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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: KALALO, 1964 - 1965

Original documents bound with reports
for: Pindiu, volume 2.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: PINDIU, KABWUM, KALALO

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ... 4 [2] ... 1964/65 ... Number of Reports: 6

REPORT No: PINDIU	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[1] 1-1964/65	1-11	S GIBSON (CPO)	Mindite area of the Hube Census Div		22/2/1965 - 25/2/65	
[2] 2-1964/65	1-8	S GIBSON	Besibong Village area (Hube C/Div)		27/2/1965 - 28/2/65	
[3] 3-1964/65	1-9	S GIBSON	Kotte Census Division - Pindiu Council area		10/3/65 - 12/3/65	
[4] 4-1964/65	1-18	B J Kelly (CPO)	Hube Census Division	1	22/3/1965 - 4/4/65	
[5] 7-1964/65	1-18	B J Kelly (CPO)	Dedua Census Division	1	4/5/65 - 14/5/65	
[6] 8-1964/65	1-8	B J Kelly	Hube Census Division - Kua River Valley	1	24/5/65 - 4/6/65	
[] [KABWUM]						
[] 1-1964/65	1-28	G A Heriot (PO)	Komba and Selepet (part) Census Division		14/7/64 - 2/9/64	
[] 2-1964/65	1-18	P Maynard (CPO)	Selepet (part) and Komba Census Division	1	5/10/1964 - 9/12/64	
[] Combined 1-2 of 1964/65	1-57	G A Heriot (CPO) & P Maynard (CPO)	Komba and Selepet Census Division	1	14/7/1964 - 9/12/64	
[] [KALALO]						
[] 1-1964/65	1-24	P Worsley (POfficer)	Kalalo and Eastern Sio Census Divisions	1	14/6/1964 - 6/12/64	
[]						
[]						
[]						
[]						

MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

PINDIU, KABWUM, KALALO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>PINDIU</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	S. Gibson	Mindik area of the Hube Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	S. Gibson	Basibong village area of Hube Census Div.
3 - 1964/1965	S. Gibson	Kotte Census Div- Pindiu Council Area only
4 - 1964/1965	B.J. Kelly	Hube Census Div.
7 - 1964/1965	B.J. Kelly	Dedua Census Div.
8 - 1964/1965	B.J. Kelly	Hube Census Div. Luva River Valley
<u>KABWUM</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	G.A. Heriot	Komba and Selepet (part) Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	P. Maynard	Selepet(part) and Komba Census Div.
Combined 1 - 2 1964/1965	G.A Heriot & P. Maynard	Komba and Selepet Census Div.
<u>KALALO</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	P. Worsley	Kalalo & Eastern Sio Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KALALO 1. 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted by PETER WORSLEY PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KALALO & EASTERN SIO CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N 1.

Natives.....

Duration—From 14./10./1964 to 6./12./1964 (Broken)

Number of Days 42 Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4./5./1964.

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY

LAND INVESTIGATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3/2/65

P. T. Worsley
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

67.6.12 (23)



Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

67-2-9

Our Reference

Ashton/JGR

Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
I. A. E.
3rd February, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1964/65

I attach for your information a report submitted by Mr. P. Worsley who was, until recently, Patrol Officer-in-Charge of the Kalalo Station. Mr. Worsley resigned towards the end of December and enlisted in the army. Kalalo station has been unmanned since. Accompanying the patrol report is a copy of an instruction from Mr. G. Smith Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen together with covering memorandum from that officer.

At the present time there are two obvious factors against the successful establishment of a Council in the Kalasa/Sio area. The first is the lack of economic development in the area and the unusually low per capita income of the area and secondly the isolation of the area situated midway between the Finschhafen Sub-District Headquarters and Kalalo Patrol Post. To further complicate the position Kalalo patrol post has been closed since the resignation of Mr. Worsley for whom no replacement has been received. Mr. Smith's suggestion of a Base Camp at Sialum in the early stage of Council development is a sound one and I feel the only practical solution to the problem.

I am not yet certain what stage has been reached in the development of the Lutheran Economic Services in the Kalasa but it is quite obvious that the Manager is established in the area even though the land has not been purchased. Investigations so far have revealed that the natives refuse to lease the land required, namely 3,500 acres but will dispose of approximately 1,900. This matter is the subject of separate correspondence.

It is my belief that cattle would be highly suited to this area and the establishment of a cattle industry here would possibly be the best means of raising the economic level of these unfortunate people.

The report is forwarded to you for information only, it is not possible to establish this Council simply because there is no staff to do so. If and when staff become available the necessary recommendation will be made and Draft Proclamation forwarded.

A. T. Tinsley
(A. T. TINSLEY)
District Commissioner

- c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen.
- c.c. Mr. P. Worsley.
- c.c. Patrol Post, Kalalo.

The financial position of the Finschhafen Council is such that it is doubtful whether it would be of such value to either the District or to the Kalasa/Sio people to plan on extending the Finschhafen Council area to include the area surveyed. Communication would be extremely difficult. Although administratively it would be of greater value to have the two areas together I do not think that it would be practicable in the

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFFEN.

13th. January, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
LAE.

KALALO PATROL No. 1 - 1964/65.
KALASA AND PART SIO CENSUS DIVISIONS.

I am forwarding three copies of a report prepared by Mr. P. Worsley, Patrol Officer of Kalalo Patrol Post, following a patrol to the Kalasa and Eastern SIO villages for the purpose of investigating the possibility of Council extension there. Village population registers, map of the area showing patrol route and claim for camping allowance are also attached.

The report was handed to me on the 31st. December, 1965. Census figures were not completed by Mr. Worsley but were prepared at this office.

The Kalasa and Eastern Sio villages could well be developed as a Council. During the past year patrolling Officers have spent some time on explaining the functions of Councils to the Kalasa people. The Sio group have been interested in having a Council for some years, but it is impracticable to incorporate the whole of the Sio Division in a Council because of communication problems. The more developed of the Sio are concentrated at the eastern extremity of the Division and have some contact with the people of the Western Kalasa.

I do not think that the Council, if established can be run effectively from either Kalalo or Finschhafen. The development of a cattle station by the Lutheran Economic Service near the Kalasa Mission, with planned services of an air-strip at Kalasa and port facilities at Sialum suggests to me that if a Council is to be established in the area a Base Camp should be established at Kalasa for the first year of Council operations. After this the Council could be supervised from Finschhafen.

Patrols to the Uruwa, Yupna and Western Sio Divisions should be conducted either from Finschhafen or from the Base Camp. The provision of a work-boat for the Sub-District next financial year will enable patrols to be mounted from either station without inconvenience. I do not envisage Council development in these Divisions for some time. The population is relatively sparse and there is as yet, little in the way of economic development.

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized '4' or '7' at the bottom of the page.

21

The financial position of the Finschhafen Council is such that it is doubtful whether it would be of much value to either the Finschhafen or to the Kalasa/Sio people to plan on extending the Finschhafen Council area to include the area surveyed. Communication would be extremely difficult. Although administratively it would be of greater value to have the two areas together ~~perhaps~~ I do not think that it would be practicable in the initial stages.

The estimate of earnings in the area surveyed is not high. The people should have little difficulty in paying at least one Pound (£1) per annum. As they begin to use the large areas of land reportedly suitable for agricultural/pastoral development increase in tax rates can be expected.

Many of the adult population understand Melanesian Pidgin although the Lingua franca of the Kalasa is Fotte while the Sio for the most part speak their own language and Pigin. Council meetings would need to be conducted in Melanesian Pidgin. Mr Worsley has not discussed a suitable name for the Council with the people, but I anticipate that KALASA - SIO would be acceptable to both groups.

The report is quite comprehensive though not as detailed as I would have liked.

(GORDON SMITH,
Assistant District Commissioner.

Capm

70

67-1-3.

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHAFEN.
NEW GUINEA.
30th. October, 1964.

GS:ICS.

Mr. Peter Worsley,
Patrol Officer,
KALALO.

KALALO PATROL NO. 1-1964/65.

Further to our conversations of the 13th and 30th October, 1964, please continue with your investigation in to the suitability of the KALASA and Eastern BIO villages for Council development, and on completion of your survey prepare a comprehensive report in accordance with the instructions contained in the form described in Departmental Standing Instructions Volume 1, commencing at page 156, from the Director of Native Affairs.

I have already given you a copy of the memorandum, 35-2-86 from the District Officer and during the course of your patrol, please make an investigation into land ownership, following requirements of Circular Instruction No. 1 of 1964 from the Department of Lands. The area to be covered is approximately 3,500 acres, and is situated near BIKIKIA village in the KALASA Census Division.

A chain and compass survey of the area is also required.

Council development is a very important feature of our political and social education programme for the native people and the success of a Council can be related to the knowledge of the native people which can only be ascertained by detailed survey required by Native Affairs.

I cannot stress so strongly the importance of the Lutheran Economic Services' decision to establish a cattle industry in the KALASA, and I would like you to ensure that your investigation as required by the Department of Lands is complete, so that the movement of the Application will not be held up for lack of information.

Before commencing your area study or your land investigation, please ensure that you read carefully both sets of instructions and report on each and every aspect required.

The attached letter in Pidgin English from Agricultural Field Worker, Jalaen Sakin, is self-explanatory, and you should make an investigation into the statements recorded therein. This should not be contained in your patrol report, but should be a subject of separate correspondence.

This patrol should take you well into December. If you would like to come to Finschhafen for the Christmas break, you are welcome to stay with me.

(GORDON SMITH,)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY

OCTOBER 1964

Wednesday 14th: Per M.V. "MOROBE" to Gitua via Sio - 3hours.

All men away in gardens so no work possible.

Thursday 15th: Census of Gitua. Talks given on local government councils and new money. Talks to village officials on duties, etc. Contacted A.D.O., Finschhafen re Army interview.

Friday 16th: Left Gitua 0650 arrived Nambariwa 1155. Censused Nambariwa and gave talks on L.G.C. and new money. 55 minutes to Sio in late afternoon. Slept Sio.

Saturday 17th: Sio to Kalalo - 5hours.

Saturday 31st: Per M.V. "MOROBE" to Gitua.

NOVEMBER 1964

Sunday 1st: Observed at Gitua. Inspected airstrip.

Monday 2nd: Left Gitua - 0655 arrived Kinalakna - 0850. Censused and gave talks on L.G.C., new money and village officials.

Tuesday 3rd: Left Kinalakna - 0700 arrived Ezanko - 0725.

Wednesday 4th: Censused and gave talks. Left Ezanko - 00810 arrived Bwambi - 0840.

Thursday 5th: Censused and gave talks on L.G.C., new money and Village officials. Inspected village.

Wednesday 4th: Left Bwambi - 0655 arrived Gitukia - 0800.

Friday 6th: Inspected village and censused. Gave talks on L.G.C., etc.

Thursday 5th: Left Gitukia - 0715 arrived Sikikia - 0845.

Saturday 6th: Censused Sikikia and Paukwanga and gave talks. Villages inspected.

Sunday 7th: To Kalasa - 1 hour in late afternoon.

Friday 6th: Kalasa - Nama - Sialum to look at land for proposed cattle project. Walking time 5½ hours.

Saturday 7th: Sialum to Kalasa - 2½ hours.

Sunday 8th: Observed at Kalasa.

Monday 9th: Started survey of ground with the owners and Rev. H.Fontius.

Tuesday 10th: Survey of land with owners.

Wednesday 11th: Surveying land with owners and Mr. H.WEIDERHOLD (Manager for the cattle project).

Thursday 12th: Writing reoprt.

Friday 13th: Compiling genealogy and writing report. Knees on left leg swelling.

Saturday 14th: Finishing report.

Sunday 15th: Observed at Kalasa.

Monday 16th: To Kukuya and Kip. Census and talks given. Returned Kalasa in late afternoon. Knee getting worse.

- Tuesday 17th:** Kalasa to Kaunkeo - 1½ hours. Carriers - 1 hr.
Censused and gave talks on L.G.C., new money and duties and powers of village officials. Inspected village and gave drill to V/Os.
- Wednesday 18th:** Kaunkeo to Kip - ½ hour. Censused and gave talks.
- Thursday 19th:** Left Kip - 0730 arrived Bakon - 0835. Census and talks. Village inspected.
- Friday 20th:** Left Bakon - 0700 arrived Rua - 0905. Had talks with people on council and new money. Village inspected. Army surveyors camped 45mins away.
- Saturday 21st:** Censused Rua and nearby villages of Soweng and Tunge (10 and 15 mins away respectively). Visit by one of the surveyors.
- Sunday 22nd:** Observed at Rua.
- Monday 23rd:** Censused Karako, Melawa, Samep and Gerup. Leg too painful to walk. Gave talks on L.G.C., new money and village officials. Heard and settled marriage disputes.
- Tuesday 24th:** Censused and gave talks to Zankoa and Zakubep at Rua. Still can't walk.
- Wednesday 25th:** At Rua. Knee still too bad to walk. Being treated by A.P.O. KISING.
- Thursday 26th:** Left Rua - 0715 arrived Nuzen - 0910. Carriers arrived 0830. Censused and gave talks to Nuzen and Keburum.
- Friday 27th:** Censused Handa, Kanomi and Ga and gave talks on L.G.C., new money and village officials. Singeing held at night.
- Saturday 28th:** Censused and gave talks to Kanzarua, Ririwo and Sambe. Settled marriage complaint.
- Sunday 29th:** Everybody to Sialum for FMS payments so went to Kwankwam - 1 hour.
- Monday 30th:** Censused Kwankwam and gave talks then by M.V. "VITIAZ" to Sialum.
Censused Sialum and Nama and gave talks on L.G.C., new money and village officials. Inspected village.
- DECEMBER 1964**
- Tuesday 1st:** Per M.V. VITIAZ to Sio.
- Wednesday 2nd:** Censused Sio No. 1 and gave talks on L.G.C., new money and village officials.
- Thursday 3rd:** Censused Sio No. 2, Lembangando and Kumukio and gave talks.
- Friday 4th:** Bookwork all day.
- Saturday 5th:** Bookwork all day and settlement of two marriage complaints.
- Sunday 6th:** Observed at Sio.
- Monday 7th:** Per M.V. "SIMBANG" to Wasu then to Kalalo.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY REPORT - KALASA & EASTERN SIO

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The area of the proposed council covers approximately 250 square miles of the coastal and coastal range strip between the KWAMA and TEWAI Rivers. It consists of the Kalasa census division and the eastern villages of the Sio census division.

The topography and vegetation is mainly kunai grass covered coastal plain rising in well defined terraces to the well forested foothills of the Cromwell range at about 5,600 feet.

There are two distinct seasons:-

The North West monsoon which brings most of the rain (Kalasa - 80" p.a., Kelanca - 50" p.a. and Sio 60" p.a.).

The South East trades blowing during the dry season - April to September.

(b) The area is approximately 50 miles north of Finschhafen and about an equal distance south east of the patrol post at Kalalo.

The two nearest aerodromes are at Finschhafen and Wasu but there is one to be opened soon at Gitua.

There is an excellent anchorage at Sialum and good seasonal ones at Sio 1, Sio 2 and Kanomi and Gitua. There are no roads although there is being built from Sialum to Kalasa and then to the cattle project. The old war time road from Finschhafen is in good condition in this area but bridges will be required at many of the rivers.

(c) The area has been patrolled for some 50 years and there was a police post established at Sio for two years immediately after the war (1947 -48). However patrolling has not been intense, especially in the Kalasa, up until the 1963 - 64 period. The people on the whole are very pro-Administration except when outbreaks of cargo cult occur in the Kalasa. These have occurred on and off quite frequently since the end of the war but seemed to have died down a bit now or are at least lying dormant for the present. There does not seem to have been any out and out leader of these movements but only minor or semi-important heads who didn't last long after their particular cult broke down. Some of the cults have come from Yali, a notorious cultist along the

Rai Coast, but he does not seem to be definitely responsible.

It is more the idea of people who have seen the Yali cults in action adapting them to their own needs. The cults usually took the form of "numbers books", mock cemeteries or new, improved cemeteries with the reinterred bones of their forefathers and cleaning villages and roads. This latter is fairly recent in this area and the reasoning behind it is that the patrol officer always exhort the people to keep the roads and villages clean. This, when carried out by the officers at their stations, brings them cargo - will it do the same for us? Another form of the cult is the "multiple languages". This consists of people who speak a mixture (unintelligible) of KOTTE, their own language ONO, ENGLISH and GERMAN picked up from missionaries, patrolling officers and on plantations. They claimed the "spirit" was making them talk like this and that other believers in the cult could understand them.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS

- (a) See attached village population register.
- (b) The two main track systems follow the coast and the inland villages. These are then all connected by other tracks. There are as yet no vehicular roads.
- (c) The general flow of labour and the absenteeism is as can be expected from a similar area. See village pop. register.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

- (a) There are five distinct social groupings corresponding to the language groups of SIO, NAMNIBA, GOKAIYA and NOMU.
- (b) The functional social group is the simple family. Previously it was based on lineage but this has declined to such an extent that very few know or can trace their lineage to any extent and it has practically ceased to be used.
- (c) The languages spoken are as follows-

VILLAGE	LANGUAGE	
BIO 1	SIO	SIO
SIO 2	SIO	SIO

VILLAGE	LANGUAGE	C/D
NAMBARIWA	SIO	SIO
KUMUKIO	GOKAIYA	SIO
KINALAKNA	GOKAIYA	KALASA
EZANKO	GOKAIYA	KALASA
BWANBI	NOMU	"
GITUKIA	ONO	"
PAUKWANGA	ONO	"
SIKIKIA	"	"
KUKUYA	"	"
WETNA	"	"
KAUNKEO	"	"
KIP	"	"
BIUNGEN	"	"
BAKON	"	"
RUA	"	"
SOWENG	"	"
TUNGE	"	"
KARAKO	"	"
MEIWA	"	"
SAMEP	"	"
GERUP	"	"
ZANKOA	"	"
ZAKUREP	"	"
NUZEN	"	"
KEBURUM	"	"
NANDA	"	"
KANOMI	"	"
GA	"	"
KANZARUA	"	"
SAMEG	"	"
RIRIWO	"	"
KWAMKWAM	NAMNIBA	"
STALUM	NAMNIBA	"
NAMA	"	"
LEMBANGANDO	SIO & KOMBA	SIO

VILLAGE

LANGUAGE

C/D

(13)

CITUA (KELANOA)

GITUA

SIO

The language of GITUA is similar but not the same as SIO and is spoken along the coast near Saidor e.g. Gali, Malamai, Bong, etc. ONO is the main language and is spoken by all those people south and east of the Kalasa mission station. SIO has the next biggest population.

(d) The relationship between groups is excellent and co-operation between them in various fields (e.g. mission activities, road building, agriculture, etc.) is very good. This is one of what seems to be very few areas where relations between the inland or mountain people and those on the coast have always been good. This is noticeably so with the same language (ONO) speaking groups.

(e) The relationship with adjacent groups is also very good. The ONO speaking people of the south east have always had trade and cultural ties with the Dedua and Hube census divisions. Lembangando is a village which has ties with both the Sio people and those called Komba in the mountains. Cultural ties are held between the northern Kalasa villages and those in the Sio.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) Leaders in the area are:-

MAIGUGU/WULUGUA of Sio 1 - acquired.

KUTU/MOLE of GITUA - acquired.

BOLO/TAMBALI of Sio 1 - hereditary.

ZAGAU/WETKEVE of Kaunkeo - acquired.

DOWEN/MAKALU of Karako - acquired (?).

ZAWAK/ZING of Sikikia - hereditary.

RIDING/ ? of Rua - acquired.

(b) MAIGUGU/WULUGUA of Sio 1 is a retired sergeant of the R.P.N.G.C. with 47 years service. He is uneducated and rather old to take too active a part in the running of a council. He is still consulted whenever difficulties arise. He is a subsistence farmer and coffee grower and very pro-Administration. His influence includes the villages of Sio 1, Sio 2, Nambariwa and to some extent Lembangando.

(12)

KUTU/MULE of Gitua is a subsistence farmer and copra producer with a lot of influence in his own village and Kumukio. About 38 years of age he is literate in pidgin. Very pro-Admin.

BOLO/TAMBALI of Sio 1 is the son of the deceased luluai of this village. A young man (27) his leadership is hereditary and his family have always been leaders in that area. Energetic and very forward with opinions and ideas in discussion groups held. Literate in pidgin and to small extent English.

ZAGAU/WETKEVE of Kaunkeo. Literate in Kotte and an important leader in this area. Influence extends from Kaunkeo to Kip, Kukuya, Biungen, Wetna and to some extent Bakon. A subsistence farmer, coffee producer and church leader.

DOWEN/MAKALU of Karako - a Paramount Luluai who holds the Loyal Service Medal. Has a lot of influence in the eastern Kalasa but is a bit aged to take too active a part in a council. Very Pro-Administration. Illiterate.

ZAWAN/ZING of Sikikia. The Tultul of this village and the brother of the Luluai. Definitely more of a leader and more respected than the Luluai. Illiterate but a lot of commonsense.

RIDING/ ? of Rua at present a church councillor at Kalasa mission station. Previously a teacher, he is highly thought of throughout the area.

(c) I think the people are turning away more from the hereditary leaders to younger, more energetic and especially fairly well educated and widely travelled men. This is especially so with teachers, policemen, etc.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Inheritance of land is patrilineal throughout the area and women have no land rights at all. The traditional system of crop rotation is planting in garden for one year and then letting it lie fallow for from 2 to 5 years depending on the amount of land available and the soil type.

(b) There are no individuals who hold land on lease from the Administration apart from the mission. The people have no idea of tenure conversion.

(c) Cash crop plantings are a mixture of both communal and individual plantings always on the producers own land or on

community land.

F. LITERACY

(a)

VILLAGE	GOVERNMENT	MISSION	LANGUAGE	PUPILS		GRADES
				M	F	
SIO 1	1			169		p,1,2,3,4
		1	ENGLISH	14	19	p,1
SIO 2		2	ENGLISH	21	18	1
				14	21	1
GITUA	1			69		1,2,4
KUMUKIO		1	ENG & KOTTE	17	12	1
RIRIWONGE		1	KOTTE	?	?	?
KARAKO		1	EN & KOT	25	27	p,1
ZAKUBEP		1	EN & KOT	21	16	1
ZANKOA		1	EN & KOT	14	22	1
KANOMI		1	ENGLISH	?	?	?
RUA		1	KOTTE	18	22	p,1
KINALAKNA		1	KOTTE	11	13	1
BWAMBI		1	KOTTE	14	12	1
GITUKIA			KOTTE	?	?	?
SIKIKIA		1	KOTTE	22	18	p,1
KUKUYA		1	EN & KOT	7	5	p
KALASA		1	BIBLE SCHOOL	60		
KALASA		1	ENGLISH	26	24	p,1

(b) The number of adults literate in Kotte is approximately 43% of the Kalasa census division (no Kotte in Sio). Literacy in Pidgin amounts to approximately 20% of the whole area. Literacy in English is about 5% mainly in the two Sio villages.

(c) There are only two people in the area who have received education of any high standard. Both these are absent at present.

SOMBOKI/LIMBA - F.M.D.S. clerk, Finschhafen.....Std. IX.

SOPA/SUAKA - Powerhouse attendant, Lae.....Std. IX.

Both are from Sio No.1.

(d) There are no pupils away from the area getting higher education.

(e) Little interest is shown in newspapers or radio broadcasts.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing is of a fair standard. Sanitation is good in all villages and personal hygiene is carried out regularly. All people have clothing of European manufacture e.g. Laplaps while many wear shorts and shirts. Most cooking is done in trade store pots although the Sio people still make and use clay pots.

(b) The staple diet is yams on the coast and either Taro and/or Kaukau (sweet potato) in the mountains. Many introduced food crops are grown of which the following are eaten:- Onions,

cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, watermelon and oranges. Other foods which are grown more for sale are:- beans, passionfruit, shallots and lemons.

A small amount of canned meat and fish is bought at the local trade stores but the main items are tea, sugar and salt.

(c) There are no community centres or organisations in the area. The people are keen on sport, however, and most villages have a soccer ground. At Sio the women have taken up Basketball with great enthusiasm.

H. MISSIONS

(a) The only mission in the area is the Lutheran Mission of New Guinea with its headquarters in Lae. All villages co-operate wholeheartedly with the mission apart from when cargo cults break out.

(b) The Kalasa census division is controlled by the missionary at Kalasa and the Sio area from Ulap near the patrol post at Kalalo. The mission provides schools and pastors and there is a bible school at Kalasa for pastor training.

The mission are going to lease a large block of land near Kalasa which together with 1200 acres held freehold will be the basis for a cattle industry.

(c) Because of their long stay in the area the mission has a great deal of influence with the people. The first missionary to the area was in 1907 and there have been missionaries living in the area ever since apart from the war years.

I. NON INDIGENES

(a) The only commercial enterprise in this area operated by non-indigenes will be the cattle project which is expected to start off employing about 18 men.

(b) The project will employ about 18 men and this is expected to rise as more cattle are introduced.

(c) The station manager, Mr. H.Weiderhold, holds great hope that the people will start producing cattle of their own and start selling them to the station. No amounts can be given at

(9)

this stage. The station will eventually be linked to a proposed wharf at Sialum by road and an airstrip is planned.

(d) Non-indigenes in the area are:-

Mr. J. CROWHURST the SCHÖGLTSCHER and 2 boys who have worked SIO No. 1

Mr. O.N. JOHNSON various coastal vessels. He has 2 boys at Gitua

Rev. H. FONTIUS MISSIONARY and KALASA

WIFE AND 4 CHILDREN.

Mr. H. WEIDERHOLD STATION MANAGER- KALASA

WIFE AND 2 CHILDREN. CATTLE PROJECT

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) ROADS: There are no vehicular roads at present except what remains of the old wartime coastal road. This could be easily reopened apart from the number of rivers requiring bridging.

A road is to be built from Sialum to the Kalasa mission station and the cattle project. This will be about 7 miles long.

All areas are accessible by good foot tracks, most of which could take mules or horses.

(b) SEA: Anchorages in the area are SIO 1, SIO 2, GITUA, KANOMI and SIALUM. The latter is the best as it is a deep all-weather anchorage while the others are subject to strong winds and seas during the N.W. monsoon (October - March). A wharf is to be built at Sialum by the mission in conjunction with the cattle project. The vessels calling are all coastal trawlers owned by the Administration, F.M.D.S., NAMASU and Mr. T. FOAD, trader of Finschhafen. Occasionally other private traders and recruiters call in. The shipping is irregular but fairly frequent.

(c) AIR: There are no airstrips at present open for service but the one at Gitua is expected to be opened early next year. An airstrip has been proposed at Kalasa. Both of these will be Light Aircraft strips. A start was made on constructing an airstrip at Sio 1 but this seems to have been abandoned due to lack of interest by the people.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are many carpenters and plumbers from the area working in Madang, Lae, etc. The only clerk is that already mentioned in EB F(c). Many of the men from Sio 1 and 2 have at some time worked as boats crew on various coastal vessels. There are two or three drivers from the area working in Madang and Lae.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The people have a fairly good knowledge of the general work and functions of a local government council having seen the Finschhafen, Bindu, Ieiwompa and Gazelle councils in action. However their conception of the House of Assembly is still very vague and they thought that the elected member was in charge of them and not just a representative. This is especially so with the Sio people who resent it to some extent. It is hoped that this idea will die down as explanations have been given and, I presume, will still be given.

The general attitude towards the Administration and the mission and relations between all villages and village groups is very good. This has been brought about by a fairly good understanding of what the Administration is doing for them and the benefits of co-operation between villages. Also the lengthy stay of the missions with their unifying lessons have brought about a wider contact between the people.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) The total number of economic trees in the area is:-

COCONUTS

<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>
30,000	37,000

COFFEE

	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>
ARABICA	87,400	28,300
ROBUSTA	1,500	1,600
TOTALS	88,900	29,900

No figures are held for individual village plantings

in the area. F.M.D.S. dividend payment of £1,000 to this area

(b) Production figures. These have been obtained from F.M.D.S. but no figures are available from NAMASU or Mr. T. FOAD.

COPRA

109,850 pounds worth £1545

To this could be added a further £650 for purchases by NAMASU and Mr. T. FOAD. This is an annual figure for 1964 and could be taken as average.

COFFEE

5,624 pounds worth £425

To this could be added a further £220 for purchases by others.

(c) Hypothetical figures for the number of mature trees are:-

COPRA

30,000 trees giving 300 tons per annum (672,000 lbs).

COFFEE

88,900 trees giving 74 tons per annum (165,760 lbs).

Both these sets of figures, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre, are reached by European run plantations.

(d) Market gardening is carried out on a small scale, the produce being sold to the mission and patrolling officers. This would only amount to some £25 per year. Produce sold includes onions, potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons, cabbages, etc. A start was made on a plan to sell potatoes in Finschhafen and Lae but this has since fallen through.

(e) Wages and payments received are approximately as follows:-

Mission wages	102	0	0
Carriers (Admin. & Mission)	270	0	0
A.P.O. wages	490	0	0
Allowances of certified teachers	270	0	0
Kalasa storekeepers wages	84	0	0
Carriers for Kalasa store	108	0	0
Congregational pays	65	0	0
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	£1389	0	0
Cash from labourers outside census division			
Inside district	970	0	0
Outside district	1220	0	0
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	£3579	0	0

This year an F.M.D.S. dividend payment of £1,000 to this area was made and a £500 copra adjustment is to be made in the near future. The normal yearly dividend payment in this area is £360.

(f) There are two co-operatives functioning. These are FMDS and NAMASU.

Share capital held:-

SOCIETY	AMOUNT
F.M.D.S.	£6846
NAMASU	750 (approx)

The above-mentioned dividend payment from F.M.D.S. has awakened a somewhat flagging interest in the society.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area being surveyed.

(h) No figures known.

(i) No difficulty has been experienced in paying tax.

(j) With a total income for the area of £6804 this gives an average per capita income figure of 18/6. This rises to £6 if only taxable males are taken. This would be fairly average throughout the area. Slightly more at Sio and slightly less at Kumukio and Lembangando.

(k) Market facilities a fairly good. There is no shortage of places to sell at or societies or traders to buy. Most of the coffee has to be transported by man power but distances are not unduly excessive and the tracks are good.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) There is approximately 18,000 acres of land suitable for coffee growing and 4,000 acres for coconuts which is not being used at present.

(b) If the people had have persisted with the plan of selling vegetables at Finschhafen and Lae market gardening could have become a profitable industry. At present it presents only a very minor part of the income. The opening is there if they like to work for it.

(c) Wage earnings within the area could not be increased to

5

(5)

any extent due to the lack of employers. The cattle project when developed will absorb 18 or 20.

(d) A possible new cash crop for this area could be peanuts. These could be grown on the terraces in the Kalasa census division especially. These terraces stretch from 200' to 1800' above sea level in approximately 200' steps. The rainfall averages about 75" per year and the soil is excellent at most of the levels. Selling could be done on the same principle as they now sell coffee, the peanuts being bought at various buying points along the coast and shipped to Lae by the buyer. I believe that once the cattle project starts to function in this area and men are trained the people will take a great interest in cattle raising. This could boost the economy of the area considerably if properly supervised. The cattle project manager, Mr. H. Weiderhold, hopes to foster an interest in this and train men for a minimum of one year in cattle husbandry. Cattle can be sold to the cattle station at Kalasa.

(e) I think that the people's reaction would be fairly favourable towards such a change. They have long felt "left behind" and would be willing to show what they can do if somebody takes an interest in them. This can be shown by the vast improvement in the roads and villages since intensive patrolling by one particular officer was started.

(4) The proposed constitution is as follows:-

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Previous patrol officers in this area have talked to the people about local government councils and after having observed some in action they have a fair idea of the general workings of the council. The method I used to determine their attitude towards councils was discussion groups. Everybody was invited to sit down and relax while I gave a fairly detailed explanation of the workings of a council. The people were then asked to make any comments or ask any questions that they wanted. I endeavoured to get the people themselves to answer the questions they put if someone knew it. I found that these informal type of discussions as opposed to the straight out standing up and talking non stop

to audiences of men, women and children, gave a lot better and more satisfying results. Participation was greater and nearly all had their say. After this they were asked to go away and think about it some more and then come and give me their ideas on councils. The result was usually a deputation of the leading six or seven men from the village. This then lead to further discussions at night on council works, voting and elections. During this period the men were asked that if they had any questions to ask on any subject whatsoever to ask it and if they had any comments to make on any matter then tell me, we could all then discuss it. This lead to some very interesting and often humorous discussions. The final outcome of these discussions was that all villages are keen on getting a council in the area. The eastern Sio villages have always wanted a council and surveys have been done of the area. However no recommendations were made due to the lack of economy of the western part. The eastern Sio by themselves have not the population to warrant a council being established. Many villages, on hearing talks given by previous officers, had already nominated n men for councillors. They were told that they may not get a council for some time.

(P) RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) The proposed constitution is as follows:-

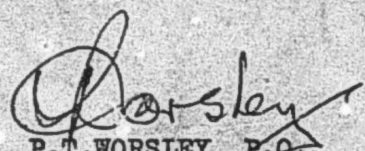
<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>TOTAL POP.</u>	<u>No. COUNCILLORS</u>
LEMBANGANDO	88	965	2
SIO No. 1	377		
NAMBARIWA	141	754	1
SIO No. 2	613		

GITUA	426	426	1
KUMUKIO	444		
KINALAKNA	220	759	1
EZANKO	95		
EWAMBI	102		
GITUKIA	184	493	1
PAUKWANGA	110		
SIKIKIA	223		
WETNA	219	444	1
KUKUYA	457	457	1
KUNKEO	210		
KIP	204	497	1
BIUNGEN	83		
BAKON	77		
SOWENG	96	465	1
RUA	145		
TUNGE	147		
GERUP	246		
MEJAWA	127	373	1
KARAKO	393		
SAMEP	165	558	1
ZAKUBEP	329		
ZANKOA	409	738	1
RIRIWO	171		
SAMBE	119	534	1
KANZARUA	128		
GA	126		
KANOMI	153		
NANDA	82		
NUZEN	86	596	1
KEBURUM	90		
KWANKWAM	185		

2

SIALUM	363	418	1
NAMA	55		
<hr/>			
TOTALS		8388	16
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The council could be supervised by the patrol officer at Kalalo without the need of another officer being brought in. This could be implemented better if the patrol post was shifted to that area or at least a base camp set up so that a good amount of time can be spent working closely with the council. For your information, please.


P.T. WORSLEY P.O.
Officer In Charge

