DEDUA and KALASA area has a reputation as being an excellent potato, cabbage and onion growing area. Some KALASA people sell vegetables to the KALASA ^{LUPERAN} ~~Native~~ Market and some sent produce via the M.V. "SIMBANG" to the ^{WATERAN} ~~Native~~ Market at Finschhafen. However this is a small market and is entirely catered for by but a few individuals. The idea of encouraging the growing of potatoes, cabbages and onions has never been pursued because of the irregular shipping services.

Small quantities of Kapok are grown by the WANDA and KANOMI people - Mr. E. Foad is the only buyer.

Livestock

The usual domestic animals are to be found in all villages. Cattle are becoming increasingly popular - they provide good status symbols and are occasionally slaughtered to celebrate festive occasions.

With the establishment by the Lutheran Economic Service Commission in New Guinea of the Asak Cattle project near KALASA, considerable interest in cattle has become apparent in the KALASA villages. Approximately 230 head of cattle are concerned but since the project begun about 30 head have died as a result of crocodile attacks, falls into coral holes and falls onto coral outcrops necessitating destruction of the injured beasts. In short, the aims of the Asak project are to train local men for a year in the handling and care of cattle. Having completed the year's training, they are given a bull and a cow and are sent back to their villages to set up their own cattle businesses. In time this will provide a healthy boost to the economy of the area - in the meantime, however, cattle merely fulfil a prestige role in the community - they are an irregular source of income in that parties and other festivities are the only occasions when money changes hands and profits are made.

Sheep and goats are also to be found in DEDUA and KALASA villages - these are neglected and under nourished and again are kept only for their prestige value.

Forests

From the commercial view-point, there is no timber of any note in either the KALASA or DEDUA areas. Worth while stands are to be found in the mountain areas and the Masameng Valley but they are inaccessible.

Commerce & Industry

(i) Trade Stores.

(a) KALASA Census Division.

There are 21 village trade stores in the area (for details see Appendix "C"). Namasu has a trade store at KALASA Lutheran Mission Station and Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society one at SIALUM. Generally speaking village trade stores are community ventures. The set up at GITUA is interesting: in a village with a population of 437 (118 of whom are absent) there are 4 trade stores - 3 privately owned and 1 community store. Trading practices in the area are also interesting: at KANZARUA for example, the entire proceedings of the store were handed to the RIRIWO and SAMBE people so that they could afford to pay their 1965 tax.

(b) DEDUA Census Division

There are 6 licensed village trade stores in the mountain villages. Unlicensed trade stores are common, and storekeepers were advised to ensure that they obtained Trading Licences on 1.7.66. Namasu has a bulk store at WALANGAI and Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society a store at WONDAKAI.

(ii) General.

Two trading practices that were suggested by the Administration and adopted by the people: a barter market at KALASA Lutheran Mission Station every Saturday morning, and a similar market on the road between GITUA and KUMUKIO, continue to function smoothly. The former enables the KWAMKWAM and SIALUM

Commerce & Industry (continued)

people to exchange fish and coconuts for vegetables and fruit grown by the plateau people while the latter serves the same purpose for the coastal GITUA and mountain KUMUKIO peoples. Earthen saucepans made by the GITUA people are keenly sought after by the inland people.

Complaints

Numerous domestic complaints were heard and settled amicably.

Courts

No courts were held during the patrol.

Rest Houses

These are numerous and of a reasonable overall standard.

Carriers

Carriers are easily obtained. The rate of 1/- per person per hour is acceptable.

Health

The general health in the KALASA and DEDUA areas is quite good. The most common ailments are grille in the coastal areas and malaria in the coastal and KALASA plateau areas.

Eight (8) Administration and one Mission Aid Posts have been established in the KALASA Census Division and 7 Administration and one Mission Aid Posts in the DEDUA. From the KALASA area, serious medical cases are often sent to YAGAHM Hospital, Madang and often to BUANGI Hospital, Finschhafen. BUANGI caters for serious cases from the DEDUA. KALASA Aid Post at GITUKIA and the SIO Aid Posts at GITUA and KUMUKIO receive medical supplies from Patrol Post, KALALO, the remaining Aid Posts are served from GAGIDU. It is hoped that when the KALASA Base Camp is properly established, medical supplies may be delivered to KALASA and distributed from there. This will save the Aid Post considerable time.

ORDERLIES

KALASA Aid Posts are situated in bush material buildings - they are inadequate in all respects but village people are reluctant to do anything about it. The GITUA Aid Post is located within the KELANOA Primary "T" School building. This is not completely satisfactory but as the school can spare the space, it is more suitable to house the Aid Post there than in some flimsy bush material construction. Three of the DEDUA Aid Posts are permanent constructions (WALINGAI - WONDAKAI - ZUNZUMAU) - these were built by the Finschhafen Local Government Council. The remainder are of bush materials (Refer to Appendix "D" for a list of Aid Posts and Aid Post Orderlies.

Education

There are Administration Primary "T" Schools at GITUA where Standards Prep. III and IV are taught, having 34, 26 and 22 pupils respectively and at YUNGZAN (DEDUA) where Standards II, III and V are taught. Children from the SIO villages of KUMKIO and GITUA attend the GITUA school, and children from most mountain DEDUA villages attend the YUNGZAN school. The Lutheran Mission has primary "T" Schools at KALASA and WASA. The Primary "T" Schools at KUMKIO and KANOMI have been closed for 1966 because in the first case the teacher did not receive sufficient co-operation from the local people and at KANOMI because the teacher's command of English has become too poor. Numerous Mission Village Schools which teach the KOTTE language are to be found throughout the area.

There is a pressing need for an Administration Primary "T" School in the KALASA Census Division. The obvious site would be close to the proposed Base Camp and Council Headquarters at KANOMI. The population in the mountain villages, that is to say, between ZANKOA and RUA would be particularly interested in such a school, as would the coastal KALASA people. This is essentially an attributed need. The necessity for a school is not realised by the people - they are content with the primitive Lutheran Mission set up. The advantages of schools are common knowledge and there is no point in recording them again. However, in view of the tendencies towards cargo cult in the KALASA and the only apparent solution to this being education, there is yet another reason to support the need for a school in this area.

Roads & Bridges

(a) Vehicular Roads

There is a vehicular road from SIALUM to the KALASA Lutheran Mission Station. This is about 6 miles long and is used by the Lutheran Mission Landrover and the Landrover and Tractor belonging to the Asak Cattle project. About half the road has a corrugous surface, and villages throughout the KALASA are called in for a week at a time to work towards the completion of the surfacing task.

Work to re-open the SIALUM-WALINGAI section of the old war-time road is due to begin on 25.4.1966. The South West KALASA and all DEDUA villages have organised themselves into working parties and intend clearing the old track and constructing 13 rock river crossings. It is anticipated that the people will have little difficulty in completing this task. The writer has requested that a supply of hand tools be supplied by the Administration and if these tools are forthcoming they will be of great assistance. The writer has also surveyed the route and marked the crossing sites.

On 1.3.1966 the writer accompanied Mr. W. Fugmann of Nemasu on an inspection of the route. We ascertained that apart from the work that the people themselves will be able to complete, some capital works would also be required. Mr. Fugmann told village leaders that the Lutheran Economic Service Commission in New Guinea would be able to construct a 120' suspension bridge over the TEWAI river, a 70' concrete crossing over the SENGA river and 2 single span triple railway line type bridges of 33' and 20' respectively. Mr. Fugmann stated in clear and unequivocal terms that the Lutheran Economic Service Commission would provide an engineer in September 1966 to supervise construction of the bridges and crossings and that the Lutheran Economic Service Commission would provide the necessary building materials.

Roads & Bridges (continued)

It is strongly recommended that the Administration determine whether in fact the Lutheran Economic Service Commission will go ahead with what Mr. Fugmann's statements propose. The above is an accurate report of the facts as heard by Village Leaders from the KALASA and DEDUA Villages and by myself, but it is felt that the Lutheran Economic Service Commission should be asked to officially commit itself. It would be appreciated, that in the event of such negotiations, the writer be advised of the position at the earliest opportunity. The local people are very keen to make this road a going concern and they should be advised if disappointments or hold-ups eventuate.

During the course of the Patrol, much discussion centered on possible future vehicular roads - an indication that the people are becoming aware of the importance of roads. It is evident, however, that the idea of a road and then instant economic prosperity, is a common one. Suggested routes were firstly from KALASA Lutheran Mission to PAUKWANGA Village; from KALASA Lutheran Mission to RUA Village; from KANZARUA Village to ORAKAKO Village; and lastly, from the mouth of the MASAWENG river to a point below KINGFARINAU Village in the MASAWENG Valley. None of these suggested routes were inspected, however investigations will be made within the next few months. It would seem, though, that all except the third suggestion are quite sensible and perhaps, in the future, definite possibilities. However, it has been decided throughout the two Census Divisions that not until the SIALUM-WALINGAI road has been completed will the people turn their attention towards the four further possibilities.

(b) Walking Tracks are in reasonable condition in both Census Divisions - KALASA roads are superior to DEDUA roads, however.

(c) Bridges

The Lutheran Economic Service Commission has built a 30ft. Bridge on the road from KALASA Lutheran Mission to the Asak Project. This is the only bridge in the area.

Missions

There has been a Lutheran Mission Station in the KALASA area since 1907. The KALASA Station is at present staffed by an American, Rev. A. Plathmann. It is the Headquarters of a circuit which contains the 32 KALASA Villages and the 3 SIO Villages of KUNUKIO AND GITUA. It is difficult to estimate the influence exerted by this Mission establishment. The Missionary is a relatively new-comer, having been in the area for only 9 months - he complains that an attitude of mild non-cooperation by the people towards the Mission is affecting his work. Apart from the fact that the Mission is doing little to assist economic development and has done nothing other than to establish a small Primary "I" School and an Aid Post at KALASA, to promote social development, the writer could not find special reason for this alleged attitude. Perhaps it is merely a phase that will pass, but it is obviously something that causes Rev. Plathmann concern at the moment.

The DEDUA people belong to the Sattelberg Circuit. This Circuit is no longer under the charge of a European Missionary and the people themselves, through their Pastors and Circuit President are responsible for Circuit affairs. A European Women's Welfare Officer attached to the Sattelberg establishment was working in the area at the time of the patrol - apparently she advises the people with health and maternal care and gives the children religious instruction.

AIRFIELDS: People from the Kalasa Plateau area are mildly interested in the development of a site above the village of KAUNKEO. An area measuring approximately 2000' x 170' is available. However, this site is badly affected by rain and should development be intended, much work will have to be devoted merely to draining the area. The Local people are more interested in the construction of roads and they are agreed that roads must come before airstrips.

The idea of an airstrip at GITUA has been forgotten. Kunai grass now covers the site.

LABOUR : The Lutheran Economic Service Commission employs a force of approximately 18 men - the Lutheran Mission employs general labourers from time to time. If KALASA and DEDUA men are keen to work for cash wages, their obvious step is to go to the Territory Towns.

S. Gibson
(S. GIBSON)
PATROL OFFICER.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- A. PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
- B. PROPOSED LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL WARD RECOMMENDATIONS.
- C. LIST OF TRADE STORES.
- D. LIST OF AID POSTS AND AID POST ORDERLIES.
- E. PATROL MAP.
- F. ROYAL PAPUA & NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY REPORT.

Department of Administration
Sub-District of
FINSCHHAFFEN
Papua New Guinea

APPENDIX "A"

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

- Extracts from A.D.C. Finschhafen 1-1-10 of 8th March,
1966 to G.I.C., Kalasa
- A.D.C. Finschhafen 67-1-3 of 10th March,
1966 to District Commissioner,
Lae.
- A.D.C. Finschhafen 67-1-7 of 22nd March,
1966 to O.I.C., Kalasa.

Copy

1-1-10

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN T.N.G.
8th March, 1966

The Officer-in-Charge,
Base Camp,
KALASA

COUNCIL EXTENSIONS KALASA

On a recent visit to Pindiu, Councillors from the Dedua are approached me regarding the possibility of the entry of the Dedua Census Division into the proposed Kalasa Council area.

I have since spoken to the District Commissioner and the Senior Local Government Officer in Lae and we are of the opinion that such a move would provide the Kalasa Council with the necessary early stimulant.

It would be appreciated if you would confer with Elders and responsible Natives of the Kalasa Census Division and ascertain their views in this matter and, following this, mount a Patrol to the Dedua Census Division to find out what the people there think about this amalgamation.

I have not yet discussed this proposal with the Dedua Councillors of the Finschhafen Council but will be doing this towards the end of the week and will advise you further of their interest.

Sgd.
GORDON SMITH A.D.C.

67-1-3

10th March, 1966

The District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
Lae T.N.G.

KALALO PATROL NO 5 1965/66

c.c. Mr. S.Gibson, Kalasa Base Camp.

Will you please make a Police Investigation into the suicide of MAIGUPE of Nanda.

Make a further investigation into the activities of ZI-IU of INDAGEN, now resident at the Kalasa, with a view to a charge being laid against him in the Local Court on stealing, fraud, or spreading false reports.

You should keep in mind Mr. Simpson's comments on the general shortage of water and this should be taken into account when draft estimates for your Council are being prepared, following a more detailed investigation by your self.

Sgd.
GORDON SMITH A.D.C.

67-1-7

22nd March, 1966

The Officer-in-Charge,
Base Camp,
KALASA MOROBE DIST.

Your 67-1-1 of 3rd March, 1966, refers.

I am not forwarding Patrol Instructions to cover a Patrol to the Kalasa. The Orientation Patrol which you have set yourself is satisfactory and aspects of the Patrol which should be covered have already been forwarded to you under separate memorandum.

In my opinion, it is more important to ascertain the wishes of the Dedua people in regard to the proposed Kalasa Council and on receipt of this memorandum, please mount a Patrol to the Dedua, if you have not already done so. My 1-1-10 of 8th March, 1966, refers.

The objects of the Patrol are primarily to ascertain the desires of the people of the whole Dedua Census Division in regard to the proposed Council, to ascertain what changes, if any, should be made in the Wards of the Dedua Council area and to attend to all routine duties.

Sgd.
GORDON SMITH A.D.C.

APPENDIX "E"

PROPOSED LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL WARD RECOMMENDATIONS

Refer O.I.C., Kalasa 39-1-1 of 28th April, 1966
to Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen.

APPENDIX "C"

List of Trade Stores and Storekeepers.

(1) KALASA

<u>Keeper</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Licence No.</u>
MUMURONG	GERUP	49536
HUREOC	KANZARUA	36318 ④
YUNGEMBA	KARAKO	49537
GOCANG	RIRIWO	49440
TIMBA	RUA	49529
BUMALG	SAMEP	49588
SELAGO	SIALUM	49538
TAWAJO	BIUNGEN	49532
KISING	TUNGE	49528
SOGIA	KINALAKNA	+
GENA	NANDA	+
MOGAI	SIALUM	+
YUPE	SIALUM SIKIKIA	+
TAIKONE	GITUA (Sio Census Division)	+
MONAI	GITUA (Sio Census Division)	+
BERE	GITUA (Sio Census Division)	+
RAPOTNON	GITUA (Sio Census Division)	+
MUTAPO	KUMUKIG (Sio Census Division)	+
Congregation	KANOMI (Sio Census Division)	+
GOIL GOIL	GA (Store at KALASA Lutheran Mission)	0
YOMING	ZANKOA	0

④ Licence expired 30.6.65 - to be renewed 1.7.66.

+ Licences were not seen through storekeepers being absent at time of patrol.

0 New Stores - to be licensed 1.7.66

(11) DEDUA

Refer Finschhafen Patrol Report No. 4 1965/66, Appendix "B".

APPENDIX "D"

List of Aid Posts and Aid Post Orderlies.

KALASA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>AID POST</u>	<u>ORDERLY</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
GITUKIA	EPSY	GITUKIA	188
		BWAMBI	107
		PAUKWANGA	109
		SIKIKIA	232
KARAKO	DENG/DENG	KARAKO	401
		GERUP	248
		ZAKUBEP	327
		ZANKOA	409
		MEIAWA	129
		SAMEP	164
KWAMKWAM	KUTIA	KWAMKWAM	186
		SIALUK	359
		NAMA	53
		KEBURUM	92
NANDA	NOGUMFILE	NUZEN	83
		NANDA	83
		KANOMI	151
		KANZARUA	129
KIRIWO	BTWING	KIRIWO	179
		SAMBE	113
		GA	124
RJA	XISING (Grade 2)	RUA	154
		TUNGE	153
		EOWENG	92
		KIP	220
		RIUNGEN	83
		PAKON	81

SIO CENSUS DIVISION (Part only)

GITUA	GISON	GITUA	437
		FINALAKNA	223
		EZANKO	94
KUMUKIO	MUTAPO	KUMUKIO	449

KALASA LUTHERAN MISSION AID POST

KALASA STATION	
WETNA	222
KUKUYA	434
KAUNKEO	209

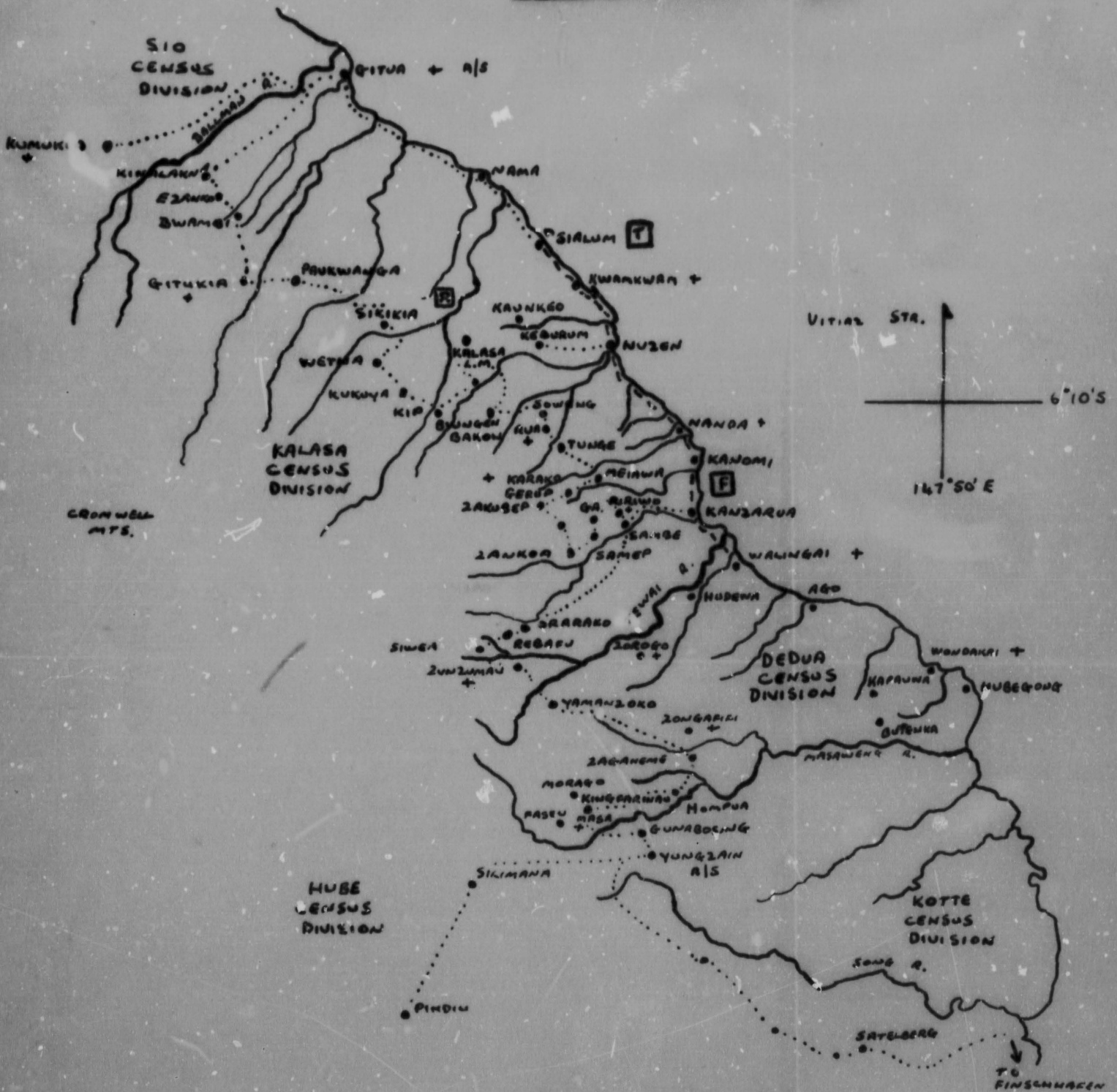
A PPENDIX "F"

R.P.&N.G.C. REPORT

Reg No 4007 Constable TUMBI - a reliable Constable

Reg No 9474 Constable PONG - a most efficient Constable

KALASA PATROL N°1 - 65/66.



PATROL ROUTE

SITE TO PORARY BASE CAMP



SITE FUTURE BASE CAMP



ADMIN. AID POST +

ADMIN. PRIMARY SCHOOL A/S

LUTHERAN MISSION STATION L.M.

VEHICULAR ROAD (PROSPECTIVE) - - -

SITE ASAK CATTLE PROJECT

