

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EASTERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: HENGANOFI

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1962 - 1963

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1962/63

HENGANOFI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Hen 3-62/63	W.N. Levi	Dunantina Census Division
" 4-62/63	J.F. Fowke	Upper Bena Census Division
" 5-62/63	J.E. Fowke	Fayantina Census Division
" 6-62/63	F.C. Anglin	Kafe Census Division
" 8-62/63	F.C. Anglin	Dunantina Census Division
" 9-62/63	T.J.O'Connor	"

67-8-2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No..... HENGANOPI No. 3 of 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by..... WASANGULA NOEL LEVI, ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER......

Area Patrolled..... DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... nil.....

Natives..... 2. R.P.N.G.C.
1. Interpreter
1 Clerical Assistant

Duration—From..... 27./9./1962 to..... 1./11/1962.....

Number of Days..... 38.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... /NOV/1961.....

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

Map Reference..... Sub District 1 inch to 2 miles......

Objects of Patrol..... (a) ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION (b) TAX COLLECTION
(c) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION......

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....
.....

10/12

e Po

WST.LEK

er 13
F
Females
in Child
Birth

67-13-11

25th February, 1963.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL - ENGAHOPI 3/1962-63

Thank you for the report of the above patrol and your covering memorandum 67-8-2 dated 12th December, 1962.

2. Some comments follow. The bracketed numbers refer to report paragraphs.

(A - 7) I trust the new style of house design is related to peoples daily routine and their social customs.

(B - 8) Is it a good idea to prosecute parents when they eventually produce children earlier concealed? Such prosecutions ~~damage~~ ^{deter} the production of other formerly hidden children.

(C - 14) Mr. Levi appears confused about economics. All crop production is economic - those crops produced to feed dependants ~~the~~ ^{are} subsistence crops produced for sale are marketed.

(D - 15) Surely D.A.S.F. extension activities are having some influence here.

(E - 16) Once the Department of Trade and Industry have some staff in the District a Coffee Marketing Society may be useful in this area.

(F - 27) I do not think it is necessary to include ~~Education~~ ^{Education} and Education in the same part of the report - they are separate subjects.

(G - 31) Mr. Levi should follow instructions and avoid the word native, particularly in juxtaposition with European.

(H - 33) Bone's influence has to date been constantly good. Establishment of a Local Government Council, when it comes, will perhaps help extend his influence.

3. I agree with your general comments on the report. Mr. Levi is doing well and will do better when he bases his report on factual observations and deductions therefrom. Five villages are incorrectly spelt in the diary. Please ensure Mr. Levi gets a copy of this memorandum.

(J.E. McCarthy)
Director



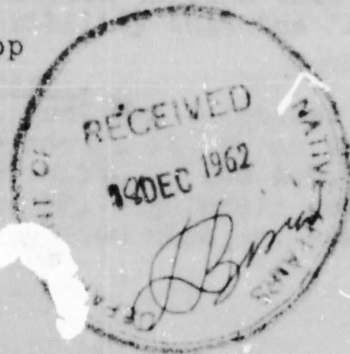
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 13. 11 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

OJMpp

No. 67-8-2



District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

12th December, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL HENGANOFI NO. 3 of 1962/63.

1. Enclosed herewith please find the abovementioned patrol report submitted by Mr. N. Levi, Assistant Patrol Officer. The patrol was conducted for the checking of annual census statistics and tax collection.

2. Some comments follow:-

Para. 8.

Mr. Levi has been informed that all migrations out should be noted on the tax census adjustment advice sheets with a notation in the remarks column indicating to which census unit the migration occurred. This gives the necessary check when the census of that census unit is carried out.

Para. 13.

Generally speaking, a surplus of European potatoes are produced in the district. The markets at Madang and Lae are already over supplied. The possibility of movement of European potatoes to Port Moresby by sea is being examined. However, the Dunantina would not be likely to benefit from this as additional costs would be involved in moving the potatoes to either Goroka or Kainantu for movement to the coast and subsequent shipment to Port Moresby.

Para. 16.

The District Agricultural Officer has been contacted in relation to this matter and has stated that funds are available to cover the purchase of first quality coffee at 1/9 per lb. and second quality coffee at 1/3 per lb. The Patrol Officer at Henganofi has been instructed to conduct a survey of prices currently being paid by private enterprise in the area. If prices are below the D.A.C.F. prices facilities will be made for the Administration to purchase the native coffee provided it is up to standard.

Paras. 22 to 26.

The information contained in this paragraph has been brought to the attention of the Regional Medical Officer.

Appendix A.

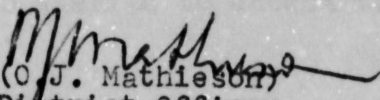
Mr. Levi has been advised that this information is not required by this office. Individual reports on members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying the patrol should be forwarded direct to the Commissioner of Police.

Appendix D.

The natural increase of 1.26% is below average. However as it is only 11 months since the last census patrol was conducted through this census division there is a possibility that the increase is greater than that shown.

General.

Mr. Levi has submitted an interesting report. However, the report is marred by ambiguities and poor English expression. The A.D.O. Goroka has been requested to give Mr. Levi every assistance in the matter of English expression when Mr. Levi's reports are being prepared.


(O. J. Mathieson)
District Officer

cc:
A.D.O. GOROKA.
P.O.I.C. HENGANOFI
Mr. N. Levi, GOROKA.

Thursday 27th September, 1962.

Packed all patrol gear and loaded same on tractor. Left station 11 a.m. per landrover A848 for GINTINU Rest House. Proceeded to the school to carry out C.I.235 Investigation over school ground. Returned to GINTINU Rest House. Slept overnight GINTINU.

Friday 28th September, 1962.

At GINTINU. Census revision and tax collection. Aid Post Orderly medically inspected populace. Moved on to LAMPO rest House. Census and Tax collection of LAMPO Group. Slept LAMPO.

Saturday 29th September, 1962.

At LAMPO Rest House. Census and Tax Collection of KABAFU Group. Moved on to KAFETEGU. To station to attend to map plan drawing of C.I.235 Investigation.

Sunday 30th September, 1962.

Observed. Back to KAFETEGU Rest House. Slept KAFETEGU.

Monday 1st October, 1962.

At KAFETEGU Rest House. Census and Tax Collection of KAFETEGU and KENERIOTE Census Units while Medical Orderly of KAFETEGU medically checked the populace. Slept at KAFETEGU.

Tuesday 2nd October, 1962.

From KAFETEGU Rest House to KENEMAVI Rest House per foot. Census and Tax Collection of TIRANOFI Group. Aid Post Orderly of KENEMAVI medically examined the populace. Slept KENEMAVI.

Wednesday 3rd October, 1962.

KENEMAVI Rest House to HERABI Rest House. Census and Tax Collection of MA KIANOFI and HERABI Census Units. Aid Post Orderly medically examined the population of the two Census Units.

Slept HERABI Rest House.

Thursday 4th October, 1962.

HERABI Rest House to RABANA Rest House. Census and Tax Collection of RABANA and FO Census Units. Tax Census sheets for both villages written up. Aid Post Orderly medically examined both lines.

Slept at RABANA Rest House.

Friday, 5th October, 1962.

Census and Tax Collection of MUNUYANOFI and KANTAGU Census Units. Moved on to YANOFI Rest House. Slept YANOFI.

Saturday 6th October, 1962.

At YANOFI Rest House. Census revision and Tax collection of TITONA, YARAGA and YANOFI Census Units. Aid Post Orderly of HERABI medically examined all three lines. Slept at YANOFI Rest House.

Sunday 7th October, 1962.

Attended to all book work bringing everything up to date. Observed Sunday at YANOFI Rest House. Slept YANOFI Rest House.

Monday 8th October, 1962.

Moved on to NENGENDO Rest House. Census Revision and Tax Collection of YOHOBE, MEGUSINOFI and MININA Census Units. F.O.I.C. Henganofi arrived in the afternoon to pick me up for the KAFE Council opening the next day. Slept HENGANOFI Station.

Tuesday 9th October, 1962.

KAFE Native Local Government Council officially opened by District Officer Mr. W.E. Tomasetti.

Slept HENGANOFI Station.

Wednesday 10th October, 1962.

P.O.I.C. to GOROKA for District Court hearing. Self in charge of Station. Attended to land matters as requested by A.D.O.

Slept HENGANOFI.

Thursday 11th October, 1962.

At the station getting all the stuffs required for the Patrol ready (Rations etc. for Members of the R.P. & N.G.C) and cleared up all outstanding correspondence requiring my attention. P.O.I.C. returned from Goroka mid-afternoon.

Slept HENGANOFI.

Friday, 12th October, 1962.

Per Landrover A848 proceeded to NENGENDO Rest House to resume Patrol.

Slept at NENGENDO Rest House.

Saturday 13th October, 1962.

Census and Tax Collection of NUMURINA Census Unit. Moved to KESAVAKA Rest House during the afternoon.

Slept KESAVAKA Rest House.

Sunday 14th October, 1962.

Finished off all outstanding paper work. Sunday observed.

Slept KESAVAKA.

Monday 15th October, 1962.

Census Revision and Tax Collection of HOMAYAI, BAFO and KESAVAKA Census Units.

Slept KESAVAKA.

Tuesday 16th October, 1962.

At KESAVAKA Census Unit. Census and Tax Collection of BAISAMUNJE and BEIYANOFI Census Units. Attended to all paper work in the afternoon and at night, finishing 11.30 p.m.

Slept KESAVAKA.

Wednesday 17th October, 1962.

Departed KESAVAKA Rest House 8.45 a.m. for HENGGANOFI Rest House arriving 9.45 a.m. Walking time 1 hour. Census revision and tax collection of RANOFI and TINTEGAVE Census Units. Worked on census figures and compiled Tax Census Sheets for both units.

Slept at HENGGANOFI Rest House.

Thursday 18th October, 1962.

At HENGGANOFI Rest House. Census and Tax Collection of TIMOFI and HENGGANOFI Census Units. Completed all left over works from previous day.

Slept at HENGGANOFI Rest House.

Friday 19th October, 1962.

At HENGGANOFI. Spent day on compilation of Tax-Census Sheets for HENGGANOFI, TINOFI and RANOFI Census Units.

Slept at HENGGANOFI Rest House.

Saturday 20th October, 1962.

Left HENGGANOFI Rest House 8.00 a.m. for TARU Rest House, arriving at 10.30 a.m. Census Revision and tax collection of LIHONA, ABIGUSA, KANOFI Census Units. Attended to paper works at night.

Slept at TARU Rest House.

Sunday 21st October, 1962.

At TARU Rest House. Tidying up of all outstanding matters to be attended to on patrol and observed Sunday. Slept at TARU Rest House.

Monday 22nd October, 1962.

At TARU. Census/Tax Collection of UFAGANOFI, KU'VAHAPA, KARAHA-SAFA and HOFORONA Census Units. Worked on Census figures at night.
Slept at TARU.

Tuesday 23rd October, 1962.

At TARU. Spent the day writing up Tax-Census sheets for all above Census Units.
Slept at TARU.

Wednesday 24th October, 1962.

Moved on from TARU Rest House to KISI Rest House. Met Mr. R. AMOS, Agricultural Officer at KISI en route to TARU Rest House. Census/Tax of TARU and KISI Census Units. Slept KISI Rest House

Thursday 25th October, 1962.

Spent day writing Tax-Census Sheets at KISI Rest House.
Slept KISI Rest House.

Friday 26th October, 1962.

Departed KISI 7.30 a.m. for TIMELTENDE Rest House arriving 8.30 a.m. Census Revision and Tax Collection of NUMUYAFOVE, HAGANA and KEMINA Census Units. Slept at TIMELTENDE Rest House.

Saturday 27th October, 1962.

Walked to KESAVAKA Village, picked up A1104 to go to the station to pick up some food for myself and the personnel accompanying the Patrol. Stayed overnight on the station.

Sunday 28th October, 1962.

On station in the morning. After lunch left the station again for KESAVAKA and on to TIMELTENDE Rest House.
Slept TIMELTENDE.

Monday 29th October, 1962.

Census/Tax of KANUNAPANAGA and TABANOFI Census Units. attended to work.
Slept TIMELTENDE.

Tuesday 30th October, 1962.

Departed TIMELTENDE Rest House 7.30 a.m. for KEIFERABI Rest House. Stopped at KESAVAKA Primary "T" School for Land Investigation but the owners were not all there so proceeded on to KEIFERABI arriving mid-afternoon.
Slept KEIFERABI Rest House.

Wednesday 31st October, 1962.

At KEIFERABI. Census Revision and Tax Collection of RANOFI No. 1 ORIBEIGUNA and KEIFERABI Census Units. Work in figures in afternoon.
Slept KEIFERABI.

Thursday 1st November, 1962.

Departed KEIFERABI 8.30 a.m. for HENGANOFI Station. Arrived 10.00 a.m.. To office and sorted gear out.

END OF PATROL

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT: DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION.

(1). The main objects of the Patrol were (a) Annual Census Revision for the year 1962/63 (b) Tax Collection (c) Routine Administration.

(2). The area patrolled was the Dunantina Census Division in the Henganofi Administrative area bounded by the Kamamuntina/Dunantina divide to the east; the Dunantina/Bena Bena divide to the north west and the Ramu/Purari divide to the north east. Basically the area confines the catchment of the Dunantina river and part of the undulating area adjacent to the Bena Bena Census Division..

(3). The census division took its name from the main river drainage, of which is known to the native people of the area as "TUINTINA", which literally means "Water of the Axe". Over the years since the first gold miner was able to make his way through to the area, and most recently when the planters moved into the area, they have always referred to the division as "DIRTYWATER", a term which is now widely known and used by many people when referring to the census division.

(4). The main language spoken by the people of the area is KAFE, however, many people, especially on the Dunantina/Bena Bena boundary, speak the Bena Bena language as well as their own.

(5). The terrain of the area is very rugged and such very little flat ground exists. Nearly all the villages are found on the ridges and high grounds along the river. The soil by the area's standard is fairly fertile in the hills and on the river flats.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(6). The general Native situation of the area is very good. The people continue to live happily and in harmony with their neighbours of the adjacent census divisions, namely the Bena Bena and the Kafe. The patrol was made welcome in all the villages it visited, and it is obvious that the people were very happy to have among them an officer of the Administration. Throughout the patrol all the people were found very co-operative, and also very helpful during census revision and tax collection.

(7). The normal village life continued to be good with many people concentrating more on better housing. In one village particular emphasis was placed on building separate houses for sleeping and cooking. This was noticed to be a very good idea indeed, as it showed the initiative of the people in making the move without being advised.. All the other villages were encouraged to follow the example of the Kesavaka village.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Cont.

(8). The attendance for census revision and tax collection were of first class. However, there were a couple of cases dealing with the hiding of persons from census. In one of these cases the man involved was sent to Henganofi station for a C.N.A. hearing because he had been hiding his daughter from all past patrols to the area; the girl when found was nearing the age of sixteen years. There were also many parents who have got the habit of delaying the recording of their babies name until they are two to three years old. There were also several cases of young brides not turning up to record their names with their husbands. This is an exceptional case because according to the custom of the land, young married couples should not be seen together until such time as the woman could prepare the man's food.

(9). Another thing that was noticed to be very much out of place was the keeping of pigs in large numbers in the village itself. This may be the only place suitable for keeping such animals but on the other hand a village is supposed to a place where the people live and eat. In almost all the villages visited, long discussions were often had with the village officials, regarding the matter in question. At this time it is very hard to ascertain how much of the talks given was noted.

(10). On the whole the people are pro- Administration and are very keen on trying to better themselves in every way possible. Economically they are a lot better off than their neighbours in either the Bena Bena or the Kafe census divisions, although these two areas have already got Local Government Councils.

AGRICULTURE STOCK & FISHERIES.Subsistence.

(11). The main subsistence crop found in this area is sweet potato, which also is a major diet. It is a food crop that does not require very careful attention, and is not a seasonal crop, although the locals claimed that in the area it is a seasonal food crop. In the dry season the ground is too hard to be any good for planting, so most of the planting here is done during the wet season.

(12). In ways of subsistence diet taro and sugar cane are both grown very extensively as second preference to sweet potato. Sugar cane however, is grown all year but taro is only grown during the wet season. Banana, too, is found here but does not grow well, as the climate in this area does not suit the planting of this crop.

(13). Some good quality English potatoes are also grown here. The market for it, is, at the moment, very poor, and as a result it is being consumed locally. This is both a subsistence crop and an economic one, too.

Economic.

(14). The main economic crop grown throughout the area is coffee. The planting is often done under the supervision of an Agricultural Officer or a Field Worker; the result obtained so far by some people is excellent. The sizes of the Native owned coffee plantations or holdings varies from accordingly to the availability of land. Of all the natives with coffee plots only two are owners of large plantations. Most of the coffee is planted where ever possible on the fertile river flats, which in the case of this area is very limited.

AGRICULTURE STOCK & FISHERIES. cont.

- (15). The manner in which coffee is processed by the people here is not as good as it should be, however, many locals are now working on European owned coffee plantations of which there are two altogether in the area. When the people finished their terms of contracts on these plantations, they then go back to their villages and show the other people the best way of processing coffee. However, despite their ignorance in this field they have, over the past, been learning the best method possible, and there ~~always~~ two or three people who are always producing good coffee.
- (16). Being very fortunate in having perhaps one of the best roads in the Henganofi Administrative area, these people have very little worry about the market for ~~th~~ their produce. However, owing to the fact that different buyers who visit them once a week are paying them different prices for their coffee; they have on many occasions requested that something should be done about arranging for them to be able to sell their coffee direct to the Goroka Coffee Mill. Despite the differences in the coffee price they are still taking their coffee along to to these various buyers, particularly to the two European planters in the area.
- (17). Other economic potential crops that grow in the area are: passion fruit, potatoes, cabbages and onions, all of which are now being consumed locally, as the market for them is reasonably good.
- (18). Livestock found in the area consisted mostly of Native owned pigs. Normally, the pigs here are fed sweet potato, and as ~~are~~ result, they are not healthy as they should be if they were looked after properly. These pigs have no proper areas to roam about in, but are left grazing all over the place, including of course, the various village gardens.
- (19). The only cattle to be found ~~in~~ the area were those owned by the Four Square Gospel Mission. The people, although given help from the mission with the cows, do not really look after them and as a result I was informed that several of the cows have gone wild. Goats, too, can be ~~found~~ seen in the area as well as fowls, turkeys and of course dogs.
- (20). Some years ago Trout fish were introduced into the tributaries of the Dunantuna river, however, during ~~one~~ year there was a big flood and according to reports these fish have now disappeared. In the village of KESAVAKA there is a very large fish pond owned by the luluai of the ~~the~~ village.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

- (21). The health of the people in this area is very good. In the past, these people have been very cautious about the European's way of healing the sick. Now they are beginning to realise the values of medicine, and are ~~now~~ going forward more eagerly to seek treatment from the Aid Posts. There are still a very small portion of the population with a strong element of superstition towards modern medicine. Throughout the patrol various Aid Post Orderlies took turns to be on duty and examine the populace as well as giving treatments. All cases were treated at the Aid Posts but only the really serious cases were forwarded to the hospital at Henganofi.

HEALTH & SANITATION.

(22). The census division is well provided with Aid Posts, all are fairly centrally placed according to the population distribution. There are altogether seven Aid Posts in the area, and nearly every one of them is manned by local orderlies. Six of the Aid Posts are of bush material whilst the seventh, when completed, will be the only permanent material Aid Post. All these Aid Posts are being properly looked after, and also all Aid Post Orderlies are getting the co-operation of the village people.

(23). The most common skin infectious disease prevalent in the area is scabbies. It was noticed that mainly the children of ages between 5 to 9 years were those that were badly infected, however, adults too, are infected but to a much lesser extent. Treatment was given, and those concerned were advised to get treatment more often. There were also several cases of enlarged spleens seen, but all were not serious cases, however, the Aid Post Orderlies were instructed to keep a fairly good watch on their patients' developments. ~~These~~ Cases of pneumonia, too, were reported but how bad they were the people did not say.

(24). In regard to the fast increasing number of T.B. cases in the Highlands, it would be a good precaution to examine the people living on the Ramu falls, and also to restrict their outward movements to the coastal districts a little bit. As it is now, ~~the~~ and has ~~it~~ been in the past, these people frequently visit the Madang and also the Morobe district by the overland route.

(25). The sanitation side of health is moderately observed. There were two houses noticed to have an inadequate number of toilets in proportion to the population they hold. The village officials and the Aid Post Orderlies were instructed to see that enough of these are constructed and that there should be at least one such place for a family. It seemed that a dozen families were using one toilet in some cases.

(26). As mentioned Under Native Affairs para 9 of this report; the situation if not controlled sooner ~~it~~ will develop so much that when it comes to try and stamp it out, it will be a tough task indeed. However at the moment, the ordour of the villages are unbearable with the smells of the pigs. Such conditions do not help the living conditions of the people.

MISSION & EDUCATION.

(27). There are only two Christian Missions at work in the area. These are (a) the Lutheran mission and (b) the Four Square Gospel mission. The activities of these missions are confined mainly to the spreading of the Gospel and providing education. Both these missions are highly regarded by the people for the essential services for which they are providing.

(28). (a) LUTHERAN MISSION: This is the longest established institution of the two faiths in the area, and for this reason it has the majority of followers. It is staffed mainly by Winschhafen catechists, most of them are now being replaced gradually by the locals. The activities of this mission are controlled from Raipinka in Kainantu, and every now and then a European missionary comes out to visit the various centres. The mission also runs some small schools preparing the pupils for higher education at

MISSION AND EDUCATION (Co ntd .)

at Raiiinka. The main teaching language is Kottees

(29) (b) FOUR SQUARE GOSPEL. This is a newcomer to the area and is already fast gaining popularity among the people. This is due mainly to the fact that it has now a very good education programme. The staff employed here are all Europeans with fairly sound knowledge of their profession. The mission also employ several catechists of which nearly all are from the area itself. On the whole this has become a very popular institution and it was obvious that the people are satisfied with the work it is doing.

(30). The tasks of providing the Education for the people in the area are in the hands of both the Administration and the Missions operating in the area. The Four Square Gospel mission has a very well run school which has turned out to be most popular. Some of the children have to come a long way to attend the school: the attendance figures are very good.

(31). The Administration has two Primary "T" Schools in the area. This schools are to be located at Gintanu which on the main Highlands highway about 24 miles from Goroka and at Kesavaka on the head of the Dunantina valley. Both schools are at the moment looked after by Native teachers but a European is expected to take up duty at one of these schools during next year. The housing at both schools are of Native materials, however at the time of the patrol two permanent material building were being constructed.

(32). Several people were spoken to about the feeling of the people towards education for their children. The answers obtained were different from one another, but they all seemed to go back to one original thought and that is the keenness for better education. At the moment it is very hard to work out how they really feel towards sending their children to school, but it is obvious that there are still some feeling of uncertainty in the minds of the majority, whether schooling is a good thing or otherwise. In this area, only the male children are sent to school while the females stay at home and perform the everyday duties of the woman. On many occasions discussions were held with some of the men to try and find out why they do not want to send their young daughters to school. The answer they gave boiled down to the fact that girls should stay at home so that all the young men should see them work hard and thus offer their parents a good bride price. If the girls go away to school and stay away from home the young men will not like this because the girls will be too lazy, after they have been away from home.

VILLAGE & HOUSING.

(33). The villages in the area vary from clean and tidy to filthy and disorderly hovels. Of all the villages in the area the village of Kesavaka is about the best that was seen on the patrol. In this village emphasis has been placed on better living conditions; that is instead of the usual one house for sleeping and cooking the people here have separate houses. The man behind all this is the luluai ABONO who, in himself, is a very well respected gentleman among his people.

VILLAGE & HOUSING.

(34). Throughout the whole census division it was noted that the people are still keeping their pigs in the house lines. As a result of this villages are often in a very filthy condition, and almost unbearable and not fit for anyone to live in. Talks were given regarding this matter but whether it was noted still remain to be seen.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

(35). The division is very fortunate in that it has a total road mileage of 20 miles of which 7 miles is part of the main Highlands highway. The other 13 miles is that of the secondary roads to the head of the Dunantina valley. The roads in this area are properly looked after and the people whenever required often work on their roads willingly.

(36). The bridges on the roads too are of first class order and are capable of taking all types of vehicles with fairly reasonable loads. The maintenance of the bridges are the responsibility of the bridge workers employed by the Administration and stationed at Henganofi station; however, at times when the bridge workers employed are not available, the people often do the work.

(37). A request was made by the people from the head of the valley around Taru and Lihona that a road through there to link up with the road from Madang be considered. The proposed site was roughly inspected and it looked reasonable enough, however if anything is going to come out of this, a further and careful survey is suggested.

TAX COLLECTION:

(38). This year was the fifth year for the people in the area to pay tax. The tax rate was 10/-, and only males over the age of seventeen years paid tax. The collection of tax went smoothly without incidents, and almost every able taxpayer paid up. There were also no tax evaders, although some people were reported to be away visiting friends; their tax was paid for by relatives. The final count of the tax collected amounted to £822-10-0. On the whole, tax collection was very good, and without nasty incidents.

R.P. & N.G. CONSTABULARY MEMBERS:

(39). Two members of the Constabulary who accompanied the patrol performed their duties most efficiently. My remarks have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

(40). The Dunantina Census Division is patrilineal with regard to inheritance. For further information see Appendix 'B'.

STATISTICS:

(41). This year's census revealed the population of the Dunantina Census Division to be at 9247, an increase of 112 since last year.

STATISTICS. Cont.

(42). As per Patrol Instructions a survey of Bank Pass Books held by the native people of the area was conducted. As it turned out only 13 Pass Books were brought forward for inspection and the total amount of these books amounted to £145-13-5d. There were, of course, a lot more that were not brought for inspection and also there large sums of money hidden in the village houses.

(43). A survey of native owned Bandall machines was also carried out with the result that there were only 5 such machines in the Dunantina Census Division. These machines are communally owned.

NON-HIGHLANDS NATIVES.

(44). A survey was conducted as per Patrol Instruction of the number of non-highlands Natives residing in the area. Unfortunately many of the non-highlands Natives were gold miners and were away at the time of the Patrol, however those who were present had their names recorded. For information, refer to Appendix "C".

CONCLUSION.

(45). The people of the Dunantina Census Division were, in the writer's opinion a very law abiding people. Being a non-council area and situated between two council areas, the Bena Bena and the Kafe, they are out to show these two areas that although they are still under the control of Luluai and Tultul system, they can do anything as well as the people in the council areas can do. On the whole their co-operation (by this I mean each individual's part), to the Patrol the whole time it was in the area was beyond expectations.

W. Noel Levi
(Wasangula Noel Levi)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "A".

REPORTS ON MEMBERS OF R.P.&.N.G.C.

CONSTABLE IVAGEN: A very experienced Constable and has many years of patrol work behind him. He does his duties energetically and was always ready when called upon for duty.

CONSTABLE KAPIFA: An experienced Constable in patrolling but lacks the initiative that is required to stop nasty incidents; however, despite this, he did his work most willingly.

Noel Levi
(Wasangula Noel Levi)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B".
DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND INHERITANCE.

The marriage customs of the Dunantina Census Division is the same as that of the other areas in the Henganofi Administrative area and the Kamano Census Division of the Kainantu Sub-District. Here marriage often takes place very early in the teens, but the couple as a rule do not live together for at least 18 months or more. During this period the man usually goes away to work either on the coast or close by to his own area. In the meantime, while he is away, the woman may go and live with his parents if she so wishes, but above all she must prove herself worthy as a wife by doing all the normal woman's chores. While the husband is away the woman is being carefully watched by the man's parents and if in the end they are not satisfied with her work and general behaviours, the bride price is returned and the marriage broken.

To get married here is not the wish of the boy or of the girl, but of their respective parents after arriving at some joint agreement. The boy does not have anything what so ever with the financial side of the bride price, which is the responsibility of the parent and various relatives. The bride price normally consists of money, mother of pearl shell, birds feathers and other items of wealth in the community. There may be several pigs killed, but the normal practise is for only two or three pigs for the bride payment. In regard to payment of bride the girl's relatives as a rule do not pay anything to the boy's relatives, but may on their own initiative kill some pigs in preparation for the people delivering the bride price. The bride price is brought to the girl's house early in the morning and hung outside the doorway. In the morning when the girl's parents notices the price and if the amount paid is enough, they then dresses the girl up as a married woman and brought her to the boy's house.

In the case where a divorce occurs it is the customary that all the bride price paid must be returned to the boy's parent and relatives. But where the reason for the breaking up of the marriage is the fault of the man, only portion of the bride price is returned.

The line of inheritance in this area is of patrilineal. Therefore, any female born is not entitled to the father's land when he dies. When a man dies and he has no son, all his land rights are passed on to his nearest male relative. His wife may claim only his wealthy possessions but after his death she ceased to work her gardens on her husband's land.

Noel Levi
(Wasangula Noel Levi)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX C = NON-HIGHLANDS NATIVES.
DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>NAME / FATHERS</u>	<u>Sub-District.</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Married- Locally or otherwise.</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Land.</u>
Joseph-Nelson.	Rabaul	New Britain	Single	School Teacher.	School land.
Demirio-Siana.	Finschhafen.	Morobe	Married at Finschhafen.	Catechist.	Mission land.
Joseph-To Guan.	Rabaul	New Britain.	Married at Rabaul.	School Teacher.	School land.
Joseph- Guadi.	Wewak	Sepik	Married at Wewak	School Teacher.	School land.

Wasangula Noel Levi
(Wasangula Noel Levi)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

Wasangula Noel Levi
(Wasangula Noel Levi)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX D - CENSUS AND STATISTICS.
DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

The Deaths, Births and Natural Increase per 1,000 are
as follows:

BIRTHS 27.9 per 1,000.

DEATHS 15.3 per 1,000.

NATURAL INCREASE 12.6 per 1,000.

The usual Village Population Register is attached.

Noel Levi
(Wasangula Noel Levi)
Assistant Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. HENLAND 1 No 4/1962-63

Patrol Conducted by JOHN EDWARD FOMKE Patrol Officer Gr. 1.

Area Patrolled UPPER BENA Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans PO 1 Witaker.
PO 1 Cleary.
CPO O'Connor

Natives Nil

Duration—From 13./1./1963 to 25./1./1963

Number of Days 14 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11./1962

Medical 18

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Reconstruction of Upper Bena road.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67. 13. 25

Pop



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Over 13
M F

Females
in Child
Bearing

67-13-25

7th March, 1963.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/62-63 - HEF/ANDEI.

Receipt of the above-mentioned patrol report
is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The officer has had an opportunity of gaining necessary experience in company with a man of more experience.
3. The practical interest taken in their roads by the people will benefit them in the long run. A good job.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 13. 25

Po



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OJMtV

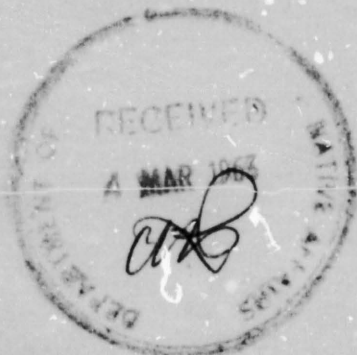
Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....

if calling ask for

Mr.....



67-8-2

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

27th February, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

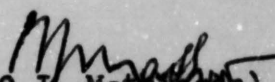
PATROL HENCANOFI 4 OF 62-63.

Attached report submitted by Mr. J.E.
Fowke, P.O. Grade I, is forwarded herewith.

2. This report should be read in conjunction
with my memo 67-2-2 of 1/2/63.

P.R. No. 7-62/63

67-13-20.


(O.J. Mathieson)
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-24.

Patrol Post,
HENGANOFI,
Eastern Highlands District.

11th February 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

HENGANOFI
GOROKA PATROL No. 4 1962/63
UPPER BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION

DIARY.

Sunday 13th January 1963.

Departed Henganofi per Administration
vehicle A 843 at 10:30 am arriving SIGHERE 2:10 pm.
Camp arranged for two weeks stay.

SLEPT SIGHERE.

Monday 14th Visit by A/ADO Alder to road sections
and allocation of work. Each day spent
to in supervising work by road gangs between
the hours of 7:45 am and 4:05 pm.

Friday 18th SLEPT SIGHERE.

Saturday 19th
Day observed. SLEPT SIGHERE.

Sunday 20th
Day Observed. SLEPT SIGHERE.

Monday 21st Each day spent in supervision of
road labourers between the hours of 7:45 am
to and 4:05 pm. A/ADO Alder visited
each section once each day.

Friday 25th SLEPT SIGHERE.

Saturday 26th

Departed SIGHERE for Henganofi per
Administration vehicle A 848 11:45 am arriving
Henganofi 3:10 pm.

END OF PATROL.

Patrol Officers Messrs. WITAKER and CLEARY
and Cadet Patrol Officer O'CONNOR were in attendance
each day and supervised their respective allocated
sections of road.

J.E. FOWKE
Patrol Officer.

.1.

F

INTRODUCTION.

All officers engaged in road reconstruction supervision arrived at SIGHERE on the day of Saturday the 13th of January. Work commenced on the following morning with efforts to recruit 100 able bodied men who would work as a gang for the duration of the patrol.

A permanent camp was made at SIGHERE Rural Health Center where the writer camped each night. The Henganofi Administration vehicle A 848 was used to transport officers from Sighebe each morning to their respective marks and to return them after work each day to Sighebe.

The section under the supervision of the writer was approximately 1 and a half miles in length and the reconstruction of this section was completed without difficulty on the Tuesday afternoon of the second week. The remainder of the patrol was spent in trying to stone the road by hand.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

No difficulty was encountered in reconstructing the section allocated to the writer. This portion is located along the side of a ridge through heavy clay. No surfacing material such as small stone was readily available but deposits of river stone were found approximately two hundred feet down off the side of the road and the fifty eight labourers recruited were used during the second week to carry this sand and stone, by hand, from the river onto the road. In a week four hundred yards were stoned.

Efforts were made to camber the road with particular emphasis laid on drainage. A minimum depth of three feet was stipulated for all drains and it is in the opinion of the writer that the previous poor condition of the road was due, not entirely, to the lack of drainage and provision of surfacing material. Maintenance will be required each week to keep the section in its present good order..

Portions of the road were surfaced by trucks but on the section supervised by the writer no machinery was used whatsoever. If this section is not completely stoned before the rains in the present dry weather it is feared that the increasing heavy traffic on this road will ruin the work done and the road will revert to its former condition.

No bridges were encountered on the section. All culverts were dug up and replaced after cleaning.

GENERAL ATTITUDE.

Although only Fifty eight labourers could be recruited for work it is thought that this was no reflection on the general attitude of the people.

Throughout the entire two weeks an average of forty village volunteers were in attendance in addition to the paid labourers. Explanations were made to the people giving the reasons for the presence of four officers in their midst. It is genuinely believed that the people were appreciative of the interest shown by the Administration and contributed their time and labour in repayment.


My first contact with these people was on patrol in the area four years ago and at the time they were considered to be a willing progressive people.

Although many may consider the Bena people to be apathetic in their attitudes it is felt that they respond to encouragement and assist in any endeavour made to better their position.

The section of the road supervised by the writer was two and three hours walk to the nearest Census Unit which necessitated an early rise for the labourers if they were to get to work on time. On no morning was one labourer late and the volunteers all arrived about eight an.

CONCLUSION.

On the completion of the two weeks work all officers engaged on the project returned to their respective stations. The amount of work done by all would not have been completed in two weeks without the assistance of the volunteers. As mentioned above emphasis must be made on maintenance. If continual efforts are not made to keep the road in its present good condition it will soon revert to its former state.



J.E. FOWKE
Patrol Officer.

14 MAY 1963

67-8-2

110



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 5 of 1962/63 HEMENHOLL

Patrol Conducted by JOHN EDWARD FOWKE Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled FAYANTINA Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

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

Natives 1 Interpreter.

1 Aid Post Orderly.

Duration—From 14 / 3 / 1963 to 20 / 4 / 1963

Number of Days 21 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3 / 1962.

Medical Nil patrols

Map Reference 1 inch to 2 Miles GOROKA Sub-District.

Objects of Patrol Revision of Census. Compile Comm. Roll for the
area. Conduct routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Pop

Over 13

Females
in Child
Breach

M F

67-13-43

22nd August, 1963.

The District Officer,
Goroka Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.


PATROL REPORT NO. 5-62/63 - HENGANOEL.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Are you still operating on the old village book for the purpose of census in this area? Census sheets and a tax census book should be compiled whether tax is collected or not.

The content of the report is very well covered in the Assistant District Officer's memorandum to yourself.

I have nothing further to add.

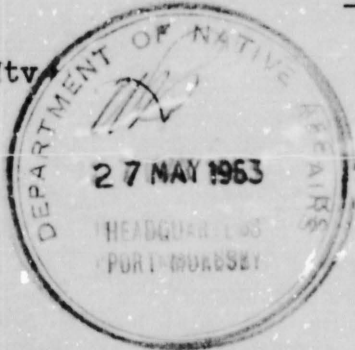

(J. E. McCarthy),
Director.

67-13-43



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OJMTv



67-8-2

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

District Office,
Goroka Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

22nd May, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL HENGANOFI 5 OF 1962/63.

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. J.E. Fowke, Patrol Officer, Grade 1, is forwarded herewith, together with comments by Assistant District Officer, Goroka Sub-District, which cover most points raised in the report.

2. The information supplied in the "Agriculture" and "Health" sections of the report have been brought to the attention of the District Agricultural Officer and the Regional Medical Officer, and the comments under "Education" have been brought to the attention of the District Education Officer.

*ough Council
not be implemented
not proper, and a
mend.*

3. Unfortunately, with the compilation of the Common Roll and the forthcoming Legislative Council Elections, the staff position will not permit the introduction of a Local Government Council into this Census Division within the next twelve months. Similarly, as the introduction of Head Tax would necessitate the typing by Department of Native Affairs Officers of Tax Census Sheets, I am unable to recommend the immediate introduction of taxation.

*the Tax or not.
as sheets should be
filled*

4. The section of the report dealing with roads and bridges has been brought to the attention of the District Commissioner.

5. I agree that Mr. Fowke has prepared an interesting report and appears to have carried out a thorough patrol of the area concerned. His attention has been drawn to the fact that he should refrain from using the word "recruiting" when making reference to the Highlands Labour Scheme.

O.J. Mathieson
O.J. Mathieson
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RWB/np

67-2-2

Sub-District Headquarters,
G O R O K A.
Eastern Highlands District.

13th May, 1963.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT - HENCANOFI NO.5 or 62/63
FAYANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

The above Report, and explanation of the delay in forwarding it, is attached for your perusal, comments and information, please. I am quite satisfied with Mr. Fowke's explanation for the delay. that is, his wife's illness and his transfer to Kainantu. Camping Allowance Claim is also attached.

The Report is informative and well set out and I have the following comments to make:-

i. No Common Roll sheets in their respective covers have yet been received. Mr. Fowke is being asked to forward these immediately.

ii. The native situation as described in the Section "Native Affairs" is satisfactory. I agree with the comments on child marriage, there is not much to be done as long as the girls are keen to be married. The Regional Medical Officer could possibly be advised of the contents of paragraph 9 of this section.

I hope, see para. 14, that Mr. Fowke restricted these talks to the present Legislative Council and not the proposed Council as the latter is contrary to the District Commissioner's instructions (see his 1-5-5 of 25th March, 1963).

iii) Paras. 7 and 8 of the Agriculture Section. In view of the fact that the inspection of the coffee purchased by the Mission revealed such a poor, inferior product, I do not think the price given of 1/- per lb. is ridiculously low, I consider the opposite view applies.

iv) Highland Labour Scheme. The position appears to be satisfactory even though some of the Village Officials seem to be opposed to the scheme.

v) Village Officials, para. 4 - this does not auger well for the time the elections come up. It is to be hoped the people remember and answer their 'Census' names (para. 5). There is no list as mentioned in para. 1 - the Patrol Officer has been asked to supply it.

vi) The comments set out under the heading 'Census and Statistics' are rather hard to follow and give a very confusing picture of the actual position. I cannot agree with the statement in para. 6 that these errors could have occurred at any time in the last 5 years. It is true that

they could have occurred prior to 1962, but, if so, the errors should have been picked up by the next Patrol and would not affect the discrepancies shown between the 1962 and 1963 figures. The next Patrol to this area will be instructed to carefully check the newly-compiled Tax-Census Register Sheets, particularly for absences and then see how the figures obtained compare with those for 1962 and 1963.

vii) Health . All of this section should be brought to the attention of the R.M.O., GOROKA. The cover of the Report shows that there have been 'Nil Patrols' (Medical) in this area. This I find hard to believe particularly as there are 5 Aid Posts in the Census Division which surely must be supervised by the Medical Assistant, Henganofi. My records, i.e. copies of Henganofi Patrol Reports, I must admit do not list medical patrols to this area since 1953.

The cases of 'KURU' found in the HOMU area and the others suspected to be in the area require investigation - HOMU is very close to the border between the Fayantina and North Fore Census Divisions.

A really intensive medical patrol appears to be required in this area and the existing Aid Posts should be staffed with the very best A.P.Os available and if Mr. Fowke is right in his figures of 90% of the age group 1-4 years died of pneumonia within a month, then the position is critical and warrants immediate urgent attention.

viii) Missions. I did not know that Mr. Booth's activities in the area had accrued so much resentment and it is to be hoped that, now that he has resigned from the Mission, the new appointee will be of a different calibre and work to restore the people's confidence. The P.O.I.C., Henganofi, will also be instructed to keep his eye on this one and report the situation at regular intervals.

ix) Priority should be given, if funds are available, next financial year to the proposed road maintenance in para. 7 of the 'Education' section of the Report and the Department of Education, Goroka, should be approached and asked for their views on the present reported situation regarding Education in this area.

x) In view of the information set out under the heading 'Native Local Government Councils', a firm decision should be made on the date for the establishment of this Council and I recommend the immediate introduction of the 10/- Personal Tax to the Fayantina Census Division.

xi) Roads and Bridges. Funds for maintenance and gravelling of the Henganofi and Lufa -Okapa road and for the construction of the road between TIROKAVI and KEREBAI as well as the proposed road between FORE and KOPIONKA will be requested by separate memorandum and the three projects will be given priority in the next financial year.

The replacements of the suspension bridge over the Kafantina River also deserves immediate consideration and if no funds are available then the bridge should be closed to traffic

xii) All in all Mr. Fowke has prepared a detailed, informative and interesting well set out report which is only marred by spelling errors and mistakes in wording e.g. "grieved" in para.3 of the N.L.G.C. section should be "aggrieved" and "passable" in para. 1 of the Roads and Bridges section should be "Possible". These defects have been pointed out to Mr. Fowke many times but it does not appear that he is making any effort to overcome them.

R.W. Born
(R.W.BORN)

Assistant District Officer.

cc: P.O.I.C. HENGANOFI.

cc: Mr. J.Fowke, Kainantu

INTRODUCTION.

HENGANOFI Pt. 3 of 1962/63.

The patrol was mounted from Henganofi with the purpose of revising the census of the Fayantina Census Division, compiling a Common Roll and conducting routine administration in the area.

2. Since Tax Census sheets had not previously been compiled for the area this was done and the full Tax Census Register for the area is held at Henganofi area.

3. The people of the area are extremely friendly and pro-administration. Contact has been made in the form of patrols each year since 1946. Although not a neglected area progress has hitherto been limited by the inaccessibility of the area. With the completion of the link road from Henganofi to OKAPA and LUPA contact has been more varied and regular.

4. Tradition still plays a large part in the everyday life of the people and newly introduced principles of the law and progress have been assimilated to form part of tradition.

5. Compared to the remaining Census Division of the Henganofi area this Division is more sparsely populated. The terrain is undulating with little flat land except along the lower reaches of the Fayantina river. Vegetation cover consists in the main of virgin forest and secondary bush cover changing to grass lands in the foot hills and valley floors. Soils of the area are very fertile and at no time has there been a marked shortage of food. There are few concentrated residential areas or villages as known on the coast but houses are scattered over clan land in close proximity to the garden site under current cultivation.

6. The people usually wear traditional dress except when visiting Henganofi Patrol Post and are an extremely cheerful and co-operative group.

7. Although they are not backward they have been unspoiled by the modern day high pressure of living. Wants have been created but the people are taking realistic steps to fulfill these wants and not reverting to cult activities.

8. Generally a law abiding group occasionally minor skirmishes occur between traditional enemy clans but these are always settled before blood is shed.

9. Sorcery plays a large part in the life of an individual and regardless of the opinion expressed when questioned he is always on the look out for anything that may be an ill omen and is continually working counter-sorcery to keep himself safe.

Slept HENGANOFI.

19/3/63 TUESDAY

After recruiting A.S.S. volunteers the patrol departed HENGANOFI at 8.30 am, arriving 10.30 am at MOKIAPA. A most strenuous walk. Census revision was conducted of MOKIAPA census Unit and the Common Roll and Tax-Census registers were compiled. Due to heavy afternoon rain activities were limited to discussion with Village Officials. As this Unit is fully recruited no A.S.S. volunteers were accepted.

Slept MOKIAPA.

20/3/63 WEDNESDAY - PATROL DIARY

HENGANOFI No. 5 of 1962/63. for NEGIRE arriving 10.10 a.m. On arrival the census was revised of HAGEGE, NEGIRE, NUSAGUNA and KUMUGA Census Units. The Common Roll and Tax-Census were compiled for these units. Two disputes were settled and
14/3/63 THURSDAY. Illias Officials held.

Departed Henganofi 2.30 p.m. per Administration vehicle A.848 arriving at a point near MEIHENAVI Rest House 3.30 p.m. After arranging carriers the patrol walked for one hour to MEIHENAVI Rest House arriving 5.00 p.m. The remainder of the day spent in discussing census with Village Officials and setting up camp. The census was revised of HANEKARU No. 1 and HNI census Units. During discussions with Village Officials a request was made that the bear at Henganofi visit the area for the collection of local skins. The matter has been referred to the

Slept MEIHENAVI.
15/3/63 FRIDAY. One of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Henganofi. One dispute settled. Common Roll and Tax-Census

Census Revision of MEIHENAVI, KARAFU Census Units and DIBAI No. 2 hamlet. Common Roll and Tax-Census. Sheet compiled for these groups. Highland Labour volunteers were recruited late p.m. after inspecting the village site of Meihenavi.

22/3/63 SATURDAY. Slept MEIHENAVI. Census revised of KAINETO Census Unit. On completion

16/3/63 SATURDAY. Filing of Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets a letter was received from the A.D.O. Kainetu when at Henganofi en-route to Sirumpa. Departed MEIHENAVI Rest House 8.30 p.m. after breaking camp and arranging carriers arriving SIRUMPA 10.30 a.m. KARAFU village site inspected en route. The census of KAFEGORUGA, ABIRIONTE, YOVA and NENTASIRUMPA Census Units conducted during the afternoon. Discussions were held with the respective Village Officials after census. Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled for these groups.

to Sirumpa and Goroka as instructed by the A.D.O.
30/3/63 Slept SIRUMPA.

17/3/63. SUNDAY. Departed SIRUMPA 8.30 a.m. for KOFOMU arriving 11.30 a.m. A most arduous walk. Remainder of the day observed. camp-making and discussions with Village Officials re the proposed census project. Slept KOFOMU.

18/3/63 MONDAY. Census Revision conducted of TUMUPARO and HAFARU Census Units. After settling two disputes and recruiting Highland Labour Scheme volunteers the patrol departed for NUNOFI at 3.00 p.m. arriving at 4.00 p.m. After arriving census was conducted of ANINOFI and AFANOFI Census Units. The Common Roll and Tax-Census Sheets were compiled for these Units.

Slept NUNOFI.
Slept NONOVEI.

19/3/63 TUESDAY. Census revised of HANU and WAKA Census Units. After recruiting H.L.S. volunteers the patrol departed NONOVEI at 8.30 a.m. arriving 10.30 a.m. at MOIKEPA. A most strenuous walk. Census Revision was conducted of MOIKEPA census Unit and the Common Roll and Tax-Census Registers were compiled. Due to heavy afternoon rain activities were limited to discussion with Village Officials. As this Unit is fully recruited no H.L.S. volunteers were accepted.

Slept MIKEPA.

20/3/63 WEDNESDAY.

Departed MOIKIPA 9.10 a.m. for NEGIRE arriving 10.10 a.m. On arrival the census was revised of HAGEGE, NEGIRE, NUSAGUNA and NUMUGA Census Units. The Common Roll and Tax-Census were compiled for these Units. Two disputes were settled and discussions with Village Officials held.

Slept NEGIRE.

21/3/63 THURSDAY.

Departed NEGIRE at 9.45 a.m for EHI arriving 11.15 a.m where the census was revised of HENEGARU No.1 and EHI census Units. During discussions with Village Officials a request was made that the Administration board at Henganofi visit the area for the service of local sows. The matter has been referred to the Officer-in-Charge of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries Henganofi. One dispute settled. Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled for the units censused this day.

Slept EHI.

22/3/63 FRIDAY.

Census revised of KAIHETO Census Unit. On completion of census and compiling of Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets a letter was received from the A.D.O. Kainantu when at Henganofi en-route Kainantu advising the patrol that activities were to cease and the writer was to go to Henganofi and await advices re the compiling of the Common Roll.

To Henganofi per Administration vehicle A.848.

23/3/63

to

30/3/63

At Henganofi and Goroka as instructed by the A.D.O. Goroka Sub-District.

1/4/63 MONDAY.

Departed Henganofi 12 noon for HOMU Rest House per A.848 arriving 3.30 p.m. Remainder of the day spent in camp-making and discussions with Village Officials re the proposed census programme.

Slept HOMU.

2/4/63 TUESDAY.

The census was revised of KURU, HABARU and KUGETO census units. Discussions were held with Village Officials and the Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled.

Slept HOMU.

3/4/63 WEDNESDAY.

Census revised of HANU and UNEGE Census Units. Lengthy discussions were held with Village Officials and 4 disputes were settled. Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled.

Slept HOMU.

4/4/63 THURSDAY.

Census revised at KOGU Census Unit and the Common Roll and Tax-Census was revised for HAGA, BAFENA and NAGEBA rain census Units. After completing the Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets for these units Highlands Labour Scheme volunteers were accepted for all villages at this Rest House.

Two cases of "KURU" were discovered and forwarded immediately to the Hospital at OKAPA. Several disputes heard re the working of magic (sorcery) between groups of this immediate area. Inspection of S.D.A. Mission at HOMU. Slept HOMU.

5/4/63 FRIDAY.

Inspection of improvements to the FOUR Square Mission carried out during the afternoon.

Departed HOMU for the new rest house at IGIGIPAMO at 8.00 a.m. arriving 10.30 a.m. The census of ULELE and YAGO Census Units was conducted under heavy rain conditions. Two marriage disputes were settled and discussions conducted with Village Officials.

Slept IGIGIPAMO.

6/4/63 SATURDAY.

Departed IGIGIPAMO at 8.00 a.m. arriving HOGOTERU 2.15 a.m. Census was revised of ZAGEGE, NONOVEL, HEMEGARU No.2 and FUMIIPA Census Units. The Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets were compiled for these villages. Slept HOGOTERU.

7/4/63 SUNDAY.

This day observed and discussion conducted with Village Officials of the area.

Slept HOGOTERU. Census revision of KUNA, HONONOFI and YAGUNA Census Units. Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled for these groups.

8/4/63 MONDAY.

Census revision of UFAGA, KEREGERA and HOGOTERU census Units was conducted. The Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets were compiled for these villages. H.L.S. volunteers were accepted for these groups at this Rest House. During discussions held with Village Officials mass request was made that the D.A.S.F. purchase coffee from the area. The matter has been referred to the O.I.C., D.A.S.F. Henganofi.

Slept HOGOTERU.

9/4/63 TUESDAY.

Departed HOGOTERU 8.00 a.m. for FORE Rest House arriving 9.00 a.m. This group was extremely slow in presenting themselves and Census did not commence till 12 noon.

The census was revised this day of USIGEFU and NUMIAGUFA Census Units. Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled. Two disputes were brought forward for settlement and lengthy discussions held with Village Officials.

Slept FORE.

[Handwritten Signature]
W.S. Powke,
Patrol Officer.

10/4/63 WEDNESDAY.

Census revised at KOGU Census Unit and the Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled for this group. Heavy rain during the p.m. preventing any further outdoor work and discussions were held with Village Officials indoors.

Slept FORE.

11/4/63 THURSDAY.

H.L.S. volunteers were recruited from all Census Units at this Rest House. Village sites of KOGU and USI HEFU inspected.

Inspection of improvements to the FOUR Square Mission was carried out during the afternoon.

Returned to Henganofi per Administration vehicle A.848 departing FORE 4.30 p.m. arriving Henganofi 5.30 p.m.

12/4/63

to 16/4/63

Days Observed Easter Holidays. Permission to come to Henganofi for the holiday given by the A.D.O. Joroka.

17/4/63 WEDNESDAY.

Departed Henganofi per A.848 8.30 a.m. arriving FORE Rest House 9.30 a.m. After arranging carriers the patrol departed for KOFIONKA arriving 11.30 a.m. Census was revised of BANINOFI, HOMPOZENTU and MISIMA Census Units, also DIRAI No.1 hamlet. Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled for these groups.

Slept KOFIONKA.

18/4/63 THURSDAY.

Census revised of KAUNA, AGOMONOFI and YAGUNA Census Units. Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets compiled for these units. H.L.S. Volunteers were recruited and after several disputes were settled, discussions were conducted with Village Officials.

Slept KOFIONKA.

19/4/63 FRIDAY.

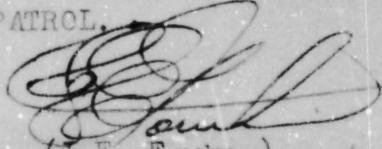
Departed KOFIONKA 8.00 a.m. arriving KEREBABI 10.00 a.m. The Census was revised of NARINKAFENOFI, EMARABI, TIGUNTA, HOFAKAFENOFI and NUMUYANOFI Census Units. H.L.S. volunteers were recruited. The Common Roll and Tax-Census sheets were compiled for these groups. Discussions were conducted with Village Officials.

Slept KEREBABI.

20/4/63 SATURDAY.

The Census of KEREBABI was revised and after breaking camp the patrol departed at 9.00 a.m. for Henganofi arriving 12 noon.

END OF PATROL.


(J.E. Fowke.)
Patrol Officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRE.

No hostility was encountered, and the patrol was well received at all Rest Houses. Food was in abundant supply and carriers were easily obtainable.

2. It has been the custom among the people of the more remote region of the area to hold minor disputes and arbitration awaiting the arrival of the patrol, where the matters can be heard on the spot with a full appreciation of local conditions. In spite of this build up of matters for settlement an average of one day a week only was required to settle them. Disputes arose over bride prices, shooting of pigs and misuse of land.

3. Three charges were laid under the N.A.Rs but in each case the matter was settled by arbitration with the agreement of both parties.

4. Particularly noticeable among the people of this area is the high percentage of child marriages. When a young girl reaches the age of eight or ten she is purchased by the father of a prospective husband. The system is one of instalments when an initial payment is made, approximately half of the total price to be paid, the girl goes to live with the parents of the bride-groom. As she grows up annual payments are made according to her ability to work, and her physical development. When the young girl has her first menstruation period she is handed over to her husband and they are then officially married. Payments after this style may amount to in excess of £100 in money and kind.

5. In other cases when the girl has reached maturity she is again sold to another man, if the first nominated husband does not wish to marry her. This amounts to trade in women.

6. In many instances a woman may be bought and sold as many as four times before she reaches the age of 18. As a result of this disputes are numerous and involved.

7. Little can be done to prevent these marriages except explain to the woman her rights of consent. In most cases girls are anxious to marry and agree to any proposal of marriage that may be arranged by her parents. When enquiries are made as to whether a girl of 18 or under is married or not the usual reply is, "She is not married yet but purchased in readiness till she is old enough".

8. Virginity is highly prized and desirable in young brides.

9. No prosecutions were made under the NARs for failing to provide medical care for children as the people do not have a full understanding of illnesses and a sickness that may be fatal is treated by traditional means in the villages. When traditional cures fail the child or adult is then taken to an Aid Post for treatment. In most cases the illness is so advanced that the person dies soon after admission. During the last three years the people have been encouraged to seek medical treatment at any of the five Aid Posts in the area as soon as the person becomes ill, instead of waiting till the person is nearly dead.

10. Rest Houses were all in good conditions, the general area kept clean and the grass regularly cut. On this patrol, after six years, a new Rest House was opened at IGIGIPAMO which serves ULELE and YAGO Census Units. In the past, ULELE Census Unit went to HOMU Rest House for census, six hours walk, and YAGO Census Unit went to HOGOTERU Rest House, five hours walk. No inconvenience is caused to the patrol in spending a night at IGIGIPAMO as this centre is only 1 hour off the regular track from HOMU to HOGOTERU.

11. Most village sites were inspected from Rest Houses and the remainder en-route from one Rest House to another. All were in good condition and clean except where pigs were housed in the villages. Several houses were in advanced stages of disrepair and the occupants were ordered to rebuild new quarters before the arrival of the next patrol.

12. Routine census was conducted on the patrol and relevant information pertaining thereto is set out under the heading CENSUS & STATISTICS of this report.

13. Brief explanations were given to Village Officials regarding the compiling of the Common Roll.

14. No understanding was held of the Legislative Council and its purposes. Explanations were lengthy and involved and it is hoped that the matter is not more confused in their minds now than the original ignorance of the matter.

15. Comments on the Common Roll are set out under the heading COMMON ROLL of this report.

16. No tax was collected on this patrol as the area is tax free at the moment. It is recommended that tax of 10/- be levied for the year 1964 for all males 18 years and over. This matter is further enlarged upon under the heading of LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS of this report.

PATROL REP. HENGANOFI/N^o 5-62/63

AGRICULTURE.

The Patrol was accompanied for the last two weeks by two D.A.S.F. Field Workers who greatly assisted with the compiling of statistics of coffee trees in the area and the inspection of gardens and livestock.

2. Unlike the remainder of the Henganofi area the Fayantina Census Division was little affected by the recent widespread drought throughout the Highlands. This is due in the main to the altitude of the area and resultant vegetation cover.

3. Being on an average of 1,000 feet higher than the Kafe and Dumantina Census Divisions and having a lighter density of population there is more land available for garden cultivation, being more fertile not backed from years of continuous cultivation of the one area. Also the natural rain forest cover and altitude ensures a higher rainfall per annum.

4. Soils are generally deep, humus loams in the forest areas, 85%, and sandy loam river flats 15%.

5. Subsistence gardens are to be found scattered throughout the area and not restricted to either of the more dominant soil types. Cash cropping consists mainly of coffee and peanuts while small amounts of sweet potato are sold by nearby villages to the Administration at Henganofi, the Four Square Mission at Fore and the S.D.A. Mission at HOMU.

6. A collective request was made by the Village Officials at HOGOTIRU to have the D.A.S.F. representative from Henganofi come to the area regularly and purchase the coffee produced. This matter has already been discussed with the Agricultural Officer at Henganofi and the writer has been assured that when notice has been forwarded to him by the people at HOGOTIRU that a sufficiently large amount of coffee has been stock-piled at that centre he proceeds by Land Rover to the area and purchase this produce at the current market price.

7. At the moment the bulk of the coffee of the whole Fayantina is purchased by the representative of the Four Square Gospel Mission at Fore. The standard price being paid by this body is 1/- per pound. This is ridiculously low considering the Agricultural price of 1/9 for first grade and 1/3 for the remaining grades. The coffee purchased by the Mission was inspected and found to be of extremely inferior quality being incorrectly fermented and not completely dried before storage. This has resulted in irregularly coloured beans and in 25% of the un-hulled beans is green-grey mould which would not be purchased at any price by a discriminating buyer.

8. Under the terms proposed by the recommended Coffee Board none of the coffee produced by this group could possibly be exported or sold competitively internally.

9. Peanuts of a high quality are being produced and returning 6d per lb. to the grower on the road. No exact income from this crop could be estimated as the supply is irregular and in all four buyers purchase the crop at the D.A.S.F. price of 6d per lb. A large percentage of this crop is being consumed by the growers which provide the much needed vegetable protein to the subsistence diet.

10. Pyrethrum is grown at HOMU in a small experimental block of a fifth of an acre. Tests taken on this plot reveal that the area has prospects of becoming a leading potential producer of pyrethrum once the experimental stage has passed and

a market has been found for the crop in large quantities. The HOMU block returns 2.5% of pyrethrum to the ton of flour whereas the Henganofi plot returns only 1.5%, the Highlands average.

10. At no Rest House during the patrol was there a shortage of food. At the time of the patrol good rain had fallen and any minor items that may have been affected by the drought would return to the table after a few months.

11. Pigs seen were of good quality reflecting cross breeding with imported strains of Berkshire and Tamworth boars. A request was made at HOMU by the Village Officials that the D.A.S.F. station boar visit the area for service of local sows. The matter has been referred to the Agricultural Officer at Henganofi for his attention. The writer has been assured by the said Officer that the request would be fulfilled as soon as the boar becomes available.

12. Poultry was evident in ever increasing numbers. Lack of good breeding strains was the most noticeable lack among the stock although the cross breeding that has been going for years has produced a medium heavy bird able to survive under conditions that would not suit pure-bred stock.

13. The accompanying page lists the villages inspected in the area and the number of coffee trees to each village. 50% of the coffee planted is producing and the remainder will come into production in the next three years. The areas planted and bearing are generally well kept and fenced and producing a little over 1/2 a ton per acre.

9/4/63	USIGUFU	2,171
10/4/63	KOGU	2,486
"	NIRIKAFUFA	1,454
17/4/63	DIRAI	2,758
"	KITINA	857
"	YASUNA	977
"	HOMPOKINTU	1,017
"	AGKONOFI	930
18/4/63	BAMINOFI	240
19/4/63	KERLAKI	5,430
"	TIGUNTA	3,833
"	BNARADI	683
"	NAREUKAFINGFI	1,758
"	NUNUYANOFI	817
"	HOPAFANOFI	343

HIGHLAND LABOUR.

COFFEE TREES.

In accordance with the District Officer's instruction Highland Labour volunteers were accepted not to exceed 33% of the male group 16-45 absent from their village at work.

Date	Census Unit.	Number of Coffeetrees.
3/4/63	KUGEMO	1,361
2/4/63	HABARU	420
"	HAMU	295
3/4/63	KURU	335
4/4/63	HAGA	276
"	UNEGE	301
"	NAGEBE	311
5/4/63	UIELE	2,438
"	YAGO	135
"	FUNIEPA	1,834
8/4/63	KEREGERA	2,532
"	HENAGARU No. 2	1,218
"	HOGOTERU	325
6/4/63	ZAGEGE	1,303
"	NONOVEI	776
"	UFAGA	3,083
9/4/63	USIGEFU	2,171
10/4/63	KOGU	2,486
"	NUMIAGUFA	1,451
17/4/63	DIRAI	2,758
"	MISIMA	857
"	YAGUNA	977
"	HOMPOZENTU	1,017
"	AGOMONOFI	930
18/4/63	BANINOFI	340
19/4/63	KEREBABI	5,630
"	TIGUNTA	3,833
"	EMARABI	683
"	NARENKAFINOFI	1,788
"	NUMUYANOFI	817
"	HOFAKAFENOFI	343

10. Increasing numbers of volunteers are presenting themselves with letters of reference from employees to the effect that the named labourers have worked on the said plantation, their work has been satisfactory and that they will be employed on their return to the said plantation.

11. This matter has been discussed with the Labour Inspector at Beroka and he has stated that his Department is prepared to forward these labourers to a requested plantation as long as satisfaction with the labour forwarded is maintained.

HIGHLAND LABOUR.

In accordance with the District Officer's instruction Highland Labour volunteers were accepted not to exceed 33% of the male group 16-45 absent from their village at work.

2. The entire area has a population of 2,058 men in this group of which 686, or 1/3, could be recruited for the Scheme. At the moment there are 126 of this group absent from their village at work inside the Eastern Highlands District and 318 absent outside the District making a total of 444 absentees.

3. During this patrol a total 144 volunteers were accepted leaving 98 that could be accepted from groups that are not over recruited. These were not forthcoming, consequently the maximum number of 242 was not recruited. More than 242 volunteers came forward from the villages named on the accompanying page but to avoid over-recruiting from these villages the available number was not accepted.

4. The Fayantina Labour availability Register will be written up to date at Henganofi on receipt of this report at that station.

5. Through the efforts of Village Officials the prospective recruits of some villages have been convinced that it is not a good thing to go to the coast under the auspices of this Scheme.

6. These Officials have pointed out that while the volunteer is away there is no one to look after his wife and children, his garden, pigs etc. This is reflected in the numerous disputes that are brought forward each year on the return of a batch of recruits on the completion of their term.

7. Wives have deserted their husbands in favour of a man on the spot, children have died through the lack of care that would be provided by the father had he been home, land worked by the absentee has been taken over by others during his absence and his pigs have died from lack of care or indiscriminate classification as "wildpigs", and shot.

8. The absence of a man for a two year period is not a traditional part of village life and its introduction must of necessity have some repercussions. The repercussions named above do not take place in each case but it is safe to say that 95% of absentees are affected in one or more of these classifications. This percentage is sufficiently high to warrant consideration of the Village Official's arguments.

9. A class of professional labourers is growing up as shown in several cases where men have not appeared for census in the last years. It has been stated that the men were absent at the coast each year. In all cases the men are single and between the ages of 26 and 30 and have returned to their former place of employment after leave of a period of three to six months.

10. Increasing numbers of volunteers are presenting themselves with letters of reference from employees to the effect that the named labourers have worked on the said plantation, their work has been satisfactory and that they will be employed on their return to the said plantation.

11. This matter has been discussed with the Labour Inspector at Soroka and he has stated that his Department is prepared to forward these labourers to a requested plantation as dis-satisfaction with the labour forwarded is minimised.

FICHE - 2 - LABOUR SCHEME.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Number Recruited.</u>
KAROGORUA	4 only
12. This may be the start of the emergency of a stabilized labour force that is ideally sought to ease the labour supply situation throughout the Territory.	
13. HONGOFI A health inspection was conducted on the spot by a Medical Orderly before recruits were accepted. Arrangements have been made with the Labour Inspector, Goroka to notify the P.O.I.C. at Henganofi 2 days before transport is forwarded to collect the volunteers, so that those accepted can be collected with the minimum amount of delay. At the moment the Labour Pool at Goroka is saturated due to an influx of recruits from the Chimbu area but in approximately 2 weeks the Fayantina recruits will be required in Goroka.	
HONGOFI	13 only
HENISARI No.1	11 only
MEIKENAVI	7 only
KARAFU	5 only
ABLONTE	4 only
YOVA	5 only
NAGEBE	3 only
UNKES	6 only
HAFARU	4 only
HAMU	2 only
KHUPTO	5 only
KURU	3 only
HAGA	4 only
BAFANA	2 only
HONGOFI	2 only
HOGOTERU	4 only
KEEGERA	5 only
HMERABI	5 only
HARINKAFINOPI	6 only

HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Number Recruited.</u>
KAFEGORUGA	4 only
TUMUPARO	8 only
HAFARU	7 only
AFONOPI	4 only
ANINOFI	5 only
HEGEGE	1 only
NEGIRE	4 only
MUSAGUNA	2 only
K.LIHETO	8 only
EHI	13 only
HENIGARU No.1	11 only
MEIMENAVI	7 only
KARAFU	5 only
ABIRONTE	4 only
YOVA	5 only
NAGEBE	3 only
UNEGE	6 only
HABARU	4 only
HAFU	7 only
KUGETO	5 only
KURU	3 only
HAGA	4 only
BAFENA	2 only
NONOVEI	2 only
HOGOTERI	4 only
KEREGE	5 only
EMERABI	5 only
NARINKAFI KOPI	6 only

7. Most other community matters are very well organized such as village hygiene, the settlement of disputes, marriages and matters relating to the duties of Village Officials under the S.A.R's.

8. These Officials classified as old, poor and over-aged are generally lazy in so far as they are not aware of responsibilities and the arising of new leads among the community. More energetic men would be prepared to periodically investigate the needs of the community and enquire if community affairs are progressing satisfactorily, if he is not fully acquainted with affairs by virtue of his position as Village Official.

CENSUS & STATISTICS.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In conjunction with the conducting of routine Censuses, the attached list of Village Officials represents all those appointed in the Fayantina Census Division. No new officials were appointed this patrol as those appointed for each Census Unit are considered adequate in number.

2. Brief comments on the efficiency of each individual are set out on the list. Many of the appointees are young men and able to perform their duties while others such as for HOMPOZENTU and KAUNA are old and not fully aware of their responsibilities as Village Officials. Due to the nature of the patrol little attention could be paid to the locating of suitable aspirants for the positions, however the names of possible candidates have been entered in respective Village books for following officers to observe their conduct and make recommendations accordingly.

3. Generally speaking the Officials named have little understanding of census procedure purpose, which was reflected on several occasions in near chaos in trying to locate an individual after his name had been called.

4. This is difficult to understand as the people have been censused each year since 1949. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that Village Officials are not sufficiently familiar with their constituents to know them by all their genalogical names. This is not a direct reflection on the generally good work being done by the Village Officials of the area as an individual may change his name as many as five times in a year such as, when his father dies, he takes a second wife, a child is born to him, a daughter marries, or a son marries. Again each of his children may know him by another name, his sons and daughters-in-law and their children may also know him by a different name.

5. To minimise this confusion the name officially recorded as being the name of an individual was pointed out to all Village Officials as being his only name for the purpose of census.

6. Few of the Officials named are traditional leaders, but they generally have the support of their people. In such community matters as the weekly road work day Village Officials are completely without support.

7. Most other community matters are very well organized such as village hygiene, the settlement of disputes, marriages and matters relating to the duties of Village Officials under the N.A.R's.

8. Those Officials classified as old, poor and average are generally lazy in so far as they are not aware of developments and the arising of new needs among the community. A more energetic man would be prepared to periodically investigate the needs of the community and enquire if community affairs are progressing satisfactorily, if he is not fully acquainted with affairs by virtue of his position as Village Officials.

9. If this were the case births, deaths and migrations in and out recorded last year would be duplicated this year in addition to new births, deaths and migrations in and out that would have occurred since the last patrol. Thus the totals of births, deaths and migrations in and out for the year 1962 and 1963, being an increase or decrease added to or subtracted from, whichever is the case, the 1961 census, should be the total for 1961. This has been done and the figures do not balance.

CENSUS & STATISTICS.

In conjunction with the conducting of routine Census, the patrol compiled the new standard Tax-Census sheets for each village reform the Fayantina Tax-Census Register. In the past, census has been conducted using the old type of village book. Only a few of these originally issued books of 1949 remain and have been the cause of much confusion. It is hoped that the newly compiled Tax-Census Register will relieve any confusion that has occurred in the past.

2. With 14 years of continuous use books have become dilapidated and virtually impossible to follow. Examples of the difficulty encountered are as set out below.

AGOMONOPI. This group had a recorded population of 199 last census. This year there was an increase of 23 yet the number of people recorded in the book is only 200. If the last year total of 199 was correct the total should be 222 for this year. The number of people recorded was checked several times and the total was found to be correct at 200.

3. Lists of other discrepancies are set out below.

KAUNA. Total this year of 337. An increase of 24 was recorded yet old figure was 333.

HENIGARU. No. 1. An increase of 14 was recorded yet total is only 236 where old figure was 243.

EHI. The total this year is 200 where as an increase of 9 was recorded yet old figure was also 200.

YAGO. An increase of 7 was recorded this year yet total only 151. Last years figure was 152.

ULELE. This year the population is 340 yet there was an increase of 35 on last year. Last year figure was only 324.

KEREGERA. The population is 242. An increase of 28 was recorded this year on the old figure of 236.

HOGYTERU. Population statistics at the moment are 201. The last figure recorded was 201 also, but an increase of 19 recorded this year.

KODU. An increase of 16 was recorded this year yet total is only 216 and last year's was 222.

NUMIAGUFA. An increase of 7 was recorded this year yet total is only 118 and last year's total was 121.

4. These discrepancies can not be explained except to say that the persons recorded in these Village Books were transcribed to Tax-Census sheets in 1962. The Tax-Census compiled have been lost and the alterations made, such as the recording of births, deaths, migrations in and out, were entered on the sheets and not entered in the old Village Book which was used as the basis for census this year.

5. If this were the case births, deaths and migrations in and out recorded last year would be duplicated this year in addition to new births, deaths and migrations in and out that would have occurred since the last patrol. Thus the totals of births, deaths and migrations in and out for the year 1962 and 1963, being an increase or decrease added to or subtracted from, whichever is the case, the 1961 census, should be the total for 1963. This has been done and the figures do not balance.

6. In each of the discrepancy cases set out the Village Books are the originals issued in 1949 and after 14 years of census using the one book they have become disfigured to such a degree that they are almost impossible to read. The error may not be in the 1962 figures but may have occurred at any time for any one group in the last five years. It would be impossible to check satisfactorily on these figures as it would mean a complete re-check of figures compiled each year for the last five years from the Village Book which is unreadable with crossings out and alterations.

7. The only solution would be to accept the figures as they stand and with the newly compiled Tax-Census Register it will be possible to correctly maintain a record of the populations.

8. There may possibly be no error in the totals for each village recorded but the method of obtaining this figure might be questioned in regard to the recording of births, deaths and migrations.

9. This year a grand total of 9,740 was recorded, an increase of 169 on last years total of 9,571.

10. Total births recorded were 395 and total deaths 132 giving a natural increase of 265.

11. On last year's figure there was an increase of 169 yet the increase recorded according to statistics recorded this patrol is 265 plus 76 the number of Migrations In, in excess of the number of Migrations Out, making an overall increase of 341.

12. This leaves an unaccounted for discrepancy of 172, that is 341 less 169. The additions of the number of increase set out for the Census Units named is 159 and the increase or decrease in totals recorded of the named Census Units amounts to +9. When the increases 159 and 9 are added, 168 of the 172 discrepancy is accounted for being an error of only 4.

13. This error could be a natural one taking into account the condition of the named Village Books and the failure to enter the new births, deaths and migrations into the Village Book when recording them on the Tax-Census Sheets during the 1962 census.

14. Births total 395 being a natural increase of 40.86 per 1,000.

15. Deaths total 132 being a natural decrease of 13.55 per 1,000.

16. Actual natural increase is 263 or 27.31 per 1,000.

17. In several cases the father's name of old women and men was not given by them as they state their fathers died before they reached the age of 1. This is in conformity with tradition as after death a man's name is never repeated and is forgotten except when referred to as so-and-so's father.

18. First names were not recorded as individuals traditionally have one principal name only.

COMMON ROLL.

The Common Roll for the Fayantina area was compiled in accordance with the Director of Native Affairs instruction dated 13th March, 1963 and the District Officer's amendments thereto.

2. Prior to the receipt of the Director's instruction the method of compiling the Common Roll was in accordance with the District Officer's instruction 67-1-2 of 8th November, 1962. Notice was received while on patrol of receipt of the Director's instruction of 13th March, 1963 but by then approximately 2,000 names had been recorded. These names are now in the process of being transcribed into the form set out by the Director. It will be approximately a week before transcription is complete.

3. Approximately 52% of the population of the Fayantina Census Division were eligible to have their names recorded for the purpose of the Common Roll. In some Census Units the percentage reached as high as 55% but the overall average was approximately 52%.

4. Instructions are being awaited as to when disposal action is to be taken. Until then all copies will be kept in the safe at Henganofi.

5. During the 1961 census the DIRAI Census Unit was split up by the Officer-in-Charge of the Patrol into two separate Units, DIRAI No.1 and DIRAI No.2.

6. No official approval was given to this action and for the purpose of the Common Roll and in accordance with the District Officer's instruction on this matter the groups have been recorded as one.

7. The splitting of this group was unwarranted as there are only 167 people to date and over a small misunderstanding regarding bride prices the two groups were formed.

8. On the accompanying Village Population Register sheets the Census Unit DIRAI only appears which is a combination of the two.

9. It would be appreciated if clarification of this point could be received and official approval or disapproval be made known.

10. The matter was discussed with both groups and those of DIRAI No.1 have stated that they will migrate to form part of MISIMA Census Unit rather than be forced to be censused with the DIRAI No.2 hamlet.

11. DIRAI No.1 is censused at KOFIONKA Rest House and DIRAI No.2 at MEIHONWI Rest House ~~four~~ hours apart.

12. In several cases the father's name of old women and men was not known by them as they state their fathers died before they reached the age of 30. This is in conformity with tradition as after death a man's name is never repeated and is forgotten except when referred to as so-and-sos father.

13. First names were not recorded as individuals traditionally have one principal name only.

HEALTH.

As stated in AGRICULTURE the recent drought in the Henganofi area did not affect the Fayantina area as much as the other two Census Divisions. This applies to the food supply but the cold spell that followed the month of warm dry weather caused directly or indirectly the death of between 50 and 80 people of all ages. The group most affected was children between the ages of 1 and 4 years. Approximately 90% of the children of this group were brought to Aid Posts to die with severe attacks of pneumonia.

2. Parents are directly responsible for this as they do not realize that if a child becomes sick it should be taken to a hospital or Aid Post immediately instead of waiting till the child is near dead before doing anything about the illness.

3. 95% of the people who died since the last patrol were admitted to Aid Posts throughout the area but due to the advanced stage of the illness, little or nothing could be done to prevent death.

4. Partly responsible for this criminal negligence is the traditional belief of the people in their own cures and medicines. If nothing can be done for the person by traditional means the person is then carried to the Aid Post to die. This further has resulted in a belief that the "white" man's treatment is the cause of death. This is pure "hypocrisy" and stupidity but the belief is becoming wide spread, resulting in an even longer period of illness in the village before the ill person is brought forward for treatment. The remaining 5% of those who died, passed away while in transit from the village to the Aid Post.

5. Housing designs have not changed from the traditional. This, in the opinion of the writer, is a good thing as the round house has stood the test of generations under Highland conditions. More "progressive" individuals have constructed square house but have complained of the cold and enquiring further, both the children of one person who has constructed a square house have died from pneumonia since moving into the new house.

6. Village hygiene is excellent although in several cases pigs are still housed in village sleeping quarters. Pit latrines are in evidence although infrequently used in most cases.

7. Sorcery is still stated as being the cause of many deaths in the area, particularly in the HOMU - KURU area. Two cases of the disease "KURU" were located in their early stages and after much discussion the husbands of the two women who had contracted the "disease" agreed to take the women to OKAPA.

8. The reluctance to take the women to hospital is a direct result of the belief stated above that once in hospital the person will die. To date there have been no cures of this "disease" and the people believe that it is caused by sorcery. The only cure they state is to reciprocate with magic against the group that caused the illness in the first instance. It is believed that there are more cases of "KURU" that have not yet been located. The two women located failed to appear for census and after efforts were made to locate them the Village Officials intimated that the women had "KURU" and if they were brought forward in the presence of the group that is suspected of causing the illness, feeling would run high and there would be a riot.

9. Aid Posts in the area are generally well attended and stocked with medicine.

10. The HONU area could well do with an Aid Post as in all there are 1,500 people who would use such an installation. At the moment these people either go to HOGOTERU seven hours walk away, or to an Aid Post in the Lufa area, six hours walk.

11. The attached list is the number of patients diarrhoea, scabies, common cold, pneumonia and minor cuts and abrasions.

<u>CENSUS UNIT.</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.</u>
NENTASIRUMPA	7
YOVA	13
HAFARU	38
TUMUPARO	36
AFANOFI	24
ANINOFI	38
MOIKEPA	27
HENEGARU No.1	31
EHI	55
KAIHETO	24
UNEGE	32
NUSATONA	20
NUMUGA	12
GAEGE	13
MEIHENAVI	16
KARAFU	52
DIRAI	73
ZAGEGE	10
NONOVEI	17
HENAGARU No.2	30
FUMIEPA	12
ULELE	30
YAGO	19
HAGA	30
BALABA	20
NAGEBE	13
HAMU	31
KUGETO	49
KURU	32
HABARU	16
USIGEFU	31
NUMIAGUFA	18
KOGU	22
UFAGA	46
KEREGERA	29
HOGOTERU	29
KAUNA	47
AGOMONOFI	37
YAGUNA	39
BANINOFI	40
HOMPOZENTU	40
HSISIMA	43
KAFEGORUGA	55
NEGIRE	32

NATIVE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

1. In accordance with the District Officer's instruction, efforts were made to locate as many Savings Bank depositors as possible to inspect their deposit books. Two only depositors were located, both from HOAKAFENOPI and both were familiar to the writer as deposits are made and general business is regularly conducted through the Private Agency at Henganofi.
2. Neither book was collected for forwarding to Goroka for interest as interest had been paid within the last six months.
3. It would be impossible to estimate the exact number of depositors in the Fayantina area. Men visiting the coast through the Highland Labour Scheme are often encouraged to open Savings Bank Accounts and are not fully aware of the method of operation the Account. As a result the books are filed away with other irregularly used objects in a box or under the floor of the house and forgotten.
4. When requested to bring forward Account books for inspection the patrol was assured that no accounts were held in the respective village.
5. The lack of Accounts is possibly explained by the misunderstanding of the purpose of a Savings Account. Although a depositor may have an account, seldom is there more than £25 in the account. Trading on this amount is frequent and regular to the extent that a withdrawal of £24 may be made one day and a deposit of £23 made the next.
6. The interest paid by the Bank is not taken into consideration by the depositor and more often than not a depositor will have an amount of up to five times greater than the amount in his account buried somewhere in his village. The amount in the account is regarded as a safeguard against total destitution if the money buried was stolen or destroyed by fire.
7. The fact that if this buried money was deposited in the Account it could not be stolen or destroyed does not occur to the prospective depositor.
8. Until the time when Banking facilities are more readily available to the remoter areas of the Fayantina Census Division, money buried or hidden is no longer safe and it is realized that money is earned while in an account, by interest, it can be expected that Savings Account numbers will be small.

MISSIONS.

There are only two mission establishments in the area and these are situated at HOMU, Seventh Day Adventist, and at FORE, International Church of the Four Square Gospel (Aust.) Ltd. Each mission is staffed by a married European and his family.

2. Co-operation is generally good between the mission and the people although several complaints have been made against the missionary in charge of the mission at FORE.

3. Activities of the S.D.A. Mission at HOMU consists of conducting an Aid Post, Leprosy rehabilitation and care centre and a school in conjunction with preaching and general evangelizing activities.

4. The Four Square Mission at FORE is completely restricted in its activities to preaching. One is led to doubt the authenticity of this mission as no direct benefits are afforded the people. Their trade stores are run by the proprietor of this mission, two of which are erected on land held in the name of the Mission and the other in the name of Mr. A. BOOTH. Most of the coffee of the Fayantina area is purchased by Mr. Booth in his own name at an all-round price of 1/- a lb. At this price the return to the buyer must be very high.

5. Complaints have been made regarding prices paid for local produce and pit sawn timber, which has led to a request by the Lulual of FORE, the Aid Post Orderly at FORE and the Lutheran Mission representative from FORE, that Mr. BOOTH be expelled from the area.

6. In the last two days Mr. Booth tendered his resignation from the Mission and is now resident at KAINANTU. It is to be hoped that a more suitable missionary is stationed at FORE.

7. Attached memorandums to the A.D.O. Goroka refer to the improvements made to these two mission leases. The nature and purpose of the S.D.A. mission at HOMU is much more readily understandable to the people when they see permanent buildings erected on the mission land and are given medical and educational services. The Four Square Mission at FORE gives no example to the people except in giving religious services and is continually arousing the resentment of the people by incorrect purchasing of their produce and materials.

6 only 10'x15' buildings of native material constructed in 1959 as class rooms. All are in a dilapidated condition and will be removed on completion of the last mentioned building.

3 only 10'x15' building of native material housing leprosy patients constructed in 1954.

14 native wood and constructed houses for visiting personnel to the station constructed between 1959 and 1962.

2. For year 1961 station, please.

JEF/aom.

Patrol Post,
San Henganofi.

1st May, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
FIJISOLA.IMPROVEMENTS TO MISSION HOLDINGS
S.S.A. MISSION - HONU - FAYARTINA C.D.

1. Improvements to the above mentioned Mission Lease are as set out below. No attempt has been made at valuating these improvements.

2 only 20'x20' iron roofed, pit sawn timber frame, threeply interior and native material exterior teacher's houses. Constructed in 1962.

1 only 60'x30' completely native material constructed Church built in 1961.

1 only 9 square house of European material construction with exterior native material wall finish built in 1959.

2 only 20'x12' iron roofed, sawn timber frame and native material walled buildings used as a garage and a power house constructed in 1959.

2 only 30'x15' building constructed in 1960 of entirely native material used as general labourers quarters.

1 only 15'x35' building used as hospital ward constructed in 1961 of native material.

1 only 21'x36' building with a cement floor, iron roof, sawn timber frame, threeply interior finish and native material exterior divided in two and used as a clinic and class room. This building is now being completed in 1962.


1 only 20'x30' building with a cement floor, sawn timber roof frame, galvanized iron roof and cement brick walls. to date the building is 80% complete and will be a school room.

6 only 10'x12' buildings of native material constructed in 1959 as class rooms. All are in a dilapidated condition and will be removed on completion of the last mentioned building.

3 only 10'x15' building of native material housing leprosy patients constructed in 1961.

14 native owned and constructed houses for visiting personnel to the station constructed between 1959 and 1962.

2. For your information, please.



(J.E. Powke.)
Patrol Officer.

Most noticeable throughout the Fayantina area is the lack of schools and general education facilities.

JEF/aom.

Patrol Post,
Honganofi.

This year census records show that there were 199 male children and 14 female children absent from their villages at Mission schools. 50% of these 1st May, 1963, school at HONGOKA, LAHAKU and KARAKU in the OKA area, the remainder attend the S.M.A. Mission school at HONGU. Only 30 children, Assistant District Officer, Government school at HONGU and GOROKA.

From this it can be seen that there is only one school in the area. IMPROVE SITES TO MISSION HOLDINGS Mission at HONGU. FOUR SITES TO MISSION - P.W. - N. AN. HONGU the area approximately 5000 acres. FAYANTINA CANTON DIVISION. The realization of the above mentioned improvements.

1. Improvements on the above mentioned Mission Lease are as set out below. No attempt has been made at valuating these improvements.

1 only 8 square timber house constructed of European material. To date the building is incomplete internally although the occupants have been in residence for six months. Construction commenced in 1962.

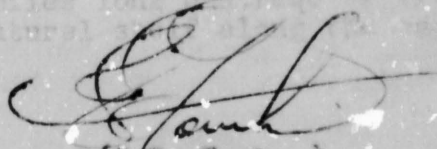
1 only 15'x20' trade store with sawn timber walls, floor and frame with an iron roof, constructed in 1952.

1 only 15'x30' coffee storing shed constructed in 1960 of native material.

1 only 18'x30' Church constructed in 1962 of native material.

2. For your information please.

The road that is required from the above mentioned sites would be approximately 12 miles long and would be constructed following the natural course of the Fayantina River.



(J.E. Fowke,
Patrol Officer.

EDUCATION.

1. Most noticeable throughout the Fayantina area is the lack of schools and general education facilities.
2. This year census recorded that there were 199 male children and 14 female children absent from their villages at Mission schools. 50% of these children attend school at GOROKA, KAINANTU and TARABAU in the OKAPA area, the remainder attend the S.D.A. Mission school at HOMU. Only 30 children, all males, are attending Government school at GINTINU and HENGANOFI.
3. From this it can be seen that there is only one school in the entire FAYANTINA area, the S.D.A. Mission at HOMU. When one considers that there are 4,730 children in the area approximately 50% of whom would be of school age one realizes the shocking neglect of the area.
4. No direct request was made to the patrol by parents but the repeated request by young men for employment as Aid Post Orderlies, mechanics etc. when they have never been to school is an indication of the imminent need.
5. Two areas that came to the mind of the writer are HOGOTERU and KOFIONKA. The first named place is on the main road to OKAPA-LUFA from HENGANOFI and the second is not accessible by road at the moment but could easily be linked by a road from FORE. Both places have over 1,500 persons living within a radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ an hours walk and in excess of 150 children would be able to attend school at each of these centres. The potential number of pupils for any one of these schools is as many as are attending schools outside the Fayantina area at the moment, from this Division.
6. Land would be made available by the owners if serious consideration was given to the proposal and the people sounded out with a definite proposition in mind.
7. The road that is required from FORE to KOFIONKA would be approximately 12 miles long and require little work to construct, following the natural shelf along the bank of the Fayantina River.

NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS.

1. The Fayantina Census Division is scheduled to be made a Local Government Council area in 1966. In view of the present policy of consolidation of existing councils before opening new ones it may be a little longer before the Fayantina Council is proclaimed.
2. Rumours are circulating throughout the FORE and HOGOTERU areas of the Division regarding the setting up of a Council in the very near future. The origin of these reports is not known but are believed to have filtered in from KAFE area. No investigation was conducted into the potentialities of establishing a council in the Fayantina as this will, no doubt, be done by a specially instructed patrol in the next two years.
3. Influence from the KAFE area is strong and so called "committee" members are being paid to come from ASAFI Census Unit into the bordering villages of the Fayantina to hear courts and settle disputes. This practice was also found to be in vogue in the Kainantu area and is very difficult to stamp out as the people will not disclose the names of the "committee" members who are paid for this service. Bribery plays a big part and according to the amount of money paid by one grieved party the decision is given in favour of the higher briber.
4. The attention of the patrol was drawn to the state of affairs by a party that considered he had been wronged in one of the decisions given. All types of matters are dealt with, even cases that can only be rightly heard under the N.A.Rs.
5. The most affected areas are of TIGUNTA and NAMUYANOFI.
6. Head tax has never been paid in the Fayantina and it is considered that the economy of the area has reached a stage when the amount of 10/- per head of male population can be paid without any hardship to the people. Not everyone in the area has his own block of coffee but money comes into the Division by the sale of peanuts, coffee and other vegetable crops. Numerous individuals leave the area each year to work on the coast and inside the District. This money is fairly evenly divided on return by the purchase of and paying for women as brides.
7. If a Council is to be established within the next five years it would be well to immediately institute a head tax as the inhabitants of the area are not fully appreciative of the free benefits afforded them by the Administration. Once a Council is established the people will realize that their money is being directly used to help themselves and if they wish to progress a certain amount of self help is required.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Work has also commenced from the TIROKAVI end and the people. Approximately 40 miles of secondary road pass through land owned by the FAYANTINA people. This road is the newly completed link between HENGANOFI, LUFA and OKAPA. The final stage of work was completed in 1962 when NUPRUR was linked with HOMU. It is now passable to drive direct from OKAPA to LUFA and HENGANOFI without utilizing the Highlands Highway. The distance between OKAPA and LUFA has been shortened by 50 miles. walk several hours to the nearest existing road.

2. Due to the recent construction of the road it requires a great deal of maintenance to keep it open as the bench has not had a chance to settle down. Stone is in extremely short supply and as result several sections between FORE and NUPARU are unstoned although trafficable.

3. After a heavy shower of rain numerous land slides are to be found along the road between NUPARU and HOMU but are quickly removed by the voluntary efforts of the people who are responsible for the maintenance of that section where the slide occurred.

4. The frequent visits by the District Commissioner, Eastern Highlands District, to this portion of the road have enthused the people and no visible lack in interest in road work has been observed although the work is regular and time absorbing.

5. A conventional drive vehicle is able to negotiate any portion of the road under any conditions.

6. Regular road work days are observed with varying degrees of attendance by the persons responsible. Thursday of each week is allocated as the official day for work, although any major maintenance required, is done immediately.

7. Bridges are all in good repair and safe to traffic up to 3 tons.

8. Although not in the Fayantina area the only bridge that prevents traffic of over 2 tons using the road is that over the KAFANTINA River near Henganofi station. The bridge is of the suspension type with a sag of six feet in the centre from the horizontal at the abutments. It would not be practicable to tighten the bridge to give it a convex surface as the timber in the abutments and bed logs are rotten. An entirely new structure is required to allow a loaded tractor to pass. At the moment loaded vehicles wishing to cross are forced to unload on one side and re-load on the other.

9. The bridge is definitely unsafe and requires immediate attention by an experienced bridge carpenter before an accident occurs.

10. Work has commenced on what is known as the "potato" road" between TIROKAVI in the KAMANO area of the Kainantu Sub-District and KEREBABI. A survey was conducted in 1962 of the prospects of putting a road through to TIROKAVI and after being found possible the prospective road site was pegged.

Register

Area Patrolled.....

- 2 -

ABSENT FROM RELACE SIGNMENT				LABOR POTENTIAL		Produce		TOTALS (Approved Absence)	
Name	Grade	Dist.	Notes	Male	Female	1	2	1	2
<p>11. Work has also commenced from the TIROKAVI end and the people who are responsible for the construction are very keen to have the road completed with the minimum of delay. This enthusiasm must be sustained by regular visits of inspection by the P.O.I.C. at Henganofi.</p>									
<p>12. An additional population of nearly 2,000 people will be directly serviced by this road who otherwise would be required to walk several hours to the nearest existing road.</p>									
<p>13. As mentioned in EDUCATION hereof a possible new road could be opened up from FORE to KOFIONKA as a means of access, if the recommendation put forward regarding the opening of a school at KOFIONKA, be adopted. If it is desired this road could be continued on from KOFIONKA to KERREABI to link up with the TIROKAVI road from the last mentioned centre. Although this road would not be as regularly used as others in the area it will be an asset to the people as produce could be purchased at centrally located points along the road instead of the people having to carry to the main road.</p>									
<p>14. The proposition of constructing this loop road was put forward in paragraph 48 page 11 of Patrol Report No. 1 of 1960/61.</p>									
<p>15. Shovels and other road building tools belonging to the Administration have been issued to responsible persons who will be instigators of road work activities.</p>									



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. HENGANOFI No. 6:62-63

Patrol Conducted by F.C. ANGLIN, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KAFE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. A.C. ROBSON, P.O. (2 days)

Natives 1 member RPNGC, 1 interpreter

Duration—From 20/5/1963 to 13/6/1963

Number of Days TWENTY - FIVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JULY/1962

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision (2) Common Roll Compilation
(3) General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-13-68

16th August, 1963.


The District Officer,
Goroka Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-62/63 -
HENGANOFI:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It would be a pity if the old village books were not kept at the village and I am gratified to note that you have instructed that they be returned to the respected village officials.

The balance of the content of the report is adequately covered in your comment. Mr. Anglin appears to have carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner and his recording is good.


(J.K. McCarthy)
MANAGER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.13.68

67-8-2



*In Reply
Please Quote*

District Office, No.
Goroka Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

2nd August, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL HENGANOFI 6 OF 62/63.

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr.
F.C. Anglin, Cadet Patrol Officer, is forwarded herewith.
Some comments follow:-

Census.

2. I am at a loss to understand why the new Village Books are to be kept in the Council House for safe keeping. The intention is that they remain in the village and I have instructed the Patrol Officer, Henganofi to arrange for the return of these Books to the respective Village Headman or Councillor.

Roads and Bridges.

3. The Landrover recently purchased by the Council was not purchased with the aim of it being hired out to the Administration to haul gravel for road maintenance purposes. It was purchased with the aim of enabling Council constituents to have their coffee hauled to local markets and to operate as a passenger vehicle for Council constituents. If it was to be used on road work it would not fulfil the purposes for which it was purchased and would quickly deteriorate. The Kainantu "back road" is now trafficable and the local native people intend to carry out a lot more work on this road to improve its condition. It was not built as an emergency way of getting to Kainantu but to provide Administration officers with easier access to the area and to enable the movement of native produced coffee to Kainantu where the distance is less than the distance to Goroka.

Finentegu Airstrip.

4. The Administration has no intention of again utilizing Finentegu airstrip and the Lutheran Mission has applied for a lease over the area which formed the old Finentegu airstrip. Even when the Mission have gained title to this area and have rehabilitated the strip for their own use, it will not be available to Commercial aircraft and there is no intention of the Administration using it.

Education.

5. The existing situation in respect of TEBEGA and KINGKIO has been brought to the attention of the District Education Officer.

Health.

6. I do not feel that the Director of Health would agree to the drastic measure as suggested by Mr. Anglin.

General.

7. This was Mr. Anglin's first solo patrol. He appears to have carried out his duties in a very satisfactory manner. The report is informative and well presented, however, easier reference would be gained if Mr. Anglin numbered his paragraphs.

G. J. Mathieson
G. J. Mathieson
DISTRICT OFFICER.

DIARY

- 0/5/63. MONDAY
Patrol left HENGANOFI by Land Rover accompanied by Mr. ROBSON. Arrived TEBEGA. Discussion with councillors re. patrol duties.
Census revision and Common Roll compilation for TEBINOFI and TUSINOFI.
Two Courts of Native Affairs heard by Mr. ROBSON - Child neglect.
Mr. ROBSON returned to HENGANOFI.
SLEPT TEBEGA.
- 1/5/63 TUESDAY
Common Roll compilation and Census revision for AGAFINTEGU, HABAI, and TANCKUO.
Police inspection of house lines.
Mr. ROBSON returned to HENGANOFI.
SLEPT TEBEGA.
- 2/5/63 WEDNESDAY
Advice Received that Mr. ROBSON left to investigate cargo cult report. Two police returned for same.
Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for HIMPO and ZARAGUNA.
Police inspection of house lines.
Worked on figures and statistics at night.
SLEPT TEBEGA.
- 3/5/63 THURSDAY
Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for BASANKA.
Move to YOGOBE. Discussion with councillors re patrol duties.
Worked on figures and statistics.
SLEPT YOGOBE.
- 4/5/63 FRIDAY
Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for FAGAMINOFI AND FININTEGU.
Discussion with councillors re marriage of young girls.
Heard complaint of man returning from coast wishing to have his child back.
Police inspection of house line.
SLEPT YOGOBE.
- 5/5/63 SATURDAY
Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for KUMOINA.
Police inspection of house lines.
Talk to people re. state of house line.
Inspection of Aid Post.
Worked on figures and statistics.
SLEPT YOGOBE.
- 6/5/63 SUNDAY
Observed.
Worked on figures and statistics.
SLEPT YOGOBE.
- 7/5/63 MONDAY
Move to FAGANOFI.
Met Mr. ROBSON.
Advised to conclude patrol on my own.
Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for FAGANOFI.
Mr. ROBSON returned to HENGANOFI.
Police inspection of house line.
SLEPT FAGANOFI.
- 8/5/63 TUESDAY
Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for NUMUYAFOVE.
Talk to people re. state of house line.

/5/63 (cont.)

Move to YONTEBE by Land Rover.
 Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for YONTEBE.
 Settled dispute over custody of child.
 One girl returned to home village — too young for marriage.
 SLEPT YONTEBE.

/5/63 WEDNESDAY

Returned to station - visit by D.C.
 Attended KAFE L.G.C. meeting.
 Move to HENGGANOFI.
 Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for HENGGANOFI.
 Police inspection of house line.
 Return to YONTEBE.
 SLEPT YONTEBE.

/5/63 THURSDAY

Move to SEGENEFAMO by Land Rover.
 Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for SEGENEFAMO and ABIGIREBEBE.
 Police inspection of house line.
 Return to YONTEBE.
 SLEPT YONTEBE.

/5/63 FRIDAY

Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for NUMUYAGAVE and ABABE.
 Police inspection of house line.
 Talk to people re. No.2 house line (Ababe).
 SLEPT YONTEBE.

/6/63 SATURDAY

Worked on figures and statistics.
 SLEPT YONTEBE.

/6/63 SUNDAY

Observed.
 SLEPT YONTEBE.

/6/63 MONDAY

Worked on preparing ford before bridge at station could be commenced.
 SLEPT YONTEBE.

/6/63 TUESDAY

Move to KURUFINOFI. Discussion with councillors re. patrol duties.
 Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for KINGKIO AND KIRICINABE.
 Police inspection of house lines.
 SLEPT KURUFINOFI.

/6/63 WEDNESDAY

Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for KURUFINOFI, YAGUSA and YULINOFI.
 Police inspection of house lines.
 Afternoon rain.
 SLEPT KURUFINOFI.

/6/63 THURSDAY

Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for YULINOFI, KAFE, KATIGI and IGANOFI.
 Police inspection of house lines.
 Move to AVANI.
 Worked on figures and statistics.

Patrol Interrupted. Accompanied Mr. ROBSON to KAINANTU.

/6/63 FRIDAY

Returned from KAINANTU late afternoon.
 Move to YONTEBE.
 SLEPT YONTEBE.

1/6/63 SATURDAY Worked on figures and statistics,
Discussion with people re. KAINANTU incident.
SLEPT YONTEBE.

2/6/63 SUNDAY Observed.
SLEPT YONTEBE. F

3/6/63 MONDAY Observed - Queen's Birthday.
Explained the significance of the holiday.
Move to AVANI by Land Rover.
SLEPT AVANI.

4/6/63 TUESDAY Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for
KORUVANI, SABIYA, and HAIYAFAGA.
Police inspection of house lines.
Worked on figures and statistics.
SLEPT AVANI.

5/6/63 WEDNESDAY Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for
AVANINOFI and AVANI.
Move to ABABE.
Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for
KEKA.
Police inspection of house lines.
Worked on figures and statistics.
SLEPT ABABE.

6/6/63 THURSDAY Census Revision and Common Roll compilation for
HAPANOFI and YAHOTEGABE.
Return to HENGANOFI.

END OF PATROL.

F.O.J. Folios 12-18, Paragraphs 168 - 236 refers.

E. C. Anglin

E. C. ANGLIN

C.P.O.

PATROL REPORT - KAFE CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL HENGANOFI NO. 6-62/63

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was mounted from HENGANOFI on the 20th May, 1963 as per patrol instructions dated 17th May, 1963.

Originally Mr. ROBSON was to lead the patrol, but due to unforeseen circumstances, he could only accompany the writer for two days.

The Kafe Census Division consists basically of the KAMUNANTINA and the GAFUTINA valleys, the upper reaches of the latter more commonly being known as the KOMPRI Valley. Both these river valleys join at HENGANOFI PATROL POST, where they open out into an extensive undulation area which is also included in the Census Division.

The language spoken is the KOMANO tongue, which is the common language of 30,000 people spread from BENA-BENA to KAINANTU.

The people have had contact with Europeans since 1933, when these valleys were used as gateways to the Highlands Region. FININTEGU, in the KAMUNANTINA Valley was then the forward base camp for exploratory activities.

Despite the fact that these people are in the position of being close to two main centres of development, their progress has advanced at any equal rate as the peoples in close contact with GOROKA or KAINANTU. This could be attributed to the following factors:-

- (a) Confidence in any advice or decision given by the Administration,
- (b) Willingness to help themselves, and
- (c) An attitude of "don't give it to us until we have earned it."

NATIVE AFFAIRS

A great willingness to help the patrol was noted right throughout the Census division. Carriers were in abundance, and quantities of vegetables, fruit, fowls and pigs were brought in.

A trend was evident towards the building of a square type "European Style" house. This idea was first introduced by the newly elected Councillors and a few other people have followed. These houses if adopted throughout the Kafe Census Division will surely raise the standard of living and decrease the number of skin complaints.

Hygiene and sanitation was found to be, on the whole, very poor. Two villages only were found to be in a good condition - namely ZARAGUNA and HABAI. On the other hand ABABE and KUMOINA were in a filthy state. This is partly due to pigs and diseased dogs being allowed to have the run of the house line. It is interesting to note that ABABE is only a few minutes from the station and KUMOINA is situated at the FININTEGU (Lutheran) Mission.

An inspection of these house lines was made by

Mr. ROBSON accompanied by the European Medical Assistant and obligations under the N.A.R.s impressed upon the people. Also the Kafe Local Government Council has drafted a "Health and Sanitation" law which cannot fail to do some good along these lines.

One or two minor disputes were brought to the writer; but on investigation it was found that the people concerned had not approached their Councillor before-hand. From this it seems that all minor matters are discussed with the Councillor and some suitable arbitration arrived at. Major troubles, e.g., adultery, are firstly taken to the Councillor who accompanies the parties to the station for court hearing. I feel this system leaves nothing to be desired.

As mentioned in previous patrol reports of this area, adoption of children is being carried out to a large extent. However, Councillors have intervened and a policy of "whatever is best for the child" is now taking root. This system, although still causing havoc at census revisions, seems much more beneficial than before, when there was no control over it.

Now that the Missions have been firmly established, problems have arisen. The one that was most obvious to me was the divorcing of wives. Previously it was common for a man to support three or four wives. Since the Missions have been trying to encourage marriages with one wife only, much discontent has arisen.

Along these lines I feel that the Missions have been biting into the traditional practices of the people a little too deeply. I would prefer to see this present older generation left as they are, and at the same time school the younger people in their proposed new way of life. This is something that if done slowly can be done properly and without any discontent and unhappiness arising.

Bride price control has now been maintained by the Local Government Council with the limit at £25. Most brides are bought with cash, having noticed only one case of a small amount of money and pigs being paid. (£3½ plus three pigs).

The system of one wife only has created a problem in connection with bride prices:- Girls are purchased at a young age and set to work in her proposed in-law's garden, as soon as any development is shown. In the last few years this was breaking down; But now parents seem it an obligation to marry the girl before she is left with no prospective husband at all.

In the previous patrol report for this area, it was mentioned that in some cases, the girl made her own choice of husband. I did not find this the case. When a girl is first purchased, the parents are the only people that enter into the discussions. Often the proposed husband is working outside the area, and when he returns he lives with her for a week or so and then divorces her. Then it is up to the girl to make her own arrangements for marriage.

NATIVE SITUATION

As mentioned previously, the attitude of the people to the patrol was very good. The only absentees (except one), at the Census Revision, were aged or disabled people and those working outside the area. The only case was a young man, who had stolen coffee and was afraid to show up. He was later found and brought before C.N.A. at HENGANOFI.

In this area, the Local Government Council has had a great effect on the people. Again, as already mentioned, the Councillor, in most cases, has his people behind him in all aspects of the village life and work.

Two exceptions to this were noted. This has been covered under hygiene and Sanitation. The Councillor of ABABE, does not have full co-operation from the people; but they certainly come to him if any trouble or dispute arises.

The reasons for this, in my eyes, are:-

- (i) Age - being a young man, he is being undercut by older men.
- (ii) He, being a "Seven Day", and the others Lutherans.

By far the two most influential and "go-ahead" Councillors are M'ZABE of ZARAGUNA, and NE'OFA of HABAI.

The general attitude of the people compared with those of the UNGGAI is very enlightening. These people fully appreciate what has been done, in the past for them, and are always ready to learn and put into practice, any more advice given to them. This can be attributed to the amount of contact due to the roads.

CENSUS

	Total Last Census 1962	9,260
plus	Births	351
	Migrations in	298
	Total	9,809
less	Deaths	91
	Migrations out	285
	Total	9,533
plus	Discrepancy	2
	TOTAL POPULATION 1963	9,535

As no figures or notes have been entered in the village books, since 1954, this patrol wrote up and

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(continued)

issued the new type village book. These books will be kept in the Council House for safe keeping.

On last years figures a discrepancy of + 2 was found. There seems no explanation for this.

Births total 351, being a natural increase of 37.90 per 1,000.

Deaths total 91, being a natural decrease of 9.82 per 1,000.

Actual natural increase is 270 or 28.08 per 1,000.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Summary of roads in this Census Division are as follows:-

(a)	Highland Road	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	miles
(b)	Kamunantina Road	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
(c)	Kainantu Back Road	5	"

TOTAL 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles

The Highland Road is at present in perfect condition, except for only a couple of miles where rain will be necessary before a good job can be done.

The tractor and trailer stationed at HENGAN-OFI has proved a most useful asset in the maintenance of the roads and bridges. The only problem is that even with the tractor working full time, another vehicle could be put to good advantage. One such vehicle could be the KAFE L.G.C.'s new Land Rover - when it arrives.

At present Mr. Carrol (P.W.D., KAINANTU) is in the area inspecting and replacing all bridges that are in a bad condition. In a matter of weeks all bridges will be in a condition to take any sized vehicle. I also believe a grader is working on this road and is at present at the BENA, so with this further assistance, the highway will be perfect.

The Kamunantina Valley Road is also in very good condition. Two bridges on this road have recently been replaced by the local people.

Discussions are at present being carried on about the prospects of the Kainantu Back Road. It is felt that this road could prove extremely useful as an emergency way of getting to KAINANTU if, for any reason, the Highlands Road was out.

At present under construction is a road from KESAVAKE (Dunantina C.D.) to meet up with the Kamunantina Road at TEBEGA. By about the middle of October this road may be open to light traffic.

Labour for maintenance of these roads and for the construction of bridges has proved no problem. The people realise fully that good roads mean more income and once a week turn out for maintenance work.

Provided funds keep coming and equipment remains in the area, I feel these roads cannot fail to be regarded as being of the best in the Highlands.

FININTEGU AIR STRIP

At FININTEGU the Lutheran Mission is at present repairing the old air strip. Since it was commenced, extensive maintenance has been carried out with the help of the local people and this should be ready for Dorniers and other light craft in a short time. The Mission are intending to use it to bring in their supplies to the new station.

It is felt that this air strip could be of great use to the Administration in case of emergencies. In the last month two emergency cases had to be taken to Goroka, and with only a few minutes by plane, instead of two hours on unpredictable roads by car, this could mean the difference of lives being saved.

MISSIONS

There are three Mission organizations in this Census Division. These are:-

- (i) The Mission of the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood,
- (ii) The Lutheran Mission,
- (iii) The Seventh Day Adventists.

The S.E.B. Mission is the only one with a European permanently on its establishment. The Lutherans have recently established a stopping off place at FININTEGU and once the air strip is opened, will also have a European living on the spot. The S.D.A.s have only an area marked off for their buildings; but already their influence is coming to the surface.

The Lutherans, although their establishments seem adequately supervised by regular visits, the work has not shown in any raised standard of living in the villages. In fact both villages in bad condition have churches on the spot. The only reasons I could find for this was that these people are driving the "life hereafter" a little hard and this is virtually having the same effect as a cargo cult. In such villages, one expects to find the houses in good, clean, condition, and the children with a cleaner skin. This mission does not seem at all interested in this aspect of work.

All (except S.D.A.) have schools in the area, with only one (S.E.B.) teaching ENGLISH. The remainder teach in the local tongue and pidgeon.

Religious rivalry between the different sects is unknown in the KAFE and a mutual air of goodwill exists between the pastors. Other aspects of the missions are brought out under the various other headings in this report.

EDUCATION

There are schools in the area operated by the Government, Lutheran, and the Mission of the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood.

The Government School at HENGANOFI is going ahead very rapidly with an increasing interest being shown by the local people. Mr. Muscio has recently organised the Parents and Citizens Association, and with his guiding hand, this idea of creating good will cannot fail to ensure higher education for the children.

This school now caters for 148 pupils of both sexes and is paying off as far as pupils have passed in standard three and going on to standard four and technical training in GOROKA.

The Mission schools in the area, except for the S.E.B. are apparently having little effect. Previous reports have stated that these schools are improving the peoples attitude to health and hygiene. An example of this is that two Villages with schools and churches in their area are the two worst offenders for scabies and general cleanliness. These are at FININTEGU (village: KUMOINA) and at ABABE.

It was quite noticeable that a high number of male adults are at school. On questioning one teacher, I found that he was holding a bible reading class in the afternoons. From what I can see, the only purpose this is fulfilling is that these people do not pay the Council Tax.

The S.E.B. is, however, doing a reasonable job.

In all, it was found that 141 males and 7 females attended Government School and 435/47 attended Mission School. This represented an increase, this year of 38 males and 1 female for Government School and 215/33 for Mission Schools.

At TEBEGA and at KINGKIO deputations were brought to the patrol, asking for the establishment of PRIMARY T SCHOOLS in the areas. These deputations were made by the Councillors and leading men of the areas, so it was obvious that this idea was given a good deal of thought.

At TEBEGA there are 672 children eligible for school, of which 51 are already attending.

At KINGKIO 681 children are eligible, 261 attending, most of whom are at mission schools.

Both these areas are accessible by an all weather road. The local people have also promised land, so there seems no other reason why a school cannot be supported in the same way as the already established school at HENGANOFI.

Cont.

LABOUR AVAILABILITY

During this patrol the Labour Availability Register was revised and brought up to date.

The Kafe Census Division has a population of 2,111 males in the 16 - 45 age group of which 703 could be recruited for the scheme. At the moment there are 283 absent from their villages at work inside the Eastern Highlands District and 198 absent outside the District, making a total of 471 at work. This means a further 228 may be recruited. This patrol accepted no volunteers.

In this area the Councillors realise that this system is a good thing and they are willing to allow young people to leave their homes and work on the coast.

As in all other areas, however, this system leads to some upset of traditional life; but almost all problems are settled internally.

Under this heading I could mention that far too many people are at GOROKA. Of the 283 working inside the District, 180 are in GOROKA. Of these, only 100 would be working.

This matter has been discussed with the Police Officer at GOROKA and it has been decided that four or five councillors will visit GOROKA, and "round them up". The police will then warn the offenders and if found again they will be charged under the N.A.R.s.

COMMON ROLL

The prime role of this patrol was to compile the Common Roll. This was done in accordance with the Director's instruction dated 13/3/63, and the District Officer's amendments thereto.

In all, some 3,115 people were eligible to be entered on this roll. This represents 54.11% of the total population.

One surprising fact was the few first names given. After questioning, it was found that by tradition they have only one name, unless they have been baptised by the Mission.

As in the Waiyantina, the names of the fathers of old women were not known.

To compile and complete the Common Roll, it was necessary to work well into the night. To transcribe the princ. name, father's name, then the sex, age, and occupation as well as finding out and recording the first name takes up to three times as much time as a normal census.

HEALTH

The general health condition of the people was quite good. One case of malnutrition was found and sent into the hospital, at HENGANOFI. The only other complaint noticeable was scabies. In every village except one cases were found. One such case was brought to court and the parents fined 10/-. After that, the word went ahead of the patrol and aid posts were rushed.

The presence of scabies or at least the persistence of it, is due to the fact that the people are just too lazy to go to the aid posts; but if anything more serious goes wrong with the children, the people immediately take him or her along.

Two organizations are doing a good job in health work. These are the Salvation Army sisters, who make regular infant welfare visits and checks; the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood, who treat minor complaints. However, in some cases, the people were taking advantage of this and using it as an excuse. On questioning parents as to why a child was not treated for scabies, the answer came back; "the Swiss Mission treat him". On threatening to front the parent to the Mission, the story immediately broke down.

Having a Mission, such as this, in the area is a good thing; but when this type of thing happens, I feel the only cure is to ask the people concerned to cease all medical treatment (except in an emergency) and send the people to the Government Aid Post.

The low death rate in the Kafe Census Division is due to the following factors;-

- (i) Abundance and variety of fresh foods,
- (ii) Confidence in the aid post orderlies,
- (iii) A majority of "go-ahead" orderlies, who, on further instruction in their duties, will leave nothing to be desired.

CONCLUSION

The KAFE AREA is one that presents little difficulties to the Patrolling Officer, most of the villages being easily accessible to the roads, or just over an hour from the road.

The attitude of the people is reflected in their work and their willingness and ability to follow out instructions given them. Since the patrol, there has been an awareness that standards of village life are lacking (housing, hygiene and sanitation). This is being rectified, - In the first instance, at ABABE village, where relevant laws have been detailed to the people and rectification is taking place. The other villages will be able to follow suit.

The KAFE L.G.C. has only been in office for one year; but the people are already looking to it for leadership. To date the people have not seen much in the way of results; but as the capital works programme is completed, impetus will go out. With the elections due in a few weeks it is felt that some changes will be made in Councillors and hope this will be to the good.

(continued)

More awareness of the L.G.C. functioning is coming to the people and is going hand in hand with extended economic plantings. European traders and N.A.M.A.S.U. are also competing for the cash crops and prices are competitive. Thus the economy in the next 12 months should be stimulated and provide a sounder base for the Council, once it gets into routine and operation. Once the people realise more fully the significance of the relationship of the economy to the sound base of a smooth functioning and go-ahead Council, progress will be forthcoming and greater results achieved. This is in effect, a fact, as some villages are already discussing that the tax rate for the next year, be raised.

The people have a happy disposition and the future indeed appears to be a bright one.

An interesting and educational patrol.

F.C. Anglin
.....
F.C. ANGLIN, C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No. HENGANOFI NO. 8/62-63

Patrol Conducted by F.C. ANGLIN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION (LOWER PORTION)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 1 member R.P. & B.G.C.
1 interpreter.

Duration—From 18 / 6 / 19 63 to 3 / 7 / 19 63

Number of Days 13 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct / Nov / 19 62

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol 1) Census Revision 11) Common Roll compilation.
111) Road Maintenance 12) Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

67-13-70

16th August, 1963.

The District Officer,
Goroka Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-62/63 - HENGANOXI.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

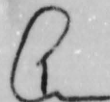
The Comments supplied by the Assistant District Officer adequately cover the contents of the report.

The percentage of adults to non-adults is emerging in a similar pattern throughout the Territory.

Good work has been done in compiling the Common Roll for the area in the time allotted.

The detail in the report is of value in that it gives a good idea of general activities in the area in all aspects. The manner in which the names were recorded for the Common Roll was satisfactory and should be sufficient to identify voters.

A good patrol, well reported.



(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 13. 70

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-8-2

If calling ask for

Mr.



District Office,
Goroka Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

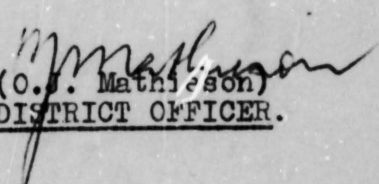
9th August, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL HENGANOFI 8 of 62/63.

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Anglin is forwarded herewith.

2. The comments supplied by the Assistant District Officer, Goroka cover most aspects of the report.
3. In relation to paragraph 13 of the report, the present intention is that the Dunantina people should join with the Kafe Native Local Government Council. Both the Kafe people and the Dunantina people have expressed this desire and a patrol is currently under-way examining the situation.
4. Mr. Aglin has submitted an interesting report.


(O. J. Mathieson)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

JJPnp

67-2-2

Sub-District Headquarters,
G O R O K A.
Eastern Highlands District.

31st July, 1963.

District Officer,
GOROKA Division,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT HENGANOFI No. 8 of 62-63.

Please find enclosed Patrol Report submitted in duplicate together with Camping Allowance Claim for Mr. F. Anglin C.P.O.

The Report is well presented and informative and is indicative of a thorough job.

Comments are as follows:

Paragraph 8. The reason behind the improvement in hygiene in the villages up towards KESAVAKA can be attributed to the influence and driving force of Lulusi BONO of KESAVAKA. It is hoped that the Patrol now in the area will find an improvement in conditions along the Highlands Highway.

Paragraph 15. The P.O.I.C. Henganofi is investigating the position re Kultul Palakoweifa and Asevagi.

Paragraphs 17 & 18. The discrepancy of 9 from the previous year must be accepted as an error in the Tax Census Sheet.

Paragraph 27. This should pose few problems when the time comes for construction of the new road. However all future plans for land alienation should consider the new road.

Paragraph 42. The feeling expressed here is not new and has been expressed by areas in the LOWA Census Division and the ASARO Census Division. It is expressed freely by most Councillors and Village Officials that the repatriated coastal workers are very often a thorn in their flesh.

Paragraph 45. The 52% Common Roll Names of total population is well above that originally estimated and is similar to the percentage registered in other parts of the Goroka Sub-District.

Paragraph 52. From Mr. Anglin's report, I believe it was an interesting Patrol, well done.

J. J. Pickrell
(J. J. PICKRELL)
A/Assistant District Officer.

cc:
P.O.I.C. HENGANOFI

cc:
Mr. F. ANGLIN, GOROKA.

DIARY - HENGANOFI PATROL NO. 8/62-63.

F.C.ANGLIN. C.P.O.

18th June, 1963 Tuesday.

Moved to KESAVAKA by Landrover. Worked on Patrol Report for KAFE Census Division.
Slept KESAVAKA.

19th June, 1963. Wednesday.

At KESAVAKA. Worked on Patrol Report (KAFE C.D.)
Slept KESAVAKA.

20th June, 1963. Thursday.

At KESAVAKA. Preparation of Patrol Report and Common Roll compilation.
Slept KESAVAKA.

21st June, 1963, Friday.

Returned to Henganofi.

24th June, 1963, Monday.

Departed HENGANOFI Patrol Post. Arrived GINTINU
Paid carriers. Discussion with Village Officials re Patrol duties. Heavy overnight rain.
Slept GINTINU.

25th June, 1963. Tuesday.

Common Roll compilation and Census Revision for GINTINU. Police Inspection of House Lines. Talk to people re state and number of toilets. Worked on figures, statistics and Common Roll. Overtime on Common Roll 1606-1830. 1900-2100. Heavy afternoon and night rain.
Slept GINTINU.

26th June, Wednesday.

Moved to LAMPO. Paid carriers. Census Revision and Common Roll for KOBAFU and commenced LAMPO @ interrupted by heavy rain afternoon and night. Talk to people re pig fat in hair and pigs on road. Worked on Common Roll at night. Overtime on Common Roll 1606-1730 & 1830-2230.
Slept LAMPO.

27th June, 1963. Thursday.

Completion of Census Revision and Common Roll for LAMPO. Police Inspection of house line. Move to KAFETEGU. Paid carriers. General clean up of the area in particular the Aid Post. Commenced Census Revision and Common Roll for KENEMOTE. Interrupted by rain. Discussion with Officials re road and house lines. Overtime on Common Roll 1606-1830 and 1900-2200. Slept KAFETEGU.

28th June, 1963, Friday.

Completion of Census Revision and Common Roll for KENEMOTE and KAFETEGU. Police Inspection of House lines. Talk to people re toilets and conditions of road. Talk to Officials. Worked on Common Roll compilation at night. Heavy rain afternoon and night. Overtime Common Roll 1800-2200.
Slept KAFETEGU.

29th June, 1963. Saturday.

Awaiting for Tax/Census sheets to arrive from Mr. O'Connor. Worked on figures and statistics. Inspection of Aid Post. Worked on Common Roll compilation. Light afternoon and overnight rain.
Slept KAFETEGU.

DIARY (continued)30th June, 1963, Sunday.

Worked on Common Roll compilation. Heavy afternoon and overnight rain.

Overtime on Common Roll 1800-2200.

Slept KAFETEGU.

1st July, 1963, Monday.

Move to KEMENAVI - checked road en route. Paid Carriers. Census Revision and Common Roll for MAKIANOFI and TIRANOFI. Police Inspection of house lines. Inspection of the people by the local Aid Post Orderly. Intermittent rain during early afternoon, later heavy rain. Worked on figures and statistics. Talked to Officials re road and lack of toilets. Worked on Common Roll at night. Overtime 1606-1830
1915-2200.

Slept KEMENAVI.

2nd July, 1963, Tuesday.

Move to HEGERI - check of road en route. Paid carriers. Light morning rain. Inspection of house lines by police. Inspection of people by Aid Post Orderly. Census Revision and Common Roll for NUMUYANOFI, KANTAGU, HERABI and RABANA. Heavy afternoon rain. Talk to Officials. Worked on Common Roll compilation at night. Hrs 1606-1830. 1900-2300

Slept HEGERI

3rd July, 1963, Wednesday.

Moved to Henganofi Patrol Post. Paid carriers.

END OF DIARY.

See F.O.J. Folios 18-1 Paras 241-7.

PATROL REPORT - DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION (LOWER PORTION)

HENGANOFI NO.8 -62/63.

INTRODUCTION.

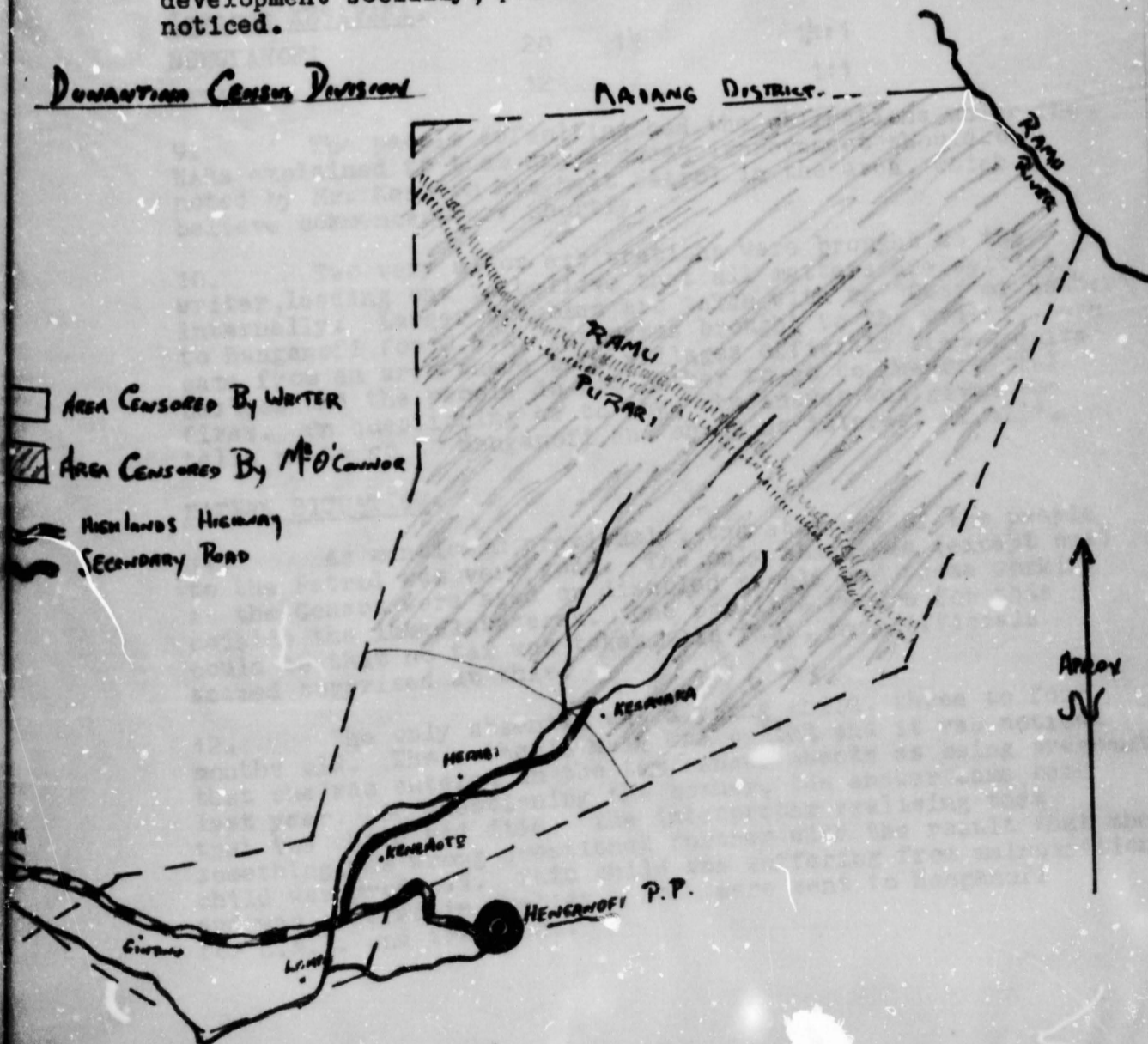
1. The above Patrol was mounted from Henganofi on 24th June, 1963 as per verbal instructions issued by Mr. R.W. Born A.D.O. to Mr. A.C. Robson P.O. The main purpose of the Patrol was to compile the Common Roll. In conjunction with this Census Revision, road work maintenance and general administration were carried out.

2. In order to compile the Common Roll at the earliest the Census Division was divided into two. Mr. O'Connor patrolled the upper region (around KESAVAKA) and the writer worked in the area around the Highlands Highway (see map). This report covers only this latter half. For information on the remainder please refer to Patrol Report No. 8 - Henganofi.

3. The area patrolled by the writer consists basically of the undulating area adjacent to the Bena Bena Census Division and the lower portion of the Dunantina Valley.

4. The language spoken by these people is HARUPNA, which is basically the same as that known in other close areas (KAFE C.D.) as KOMAMO. This language is common to approximately 30,000 people spread from the Bena Bena to Kainantu.

5. Previous to 1956, these people were regarded as being backwards but since the advent of the KPSAVAKA Road and more contact with European Traders and planters, great development socially, politically and economically have been noticed.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:

6. The general attitude of the people to the Patrol, was good. Carriers were plentiful and quantities of food brought to the Patrol, making it obvious that the people appreciated having an Administration Officer working amongst them. From reading the previous Patrol Report, it seems that in the past year the life of these people has not changed to any large degree.

7. The style of house has changed quite considerably in the last few years. At present there is only one house line which has 'circular' type houses (LAMPO). The remainder are all 'square' type, many with separate cook houses.

8. As far as hygiene and sanitation goes, one can notice a definite trend as one moves off the Highlands Highway and move up towards KESAVAKA. On the Highlands Highway, house lines are filthy and there are very few toilet facilities, but only a few miles away the situation is much better. The following figures explain the situation much more easily:

NAME	HOUSES	TOILETS	RATIO (Houses to Toilet)
<u>On Highlands Highway</u>			
GINTINU	16	2	8:1
KOBAFU	11	3	4:1
KENEMOTE	46	5	9:1
KAFETEGU	55	20	3:1
MAKIANOFI	16	7	2:1
<u>Towards KESAVAKA.</u>			
NUMUYANOFI	20	14	1.4:1
HERABI	12	12	1:1

9. The people defaulting had the obligations under the NARs explained to them and a great improvement should be noted by Mr. Kerr on his next patrol in the area, which I believe commences very shortly.

10. Two very minor arbitrations were brought to the writer, leading one to believe that all matters are settled internally. Larger troubles are taken with no "fuss or Bother" to Hanganofi for C.N.A. The cases brought to the writer, both came from an area where both villages Officials seemed quite useless and the people do not bother to go to the Official first. On questioning as to why, the answer was given "he tells us to go to Hanganofi and shows no interest at all".

NATIVE SITUATION.

11. As mentioned previously, the attitude of the people to the Patrol was very good. The only absentees (except one) at the Census were aged or disabled people and those working outside the immediate area. One possible reason for this could be that no tax was taken. In fact, many Officials seemed surprised at this.

12. The only absentee was a young child, three to four months old. The mother's name was called and it was noticed that she was entered in the tax/census sheets as being pregnant last year. On questioning the mother, the answer came back that the child had died. The interpreter realising that something was wrong questioned further with the result that the child was produced. This child was suffering from malnutrition and was covered in scabies. Both were sent to Hanganofi for C.N.A. and treatment.

13. At present the people are looking forward to the establishment of a Native Local Government Council in their area. Questions were brought to the Patrol along these lines. From all reports, it appears likely that a Council will be established next year, after the completed elections of the Legislative Council. It is felt that once a Local Government Council is established, it cannot fail to advance these people in every aspect.

14. The majority of Village Officials in the area are of a very high standard. The best would be KONOKENISO (Tultul of TIRANOFI) and TUBOFA (Luluai of NUMUYANOFI). On the other hand SAMPELE'KUVE (Luluai of KENEMOTE) and LEKOSI (Tultul of RABANA) are utterly useless. These two house lines are in shocking condition, toilets not dug and pigs allowed to run wild through the village.

15. A summary of village Officials is shown :-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>APPOINTMENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
GINTINU	Luluai	KUTENAMA	Very good "Behind the scenes man. Does not say much but results of his work are to be seen.
LAMPO	Luluai	KANATE'O	Good
KOBAFU	Luluai	ARE'EVA	Good
KENEMOTE	Luluai	SAMPELE'KUVE	Lazy
KENEMOTE	Tultul	KONDO'ANIFA	Lazy
KAFETEGU	Luluai	KIOSO	Good
KAFETEGU	Tultul	BARE'YAKI	Good
MAKIANOFI	Luluai	MOKI'UA	Good
MAKIANOFI	Tultul	ABLIS	Good
TIRANOFI	Tultul	KONOKENISO	Good
TIRANOFI	Tultul	PALAKOWEIFA	Lazy + 1
HERABI	Luluai	KUNAGANIFA	Old - crippled
HERABI	Tultul	ASEVAGI'EI	Good + 2
KANTAGU	Luluai	OSANIFA	Lazy
NUMUYANOFI	Luluai	TUBOFA	Very Good
NUMUYANOFI	Tultul	NUMI'ANIFA	Very good but a little hard on the people.
RABANA	Tultul	LEKOSI	Lazy - useless.
RABANA	Luluai	TEROBEI	Lazy - useless.

N.B. + 1 Tultul PALAKOWEIFA has taken it on himself to be Luluai. As far as the writer can see, the other man (KONOKENISO) would be by far the better choice. +2 Tultul has no brass but his appointment seems official.
 16. If a N.L.G. Council is to be established in the near future, it would be of no significance to make any changes whatsoever. During the Patrol, it was explained to PALAKOWEIFA that he is not a Luluai and possibly this could be checked on.

CENSUS.

17.	Total last Census 1962	9247
	Plus Births	283
	Migrations In	126
	Total	<u>9656</u>
	Less Deaths	87
	Migrations Out	140
	Total	<u>9429</u>
	Plus discrepancy	9
	Total Population, 1963	<u>9438</u>

18. Due to the state of the Tax/Census sheets, a discrepancy can be noted. No reason for this can be found except that a native clerk was quite obviously used to transcribe the names from the village books to the Tax/Census sheets.

19. Births total 283, being a natural increase of 30.60 per 1000.

20. Deaths total 87 being a natural decrease of 9.41 per 1000.

21. Actual natural increase is 196 Or 21.19 per 1000.

22. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

22. At the outset of the Patrol, the two roads (Highlands Highway and Kesavaka Road) were in very good condition. However, at this time, very heavy rain fell for about ten days. This, in conjunction with trucks using chairs unnecessarily made the Highway almost impassable except for landrovers.

23. With great response from the local people, much work was done in the way of gravelling and the road returned to a condition better than before.

24. The KESAVAKA Road was not effected in any way with these rains. In fact the rain helped to settle the sections that had been previously covered in loose gravel. By far the worst section of the road is that which passes through Mr. G. Kingsford-Smith's plantation. On speaking to him on this, he claimed the road was the Government's responsibility. Since then he has been notified that the road is, in fact part of his property and must be repaired by himself.

25. At present Mr. Carrol (PWD Kainantu) is working in the Henganofi area, inspecting, repairing and if there is a need replacing bridges on the Highway and although he has plenty of work, the bridge at GINTINU will be replaced, leaving nothing to be desired.

26. ~~The~~ other bridge causes alarm on looking at it. This is the relatively new one over the Dunantina River at KAFETEGU. On close inspection, one finds the centre of the bearers three inches out of alignment with the abutments. This was apparently caused by a flash flood. On speaking to Mr. Carrol on this, it was found that it was causing no alarm.

27. At the time of Patrol, the new Highlands Highway had just been surveyed through the area. The writer feels that this is going to cause many problems. One such is that it passes through the Government school at GINTINU. Another problem was realised when it was asked "what would happen if it passed through my garden". On informing the person that he would be probably paid some form of compensation, a comment came out "what happens if I plant a garden now where the new road is to go."

MISSIONS

28. There are three Missions Organisations in the area patrolled, namely

Lutheran Mission
Seventh Day Adventists Mission
FOUR Square Gospel Mission

29. Below are listed all their establishments:

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>MISSION</u>	<u>CHURCH OR SCHOOL</u>
GINTINU	Lutheran	Church only
LAMPO	FOUR SQUARE	Church only
KOBAFU	S.D.A.	Church only
KAFETEGU	Lutheran	Church only
KENEMOTE	Lutheran	Church only
	Four Square	Church only
TIRANOFI	Lutheran	Church only
MAKIANOFI	Four Square	Church only
NUMUYANOFI	Lutheran	Church only
HERABI	Lutheran	Church only
HAGERI	Four Square	Church and School.

30. Of the three Missions, the Four Square organisation seems to be doing quite a reasonable job. Unlike the Lutheran Mission in the KAFE C.D., the work this Mission is doing is showing results in hygiene and general cleanliness. These people have four Europeans on their permanent staff of which two are qualified teachers.

31. The remainder (S.D.A. and Lutheran) have only Churches in the area and although supervised by regular visits by Europeans, do not play a big part in the normal life of the village.

32. The only schools in the area are:-

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>STUDENTS</u>	<u>TEACHERS</u>
Govt.	GINTINU	1-3	63 m. 2 f.	2 Indigene
Four Square	HAGERI	1-4	110 m. 10 f.	2 European 2 Indigene

33. The Government school at GINTINU is going ahead at present in leaps and bounds. The only problem that has arisen is the lack of girls attending, but this year the ice was broken and with encouragement it is felt that many more will soon be following. The Four Square Mission school at HAGERI has struck the same problem but the teachers feel that their numbers will also increase in the years to come.

34. The fact that the newly surveyed Highlands Highway passes through the Government school has already been dealt with under heading ROADS and BRIDGES.

TRADE STORES.

35. In all, there are only two stores operating in the area patrolled

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>OPERATED BY</u>
DUNA	Kingsford-Smith	Papuan
HAGERI	Four Square Mission	Locals educated by Mission.

36. N.A.M.A.S.U. have a building at HAGERI also, but as yet they have not commenced operating.

37. At GINTINU (near the Government school) Mr. Meilliar of Kainantu has intentions of putting in a store. This was after requests from the local people. At present these people go to Collins store at the junction of the Lufa road and the Highway as this is approximately equal distance to similar establishments.

AGRICULTURE

38. As with other areas in the vicinity, the DUNANTINA

Census Division people have only relatively just realized the value of coffee cropping. Since 1957, the main crop grown for this purpose has been coffee. This is sold to European buyers that pass through once a week and to the local planters.

39. Other than coffee, there seems little else grown on a large scale for this purpose. European type vegetables are grown in small quantities but these do not play a large part as a returning income or as a subsistence food.

40. Pigs and fowls are plentiful and do not have any visible signs of disease.

LABOUR AVAILABILITY.

41. During the Patrol the Labour Availability Register was revised and brought up to date. The Dunantina Census Division has a population of 2263 males in the 16-45 age group of which 754 could be recruited for the H.L.S. At the moment there are 302 absent from their villages at work inside the District and 89 outside, making a total of 391 at work. This leaves a further 363 who could be recruited. This Patrol accepted no volunteers.

42. Unlike the KAFE Census Division, the Village Officials and Leaders do not regard the system as a good one. They claim that after working on the coast for a term, the young men return with no money and are then willing to gamble away any money they may earn later. On explaining to these people other reasons for the scheme, they agreed but were still not satisfied. They argued that they would prefer to see results (good gardens, cash cropping, money etc.) rather than having one third of the work force away.

COMMON ROLL

43. The prime purpose of this Patrol was to compile the Common Roll. This was done in accordance with the Director's Instruction, dated 13th March, 1963 and the District Officer's amendments thereto.

44. In certain areas far more first names were given than in others. Although on questioning, it was found that all have first names, but would not give them for fear of confusing the later patrolling Officers and then being abused for it. The reasons for taking the names were given but there was still no response.

45. In all 4867 names were entered on the Common Roll. This represents 51.57% of the total population.

HEALTH.

46. In general the health of the peoples of the Dunantina Census Division was very good.

47. Of those inspected by the writer, 50 cases of scabies were found (mostly small) of which 3 were sent to Hanganofi for C.N.A., 1 case of malnutrition (C.N.A.) and fifteen cases of small skin infections.

48. There are two Aidposts (GINTINU and KAFETEGU). Both these orderlies have the confidence of the people and are doing an extremely good job.

49. The Four Square Mission is also treating minor cases. Very shortly a new Aid Post will be established in the vicinity.

CONCLUSION.

50. In all aspects , I feel the people of the Dunantina Census Division have a very bright future ahead of them, especially if Native Local Government Council is established.

51. As this Patrol was routine except for the Common Roll compilation, and due to the fact that it was done in such a short time, there is little else to report.

52. It was a very interesting Patrol.



(F.C. ANOLIN)
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**EASTERN HIGHLANDS**.....Report No. **HENGANOPI NO. 9 of 62/63**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**T.J.O'CONNOR**..... Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....**DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION**..... **GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**NO**.....

Natives.....**ONE MEMBER R.P.N.C.C.**.....

Duration—From.....**17/3/1963**.....to.....**4/7/1963**.....

Number of Days.....**17 (Seventeen)**—days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**NO**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....**11/1963**.....

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

Map Reference.....**Sub - District**.....**1 inch to 2 miles**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**a) REVISION OF CENSUS**.....**b) COMPLETION OF COMMON ROLL**.....

.....**c) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION**.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-13-71

28th August, 1963.

The District Officer,
Goroka Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R O K A.


PATROL REPORT NO. 9-62/63 - HENGANOVI:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The covering comment adequately covers the content of the report.

The activities of the officer have been well documented and the report itself provides satisfactory detail in most aspects of general administration.

The LINONA people are on the fall towards the Ramu River and have suffered from malaria from as early as 1933 to my knowledge. The Aid Post Orderly should be supplied with prophylactics and people should be directed to take them when going into malaria areas.

A good patrol by Mr. O'Connor.

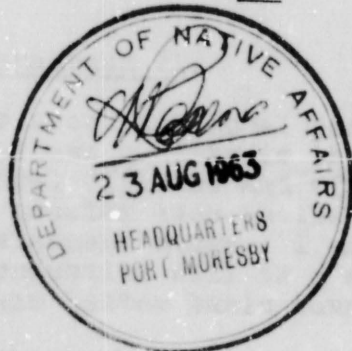

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 13. 71

67-8-2



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

District Office,
Goroka Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

19th August, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL HENGANOFI 9/62-63.

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. T.J. O'Connor, Cadet Patrol Officer, is forwarded herewith. Some comments follow:-

Paragraph 6.

2. This increased competition by expatriate buyers of coffee is related directly to the improved and expanded road system in the Henganofi area. The native people in this area are now reaping the benefit of such competition.

Paragraphs 9-14.

3. Luluai BCNO is proving to be a most forceful and progressive leader. He has recently been selected to visit Australia with the 3rd Australian Tour of Political Education of native leaders.

Paragraph 12.

4. There is no objection to the RANOFI people moving back to KESAVAKA as long as they do so as a result of their own desires and not by Administration pressure.

Paragraph 13.

5. This cult has since been investigated and its activities have terminated. The people moved to TARU themselves. There was no Administration instruction for them to move.

Paragraph 15.

6. The idea of constructing the road to TEBEGA is not to provide an alternate route to Henganofi but to construct a loop road to encourage purchasers of native produce to visit the area on the most economical basis possible.

Paragraph 20.

7. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Forest Officer, Goroka.

Paragraph 21.

8. To encourage local people to produce coffee of first class quality is the constant problem facing Agricultural Officers and Officers of this Department. The main problem lies in the processing of the cherry to the parchment stage. I am afraid that better quality coffee production will be a slow process until local people gain better basic education, generally.

Paragraph 32.

9. I believe that the children from the Dunantina area who attend the RAIPINKA Lutheran Mission School, near Kainantu, are only those who have been selected because of their ability to enter higher grades.

Paragraph 33.

10. This matter is being brought to the attention of the District Education Officer.


Paragraph 43.

11. This matter is being brought to the attention of the Regional Medical Officer, however, figures supplied by that Department reflect only a very limited response to Welfare Services.

Paragraphs 44-47.

12. This move has originated from the people themselves. They have observed activities going on in the nearby Kafe Council area and as a result they have decided to improve their own living conditions. I feel that these people know sufficient about mountain climates to ensure that they construct themselves houses which will be suitable to their own requirements. Although there have been numerous better type housing demonstration projects staged in this district, there has been no move to force these people to adopt better style housing. The initiative lies with them.

13. Mr. O'Connor appears to have carried out his patrol most conscientiously and the report is a vast improvement on his earlier efforts. I am pleased to see that he is trying.


(O.J. Mathieson)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

COVER SHEET.

PATROL DIARY.

HENGANOFI PATROL NO. ⁹~~25~~ OF 62/63.

DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY.

I.

DUNANTIMA Census Division.

HENGANOFI Patrol No. ⁹ of 62/63.

Monday 17th. June.

Departed GOROKA 1030 hours, per vehicle. Arrived HENGANOFI 1300 hours and then proceeded to KESAVAKA, arrived late afternoon.

Organized villages for to-morrow's Census.

Slept KESAVAKA Rest House.

Tuesday 18th. June.

Census and portion of Common Roll compiled for KESAVAKA(284) and BALSAMUNTE(281). Prior to Census of a village, all were lined and inspected. This was done right through the patrol.

Night- compilation of Common Roll and Census figures.

Slept KESAVAKA Rest House.

Wednesday 19th. June.

Census and portion of Common Roll compiled for HOMAYAI(249) and BEIYANOFI(372). During afternoon, rain caused postponement till to-morrow.

Night- compilation of Common Roll and Census figures.

Slept KESAVAKA Rest House.

Thursday 20th. June.

Census of HOMAYAI(from yesterday) and BAFO(132). Afternoon spent trying to straighten out and balance Census figures. Both villages had to be re-written on the Tax-Census sheets as they were not written up accurately from the old Village book.

Night- compilation of Common Roll and KAFE C.D. Census figures.

Slept KESAVAKA Rest House.

Friday 21st. June.

Departed KESAVAKA for NEGENTO - easy 1½ hours walk along vehicular road.

Census and portion of Common Roll compiled for MININA(247) and MEGUSONO I(205), then inspection of MEGUSA Village.

Night- compilation of Common Roll and Census figures.

Slept NEGENTO Rest House.

Saturday 22nd. June.

Census and portion of Common Roll compiled for YOHOBE(166) and NUMCRINA(158). Census figures compiled.

Departed NEGENTO 1215 hours, arrived YANOFI 1330 hours. Easy walk along vehicular road.

PATROL DIARY.

2.

Saturday 22nd. June (Contd.).

Census and Common Roll of RANOFI NO. I (76) - heard minor complaints concerning pigs and wives.

At 1600 hours departed for HENGANOFI with Mr. A.C. ROBSON
P.O. I.C.

Slept HENGANOFI Station.

Sunday 23rd. June.

Observed.

Slept HENGANOFI Station.

Monday 24th. June.

Departed HENGANOFI 1030 hours for YANOPI → arriving 1145 hours. Census of YANOPI (387) and due to heavy rain, only Census was completed by 1730 hours

Night - compilation of Common Roll.

Slept YANOPI Rest House.

Tuesday 25th. June.

Census and figures for YARAGA (79), FO (133) and ORIBEIGONA (85)
Due to heavy rain, work was completed at 1800 hours.

Night - compilation of Common Roll

Slept YANOPI Rest House.

Wednesday 26th. June.

Census and figures for KRIFERABI (252) and TITONA (193).
Again rain interrupted and delayed work.

Night - compilation of Common Roll and Census figures.

Slept YANOPI Rest House.

Thursday 27th. June.

Departed YANOPI 1030 hours for TIME'REHO, via NEGENTO and Mr. P. DISHER'S plantation, KESE. At about 1245 hours, heavy rain commenced and continued till 1500 hours when it eased to a persistent drizzle. Arrived TIME'REHO 1505 hours and commenced Census of NUMUYAPOVE (249).

Night on compilation of Common Roll.

Slept TIME'REHO Rest House.

Friday 28th. June.

Census of KANUMPANAGA (209), KEMINA (192), TABANOPI (135) and HAGANA (167). During the day, work was hampered by frequent showers. Finished 1700 hours.

Night - compilation of Common Roll and Census figures.

Slept TIME'REHO Rest House.

PATROL DIARY.

3.

Saturday 29th. June.

Departed TIME'REHO 1000 hours for KISI. Easy $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk along old river bed and sides of surrounding hills. Arrived KISI and commenced Census of KISI, which was cancelled till to-morrow as a Rest House had to be built.

Night- Common Roll brought up to date and complaints heard.

Slept KISI Rest House.

Sunday 30th. June.

Census of KISI(242) and TARU(206). Early afternoon rain necessitated postponement of further Census Units.

Night- compilation of Common Roll and Census figures.

Slept KISI Rest House.

^{July}
Monday 1st. July.

Departed KISI 0915 hours for TARU. Fairly easy $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk around sides of surrounding hills and along old river bed. Commenced Census and Common Roll compilation of LIHONA(127), UPAGUNOFI(130), ABIGUSA(47), and KANOFI(120). Due to continuous rain, only Census work was finished.

Night- compilation of Common Roll and Census figures.

Slept TARU Rest House.

^{July}
Tuesday 2nd. July.

Census and Common Roll compilation of HOPORONA(231), KARAHA-SAPA(45), and KUEAHAPA(270). Again rain interrupted work so Common Roll work had to be dropped. Census figures compiled.

Night- compilation of Common Roll.

Slept TARU Rest House.

^{July}
Wednesday 3rd. July.

Departed TARU 8000 hours for TORINATE. A long, slow climb; firstly, through a lightly timbered area which changes to a wet, moss-covered rain forest as one gets higher. Approx. height above sea-level - 8,500 feet. From this vantage point, at clearings, MADANG and KAINANTU territory can be seen. The remainder of the walk is downhill and quite precarious in the steep, slippery sections. Arrived TORINATE approx 1200 hours. Inspected HENGAJNOFI, TINTEGAVE and RANOFI NO.2 hamlets en-route.

Census of TINTEGAVE(243) and TINOFI(253) which was repeatedly interrupted by rain. Compiled Census figures.

Night- compilation of Common Roll.

Slept TORINATE Rest House.

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday 4th. ^{July} May.

Census of RANOFI NO.2(252) and HENGANNOFI(201). Due to a slight illness, no other work was completed.

Departed TORINATE approx. 1600 hours for KESAVAKA. An easy downhill walk taking approx 1/2 hour. From KESAVAKA to HENGANNOFI Station per vehicle. Arrived Station 1830 hours. Patrolling completed.

Slept HENGANNOFI Station.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

PATROL REPORT - HENGANOFI NO. ⁹ 8(x) of 62/63 - DUNANTINA
CENSUS DIVISION - MR. T.O'CONNOR C.P.O.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Dunantina Census Division Patrol was mounted from Henganofi Patrol Post and commenced on 17th June, 1963.
2. Instructions were verbal and were issued by Mr. R.W.BORN A.D.O. GOROKA Sub-District.
3. The objects of the Patrol were:
 - i) Revision of the 1962 Census.
 - ii) Compilation of the Common Roll.
 - iii) Routine Administration.
4. The Patrol was split into two sections. Mr ANGLIN CPO attended to part of the HERABI, the NUMUSAGABI and FORMUENABI Tribal Groups and I, myself attended to the TIBREBABI, YAGAFUNABI, HAGURUGABI, BAGA, HAGENABI and the remaining portion of the HERABI Tribal Groups.

For reference, I shall refer to the area that I patrolled as the Upper DUNANTINA.
5. A complete and accurate introduction to the Census Division is covered in GOROKA Patrol Report No. 3 of 57/58, paragraphs 1-10, submitted by Mr. E.R.JOHNSON P.O.
6. The only comments warranted are on paras 8 and 9. Firstly, in Para. 8, he has said that the purchase of commercial crops was from GOROKA and only then when crops close to GOROKA were unavailable. Now, it has reached a stage where seven private interests, from Kainantu, not Goroka, compete weekly for the commercial crops of these people.
7. Secondly, in the area I patrolled there is now a Government school at KESAVAKA and a Trade store being run by a European, both on the vehicular road. Then, getting off the road and onto the walking tracks, one finds yet more Mission influence and Trade Stores.
8. The further north towards the RAMU-PURARI divide one goes, the more frequent is the rain and the colder becomes the climate. Throughout the Patrol rain tended to hamper work. At places like TARU, if work was not completed by 1400 hours at the latest, you would either have to leave off till the morning or, if the people were in agreement, continue till the leaking roof or cold forced you to retire.

NATIVE ATTITUDES.

9. Due largely to the efforts of Luluai BONO of KESAVAKA the people are going through a period of transformation, meaning that they are taking an active personal interest in their own development and as such are:
 - i) Building new roads and maintaining present ones.
 - ii) Changing their villages to clean, tidy, picturesque ones through the medium of new houses and gardens.
 - iii) GROWing larger cash crops.
 - iv) Attending the Aid Posts, whether it is for treatment or to clean, maintain or renew the gardens and houses which comprise the Aid Posts.

This transformation applies most noticeably to those on the feeder road from the Highlands Highway to KESAVAKA.

10. Throughout the Division the Patrol was well received. So much so, that at one Rest House a cake of soap and a towel, both unused, were given to the Patrol Officer. No significance whatsoever was attached to the gift.

11. One interesting feature is the nightly meetings, held in all villages, of the local Lulua, Tultul and prominent villagers. The purpose of these meetings is to sort out and designate the work for the following day, whether it be road work, garden work of the village or village work. This is an excellent idea and tends to knit the people into a closer, more compact society.

12. At present there is a scheme whereby a person belonging to hamlet A, who recently migrated out to hamlet B, returns to hamlet A, if it is at all reasonable and firmly establishes himself as a member of hamlet A and not as a floating member of either hamlet A or B. This scheme basically is an excellent idea but if not supervised to a minor extent, may get out of hand. This is especially so at RANOFI No.2, where a total of 16 males and 12 females have migrated back to KESAVAKA and were quite agreeable to do so.

13. Sorcery still plays an active part in their life as shown by the recent cargo cult at LIHONA village, near the RAMU Valley. This cult had been in operation for approximately 10 months and having no success whatsoever, has caused an economic shortage to people who can ill-afford this type of set-back. As a result, the people have been moved to TARU, where, it is hoped, they will benefit physically, from the climate and medical aids; and both economically and socially by constant contact with a more sophisticated type of person.

14.8 The driving force behind all this is Lulua BONO, who would be the leader in all respects in the area. In addition to the fact that he has served with Europeans for fifteen years, he also has had the fortune, through a local coffee planter, Mr. F. DISHER, to have lived in Melbourne for a period of three months. This opening has certainly influenced his thinking and as such seems to spur, both himself and the people to greater efforts.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

15. The Upper Dunantina is served by a feeder road, 16 miles long, which commences at the Highlands Highway and finishes at KESAVAKA. As the present work is well under way for the continuation of this road as far as TEBEGA, where it will join and provide an alternative route to HENGANOFI Station from KESAVAKA. This will benefit, however, the people of the KAFE Census Division, more so than those of the Upper Dunantina, for it runs from the back. Bridges along this feeder road were reasonable, their only real drawback being that they have no decent decking. This, I feel, could be rectified when the next allocation of funds is made towards this road.

16. The present road to KESAVAKA, whilst being a good all-weather road still needs continual maintenance. Especially so in the low areas near KESAVAKA, where, if the river rises then the road is flooded and a hazard to all vehicles.

17. One site for a new road follows closely the walking tracks from YANOFI to TIME'REHO (TIMILINTENDE) to KISI to TARU. At the moment, it would be out of the question to suggest building such a road. Mainly because, by the time the road to TEBEGA (approximately 9,000 feet A.S.L.) is built the people will be too fed up with roads to even think about it. However, I would say that this site should be kept in mind for not only would it serve 50% of the Upper DUNANTINA - it may

even provide a stepping stone to DUMPU and MADANG.

FORESTRY.

18. Only in the upper reaches of the Tuintina River is forestry present in any real standing. In this region there is any amount of rain required for the growing of trees and as such most types of hardwood abound.

19. In the lower reaches, however, towards KESAVAKA, soil erosion and small slips are quite a problem as no binding crop of any description is grown on these slopes. The only timber around this area is the casuarina tree which literally thrive on the flood plains. Other than the casuarina, an odd pine tree stands on the slopes along with the low scrubby bush.

20. To suggest a re-forestation scheme ^{to} these people would only be too gladly received for they, more so than ourselves, can appreciate the conservation of soil.

AGRICULTURE:

21. The market for coffee is unrestrained and very competitive and as such there is a constant stream of money into the area. At the present moment all is running smoothly but what will tend to break down the market is that with the constant demand for coffee, only the quantity is being sold to the buyers. Quality in the growing and drying tends to be lost in the race to grow and sell as soon as possible. This will have to be guarded against, especially as the people are clearing more and more arable land and are planting only coffee. For what will happen, if suddenly the buyers move elsewhere, saying 'Your coffee is no good'. It should, therefore, be stressed on the people the importance in striving for the utmost as far as their coffee is concerned so that the future will be assured.

LIVESTOCK.

22. The main types of livestock are pigs and fowls. The pigs being used primarily in the payment for Bride and secondly for consumption. All are kept at a considerable distance from the hamlets and whilst they are still well looked after, seemed to have lost their status as a 'household pet'.

23. Fowls are only a minor item and as such play no part as an exchange or food item.

24. At KESAVAKA, a large fish pond into which Golden Carp have been introduced, was seen. These fish, some of which would be up to 5 lbs in weight, are used for breeding purposes only and thus are very rarely eaten. No other fish ponds were seen or referred to during the remainder of the Patrol.

AGRICULTURE. (CASH CROPS)

25. The crops in the Division are grown either on the fertile flood plains of the TUINTINA or the less arable steep hillsides.

26. The major type of commercial crop is coffee which is grown in large quantities and varying qualities. Through the presence of a European coffee grower many useful hints are gathered by the native growers whose coffee is slowly but surely improving.

27. The majority of coffee is grown on the flood plains and very little of any consequence is grown elsewhere.

28. On the hillsides kau kau and taro are extensively grown

mainly as a subsistence crop. Down towards and on part of the of the flood plain more kaukau, taro, bananas, sugarcane, leeks, , carrots, beans, peas, lettuce, corn, cabbage, English potatoes, tomatoes are grown in addition to seasonal crops of pineapples, all with an aim towards cash crops. The major setback to cash cropping of this type, is the lack of a suitable market as well as transport. I feel, however, that this is not a major problem and will sort itself out in time.

EDUCATION.

29. Education is being carried out by:

- 1) Government school
- ii) Mission schools.

30. In the Upper Dunantina at KESAVAKA, there is a Government school which caters for 100 pupils to Standard I and II only with two native teachers. For the remaining children who must be educated there is at TARU, one Lutheran Mission school which has a native teacher.

31. These are the only two schools in the Upper Dunantina and are neither adequate nor satisfying. For this area contains 6739 persons and of these, 2224 of 33 1/3% are between the ages of 1-13 years, yet only 4% are able to attend schools within a reasonable distance of travel from their homes.

32. As a result of above a large volume of absentees are at RAIPINKA Lutheran Mission near Kainantu. By absenteeism meaning families, not the odd one child or two. From what can be gathered, the family work at the Mission so that their child or children may be educated. This, I think, shows quite clearly the attitude and desire these people have towards education. Also, from talks with the teachers at KESAVAKA Government School, the children are keen students and the financial aid given towards this school by their parents certainly makes the work more gratifying.

33. What I would recommend is that if the road is put through to TARU, maybe a Government School with one or two native teachers could be set up at a central point e.g. TIME'REHO (TIMILINTEDE Rest House) to ease the burden at the KESAVAKA School and educate more than at present.

MISSIONS.

34. The only Mission establishments seen in the Upper DUNANTINA were four churches and one school, all belonging to the Lutheran Mission. All of these were staffed by native staff trained at RAIPINKA Mission. Their influence is very widespread but does not seem to penetrate too deeply.

35. Other Mission influence is very widespread in the area are the Seventh Day Adventists and the Four Square Gospel Mission. These Missions are in the lower portion of the Dunantina.

36. One very interesting point concerning Missions was discussed with the local people. This was the custom of polygamy. The solution to this, as put forward by the people is that those who are married polygamously stay as they are rather than cause complications by ridding themselves of their extra wives. Those who are single should take only the one wife and be content. This is not a binding law but merely a strong suggestion and will no doubt be disregarded in many instances to come.

37. No great work is being done by the resident Missions but at least they are giving the people an insight of things to come.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

38. For a population of 6739 people to be constantly served by four N.M.O.s under supervision from a European Medical Assistant at Henganofi Station and yet be as healthy as they are, reflects credit on all concerned.

39. The main complaints are scabies and pneumonia, both of which seem to hit the 1-4 age groups the hardest. Yet, even so, comparatively few scabies were seen and only four deaths were contributed to pneumonia.

40. Other ills of any proportion were:

1) Malaria: found almost exclusively among the people of LIHONA, A BIGUSA and HORORONA, attributed mainly to the fact that these people are constantly trekking to the coast and picking it up there.

11) Colds and slight pneumonia: these can be attributed to the extremes of cold experienced, especially so in the river valleys.

41. Sanitation in the hamlets visited was not up to standard. The main offenders were the peoples of KUYAHAPA and HORORONA. In a hamlet of the KUYANAPA line, of twenty three houses only six had toilets, whilst in HOFORONA hamlet itself only four toilets served 16 houses. This was brought before the peoples concerned and the N.M.Os have taken up the matter themselves. With regard to sanitation toilets were the main bone of contention for the personal cleanliness and general neatness and tidiness of hamlets visited could not be faulted.

AID POSTS.

42. There are four Aid Posts in this area. The first at KESAVAKA with its terraced gardens, its lawns, N.M.O's house of pitpi and kunai with louvred windows and the Aid post itself of timber frame and cement sheet and finished with a joiner's touch, is really something; the other three at TIME'REHO, KISI and TARU. The one at KISI is undergoing a transformation on the small scale as that at KESAVAKA. All were in spotless condition, both the hospitals and Aid Posts. The only hospital warranting an adverse comment was at TIME'REHO which, although it was well kept, was far too old. This was mentioned to the residing N.M.O. who, as I later heard, had commenced a new hospital under Luluai BOMO's supervision.

43. To assist the N.M.O.s in their duties, a monthly Infant Welfare road run from Goroka attends all cases between KESAVAKA and the Highlands Highway. This work is now reaching the stage where a full day is not enough to see all patients. As such it has been suggested that either a two-day period is spent on this road or failing that a trip made every two or three weeks. This service, also is a pre-natal clinic but due to inadequate facilities no thorough check is able to be made. Even so, a constant check is kept on the patients concerned who are given the best of medical care, under the prevailing circumstances.

HOUSING.

44. As stated before under 'Native Attitudes', the transformation going on in this area effects to a large extent housing. The trend is to bring all outlying houses of a hamlet

to one central position and there set up a house-line of carefully laid out square type houses with separate houses for cooking and toiletries.

45. Basically the idea is solid enough, but when the people find these houses are too cold to sleep in and revert to sleeping by the fire in the cook house, this just tends to go back from where they started.

46. The new style of house, on plan is 16'0" long by 9' 0" wide with one opening in the length for a door approximately 2'0" wide and 4'0" high. The interior is divided into three sections along the length, one portion 8'0" wide and partitioned off and with a platform of pitpit to sleep on; the second portion is a passage 4'0" wide and the third a 4'0" wide partitioned off platform for storage purposes. The house is built on the ground and has no floor covering of matted pitpit or bamboo. The roof is pitched kunai covered, with its pitch 3'6" above the height of the walls. Overhanging eaves are another feature of this house.

47. At their present stage these houses are too cold thus inadequate. What could be done to improve them would be to fit a ceiling and line the walls inside with at least a double layer of matted pitpit. These factors would add to the insulating qualities and keep a certain amount of warmth inside as well as preventing the cold from coming inside.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

48. The Village Officials of this Census Division rate the highest praise of any I have met. Every Official takes his position seriously as seen by walking through the villages and noting the cleanliness, neatness and overall pride taken in the place, by the Rest Houses and by the general welfare of the people in regard to health, wealth and keenness to improve.

49. As stated before under "Native Attitudes", the driving force behind these Officials is Lulau BONO. His pro-Administration outlook, his eagerness and his drive and influence is present in all these Village Officials, with the exception of two men whose resignation I have requested under Appendix 'A'. The two resignations were requested by the Village Officials themselves, due to senility. Also under Appendix 'A' is a list of all Village Officials of the Upper Dumantina.

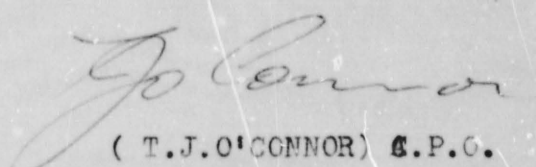
CENSUS & STATISTICS: LABOUR AVAILABILITY: COMMON ROLL.

50. These three sections have been covered by Henganofi Patrol Report No.8 of 62/63 submitted by Mr. F. Anglin, C.P.O. and warrant no further comment.

CONCLUSION.

51. A willing co-operative hard working people whose advancement is being hastened both by outside and inside bodies. To this, they are adapting themselves, but shall certainly need guidance in the future. I feel, therefore, the necessity of channelling the thoughts of all concerned towards the establishment of a N.L.G.C. which will have to come to these people in the near future.

52. A very interesting and enjoyable Patrol.


(T.J. O'CONNOR) C.P.O.

APPENDIX A

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

KESAVAKA	L/L BONO	Excellent.
BAISAMUNTE	L/L MORURUGAI	Excellent.
BEIYANOFI	T/T SIA/OI'YASO	Good.
	L/L ISIMU'EI	Excellent.
HOMOYAI	T/T KRAUWEFA	Good.
	L/L AIAI'ORE'EI	Old.
BAFO	T/T ARINAKO	Good.
	L/L SESE'O	Very Old .) Requested change
	T/T KAU'ME	Very old.)at last Census.
Two changes recommended. Substitutes recommended		
both Pidgin speakers		
	i) KETIFO/KRU'AMI	
	ii) KAPORO'E/NEREBESO	
MININA	L/L YORO'BEMPA	Old, Good.
	T/T SANKI'E	Good.
MEGUSONOFI	L/L LE'OBE	Good.
	T/T YANKISE	Good.
YOHOB	L/L HIMA'RUME	Old.
	T/T UMPRU'SAVE	
NUMURINA	L/L MA'NAMPA	No. Brass. BONO's aide. Good
	T/T KA'GIFA	Good
RANOFI NO.1	TE'MINIPMI L/L	
	H'ME'JAI T/T	
YARAGA	YANTOBE L/L	Good
Fo	L/L KA'RUTNE	Old.
ORIBEIGONA	L/L MI'MI'SOMPA	Below average.
	T/T SINOMPA	" "
YANOPI	HARA'GONTO L/L	" "
	ARAGA'NEPME T/T	Good
KEIFERABI	RUJA'FABI L/L	Below average
	NAMA'GONONTO T/T	Below average
TITONA	JARU'GATA L/L	Below average
	KAPUSO T/T	Below average.
NUMUYAFOVE	BILI'BISO L/L	Good
	ROBET T/T	Good
KEMINA	BIRE'OMPA L/L	Good
	RORI'O T/T	Good
KANUMPANAGA	BENEKA L/L	Good
	BAJA'EPA T/T	Good
TABANOPI	NEHE'NA'HOPME L/L	Old. Very able.
HAGANA	TO'FORIME L/L	Leprosy.
	T'VITO'E T/T	Good
KISI	MASA'YOYO L/L	Old
	ZEREMPA T/T	No fire.
TARU	KUNUNKA L/L	Old
	ANE'ROTJA T/T	Average
LINONA	KIKAI'YOFI L/L	Untried
	KIA'PEFA T/T	Untried
ABIGUSA	ATU'E T/T	XXXXXXXX Good. Should be L/L
KANCFI	ZOGO'GA'IAME	Untried
	KUJA'NEPA T/T	Untried
UFAGUNOFI	BEHE'PINKAPE L/L	Good
	SINAFE T/T	Good
HOFORONA	GARE'GIFIPME L/L	Good
KU'YANAPA	MI'PI'YA'E L/L	Not very satisfactory
	SANTU'LE T/T	" " "
KARA'SIFA)		Due to an oversight, these
RANOPI No.2)		V.O's names were not
HENGANOPI)		recorded and work on hand
TINOPI)		does not permit recording
TINTEGA'E)		of same.

APPENDIX 'A'

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Continued)

Village	Name	Designation	Proposed Design.	Recommended Changes.	
				Reason	
BAFO	SESE'O	L/L	Village Native	Own request, due to senility. Request endorsed by people.	
BAFO	KETIFA/ KRU'AMI	V/N	Luluai	Requested by people	
BAFO	KAU'ME	V/N	V/N	Own request due to senility. Request endorsed by people.	
BAFO	KAPORO/NEREHESE	V/N	Tultul	Requested by people.	
KU'YANAPA	MI'PI'YA'E	L/L	V/N	From observation and enquiries he is never at home. Does not perform his duties of which he is fully aware.	
KU'YANAPA	ARI'HAFI/ OBAGERE	V/N	Luluai	A boss boy. Request endorsed by people.	
KU'YANAPA	SANTU'E	T/T	V/N	A lazy person. Does not carry out his duties.	
KU'YANAPA	KO'SONAPME/ SIPUNAPME	V/N	T/T	A leader among his people. Recommended by the people.	