

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Kalolo

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1965 - 1967

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 6]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAI II.

PATROL REPORT OF: KALALO

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 8 [6]

1965/1966/67

Number of Reports: 8

PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
1	1A OF 1966/67	1-13 J.A. SMITH (P.O)	Timbe CENSUS Division	-	25/5/1966-6/7/66	
2	1B OF 1965/66	1-26 P. MAYNARD (P.O)	Sio Census Division	1	26/7/1965-20/8/65	
3	2A OF 1966/67	1-14 M.W. HEGGAN (CPO)	Sio and Uruwa Census Divisions	3	4/7/1966-14/7/66	
4	2B OF 1965/66	1-24 P.H. SIMPSON (CPO)	Uruwa and Yupna Census Division	1	1/10/65-9/11/1965	
5	3A OF 1966/67	1-11 M.W. HEGGAN (CPO)	Selepet Census Division	1	23/5/1966-28/7/66	
6	3B OF 1965/66	1-11 P.H. SIMPSON (CPO)	Villages in the Selepet Census Div.	1	18/11/1965-24/11/65	
7	4 OF 1965/66	1-16 P.H. SIMPSON (CPO)	Sio Census Division	1	7/12/65-17/1/66	
8	5 OF 1965/66	1-22 P.H. SIMPSON (CPO)	Kalasa Census Division	-	17/01/1966-17/2/66	

MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

KALALO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 A 1966-67	J.A. Smith	Timbe Census Div.
1 B	P. Maynard	Sio Census Div.
2 A 1966-67	M.W. Heggan	Sio & Uruwa Census Div.
2 B	P.H. Simpson	Uruwa & Yupna Census Div.
3 A	M.W. Heggan	Selepet Census Div.
3 B	P.H. Simpson	Villages in the Selepet Census Div.
4	P.H. Simpson	Sio Census Div.
5	P.H. Simpson	Kalasa Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

H

District of MOROBE Report No. KALALO 1-66/67.

Patrol Conducted by J.A. SMITH. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled TIMBE CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 Teachers, 2 member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 25/6/1966 to 6/7/1966

Number of Days 12 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol TO ENUMERATE FOUR VILLAGES IN TIMBE CENSUS DIVISION FOR 1966 CENSUS.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/ 8/ 19 66

*[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 .....  
.....  
.....

67-2-9

Sinclair/rmr

Morobe District,  
LAE.

4th August, 1966.

Director,  
Department of District  
Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF  
1966/67

... I attach herewith copy of the above-mentioned report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer J.A. Smith.

2. The patrol was for the specific purpose of conducting Census enumeration operations in 4 villages in the Timbe Census Division for the 1966 Territory Census.

3. There is little comment on general administrative matters in the report.

... 4. Also enclosed is a copy of comments by Mr. Smith, Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen. The Census enumeration work was apparently carried out successfully.

5. The question of access in an area such as the Timbe is indeed a real one.

6. Mr. Smith's comments regarding the desire of the people to operate donkeys for the transport of their coffee will be brought to the attention of the Regional Agricultural Officer.

7. Brief comments submitted under the heading "Health" will be forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer.

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

67-6-1.

13th October, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1966/67.

Receipt of the above-mentioned patrol report by Mr. J.A. Smith and accompanying memoranda from yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen, is acknowledged.

2. No comment is necessary on the Census activities which were well conducted.

3. Transportation of produce to market from isolated areas is constant source of complaints. It is hoped that the full implications of the use of donkeys, that is the need for careful supervision of the feeding, health and loading of them, has been carefully explained to them before any decision is made. The cost of this method and that of proposed aerial cableway needs to be carefully considered.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR



67. 6. 1

9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-2-9  
If calling ask for  
Mr. Sinclair/rmr



Department of District Administration,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

4th August, 1966.

Director,  
Department of District  
Administration,  
KONFEDOBU.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF  
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(A.T. Timperley)  
District Commissioner.



⑧

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

67-1-3

1st. August, 1966.

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

PATROL REPORT - KALALO No. 1 of 1966/67

.....  
I am forwarding a report of a patrol to the Timbe Census Division submitted by Mr. J.A. Smith, Patrol Officer, following a patrol for the specific purpose of census taking for the 1966 Census.

Camping Allowance claims have already been submitted to the District Census Enumerator.

Little routine Administrative work was effected by this patrol as it was mounted specifically for purposes of Census.

Mr. Smith has drawn attention to the problem of road communications particularly to assist the Native people in the export of their produce. The proposals of the Local Government Engineer, Mr. J. Lee, for an aerial cableway, would be a satisfactory solution and it is hoped that the construction will be undertaken as soon as possible.

It would be appreciated if Mr. Smith's comments on health could be brought to the notice of the Regional Medical Officer.

Encl.

(GORDON SMITH)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c: Mr. J.A. Smith, KALALC.

KALALO Patrol Post.

13th July, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT - KALALO No. 1-66/67.

Preambles:

Conducted by: J.A.SMITH. Patrol Officer.

Accompanied by: H.ING, T.KANE? S. BAFIEC. (School Teachers)  
2 members R.P.N.G.C.

Area patrolled: Timbe Census Division.  
Kabwun Patrol Post area.

Duration - From 25/6/66 to 5/7/66.  
12days.

Medical Assistant did not accompany.

Map Reference; District Map.

Objects of Patrol:

To enumerate four villages ( Laungei, Honziuknan,  
Mumungan and Pinang) in the Timbe Census Division for the 1966 Census.

PATROL DIARY.

25th June, 1966.

0600 Commenced transference of all census gear and personnel from Kalalo to Wasu airstrip for unlifting to Kabwan.

0900 Plans arrived and commenced to shuttle equipment etc to Kabwan P/P.

30th June, 1966.

1230 All equipment for Timbe patrol arrived with the exception of patrol box containing census forms.

Carriers with cargo and police sent off to Dengondo.

1330 P/box arrived and self set off.

1735 Arrived at Dengondo Village, paid off carriers and arranged for more to complete trek tomorrow.

Remained the night.

26th June, 1966.

0730 Departed Dengondo enroute to Sambangan Village after obtaining additional carriers from Tipsit 7.

1030 Arrived at Sambangan Village after crossing range. Paid off and changed carriers.

1230 Arrived at Laungei village; since one of the four to be enumerated remained here.

Census forms and other equipment checked again and made ready for commencement of work tomorrow.

2nd July, 1966.

27th June, 1966.

0800 Commenced enumeration of Laungei village after a fifteen minute talk or explanation on what the census was about and what it wanted to know.

1130 Commenced luncheon break as interviewers showing signs of fatigue.

1300 Resumed enumeration; completed by 1615.

Arranged with assembled people for shifting of patrol gear to Honziuknan village tomorrow.

3rd July, 1966.

Retired to rest house where checked through all completed forms; completed collectors' compilation book.

4th July, 1966.

28th June, 1966

Rechecked Interviewers Questionnaires for Laungei Village.

1315 Carriers and self departed with gear for Honziuknan village.

Arrived 1345 - paid carriers and settled in.

Discussions with village officials prior to commencement of census enumeration tomorrow.

5th July, 1966.

0800 Patrol departed Mumungan village enroute Sambagan.

1000 Arrived Sambagan and paid off carriers. Village pastor supplied self and teachers with drink and food.

1100 Departed Sambagan for Tipsit village.

1400 Arrived at Tipsit village and decided to remain the night.

Arranged for carriers for last stage of journey tomorrow.

6th July, 1966

0830 After experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient carriers finally departed Tipsit village.

1130 Arrived at Kalwum station and paid off carriers.

\*\*\*\*\*

End of Diary.

INTRODUCTION.

A Census Training School, conducted by Mr. Benson of Kabwum, was held at Kalalo station for both Interviewers and Collectors.

On completion of this the various census teams departed for the areas in which they were to work. Carriers and patrol equipment were arranged and supplied by the O.I.C. Kabwum so there was a minimum of delay in departing Kabwum station once all personal equipment had been flown in from Wasu.

Since the objects of this patrol were of a restricted nature (primarily dealing with the enumeration of four villages in the Tinbe Census Division) a great deal of normal administrative work was not done. Not that it was necessary to do any since all villages visited, however briefly appeared in good order; there were no complaints and village officials seemed to have everything in hand.

CENSUS.

Population.

A recorded population of over nine hundred people exists for the four villages - Laungei, Honziuknan, Mumungan and Pinang; although in actual fact only about six hundred permanent residents live in the area.

The one third absent can be classed as permanent absentees; having lived in towus and other main centres for upwards of and over ten years. Very few have permanently migrated to other villages and areas within the census division or sub-district.

It must be noted that the copies of Population Registers supplied for use on this census were hopelessly out of date, although up to date registers were held at Kabwum Patrol Post.

Interviewers.

Three Interviewers - T.Kani, R.Ino and S.Bafiec, all teachers from the Department of Education in this sub-district assisted in the enumeration of the above four villages.

All work completed by these interviewers was satisfactorily performed.

#### RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was well received in all villages. The people assembled on the outskirts of each village to say a short prayer of welcome then escorted the members of the patrol to their respective accommodation.

At Pinang village we were welcomed by a short fire making village and brief lectures from various individuals on the ways of their ancestors.

Presents of bows and arrows as well as fowls were made in each village.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Apart from the normal subsistence agriculture this area has an amount of cash cropping in the form of coffee. At present only a minority of the trees are producing.

The people complain that very soon they will be producing too much coffee and will be unable to carry it all out to Kabwum or Kalalo for sale. The solution they put forward for this problem was that of donkeys. They know that it is almost impossible to build a vehicular road into their area because of the broken nature of the country and state their willingness to build and maintain bridal paths.

I feel that this problem could be looked into with a view to its solution in the near future before the Timbe people become discouraged as a result of failure to market their produce.

The agricultural officer at Kabwum is aware of this.

#### HEALTH.

It was noticed in all villages visited that a large percentage of people were suffering from badly infected sores. When asked why they did not seek treatment the answer was that the aid posts were too far away.

Also many people appear to be suffering from severe colds.

During the actual census many people were sick and remained in their houses. Because of the large numbers I investigated but not being a medical man was unable to recognise the illnesses.

A copy of this will be sent to the aid post orderly at Kabwum with the hope that he will patrol into the Timbe dispensing treatments.

# ation Register

## SUMMARY.

As stated in the introduction of this report many aspects normally reported on will be left out.

Agriculture and Health were both briefly reported on since in both these fields problems do exist and action of some form needs to be taken.

There were complaints on courts brought forward; this was discussed briefly with the village officials who stated that only minor complaints are brought to them but the village settles these. Nothing really bad ever happens.

Although the majority of people were unable to understand why this 'new type' of census was being conducted they were keen to help and in most instances willing to supply the information sought. When one individual expressed concern as to the secrecy of the census the whole procedure and the reasons for this were gone through again to ensure that the village people could put full trust in the census team.

The census was carried out without any incidents and with the full cooperation of all people enumerated.



J.A. Smith.  
Patrol Officer.

①



TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

B

District of MOROBE Report No. KALALO I-65/66

Patrol Conducted by MR. P. MAYNARD. P.O.

Area Patrolled SIO CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives One Member, R.P.G.N.G.C.

Duration - From 26/7/1965 to 20/8/1965

Number of Days 25 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services MAY /1965.

Medical UNKNOWN /19.....

Map Reference: District Map.

Objects of Patrol See Inside.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/1/1966

*[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 ..... £.....



40-2-6

11th February, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
L A E.

POLITICAL SITUATION:

I agree with the writer that the Sio Census Division could possibly support its only Council and that this should be investigated. On the basis that 2/7 of the population are taxable, this would realise an annual income of about £1,700 at a £2 rate. The indications are that the area could support a higher tax rate.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67. 6. 15 75

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM  
Telephone 67-2-9  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr. [unclear] /lo'd

Department of District Administration,  
Macrobe District,  
LAE.



7th January, 1966.

Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUBU.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1965/66

Forwarded for your information patrol report submitted by Mr. P. Maynard, Patrol Officer together with comments from Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen. The patrol covered the Sio Census Division and was mainly concerned with land matters.

The reason for the delay in submitting the report as tendered by Mr. Maynard is not acceptable. It is quite obvious that Mr. Maynard has not taken the trouble to refer to departmental standing instructions, General Field Administration Volume I, as the requirements for the submission of patrol reports may be found on pages 19, 26 and 27.

Appointment of village officials will be attended to by the next patrol to the area.

Introduction of Local Government Councils is under consideration and it is anticipated that Councils will be established in the Komba, Salepet and Kelasa Census Divisions in 1966. Unfortunately the Sio Census Division apparently consider that they are superior in knowledge and development to their near neighbours and do not wish to combine with them in the formation of a council. The population of the division is small and it would be desirable for them to combine in another area, however, present indications are against this happening. Perhaps the solution will be to form the other Councils in the first instance and later approach the Sio people after these councils have been operating for some time.

The land used by the Department of Education at Sio is at present being further investigated for alienation. The fault lies with the Department of Education and not the Sio School Committee in that no site plan was provided to the Department of Public Works indicating where the buildings should have been erected.

Other land disputes referred to may be dealt with by Adjudication Committee in the future when they become established and operative.

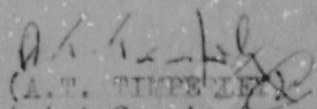
The siting of the two schools in such close proximity to each other is one that should have been avoided. The setting up of the new District Development Committee will do much to ensure that situations such as this are not repeated.

Development of airstrips in the area should not be encouraged if the people are not prepared to maintain them.

Comments under land tenure will be of assistance to future officers investigating land for alienation or land which is the subject of a dispute.

If the people are so disinterested in their land problems that they are not prepared to co-operate and assist in the clearing of boundaries then little assistance can be given to them to solve their disputes. If co-operation is lacking and they do not wish to assist in any way then these people may have to live with their problem for some considerable time as there are other people who are prepared to help themselves to solve their land problems - to such people assistance should be given.

Extracts from the report have been referred to the Departments of Forests, Education and Health.

  
(A.T. TEMPLE)  
District Commissioner

GJH/lh  
67-1-3

77  
Dept. of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
FINSCHHAPEN,  
Morobe District.

10th December, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
L.A.E.

Patrol Report  
Kalalo Patrol No. 1 of 1965/66.

Attached is a report on the abovementioned patrol submitted by Mr. P. Maynard, P.O. His claim for camping out allowance is also enclosed.

The delay in submission is explained by Mr. Maynard in the introductory section of his report. He was under the impression that individual officers have a discretion as to whether or not reports will be submitted. The report is in fact a useful and informative one.

This patrol was primarily concerned with land matters in the SIO Census Division, however certain other sections of the report also require some comment.

Village Officials: I tend to agree with the feeling expressed by Mr. Maynard that the appointment of further village officials would not necessarily improve the organisation and functioning of the village system. It is nevertheless important to have an Administration appointee through whom two-way communication is maintained. It would of course be preferable to have the most powerful and influential persons appointed as the Administration representative, but I do not see that this need be a mandatory prerequisite of appointment. For administrative purposes, the village becomes something of a headless animal if this line of communication does not exist. I therefore consider that this method of local administration should continue until alternative machinery is organised. The O.I.C., Kalalo, will therefore be asked to submit his recommendations for appointment.

Political Situation: With the proposed establishment of a Local Govt. Council in the Kalasa C.D., the SIO people will doubtless become even more interested in this form of government. Personally, I fail to see that the people of SIO are so very much advanced that a merger with the Kalasa people would not be feasible. The mere fact of the existence of two good Primary 'T' Schools at KELANO and SIO, and another at Kalalo, would have a great deal to do with the relative sophistication and intelligence which they exhibit. Their refusal to join with the Kalasas in a Local Government Council is based almost wholly on a superiority complex which demands that such a council should have its headquarters at SIO if the poor cousins of the Kalasa are to enjoy SIO participation in this venture. As the SIO area has elected to remain outside the projected Council - unless their terms are met - they will simply have to wait political development. They are a relative minority in the overall sub-district picture, and under the circumstances the more heavily populated areas which are more enthusiastic and ambitious should be given priority.

do, however, agree with Mr. Maynard that the SIO group could quite likely support their own council. The people are certainly quite affluent and could carry a relatively heavy tax burden. The nature of the area and spread of villages is such that most basic services could be provided at the local level. This is a possibility which could be investigated more seriously when more deserving areas in the District have been attended to.

Land for Alienation : SIO. The question of alienation of further land at SIO for the Primary 'T' School will be taken up in separate correspondence. I will be asking you to have the Department of Education make formal application for this land.

SINGORAKAI: To the best of my knowledge no formal application for land has been submitted by A.P.O. Mole Mole of SINGORAKAI. I am not aware that an investigation has been authorised. I will ask the O.I.C., Kalalo to give the prospective applicant advice on this matter.

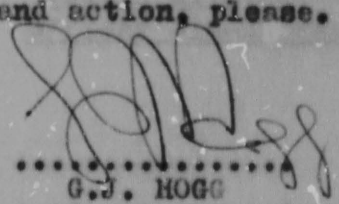
Land Disputes : KANIKARU: This matter will be attended to when a formal application for adjudication has passed through the Sub-District Registry.

Airfields: I feel it is difficult to justify the construction and continuous maintenance of airstrips at Kalenoa and Sio. Unless the people of the area are prepared to take the initiative without Administration involvement, I do not feel these projects should be continued with.

Anthropological: This section is indicative of Mr. Maynard's close interest in the people. A very interesting and informative inclusion.

Personal Tax: As the 1955 Personal Tax Ordinance sets rates on a Territory wide basis of £2 per head, the only reductions can be those decided by a Tax Appeal Tribunal.

For your information and action, please.



.....  
G.J. HOGG  
Assistant District Commissioner

Encls.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,  
Patrol Post,  
KABUM.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File. 67-I-2.

KABWUM Patrol Post,  
Morobe District.

25th November, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
FINSCHHAFEN.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. I - 65/66.


Herewith the above report as per your 67-I-5 of 21st October, 1965.

You will note that Appendix 'B' is not included as the notes taken on the Karukaru Dispute during the patrol appear to have been mislaid. This information should be easily re-obtainable and will be forwarded as soon as possible. It is perhaps fortunate in as much as the extension in time may allow the boundaries of the disputed land to be determined more accurately.

As mentioned in appendix 'A' it will probably be desirable to have the plan of the proposed area for addition to Sio School Land sub-printed to obtain extra copies.

The delay in completing and forwarding this report is regretted but was unavoidable due to two weeks spent in Lae visiting the dentist from the 9th to the 22nd of this month.

For your information please.

  
(PETER MAYNARD)  
Officer -in-Charge.

Patrol Officer.


File.

KABUM Patrol Post,  
Morobe District.  
28th October, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
FINSCHHAFFEN.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. I - 65/66.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: MR. P. MAYNARD. P.O.  
AREA PATROLLED: Sio Census Division.  
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: European: Nil.  
Indigenous: One Member R.P.&.N.G.C.  
DURATION: 27/7 to 20/8. 25 Days.  
LAST PATROLS TO THE AREA:  
D.D.A. May, 1965.  
D.A.S.F. Unknown.  
Medical. Unknown.  
OBJECTS OF PATROL:  
(1) Investigations into dispute over Sio School Land.  
(2) Investigations into land disputes at Karukaru (Wasu), Sio and Malasanga.  
(3) Investigations regarding the possible alienation of an area of land at Singorokai.  
MAP REFERENCE: District Map.

  
(PETER MAYNARD)  
Patrol Officer.

17

DIARY.

Monday 26th July;

To Wasu per Namasu L/R arriving 1200 hours. To Sio 4½ hours. Overnight at Sio.

Tuesday 27th July;

Village inspections discussions with the people. Hearing of disputes etc. Overnight at Sio.

Wednesday 28th July;

Commenced enquiries into school land problem. Lengthy discussions with the people. Overnight at Sio.

Thursday 29th July;

Further discussions over school land and investigations into the Sio land tenure system through discussions with the men. Overnight at Sio.

Friday 30th July;

Completed investigations into land tenure system and methods of inheritance and obtaining land. Arrival of Mr. R. Niland enroute Finschhafen. Overnight at Sio.

Saturday 31st July;

Departure of Mr. Niland. Self inspected school site and disputed land with the village men and discussed area for proposed purchase with the land owners. Much resistance to sale. Overnight at Sio.

Sunday 1st August;

Observed at Sio.

Monday 2nd August;

About an hours walk into the bush behind Sio to inspect the site of a minor land dispute between the Sio's (Lambutina village). Extensive discussions with the dispute being amicably settled by the villagers themselves. Returned to Sio in afternoon. Overnight at Sio.

Tuesday 3rd August;

Surveyed the proposed area for addition to school land. Further enquiries into ownership. Overnight at Sio.

Wednesday 4th August;

Land talks finalised. Overnight at Sio.

Thursday 5th August;

Discussions with the people regarding a large dispute with the people of Kulavi Village. To be further investigated with both groups present on return to Wasu. Overnight at Sio.

Friday 6th August;

Further discussions with the people. Radio conversation with A.D.C. Finschhafen requesting investigation into the attitude of the Sio People towards F.M.D.S. AND THEIR REASONS for discontent. Arranged for meeting with men on Sunday morning. Overnight at Sio.

Saturday 7th August;

Hearing of a dispute over an adopted child (now a young man about 25 years old) concerning ownership? and bride-price payments. Lengthy discussions with people over customs etc. Overnight at Sio.



6

DIARY: (Continued).

Sunday 8th August;

Observed.

Monday 9th August;

No Morobe arrived as advised by Mr. Niland when he passed through. Conversation with Lae determined Morobe still on slips in Madang. Carriers for walk to Wasu arranged for tomorrow. Paper work regarding school land.

Overnight at Sio.

Tuesday 10th August;

To Wasu, cargo left at Karukaru. Returned to Karukaru in evening. Overnight at Karukaru.

Wednesday 11th August;

Discussions started with people of Sio, Kulavi, Kiari, Belombibi, Karangan and Satop on dispute over land at Karukaru. Takl became quite heated with fighting referred to several times. Details of claimants taken and people asked to cut a track around the perimeter for surveying. Overnight at Karukaru.

Thursday 12th August;

To Wasu, inspection of airstrip, etc. Onto Malasanga. Overnight at Malasanga.

Friday 13th August;

Discussions with people of Sio, Kiari, Weliki, Malasanga and Songgin (Timbe) re ground near Malasanga. People decided to await return of patrol from Singorokai to discuss the matter further.

Overnight at Malasanga.

Saturday 14th August;

To Butala 6 hours walking after further discussions with the people at Malasanga in the morning. Overnight Butala.

Sunday 15th August;

To Singorokai 2 hours otherwise observed. Overnight at Singorokai.

Monday 16th August;

Talks with people started to survey ground. Have to hurry as required at Wasu on Wednesday to return to Kabwum due to a reported murder. A minor dispute over how much land to be sold to Molemole. Discussions and survey incomplete but will have to return to Wasu tomorrow.

Overnight at Singorokai.

Tuesday 17th August;

To Malasanga 8 hours arriving 1500 hours to find a labourer with a note to say return not necessary. Overnight at Malasanga.

Wednesday 18th August;

Decided not to return to Singorokai; matter can be followed up by next patrol.

Further talks at Malasanga re land dispute. People decided not to make application to the L.T.C. but to attempt to divide the land up fairly themselves. Will apply to L.T.C. if they are unable to solve the dispute satisfactorily.

Overnight at Malasanga.

Thursday 19th August;

To Wasu 3 hrs. Word sent up to Kalalo for vehicle but apparently all U/S. Vehicle arrived late, about 2230 hrs so remained at Wasu overnight.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was conducted during a period while the conducting Officer was the Officer-in-Charge of both Kalalo and Kabwam Patrol Posts. Owing to the pressure of work it was at first intended not to submit a formal patrol report but to regard the time spent as field days on land investigations and to submit relevant correspondence only. However during a station inspection from the 14th to the 19th October the Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen, advised that a full report was required which is subsequently submitted herein.

The Sio Census Division is an area of approximately 340 square miles. The Division is long and thin having an over-all length of about 50 miles and a coastline length of approximately 75 miles. It lies on the North coast of the Huon Peninsula between Finschhafen and Madang, in the Finschhafen Sub-District and patrolled from Kalalo Patrol Post. The Division is typical of this Northern coastal region consisting of flat coastal plain broken by ridges which often extend down to the sea. Vegetation is primarily kunai grass interspersed with patches of coastal forest.

The population of the Sio Division is approximately 3,000. The people are particularly sophisticated considering their isolation and distance from any large centre and practically all men, women and children speak 'Pidgin'. There is no Mission vernacular in the area. A large percentage of the population is literate.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS:Reception of Patrol:

The patrol was particularly well received and well looked after with regard to firewood and fresh foods in all villages visited. The attitude of the people towards the patrol was at all times excellent.

Villages:

Housing throughout the Division is of good type and standard. All houses are elevated off the ground on posts. Walls are of hand cut planks or woven bamboo, roofs are of kunai grass or galvanised iron.

Most of the villages in the Division are situated on points or promontories to gain full benefit from the seasonal winds, i.e. to keep down mosquitoes and temperature. Consequently most village sites are ideal for their localities. The main disadvantage of such sites is their distance from fresh water (in some cases only) and the fact that they have no protection from occasional strong winds which can severely damage housing. Sio village has solved the water problem by digging wells. Being on the low coastal plain the water table is quite close to the surface, usually only three or four feet down. The wells are dug in the Dry Season and are the depth of three or four 44 gallon drums, i.e. 9 to 12 ft. The drums have both ends cut out and are used for well linings.

Being coastal the people themselves are physically clean as they wash and swim daily. Clothes are also washed often thus the people always appear clean.

Sanitation is typically coastal with the latrines being built out over the water where possible. The main drawback of this type of latrine being that at low tide or with an unfavourable wind offal remains on or near the beach. There is however no really satisfactory alternative for this type of latrine as due to the water table being close to the surface pit latrines can seldom be dug deep enough to be satisfactory or hygienic. Pit latrines are of course used where location makes building out over the sea impractical.

Village Officials:

Sio Village itself is in a bad way with regard to Village Officials at the present time. At the time of the patrol of the four sections Belambu, Lailo, Bosakalu and Lambutina only Bosakalu and Lambutina had Village Officials, and then only one each. Pilimon, the old Tultul from Bosakalu appears to be on his last legs. The extent of his influence is unknown but is not thought to be much. Darby, the Luluai from Lambutina, did appear to have influence both in his own village and the other sections. Unfortunately Darby died in September after the return of the patrol to Kalalo.

This now leaves Sio with only one Village Official, Pilimon, the Tultul of Bosakalu. Pilimon is feeling his age and no longer works or ever visits the gardens, he merely sits on the steps of his house day in day out. Also his voice is gone, apparently through too much beetle nut, and one has to listen closely to hear him.

In spite of this the need for Village Officials in Sio is not thought to be pressing, the people are quite well organized with their elected "Village Committee men". These Committeemen appear to have done all the organizing in the past anyhow and village life has functioned satisfactorily. In any case should new Village Officials be elected for Sio it is most likely that those elected would merely be "fronts" as the more intelligent and influential individuals would consider it an inconvenience to be a Village Official.

The Village Official situation in other villages of the area is also poor. Kiari has only a Tultul however he seems to be doing an excellent job and the village, although small, is possibly the best kept in the Division. Malasanga now has no Officials as the last, the Luluai, died late in 1964. This village also functions quite well without Officials as the influential men are respected and obeyed.

Singeri and Goinji both have Luluais and Tultuls.

Political Situation.

In the past the situation in the Sio Division has been generally good as regards cargo cults and other such movements. The area at one time felt the influence of the "Yali" cult but in Sio Village itself this allegedly encountered strong resistance from an individual named Kol. Kol still has considerable influence in the area. Minor cults have of course occurred in the area as this entire North coast between Finschhafen and Madang has been particularly subject to this type of movement. There are no active cultists practicing in the Sio Division at the present time.

Politically the Sio People are well advanced. They have a good knowledge of their present system of government and one Sio man, Mr. Advent Tarosi, an Administration school teacher, stood for election to the House of Assembly in the 1964 elections although was defeated.

For years the Sio People have discussed amongst themselves the possibility of the introduction of a Local Government Council and are particularly keen on the idea. Unfortunately they are hindered by the small population of their area which apparently renders the establishment of a Council impractical. The Sio People are not keen to combine with another area as there are no suitable areas adjoining them. All the adjoining areas, the Kalasa, Komba, Selepet and Uruwa Divisions have considerably lower incomes and living standards than the Sio Division. The people of those areas do not appear to have the same degree of mental alertness or intelligence as the Sio People and are quite likely to prove incompatible in a political merger with the Sio Division. It is considered by the writer that the Sio Division could quite possibly support a Council of its own and the matter deserves detailed investigation. Politically the area is long over-due for the warranted attention and development.

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Agriculture:Cash Crops:

The main cash crop of the Sio People is of course coconuts which is sold as copra to Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society, Namasu and Mr. E. Foad of Finschhafen. A small amount of coffee is produced also, Robusta on the coast and Arabica in the hills by Mula, Lebengande, Kamukio, Weliki, Boneia and Nineia Villages. Coffee also is sold to F.M.D.S.. As the agricultural extension work for this area is controlled from Finschhafen, census figures of economic trees are unknown at this office. All produce is purchased at the respective villages along the coast at which ships of the pre-mentioned buyers call with reasonable frequency.

Subsistence Farming:

The climate of the Sio Census Division being particularly dry can cause food shortages in the area during the Dry Season, centred around June and July. During this season the Sio People live mainly on stored yams, mami, sago, wild pig and purchased foodstuffs. During the Wet Season food is much more plentiful there being yam, taro, chinees taro, bananas, corn, sugar cane and Kapiak. Also during the Wet Season there is a plentiful supply of flying foxes which are most prevalent during late December and January. Fish are plentiful all year round although certain varieties are seasonal.

Livestock and Poultry:

As usual pigs are the main stock and the cause of innumerable<sup>able</sup> disputes. Some goats are kept at the Belambu Hamlet of Sio No. I mainly as a source of food.

Both fowls and ducks are kept for eggs and eating purposes.

Forests:

There are some excellent stands of timber in the Sio Division but none which are thought to be of commercial proportions. These stands include large and impressive 'kwila' trees and other coastal hardwood varieties.

Commerce and Industry:

Trade stores are numerous throughout the Division with up to a maximum of five for a village. None of the stores seen with the possible exception of one at Singorokai, appeared to be particularly well run and the majority of them would make very little profit. The store at Singorokai is run by Mole Mole (Ref land for alienation at Singorokai. P4) who does most of his buying through Mr. E. Foad of Finschhafen and this store is usually well stocked with a good variety of goods.

Two other sources of income for the Sio People are shell and kapok. Kapok is purchased privately when taken to either Finschhafen or Lae. Shell is purchased by Mr. E. Foad. Mr. Foad also buys scrap metal which is a source of income for those people fortunate enough to have wartime wrecks situated near their villages.

Land for Alienation:Sio School Land:

Land disputes and investigations were the primary purpose of this patrol and apart from a little time taken up in the hearing of disputes and routine administration matters were what the patrol devoted most of its time to.

### Sio School Land: (Continued).

Early this year the members of the Sio School Committee cut down a large number of coconut trees on native owned land adjoining the Sio School site whilst clearing an area for the erection of new school buildings by the Dept. of Public Works. There was no pressing need for them to extend outside the boundaries of the school land but they did so in spite of the fact that the matter had previously been discussed with the land owners and permission to extend the boundaries refused.

This irresponsible action caused considerable ill-feeling in the village and nearly resulted in violence. The discontent also had an anti-Administration flavour as the coconut trees had been cut down by the School committee in the name of the Administration. To cap matters off when the P.W.D. carpenters arrived to erect the buildings they did not go into the matter but constructed them where shown by the committee members, on native owned land.

While the patrol was at Sio a full investigation was carried out as to the ownership of the land. The area in question was surveyed with a view towards purchase by the Administration in an effort to compensate the people with interests in the land for what they had lost. (See Appendix 'A').

The land and tree owners were most irate and reluctant to part with the land, mainly due to the bad feeling over the treacherous action of the school committee members. After considerable discussion however they admitted that their primary interest in the land had been the coconut trees as a source of income. Thus the owners agreed to sell the land if the Administration was agreeable to purchase as it would provide them with compensation and undoubtedly be in the best interests of both themselves and the school to have the boundaries clearly defined.

### Land for Alienation at Singorokai:

This patrol also intended to furnish an alienation report in respect of an area of land near Singorokai Village which the people are willing to sell on the instigation of one Mole Mole, an Administration Aid Post Orderly stationed at Singorokai. Mole Mole has already cleared most of the area and planted it with coconut trees and he desires to have clear title to it so that there can be no dispute in the future.

Unfortunately while the patrol was at Singorokai a minor dispute arose amongst the owners as to how far one boundary of the section should extend. This delayed the patrol only for a matter of hours but resulted in the survey being left incomplete as the patrol had to return to Wasu owing to a matter of some urgency arising at Kabwum. (Ref Diary entry for Monday 16th August).

This matter will now have to be taken up by the next patrol which should allow for up to a week at Singorokai doing the survey and necessary investigations.

### Land Disputes:

#### Karukaru:

This dispute involves a large area of land to the East of Wasu between the Romba and Kadziwa Rivers. The villages concerned are Sio, Kiari, Satop, Belombibi and Karangon villages, the former two being of the Sio Census Division and the others of the Selepet Census Division.

An application for title to the area will be made on behalf of the Sio People with the others noted as claiming interests. (See Appendix 'B').

Land Disputes: (Continued).Malasanga.

At the time of the patrol a small area of land near Malasanga Village was also under dispute between the people of Sio, Kiari, Weliki, Songgin and Malasanga Villages. However after organised discussions on the matter the people decided that all these groups did in fact have some claim to the area and an attempt was to be made to divide the land amicably between all the claiming parties. Thus no claims will be made in respect of this area unless further dispute arises.

Kiari - Weliki.

This matter was settled previously by the writer while on Kabwum Patrol No.3 of 64/65. The Weliki are occupying a portion of Kiari land on the coast a short distance from Kiari Village. The Weliki people acknowledge the fact that the land belongs to Kiari and the Kiari people are quite willing to allow the Weliki's to go on occupying the portion for the purpose of planting coconuts as a cash crop. There was no dispute over this land until the Kiari people complained about the Weliki's starting a trade store on the land which they considered would take business away from their own stores at Kiari and Kurita (near Wasu). This matter was discussed with both groups and an amicable settlement arranged. The matter is reported on here for reference only in case of future dissatisfaction on the part of either group.

Complaints:

Very few complaints were received by the patrol possibly because the people were aware that its purpose was primarily land matters. Those that were received were mostly of a minor nature, no particular trends were evident.

One rather interesting complaint received while in Sio Village as a dispute between the true parents and the foster parents of a young man who had been adopted by the foster parents in infancy. The true parents, after some twenty five years, decided that they wanted the young man concerned to recognise them as his parents. The young man also preferred to recognise his true parents rather than his foster parents. This caused a bitter dispute which was brought to the attention of the patrol in an attempt to achieve a peaceful settlement. What eventuated was that the true parents returned £50 cash to the foster father which the foster father had paid out on the young man's behalf as a bride price. The Sio people were advised that unless the present practice of baby swapping or giving away of children ceased there would be many more disputes of this nature in the future. The people agreed and decided to try to stop the practice in future although it is realised that a custom of this nature will be difficult to eliminate entirely. Particularly in cases where childless couples want to adopt children.

Courts:

None conducted.

Rest Houses:

The Rest Houses of the Division are generally satisfactory and no complaints or requests with regard to these were made during this patrol. Every village in the Division has a Rest House thus the maximum walking time between these is only the maximum walking time between villages, i.e. about 6 1/2 hours between Malasanga and Bugala Hamlet of Singorokai.

### Carriers and Canoes:

Carriers can be obtained at each village along the patrol route with very little difficulty. The people are however often reluctant to carry as the present rate of 1/- per hour is not sufficient incentive for people at their stage of economic development. To earn 4/- a person has to walk for eight hours (going and coming), four of them carrying. From the Sio point of view this rate is only a fraction of the work value as they receive sufficient for their needs with far less effort from copra production.

Tobacco is the only trade item acceptable as payment in this Division but cash is preferred except when the local stores are out of stocks of tobacco and cigarettes.

Canoes can usually be obtained for the section of the patrol from Bugala Hamlet (of Singorokai) through to Roinji and invariably for the return trip. The canoes are not large (up to about 20ft and can be dangerous in even moderate seas. The writer, although a proficient swimmer and not worried about his personal safety, had an experience in a canoe between Singorokai and Malasanga earlier this year. While the canoe was well out from shore a strong Nor-easterly wind sprang up accompanied by choppy seas. The canoe which was also carrying patrol gear and personal belongings was nearly swamped and over half filled with water. The native youths who were supposed to be doing the paddling were terrified and wanted to run the canoe up on the closest reef. With the canoe now three quarters full of water they jumped out and started swimming leaving the author to bail out the water (frantically) and with his personal servant to paddle the canoe back to shore. With the canoe in calmer waters and out of danger three very sheepish looking youths climbed back in started to help again with the paddling. In all the trip from Roinji to Malasanga had taken over twelve hours being burned by the sun, drenched in rain squalls and battling the last two hours against the wind and sea. Thus when canoes were used during this patrol they were used with discretion.

The rate of hire for canoes is the normal 1/- per hours each for the crew.

### Health:

Health standards throughout the Sio Division are generally good. There is very little sickness that deserves mentioning the main complaint probably being grilli (skin fungus) which is most common in Singorokai, Boneia and Nineia villages.

Filariasis was once common along this coast and an active campaign was carried out against during the late 1950's and early 60's by the Department of Public Health. It is not known if the disease is still occurring but with the many examples of swollen limbs in the area there is ample evidence of its presence in the past.

There are six Administration Aid Posts in the Division at Gitua Sio 1, Sio 2, Nasu, Singorokai and Roinji. The Lutheran Mission also has an Aid Post at Sio. As the population of the Division is only 3,000 people the medical services in the area are ample.

### Education:

There are two Administration Primary 'T' Schools in the area at Sio and Gitua (Kelanoa). This patrol did not extend as far as Gitua so no comments are available on this school. The school at Sio under Mr. J. Crowhurst takes students from Nambariwa, Lebangande and the four sections of Sio Village. At present grades up to standard 4 are being taught. The school is very much appreciated by the Sio People who are particularly keen on seeing their children educated.

Education: (Continued).

In spite of the excellent educational facilities in the Eastern end of the Division facilities in the Western end still remain poor. In an effort to improve educational standards generally within the Division it would have been more satisfactory to have one school at Sio and one at Jingorokai, instead of crowding them both into the Eastern end of the Division only five hours walk apart. As it is at present there is no balance. The children of the Eastern Sio are becoming well educated while those west of Wasu remain practically illiterate.

Roads and Bridges:

The only vehicular roads in the area extend from Wasu Anchorage for short distances along the coast in either direction. From Wasu to the East towards Sio the road extends for about a mile to the Kadziwa River. To the West it is possible to drive for about three miles to a short distance the other side of Kiari Village, dependant on being able to ford the Kiari River which normally is only about a foot deep. This road to the West could easily be extended for another five to six miles with practically no expense. The only expense would be culverting materials of which very little would be required.

Walking tracks in the area are fair although they are often neglected by the people who prefer to walk along the beaches where possible. This is of course more pleasant for them but harder for persons wearing boots. No instructions were given with regard to the walking tracks during this patrol. The attached map of the Division shows the route taken by the patrol.

Cemeteries:

Generally quite satisfactory. No instructions given.

Airfields:

There is only one operational airstrip in the Division located at Wasu.

Under the guidance of the Teachers-in-Charge of their respective schools the people of Sio and Kelanoa (Gitua) Villages have both had attempts at constructing airstrips. The proposed airstrip at Kelanoa was first visited by the writer while patrolling the Kalasa Census Division from Finschhafen during 1963. At that stage the strip appeared to be almost ready for use and had in fact been an Army airstrip during the war years. For some reason this strip is still not operational. As this patrol did not extend as far as Kelanoa no further information is available regarding this strip or the present attitude of the Kelanoa people towards it.

The Sio airstrip was apparently at one time complete or almost completed and awaiting the inspection of the District Airport Inspector. Unfortunately the Inspector did not arrive as per schedule, the airstrip was not maintained and now is overgrown and practically forgotten about. The Teacher-in-Charge of Sio School shows very little interest in the airstrip and, it appears, greatly discouraged by the lax attitude of the people. This is most unfortunate as the strip would be of considerable convenience to him with regard to stores and movement to and from Sio. The Sio strip could also possibly be of use for any emergencies which may arise although it is only about ten miles from Wasu.

Anthropological:

Some anthropological investigations were carried out while at Sio Village and some quite interesting information recorded. In an area as sophisticated as this however it is likely that much has been reported previously so the following notes will be brief only.



Anthropological: (Continued).Leadership:

In the Sio society each particular facet of the culture has a leader, or as the people call it in Pidgin, a 'Boss'. This is of course due to the past dependance of the individual on the society and the need for control over the group for the common good.

These days although the system is still largely adhered to non-conformists are giving the leaders cultural headaches as all the old forms of reprisal are now illegal. With the village now divided into four sections and with the introduction of sophistication and a mixed culture the leaders are finding it increasingly difficult to uphold the old traditions and customs. The old system of control gave the leaders a sense of power with which they are reluctant to part.

In the fields of hunting and fishing the old system of control really stands out and disputes over rights are becoming more and more frequent. For example one dispute arose while the patrol was in Sio Village involving fishing rights in the Sio West anchorage. The particular type of fishing (known in Pidgin as bombing) involves the procuring of a type of vine from the bush, beating it with stones to break the skin, and carrying it into the water where it is held under the surface and rubbed to free a poisonous sap. This sap is carried with the tide, it is particularly lethal and kills small fish in their thousands. The usual system is for a group of men to swim with the vine and form a circle or enclose an area between themselves and the shore. They then close in rubbing the vine under the water, all the small fish trapped in the enclosed area are poisoned, die, and float to the surface. In the past this has taken place in an organised fashion as a regular event, dependant on the running of the type of small fish that it is designed to catch. The practice has been controlled by a traditional leader who has determined at what times the event is to take place and organised the people into their respective positions and jobs. After the catch had been made the proceeds were invariably pooled and a feast and dance held. Recently however two young women caused quite a stir when they 'Bombed' fish in the anchorage without first obtaining permission from the traditional leader involved, which would not have been granted if they had bothered to ask in any case. This caused considerable ill feeling in the village and the leader came to the writer to ask what could be done about it. Unfortunately that it would not be wise to set a precedent by giving a ruling on a matter of this nature. This system of control covers almost every facet of the Sio way of life which was quite a good system in the past but is completely outmoded today. To give a ruling on one would make it unjust not to hear and give rulings on perhaps another hundred such cases where the traditional leaders considered their influence was in jeopardy. Although it would probably be much more desirable to allow some of the old customs to exist in the name of tradition many of the customs should be disbanded as decadent. It is considered by the writer that customs providing limitations particularly with regard to the procuring of food, should not be encouraged in a society upon which the Administration is attempting to instil a European, or rather educated, outlook.

The above diversion however rather strays of the line of anthropology. The point to be made is that each type of fish, etc has a 'boss' or controller who literally owns it. A man X of clan A may have traditional rights over, for example, tuna. This means that no-one else may catch or fish for tuna without first obtaining the permission of X. Anyone doing so is defying the custom and in the old days would have received the appropriate punishment. The same applies for almost all the common varieties of fish.

Anthropological: (Continued).

Pig hunting also is organised by traditional leaders. As this is done in groups and relies upon the group for a successful hunt, the leaders in this field still have their own way to a large extent. Only certain individuals have the right to light the kunai grass fires which are an essential part of hunt, thus these are the persons who determine at what time of the year the hunt will take place. As the kunai is burnt in sections these individuals have to have considerable local knowledge, to organise a hunt at the wrong time with the grass not quite dry or with an unfavourable wind can have undesirable consequences. If the grass is not ready for burning and burns only sparsely then many pigs will escape through the unburnt sections. If the grass is ready for burning and a unfavourable wind occurs then other sections which were not intended for burning may also catch alight resulting in the loss of pigs. As the pigs are capable of running much faster than men the organisers of a hunt must know all the routes by which pigs will try to escape so that they can be ready for them when they come.

Unfortunately persons lighting fires in the Morobe District are subject to prosecution, this is in complete disregard of native custom. The devastating effect of wild pigs on native gardens along these coastal areas must not be under-rated, if left unchecked for a season only they can cause an entire village to go hungry for the next dry season. The practice of burning off the kunai sections along the coast of Finschhafen Sub-District during the Dry season has a three-fold purpose. (1) To reduce the number of wild pigs while the opportunity exists (Pigs damage and destroy both food gardens and young coconut trees). (2) To provide meat (protein) for the village. (3) As a days traditional sport for the village men whose normal every day lives are dull and unexciting. By native custom a man who proves himself to be adept at killing pigs, particularly large and dangerous pigs, is revered in the village both as a supplier of food and as being a capable huntsman. Since the cease of tribal fighting brought about by the coming of the European this is as close as a man can get to becoming a village hero.

The Sio system of control also plays an important part in the Sio culture with regard to decoration. Decorations may be in the form of 'bilas' for singsings, ornaments for houses and paintings and carvings on canoes. Personal finery for singsings may consist of head-dresses with varying feather arrangements, etc. Chains of shells and dogs teeth, pigs tusks and painted bark loin cloths. Decorations for houses usually consist of strings of shells tree nuts and painted half coconut shells hung in varying sequences accompanied by carved fish, snakes, birds, etc. Canoes are decorated with carved and/or painted designs. Respective designs or sequences of items are looked upon as the sole property of the originator and may not be copied or imitated without the owners permission. A decoration may belong to a lineage or clan and be passed down from generation to generation, being regarded in some cases as a type of 'coat of arms'.

Land Tenure.A. Clan Land.

Clan land is controlled or 'bossed' by one adult male of the clan, control is not to be confused with ownership as the 'boss' has no more claim to the land than the other members of the clan, both male and female. Control of the land refers only to the allocation of plots for gardens and adjudication over disputes. This right to adjudicate is passed down usually from father to eldest son. However if the eldest son is not considered suited for the position then the right may pass to another son, nephew or even distant relative within the clan. Actually depending on which young man is in favour with the retiring 'boss'. Eligibility for the position is adjudged on the young man's virtues, eg. knowledge of custom, fair-mindedness, honesty, common sense, etc.

Anthropological: (Continued).A. Clan Land: (Continued).

All usage rights over the clan land are controlled by the traditional leader but are also dependant on the following conditions.

- a. A person being born into the clan.
- b. A person being married into the clan.
- c. A person being a child or decendant of males or females who have married out of the clan and/or village. Such persons may return at any time to their clan land. No number of generations is specified for recognizance of rights which continue 'adindefinitum'.

Ownership rights, i.e. full clan membership, are also dependant on the three above factors with limitations on condition 'b'. Persons subject to condition 'b' must first prove themselves to be satisfactory village residents and clan members before they receive full acceptance. This probationary period may extend for many years and in some cases individuals have never received ownership rights over clan land. They do however have usage rights. Ownership rights are not as would be considered as ownership in a European society and are rather difficult to define. They generally are that these days if the land was sold to the Administration the full clan members would each receive part of the purchase price. The land belongs to them not as owners of individual sections of it but as joint owners of the whole. Under section 'b' children of those concerned are regarded as full clan members if the parents residence has been satisfactory and as long as the children reside in the village and do not return to the parents past village.

B. Individually owned land.

Although there is completely individually owned land the custom still dictates the manner in which land may be obtained or disposed of. The rules governing acquisition and disposal of individually owned land are as follows. Land can be ;

- a. Inherited from a parent. From the father land can be allocated to all male children and to the first female child, if he so desires. Other female children cannot inherit land except in order eg. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc as the preceding sister dies without heirs.
- b. Land can be given to both male and female children by appreciative relatives but it cannot be given out of the clan.
- c. Given by grateful parties in payment of services rendered.
- d. By marriage into the clan. After a long satisfactory period of residence land can be given to a person marrying in by the father-in-law or other in-laws. The person marrying in must first prove himself to be (as above) a satisfactory village resident and clan member.

Usage rights of individually owned land are of course held by the owner but can be granted by the owner to anyone he decides to let use the land. It can be relatives who are short of land or to persons of other clans in payment of debts, etc. Usage rights can be granted for any period of time.

The Sio method of marking land boundaries is with mounds of earth running along the boundaries of the land to be determined. This rather is the traditional method which was used by the Sio ancestors. For further divisions more recent generations have merely resorted to planting trees which has resulted in some confusion over divisions.

Labour:

The days of the Sio people being employed as casual or contract labour are numbered. Although there is a large percentage of absentees a very small percentage of them is involved in labouring jobs. The Sio People, ie. the four villages of Sio, Nambariwa, Gitua and Kiari to a greater extent than the Western and inland villages, are to be found in all walks of life. They occupy positions as teachers, policemen, technicians, mechanics, carpenters, Foremen, ships crews, drivers, storemen, clerks and many other types of positions all of considerably higher standing than labouring. The majority of the Sio People show a marked dislike of physical labour and in any case are sufficiently sophisticated to look upon the low awards for labouring with disdain.

There are very few locals employed within the Census Division mainly because there are no avenues of employment. Within the area the Administration employs five Sio men as Aid Post Orderlies and the Mission employs one. The Mission also employs others as teachers and evangelists but they are not many and receive very low wages. One Sio man is employed by the Administration as a school teacher at Sio. Private enterprise employs two, F.M.D.S. and Mr.E.Foad both employ Sio men in their stores at Sio and Wasu respectively.

Personal Tax:

Personal tax was not collected on this patrol. The writer did however accompany C.P.O. Mr.P.Simpson earlier this year when tax was collected in all villages West of Wasu. (1964. Tax for the Eastern Sio had been collected in 1964 by F.O. Mr.P.Worsley). Only one village Singorokai found difficulty in meeting its tax obligations, the reason appearing to be severe laziness. The writer did not accompany Mr. Simpson to the inland villages of Boneia and Nineia but it is known that these villages also experienced difficulties. This is understandable as these two villages have received considerably less contact than the coastal villages and have not progressed to the same extent either economically or socially. Also these two villages are economically dependant on coffee, an introduced crop, which does not give them the same natural advantage as the coastal people who have always had coconuts. Allowances have to be made for these villages.

The present rate of £1.10.0 per annum appears to be quite satisfactory for the Western Sio however it definitely appears to be too low for the Eastern Sio, where the rate could probably be extended to £2 per annum without causing any undue strain on the tax-payers. It is considered that the matter should be looked into.

Two anomalies noticed by the writer were that far too many males were receiving exemptions due to either being over age or having too many dependants. Both these points badly need clarifying in respect of the Sio Division. Firstly the Sio People being of finer stature than the mountain people age as quickly and many are still in their prime at 60 years of age and quite capable of paying tax. It is unfortunate that the precedent has been set and all males have been given tax exemptions on attaining 45 years of age regardless of their standard of health.

Also the Sio People have a tendency towards large families. In the past males with four or over children have been exempted from tax however a family with only four children in the Sio would be considered small. Families of six, seven and eight are common. It is obvious to obtain the full tax potential of the Sio Division the mark would have to be set around six children to be eligible for exemption.

In the past a considerable amount more could have been collected without overstraining the economy of the area. Undoubtedly with the eventual introduction of Local Government to the area the people themselves will make suggestions of the above nature. Now the situation would be difficult to alter as individuals who had received tax exemptions in the past would object to again being required to pay.

Census:

A census was not conducted on this patrol so not applicable.

Geography/Topography:

No extensive observations were made in this field. Minor observations have been included in the introduction.

Personnel:

See Appendix 'C'.

Conclusion:

It is felt that with better co-operation from the people more could have been achieved during this patrol. The survey of the area proposed for alienation at Singorokai could have been completed and a full investigation done. Also no survey was made of the area under dispute at Karukaru near Wasu Anchorage as the people had not cut a track around the boundaries as requested by the time the patrol returned from Singorokai. It is believed that no survey will be required for an area of this nature as the area is large and rugged, it would however have been preferable to be able to define the boundaries more closely. The matter of the Sio School land should be cleared up as soon as possible to prevent further dispute. It is also recommended that the Karukaru dispute be attended to promptly as feeling is high and if the people consider that the Administration is not attending to their claim then fighting between the groups is inevitable.

The following is a list of the names of the proposed area for purchase listed under their respective groups. The areas named are shown on the map on the following page as being on the land.

- 1. Sio, Sio, Sio, Sio, Sio.
- 2. Sio (Employed in Sio).
- 3. Sio (Employed in Sio).
- 4. Sio.
- 5. Sio.
- 6. Sio.
- 7. Sio.
- 8. Sio.
- 9. Sio.
- 10. Sio.

All the following details are given for the purpose of providing a basis for the survey of the area. It may be desirable to have sufficient details to be included with the survey for the S.S. Department and also for the purpose of the survey.

*Peter Maynard*  
(PETER MAYNARD)  
Patrol Officer.

SIO SCHOOL LAND:

SECTION 'A'

LIST OF PERSONS CLAIMING INTEREST IN THE LANDS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NO. OF LOTS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NO. OF LOTS</u>
GALE	7	JOSEPH	2
WALTON	10	SIMON	2
BURMAN	5	BOB	2
WONG	11	SILA	16
TALBOT	2	TIMKI	4
DAVA	4	TAKA	5
WAI	1	LILI	2
SANDESSA	4	SAVGA	2
LONG	5	BAKAI	2
		LAE	2

OWNERSHIP.

The following is a list of the owners of the proposed area for purchase listed under their respective agents. The agents names are shown on the sections in the accompanying plan of the land.

SIMON

Lipu, Porando, Wiro (f), Molekole.

LANGGE (Employed in Lae).

Taimi No.2 . (Employed in Port Moresby).

TAIMI

Butn.

BESI

Uli, Yusi.

YETERO

Indi.

All the relevant details are given on the accompanying plan thus it may be desirable to have sufficient prints made of this plan to enable one to be included with each copy of this report plus one for the A.B.C. Finschhafen and one for the O.I.C. Kalalo. If the land is to be purchased then it is also advised that one copy of the plan be sent to the Teacher-in-Charge of Sio School for his reference.

APPENDIX 'B'.

KARUKARU LAND DISPUTE - WASU.

Unfortunately the notes taken on this dispute have been  
mislayed. It was intended for this Appendix to be a copy of a claim  
for ownership of the land in dispute, with the other interested  
parties noted as claiming interests. Although the basic details of  
the claim are easily recalled to mind the names of the representative  
persons will have to be obtained again and the Application will be  
forwarded as soon as possible.

*Peter Maynard*  
(PETER MAYNARD)  
Patrol Officer.

ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
SUB-HEADQUARTERS.

KABWUM Patrol Post.  
Morobe District.

25th November, 1965.

KONEDOBU.

SUBJECT: No. 5059 B. Name ZOWA. CONST I/C.

I CERTIFY that the entry made hereunder is a true facsimile of an original entry made by me in the Record of Service of the above-mentioned under the authority conferred on me as an Officer of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and that the content thereof is true and correct.

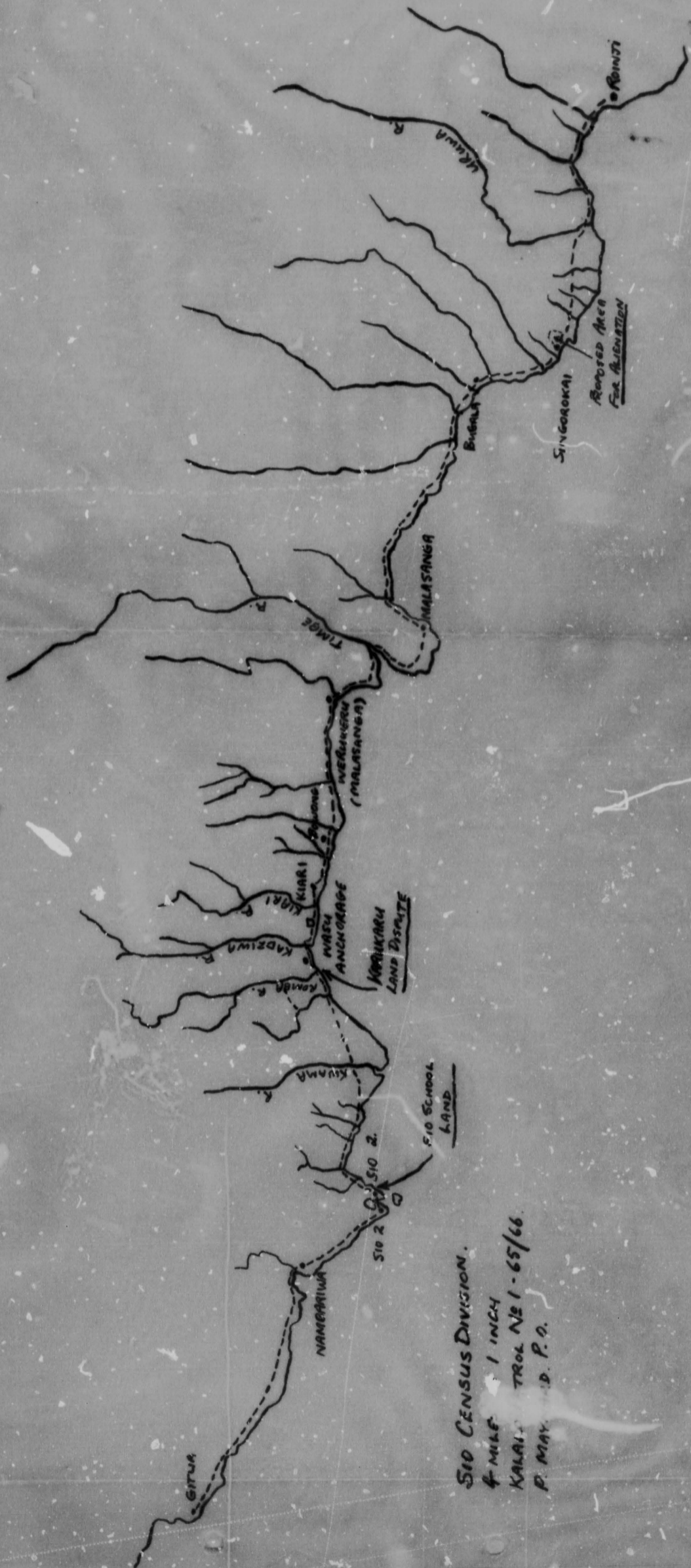
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.	25 Days.	KALALO	SIO	GOOD	SATISFACTORY	P. MAYNARD.	
10.	26/7 to 20/8.						
11.							
12.							
Issues							

On lines hereunder insert any comments thought necessary re entries made or other personal data (e.g., increase in member's dependants).

[ ] [ ]

P. MAYNARD. S.I.C.  
Officer, R.P. and N.G. Constabulary





SIO CENSUS DIVISION.  
 4 MILES 1 INCH  
 KALAI CONTROL No 1-65/66  
 P. MAY 1966 D. P. O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*A*

District of KOROBE Report No. KALALO Patrol No. 2-1966/7

Patrol Conducted by M. W. HEGGILL C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SIO and UHITWA Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 1 Member R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 4./7./1966 to 14./7./1966

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9./11./1965.

Medical ? / ? / 1966

Map Reference Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol Investigate complaints regarding ex-A.P.O. Mole Mole.

Investigate reports of location of a possible airstrip site near Mur.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*12/8/66*  
1966

*[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 .....

.....  
.....  
.....

67-6-2

14th October, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
L.A.E.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1966-67:

Receipt of Mr. Heggen's patrol report covered by your memorandum 67-1-9 of the 11th August, 1966 and Mr. Smith's memorandum 67-1-3 of the 1st August, 1966, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Heggen apparently was set two special tasks on this patrol and has submitted a neatly typed and informative report.

3. I agree with your remarks in respect of the airstrip at MUP. The local people should be told not to proceed with construction work on this airstrip until further investigation is done.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR

67. 6. 21 (D)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 57-2-9  
If calling ask for..... Ashton/jgr  
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,  
Mereke District,  
L. A. E.  
11th August, 1966.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1966/67

The above report is forwarded for your information. Comprehensive comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen are also attached.

2. The report, as you will notice, was of a special nature and although brief it is apparent that the objects of the patrol were carried out.
3. The position regarding Mole Mole is undoubtedly a complicated one and I have written to the Crown Law Department seeking advice as to his land rights, possibly under Common Law. No further action will be taken till a reply has been received.
4. It is apparent that the airstrip site at Mup will be inadequate as 1500 feet length at 5500 ft. altitude is definitely too short for commercial operations. Furthermore, from the map submitted by Mr. Heggen, it would appear to be badly located in respect of the remainder of the Uruwa Division.
5. The Officer-in-Charge, Kalale will be told to inform the people that they should not proceed with construction work at present. I will ask the Officer-in-Charge, Kalale to submit a further report on the needs for an airstrip in this area and if there is justification, it may be possible to find an alternate site nearer the centre of population. It is admitted that the establishment of an airstrip would appear to be the only means of bringing any development to the Uruwa and the even more remote Yupns.

*A. E. Timperley*  
A. E. Timperley  
District Commissioner

s.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen.  
c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Patrol Post, Kalalo.

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
EINSCHAFEN. MOROBE DISTRICT.

6731-3

1st. August, 1966.

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

PATROL REPORT - KALALO No.2 1966/67

.. Report of a patrol to the Sio and Uruwa Census Divisions, conducted by Mr. M.W.Heggen, Cadet Patrol Officer, for the purpose of an investigation into Native complaints regarding Mole Mole of Singorakai and to look into the possibility of an airstrip site at Mup in the Uruwa Division, is attached.

... Camping Allowance Claim and Map accompany the report.

The investigation into complaints against Mole Mole gives a fairly clear appreciation of the attitudes of the Native people towards him and it would appear to me that he has some rights at Common Law to the land which he has improved. It would be appreciated if this matter could be brought to the attention of the Secretary for Law to obtain his advice on what legal action he thinks may be taken by either party to ameliorate or perhaps better crystallise the situation.

It is quite clear that Mole Mole is not going to move of his own volition without adequate compensation for the work done and equally the Native people of Singorakai, seeing that they have not sold the land in question, must still possess rights to it and presumably to the improvements already made. I am quite sure that the matter will not be settled by arbitration but this can be attempted if you consider that it should be done.

The proposed airstrip site at Mup, approximately 5500 feet above sea-level with a maximum attainable length of 1500 feet seems to me to be marginal. However, I can understand the desire of the Native people to have an airstrip at the head of the Uruwa to facilitate movement of produce and passengers to and from their Division.

As the people appear quite interested in developing the airstrip in the Uruwa, I would like the site visited possibly by an Engineer to assess whether or not it is practical and whether extensions could be made by the people over several years to bring the strip within line of D.C.A. requirements. The sooner they receive advice from an authoritative source as to whether or not the strip is a feasible proposition the better. I would not like to see them wasting their resources on the construction of a strip which can never come up to required standards.

In regard to the Timbe people moving down to the coast, it is possible that they may wish to acquire land in this area and if so the Officer-in-Charge of Kalalo has been requested to give interested Timbe Natives the necessary assistance in preparing applications for lease which can be investigated at a later stage.

District Commissioner.

1st. August, 1966.

Mr. Heggen comments that the atmosphere in the Uruwa was felt "to be one of stagnation". Perhaps they would be prepared to move provided that some communication could be provided and if they have coffee available in fair quantities and wish to sell it then perhaps we can give them the necessary technical advice for the construction of an airstrip either at Mup or some other place.

The report is well presented.

Encls.

(GORDON SMITH )  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c: Mr. M.W.Heggen,  
KALALO.

INTRODUCTION

KALALO PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1966/67. For the purposes stated on the previous page, and due to the fact that SUB-DISTRICT - MINSCHHAEM is to the officer conducting DISTRICT - MEROBE report will deal largely with those two sub-districts. The days were spent actually attending Patrol conducted by one M.W. Heggens C.F.C. The days were spent moving from place to place.

Area patrolled is dry as SIO and URUWA Census Divisions. weather was encountered during the patrol except for the fifth Personnel accompanying all Malimbema (Lt. P. J. H. G. J. J.) unpleasant.

Duration of patrol From 4th July 1966  
to 14th July 1966

PATROL DIARY:

No. of days - 11.

July 4th Per Admin. Land Rover to Wabu;

Objects of patrol (1) Investigate complaints regarding Mx-A.P.O. Mole Mole of Singorokai.

July 5th Departed Malasani (11) To view and assess the potential of a possible airstrip site near Kap village in the

July 6th Investigated complaints regarding Mole Mole Kori in Uruwa Census Division.

Map reference Map attached.

July 7th Departed Singorokai 0800 hrs.

Arrived Meroke 1030 hrs.

July 8th Departed Meroke 0810 hrs.

Arrived Kudauron 1500 hrs.

Track D.E. but heavy rain was falling.

July 9th Departed Kudauron 0730 hrs.

Arrived Wabu 1230 hrs.

July 10th Crossed valley to top (2 hrs.) to view possible airstrip sites.

July 11th Departed Wabu 0730 hrs.

Arrived Kudauron 1130 hrs.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was mounted solely for the purposes listed on the previous page, and due to the fact that limited time only was available to the officer conducting the patrol, this report will deal largely with those two subjects. Two days only were spent actually attending to the matters concerned and the remaining days were spent moving from place to place.

Being the dry season in this area, very good weather was encountered during the patrol except for the fifth day when heavy rain fell making walking slightly unpleasant.

PATROL DIARY:

July 4th Per Admin. Land Rover to Wasu,  
Departed Wasu 1030 Hrs.  
Arrived Malasarga 1500 Hrs.

July 5th Departed Malasarga 0730 Hrs.  
Arrived Singorokai 1500 Hrs.

July 6th Investigated complaints against Ex-I.P.O. Mole Mole, letting him buy the land at a price later stated to be \$2500.00 in the process of

July 7th Departed Singorokai 0800 Hrs.  
Arrived Boneia 1200 Hrs.

July 8th Departed Boneia 0630 Hrs.  
Arrived Kumdauron 1500 Hrs.

July 9th Departed Kumdauron 0730 Hrs.  
Arrived Worin 1230 Hrs.

July 10th Crossed valley to camp (2 Hrs.) to view

July 11th Departed Worin 0730 Hrs.

Arrived Kumdauron 1330 Hrs.



Patrol Diary - Contd.

July 12th Departed Kundaaron 0600 Hrs. to buy the land and stay Arrived Ninea this 1400 Hrs. of his high-land ways.

July 13th Departed Ninea 0700 Hrs. if they could possibly find Arrived Malasanga 1400 Hrs. for the establishment of the plantation (cost at \$2600.00) as of

July 14th Departed Malasanga 0730 Hrs. and that they would reluctant Arrived Wasu land to 1130 Hrs. move their houses to the low side. They were however advised to take no action until END OF PATROL. awarded to the A.P.O. Finschhafen and advice received regarding steps to be taken to settle the dispute.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL: A complaint received stated that Mole would not vacate the A friendly reception greeted the patrol at all villages along the patrol route. It is agreed that Mole had built the house in which he is living and

Ex-A.P.O. MOLE of Singorokai: For the A.P.O. who has replaced Kila.

On July 6th an investigation was made into complaints against Ex-A.P.O. Mole, and the following information was forthcoming :-

Some years ago the people of Singorokai agreed to let Mole (then A.P.O.) use some land to plant coconuts with a view to letting him buy the land at a later date. Mole forthwith spent \$2600.00 in the process of planting two thousand coconut palms. During this time, however, Mole has become most unpopular, served a term in prison as a result of an assault on his wife, and would finally asked to resign from the Dept. of Public Health. He has been trying to make the people work for him on the reasoning that the land is still theirs and he is building up a business for the village. They were told not to start work on the land. During one of his many fits of temper, Mole was said to have threatened to "finish" the people and he being the only one left, would take over all the village land. Mole of course denies this, however the people appear to be scared of what might happen to them if Mole is allowed to stay at Singorokai. At various stages during the investigation, Mole brandished four hundred dollars in bank notes in front of the assembled people and offered to buy the land from them there and then. He was told that it could not possibly be bought in such a manner. A large majority of the villagers state most adamantly that they will

shift their houses to another site about two hundred yards west of the present site if Mole is allowed to buy the land and stay in the village; this to be out of his high-handed ways.

The villagers were then asked if they could possibly find enough money to compensate Mole for the establishment of the plantation (set at \$2600.00 plus \$1.00 for each palm). They said that they could not and that they would reluctantly sell the land to Mole then move their houses to the new site. They were however advised to take no action until a report was forwarded to the A.D.S. Finschhafen and advice received regarding steps to be taken to settle the dispute.

Previously a complaint received stated that Mole would not vacate the house which was built by the villagers for the Aid Post Orderly. It was however agreed that Mole had built the house in which he is living and that a new house will be built for the A.P.O. who has replaced Mole.

#### POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITE -- MUP:

On July 10th a possible airstrip site near Mup village in the Uruwa Census Division was inspected. Considerable amounts of earthwork would have to be done to bring the site up to a reasonable standard. It would be a one-way strip with a slight depression in the middle, and with an up-grade of approximately 5 degrees for the last six hundred feet. Maximum obtainable length could be approximately one thousand five hundred feet. Mup is situated in the upper reaches of the Uruwa valley and the airstrip site is approximately 5500 feet above sea level.

People of the area were told not to start work on the airstrip until further advised. A sketch map of the site is attached.

#### NATIVE SITUATION:

Sio C.D. - All the people of the villages visited by the patrol in the Sio Census Division appeared to be fully occupied with copra production, and a considerable number of new plantings were evident.

A point which may need to be watched by future patrols into the area is the small numbers of Timbe people who have moved to the coast and are squatting

at various points along the beach between Wasu and Singorokai. No concern is felt at this moment, however, as the number of squatters increases it may be anticipated that occasional land disputes will arise as a result.

Uruwa C.D. - The atmosphere in the Uruwa Census Division was felt to be one of stagnation. These people admittedly have a considerable amount of coffee, yet their attitude seems to be, - "what is the point of planting more when it has to be carried so far to be sold; it is best to grow only enough to supply me with clothes and gardening tools; otherwise I will live off my food garden." Like many other areas in New Guinea, the Uruwa Census Division will not develop to any great extent until a road or airstrip allows easier communication with the area.

CONCLUSION:

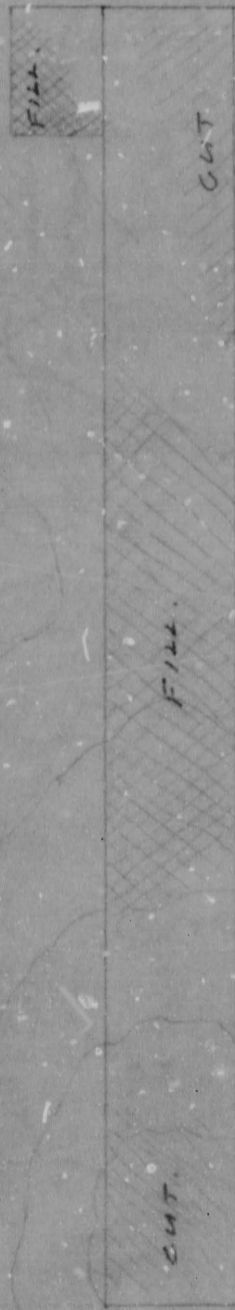
The situation at Singorokai is a rather delicate one and the removal of Mole from the village seems to be the obvious answer; however, with further discussions at a later date, some alternative may be agreed upon.

It is hoped, for the sake of the people of the Uruwa Census Division, that this or another airstrip will be built in the not-too-distant future.

\_\_\_\_\_

POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITE UHAWA C.D.

PLAN



APPROACH MINES APPROACH →

NOTE. FORM LINES ONLY.  
NOI CONTOURS.

ALTITUDE 5500'

SIDE ELEVATION



POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITE - MUP:

3

On July 10th a possible airstrip site near Mup village in the Uruwa Census Division was inspected. Considerable amounts of earthwork would have to be done to bring the site up to a reasonable standard. It would be a one-way strip with a slight depression in the middle, and with an up-grade of approximately 5 degrees for the last six hundred feet. Maximum obtainable length would be approximately one thousand five hundred feet. Mup is situated in the upper reaches of the Uruwa valley and the airstrip site is approximately 5500 feet above sea level.

People of the area were told not to start work on the airstrip until further advised. A sketch map of the site is attached.

NATIVE SITUATION:

Sio C.D. - All the people of the villages visited by the patrol in the Sio Census Division appeared to be fully occupied with copra production, and a considerable number of new plantings were evident.

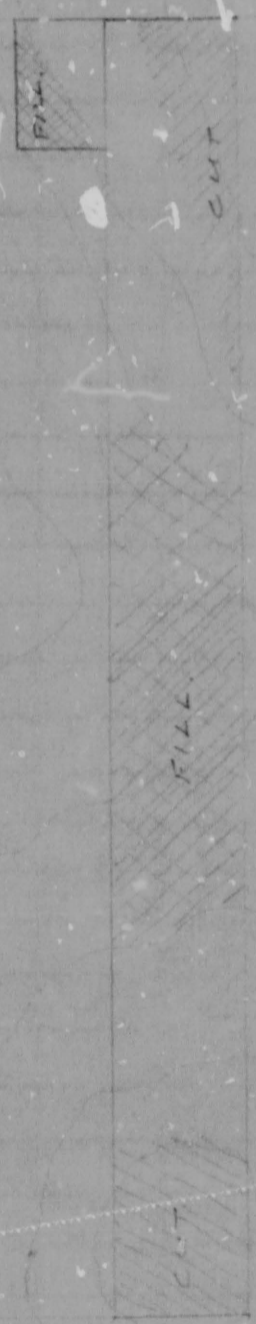
A point which may need to be watched by future patrols into the area is the small numbers of fimbe people who have moved to the coast and are squatting

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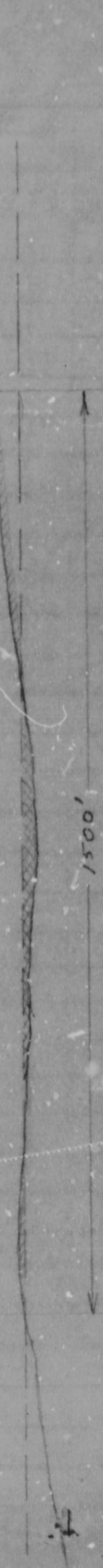
POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITE - URBANA C.D.

PLAN



NOTE FORM LINES ONLY  
NOT CONTOURS.

SIDE ELEVATION



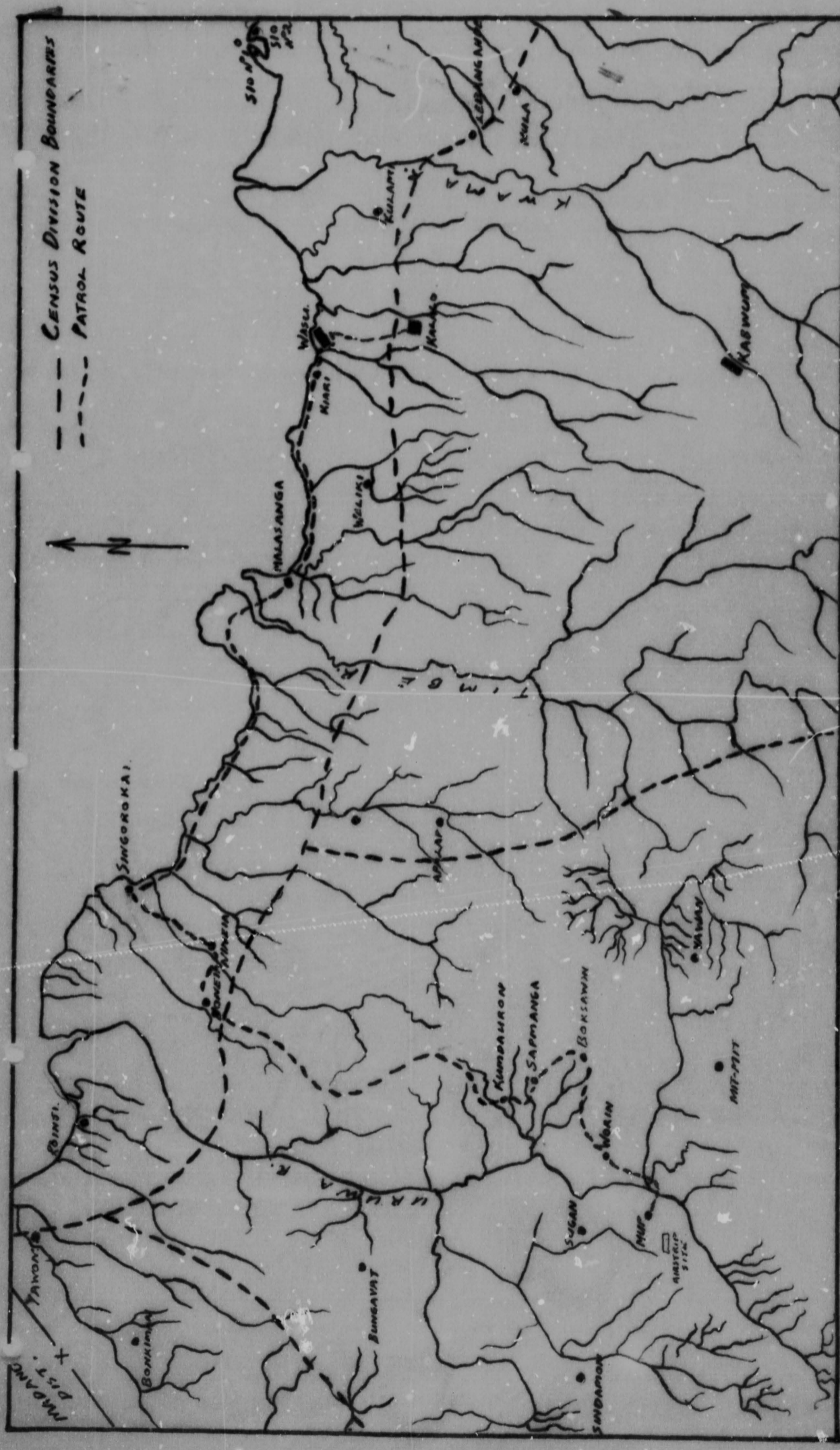
1500'

APPROX APPROACH →

ALTITUDE 5500'

2

10  
M





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*B*

District of.....Morobe..... Report No. Kalalo No. 2. 1965/66.....

Patrol Conducted by.....P.H. Simpson..... Cadet patrol officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Uruwa and Yapne census divisions.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....3 members R.P.&N.G.C. 1 hospital orderly

Duration—From.....1./10./19.65 to 9./11./19.65..... 2 agricultural field workers.

Number of Days.....40 days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../3./19.64.

Medical .... /10./19.63.

Map Reference.....2033 Markham.....2034 Lae.....2036 Sag. Sag.....2037 Madang.

Objects of Patrol.....(i) Revise census.....(ii) Inform people of decimal  
currency.....(iii) Note economic growth.....(iv) Routine administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/1/1966

*[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 .... £.....

.....  
.....  
.....



67-6-16

15th February, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
Morohe District,  
L. A. E.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1965-66:

Thank you for your memorandum 67-2-9 of 7th January, 1966 and the above report.

2. I have noted your comments and those of Mr. Hogg.
3. Mr. Simpson seems to have accomplished all the tasks set and has submitted a lengthy, interesting and informative report.
4. I would be pleased to read in a future report whether these Yupua people are capable of paying personal tax.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

237

67-6-16

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

67-2-9

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr. Walters/10'd

Department of District Administration,

Morobe District,

LAE.

7th January, 1966.



Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KOMEBOBU.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1965/66

Please find attached report submitted by Mr. P.H. Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer. The area patrolled being Uruwa and Yupna Census Divisions. Comments by Assistant District Commissioner adequately cover all items in the report.

The stated reason for the unresponsive reception of the patrol is a situation that may require further investigation. Restriction of ceremonial dances may have been the cause, but, the area has been one which has had a record for cultist activity and perhaps the reason stated was used to prevent further inquiry. Lack of economic and political development certainly provide an ideal breeding ground for the germination of cult activities.

Dry conditions affected subsistence crops throughout most of the Pinschhafen Subdistrict. The Agricultural Officer, Pinschhafen was instructed to inspect and report on the situation existing in the Sio Census Division and his report indicated that the food situation was not good. Whilst the food situation is not good it did not necessarily indicate that the people are experiencing undue hardship. They are now required to use subsistence foods that have not formed part of their diet for many years and this idea does not appeal to them. Good rains are now being experienced in the food areas and the situation should right itself without any assistance being required from the Administration.

Present indications are that education facilities will not be available to these areas for some considerable time - lack of communications being the main barrier to overcome.

The dimensions of the airstrip sites appear to be well below minimum requirements of the Department of Civil Aviation, who are now commencing to enforce their standards regarding, maximum permissible slope, clearance and length. These standards are applicable where the airstrip is the responsibility of the Administration, for

public use, but are relaxed for private aerodromes. Therefore Mission authorities, by using Mission aircraft are able to operate from an aerodrome not requiring the high standard of maintenance demanded for aerodromes maintained by the Administration.

It will be necessary to obtain approval from the Administrator's Department before any inspection will be made by the Department of Civil Aviation. Whilst an airstrip in these Census Divisions would be desirable, to aid in administration and development of the area, the dimensions quoted appear to be well below the standard that would be required.

Future patrols to the Division should assess whether the people are capable of paying personal tax and should also inform them of the obligations to pay this tax.

Extracts from the Patrol report have been referred to the Departments of Agriculture, Education and Health.

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

GJH/lh  
67-1-3

24  
Dept. of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
PINSCHHAFEN,  
Morobe District.

8th December, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
L A R .

Patrol Report  
Kalalo Patrol No. 1 of 1965/66

Please find attached a report on the abovementioned patrol submitted by Mr. P.H. Simpson, C.P.O.. Claims for camping out and boot allowance are also forwarded.

Mr. Simpson has satisfactorily completed a long and arduous patrol in a difficult area. The URUWA and YUPNA Census Divisions are noticeably more backward than other areas in this sub-district and little development or progress may be anticipated until the establishment of Local Government Councils in the Kalasa and Komba/Timbe/Selepet Census Divisions is completed. Few patrols enter the area, and whilst the staff situation continues as it is, more concentrated contact cannot be anticipated.

Reception of Patrol: On the whole the patrol was favourably received, although it would appear that restrictions on ceremonial dancing have been associated with the Administration. Mr. Simpson will be passing through the area during the Christmas period, and has been instructed to make it quite clear to the people that the Administration is not pressing for the abolition of traditional dances, despite rumours to the contrary emanating from Saidor.

Villages: The question of water supply must always become of great moment in drought periods such as that recently experienced in these census divisions. There is really little that can be done until water systems become considerably more sophisticated.

The question of the removal of the village of BUNGAVAT to a new site is of course a matter for the people themselves to decide. The movement to near the coast does, however, appear to have certain advantages.

Outline of Political Situation: The attitude of the people to the Administration is not typical of more isolated groups, however one would have imagined that the general elections propaganda would have achieved at least a little more understanding of the machinery of government.

Presumably present betrothal arrangements will gradually fall out of favour if a majority of the people are against the practice.

Commerce & Industry: It is commonplace in this sub-district that many persons obtain trading licences without having even a basic appreciation of business principles and practice. On my recommendation, the Dept. of Trade and Industry will shortly be introducing brief practical courses on trade store management to store proprietors in the area. I will endeavour to have the persons mentioned included in one of the early courses.

I understand that Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society is not interested in extending membership to areas where services cannot at the moment be provided for members. The URUWA/YUPWA Census Divisions would be in such a position.

Courts: The alleged murder referred to occurred years ago and no police action is intended. This matter was referred to by P.O. Worsley on p.6 of his report on Kalalo Patrol No.1 of 1963/64.

Education: The URUWA Census Division cannot expect the establishment of an administrative-sponsored primary school for some time. I understand that the Education Department rightly considers that priority should be given to the Kalasa and Komba areas. In the latter areas, Council co-operation may be anticipated when Councils are established. In this field, supply simply does not meet demand.

Airfields: Because of other patrol and administrative commitments, it is highly unlikely that an officer will be available to investigate the possible airstrip site for at least six months.

Personal Tax: Mr. Simpson is possibly not aware that there have been no area tax exemptions under the Personal Tax Ordinance 1965. Nevertheless, I personally feel that before taxation is introduced to the area a pre-tax patrol should tour the area introducing the people to the idea of taxation. A follow-up patrol could begin tax collection. Again because of prior commitments, this could not be done for some time and it would probably be best to exempt all persons for the current tax year.

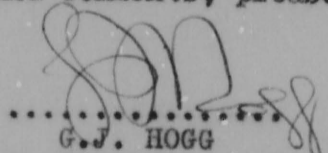
Appendix 'B': The matter of economic exploitation of the people through abnormally low coffee prices has been brought to the attention of the Dept. of Agriculture Officers of that department hope to visit the area and buy coffee at the legitimate ruling prices so that the producers will have a better idea of what would constitute a fair price. The entrepreneur involved will also be warned that his trading licence will not be renewed unless such exploitation ceases.

There is no indication that the food shortage in the area has as yet reached famine proportions. The situation will be closely watched.

Appendix 'C': I am not aware of the measures being taken by the Department of Public Health to fight gaitre in the area. This matter will be taken up in separate correspondence.

This report has been a most informative and useful one, and Mr. Simpson is to be congratulated on the work he has obviously done on this patrol. Mr. Simpson's use of anglicized pidgin in places is perhaps not appropriate in report writing although the report is no less readable because of this. I will bring the matter to his attention.

For your information and comments, please.



G.J. HOGG  
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C.,  
KALALO.

PREAMBLE.

KALALO Patrol Post.  
FINSCHHAFEN Sub-District.  
MOROBE District.

KALALO Patrol number 2 1965/66.

Patrol conducted by	P.H.SIMPSON. Cadet patrol officer.
Area patrolled	URUWA and YUPNA Census Divisions.
Personel accompanying the patrol	3 members of R.P.& N.G.C. 1 Hospital orderly/ 2 Agricultural field workers.
Duration of patrol	From the 1st October to the 9th November. 40 days.
Last patrol in the area.	DDA February March 1964. 26 days. PHD. October 1963.
Objects of patrol.	(i) Revision of census. (ii) Inform people of decimal currency. (iii) Note economic growth in area. (iv) Routine administration.
Map reference.	District Map. 2033 Markham. 2034 Lae. 2036 Sag Sag. 2037 Madang.

## INTRODUCTION.

It has been claimed by several patrol officers who have been to and worked in the Uruwa and Yupna Census Divisions, that the people in this area are the most backward in the Finsehafen Sub-District. This, I feel, is due to the isolation of the two census, both being at least three days walk from Kalalo patrol post, which is the administrative centre of the Uruwa and Yupna. The Yupna census division is in the extreme north west corner of the Morobe District and is on the border with the Madang District. The ten Yupna villages are on the eastern side of the Yupna river. Yuwong village is one hour's walk from the coast, whereas the other villages are in the headwaters of the Yupna river in the Finnesterre mountains. The Yupna area is extremely rugged and nine of the villages are over four thousand feet above sea level, with Kewieng village being just over seven thousand feet above sea level. The Yupna census division is fairly difficult to patrol due to the sites on which the villages are built. The people build their villages on the ridges and in between all the villages there are deep valleys, some of them being up to two thousand feet below the level of the villages. Mek village is 6000ft ASL and Danatum 6,375ft ASL and the valley between them is just over 4,500 ft. above sea level.

In contrast to the Yupna, the Uruwa census division consists mainly of sweeping kunai grass hills in the Som and Uruwa river valleys. The population of the area is small and gives the people nearly two hundred acres of land per head of population. The walking in the Uruwa is very easy and the tracks through the kunai were generally well maintained. A few of the Uruwa villages are over four thousand feet above sea level and the nights were just as cold as those experienced in the Yupna villages of over 6,000ft above sea level.

The two census divisions are isolated from the patrol post at Kalalo; Mundauzon the first village in the Uruwa being at least three days walk from Kalalo, but their isolation should not have much effect on their economic development. However, the area is very backward in economic development and an all out effort was made to try and improve the situation by the two agricultural field workers, who were accompanying the patrol. The reasons for the present situation is explained further in appendix "B".

The last patrols in the area were the House of Assembly elections conducted by the Department of District Administration in March 1964 and a Public Health Department patrol in October 1963.

PATROL DIARY.

1965.

- October 1. Departed Wasu per M.V. Kauri for Roinji at 11am. Arrived Roinji at 3pm. Overnight at Roinji.
2. People of Bungavat lined and censused. Talks given on decimal currency and economic development. Departed Roinji at 2pm for the first Yupna village Yuwong. Arrived Yuwong at 3.45pm. Talks given at night.
3. People of Yuwong censused and village housing and sanitation inspected. Departed Yuwong at 08.45am for the camp en route to Bonkiman. Arrived camp at 11.30am. Overnight at camp.
4. Departed camp for Bonkiman at 0745. Arrived Bonkiman at 1245. Carrier; arrived at 1515. Overnight at Bonkiman.
5. People of Bonkiman lined and censused and the village housing etc. inspected. Talks were given to everybody on decimal currency, economic development and health. Proceeded to Wandabong. 2 1/2 hours. Slept Wandabong.
6. Village of Wandabong lined and censused and village housing and sanitation inspected. Talks given in afternoon. Overnight Wandabong.
7. Departed for Baup at 0730. Arrived at Baup at 1030. People lined and censused. Rain stopped any further work. Slept Baup.
8. Village inspected and talks given. Departed for Danatum at 1030 and arrived Danatum at 1330. Carriers arrived later in the afternoon. Slept Danatum.
9. People of Danatum lined and censused. Talks given. Village inspected and coffee trees counted. Overnight.
10. Observed at Danatum.
11. Departed Danatum at 0930 and arrived at Uruwa village of Bungavat at 1330. People lined, censused and talks given. Village inspected. Overnight Bungavat.
12. Returned to Danatum. Slept Danatum.
13. To Mek from Danatum. 2 hours walk. Afternoon spent compiling census figures and inspecting a new trade store. Slept at Mek.
14. People of Mek lined and censused and village inspected. Talks given. Overnight Mek.
15. Further talks given to the people of Mek before departing for Isan. People of Isan lined and censused and the village housing and sanitation inspected. Talks given. Slept Isan.
16. Further talks given. Thence to Urop. 1 hour. General discussions with the people of Urop. Slept Urop.
17. Sunday morning observed. Afternoon people lined and censused. Slept Urop.
18. Returned to Danatum to investigate an alleged killing. Investigations carried out and then returned to Urop. Slept Urop.
19. Urop inspected and then proceeded to Kewieng. 4 hours.
20. The people of Megan village lined and censused and the village inspected. Talks given. Afternoon spent inspecting an airstrip site chosen by the Lutheran mission. Rest of day compiling census figures.



PATROL DIARY cont.

- October 21. People of Kewieng lined and censused and village inspected. Talks given. Afternoon spent compiling census figures. Slept Kewieng.
- 22. Departed Kewieng for Gorgiok at 0615. Arrived at Gorgiok at 1305. Carriers arrived at 1530. Overnight at Gorgiok.
- 23. People of Gorgiok lined and censused and village inspected. Afternoon spent supervising the digging of a drain to get rid of mosquito breeding pools. Slept Gorgiok.
- 24. Observed at Gorgiok.
- 25. To Dinagat. 4 hours. People lined and censused. Village inspected. Talks given to the people at night. Overnight at Dinagat.
- 26. To Sindamon. 3½ hours. People lined and censused and village inspected. Talks given. Slept Sindamon.
- 27. To Sukan. 1 hour. Village inspected and people lined and censused. Talks given. Slept Sukan.
- 28. To Mup. 1½ hours. People lined and censused. Village inspected. Afternoon spent inspecting a site for a probable airstrip for the Uruwa people. Overnight.
- 29. Proceeded to Mitmit. 1½ hours. Village inspected and census conducted. Talks given. Slept Mitmit.
- 30. To Yawan. 1½ hours. Thence to Gotet. 20 minutes. People of Gotet were lined and censused and talks were given. Village inspected and then returned to Yawan. People of Yawan lined and censused and village inspected. Talks given to people. Slept Yawan.
- 31. Observed at Yawan.
- November 1. To Worin. 1½ hours. A meeting of all the village officials in the Uruwa valley was held in the afternoon to discuss a few things that had arisen. The meeting lasted for just over five hours and some of the things discussed were health, economic development, a proposed airstrip, sing-sings and co-operative societies. There were many different opinions expressed at this meeting and it was surprising how many of the people got up and said their piece. Overnight at Worin.
- 2. The housing and sanitation of Worin were inspected and the people were lined and censused. A sing-sing was held at night. Slept at Worin.
- 3. To Boksawin. 1 hour. People lined and censused and the village inspected. A proposed trade store was inspected after which talks were given to the people. Overnight at Boksawin.
- 4. To Sapmanga. 25 minutes. Village lined and censused and housing etc. inspected. Proceeded to Kumdauron. Slept at Kumdauron.
- 5. People lined and censused and housing etc. inspected. Talks given. Overnight at Kumdauron.
- 6. From Kumdauron (Uruwa) to Nineia (Sio). 10 hours.
- 7. To Singorokai and then to Bukara. Slept Bukara.
- 8. Bukara to Welivel. 6 hours.
- 9. Welivel to Wasu. 3 hours. Thence to Kalalo by landrover. Completion of Uruwa Yupna patrol.

END OF DIARY.

Reception of Patrol.Yupna.

In the Yupna census division the reception given the patrol was not an extremely friendly one and in the village of Danatum, the patrol was very coolly received; in fact the impression given was that the patrol was most unwelcome and that it was interfering in the business of the people. Some members of the patrol were in this village for six days and efforts by all members of the patrol to find out the reason for this attitude of the people were fruitless. Patrol Officer Mr. T.J. Downes received a similar welcome or reception in 1963. (refer page 5 Kalalo report 2 1963.) However Mr. P.T. Worsley states that he received a good reception at Danatum in March 1964. (refer page 3 Kalalo 3 1963/64.) About a week later at Urop, the reason for the people's strange attitude towards the patrol were revealed. This is explained in appendix "D".

The general unfriendly attitude of the people in the Yupna was caused by a tambu, made by the local missionaries and backed by the European mission at Tapen, forbidding the people to hold sing-sings. Tapen is in the Madang district and is the Lutheran Mission headquarters in the area. The people believe that the Assistant District Commissioner at Saidor has agreed to this tambu. I was unable to verify whether the Assistant District Commissioner at Saidor had or had not, agreed to this tambu, and trying to improve the situation was by no means an easy task.

This tambu forbidding sing-sings is also in force in the Uruwa census division, in fact it covers all areas under the influence of the Lutheran Mission at Tapen. The actual reason for this tambu was not made clear to me at all, although many reasons were put forward by different people in different villages, indicating that nobody had any real knowledge of the real story behind the tambu. Some of the reasons stated were:

- (i) The people were sing-singing every day and every night and this was doing them harm.
- (ii) The people were sing-singing and not doing any work.
- (iii) Some station workers returned to the villages and after sing-sings were causing trouble with the women in the villages.

The mission may have put up the law because of reason number three, but I do not think the first two reasons would apply to the mission, as their policy is, by what I can gather, is to look after the spiritual part of the people's lives.

In every village that I visited the older men came to me and complained about this tambu. Actually they were quite furious about it and wanted to know if I could do anything about it. I informed them that I did not know the basis of the tambu forbidding the sing-sings, but when I found out I would endeavour to solve the problem. I was informed in the Yupna that the people were

Reception of Patrol.

cont.

reluctant to work until the tambu was lifted. The people of Mek did, however, put on a small sing-sing but were scorned by the missionaries in the surrounding villages. The missionaries from Kalasa do not have anything to do with this tambu; it is entirely sponsored by the local missionaries. The tambu has been in force for just over two years.

Uruwa.

In the Uruwa, the tambu was observed to a certain extent, but the people of Worin and Bokswain put on sing-sings when the members of the patrol entered the villages. The people of Worin put on a very colorful sing-sing at night; so realistic were the tambarans, that one of the agricultural field workers accompanying the patrol, locked himself in the patrol officer's house until the sing-sing was finished. The patrol was very well received in all the Uruwa villages. In most of the villages large quantities of fresh food were supplied to the patrol, although in some cases the food situation is getting near the desperate stage. See appendix "B".

Villages.

The housing in the two census divisions vary quite considerably. The houses in the Yupna with the exception of Yuwong, are built of kunai grass, and are similar in shape to a church. The average height of the houses is between 15 to 20 feet and the floors of the houses are about three feet off the ground and are usually about fifteen by twenty feet square. The floors are made of bamboo.. The housing in the Uruwa is very similar to the coastal housing, with most residences having bush sawn timber walls and kunai roofs.

All villages are on good sites with the Uruwa villages of Bungavat and Gorgiok being the exceptions. Previously patrol officers have tried to get the people of Gorgiok to move their village to a site above the mosquito belt, as the population has been steadily decreasing over the last ten years; the deaths being caused mainly by malaria. Also, the water supply to Gorgiok was not the best. At the time of the patrol's visit to Gorgiok, the people had already started to move to a new site about two miles away from the present one and about six hundred feet above the present village level. The new site also has a good water supply close to.

The people of Bungavat have split into two groups. Fifty percent of the populace have moved to a site about three hours walk from the coast and nearly two day's walk from the old site.

Vinages.

cont.

This new site is near a reasonably good supply of water and the break-away group wish to stay there. When I visited this village the people informed me that the whole group were to go to this site and again when I visited the old site, all those present agreed to move to the new site. However when I was at Worin, the Tul tul and the Medical Tul tul came to me and told me that the people lined at the old place had decided to stop at the old site. The excuse was that they were bush people, not coastal people. Further discussions were held and the people decided to talk it over again and advise me of their decision when I am patrolling in the Sio census division at Christmas time. The disadvantages in the old site are:

- (i) Water is at least one hours walk away in the dryseason.
- (ii) Closest Uruwa village is eleven hours walk away.

If these people did move permanently to this new site near the coast they would be inside the Sio census division boundary and would have to be included in the Sio. However the big problem in this move is the one of language. The people of Bungavat speak a mixture of Yupna and the language spoken by the people in the Som river valley.

Water supply in most villages is very good, however with the present long dry spell without rain, some of the regular supplies have either dried up or are nearly dried up.

Most of the villages were very clean, but I got the impression that some of the latrines were built because the people were told to do so but they were never used. Talks were given in every village on hygiene and health but only future patrols will be able to judge whether the people have taken any notice.

Village officials.

The general standard of the village officials is poor with a few exceptions; the main one being Donggiong of Worin. This Iuluai has a remarkable record of service to the Administration. Every officer in this department, as well as officers from the Department of Public Health, have all written most favourable comments on this official. He is the most energetic official in the area and the standard of the housing, sanitation, roads etc. is due to his influence on the people. He is the holder of a Long Service Medal, awarded to him in 1958 and has been a village official since 1940 when he was appointed tul tul. Donggiong met the patrol at Sagan and accompanied it right throughout the Uruwa valley, acting as an interpreter and an advisor on native customs. An outstanding official.

Outline of Political Situation.

The attitude of these people towards the administration is one of fear more than anything else. They think that the administration is a body that makes laws and if the people break these laws they go to gaol. They think the government is the patrol officer and they have little or no idea of what the House of Assembly is or what its functions are. When asked about the House of Assembly, the people did not know anything about it and the only sign of anything about the House was that the local member, Mr Stoi Umut, had his name painted with the figure "1" beside it on the wall, inside the church at the Yupna village of Baup.

The Lutheran mission is very influential in both areas. Every village has a large church and in some cases a service is held every night and morning. In the larger villages in the Yupna, some of the churches have galvanized iron roofs. In most of the larger villages, the missions are staffed by missionaries from the Kalasa census division with the help of a few local missionaries.

Goitre is a very common sickness in both census divisions and in the Uruwa, the custom is if a wife gets a goitre and is unable to work in the gardens and do the work around the house, her parents take her back and her husband marries again. I could not find out the views of the Yupna people on goitres, but I do not think the same thing applies. The families of absent workers are well looked after by members of the immediate families but several people approached me about absent men who had been away for years and no word had been heard from these men.

The people of the two census divisions do not intermarry very much. The Yupna people have ties with the people in the Madang district and with the people near Wantoat, whereas the Uruwa people have intermarried with the people in the Timbe census division. Relations between the Uruwa and the Yupna people is fair.

One of the biggest problems in the Uruwa is the custom of marking girls in marriage. The parents decide who is to marry who and in many cases these marriages are the cause of much unrest in the villages. Bride prices vary to a certain extent with the maximum being approximately thirty pounds. Another aspect of the bride situation is, that in many cases the people of one village are reluctant to send a girl to another village until they are guaranteed that another girl will be returned to them for marriage. The mission has tried to stop this idea of marking girls, but have met with little success.

Agriculture.

The food situation in the Yupra is one that could cause alarm in the future if rain does not fall. All the gardens that have been planted have been dried up by the long period without rain. At present, the people are surviving on the old food in the gardens, although this food is going down fast. The villages of Kewieng and Megan seem to be the worst affected, as they were the only two places where the people were unable to give food to the patrol. The people in the Uruwa are short of food but both groups are capable of living off produce from the bush.

Introduced crops such as potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, radishes, beans, sweet corn and pine-apples are quite often included in the staple diet. The main food eaten by these people are kaukau, taro and yams. Possums and wallabies are quite common in the area so quite a bit of fresh meat is consumed.

Cash cropping. The only cash crops in the area is coffee, but this is not going ahead at all. See appendix "B". There is however plenty of good land available for the planting of coffee but it is just a matter of getting the coffee to a market at a reasonable price. See appendix "B".

Livestock.

The only livestock in the area are fowls, pigs and dogs. There are numerous wild pigs in the bush and in the Kunai grass hills. Due to a shortage of food, many of the fowls and pigs have been killed for food, so there are not too many seen in the villages. There are very few dogs in either census division, due to a sickness, which I believe could be "distemper". This sickness has taken a serious toll on the number of dogs in the villages and although I did not count the dogs, I do not think the number of dogs in the two census divisions would number many more than three or four hundred.

Commerce and Industry.

There is not one trade store in the two census divisions, but three persons have applied for licences to run tradestores. These people are at Mek and Urop in the Yupra census division and at Boksawin in the Uruwa. The big problem is getting the goods to the stores, the only way at present is by carrying them in. The people in the Uruwa desire to become members of the cooperative society Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society, so I will endeavour to arrange for an advisor from the society to visit the people and explain to the people everything about the society.

Complaints.

There were not many complaints brought to the attention of the patrolling officer and most of the people who had anything to say were seeking advice, rather than complaining about anything.

The few complaints co.

Complaints cont.

The few complaints concerned marriage problems.

Courts.

No courts were held on this patrol but one case of murder was referred to a senior officer back at Kalalo.

Rest Houses.

There were rest houses in every village with the exceptions being Megan, Yupna and Sapaaga Uruwa census division. Megan is only ten minutes walk from Kewieng and it is not necessary to have a rest house at Megan. Sapaaga is half way between Bokswain and Kumdauron and the population and site do not warrant a rest house. All rest houses were in good condition with the exception being Urop, Yupna census division. The people seem to take pride in their rest houses and the rest houses at Mup, Yawan, Worin, Kewieng and Bokswain were all constructed of bush sawn timber and are a credit to the Kalasa missionary who built them.

Carriers.

Carriers were easy to obtain throughout the patrol and as usual there was one exception, this being Bonkiman in the Yupna, where I had to call out for carriers from Wandabong to help carry the cargo. The people have their own <sup>arrange</sup> agreement on where they will carry from and where they will carry to and the rate of payment was one shilling per hour. Many people requested that they be paid with salt and they were paid at the rate of one cup of salt per hour.

Education.

On this patrol I had many requests for the government to put in a school in the Uruwa census division. At present there are only two schools in the Uruwa, one at Dinagat, 36 pupils and one at Bokswain 47 pupils. In the Yupna, most of the villages have a school at which the missionary teaches the children to talk and in some cases to read and write Kotte. Most of the schools have only standard one but at Bokswain, standard two is taught.

Missions.

As previously stated, the Lutheran Mission is very influential in the area and now some of the local people are being trained as missionaries. The missionaries who run the schools and churches in the Uruwa and Yupna are all from the Kalasa area. These people do a reasonable job but the standard of the schools would be, I feel, below that of the schools closer to the larger settlements. The missionaries seem to run the villages in which they reside and by the impression given to me, they are forever trying to get the people to improve themselves. The two census divisions are under the hand of the European missionary at Tapen, who at present is not the most popular person

Missions cont.

due to the tambu on the sing-sings.

Airfields.

There are no airstrips in the two census divisions, but the Lutheran mission have surveyed a proposed strip at Kewieng, Yupna. This strip runs virtually down the centre of Kewieng. It is approximately eleven hundred feet long and has an average slope of six degrees. At one stage the angle of descent is twenty degrees 20° in a length of just over forty yards. In the Uruwa, I inspected a site above Map. The site is approximately 5,600 ft above sea level and the ground is reasonably level. There is approximately eleven or twelve hundred feet of level ground and I have been advised by the local people that during the wet season the ground remains strong. I have told the people to cut the pitpit grass from the area and I hope to find out the Department of Civil Aviation requirements before going into the Uruwa and measuring the area and taking levels.. The mission strip at Tapen is only six hundred feet long. The people have been told that there is a possibility of a strip being put in if it reaches DCA's requirements but not to bank on anything until I inspect it further.

Labour.

There are quite a few men absent in employment in the towns and on plantations and naturally the economic development suffers but the situation is well in hand. Recruiters were working in this area previously but now the men leave without having work to go to. The people from the area who are employed at Kalalo are very good workers, so if they work as hard at other places they should not find it very difficult to find employment.

Personal Tax.

These people do not contribute to their country's revenue and judging by the amount of money spent on corrugated iron for churches, I feel that in the near future, these people will have to start to help the country. It would be difficult for them to pay ten shillings, but I think that a small contribution of either three or five shillings would not be beyond most of the male populace in the area.

Census.

The last census conducted in the area was carried out in February and March in 1963. There was a pleasing increase in the number of people, with four hundred and ten births being recorded against one hundred and seventy two deaths. Census figures are attached.



Conclusion.

This patrol into the Uruwa and Yupna census divisions was very successful in that everything that the patrol set out to do was completed. I tried to explain as fully as possible to the people that in 1966 the government was introducing decimal currency. It was very difficult for the people to grasp the idea of the new money, because they have very little knowledge of the currency now in circulation. In many cases they refused to accept a two shilling piece for carrying but were quite happy when I changed it for two single shillings. The people were very confused when I mentioned ten shilling notes so I decided that when decimal currency is introduced, it would be best for the patrol officer at Kalalo to take some of the currency to the area and show the people. They could then see for themselves as well as hearing about it. Economic development is at a standstill as explained in appendix "B" but it should improve to a marked extent in the next six to twelve months.

END OF PATROL.

R.H. Simpson.

APPENDIX "A".

Report on members of Royal Papuan and New Guinean Constabulary.

8336 Constable Olufa.

A very efficient constable. Showed an active interest in his work and was in his element among these people.

9007 Constable Tumbi.

An extremely good worker on patrol and an asset to the patrol. He has had plenty of experience with natives in this stage of development and showed plenty of initiative. A good constable.

9747 Constable Jahare.

A lazy constable. Always thinking of when he is going to eat next and never thinking of what he is supposed to be doing. Inclined to be very hot headed when working with these people.

61

APPENDIX "B".

AGRICULTURE.

In the two census divisions patrolled, the people are by no means short of land for economic development. The coffee trees that were inspected by the two agricultural field workers were fairly healthy, with some being affected by disease. In every village the two workers built, with the help of the local people, a nursery, in which they planted coffee seeds. These workers also pruned all the coffee trees in the villages and also gave talks to the people on the care of coffee. These workers, AFEKEPE and WOKU, did an extremely good job. There were very few new plantings of coffee in both the Uruwa and the Yupna.

It is very difficult for the people to get their coffee to a market. In the Yupna the people must carry their coffee to the mission at Tapen or to Roinji; the mission being at least one days walk and Roinji two days walk. However the price paid to the people in the Yupna for their coffee is reasonable and their laziness is due to their lack of development to a certain extent.

In the Uruwa the story is a little different. These people were growing coffee in their gardens and carrying the dried product to the coast. The route out of the Uruwa is an extremely difficult one and the coast is well over two days walk in some instances. The person buying the coffee at Singorokai was paying four pounds for a sopra bag of coffee, whereas at Kabwum, the cooperative societies pay over ten pounds per bag and they have to fly the coffee out. These people in the Uruwa are keen to advance but the poor price for coffee is the barrier. Many people asked me about the cooperative society, Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society. At one stage a member from this society bought coffee at Singorokai and the people are keen to become members of this society, so that they can get a better price for their coffee.

In the future if an airstrip is built at Yap, I'm sure that the society would benefit by erecting a store at the village or near the strip.

As previously stated, the food situation in the Yupna is not the best. There has been little or no rain over the last eight months and in many cases the ground is so dry that the soil runs through ones fingers like sea sand. However these people are capable of living off the bush, besides it would be impossible to get any relief food to the area. Steady rain was falling when the patrol left the Uruwa, so the situation has been greatly relieved there and needs no further comment.

5

COFFEE PLANTINGS.

In December 1961 Patrol Officer, Mr R. Barclay did a rough count of the coffee trees in both the Uruwa and Yupna. On this patrol the two agricultural field workers counted the trees in the Yupna but time was not available for them to count the trees in Uruwa. There did not appear to be many new plantings in the Uruwa or the Yupna. The figures are as follows:

	Yupna.		Name.	'61	Uruwa.
YUWONG	'61	'65			'65
"	127	330	Gorgiok	549	600 approx.
Bonkiman	832	1718	Dinagat	331	unknown.
Wandabong	1191	6827	Sindamon	1540	2000 <del>X</del> approx
Baup	175	150	Bungavat	1325	800 "
Danatum	1380	1422	Sugan	2573	2850 "
Mek	962	1100	Map	920	1300 "
Isan	402	450	MitMit	625	750 "
Urop	243	400	Yawan	1096	1150 "
Kewieng	817	1100	Gotet	371	400 "
Megan	50	200	Worin	13978	15000 "
			Boksawin	7645	9000 "
			Sapmanga	414	600 "
			Kumdauron	678	800 "
Totals.	5,182	13697		32,045	35,250 approx.

These figures are not extremely accurate and new plantings were made in a nursery constructed in every village.

4

APPENDIX "C".

HEALTH.

The health of the people in the two census divisions is generally fairly good. There seems to be very few cases of malnutrition and those cases noted were sent to Kalalo hospital for treatment. In some villages grilite is quite common and it is only through the laziness of the people that this complaint has spread. The people are too lazy to go to the aid-posts to get medicine. Goitre is very common in both the Yupra and Uruwa and in some cases the women have three or four goitres. An alarming number of deaths are caused by this sickness and the women seem to be effected much more than the men. In two of the Yupra villages of Wandabong and Bonkiman there are sixty cases of goitre amongst a population of five hundred and eight people. In the Uruwa villages of Mup and Mit Mit there are thirty cases in a population of one hundred and seventy three.

The work done by the four aid-post orderlies in the area is very pleasing, except for the attitude of the orderly based at Isan in the Yupra census division. His area covers the villages of Isan, Mek, Danatum, Baup, Wandabong and Bonkiman. He has not visited the village of Bonkiman for three years and the only attention these people have received is that given by the hospital orderly that accompanied the patrol. The health of these people is surprisingly good for the little attention that they have received. The APO based at Worin, Buswang, is doing an excellent job and the people's health is a credit to him.

31 5/11

APPENDIX "D".

The reason for the rather cool reception given the patrol at the village of Danatum, was due to the people's fear of the Medical Tultul, who had been terrorising the inhabitants for more than a year. This chap is alleged to have murdered a village native in September 1963 and he had threatened to kill anybody who told the patrol officer, when he came round to visit the people. Patrol officer, Mr P.T.Worsley, was told that the deceased had died when he had fallen down a hill and had been killed when his head struck a stone. The matter was not taken any further and the patrol reports held at Kalalo do not reveal anything. The people have lived in fear ever since and ~~xxx~~ as the gentleman accompanied the patrol back to Kalalo, it is hoped the members of the patrol who enter the Yapna in January, will receive a better reception.

MADANG  
DISTRICT



P.H. SIMPSON. CPO. ZS111/50.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MORIBE Report No. KALALO PATROL No. 3 of 1966/7

Patrol Conducted by M. W. HEGGEN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SELEPERI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 Member R.F.A.N.G.C.

Broken period -

Duration—From 23/5/1966 to 15/6/1966 and 23/6/66 to 28/7/66

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1966

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

Map Reference MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol Feasibility Survey - Kabam to Kalala

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/8/66  
19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



67-6-3

13th October, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
L.A.E.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 3/1966-67:

Receipt of Mr. Heggen's patrol report covered by your memorandum 67-2-9 of 17th August, 1966 and Mr. Smith's memorandum 67-1-3 of 10th August, 1966, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Heggen appears to have conducted an adequate patrol, accomplishing the tasks set him, but has submitted a very brief report. It is apparent that the partition between TAP and HONPATO is going to pose serious problems to the road building team.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67.6.3

10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-2-9  
If calling ask for  
Mr. Ashton/rmr



Department of District Administration,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

17th August, 1966.

Director,  
Department of District  
Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1966/67

...

I attach for your information a brief report submitted by Mr. M.W. Heggen who was instructed by the Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen, Mr. G.S. Smith, to carry out a survey of a possible road between Kabwum and Kalalo.

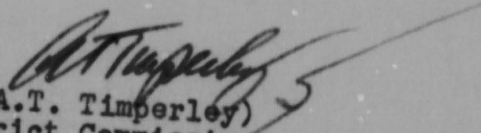
2. There is an urgent need for better communications between Kabwum and the port of Wasu as, with the development of the area and increasing flow of cargo and traffic to Kabwum, it is believed that the airstrip will prove inadequate for the task.

3. A proposal has been put forward by Mr. J. Lee, Local Government Council Engineer attached to the Department of Public Works, that a series of aerial ropeways be constructed in the Finschhafen Sub-District. This matter is to be discussed by the District Co-ordinating Committee.

4. On his return from leave, Mr. D.N. Ashton, Deputy District Commissioner, on hearing that Mr. Heggen was conducting a road survey, stated his view that a road was impracticable and instructed that Mr. Heggen carry out a feasibility survey only. Mr. Heggen's report is attached.

5. Mr. G. Smith has, as you will note, in his covering memorandum of 10th August, asked that a survey of a road between Kabwum and Satop be made. Mr. D.N. Ashton believes that this route will be even more difficult than the ones investigated by Mr. Heggen and Mr. Smith will be told on his next inspection visit to Kabwum that he should walk from Kalalo via Satop and personally investigate this route. If he then considers it likely that a road may

lead from Satop to Kabwum an investigation  
will be carried out.

  
(A.T. Timperley)  
District Commissioner.

8

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
FINSCHAFEN. MOROBE DISTRICT.

67-1-3

10th. August, 1966.

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

PATROL REPORT - KALALO No. 3 1966/67

A report of a patrol to the Selepet Census Division conducted by Mr. M.W. Heggen, Cadet Patrol Officer, to look into the feasibility of a road from Kalalo to Kabwum is attached. Camping Allowance Claim and Map accompany the report.

You will notice that the contingency for Camping Allowance has not been signed by Mr. Heggen and it would be appreciated if this could be forwarded to him at his leave address.

The patrol was mounted for the specific purpose of assessing the feasibility of a road between Kabwum and Kalalo. Mr. Heggen appears to be quite satisfied that a road from Kabwum to Wap could be constructed with little difficulty but the section between Wap and Honpato would be extremely difficult.

I would like at some time this year to have the road feasibility survey of the road between Kabwum and Satop made. You have already instructed the Officer-in-Charge, Kalalo, to look into the possibility of access from Sio into this Census Division and it is possible that he may be able to find a more suitable road line.

I would be pleased if you could find out for me what is the situation with regard to an Engineering Survey of a proposed Aerial Cableway between Kabwum and the Coast. If it is planned for this financial year it may be possible to have an aerial survey done between Kalalo and Kabwum and between Sio and Kabwum which would materially assist our officers in locating potential road lines, particularly if a helicopter could be obtained.

(GORDON SMITH)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c: O.I.C. Kalalo.  
M.W. Heggen, C.P.O.

DESCRIPTION:

KALALO PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1966/67.

constantly raising the standards for the area, it is  
 SUB-DISTRICT - FINSCHAFEN and District - (a)  
 DISTRICT - MOROBE being the standards set by  
 DCA, (b), the const. duty an effective underground  
 Patrol conducted by N.W. Heggen C.F.O.  
 constant security measures and constant surveillance by DCA.  
 During past years, the possibility of building a road  
 from Kabwun to Kalalo, has been under consideration  
 Area patrolled SELEPFI Census Division.  
 feasibility survey was carried out with a view to  
 assessing the possibilities of constructing such a road.

Personel accompanying 1 Member of R.P. & N.G.C.

PAIRI PLAN:

Duration of patrol Broken period -  
 from 23/5/66 to 15/6/66  
 and  
 from 23/7/66 to 28/7/66  
 No. of days - 30.

Objects of patrol Feasibility Survey - Kabwun  
 to Kalalo road.

Map reference Map attached.

May 25th Viewed possible bridge sites below Beloribi  
 and also approaches to these sites.  
 Discussions with locals regarding possible  
 routes for road.

May 27th Departed Beloribi 6:30 am.  
 Arrived Selepfi 12:30 pm.  
 Discussions with village headmen regarding  
 routes. Security arrangements made at all  
 points.

May 28th Inspected country between Selepfi and  
 Kalalo.

REFERENCE:

KALALO PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1966/67.

SUB-DISTRICT - FINSCHHAFEN  
DISTRICT - MOORBE

Patrol conducted by P.W.Heggen C.F.C.

Area patrolled SELLEPEN Census Division.

Personel accompanying 1 Member of R.P. & N.F.C.

PATROL DIARY:

Duration of patrol Bicken period -  
from 23/5/66 to 15/6/66  
and  
from 23/7/66 to 28/7/66  
No. of days - 30.

Objects of patrol Feasibility Survey - Kabwun  
to Kalalo road.

Map reference Map attached.

May 24th Departed Selapen 0830 hrs.  
Arrived Selapen 1030 hrs.  
Inspected area with local regarding possible  
routes for road.

May 27th Departed Selapen 0830 hrs.  
Arrived Selapen 1030 hrs.  
Inspected area with local regarding possible  
routes for road.

May 28th Departed Selapen 0830 hrs.  
Arrived Selapen 1030 hrs.  
Inspected area with local regarding possible  
routes for road.

INTRODUCTION:

With the Department of Civil Aviation constantly raising their standards for airstrips, it is most desirable that Kabwan be linked by road to - (a) an airstrip capable of reaching the standards set by DCA, or (b), the coast. Only an effective underground drainage system could save the Kabwan airstrip from constant seepage troubles and subsequent closure by DCA. During past years, the possibility of building a road from Kabwan to Kalslo, has been the subject of much discussion. This survey was carried out with a view to assessing the possibilities of constructing such a road.

FIELD DIARY:

- May 23rd. Departed Kalslo 0930 hrs. Arrived Belombibi 1200 hrs. Walking track reasonably good, received word at Belombibi that Mr. J.A. Smith P.O. was arriving at Kalslo the next day.
- May 24th. Departed Belombibi 0730 hrs. Arrived Kalslo 0930 hrs. 1541 hrs met Mr. Smith at Waba.
- May 25th. Showed Mr. Smith around station, office etc. Departed Kalslo 1000 hrs. Arrived Belombibi 1230 hrs.
- May 26th. Viewed possible bridge sites below Belombibi and also approaches to these sites. Discussions with locals regarding possible routes for road.
- May 27th. Departed Belombibi 0830 hrs. Arrived Kondolop 1100 hrs. Discussions with villagers re possible routes. Country around Kondolop not at all promising.
- May 28th. Inspected country around Kondolop - still no good.

Patrol Diary - Contd.

- May 29th Departed Kondolop 0830 Hrs.  
Arrived Wap 1030 Hrs.  
Sunday.
- May 30th A.M. Investigated area in the vicinity of  
Wap, also a small area immediately below  
Kabwum. P.M. Heavy rain prevented further  
activity.
- May 31st Inspected possible route from Wap to Kondolop,  
ligh. rain falling.  
Departed Wap 1100 Hrs.  
Arrived Kabwum 1400 Hrs.  
Discussions with locals at Kabwum re road.
- June 1st Further discussions - decided to investigate  
Eastern bank of Pumane R. as far as Nimbako.
- June 2nd Departed Kabwum 0900 Hrs.  
Arrived Sulung 1200 Hrs.  
Proceeded from Kabwum down Pumane valley as  
far as rock outcrop, crossed Pumane to Eastern  
bank, thence to a point approx 15 mins walk  
from Nimbako. Overnight in garden house.
- June 3rd Departed Sulung 0830 Hrs.  
Arrived Kondolop 1230 Hrs.  
Inspected walls of Pumane valley between  
Nimbako and Kondolop.
- June 4th Departed Kondolop 0900 Hrs.  
Arrived Belombibi 1400 Hrs.  
Following native track, investigated spur  
between Kondolop and Belombibi.
- June 5th Sunday - at Belombibi.
- June 6th Departed Belombibi 0900 Hrs.  
Arrived Kondolop 1200 Hrs.  
Began return journey to Kabwum, still observing  
terrain.



Patrol Diary - Contd.

June 7th Departed Kondolop 0830 Hrs.  
Arrived Kabum 1230 Hrs.  
Spoke to village leaders who were assembled  
at Kabum village, re marking of road.

June 8th Commenced survey - Kabum station area only.

June 9th Continued with survey - people from all  
villages near Kabum cutting survey tracks.  
Cargo taken from Kabum to Wap.

June 10th Half a mile of track cut through pit-pit and  
secondary growth.

June 11th Another half mile - attendance of line-  
cutters falling off.

June 12th Sunday - mapped traverse.

June 13th  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile of traverse completed today.

June 14th Over one mile of traverse - people of Wap  
very enthusiastic.

June 15th Departed Wap 0730 Hrs.  
Arrived Kalalo 1430 Hrs.  
Returned to Kalalo in order to attend Territory  
Census training school.

\* \* \* \* \*

July 21st Departed Kalalo 0900 Hrs.  
Arrived Kondolop 1400 Hrs.

July 24th Departed Kondolop 0900 Hrs.  
Arrived Wap 1100 Hrs.

July 25th Sunday - rested.

July 25th Investigated area north of Wap - reasonably  
good.

July 26th Investigated area south of Kondolop - not too  
encouraging, rock outcrops, steep mountain  
sides. Cargo forward to Kondolop.

Patrol Diary - Contd.

July 27th Investigated area north of Kondolop - no good.

July 28th Departed Kondolop 0800 hrs.  
Arrived Kalalo 1300 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS:

It will be noted from the Patrol Diary, that a small amount of chain and compass traverse was completed during the first part of the patrol. However, instructions were later received to the effect that a chain and compass survey should not be made, and that a feasibility survey only should be carried out. Thus the chain and compass survey reaches only as far as the village of Wap.

Feasibility: It is my opinion that a road could be built, however, this would involve much larger amounts of earthwork (requiring heavy machinery), than usually encountered when constructing roads of this type. The area indicated on the accompanying map was thoroughly investigated, and my findings regarding a route for the road are as follows:-

Kabwam to Wap.- As mentioned, a chain and compass traverse was made over this stretch and only minor difficulties would be encountered.

Wap - Kondolop - Honpato.- This stretch is the stumbling block! Practically vertical mountain sides containing large outcrops of rock, would make road building most difficult and, I feel, rather hazardous (land-slides).

Honpato - Belombibi - Kalalo.- As with the first section, this one would pose very few problems.

Another route, from Kabwam to Satop, was considered, however, the mountains to the north of Kabwam are much too steep and rocky for road building.

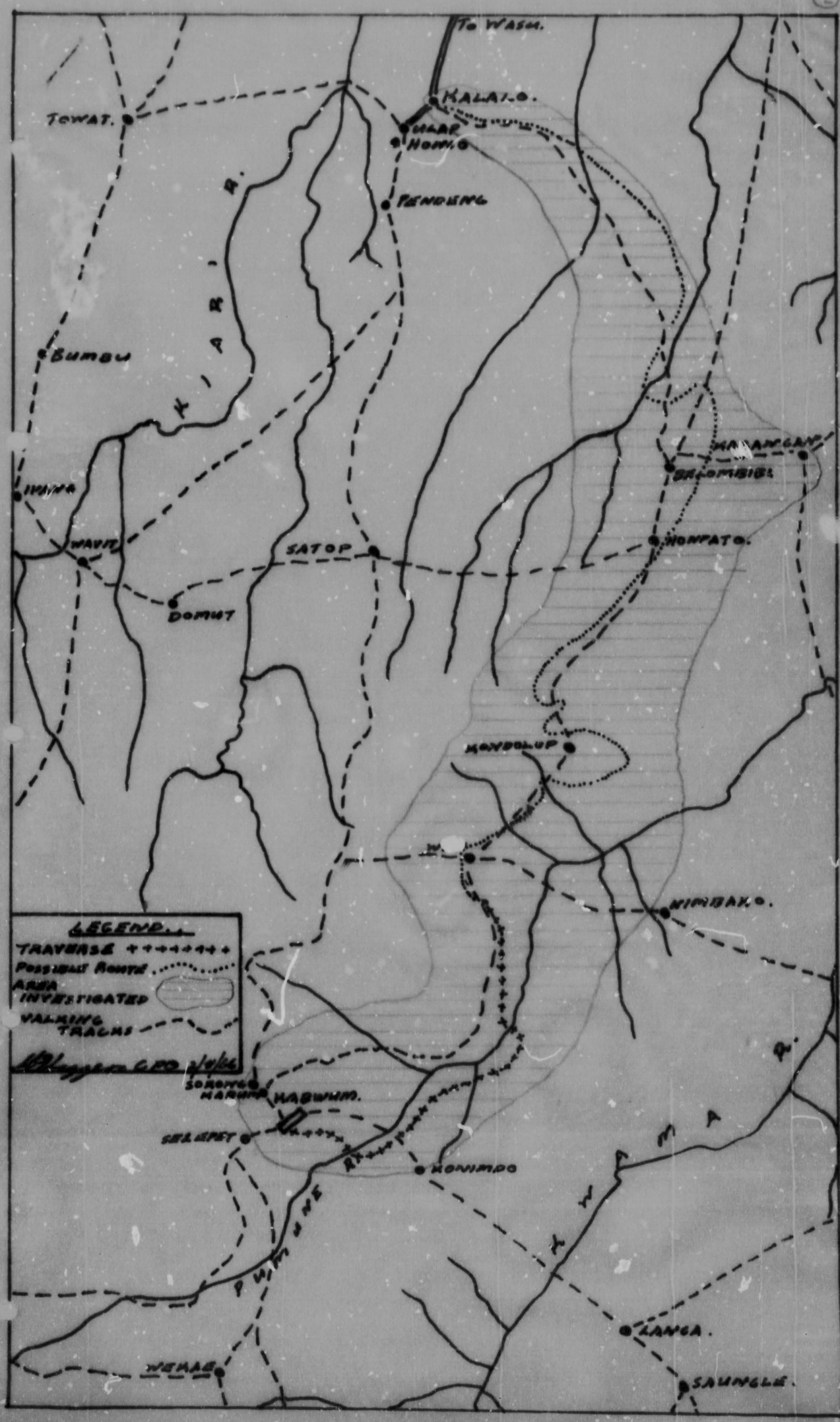
CONCLUSION:

In my opinion, a road from Kabwam to Kalalo is, at the present moment, not feasible. Recent reports state that a possible route for a road has been found from Sio into the Komba Census Division. Perhaps this may be the solution to the freight problem at Kabwam. If not, perhaps an even more detailed survey of the Kabwam - Kalalo route at a later date when more money and machinery may be available, would result in the construction of the road for lack of a better route

la

GRATION

M



**LEGEND**  
TRAVERSE ++++++  
POSSIBLE ROUTE .....  
AREA INVESTIGATED [shaded area]  
WALKING TRAILS - - - - -

*Blagden GPO 1/16*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Worobe Report No. Kalalo No 3 1965/66

Patrol Conducted by P.H. Simpson CPO.

Area Patrolled Villages in the Selepet Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Kiti Mr. D. Hall GSB officer.

Natives 1 member RPANGC 1 GSB officer.

Duration—From 18/11/1965 to 24/11/1965.

Number of Days 7 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1964

Medical 1961

Map Reference District Map

Objects of Patrol To accompany bank officer and act as an interpreter.

Routine administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/1/1966

[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 ... ..

.....

.....

.....

67-6-17

7th February, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

KALALO PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1965/66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-2-9 dated 7th January, 1966 and attached report by Mr. P.H. Simpson.

2. It is pleasing to note that the response to the banking propaganda was so good. It is important that the village people learn the value of banking their money. Perhaps following on this good response the bank may arrange goodwill visits to other areas.

3. The improvement in the subsistence food situation and the receipt of further good falls of rain should avert prolonged hardship from the acute food shortage experienced in the area.

(J.K. McCARTHY)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 6. 17 12/



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-9

If calling ask for

Mr. Walters/lo'd

Department of District Administration,

Morobe District,

I.A.S.

7th January, 1966.



Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KOEKOBU.

KADAI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1965/66

Forwarded for your information a report submitted by Mr. P.H. Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer together with brief comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen. This patrol was of a special purpose to accompany a Commonwealth Savings Bank officer to as many villages as possible in the short time available.

The main purpose of the bank officer visiting the area was to attempt to persuade the people to deposit their money in the bank, prior to the introduction of decimal coinage. The success of his visit was greater than anticipated and a number of new accounts were opened and several hundred pounds cash deposited.

Routine matters attended to by the patrol require no further comment.

Improvement of the subsistence food situation appears to have considerably reduced the prospect of the possibility of assistance being needed. Further good rain has since been reported from the general area and should mean that the development of an acute food shortage has now past.

Information regarding other Departments is of a general nature only and has already been reported on in previous reports, which have been referred to the respective Departments.

*A.H. Simpson*  
(A.P. SIMPSON)  
District Commissioner

GJH/lh  
67-1-3

Dept. of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
FINSCHAFEN,  
Morobe District.

8th December, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
L.A.E.

Patrol Report

Kalalo Patrol No. 1 of 1965/66.

Please find attached a report on the above patrol submitted by Mr. P.H. Simpson, S.P.O. Camping allowance claims are also attached.

This patrol was of a non-routine nature accompanying a bank officer on a goodwill tour. The report does not require special comment, beyond noting that the response to the banking propaganda was most gratifying, and should be encouraged.

For your information and action, please.



G.J. HOGG

Assistant District Commissioner

Encls.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,  
KALALO Patrol Post.

PREAMBLE.

Patrol Post,  
KALALO?  
Finschhafen Sub-district,  
Morobe District.

KALALO PATROL REPORT No 3 1965/66.

Patrol conducted by	P.H.Simpson. CPO.
Area patrolled	Selepet villages of Belombibi, Kondolop, Wap and Kabwun.
Personel accompanying	Mr D.Hall. Bank officer and an assistant.
Duration of patrol	Const. APAL. 18/11/65 to 24/11/65. 7 days.
Last patrol in the area	DBA. December 1964.
Objects of the patrol	(i) To accompany bank officer and act as an interpreter.  (ii) Routine administration.
Map reference.	District Map.

Description of AREA.

The patrol was extremely well received by all the villages and a large amount of food was given to the patrol in each village. The reception given the patrol in Belombibi was especially good. I feel the people were given the wrong impression of the village leaders who visited Kalalo three days previously. The village gave the impression of being a very friendly place. The people were a little shy in talking to me but this is due to the amount of



Introduction.

The Selepet census division lies inland from the northern coast of New Guinea and the patrol post for the area is Kabwum. This patrol, the third from Kalalo this year, visited the villages of Belombibi, Kondolop, Wap and Kabwum. The object of this patrol was to accompany the Commonwealth Savings Bank Officer and act as an interpreter for him in the villages named above. The idea for this visit by representatives from the bank was to encourage the people to open new savings accounts. The bank officer endeavored to explain to the villagers that the money held by them in their houses was not doing them any good, but if they put their money in the bank their money would work for them by gaining interest. At first the word did not go over to well but after giving the people present a few examples of different people leaving money in their houses and the houses being burnt down or others stealing, it they all began to realize that banking their money was a good thing. A small amount of routine administration was carried out while I was in the villages.

Patrol Diary.

- November 18. Departed Kalalo for Belombibi at 1330. Arrived Belombibi at 1530. Slept Belombibi.
19. At Belombibi.
20. Returned to Kalalo with money. Thence to Belombibi and Kondolop. Walking time four hours. To Wap, one and a quarter hours. Slept Wap.
21. To Kabwum, one and a half hours. Slept Kabwum.
22. At Kabwum.
23. At Kabwum.
24. Departed Kabwum for Kalalo at 1050. Arrived Satop at 1350. Arrived Kalalo 1455.

End of Diary.

Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was extremely well received in all the villages and a large amount of food was given to the patrol in every village. The reception given the patrol in Belombibi was reasonable although I feel the people were given the wrong impression by the village leaders who visited Kalalo three days previously. These leaders gave the impression that the bank officer was just going to give everybody a lecture on money. As previously stated, the people were a little slow in making a move but, judging by the amount of

Reception of Patrol.

cont.

business conducted by the bank people in the village, I can say that the people were very glad to see them. A total of seventy nine new accounts were opened in Belombibi on the first day. Approximately four hundred and eighty pounds were banked.

Villages.

The village housing is of the usual mountain style house, with either banana leaves or kunai grass as a roof and bush sawn timber walls. The floors are of bamboo. The housing in all the villages is of a good standard and the general appearance of the villages is good. All of the villages are short of water due to the long period without rain, and in some cases the people had to carry water for nearly half an hour from the villages.

Village officials.

All the village officials were very helpful to the patrol, although some of them are not at all influential among their people. It appears to me that some of them, especially the lulvai from Belombibi, are far more interested in running around between their villages and Finschhafen attending meetings of F.M.D.S., instead of being in their villages at least for some of the time. No doubt if a council is formed in the Kabwum area the situation will definitely improve.

Political Situation.

The attitude of the people towards the administration is very pleasing and on this patrol there was never an indication of anything anti-administration. The local member of the House of Assembly, Mr Stoi Umot, was passing through the different villages at the same time as the patrol. These people have been in contact with europeans and the government for well over thirty years now and they all have a good knowledge of the law, and the ideas of government. The mission is very influential in the area.

Agricultural.

The food situation in the area patrolled is nothing that could cause alarm in the near future. The village of Belombibi has a lot of food in the gardens and the people that I spoke with stated that the crops this year are as good as, or better than, some of their previous crops. The diet of the people consists of kau kau, taro, yams, bananas, sugar cane and many introduced european type foods, such as cucumbers, tomatoes and potatoes. Cabbages are used in every day meals.

Agricultural.

Cont.

Coffee is the only cash crop grown in the area patrolled. This coffee is sold to two different cooperative societies that are operating in the area. These are F.M.D.S. and NAMASU. The price paid by these cooperatives is good and there have not been any complaints against them, and the people are very happy to have the societies working in the area. Both societies have stores at Kabwum and Namasu has one at Ulap, just above Kalalo, while F.M.D.S. have a buying point at Kalalo.

Livestock.

The only livestock in the area patrolled are the village pigs and fowls. However the Lutheran mission at Ulap have seven head of cattle on their land and they sell the milk from the cows to the people who wish to buy it.

Forests.

The area patrolled consisted mainly of tropical rain forests and there appeared to be very little millable timber or not enough to set up an industry on a commercial basis.

Commerce and Industry.

There are no small trade stores in the villages patrolled as it would be too hard on a small entrepreneur to try and compete in business against the cooperative societies.

Land.

The area patrolled is reasonably well populated and there is no land available for sale to the administration. Most of the once vacant and unused land is being put into use commercially by the owners planting more coffee trees.

Complaints.

There were no complaints brought to the patrolling officer. All the villages are in reasonable distance from either Kabwum or Kalalo and the people always come to either station if anything comes up.

Courts.

There were no courts held on this patrol.

Rest houses.

There are rest houses in all the villages visited and most of them were in very good condition with the exception being Belombibi. The roof in this rest house leaked very badly and after the first night the people put new banana leaves on the roof, and the second night was not quite as wet as the first night.

Carriers.

Carriers were very easy to obtain and all were paid at the rate

Carriers.

cont.

of one shilling per hour.

Health.

The health of the people is very pleasing and this due to the work done by the Aid Post Orderly at Belombibi and the Medical Assistant at Kalalo and the Hospital Orderly at Kabwum.

Education.

The education department runs two schools in the area, one at Kalalo and one at Kabwum. The Lutheran mission has a large school at Gatop, near Ulap, as well as one in each of the villages visited. The language Kotto, is taught in all the village schools but the school at Gatop teaches english and teaches to standard six.

Roads and bridges.

At present there are no roads in the area patrolled but the people are building a road from Ulap to Belombibi. Apparently a surveyor from the mission surveyed the road and the people are making good progress with it.

Cemetries.

All the cemetries noticed were kept in good condition.

Missions.

The lutheran mission is the only mission in the area and as stated previously it is very influential on the local people. Every village has a church and every church has a corrugated iron roof. I tried to get the people to buy some water tanks to catch the water but they didnt go much on the idea..

Airfields.

There are no airstrips in the area patrolled and the country is too rough to ever establish one.

Personal tax.

No personal tax was collected on this patrol.

Census.

No census figures were done on this patrol.

Conclusion.

The patrol, although very short, completed the objects that it set out to do. I feel the bank should be very pleased with the results obtained by their officers.

*P.H. Simpson*  
P.H. Simpson. CPO.

APPENDIX A.

③

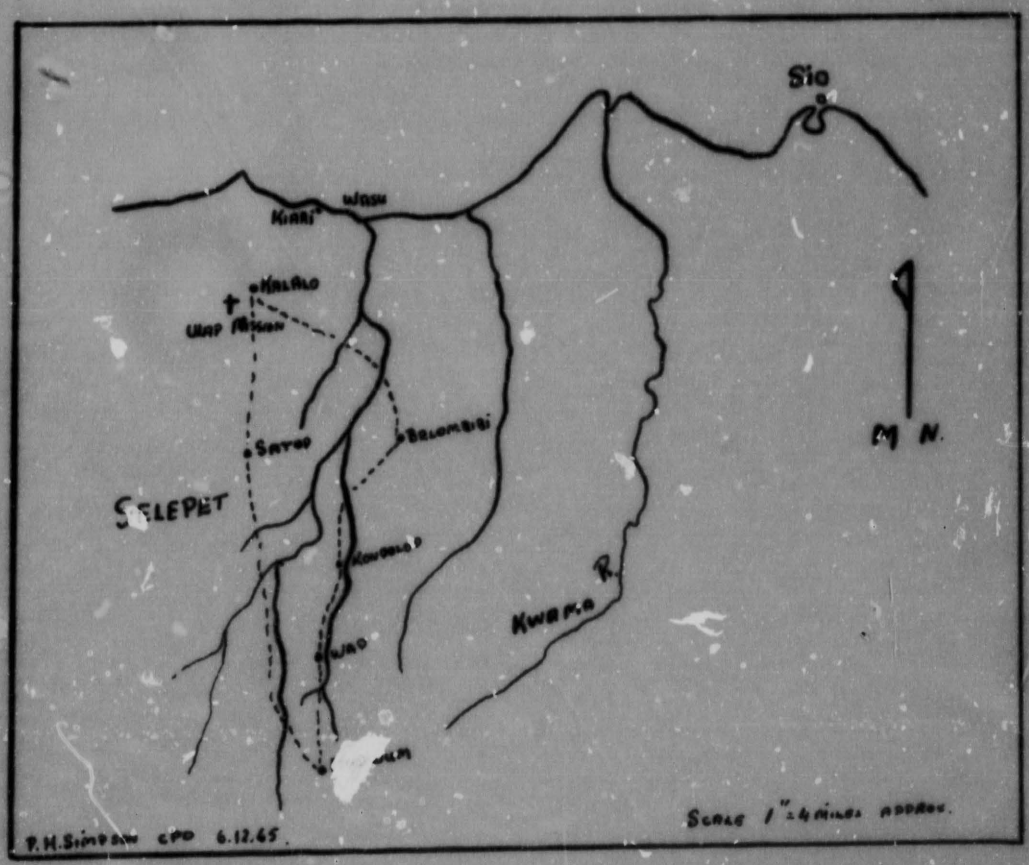
Report on member of R.P.& N.G.C.

Const.    APAT. No 9848.    A very good worker on patrol.    Is experienced in this work and his conduct was excellent.

at:

GRATION

F M





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. Kalalo No. 4 1965/66.

Patrol Conducted by P. J. Simpson Cadet patrol officer.

Area Patrolled Sio census division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 members R.F.A.N.G.C. 5 different police.

Duration—From 7/12/1965 to 17/1/1966 Broken periods.

Number of Days 28 days on patrol

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1965

Medical ...../...../18

Map Reference District Map

Objects of Patrol (i) Revise census (ii) Tax collection  
(iii) Routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/3/1966

D. J. Simpson  
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 ....

.....  
.....  
.....

67-2-9

Walters/jgr

Morobe District,  
L A E.  
15th March, 1966.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1965/66

Forwarded for your information a report submitted by Mr. P.H. Simpson, C.F.O. together with comments of A.D.C Finschhafen covering the Sio Census Division.

A routine patrol of the census division indicating that the present situation is satisfactory.

No action is required for further appointments of Village Officials as the area now appears to be interested in the establishment of a Local Government Council.

Drought conditions have now ceased and the food situation is improving. Food shortages caused the people to fall back on traditional "hard rations" such as items that are not now normally included in their diet. No undue hardship was caused through the drought.

Economic potential of the area remains to be developed. Perhaps the Lutheran Mission's development of the cattle industry will stimulate the interest of the people to use the grassland areas. Wharf facilities are required at Wasu to assist in development of the area and advice from Assistant Administrator (Services) confirms that this item has now been placed on the Department of Public Works, Small Ships Wharves programme.

The comments concerning Aid Posts have been referred to the Department of Public Health for investigation and comment.

No further action is required on the development of additional airstrips.

The problem of absentees remaining within townships is a difficulty that apparently has no solution. Development by the people of their own economic potential must come first before this drift to the towns will be arrested. Stimulation of the people to take part in development must be made at every opportunity.

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen.  
c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Kalalo.



67-6-23

30th March, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1965-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Simpson, covered by your memorandum 67-2-9 of the 15th March, 1966.

- 2. Mr. Smith's comments and yours have been noted. I concur with your remarks found in the last paragraph.
- 3. Mr. Simpson seems to have conducted a leisurely, useful patrol and has submitted a lengthy and informative report.

(J. K. McCANNY)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 6. 23



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-2-9  
If calling ask for Walters/jgr  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Morobe District,  
L.A.E.  
15th March, 1966.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUBU

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1965/66

Forwarded for your information a report submitted by Mr. P.H. Simpson, C.P.C. together with comments of A.D.C. Finschhafen covering the Sio Census Division.

A routine patrol of the census division indicating that the present situation is satisfactory.

No action is required for further appointments of Village Officials as the area now appears to be interested in the establishment of a Local Government Council.

Drought conditions have now ceased and the food situation is improving. Food shortages caused the people to fall back on traditional "hard rations" such as items that are not now normally included in their diet. No undue hardship was caused through the drought.

Economic potential of the area remains to be developed. Perhaps the Lutheran Mission's development of the cattle industry will stimulate the interest of the people to use the grassland areas. Wharf facilities are required at Waga to assist in development of the area and advice from Assistant Administrator (Services) confirms that this item has now been placed on the Department of Public Works, Small Ships Wharves programme.

The comments concerning Aid Posts have been referred to the Department of Public Health for investigation and comment.

No further action is required on the development of additional airstrips.

The problem of absentees remaining within townships is a difficulty that apparently has no solution. Development by the people of their own economic potential must come first before this drift to the towns will be arrested. Stimulation of the people to take part in development must be made at every opportunity.

*P.H. Simpson*  
District Commissioner

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen.  
c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Kalalo.

PRELIMINARY.

KALALO Patrol Post,  
Tinschhafen Sub-District,  
Morobe District.

Kalalo report No 4 1965 / 66.

Patrol conducted by : P.H. Simpson. Cadet patrol officer.

Area patrolled : Six census division.

Personnel accompanying patrol : 2 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of patrol : From 7/12/65 to 9/12/65.  
From 17/12/65 to 3/1/66.  
From 11/1/66 to 17/1/66  
28 days on patrol.

Last patrol to the area DDA May 1965.  
Land patrol August 1965.

Objects of the patrol : (i) Revise census.  
(ii) Tax collection.  
(iii) Routine administration.

Map reference : District Map.

### Introduction.

The <sup>0</sup>10th patrol conducted in the Kalala area for the year 1965/66 was conducted in the Sio census division. The patrol was completed in broken periods due to the patrolling officer being sick, as well as the Christmas - New year break. The village of Gitua was inspected and the people were censused on the 7th of December, and due to sickness the writer returned to Kalala on the 9th of December, without completing the work in the eastern Sio. The villages of Kiari, Malasanga, Singorokai, Boneia, Nineia and Roinji, all in the western Sio, were inspected, the people censused, and tax collected during the period from the 17th of December to the 24th of December. The writer spent the Christmas break at Sidor. On the return trip to the village of Roinji, the Yupna river was in flood and delayed the patrol for one day. The patrol was delayed for two days at the Uruwa river, which was also in flood. The village of Welaki was inspected and the people censused on the 3rd of January. The eastern Sio villages were visited between the 11th and 17th of January 1966.

The objects of the patrol were to complete the census figures for the year 1965, collect tax and routine administration. Census figures reveal some rather unfortunate facts, but these will be discussed later in the report. The most pleasing were the figures at the village of Kumukio where the increase in population was thirty seven persons, there being forty seven births since the last census.

The tax rate for the area was two pounds and most people experienced no difficulty in finding this amount. Of course, in the village of Sio, by far the richest in the census division, the people complained that the tax rate was too high but they all had their tax ready when their names were called.

The Sio census division extends from the village of Gitua on the eastern boundary with Kalasa, to Roinji on the western and Madang border. Most villages are on the coastal plains, with the exceptions being Boneia, Welaki and Kumukio. A new village has been formed about three hours walk from Roinji. This new village is called KOLIPON and is a breakaway group from the Uruwa village of Bungavat. The population of this village is approximately fifty persons. (Refer pages 6 & 7 of Kalala report No 2 1965/66.) The Komba village of MULA desire to be included in the Sio division as they are a long way from Kabwum patrol post and they have marriage ties with the Sio people. This is in contrast to the village of Welaki, who have previously requested to be removed from the Sio book and be included in the Kabwum area.

Intro. cont.

The terrain of the census division varies from kumul plains on the coast to thick bush further inland. Unfortunately all this land has not been put to good use and it is hoped that in the near future the development of the area will take a big step forward.

Diary.

- 7/12/65. Per Mr. Moroso to Gitua, ex Tinesohafen. People of Gitua lined censused and taxed. Talks given at night.
- 8/12/65. Gitua Village inspected. Sick.
- 9/12/65. Departed Gitua at 0630. To Kalala's arriving 2200.
- 17/12/65. To Kiari. Census and tax collection. Village inspected. Talks given. Slept Kiari.
- 18/12/65. To Malasanga. Handdelayed any work. Slept. Gomas, tax collection, inspection and talks given.
- 19/12/65. To Kineia. 6 hours. Slept.
- 20/12/65. People of Boneia and Kineia taxed, censused and talks given. Slept.
- 21/12/65. To Singorokai. 1 1/2 hrs. Worked in afternoon.
- 22/12/65. Talks given and then proceeded to Koinji. 4 hrs.
- 23/12/65. Work completed at Koinji at 1300. Thence to Malalani 4 1/2 hours. Slept.
- 24/12/65. No sailer.
- 29/12/65. Departed sailer at 0700. Arrived at Iyuna river at 1400. Unable to cross. Slept.
- 30/12/65. Crossed Iyuna but held up by Iyuna river. Still held up.
- 31/12/65. Koinjorokai.
- 1/1/66. To Malasanga.
- 2/1/66. No Kineia. 6 hrs. Worked, thence to Kalala.
- 3/1/66. Per Mr. Simbang to Sic. Inspection of housing and sanitation.
- 12/1/66. All men of Sic I and Sic II and Jembengario lined and taxed. Talks given.
- 13/1/66. To Nambartwa. 1 hour. Worked.
- 14/1/66. To Kumukio. 5 1/2 hours. Rained all day. Minor disputes settled.
- 15/1/66. Kumukio people censused and taxed. Talks on DGC given. Thence to Gitua. 3 1/2 hours.
- 16/1/66. Gitua to Kalasa. 7 hours.

END OF DIARY.

Reception of the patrol.

The patrol was extremely well received in all villages. There were no sing-sings put on in any of the villages and the reason given was that it was too close to Christmas. The villages in the western Sio have been visited by the patrol three times in the last eight months and the reception given on this occasion did not vary from the reception given on previous visits. These villages were also visited by Mr. Fitzgerald, C/O known in August. Very few gifts of food were given to the patrol and this was due to a shortage of food in most areas, but as always, the police were well looked after.

Villages.

The housing in the census division does not vary too any great extent and it is of the usual coastal design, consisting of bush sawn timber walls and floor, with either kumul grass or coconut palms as a roof. Generally speaking the roofing is of a fairly high standard and the villages are reasonably well looked after. All villages are situated reasonably close to a good water supply, and contrary to my statement on page 2 of Kalalo report HQ2 1964/65, the water supply to the new village Kolipen, is good. Now, villages are situated at the mouths of rivers and these rivers serve not only as a good source of supply of water but also act as a remover of unwanted rubbish.

Pigs still continue to cause trouble and disappointment in some of the villages. In Sio I, the people were told previously that they had to build pens for their pigs, but some of the people still refuse to carry out the wish of the majority. The free run that some pigs have in some of the villages is definitely against good hygiene in the villages. The ground around the Sio area is most unsuitable for the erection of pit latrines and although the present latrines out above the sea water serve the purpose, they are definitely not the most hygienic way of keeping sickness out of the villages.

Large officials.

The Taluk and talukis in most villages seem to be dying out and in some cases are nonexistent. In these cases the village committees are doing a good job and it is best if no new officials are appointed in the villages of Gibe, as this village is going into the new Kalasa council. The old taluk at Gibe is not at all influential but as he has served the government for quite some time it would be, I feel, not a good thing to remove him from the position. The taluk at Kharl and Kordong, the Taluk at Koinji, continue to give good service to the administration, as do the officials at Kineia, Boneia and Amunio.

Political situation.

The attitude of the people towards the administration is a good one and it should be as these people have been under the influence of the administration for a long time. Their knowledge of the functions of the House of Assembly is negligible and the whole idea of the territory having its own ruling body in the future is beyond them at present. As far as I can gather, the local members of the House of Assembly has only visited these people on one occasion. He also really brightened the eyes of the Gibe people when he told them that the new council would have its headquarters in their village. In the experiences or contacts that I have had with the people in the six census divisions, I have always felt that the people do what I ask and advise because I am the patrol officer; although in some cases I have made some good friends among the people. The attitude of these people towards the mission is one of acceptance and fear. They are now beginning to realize that there is a place of eternal happiness etc, and they think if they do not attend the church services held in the villages at morning and night, and do exactly as the mission people say, they will be unable to go to this place. However, the mission is not extremely influential in all the villages and the farther away one gets from the mission at Ulap, the less influential the mission is. At Koinji the idea of the mission is nonexistent. The Koinji mission is the only mission remaining in the area.

Agriculture.

The crops of those people in this census division consists of yams, yams, banana, bananas, sugar cane and pig-iron. During the recent very dry spell experienced throughout the territory, the food situation deteriorated quite seriously but has

Agriculture. cont.

Improved since the recent rains have fallen. The people in the villages situated in the immediate vicinity of Kalalo patrol post had during this period some of their best crops ever. The people on the coast carried on trade with these people and my opinion, the people never went hungry. However the people of the village of Mineia were most unfortunate when all their gardens and coconuts were destroyed by fire in early November.

Cash cropping is carried on with copra and coffee and no real difficulty is experienced in marketing these products. There are numerous trade stores along the coast at which the people can sell their goods. The villages of Kumbic, Boneia and Welaki are the coffee producing villages, whereas the others are exclusively copra marketers. In a few isolated cases there are communal plantings of coffee and copra, but usually the family unit is the base of the gardens. The usual thing that is done by the individual planter is that all the villagers combine and help the planter clear the ground and when all this has been completed, the planter puts on a party of some description.

Livestock.

Pigs and fowls are the only livestock in the entire southern division. These animals are part of the staple diet of the people but are killed only on special occasions. The area has I feel great potential for the developing of the cattle industry. There are large Pampai Grass flatlands round the villages of Sio, Roinji and Malasanga and all villages, with the bush ones, being the exceptions, have large areas of land lying waste that could be put to good use. The cattle project at Kalasa is progressing very well and it would be a good thing if a similar scheme could be set up in the Sio division.

Commerce and Industry.

Throughout the area patrolled trade stores are quite numerous, in fact one in every village except Boneia, Welaki and Nambariwa. In Sio village alone there are seven trade stores. At present all are just breaking even and this is due to the large amount of food purchased during the dry spell. There is one big dispute about a store in Sio I am, this was not settled as the main witness was away at Minschhafen. The people in the Sio area are excellent pottery workers. They do quite a bit of trade with the people in the Madang district as well as the people on Siassi Island and the nearby islands.



Land.

The people of Singorokai were prepared to sell some land to the Administration, then they hoped it would have been released to an aid post orderly, one Mole Mole, but the people have recently changed their minds and do not wish to sell the land if the administration will lease it to Mole Mole. This matter has been taken up with the assistant district commissioner at Finsohahai in separate correspondence. There is no other land available for sale to the administration, at present.

Complaints.

There were not many complaints brought to the writer and those that were brought were of a very minor nature. Rigs and fowls seem to be the main causes of arguments as do the women. As previously mentioned a dispute between two groups in the village of Sio will be settled when the instigator of the trouble returns from Finsohahai. The members of the mission and village committees seem to settle most disputes that arise.

Courts.

No courts were held on this patrol.

Rest houses.

There are rest houses in every village with Sio II being the exception in this case. This is due to the villages of Sio I and Sio II being on a matter of five minutes walk between the villages. The rest houses in all villages are in reasonable condition, as are the police houses. The people in the village of Malasanga, old Sio, have been requested to build a rest house as previously there was not a rest house and the distance between the new site and Singorokai is over six hours walk.

Carriers.

Carriers are easy to obtain in all villages and in the smaller villages the people of two villages can do they can meet the carrying requirement number. All carriers are paid at the rate of one shilling per hour.

Health.

The health of the people in the Sio census division is generally very good. As usual there are plenty of untreated sores to be seen but most persons seek help from the aid post orderly when the sores have developed into ulcers. The dreaded disease MARIKIS is quite common in the villages to the west of WASH.

Health care.

There are aid posts in the following villages; Reimji, Singorokai, Sio, Kumbio, Gitua and one at Wasu. Most aid-

post orderlies are doing a reasonable job with the exceptions being the orderlies at Gitua and Singorokai. The orderly at Singorokai does not visit the villages and is more interested in develop-

ing his trade store and a coconut plantation. The orderly at

Gitua has closed the aidpost every time that the school at Kelanca has had school holidays and only opens the aid post from seven o'clock to eight thirty in the mornings. He has refused to give

treatment outside these hours as he claims that he has to work in his gardens. He also tells people who have come to see him

at nine o'clock that it is out of working hours and that they will have to see him next morning. I recommend that the aidpost

orderly at Gitua not to be paid from the 6th of December 1955 as he has not worked since that day, and if possible he be dismissed from the job. I also recommend that Mole Mole of Singorokai be dismissed.

At present there are three aidpost orderlies in the village of Sio. There are two government ones and a mission one.

The work to be done by the orderlies in Sio could quite adequately be coped with by one person and I feel it is a waste of good government money by employing two persons who sit down and do nothing from one week to another. Some action is required from the department of public health.

Education.

The administration maintains three government schools in the Kalalo area; these being located at Sio, Kalalo and Kelanca. Classes from prep to standard six are conducted in each school. There are European teachers in each of these schools. The Lutheran mission has schools in Sio, Alari, Kumbio, Singorokai and Nineta. English is taught in all schools but in some the standard is not too high.

Roads and bridges.

The only vehicular road in the area is the wasu-Kalalo road and a dry weather track to Alari from Wasu. It would be possible to construct a reasonable road throughout the division, provided that the Finbe, Gawa and Tupa rivers could be bridged or forded.

Walking tracks in the area are not well maintained at all. The people have been advised that it is their duty to maintain the walking tracks at a high standard.

Cemeteries.

All cemeteries are reasonably maintained.

*find out their duties first*

Missions.

The only mission is the Lutheran mission who have a large establishment at Ulap, near Kalalo. Actually this mission is in the Kawrua area but it's circuit covers most of the Kalalo area. It has numerous schools as previously stated and in every village there is a church and a missionary; Koinji being the exception. The mission is very influential in the area close to Kalalo but as one gets farther away from Kalalo the influence wanes a little until one gets to Koinji where there is no sign of religion at all. Koinji is about half way between Tegen, Madang District, and Ulap.

Airfields.

There is only one airstrip that is open to operations at present and at one stage the people at Sio and Gitua were quite keen to put airstrips. At both these places there were strips during the war. The Sio strip has been planted with coconuts and the new site chosen revealed on inspection that the ground would be too wet during the wet season. The Gitua people have lost interest. Masu strip is maintained by ten labourers, employed by the department of public works. A long promised tractor to pull the new grass cutter has not yet arrived, although it has been in use for well over six months.

Labour.

Labour is reasonably easy to obtain in the vicinity of Boneia. Mineta and Koinji as the people like to earn a few pounds to pay their tax and obtain a few luxuries. But close to Kalalo the people seem too occupied in their coffee gardens and only work for the government to get a quick pound.

Personal Tax.

Personal head tax of two pounds was collected from all eligible persons. In the village of Gitua the writer only collected one pound ten shillings as he was unaware that the tax rate for the territory was two pounds. Nobody found any real difficulty in finding the two pounds. Back tax will be collected from the Gitua people on the next patrol as they have already been told that they had been undertaxed. The people of Gitua and Kumbulo should find it quite easy to find two pounds tax if the council in Kalasa set a tax rate at two pounds.

Census.

Completed census forms are attached. The last census conducted was in May 1965. A very interesting thing to note about the villages of Sio, Nambaniwa and Gitua is the remarkable number of absent persons. The people told the writer that most of the absent persons were stopping in the big towns and were unemployed, consequently the economic growth in the area is not progressing.

The 510 census division consists mainly of large humid grass plains and rolling hills along the coast line, with dense tropical rain forests in the mountain areas of the division. As previously stated the majority of the villages are situated on the coast with the mountain villages of Bonela, Welchi and Kumbulo being approximately two to two and a half thousand feet above sea level.

Conclusion.

This patrol was conducted in a fairly leisurely manner with the express purpose of the patrolling officer, ~~in~~ of getting to know the people better. Previous patrols seem to have ~~been~~ rushed through the area but this patrol took it's time and I believe it was very successful, as everything that the patrol set out to do, was completed. All the census figures were revised and tax was collected. Routine administration consisted mainly of straightening some minor disputes, inspecting trade stores and village housing and sanitation and giving talks to the people on various subjects. The writer answered numerous queries on decimal currency and the impression gained was that the people were very confused by the talk of the new money. I feel that it is not a good thing to stand up in front of the people and talk about the new decimal currency, but better to wait until the decimal currency comes in and then go round and show the money to them. It will be quite some time before the people really understand the values of decimal currency, and as the basic unit in their way of thinking is the one shilling piece,

(P.H. Simpson.)

Cadet patrol officer.

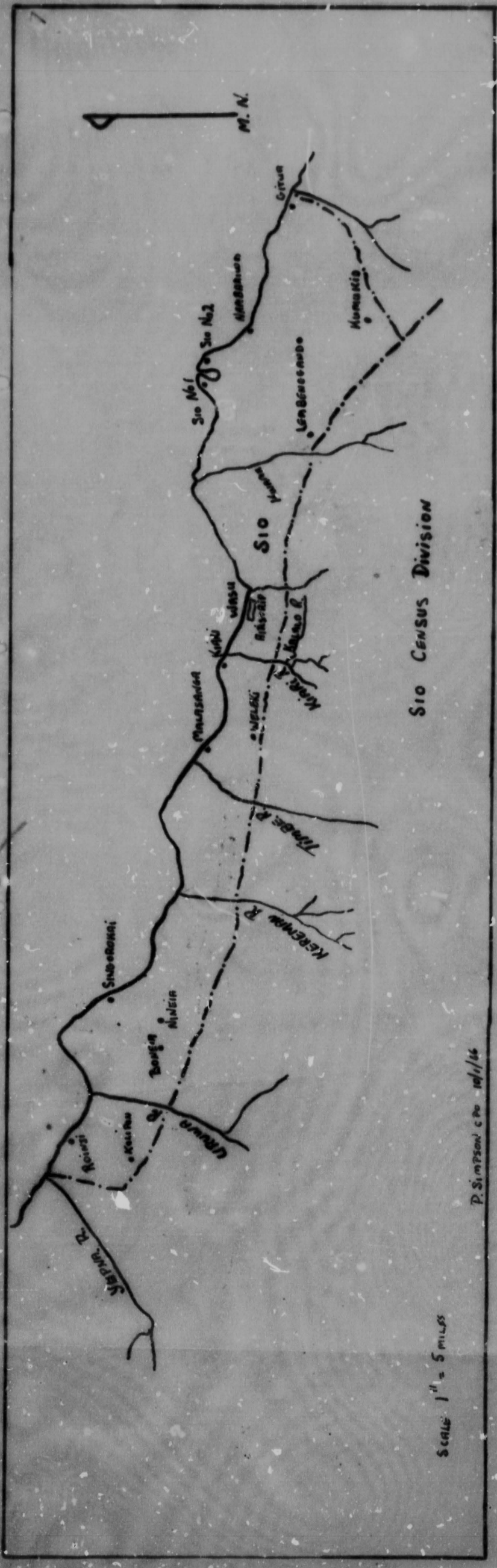
KALALO.

3

APPENDIX B.

Report on members of Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

8336	Constable CIUPA.	A good constable. Always works well and can be relied on at all times. 18 days.
9007	Constable TUBBY.	Efficient constable. A good worker. 18 days.
9747	Constable JEHARE.	A much improved constable. Did work better than on previous patrols. 7 days.
9848	Constable APAL.	Worked well on the few days that he was on patrol. 3 days.
	L/cpl. OFOR.	A good policeman and very experienced in patrol work. He has been in the force for over twenty years and he finds walking in the bush a little tiring. Would be more suitable for an exclusively coastal patrol without mountains.



Scale 1" = 5 miles

P. Simpson c 1911/16



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....HOORERE..... Report No. Kalala No. 5..... 1965 / 66..

Patrol Conducted by.....T. H. Simpson, DFO.....

Area Patrolled.....Kalasa census division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....2 members N.P. & N.G.F......

Duration—From 17 / 1 / 1966 to 17 / 2 / 1966..

Number of Days.....31 days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Nov / 1965..

Medical .....

Map Reference.....District Map.....

Objects of Patrol (i) Mark sub-tribal boundaries (ii) Inspect wartime road (iii) Inspect other sites for roads (iv) Routine administration..

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/2/1966

[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 ....  
.....  
.....  
.....

67-6-24

31st March, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Heroka District,  
LAE.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1965-66:

Thank you for your memorandum 57-2.9 of the 15th March, 1966, together with Mr. Simpson's patrol report.

2. Your comments only have been noted. The Assistant District Commissioner's letter must have been lost in transit.
3. Could you please advise Mr. Simpson that a patrol map accompanies each report.
4. Mr. Simpson seems to have conducted a good patrol and has submitted a lengthy, interesting and informative report.
5. EI-IU's activities need watching. It is strange how these local people could be duped into giving presents to these rogues, even though they must have heard of similar cases in other districts.

(J. K. McGAHERY)  
DIRECTOR.



67. 6. 24

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams..... 67-2-9  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for Walters/jgr  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Morobe District,  
L.A.E.  
15th March, 1966.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUI

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 1965/66

Forwarded for your information a report submitted by Mr. P.H. Simpson, C.P.C. covering the Kalasa Census Division.

Comments by A.D.C Finschhafen adequately deal with the report and local action has been taken to deal with matters requiring attention.

The problem of adequate water for villages, is one that can be handled by a Local Government Council.

Perhaps if more village officials or village elders visited the Towns and took similar action to the Tunge Village official in returning their unemployed people to the village, the problem of absentees from villages would be considerably reduced.

Development of the Lutheran Economic Services cattle industry at Asak was originally held up through the difficulty associated with leasing of the land from the native owners, who showed extreme reluctance to consider selling the land, but were interested in leasing for a period of 30 years. The leasing conditions have now been cleared by the Department of Lands, and action is at present in hand to complete the transaction. The aim of the Mission is to train the people in care of the cattle and provide selected people with sufficient stock to develop their own cattle projects on their own land.

Comments on Health have been referred to the Department of Public Health for information.

No action is required on airstrips, for the present. If the mission are interested in developing their own strip, it should remain their responsibility for development and maintenance.

The ability to pay a higher tax rate can be further investigated when a Council is established.

The activities of ZI-IU were first reported by a patrol operating in the Naba Census Division, Lae Sub-District in 1965, on his activities. His activity extended through the Kabwum and Pindiu areas and he alleged that he was operating "under licence" issued by Mr. Stoi Umut M.H.A. Both ZI-IU and Mr. Stoi Umut were interviewed at Lae and informed of the consequences that would befall them if they continued with such activity. ZI-IU is a confidence man and alleges he is practising a hygiene programme designed to assist the people, and the Administration, in improving the health and hygiene of the people. The fact that he receives money, pigs and food is purely a secondary consideration and is merely a small token of appreciation, for services rendered, given to him by a grateful people for enlightening them. It will be interesting to hear more about ZI-IU if he is continuing with his program. A tape recording of his allegation implicating Mr. Stoi Umut M.H.A is still held at this office.

Development of the WOLANGAI - SIALUM road has possibilities and will assist in the further development of the area. The Lutheran Mission, and in particular MAMASU, have indicated that they are prepared to assist with the construction of bridges. Hand tools will need to be provided and the O.I.C. Kalasa Base Camp will be in a position to advise and supervise the clearing of the old road. The people have indicated a willingness to supply voluntary labour for road construction.

An officer has been posted to the Kalasa Census Division to establish a Base Camp and is at present operating in the area. Funds for the establishment of the camp have been provided. His main purpose is to establish a local Government Council and he is at present engaged on making a survey and preparing a recommendation for the proposed ward boundaries.

Extract from the report has been referred to the Department of Agriculture for information.

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

- c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen.
- c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Kalalo.
- c.c. Mr. P.H. Simpson, Patrol Post, Kalalo.

Dept. of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
FINSCHHAFFEN. T.N.G.

67-1-3

10th. March, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
Dept. of District Administration,  
L.A.R. T.N.G.

KALALO PATROL NO. 5 1965/66.

Attached is a Report of a Patrol to the Kalasa Census Division conducted by Mr. Paul Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer, of Kalalo Patrol Post.

Camping Allowance Claim has already been forwarded.

On a recent visit to Pindin, Councillors from the Dedua area of the Pindin Local Government Council, expressed interest in joining the proposed Kalasa Local Government Council from the outset. In view of this, I will not forward the proposed Electoral boundaries of the Kalasa Local Government Council but will instruct Mr. C.J. Gibson, Patrol Officer in Charge of the Kalasa Base Camp to mount a patrol to the Dedua to ascertain the views of the people in this region.

Until this Report, I was not aware of a general water shortage in the hill villages. It appears that further investigation is required and Mr. Gibson will be instructed to do this. The Department of Health has money available to establish environmental sanitation projects which could well be undertaken by the Council if this is established.

Stock, both pigs and cattle, appears to be presenting quite a problem but land ownership will have to be established before direct action can be taken on the fencing of stock owned by individuals.

I feel sure that the presence of an Officer in this region, with power to deal with Native complaints, may alleviate the problem.

Mr. Simpson's quote "cutting" is expressive, if not grammatical. I am not quite sure that the influence of the Mission is as potent as described or whether the example quoted of a suicide at Nanda is a true indication of the fear of gaol. Perhaps pressure of the community and the "shame" in its Pidgin English connotation weigh heavily on the individuals concerned.

There is a need for Administration School or Schools in the Kalasa Division and perhaps, as Mr. Simpson says, the introduction of the Local Government Council will be the spring-board for a request to the Administration to establish Government Schools.

The development of the Cattle Industry is providing a much needed boost to the economy and the establishment of a Wharf at Sialum by the Lutheran Economic Service is a much needed innovation.

I am not convinced that the Kalasa people as a whole will be able to pay the Council Tax of £2, but this will be the responsibility of the new Council, following discussions to assess the rate for tax.

District Commissioner, Lae.

10th. March, 1966.

There appears to me to be a case to be answered by ZI-IU of INDAGEN Village in the Komba Census Division. Mr. Gibson will be instructed to make a fuller investigation, particularly with regard to the possibility of stealing or fraud and the spreading of false reports.

A Police Investigation will be conducted into the suicide of MAIGUBE GUNGKORLA of NANDA.

The Lutheran Economic Service is interested in the development of roads in the Kalasa area and particularly the reopening of the wartime road from Sialum to Walingai, in the Dedua Census Division. The mountain Dedua people are interested in a feeder road from the hills to join up with this road.

Appendix "D" of the Report gives an assessment of the bridges or fords to be constructed.

Mr. Simpson's report is interesting and informative but he appears to have been unaware of action to be taken in the case of ZI-IU of INDAGEN and the suicide report in Appendix "C".

*Gordon Smith*

(GORDON SMITH)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encl.

- c.c. Patrol Post, Kalalo.
- c.c. Mr. Paul Simpson, C/- District Office  
Lae.
- c.c. Mr. S. Gibson, Kalasa Base Camp.

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PREAMBLE.

KALALO patrol post,  
Fluschnafen sub-district,  
Morobe district.

Kalalo report number 5, 1965 / 66.

Patrol conducted by	Mr. F. H. Simpson. Cadet patrol officer.
Area patrolled	Kalasa census division.
Personel accompanying	Two members of R.P. & M.G.C.
Duration of patrol.	17/1/66 to 17/2/66.
	31 days on patrol.
Last DDA patrol in the area.	Taxation patrol. November 1965.
Objects of patrol.	(i) Mark out council boundaries. (ii) Look at the wartime road from Wolongai to Sialum and to note the number of bridges needed to open this road. (iii) To see if it is possible to put in a road from Kalasa to Tunge and from Kalasa to Situkia. (iv) Routine administration.
Map reference.	District Map.

INTRODUCTION.

The Kalasa census division is situated approximately half way between Kallalo patrol post and P. Wacholale sub-district office and the area is administered from Kallalo. The actual census division has approximately five thousand people situated in three different regions. There are seven villages on the coast, sixteen in the Kuni hills and nine villages in the bush. The annual plains vary from approximately five hundred feet above sea level to two thousand feet above sea level, whereas the bush people live between three and a half thousand to five thousand feet alt.

The people in the whole census division speak the language OJO with the people of Sialum, Neta and Kwam Kwam being the exceptions. These people have their own language but they also speak OJO. The people of Kinalakia and Ezanko also speak UKITAITA.

The area is not developing economically at a good rate. The people are generally very lazy and are basically subsistence farmers and the impression given is that they would much rather grow enough food to eat and not worry too much about the development of cash crops etc.

At present the people in the bush villages and the people of Kanzarua on the coast, are cargo culting, although this is not showing any anti administration or any anti mission activities. An explanation is given as an appendix. Refer appendix "D".

The objects of the patrol were to follow up the ~~tax~~ census patrol conducted by the Assistant District Commissioner, Pimshahafen and carry out routine administration, as well as to mark out the boundaries for the proposed Local Government Council being established this year. The old wartime road from Tolongai, in the Dedua census division, to Sialum was inspected and the bridges and fords required to reopen this road were noted and they appear as an appendix to this report. Refer appendix "D". A copy of patrol instructions appear as an appendix, appendix "E".

PATROL DIARY.

21.1.66. To Kip. 35mins from Kalasa. Village inspected and talks given. Overnight.

22.1.66. To Kobyuy, Neta and Sikkia. Each village was inspected and talks given. Overnight. 45mins walk.

23.1.66. To Pankwanga and Githukia. Overnight Githukia. 2 hours.

24.1.66. To Kwambi. 50 mins. To Ezanko 30 mins. To Kinalakia 25 mins. To Githu. 90 mins. Each village inspected and talks given. Overnight at Githu.

25.1.66. To Nana 105 mins. To Sialum 75 mins. Overnight.

26.1.66. To Wasiu.

29.1.66. Returned to Sialum.

30.1.66. To Kip 2 hrs. 20 mins. Overnight.

DIARY cont.

- 31.1.66. To Bakon, Soweng, Rua and Tunge. 2hrs 30 mins. talks given in all villages and villages inspected.
- 1.2.66. To Kaiawa and Karako. 2hrs 35 mins. Overnight.
- 2.2.66. To Gerup and Zankubep. 1hr. Overnight.
- 3.2.66. To Zankoi. 30 mins. Overnight.
- 4.2.66. To Simep. 55 mins. To Ga. 30 mins. Overnight.
- 5.2.66. To Ririwo. 60 mins. To Sambe. 50 mins. To Kanzarua. 75 mins. Overnight.
- 6.2.66. To Wolongai. 75 mins. Returned to Kanzarua. Overnight.
- 7.2.66. To Kanomi. 30 mins. To Nanda. 20 mins. Slept at Kanomi.
- 8.2.66. To Nunzen. Overnight. 55 mins.
- 9.2.66. To Kwam Kwam. 50 mins. To Keberam. 90 mins. Slept.
- 10.2.66. To Rikoko. 75 mins. Slept.
- 11.2.66. At Rikoko.
- ~~ToxKalasa~~
- 12.2.66. To Kalasa for meeting. Returned to Rikoko.
- 13.2.66. To Sialum and Gitua.
- 14.2.66. To Sio. Unable to cross Kwama.
- 15.2.66. At Sio.
- 16.2.66. At Sio writing report.
- 17.2.66. Returned to Wasu per MV Kauri.

END OF PATROL.RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was generally well received in all the villages. In the higher villages, the patrol was given good supplies of fresh foods and vegetables, but along the coast food gifts were non-existent, except for some fish brought to the patrol at Kanzarua. No sing-sings were put on in any of the villages and although some of the villages did appear that they were not overinterested in the patrol's visit, they put up with us.

VILLAGES.

One would expect the housing in the different villages to vary as to the height of the villages, but this is not so. The general type of housing consists of the bush sawn timber for the walls and floor with the kurai grass roof. The standard of housing in the entire census division is poor and in nearly every village that the patrol visited and stayed overnight, the people had to make general repairs to the roofing of the police housing and on a few occasions to the patrol officer's rest house. This shows a lack of interest on the part of the people but, this should improve after the Local Government Council has been established.

VILLAGES cont.

Most of the villages are situated on excellent sites or the best available. Along the kumai plains and the coast, the villages are situated generally at the mouth of a river or some good water supply; however this is not so in the bush villages. The water supply in every bush village is poor; in some cases the water supply to a big village being not much more than a trickle out of a stone or a hole in the ground. This situation prevails all the year round but in some isolated cases, the water supply does increase slightly during the wet season. I feel that there are many underground streams in the bush Kalasa and a survey by an experienced water man could prove to be the answer to these people's problem. None of the villages intend to change to new sites and as previously stated all sites seem to be the best available.

All villages in the Kalasa census division were very dirty and in some cases, the villages were cleaned under supervision. Pigs, sheep and cattle have a free run in all villages and the hygiene shown by the people is well below a good standard. These people have been told repeatedly by patrol officers and agricultural officers to have their stock put in paddocks or fence them in in certain areas. But, as these people are extremely lazy, they just refuse to do anything about the situation. I informed the people that the government put a lot of money into supplying medicine and aid post orderlies and they should brighten up their ideas and show a bit of appreciation for their aidposts and medicines. I feel that some court action should be taken against offenders who have not put their pigs and other stock in paddocks before the next District Administration patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There is a paramount luluai, DO'AN of Karako, who is in charge of a generally unenergetic group of village officials. Down is fairly old now and is slowing down fast. He accompanied the patrol through the bush villages as far as Ga and then he returned to Karako. Some of the luluais and tultuls are not very influential and are there only for the hand out of tobacco on the patrol officer's visit. However, there are some who do try to do a good job but are not backed up by any enthusiasm of the people. The best official in the entire census division is a village committeeman from Ritoko. This man is ZAGUN and is, far the most energetic official and was the most helpful throughout the patrol's visit to the census division. He made sure that the police personnel were given cooked food on their arrival in the village. He is acknowledged by the Lutheran mission as being one of the best men in the area,



Village officials. cont.

and his work for the administration and the mission are worthy of mention. As it is hoped that a local government council will be established in the Kalasa census division this year, no new appointments or recommendations were made by the writer.

OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

There is not any anti-administration or any anti mission activity being carried on in the Kalasa census division and generally speaking, the attitude of the people towards the administration and mission is pleasing. However as previously stated, the people of the bush and Kanzarua are cargo culting. Refer appendix "R". At night informal talks were held with the people in the villages concerning the administration and the mission and the people, although being under the influence of the mission and the administration for over fifty years, still live with a certain amount of fear of both bodies. Fear of the mission is in the form of 'if we do not do what the mission says and go to church each day, when we die we go to hell'. Fear of the administration takes the form of fear of gaol. This is strikingly evident as an incident at Nanda village revealed. Refer appendix "C".

Some of the young men in some of the villages fear work and have left their villages and have gone to the stations where they are either employed or unemployed and live off the food and money of their fellow villagers. The latter is the more probable and this was shown when a village official from Tunge village, visited the towns of Lae and Madang and brought back all the young unemployed men to the village. Now there are only a few absent men from Tunge and the village is really progressing. The absenteeism of these young men is definitely stunting the growth of the economy of the area as well as the aged parents of these young men are suffering as they are, in many cases, unable to produce good food gardens.

AGRICULTURE.

The average rainfall at the Kalasa mission is approximately sixty to seventy inches per year and as one either goes higher or lower the rainfall changes accordingly. The dry spell in 1965 had it's effect on the Kalasa people but the crisis has now passed and the food situation is very good amongst these people. As usual the coastal people always say that they are short of food, but the people in the kumai plains and the bush people have good supplies of their staple diet. The staple diet of the people consists of yams, taro, kau kau and bananas, together with many different types of european vegetables. I have heard it been said by certain people in the Kalasa that their ground was not suitable for many different types of food. While at Kalasa, I was given gifts of the following foods; sweet corn, pumpkin, beans, potatoes, passion fruit, peanuts,

AGRICULTURE cont.

cabbages, oranges, watermelons, egg-fruit, mangoes and onions, there is quite a lot of the above mentioned foods available for sale and the Lutheran mission at Kalasa purchase large quantities of this food.

The two main cash crops in the Kalasa are coffee and copra. Coffee is not grown on a large scale, although I think, the ground and climate make it ideal for good coffee.

The bush people insist on planting coffee without any shade trees and consequently the coffee trees come up and produce very little coffee. Those energetic

persons who did plant shade trees have good plantings and their efforts are bearing fruit. Most of the coffee plantings are done on a

family group scale, whereas the coconut plantings are on the single man scale.

The marketing of the copra is no problem at all, as the various trading vessels call in at several places along the coast, whereas the selling of the coffee is done at Wolongai, Dedua census division, and at Kalasa. The congregation store at Kalasa purchases the

coffee and ships it out on the Mamasu vessels to Lae.

However, the shipping services to Lae is not run to schedule but the services are fairly regular. The shipping service to Lae

is the only thing holding up a good business in fresh foods, for these people. They produce very good potatoes and onions and if they

service was regular, I feel sure these people could supply shops in Lae with potatoes, onions and fruit. The council could develop this

as a sideline for extra income.

LIVESTOCK.

At the time of writing, the ASAR cattle project is developing at a steady rate but it could be improved with a little more cooperation from the people. The number of stock on this project at present is approximately two hundred head and losses so far, have not been too big.

However, the land that is on the ASAR lease is not the best for good cattle raising as it consists mainly of sharp coral ridges. Of the cattle lost, many have fallen on this

coral and have had to be destroyed. The people fail to realize that this project is for their benefit and their cooperation with the

project manager, Mr H. Wiederhold is not the best at all times. This project will be very valuable to these people in the future as the large knai grass slopes and plains are most suitable for cattle raising. This cattle business could prove to be a good source

of income for these people, as recently the people of Tunzen village killed a bullock and cut it up and sold it to the people of other villages. The meat was weighed and the amount collected from the

sale, exceeded one hundred pounds.

Pigs have a free run in all villages and consequently do

untold damage to the gardens and the villages. Some pigs were

even digging up the coronous laid on the Maluma Kalasa road.

### LIVESTOCK cont.

The people seem to be doing a good business in the selling of pigs but the price for pigs is utterly ridiculous. For a piglet, about two months old, the people pay two pounds and the ~~price~~ <sup>price</sup> rises till they pay £25 for a pig. I went to great length to explain to the people that they could buy a cow or a bull for thirty pounds and there would certainly be much more meat on a bull than there is on a pig. The people realize this but I informed them that one way to bring down the price of these pigs was to boycott the market; just do not buy them.

Fowls are very common in the census division and the price for fowls is about what it should be. Roosters are either ten shillings or one pound and hens are usually five shillings. I explained very carefully to everybody that it would be better to buy two roosters for ten shillings, young ones, than to buy one old one for one pound. I observed some rather amazed looks when I told them this.

In quite a few villages the people have sheep. Rams are eight pounds, £8, each and the ewes are £7 with the lambs being £5. It appeared to me that very few of these are ever eaten. There is one goat at Sialam village.

Ducks are very common in the Kalasa census division but to my way of thinking the price for these is again too high, £4 for a drake and four pounds for a duck. By what I was told, few of these are eaten because they cost too much and it is better to sell them than to eat them.

### COMMERCE and INDUSTRY.

Trade stores are very common in the Kalasa census division but those that are there are either running at a very small profit or just breaking even. This is common in all the Kalalo administration area and is due to lack of schooling in business by the store proprietors. They buy things on the coast, carry them to their stores and sell them for the same price that they paid for them. A short course in business management in the Kalalo area would be much appreciated by all the persons concerned.

In a few years <sup>time</sup> we could call the cattle project an industry.

### LAND.

The people in the Kalasa census division are not short of land but are reluctant to either sell or lease land as shown by the lease of the ASAK project land. There are numerous disputes on land in the area now that few of the people are getting cattle and are fencing off sections of kunai for the cattle. These disputes are mainly between the bush people and the people on the coast. The writer advised the people that they should try and settle these disputes as soon as possible as the ASAK project manager will not give cattle to people who are fighting over land.

COMPLAINTS.

There were few complaints brought to the writer while he was in the area. These mainly concerned land, and pigs digging up gardens.

COURTS.

There were no courts held on this patrol.

REST HOUSES.

There are rest houses in most of the villages with Kaunkeo, Maiawa, Biungan and Nana being the exceptions. These places have not constructed rest houses as they are situated very close to other villages and the villages being so close it does not warrant that two rest houses be maintained. Rest houses and police houses were generally in poor condition and were repaired under supervision. For reference of walking times between villages see the patrol diary.

CARRIERS.

Carriers were easy to obtain in all villages except Sialum. Sialum is one of the biggest villages in the Kalasa census division, yet it is the hardest village from which to obtain carriers. It is the same as at Sio No 4 in the Sio census division. Sio No 1 is the biggest village and it is the hardest to get carriers ~~from~~. The carriers are paid at the rate of one shilling per hour and they carry from village to village or to ~~the~~ the next rest house. On a few occasions the writer was asked for tobacco in preference to money in payment for carrying cargo.

HEALTH.

Generally the health of the people is fairly good, considering the pigs and livestock that roam the villages. The people in the coastal villages are very clean, whereas the bush people rarely wash due to the lack of water. I observed numerous new babies that were absolutely filthy. I enquired from the mothers how long it was since they had washed their babies and was amazed when told that in some cases it was over two weeks. I felt inclined to blame the aid post orderlies on some occasions but was informed that the APO's tell the mothers but they, the mothers, do not take any notice of them.

Talks were given in all villages concerning hygiene and washing their clothes and their bodies. Some small children appear not to have washed for months and the clothes they wear appear to rot off their bodies.

The aid post orderlies are doing a reasonable job with the medicinal side of the job but are falling down on their supervision of latrines and hygiene. There are aid posts at Nanda, Kwam Kwam, Gitukia, Rua, Karako, and Ririwo. The mission have an aid post at Kalasa.

EDUCATION.

The Lutheran mission conduct numerous schools throughout the census division and at these schools either English or Kotte or both are taught. The classes taught in these schools are prep or standard one, with standard two being taught at Kalasa. The people generally take a little interest in their schools and do endeavour to have their children educated. Mission schools are situated at Rir'io, Karako, Zanubep, Zankoa, Kanomi, Rua, Kinalakna, Bwanbi, Gitukia, Sikikia, Kukuya and Kalasa. Unfortunately, the administration does not have a school in the Kalasa area and with the introduction of the local government council at Kalasa this year, I feel the people will request the administration to establish an English school in the area. The administration at present have a school at Gitua which is on the border of the census division.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

At present the only vehicular road in the Kalasa census division is the road from Sialum to Kalasa and thence to the ASAK cattle project. This road is completed in as far as most of the road has had coronous put on it but approximately one mile of the road has yet to have a surface put on it. The road to ASAK is only very new and the vehicles can only go to ASAK after a long period of dry weather. Mr H. Wiederhold built a 60 ft span bridge over the Sombore river on the ASAK road, this is the only bridge in the area. Refer appendix "D" for information on other roads.

Generally speaking, the walking tracks in the census division are fairly well maintained, although some of the tracks were overgrown at the time of the patrol's visit.

CEMETRIES.

All cemeteries seen on this patrol were reasonably well maintained with the older graves gradually disappearing.

MISSIONS.

The only mission that is active in the area is the Lutheran mission with it's headquarters being at Kalasa. At present there is a European missionary, Mr A. Flathman, his wife and child. The Lutheran mission has been in the Kalasa area for over fifty years and in the past many Kalasa people have gone into other areas as evangelists and have done excellent work, in the mission field. The number of Kalasa people entering this field now has dropped considerably, but the influence of the mission is still very strong.

AIRSTRIPS

There is not any airfields in the Talaasa area but the Lutheran Mission have enlarged an airstrip about a mile north of the station. The length of reasonably level ground is approximately 2,000 feet but the ground holds a lot of water during the wet season and would have to have quite a bit of coronous put on the surface. Another possibility of an airstrip is near Sialum but quite an amount of work and time would be required to level out some of the ground.

LABOUR

At present the AS&M cattle project is employing eighteen young men. These men are trained by Mr H. Wiedersold on the care of cattle and on the completion of sixteen months of work, each person is given a bull and a cow to take back to his home village and look after. This person is the owner of the cattle and receives them for nothing.

As previously stated there are quite a few young men absent from their villages, working or staying in the towns.

PERSONAL TAX

Towards the end of 1965, the assistant district commissioner Pineschhafen, patrolled the Talaasa census division and collected tax from the people. Most of the people paid one pound tax and were given exemptions on the grounds of low income. Judging by all the complaints of people having paid £25 for a pig, there must be numerous people in the area who must be capable of paying more than £1 per year personal tax. Taxiness in not developing cash crops puts these people in the low income bracket but, with the developing of the local government council, I think all the men should pay £2 council tax. This, of course, depends on the council.

A small amount of tax was collected from those persons wishing to purchase shotguns and renewal of licences.

CENSUS

A census of the Talaasa people was conducted in late 1965.

CONCLUSION

This patrol was very successful as nearly everything that the patrol set out to do was completed. The talks given to the people were on the council, hygiene and the new decimal currency. The new currency will have to be shown to the people before they can get a clear picture of how the new money will take over from the old currency.

(P.H. Simpson.)

Cadet patrol officer.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on members of Royal Papuan and New Guinean Constabulary.

17. Sgt. OFOR. A good policeman on patrol. Very experienced in the work, however he gets very tired working in the mountains and should be used only on coastal patrols. 31 days.

5747. Constable JIHARE. Still tends to be a little lazy and his work has to be checked up on rather frequently. 31 days.)

CARGO CULT.

The Kailasa villages of Kailasa, Karako, Gerup, Zamubey, Zankoa, Sander, Ga, Hiritwo, Sander, and Kambarna are the villages whose people are at present cargo culting. Through numerous discussions with fine leaders and people who are working in this cult, I have discovered the following information.

The instigator of this cult is a man by the name of Zi-in, of Indagen village in the Komba census division. His father was from Kailasa and his mother from the Komba. Zi-in was formerly the tulul of Indagen village but after spending a short term in gaol at Kabrum for stealing, was replaced from the position. He left the Kabrum area and went to Iae and Soma, where he tried to cause trouble at Boska. That kind of trouble could not be very clearly defined to me by the informant. Zi-in then came to Kailasa in February 1965, where he informed the people that he knew how they could grow better crops and get better money for everything. He was at once joined by his "brother" the tulul of Zankoa, GOI-ILGAR. Goi-ingan has a fine war record.

Zi-in told the people that their ancestors used to kill pigs and pour the blood of the dead pigs onto their gardens to help things grow and produce and multiply everything. Zi-in told the people that he knew how to produce more money. The idea was to bury some money in a saucepan and bury pig's blood and leaves in another saucepan. The saucepans were buried and a banana tree was planted on top of the 'grave'. The people were then to build a small flower garden around the 'grave' and walk. Other saucepans were decorated and money and pigs blood were put in the saucepans, as well as the name of the man, who owned the saucepan, and the amount of money he required. Down, the paramount tulul, was promised by Zi-in to get one thousand million pounds and this promised amount was one of the smaller ones.

All the pigs killed were eaten by Zi-in and the owners of the pigs.

The idea was that one morning the people would wake up and their saucepans would be overflowing with money. Of course the people thought this idea about the money was a real good one and they all joined together and each village paid Zi-in five or six pounds. Personally I think he received much more money.

The people have waited for over twelve months for their money and as it has not yet come along, they seem to be losing interest. The saucepan 'graves' are gradually becoming overgrown and the people are now saying that they are not sure if Zi-in was telling the truth. The people would remove the saucepans from their houses but Zi-in told them if they touched them they would die.



Gargo cult. cont.

The writer did his best to explain how the government minted the money and that it was impossible for money to multiply. Zi-in and Uoi-ingau dug up one of the saucepans in Zankoa and to their amazement, the five pound note that they had planted in the saucepan had rotted away.

This cult is very unusual in that it is definitely a pagan ritual but the people still attend church every day. In their own words they "ask God to look after them spiritually and ask the saucepans, to ask their forefathers, to look after them materially." The most distressing thing from the point of view of the mission is that all these saucepan graves are situated on the best site as close as possible to the village church.

I explained to the people that Zi-in was just stealing their money and eating their pigs and food and that he wants to open a trade store with their money. They were told that if they wanted Zi-in to be removed from Kalasa, they had to do it, not the government. The Dedua people, who were at one time culting with these people, had thrown away their saucepans and it was better for them to do the same and start earning money from hard work, not saucepans.

APPENDIX "C".

SUICIDE. MAIGUBE / GUNCKORLA.

During the night of the 4th -5th of February, 1966, the above named New Guinean committed suicide by hanging.

Maigube was a married man from Ga village and he was residing in the coastal village of Manda. He was married to KEIKINU and has a male child. He wanted to divorce Keikinu and marry a new woman from the coast, so he sent Keikinu back to Ga. This was in 1965.

As he was alone at Manda, he took great interest in the young women. He had sexual intercourse with two young girls aged about 13 and 14 years and when the two girls told everybody at a village meeting on the 4th February, he was very ashamed and did not say anything. Of course everybody was very cross about the whole thing and told him that the patrol officer was due on the coast the next day and that he would be put in gaol for six months for what he had done.

*changed* That night or in the early hours of the next morning, Maigube hung himself from a tree about twenty minutes from the village. He was found next morning by the aid post orderly, NONGUMILE, of Manda. He used fishing line and apparently choked to death.

I had a look at the body and there were no lacerations on the body to show any violence.

ROADS.

The old wartime road from Woiengai to Sialun could be opened up without a great amount of finance required. The types of bridges and fords required for this road could all be constructed with either Kwila trees or Coconut palms on concrete piles. The fords could be either constructed with old forty-four gallon drums or concrete culverts. The patrol instructions stated that a detailed report on the cost of these was required, but I was unable to determine the cost, as the price of cement and steel pipes is unknown.

The bridges required are as follows:

- KEWAI river : One concrete pile with either steel or wood girder girders. Total span thirty 30 feet.
- KEIANGO river: Concrete ford. Approximately sixty 60 feet.
- ODZIM river: One concrete pile with coconut girders. Total span 30 feet.
- Remoni to Nanda: One small creek could be built with coconuts. Two small coconut bridges required. One large creek with an opening at the mouth of about thirty 30 feet. The wartime road was built of coconuts but I think the best approach for this bridge would be a steel span bridge.
- Nanda to Nunzen: Four small coconut bridges are required. also;
- GWENGEN river: Concrete pile with total span 35 feet.
- SENGATUA river: Concrete pile with total span 35 feet. One more as above with span about thirty feet.
- Nunzen to Kwam Kwam: One concrete pile and either coconut or kwila girders. Span nearly fifty feet. Two rivers that could possibly be forded without much expense. 50 foot span.

It is quite possible that a road could be constructed from the Kalasa mission site to Paukwanga village but to go all the way to Gitania would mean a lot of hard work. The road to Paukwanga could follow the main walking track to about a point approximately twenty minutes from the village and then it would have to be cut into the side of a hill.

The road to Kunge is possible but it would take a lot of time and man power. This road would again follow the walking track with the road having to be cut into the side of the hills in some places. The man power is available and all that is required is experienced supervision.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram

Telephone 6TH/LA

Our Reference 67-1-3

If calling ask for

Mr.

Dept. of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
PINSCHHAGEN,  
Morobe District.

20th December, 1965.

The Officer-in-Charge,  
Patrol Post,  
KALALO.

Kalalo Patrol No. 5

Kalasa Census Division

As per verbal discussion, please prepare to depart for the Kalasa Census Division on a general administration patrol immediately upon completion of your patrol to the SIO Census Division, and submission of your report thereon.

Your instructions are as follows:-

1. Investigate and prepare detailed submissions on proposed geographic electorate boundaries for the Kalasa L.C. Council.
2. Investigate and submit a detailed report on the type and sizes and costs of bridges between SIAMUK and WALONGAI which are required to open up the road to wheeled traffic.
3. Investigate the possibilities of opening up a road system from KALASA Mission to GIUKIA and from KALASA Mission to TUNGE. Report on the number and size of bridges needed.
4. Please deliver the enclosed Village Books to the appropriate village officials.
5. You may advise the people of the area that it is a firm intention to establish a Council in 1966, that their enthusiastic backing is required, and that their views on the situation of the Council headquarters will be heard. As it is intended to set up an administration temporary post at the headquarters site, consideration must be given to such aspects as closeness to supply lines and running water, etc. It would also be advantageous to suggest that people of all villages begin preparing planks, etc. for the construction of a suitable rest house for the officer who will be put on this job.
6. Undertake such other activities at your discretion. If you have any queries, contact me prior to your departure on this patrol.



G. J. KEGG  
Assistant District Commissioner