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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Wantoat

VOLUME No: 1

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1955 - 1956

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1955/56

WANTOAT

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-55/56	J.R. McArthur	Wantoat - Awara
2-55/56	J.R. McArthur	Wantoat Census Division





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE, WANTOAT PATROL POST Report No. 1 of 1955-56

Patrol Conducted by J.R. McArthur, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled WANTOAT/AWARA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Police 3, NMO's 2, DASF 2.

Duration—From 30/12/1955 to 23/2/1956

Number of Days 56

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1954/55 AWARA in Dec. 54-Jan. 55  
1955/56 WANTOAT in Sept. 54

Medical Mar/1955 (AWARA)  
Jan.-Feb./1956 (inner WANTOAT)

Map Reference Rough sketch map enclosed

Objects of Patrol Establish permanent Patrol Post at WANTOAT;  
revise census of AWARA Sub-division.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND 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 ... £.....

# Village Popul

Year 1936

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIG		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			in		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
GUNIN SWAN	26.1.36	2	1																
KANAI-IX	27		3													6	6		
WAKONTUBI	"	1	1													2	0		
GAINAH	28	1	1													1	1		
GAITADA	"		1													1			
MATEIYA	29	4	1				1										2		
TANGWENTA	30		1													1			
SUAT	"	2	1													1	3	2	
DABARAM	"	1	1																
MATHK	31	2	6													3			
YANULI	"	1	3													2	1		
YUDAN	"	2	1				1												
SAWIN	1.2.56	1	1														6		
HIKWOK	"	1	2													3	2		
		18	29				2	1	1							19	17	2	3



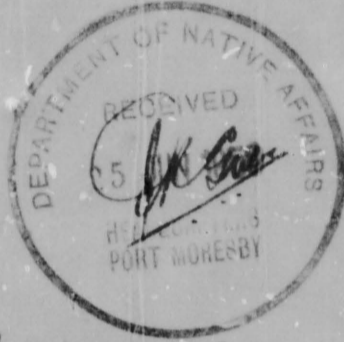


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-9-28

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 14-1-11 - 294



DYW.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

21st. June, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-55/56 - WANTOAT

Your NA.30-9-28 of 25th. May refers.

The closing of these areas to recruiting is considered inadvisable at present. In my opinion, every effort should be made by means other than closing the area to keep the figure of labourers absent from villages down below 25%. I have discussed this matter with Mr. McArthur and requested that village conditions be improved; I hope that people will thereby be encouraged to remain in their villages.

Whilst closing an area is certainly effective in many cases, such a move is considered to be a negative approach for it does not solve the problem or problems that encourage people to leave their village. I am of the opinion that economic planting should be carried out at as high a rate as possible by the people remaining in the village. It is most likely that when such plantings come into bearing and more money is available within the village, there will be a decrease in the amount of people seeking employment outside the village.

With such as the case, it is recommended that the villages remain open to recruiting.

*Handwritten notes:*  
P/A  
P/A  
2/16

*Handwritten signature:* A.R. Haviland

(A.R. Haviland)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER

XXX NA. 30-9-28

18th June, 1956

The District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 1-15/56 (WANTOAT)

My memorandum NA.30-9-28 of 25th May, 1956 refers.

Your advice and recommendations regarding the closing of certain villages to recruiting, referred to in my paragraph 3, will be appreciated, please.

*A.A.R.*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

*By g/h 18/6*



May 25, 1956.

The District Officer,

LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-35/56 (MANTOAT)

The report covering the first two months of the installation of the Mantoat Patrol Post by Mr. MacArthur has been read with interest.

2. The areas of coffee planted in the Mantoat/Awara areas give strong indication of the potential of the district. As mentioned in your covering memo, Mr. MacArthur should attempt to encourage further plantings.

The desirability of changing over from single village to native area administration in this area should not be lost sight of, and the possibility of preparing the ground in this area for the eventual installation of Native Local Government bodies should be considered. It is realised that at least until the coffee plantings start to bear, the economic basis for such an undertaking is probably not sound. However, even at this stage, it may be possible to lay the groundwork by introducing the concept of local government.

3. Your views are sought on Mr. MacArthur's recommendations appearing on page 14 of the report, relating to the closing of certain villages to recruiting. Please prepare a submission on this matter.

4. Mr. MacArthur is to be congratulated on the speed with which he has established his post.

B/10  
*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*  
(A.A. Roberts) *[Handwritten mark]*  
Director



36/7/56 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. - 222

DYW.AH

MAY 1956  
*[Signature]*

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

19th May, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT KORBESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1955/56 (WANTOAT)  
CONDUCTED BY J.R. MACARTHUR, PATROL OFFICER

....

The abovementioned Patrol Report is submitted.

On the 30th December, Mr. MacArthur proceeded to the Wantoat area to commence establishing a Patrol Post in the area. When he arrived, the only building that existed was a broken-down old rest house. The abovementioned Report outlines the events and progress for the first two months. Before Mr. MacArthur proceeded to Wantoat, it was decided that until such time as a Station was established sufficiently well enough, he would classify his movements as being a patrol. The following comments are offered.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native sent to Lae for attempting to commit suicide arrived at Lae and an investigation revealed that there was insufficient evidence to bring him before a Court. He has since returned.

The building programme has been rather spectacular and Mr. MacArthur gained the support of the people very soon after his arrival. I visited Wantoat on several occasions and observed the local people enthusiastically going about the building of the Station. The area was divided into several sections. One section built the Native Affairs portion of the Station and one section built the Hospital and the School. Mr. MacArthur is to be congratulated on the work done in this direction. The village officials certainly appear to be dominated by Lutheran Missionaries. This is the case throughout almost the whole of the Kerobe District with the exception of villages in close proximity to Lae where the direct control exercised by Missions has changed to an indirect control of varying degrees of strength.

The economic development of the Wantoat area was one of the main objectives considered when the opening of Wantoat was first mooted. As soon as Mr. MacArthur settles down and cares for immediate administrative problems, he will begin concentrating on coffee planting.

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS:

Mr. MacArthur is at present carrying out investigation into causes of the low natural increase rate. I have been informed by an Anthropologist at present working in the area, Dr. Schmitz, that the traditional custom of killing off the first born is still being observed. He has indicated that the probable reason for the custom was that the people considered the first born to be an imperfect child. On the completion of his investigation, Mr. MacArthur will forward a report.



The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

-2-

19th May, 1956.

LAND ALIENATIONS:

It is thought that it will be some time before the question of land alienation crops up.

*Young-Whitford*  
(D. Young-Whitford)  
ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The District Officer,  
LAE.

Report of a patrol to WANTOAT to establish a  
permanent Patrol Post.

Patrol  
Conducted By : J.R. McArthur, Patrol Officer.

Area  
Patrolled : As well as building the station, the AWARA  
sub-division was visited.

Duration  
of patrol : 30/12/55 to 23/2/56.  
( 56 days )

Personnel  
Accompanying : RPNGC 3  
NMO's 2  
Native Agricultural Assistants 2

Purposes of  
Patrol : To open a permanent Patrol Post at WANTOAT,  
including a school and Aid Post; census of  
AWARA sub-division.

Last Patrol  
to Area : DNA - AWARA sub-division in Dec. 54/Jan. 55  
WANTOAT sub-div. in Sept. 54  
PHD - AWARA sub-division in March 55  
WANTOAT sub-division Jan-Feb. 56 (portion only).  
BASF- Native Agricultural Assistants operated in  
both sub-divisions in Aug-Sept-Oct, 55.

Map  
Reference : Traising of J. Mater's map enclosed.

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INTRODUCTION.

On the 17th November, 1955, I came to WANTOAT for the first time. On the same aircraft were Mr. W. Seale, then District Officer, MOROBE DISTRICT, Mr. W. Dobbyn, District Education Officer, and Mr. N. Dachs, a teacher of the Lae Native School. Mr. Seale addressed a large gathering of Village Officials, assembled through pre-arrangement, and told them that activities would also cover the educational, medical and agricultural fields. Messrs. Seale, Dobbyn and Dachs then returned to Lae. I remained until the 2nd December, on which day I flew to Lae to sit for Local Exam. No. 3. With the conclusion of the examination, I was laid up in hospital for a week with malaria, and finally returned to Wantoat on the 30th December. This report dates from the 30th December and covers activities until 23rd February, 1956, the ~~23rd~~ days ~~after~~ the opening of the school.



Diary

Friday, 30/12/55.

Returned from Lae, after completion of P.S.I. exams for Patrol Officers, by Q.E.A. Beaver. Trip good, 35 min.

Saturday, 31/12/55.

Am. Beaver in with balance of Wantoat stores. Finalised issues, rations and pay for native staff, to 31st. Commenced survey of station area. Rain p.m.

Sunday, 1/1/56.

Constructed airstrip markers and placed them in position on the runway.

Monday, 2/1/56.

A.m. purchased food. About 200 people present, re-informed all that station would include a school, Aid Post, and the other usual buildings. Following arranged:- Umbaibun to bring water race to supply station; Gwembungwak, Yopaining, Gawan, Dorem and Etaut to erect school buildings; Se'engaban, Mopiapun, Tabut to erect Aid Post; Matap, Gwambon, Kupandu, Mamambam, and Arawik to erect D.N.A. buildings. Mr.N.Dacks, of Education Department, expected to arrive on 9th. and everybody informed accordingly. Gwembungwak to maintain runway, also, as done in the past. Pitched fly in p.m., moved in office supplies.

Tuesday, 3/1/56.

Gwembungwak cutting runway. Pitched second fly - dining room. Office work. Small celebration to be held on Saturday in lieu of Christmas festivities. A very hot, fine day.

Wednesday, 4/1/56.

Surveying station. Another very hot, fine day, night cold.

Thursday, 5/1/56.

Surveying station. Houses sprayed with DDT in effort to combat the hordes of flies.

Friday, 6/1/56.

Surveying station. Rain in p.m. and night.

Saturday, 7/1/56.

Minor Christmas festivities for local villages. Races, tug-of-war, etc. - a token celebration only. Gwembungwak

(2)

luluai, acting as spokesman for village officials present, suggested a sing-sing when all the work of house construction is completed. He seems to be a natural leader, and full of dignity. Rain p.m. and night.

Sunday, 8/I/56.

A.m. Cessna aircraft, owned by Mr.L.Crowley, in, bringing Dr.Schmitze, anthropologist, back to Wantoat. He went to Gwembungwak. Rain p.m. The Doctor to supper later.

Monday, 9/I/56.

A.m. Beaver in. Passengers were Mr.H.Cox, E.M.A., who is in charge of the Native Hospital at Malahang, Mr.N. Dacks, teacher at the Lae Native School, and a native assistant. Mr.Cox visited the existing shabby area used as the Aid Post, and before returning to Lae on the Beaver told me that he will return, if possible, on Friday or Saturday, to spend two or three weeks in the area. Mr.Dacks and his assistant stayed. Included in the stores was a portable ATR4A transceiver, and in the mail a letter informing me that I had passed the local examination. Installed transceiver, transmitting frequency 3830 kcs, received Lae on 4030.

Later introduced Mr.Dacks to village officials, and he addressed them on the school project.

Tuesday, 10/I/56.

A.m. timber already arriving for school. Mr.Dacks and I marked off a portion of land for the school area; (see appendix - plan of station). Buildings are to comprise classroom, mess, dormitory, and teacher's house.

Water-race now as far as rest house. Rain p.m.

Wednesday, 11/I/56.

Unsuccessful in establishing radio contact with Lae. Morobe heard me faintly only. Work commenced a.m. on school. Dr.Schmitze to lunch. Native Lutheran teacher from Gwembungwak assisting with school. Rain p.m. and night.

Thursday, 12/I/56.

Natives on school. Failed to establish radio contact with my station. Prepared mail. Rain p.m.

Friday, 13/I/56.

Established radio contact with Menyanya. Natives on school. Mr.Dax visited Dr.Schmitze at Gwembungwak.

Saturday, 14/I/56.

Cessna in a.m. Mr.Dacks returned to Lae, leaving



(3)  
native assistant here. Mr. Cox, passenger in, stayed  
Sunday, 15/1/56.

Messages to people, village officials to assemble  
Wednesday.

Monday, 16/1/56.

Failed to establish radio contact with any station.  
Mr. Cox proposes to remain in area for two or three weeks,  
and among other things concentrate on a goitre survey.  
Natives on school and water-race.

Tuesday, 17/1/56.

Marked out NCO's house, police barracks, and store-  
office. With Mr. x, marked out dispensary-store and ward  
in PHD area (see plan of station). Mr. Cox to nearby villages.  
House for teacher almost felled; after discussion with  
assistant left by Mr. Dacks, reduced slightly dimensions.  
Necessary because of non-availability of nails, and shortage  
of long and strong timber.

Wednesday, 18/1/56.

Failed to establish radio contact with any station.  
Letter and carriers Kaiapit to bring family and possessions  
of L/Cpl. B. to W. boat. Village officials arrived, reviewed  
progress to date, and introduced Mr. Cox to them, who then  
spoke to them. Dr. Schmitz to dinner.

Thursday, 19/1/56.

Mr. Cox to nearby villages. Similar difficulties  
with armatory and L/Cpl's house as with teacher's house.  
Adjusted. Rain p.m. Cessna came in a.m. with stores for  
Mr. Crowley's T.A.L. adjoining airstrip.

Friday, 20/1/56.

Failed to establish workable radio contact.  
Menyanya received no strength  $\frac{1}{2}$ . A later attempt completely  
unsuccessful. Cessna in again a.m. with stores for Mr. Crowley's  
T.A.L. Mr. Cox to various villages. Work on school, Aid Post  
and police houses. Downpour of rain p.m. and both Mr. Cox  
and myself flooded out - 6" water in flies.

Saturday, 21/1/56.

Work on houses. Mr. Cox to villages.

Sunday, 22/1/56.

Correspondence a.m. for aircraft tomorrow.

(4)

Monday, 23/1/56.

Beaver in a.m. Decision made to patrol the AWARA, sufficient work having been marked off, or having reached the stage, where natives can go ahead without making any non-rectifiable errors. P.m. Ginonga natives carried in a man who unsuccessfully tried to hang himself. Mr. Cox did a medical examination in my presence, and, after minor treatment, pronounced him to be fit. Placed the native in custody, and instructed the NCO to proceed to Ginonga on Friday for witnesses.

Tuesday, 24/1/56.

Runner to Kiapit with mail, including notification of my decision to patrol the AWARA, commencing 25th Jan. and return to be before the 6th Feb., this being date of next scheduled aircraft.

Wednesday, 25/1/56.

Placed NCO in charge of station during my absence. Left station at 0700 hours and arrived at Guningwan at 1035 hours. Made temporary repairs to rest house and police barracks, which are sub-standard. Rain p.m. Kanai'ik village officials present; informed of itinerary of patrol.

Thursday, 26/1/56.

Census a.m. Work on new rest house. Inspected village and coffee plot. Wife and children of NCO passed through en route Wantoa.

Friday, 27/1/56.

To Kanai'ik, 0810 hours to 0935 hours. Census and village inspection, then on to Takontupi, 1130 hours to 1210 hours. Inspected village, and took census.

Saturday, 28/1/56.

To Gainan, 0850 hours to 1010 hours. Took census and inspected village.; then on to Gaitapa, 1230 hours to 1355 hours. Took census and inspected village; repairs to rest house.

Sunday, 29/1/56.

To Mateiya, 0830 hours to 0925 hours (carriers including some Mateiya men, as Gaitapa men not enough). Took census and inspected village. Rain p.m. and night.

Monday, 30/1/56.

To Tangwenta, 0900 hours to 0940 hours. Took census and inspected village; then on to Suat, 1200 hours to 1300 hours.



(5)

Took census, inspected village and Aid Post. Walked to Dabaram, 15 min., censused and inspected village, then back to Suat.

Tuesday, 31/1/56.

To Matak, 0900 hours to 1030 hours. Village officials Matak, Yudan, and Yanuli present. Censused and inspected village of Matak. At 1215 walked to Bil m, where 90% of "Yudan" village live, arriving 1245 hours. Inspected and censused village. Walked back to Yanuli, 1345 hours to 1410 hours, and censused and inspected village. Returned to rest house at Matak at 1530 hours, Yanuli being 15 min. from rest house. Repairs to rest house.

Wednesday, 1/2/56.

To Hikwok, on day visit based on Matak, 0900 hours to 0935 hours. Censused and inspected village. Court for Native Affairs convened, and one male native sentenced to 42 days including hard labour. At midday left for Sawin, 10 min. lower down. Censused and inspected village, also coffee plot. Arrived back at Matak at 1500 hours.

Thursday, 2/2/56.

To Guningwan, 0910 hours to 1120 hours. Stayed. New rest house finished - a tidy little building.

Friday, 3/2/56.

Back to Wantoat station, 0900 hours to 1250 hours. Mr. Cox present.

Saturday, 4/2/56.

Station rations issued; one "court" settled by compensation "out of court". Questioned witnesses in attempted suicide case.

Sunday, 5/2/56.

Correspondence for aircraft tomorrow. Native who I took into custody ~~xxxx~~ on the 23rd Jan. escaped during the night.

Monday, 6/2/56.

Const. Samo detailed to pursue escapee. ~~reaver~~ in three times. On first trip, Mr. Dacks came in, and remained to inspect school area. Mr. Cox returned to Lae on same aircraft. Second and third trips brought in stores, Mr. Dacks and natives to undergo medical treatment being passengers on the outgoing trips. Mr. Dacks intends returning on 20th Feb. and will bring with him native teacher for the school. Engaged 6 labourers for station,

(6)

and an interpreter. Commenced work on station roads.

Tuesday, 7/2/56.

Addressed village officials a.m. informing them that Mr. Dacks and teacher would be in on the 20th. School buildings virtually completed now, dispensary-store and ward finished, L/Cpl's house finished, police barracks and labourers' house almost finished, and frameworks of two A.P.O.s' houses and store-office up. Station progressing well. Informed in return speech by village officials that they were well pleased, and were going to hold a big sing-sing when work was finally completed.

Not being too confident that Const. Samo is capable of recapturing escapee, self and one policeman p.m. to Dorem, two hours; R.O.N. account heavy rain.

Wednesday, 8/2/56.

Met at Dorem at 0830 by Const. Samo with the escapee, and escapee's wife; returned therefore to station.

Thursday, 9/2/56.

General supervision station, and interrogated escapee and his wife. Placed wife in custody also.

Friday, 10/2/56.

As above.

Saturday, 11/2/56.

As above, rations, etc.

Sunday, 12/2/56.

Commenced diary of Patrol Report

Monday, 13/2/56.

People erecting store-office unable to finish house owing to shortage of small bamboo; sent to Dorem for it.

Tuesday, 14/2/56.

Most villages present completing the little that remains to be done. Took the opportunity of informing them that school will be opened next Monday, and for all to be at strip early.

Wednesday, 15/2/56.

Commenced getting land ready for garden.

Thursday, 16/2/56.

All buildings completed; spoke to village officials about general plans for next few months.



(7)

Friday, 17/2/56.

Working on land for gardens.

Saturday, 18/2/56.

Rations, etc.

Sunday, 19/2/56.

Correspondence. Dr. Schmitz stayed the night.

Monday, 20/2/56.

Beaver in a.m. bringing my District Officer, Mr. Young-Whitforde, Mr. Dacks (previously mentioned), the Lae Postmaster, and the native teacher for the school; about 2000 natives waiting, and Mr. Dacks had a busy time at the school enrolling students. The Postmaster gave me some advice on the new postal system, and Mr. Whitforde and I inspected the station. The air returned to Lae then, and all passengers went west.

Planted some vegetable seeds.

Large numbers of people present until 5p.m.

Tuesday, 21/2/56.

A slight alteration to school made - too much light on end where blackboard is. *Constable SAMO, and party to Lae by foot.*

Wednesday, 22/2/56.

Constable Taverro sent to Dorem to remind people about bamboo requested on 13th. Bamboo brought in p.m. and will be used to finish off store-office inside; station labourers to be used, as people have finished what they can do.

About 1000 natives present in a.m. for issues of iodised salt sent by P.H.D. for goitre cases. The medicine is extremely popular with the people, and the N.M.A. had a hectic morning's ~~work~~ work.

Thursday, 23/2/56.

School commenced this morning. Cessna in, bringing stores for Mr. Crowley's T.A.L.

A day to day account of events from 30th December describing inception of this station having been given, and the school now having opened, this diary is now terminated.

*J.R. McArthur*  
.....  
J.R. McArthur  
Patrol Officer.  
Officer-in-charge,  
Wantoot Patrol Post.

General Summary.INTRODUCTION.

As the station was to include, in addition to the usual buildings, a school and Aid Post, a building programme was drawn up and split into three divisions. Various villages were assigned to each division, such assignment being made relative to the considerations of timber supplies, village proximity and population density, and volume of work involved, with the underlying idea that the maximum number of villages who could reasonably do so should participate. The programme commenced with fourteen villages, and finished with twenty-two, the additional villages coming into the scheme of their own accord and initiative.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Crime: No serious crime was discovered or reported in the AWARA. The C.N.A. was convened at Hikwok, in the AWARA, for an adultery case.

One native from Ginonga (WANTOAT) has been sent to Lae under police escort, for attempting to commit suicide. He was, apparently in love with a woman, whose mother would not consent to the marriage. He therefore decided to end things by hanging himself. The rope used was made of bark, with a loop tied in, and a stone tied into the loop where it fitted under the neck. He climbed a tree, tied the end of the rope to the tree, and jumped - but the rope broke, and he fell to the ground, stunned, and with a gashed chin, but otherwise unhurt. The woman had another similar rope in her possession, and, although she told me lie after lie, it seemed that she was also going to suicide. The affair was probably a death pact arising from thwarted love. The woman and witnesses were also sent to Lae.

I have read occasional comments in the village books of the AWARA referring to suicide. Suicide may be practised in this area, and it will have to be discouraged and prevented, by constant vigilance and prosecution.

The C.N.A. has been convened twice at the station, both cases being adultery.

General:- The building programme commenced on 10/1/56 and terminated on 16/2/56. Twenty-two villages between them erected twelve native-material houses in thirty-eight days. Carriage of timber was the greatest single difficulty, as timber is usually situated in fairly inaccessible places. I consider that the various villages carried out a creditable job, done willingly and fairly enthusiastically.

For the first two months, more than enough food was carried in to be sold to the station. Quite a few times this meant that a large portion went rotten. I tolerated this situation, feeling that it was better to have too much than risk having too little through a request taken the wrong way - as happened to me once on another station. The attraction was salt, which these people like very much. Gradually the novelty wore off, and now food is brought in manageable quantities.



There is a very genuine interest in the Aid Post. The ward and dispensary were, perhaps, the buildings most spontaneously and cheerily erected; and the people avail themselves of the services open, including sending sick people to stay until they are better.

The school was opened on the 23rd Feb. Selection of the students was made on the 20th Feb. by Mr. Dachs, previously mentioned. When the aircraft landed on the 20th, there were about 2,000 people present. Great enthusiasm was exhibited. However, when the tumult and shouting died down, and some measure of order reigned, it was found that the 22 villages who had built the station - and thus had a priority as concerns selection of students - could make available only 26 children of the 36 to whom the school was open. It is to be remembered that each village has a school run by native Lutherans. The remaining 10 vacancies were then filled from other villages, and the full complement was reached.

The villages of Dorem and Etaut were assigned to the dormitory of the school, in the building programme drawn up. Dorem, by far the larger village, did not do as much work as the little village of Etaut. With selection of students on the 20th Feb. they told Mr. Dachs that they had no children to be enrolled, and that all their children attended the Dorem village school, run by a native Lutheran. This was probably the reason for their lack of interest and low work output, described in the preceding paragraph. However, from the overall point of view, they have contributed to the building of the station, which is of fundamental importance.

Village officials seem, in some cases, to be dominated by the native Lutheran missionaries, who exert some degree of political influence within the villages. It may be expected that as village officials gain a better knowledge of their duties, that the political influence of the native missionaries will correspondingly decline.

The population of the AWARA shows few signs of increasing. An increase of only 4 was recorded by this census. Almost 25% of the able-bodied men are away at work, and the population of 4 villages had decreased, the population of 3 villages was static, while that of the remaining 7 villages had increased very slightly. Three villages have over 33.3% of the able-bodied men away at work, and in two of these three villages the population has decreased, while in the third, it is static. I consider that there is a strain placed on the remainder of the people of these three villages in maintaining village economy and effecting essential Government interests.

On present knowledge, food supplies are sufficient. The people of WANTOAT-AWARA have an estimated total of 20,500 coffee trees, of which 8000 were planted in the immediate WANTOAT area in 1954, and a further 8000 in the same division (embracing more villages) in late 1955, and 4500 in the AWARA in late 1955. Thus the WANTOAT-AWARA have an estimated 40 acres of coffee.

HEALTH.

Mr. H. Cox, B.M.A. and also being in charge of Native Hospital, MALAHANG, was in the area from 14/1/56 until 6/2/56, and patrolled a fair part of the WANTOAT in that time. The following is extracted from his patrol report:-

## " Disease Pattern:-

Tuberculosis was not investigated.

Pneumonia. It would appear that this complaint follows on outbreaks of severe colds and a form of influenza which sweeps the area at more or less regular intervals. Influenza. See above.

Common colds. Very prevalent at present and are always so during the rainy season which ends in March. It is cold and damp here at present.

Malaria. It would appear that the people do suffer from a "fever" which could be malaria, but without pathological confirmation, it is still doubtful. However, the fever responded to quinine. No Anophelene mosquitoes were seen during the patrol. Splenic Index seems to confirm malaria as being present.

Bowel Infections. Seasonal outbreaks of diarrhoea and dysentery do occur causing many deaths each year, 5 deaths occurring in one village during May, 1955.

Skin Diseases. These are not prevalent. Cases diagnosed as scabies by the patrol could have been caused by an itch or Velvet mite found in the pit in which the people use in the gardens and for house building.

Framboesia. 3 cases only were found and one of Sabra Shin.

Venereal Diseases. Not fully investigated but none seen or reported.

Hookworm; Other Worm Infestations. Not investigated.

Malnutrition. Occurring only in infants being weaned and in some undernourished suckling babies.

Deficiencies: Vitamin: None noted during patrol.

Iodine: Heavy incidence, see separate section on Goitre.

Ear Complaints. None noted.

Oral and Dental. Dental Caries present in large numbers, heavy scale present also on teeth, all refused extraction. Gum infections - few cases were noticed, and all refused treatment.

Injuries. Present in large numbers consisting for the main part of small lacerations, abrasions, contusions, etc. many having become infected through neglect.

Leech bites. Many small sores were noticed which it is said were caused by leech bites becoming infected.

Snake bite. None seen at time of patrol but several occur each year, death seldom results; one snake being killed by patrol was common black snake 4 feet long.

Eye conditions: Strabismus. 2 cases noticed in children.

Blepharitis. 13 cases all responded well to treatment.

Conjunctivitis. 63 cases treated. It is considered that it is mainly caused by smoke irritation from living in smoke filled houses.

Trachoma. 3 doubtful cases seen and responded to treatment.

Corneal ulcers. 2 active cases.

Cataract. Both uni and bilateral, 17 cases in all being seen.

Blindness caused by Trauma. 12 cases cases caused by injury and neglect were found.

Blindness cause unknown. 3 cases.

Mental Deficiencies. 37 cases were found and reason for this could not be ascertained but in approximately half the cases they were children of goitrous parents.



(II)

Goitre. It is considered that the goitre found was the simple colloid form, endemic to the area and caused by iodine deficiency, perhaps supplemented by diet. Merck Manual 8th Edition states that it has been found that iodine deficiency results from a diet containing cabbage and soyabean caused by the presence of the cyanate ion in these foods. The diet of these people contains more cabbage than is usually eaten by native people and though not soyabean, a similar type, samples of which will be forwarded under separate cover for identification."

Of 3950 people (1954 census) 3396 people were seen. 1323 goitres were found, which is 39.1% of the total checked. (Summarised from goitre statistics in Mr. Cox's report).

"Of the 1323 cases found, 294 were amongst children which was higher than was expected. It would appear that the whole of the Wantoat, Awara and Leron Sub-divisions are affected, with the higher incidence in the upper reaches of the Wantoat, Leron, Irumu, Ikwap and Bunum Rivers. As stated only part of the Wantoat Sub-division was patrolled but with a DNA patrol at present in the Awara Sub-division it is hoped to have some information on that area shortly. A patrol of the Irumu Sub-division and the balance of the Wantoat Sub-division would then be required to complete the picture.

It can be seen, that with over 1300 cases in the area immediate to the station at Wantoat, at the most the furthest village being 5 hours away, all could be assembled at the Patrol Post if need arose. This area would lend itself more readily to the proposed Goitre Investigation than the Wain-Naba areas.

The people are keen to receive treatment for the goitre and arrangements are being made for an initial issue of Iodised Salt to be made to them."

While I patrolled the AWARA, I kept a record of goitres seen, and gave them to Mr. Cox to include in his report. Of 1443 people censused, 116 had goitres, which is 8.5% of the total AWARA population. The villages in the upper reaches of the Leron River and tributaries were those affected.

The general health of the AWARA was found to be good. Common colds were very prevalent (and we of the patrol party also became infected).

#### AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The staple of WANTOAT-AWARA seems to be yams, sweet potato and bananas. This is supplemented by bean, corn, cabbage, cucumber, onion, potatoes, tomatoes, sugarcane, pitpit and pumpkin.

On the flats, gardens are prepared in a fairly normal manner. Contouring is practised on the slopes. The contours are supported by saplings, bamboo, grass, etc. Large banana groves are a feature of the WANTOAT area.

No investigation has yet been attempted into the sexual division of labour, or cooperation. The main reason for this is that I have not yet found a suitable

interpreter.

There seem to be large supplies of potatoes in this area. The natives like money for this produce; but there is no reliable market yet. Mr. Crowley does not seem to be interested in buying such produce from here. From the long-range viewpoint, short-term economic cash cropping may not be practised very much until, and if, the Markham valley becomes extensively settled by Europeans. I think it is reasonable to assume that development of such crops must be in relation to markets.

There have been approximately 20,500 coffee trees planted in the WANTOAT-AWARA. This total is derived from reports submitted by Native Agricultural Workers Misasong and Mosis Peter, who have been working in this area.

8000 coffee trees were planted close to the airstrip in 1954. They are distributed among 8 villages. Ginonga, the most distant of these villages, has 2000 of this total.

In 1955, during the latter part of the year, a further 8000 seeds were planted in the WANTOAT Sub-division, among villages who did not plant in 1954.

At the same time, 4,500 seeds were planted in the AWARA Sub-division.

Concerning the AWARA Sub-division, with a small population of 1400, travel to the airstrip at WANTOAT is arduous, and for some villages necessitates a day's walk. The closest AWARA village to the airstrip at KAIAPIT is Yudan, which is recorded in the village book as being 8 hours from KAIAPIT. The actual distribution of the coffee among the AWARA is as follows:-

Saningwan	529
Kanai'ik	343
Wakontupi	519
Gainan & Gaitapa	346
Mateiya	476
Tangventa & Suat & Dabaram	1160
Matak	320
Yanuli & Yudan	316
Sawin & Hikwok	451

4500 approximately

Bearing in mind the small population, the distance of airstrip from the various groves, the high percentage of men away at work, and the fact that many of the groves, of necessity, are at some distance from the foot-trail and, as yet, without access tracks to them, I suggest that, for the AWARA, the next few years be used for consolidating the excellent work which has already been done.

A vehicular road to the AWARA is out of the question, from the viewpoint of physiography and potential - I refer, of course, to the Wantoat AWARA possibility. I have not seen the Kaiapit AWARA end.



The people possess both pigs and fowl. Not many pigs were seen in the AWARA; but those seen were in good health. Domestic pig is eaten mainly on ceremonial occasions. Some wild pig roam the mountain bush areas, and are hunted by the people for food.

There is not much game available. Small birds, rats and a type of eel are eaten when available.

The diet is thus predominantly carbohydrate.

#### CENSUS & VITAL STATISTICS.

Census was taken of the AWARA Sub-division. The previous census was in Dec. 1954 - Jan. 1955.

Total in 1956	Total in 1954-55	Increase per 1000 head
1443	1439	3

This is very low.

B I R T H S	Male Female		D E A T H S	Male Female		Excess of births over deaths	Natural Increase
	18	29		20	20		
	47			40		7	.5%

This, too, is low.

#### Male/Female ratios:-

Children	equal
10 to 16	4:3
16 to 45	5:4

#### Pregnancies:-

13 women were pregnant out of 294 of child-bearing age, or 4%. This is very low; but, because of the difficulty of ascertaining, this figure cannot be regarded with too much finality. However, I did record, certainly, all visible pregnancies.

#### Labour Potential:-

339 men in the 16 to 45 group, of whom 93 are away at work, or 23.9%.

The following villages have over 33.3% of this group away at work:-

TANGWENTA	10	away	out of	potential	of	26
SAMIN	5	"	"	"	"	11
HIKWOK	10	"	"	"	"	21.

In addition, the following villages are near the 33.3% level:-

GUNINGWAN	11	away out of potential of 43	43
SUAT	13	"	57
MATAK	7	"	27
YUDAN	5	"	21

Of the 14 AWARA villages, the population of 4 have decreased since the previous census, 5 have remained static, and 7 have increased very slightly only.

Of the 3 villages which have over 33.3% of the able-bodied men away at work, populations of 2 have decreased and the third has remained static.

For the 7 villages above-mentioned i.e. TANGWENTA, SAWIL, HIKWOK, GUNINGWAN, SUAT, MATAK and YUDAN, a total of 66 men out of 206 available potential are away at work, or 32%. I recommend the closure of at least these 7 villages to recruitment.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES.

Patrol roads from airstrip in and through the AWARA:-

Wantoat to Guningwan:- 3hr 35min. To Gwamton 30min, descent to Wantoat River 10min, steep, ascent steep to Yopainang 35 min, climb to crest of divide 1hr 25min, descend to Guningwan 55 min, gradual.

Guningwan to Kanai'ik:- 1hr 25 min. Steep descent to Wekam River, steep ascent Kanai'ik.

Kanai'ik to Wakontupi:- 40 min. Round side, good grade.

Wakontupi to Gainan:- 1hr 20 min. Round side, then down to Mahe River, short climb to Gainan.

Gainan to Gaitapa:- 1hr 25 min. Steep descent to Ieron River, bridge good, ascent fair in gorge, good on top.

Gaitapa to Mateiya:- 55min. Short ascent, then good grade around side.

Mateiya to Tangwenta:- 40min. Short descent, then round side; sheer drop on east side in sections.

Tangwenta to Suat:- 1hr. Descent steep to Seit River, ascent gradual.

Suat to Dabaram:- 15 min easy walk, good grade.

Dabaram to Matak:- 1hr 15min. Generally good grade around side, two small creeks.

Matak to Yenuli:- 15 min, easy.

Yenuli to Bilom:- 20 min descent fairly steep.

Matak to Hikwok and Sawin:- 35 min down gradually to Hikwok, extra 10min to Sawin.

Roads were in reasonable condition throughout.

Times given are carrier times.

#### LAND ALIENATION AND LAND AVAILABILITY.

There has been no land alienated. In the AWARA there is no land suitable for European settlement available. I have not seen much of the WANTOAT yet; but it appears to be much the same in this regard as the AWARA. There is some flat land near the top end of the airstrip; but the matters of ownership and availability have not been gone into. Generally speaking, the people would not have much surplus land.



AIRSTRIPS.

Wantoat airstrip is the only airfield in the area. The following data is taken from NOTAM II, WANTOAT, compiled by Dept. of Civil Aviation, Ref.No. 290/265/2.

CLASS: Authorised landing ground.  
PROPRIETOR: Civil Administration.  
MAP SHEET NO: B8.  
POSITION: Lat. 06°08'S Long. 146°28'E  
ALTITUDE: 3800'  
RUNWAYS: Bearing: 150°/330°  
 Length: 1785 feet  
 Width (R/W) 180 feet.  
SURFACE: Black compacted loam, grass-covered.  
SLOPE: 4% down to S.E.  
APPROACHWAYS: One-way operations. Land to N.W. T/O. to S.E. S.E. end: 1 in 40 available through gap and down a valley on bearing 169°M. N.W. end: Not usable.  
LATERAL CLEARANCES: Both sides: Clear 1 in 7.  
MARKERS: Flush type markers made of stone.  
WIND INDICATOR: Nil.  
PARKING AREA: Available N.W. end - surface rough.  
RAINFALL RESTRICTIONS: Nil.

OPERATIONS in accordance with Air Navigation Order 20.7.2 authorised for the following aircraft types:-

OPERATING WEIGHT LIMITATIONS. (If applicable PK Chart not used.)

Aircraft Type	No Landing:	Max. T/O	Max. Wind:	Max. Tailwind:
Curtiss Robin	Max. AUW as permitted by Certificate of Airworthiness.			
Stinson L5		2200	1950	5
Cessna		1850	1850	5
DH.82				

Curtiss Robin Max. AUW as permitted by Certificate of Airworthiness.

Stinson L5		2200	1950	5
Cessna		1850	1850	5
DH.82				

N.B. The above operating weights are calculated on a density altitude factor of 2800 feet above elevation of airfield.

Since this station was opened in mid-Nov, 1955, truncated prism markers and a wind indicator have been put in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Air communication is with Lae by means of a two-weekly Q.E.A. Beaver charter from Lae to Wantoat. Mr. Crowley sometimes brings in his Cessna on private business.

Radio communication until recently was by means of an ATRP 4 transceiver, which was unsuccessful and unreliable, and was returned to Lae for repairs. A renovated 3BZ set has been sent as replacement; but so far contact has not been established with any station.

In an emergency, a runner can get through to Kaiapit in two days.

AID POSTS.

There are two, one being at the station, and the other being at Suat in the AWARA.

Wantoat Aid Post.

Buildings: Four have been completed of an approved design, type native-material.  
Dispensary-store 15'x12'  
Ward 24'x14'  
Married house 15'x12'  
Single quarters 15'x12'.

Staff: NMO Gr. I Masowa (with wife and child)  
Prov. NMO Marak (single)

Supplies: Drawn direct from Bulk Medical Stores, Lae. I send on requisitions to OIC Native Hospital, Malahang, Lae.

General: The people like their Aid Post, and they like treatment, and they are making use of the ward and other services.

Suat Aid Post.

Buildings: Dispensary-store 13'x9'  
Married quarters 20'x13'

Staff: NMO Wateia (married)

Supplies: Drawn from Kaiapit.

General: Controlled from Kaiapit; only the people immediately close to the Aid Post appear to be using it.

SEMITATION & HYGIENE.

In the AWARA Sub-division, latrines exist in all villages. In some cases they needed deepening or repairing, and such cases were attended to. Where instructions by previous officers had been ignored, adjustment was made under supervision.

Not many pigs were seen; but pig faeces lies about the village, and so pigs inhabit the village area.

Garbage is thrown over a cliff or in a stream.

The Wantoat villages which I have seen have a system comparable to that of the AWARA.

Station latrines are at present primitive. The position is being watched; when crowbars arrive, they can be improved.

STATION WATER SUPPLY.

The old water race, constructed, it is thought by Mr. Ewing, has been reopened. It is about 2½ miles in length, and the source is the mountains past UMBIABUM. The race is maintained by the people of UMBIABUM.

The race is liable to pollution by pigs, and will have to be fenced in.



(17)

Mr. Cox, EMA, in his station inspection, recommended:-

Quote, from his patrol report: "A knapsack spray and small reservoir sparys should be issued and a supply of spray material made available. An all out effort should be made to rid the station of flies by spraying, ensuring proper disposal of garbage and faeces at all times.

Water filters should be made available for drinking water. In the meantime all drinking water should be boiled.

A water filter of 4 x 44 gallon drums could be made for the station water supply, this being chlorinated if necessary. Storage facilities for water are also needed.

When a refrigerator is available to the station a supply of anti-venine should be kept on hand in the event of snake bite.

#### VILLAGES & HOUSING.

The standard of housing in both the AWARA and WATOAT Sub-divisions is not high. Villages are too confined, and the houses too small, very poorly ventilated, and extremely smoky inside. Village sites are also poor, often being on ridges and cliff tops, while better sites are available. Guningwan, in the AWARA, was situated on a cliff top, the cliff rising from the Leron River, some 2,000' to 3,000' below. The cliff was gradually being gouged out upwards from the river, the width of the gouge being over two hundred yards in places, and so deep that it resembled a river placed down the cliff. The top of this gigantic movement had reached the edge of Guningwan. I instructed the people to abandon the village, and rebuild on a new site, which was agreed on while I was there.

In some cases, ancient, unsafe and unhygienic houses, <sup>were built</sup> and the owners were given three months to repair and/or demolish and rebuild same. A large proportion of such houses were found to be owned by men away at work. The tasks, in those cases, were given to relations.

#### MISSIONS.

The whole area comes under one denomination, this being Lutheran. Portion is Lutheran Cottee, and portion is Lutheran Yabim. (See map which shows line of demarcation). Every village has a resident native pastor and usually also a native schoolteacher. These natives, in the case of the Yabim division, come mainly from Bukaua, Salamaua and the Kaiapit area. They are supervised from Kaiapit. In the case of the Cottee division, some come from Sio, and they are supervised from Tapen.

All mission staff seen by me have been very respectful.

Certain of them would appear to exert some political influence in the villages. They have been here for many years. It may be expected that their political influence will decline as village officials become more efficient.

A proportion of the people are not yet baptised. Many men still practise polygamy. Sometimes the man lives in his village with one wife, and sends his other, or

either several wives, to other villages. This may be a subterfuge employed against the mission; but it may also be connected with land use and land tenure.

SCHOOL.

Buildings: Four have been completed, of a design drawn up by the Dept. of Education at Lae.

Classroom:	25'x15'
Mess:	30'x20' (with kitchen 20'x10')
Teacher's house	25'x16'
Dormitory	30'x15'

Staff: Abel Warak(single), of New Ireland.

Roll: 36 boys.

Gardens: None yet; has been provided for in future planning. At present, villagers bring in food to schoolboys.

METEOROLOGY.

Days are generally fine until early pm, about 2 o'clock, when rain, heavy, intermittent or showers, sets in. Thus flying conditions are good during the morning.

Days are hot, but as the heat is a dry one, the climate is not too uncomfortable. Nights are cool to cold.

No rain gauge is available to the station.

The natives say the wet season finished in March. It has rained consistently here since mid-November.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

No information - a reliable, trustworthy interpreter has not yet been found, who is above village politics.

MAPPING.

No work yet carried out. Tracing of Mr. Water's map enclosed to illustrate report. *This is rough only, no ~~map~~ material being available*

REST HOUSES.

AWARA rest houses are generally sub-standard, poorly sited and too confined. Temporary adjustments have been made.

WANTCAT rest houses would seem to be much the same as in the AWARA.

Improvements will gradually be made.



CONCLUSION.

The station has been built, and all staff have houses. The next station phase will be gardens.

The WANTOAT Sub-division will be censused in the near future. The immediate future should be concerned, I feel, with essential consolidatory activities.

End of report.

*J.R. McArthur*  
.....  
J.R. McArthur  
Patrol Officer.  
Officer-in-charge,  
Patrol Post.

APPENDIX A

Report on members of the R.P.N.G.C. who  
accompanied the patrol.

Reg.No. 5474B L/Cpl.BUSIL: Satisfactory.  
Reg.No. 782I Const.SAMO-CASUE: Lazy, inefficient, and not  
above feigning illness to avoid duty; has since  
resigned from here, and sent to Lae.  
Reg.No. 9125 Const.TAVERO-MUTUKA: A good worker.

*J.R. McArthur*  
.....  
J.R. McArthur,  
Patrol Officer.



APPENDIX B.

Report on village officials.

Village officials were found to be satisfactory. Essential duties were being effected.

Some new provisional appointments were made, owing to deaths of previous officials and one resignation. They are:-

Village	New appointment	Reason
WAKONTUPI GAITAPA	TEBUT, tultul YAKWATEL, luluai	Position vacant Luluai, NAHAM, resigned through infirmity and old age.
HIKWOK	YOKUN, luluai	Luluai, deceased. YOKUN formerly was tultul.

The following villages have no tultuls:-

GAITAPA: No person suitable and available.

TANGWENTA: do

YUDAN: do

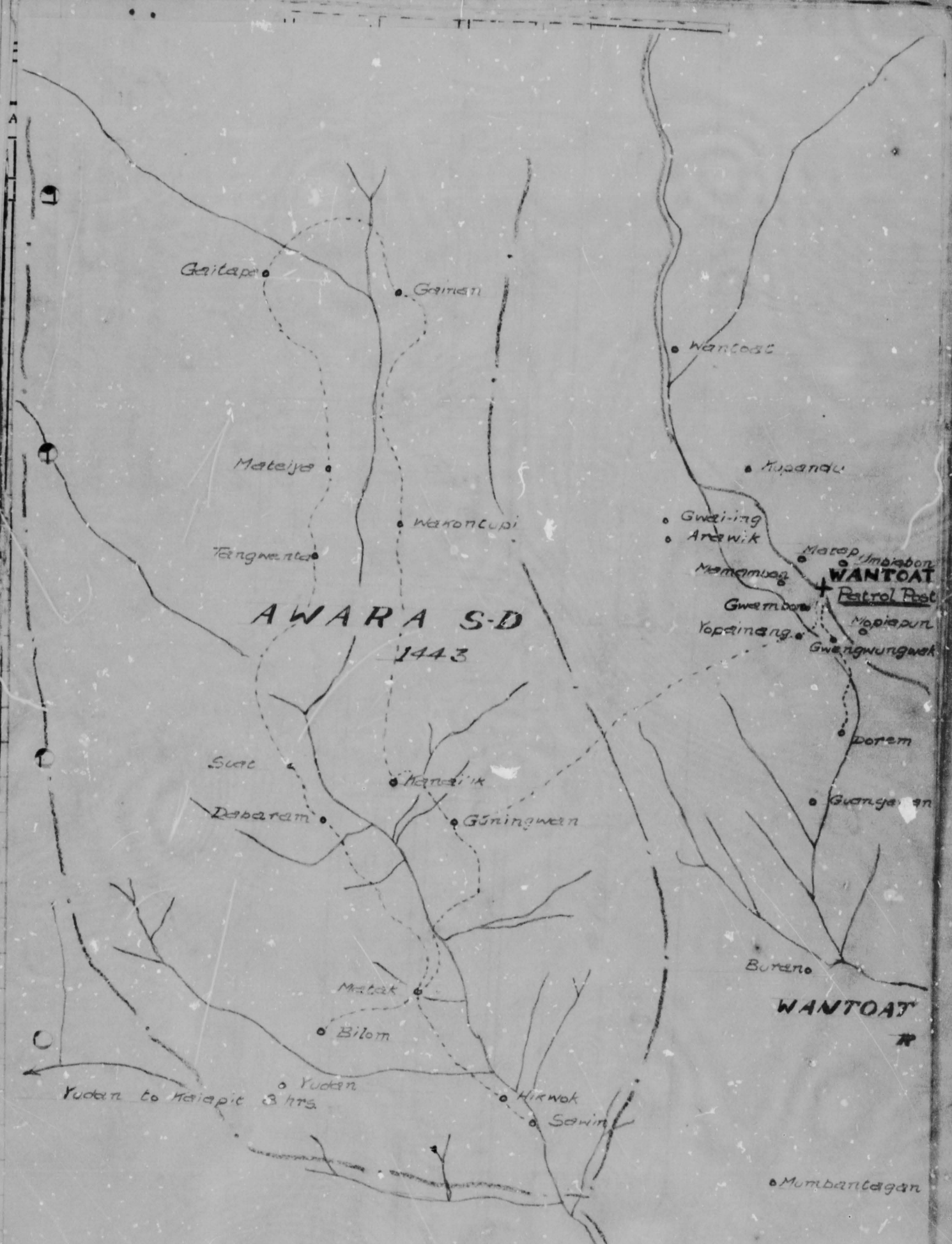
HIKWOK: do

GAITAPA: do

The following villages have no lulusis:-

SAWIN: No person, other than tultul, suitable and available; position pending.

*John McArthur*



WANTOAT P.R. No. 1 of 55/56  
 Tracing of J. Mace's Map. Scale: 1" = 1 Mile  
 AWARA Sub-Div. BARRIAGES  
 YABIM/COTEE Division  
 Patrol Route  
 Drawn By: J.R. McArthur, P.O.



Plan of Wankar Control Post

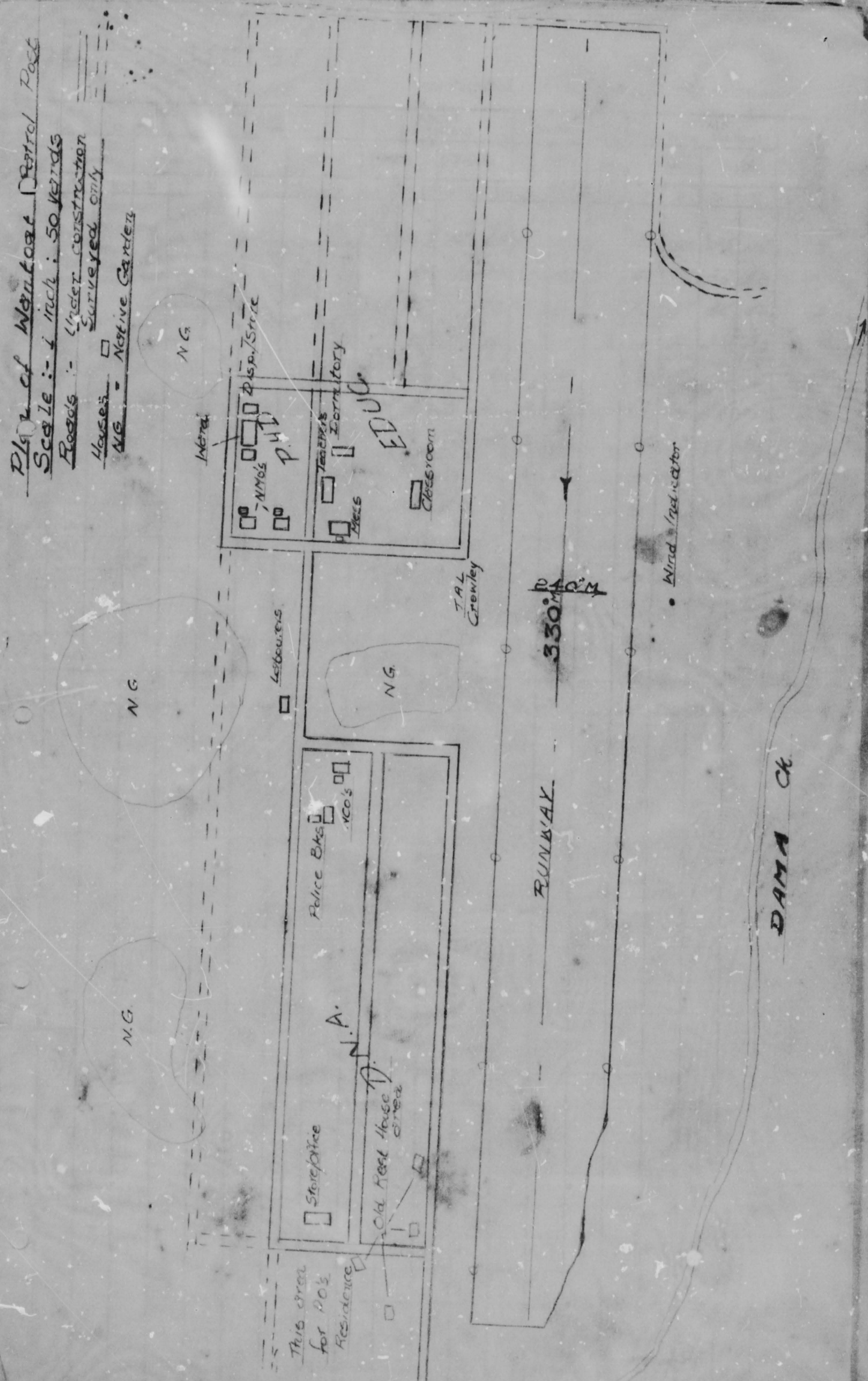
Scale :- 1 inch = 50 yards

Roads :- Under construction

Surveyed only

Houses

NG - Native Garden



# ation Register

Area Patrolled... AWARA Sub-Div.

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults									
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F														
			4		7							19	43	5	27		39		37	40	35	48	191
	1	4			4				2			14	39	13	27	1	34		34	25	30	33	132
	1	4			4							10	39	11	29	1	34		26	35	35	36	140
												2	19	3	18	1	10		14	14	23	22	73
			1									4	42	2	12		42		10	18	13	15	57
1	2	5			2							21	35	11	35	2	31		53	24	33	39	166
1	1	7			5							4	26	1	23	2	18		25	19	17	33	104
		15			3							15	57	10	40	2	35		40	39	39	54	190
		1										3	14	5	10		11		14	13	13	12	53
		4			3							3	27	4	21	1	10		12	23	20	25	87
					2							3	25	4	22	2	22		20	21	20	25	94
	1	1			4							6	21		16	1	14		11	9	16	22	63
		3			2							3	11	3	11		12		8	10	6	13	42
		7			3							3	21	3	18		16		18	9	11	23	71
26		56			37				2			16	389	85	319	13	391		322	31	36	100	1443



DNA

DNA COPY



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WANTOAT No. 2 of 1955-56

Patrol Conducted by J. R. McARTHUR, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled WANTOAT SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives POLICE I, NMO's I, Native Agricultural Asst. I

Duration—From 12/3/56 to 16/3/56 and 7/5/56 to 10/5/56  
Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1954

Medical 1-2/1956

Map Reference Tracing of Mr. J. Mater's map enclosed No. N6F/MISC/7426  
*Tracing from District map of Morobe enclosed.*

Objects of Patrol Revision of census and general administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/16/1956

*A. J. Howland*  
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 .... £.....





# Village Popula

Year..... 1956.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGR.		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
TAPENDONGGEN	4.	2						1											
KAMAN	10.	5	4					2	2	5	3			4	1				1
BININ	"	1	1					1	1										
SASANG	"	5	2					2	1		1			4	1				1
KALIKUYA	11.	8	6					1	1				1	4					2
KANDUIN	"	1						2	1		1			1	1				2
ELIOK	12.	3	2					2	2	1				4	2				2
WAAK	"	4	2										1		1				1
KINIEVA	13.	8	5												1				
JONDANUK	"	2	1							1				1					1
CANTORBI	"	3	2					2			1			1	4				
BUMBUM	8.5.56	6	4					1	1					5					2
DAWENZIT	"	1	1												1				2
YIWONDAGA	9.	2	2											1					1
GESIAT	"	2	1					1	1		1				1				1
GAMARAPA	"	2	5					1	2	1				1	2				2
		149	117					26	24	21	16	4	2	62	48	1		28	64

NA. 30-9-36

15th March, 1957

The District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
Zee.

Wanteat Patrol Report No. 2 of 55/56.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with  
thanks.

Your covering memo meets with the approval of this  
Headquarters and it would be futile to make any further  
comment.

No doubt arrangements have been made for an intell-  
igent native to meet charter planes.

(A.A. Roberts) *16*  
Director.



AKH.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

5th. June, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of  
PORT MORESBY.WANTOAT REPORT - WANTOAT NO. 2 OF 1955/56

..... The Report of a patrol by Mr. J.R. McArthur is forwarded.

Missions whose actions may be contrary to native custom are not bound in their decisions as the Native Affairs' Officer's conscience is under the provisions of the "recognition of native customs" Regulation of the Native Administration Regulations.

The Mission has on its side the "Freedom" Rules of the United Nations Charter and so long as the result of their decisions is not contrary to humanity, it is impossible for the Native Affairs' Officer to find a happy medium that will satisfy both native custom and the "Freedom Rule."

I think it will be found that most Mission action which is frowned on by Patrolling Officers is due to the lack of consistent patrolling and which is an impossibility when the complement of Officers is inadequate.

Most Missionaries have the undoubted advantage of permanency in their respective areas.

Census figures show an increase of 11 per 1,000 persons. This is a low figure. However, there is an excess of births over deaths and if infanticide is practised, we must find out why and do something about it.

I do not intend to recommend at present the closing of any village under the provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance. I feel that the progress of economic cropping will eventually cause a restriction in the numbers of young men offering for work.

I will advise Mr. McArthur that an intelligent native should be instructed to meet Charter Planes. It is not expected of him to return from patrols each fortnight for the purpose of meeting the plane.

Shortly, I intend visiting Wantoat and will take the opportunity to discuss with Mr. McArthur native house design and the matter of re-building where a house is considered unhygienic.

Without Missions, the Administration would be unable to undertake the vast education programme required at present and as the Honorable the Minister requires that Primary Education be our first concern, they are doing a good job; but I do agree with Mr. McArthur that too much hymn-singing goes on to demonstrate their use of English and not enough grammar.

Mr. McArthur evidences a great interest in his work and his report is enlightening in many respects.

*A.R. Haviland*  
(A.R. Haviland)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

- 249

ARH.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

5th. June, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT .. WANTOAT No. 2 of 1955/56

Mr. McArthur omitted to enclose his camping allowance Contingency.  
We have asked him to send it by the next mail.

*A.R. Haviland*  
(A.R. Haviland)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER

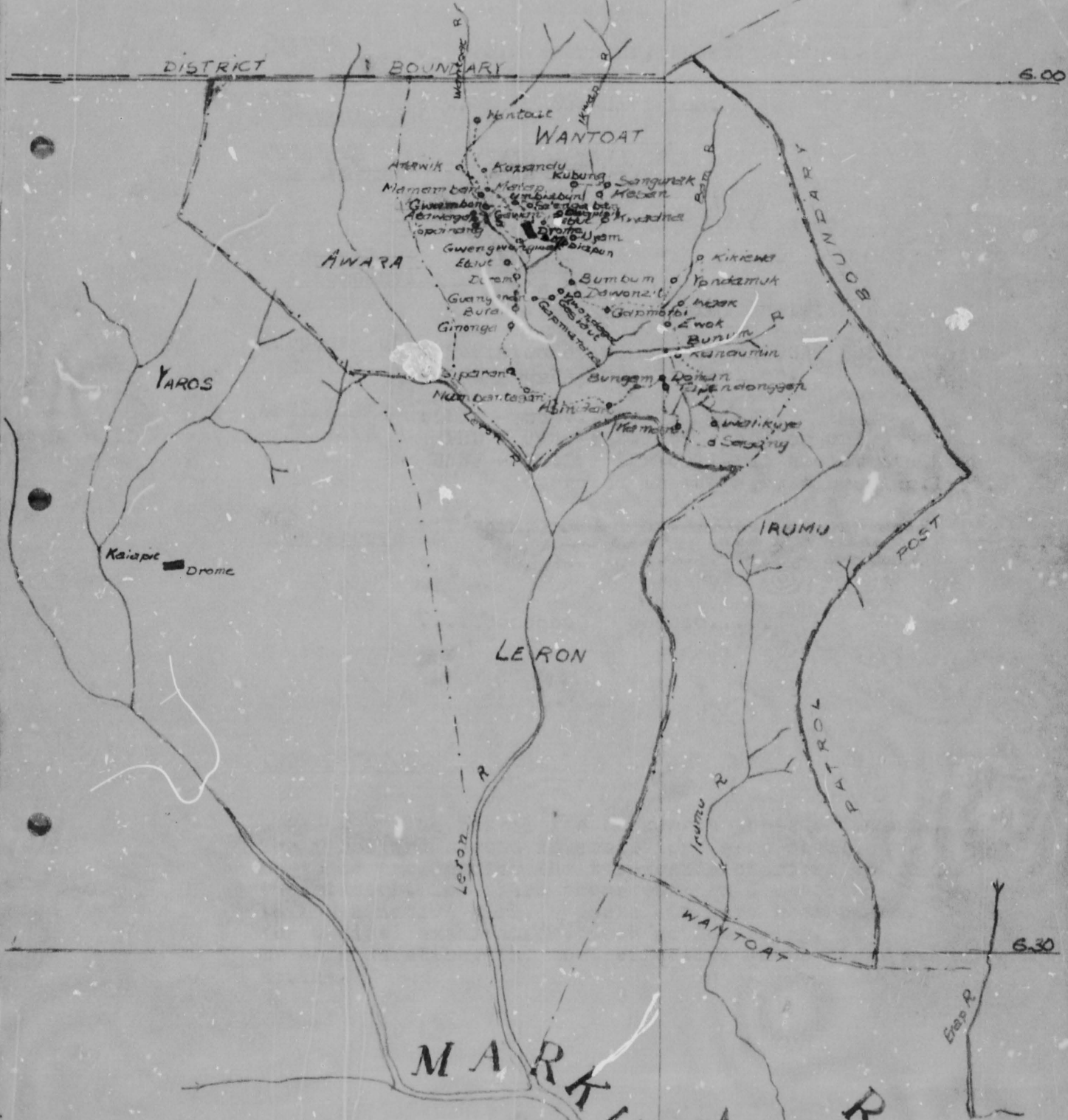


M A D A N G  
FINISTERRE  
RA  
NG

146.30

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

600



Kaiapit Drome

PATROL REPORT WANTOAT N°2 1955-56

WANTOAT SUB-DIVISION

From Map NGF / MSC / 7425

Scale : 5 Miles to 1 Inch

Drawn By J.P. McARTHUR

SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARIES

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Wantoat Patrol Post,  
Morobe District.

The District Officer,  
LAE.

Report of a patrol through the WANTOAT  
sub-division.

Patrol  
Conducted By : J.R.McArthur, Patrol Officer.

Area  
Patrolled : WANTOAT Sub-division.

Duration  
of Patrol : 12/3/56 - 16/3/56  
20/3/56 - 31/3/56  
2/4/56 - 13/4/56  
7/5/56 - 10/5/56 ( 33 days )

Personnel  
Accompanying : RPNCO I  
NMO's I  
Native Agricultural Assistants I

Purposes of  
Patrol : Revision of census of WANTOAT Sub-division  
and general administration.

Last Patrol  
to Area : DNA - Sept. 1954  
PHD - Jan.-Feb. 1956 (portion only)  
DASF - Native Agricultural Assistants have  
operated in the area since Aug. 1955.

Map  
Reference : Tracing of map by Mr. J. Mater enclosed,  
*from District Map of Morobe  
No. NGF/MISC/7455 enclosed.*

.....ooooooooo000ooooooooo.....

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was broken on three occasions. The first and second intermissions were to allow me to be present for the two-weekly charters to the station. The third occurred when I escorted to Lae a native girl, reported to have been raped, for medical examination, such action being, in my consideration, the most effective means of action.



(1)

D I A R Y.

Monday, 12/3/56.

To Gwengwungwak, census and inspection of Gwengwungwak and Pwiagna. Back to station.

Tuesday, 13/3/56.

Back to Gwengwungwak for further village work. Returned to station.

Wednesday, 14/3/56.

To Gawan, via Gwengwungwak; census and village inspection. Back to station.

Thursday, 15/3/56.

To Umbiabon, 30 min; census and village inspection. On to Se'engaban, further 35 min., for census and village inspection. Back to station.

Friday, 16/3/56.

To Gwambon, 40 min; census and village inspection. CMA convened, two males sentenced. Back to station.

Tuesday, 20/3/56.

To Mamambam, census and village inspection; 1 hr. RON.

Wednesday, 21/3/56.

To Arawik, 1 hr; census and inspection of Arawik and Gwaiing. RON.

Thursday, 22/3/56.

To Wantoat, 55 min; census and village inspection. RON.

Friday, 23/3/56.

To Kupandu, 30 min; census and village inspection. On to Matap, 7 min; census and village inspection. Back to station, 45 min.

Sunday, 25/3/56.

To Yopainang, 1 hr 10 min. RON.

Monday, 26/3/56.

Census and inspection of Yopainang; on to Atawagap, 30 min; census and village inspection. Back to station, 1 hr 30 min, and on to Tabut via Mopiapun, 30 min. RON.

Tuesday, 27/3/56.

Census and inspection of Tabut and Mopiapun; on to Gwapsit, 30 min. RON.

(2)

Wednesday, 28/3/56.

Census and inspection of Gwapsit; on to Kubung, 50 min; census and inspection of combined villages of Kubung, Piungand Geikang. RON.

Thursday, 29/3/56.

To Sangurak, 45 min; census and village inspection; on to Kesan, 10 min; census and village inspection. RON.

Friday, 30/3/56.

To Kwadna, 50 min; census and village inspection; on to Uyam, 50 min; census and village inspection. RON.

Saturday, 31/3/56.

Back to station, 1 hr 20 min.

Monday, 2/4/56.

To Dorem through Gwengwungwak, 1 hr 10 min. RON.

Tuesday, 3/4/56.

Census and village inspection. RON.

Wednesday, 4/4/56.

To Etaut, 50 min; census and inspection; back to Dorem and on to Guanganan, 65 min., census and inspection. On to Buran, 20 min., census and inspection. To Ginonga, 10 min. RON.

Thursday, 5/4/56.

Census and inspection of Ginonga; to Gusiparan, 1 hr 10 min, census and inspection. RON.

Friday, 6/4/56.

To Mumbantagan, 50 min, census and inspection. RON.

Saturday, 7/4/56.

Day spent in constructing bridge across Ieron, and pm reached Asindan; took census and inspected village. RON.

Sunday, 8/4/56.

To Bungam, 3 hr. RON.

Monday, 9/4/56.

Census and inspection of Bungam and Kawondaga. To Donan, 1 hr, census and inspection of Donan and Tapendonggen. To Kaman, 50 min. RON.



~~Tuesday~~  
Thursday, 10/4/56.

Census and inspection of Kaman. To Sasang, 1hr, census and inspection of Sasang and Fiwin. To Walikuya, 30min. RON.

Wednesday, 11/4/56.

Census and inspection of Walikuya. To Kandumin, 2hr, census and inspection. To Ewok, 30min. RON.

Thursday, 12/4/56.

Census of Ewok and Waak, inspected Ewok. Investigated juvenile sexual offence. To Kikiewa, 1hr, inspected Waak en route. RON.

Friday, 13/4/56.

Census and inspection of Kikiewa. To Yondamuk, 1hr, census and inspection. To Gapmorbi, 2hr, census and inspection.

To Bumbum, 25min, and on to station, 2hr 20min.

Monday, 7/5/56,

To Bumbum, 2hr 30 min. RON.

Tuesday, 8/5/56.

To Dawonzit, 5min, census and inspection. Back to Bumbum, census and inspection. RON.

Wednesday, 9/5/56.

To Yiwondaga, 15min, census and inspection. To Gesiaut, 10min, census and inspection. To Gapmarapa, 30min, census and inspection. Pm back to Bumbum. RON.

Thursday, 10/5/56.

Back to station. Census of Wantoet group complete.

*J.R. McArthur*  
.....  
J.R. McArthur,  
Patrol Officer.

SUMMARYNATIVE SITUATION.

*The Law claims  
a person under  
14 yrs is inca-  
pable of having  
sexual knowledge  
18*

A boy of Lonan was reported to have raped the young daughter of the mission teacher at Donan. The girl was about four, and the boy about eight. The boy admitted to having tried to have sexual relations with the girl. I took the girl, with her mother, to Lae for inspection by the Medical Officer, who reported that the hymen was intact, and that he could find no signs of penetration.

The mission evangelists of the area seemed to be regarding the affair as an attack against themselves generally. It is true that the Donan people have shown some resentment towards the resident native missionaries; but this is probably a matter of personalities. The affair itself is one of those things which occur from time to time in every society, and I do not consider that it has anything to do with an anti-mission attitude.

The Court for Native Affairs was convened once only, and two men were sentenced to two months imprisonment for census evasion. Several matters were settled informally.

The patrol was well-received in most places. I gained the impression that the people of Donan, Kaman, Sasang and Piwin are a churlish crowd. On my way through this area to do the census of the RUMU, I shall attempt to find a number of people of Sasang who wilfully evaded the census. I was unable to do so on the present patrol owing to an insufficiency of police. Included among this number is one SINGWA, who also lists among his past errors the crime of murder.

Two villages were found to have moved into other villages, and I ordered them to return to their own land within two months. Reasons for this order are:-

- (a) cramping of villages and shanty-type housing arises when villages combine on a site which is sufficient for one village only;
- (b) the epidemic risk increases when villages join;
- (c) the possibility of land disputes arises; and
- (d) undue hardship is imposed on the people through having to go long distances to their gardens.

The villages were Waak, and Kwadna, which had moved, respectively, into Pwok and Tukwandaga. Such moves were also in contradiction <sup>to orders</sup> by previous officers as far back as 1952.

Personally, I feel that the evangelists had something to do with the moves, although questions to this effect were answered in the negative. It has been common in the past for villages to combine at the instigation of the evangelists, whose object, in this regard, would appear to be convenience for religious instruction.



Numerous cases of men marrying into, and residing in, their wives' villages were come across. I view this with concern, because it is contrary to custom, this being a patrilineal society. If a sufficient percentage of such exceptions arise, the social structure could swing from patrilineal to matrilineal. The reasons for this tendency are not at all clear. Obviously, of course, the men give in at their wives' insistence. Insistence on the part of the wives, however, is not traditional, and such attitudes, I would say, have been introduced.

I advised the people generally that it was not desirable that they relinquish their traditional customs, except insofar as they were against the principles of humanity or in contradiction to law. I also pointed out to such men who had abandoned the land of their ancestors to live in their wives' villages that they would become social foreigners in such villages, and would be liable to make all kinds of mistakes through ignorance.

It is also the rule that when a husband dies his family remains in his clan, the wife later remarrying his brother, or some other man suitable to her. The mission is sending such families of a deceased man back to the clan of the widow, presumably to avoid a custom which may be inhumane. However, it frequently happens that older children stay in the clan of their deceased father, while the mother and younger children return to the clan of the mother. Surely such splitting of families is equally inhumane. From the point of view of custom, the mission attitude is, of course, wrong. Wives are the property of their husbands' clans, and children inherit land through their father, not their mother.

Two such cases were referred to me by people suing for restoration of families, and I thought it was only just to give a decision in their favour.

I am greatly concerned about the abnormally large number of infants who die in the first week of life, mostly of mothers bearing children for the first time. The number is far too large to be natural, and it must be that they are killing them. Such was a custom in former times, now claimed to be relinquished??

The three-fold programme of economic development, education and health is in operation. The school has an enrollment of 37 boys. The Aid Post ward is always occupied, and an additional ward is now necessary. The group has 16,000 coffee trees, 8,000 of which were planted in 1954, and 8,000 in 1955.

Food supplies appear to be everywhere sufficient.

Of 1556 men in the 16-45 group, 454 are away at work, or 29%. This leaves a remaining 64 men who have yet to undertake work before the 33% quota is reached. However, there are 20 males attending mission schools at TAFEN and KAIAPIT, and

most of these are over the age of 16, so that in actual fact, the 33% mark has almost been reached. 25 of the 51 villages comprising the group have 33% or more of the 16-45 group away at work.

The increase of 64 over the 1954 census is not significant considering that 18 months have passed since that census to the present census.

#### CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Census was taken of the WANTOAT sub-division. Previous census was in 1954.

Total in 1956	Total in 1954	Increase per 1000
5591	5527	11

This is rather low.

B I R T H S	Male Female		D E A T H S	Male Female		Excess of births over deaths	Natural Increase
	148	117		113	90		
H+	266			203		63	1%
S							

This is also low. (For the AWARA, this figure was only .5%).

#### Male/Female ratios.

Children	11:10
10 to 16	3:2
16 to 45	equal
adult	16:17

#### Pregnancies.

100 women were pregnant out of 1378 of child-bearing age, or 7%. This is not too bad.

#### Labour Potential.

454 men in the 16 to 45 group out of total of 1556 are away at work, or 29%.

The following villages have 33% or over away at work:-

Gawan, Umbiabon, Pwiagna, Se'engaban, Mamamban, Kupandu, Matap, Yopainang, Lopiapun, Tabut, Gwapsit, Kubung, Kesan, Mumbantagan, Kawondaga, Walikuya, Kandumin, Ewok, Waak, Gapmori, Dawonzit, Yiwondaga, Gesiut, Gapmarapa and Uyam.



These 25 villages have 296 men at work out of a 16 to 45 group of 755, or 39%. This is too high.

I have explained to each village that no more than 33% should be away at work at any time, and they all know just how many men this means for each village. Men undertaking work have been told to have a talk to their village officials first, so that there may be some control. However, I am not hopeful that this system will work, because men who are keen enough to undertake work will, in any case, circumvent their officials; and officials themselves - referring to the WANFOAT generally - are ineffective and stupid.

*do not want*  
I therefore suggest that the 25 villages enumerated on P.6 be closed to recruitment on the grounds that 39% of the 16-45 male group are away at work.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Staple is yams, sweet potato and bananas, supplemented by bean, corn, cabbage, cucumber, onion, potatoes, tomatoes, sugarcane, pitpit and pumpkin.

There is no market for the supplies of high quality potatoes.

16,000 coffee trees have been planted in the area occupied by the WANFOAT group. Planting was made on a communal basis, with sometimes two or three small groups combining to have a common plot. Thus there are in all 28 plots which serve 48 villages. Only 3 villages have no coffee, and it is said that this was their desire. They have now petitioned to be included in the scheme.

Both pigs and poultry of an inferior strain are owned by the people. I have been given a boar by the Department of Agriculture, and it will be used for servicing native sows, with a percentage of the litter to be reserved as payment for the servicing.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All in good condition.

The bridge over the Leron between Asindan and Mambantagan is always destroyed by floods. A suspension bridge seems to be the answer; but none of the natives of this area, including station police, have the necessary knowledge.

#### LAND ALIENATION AND LAND AVAILABILITY.

No land has been alienated, and there is not much available. It may be that in the future the plainspeople will feel a land shortage.

#### AIRSTRIPS

The strip which services the station is the only airfield in the area. It is open to small aircraft.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A two-weekly charter is the chief system of communication.

The wireless outfit is not yet in operation.

AID POSTS.

This was fully described in the report covering the opening of this station.

An additional ward is now necessary to cater for the sick of the area, who are very eager to avail themselves of the service which is given.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The standard is poor. Villages are too confined, the houses too small, very poorly ventilated and extremely smoky inside. Village sites are also poor, commonly being on ridges and cliff tops.

In some cases, ancient, unsafe and unhygienic houses were condemned, and the occupiers were given three months to rectify them. A large proportion of such houses were owned by absentee workers, and in such cases tasks were allotted to relatives.

I shall gradually attempt to introduce the idea of a kitchen to these people.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

Latrines exist in all villages. Many were of insufficient depth, and without covers. Rectification was made.

No pits for garbage were found, and garbage was strewn about the village. Pits were marked. This work will be checked on the re-patrol of the area.

MISSIONS.

The whole area comes under the control of the Lutheran Mission, portion being Lutheran Cottage supervised from TAPEN in Madang, and portion being Lutheran Yabim, supervised from KAIAPIT.

The complete area is staffed with evangelists, teachers and helpers. In addition, there are two native pastors.

I feel that the mission is stressing the spiritual welfare of the people at the expense of their temporal welfare.

I have heard, unofficially, that the mission is going to open a station here when European staff becomes available.



SCHOOL.

Described fully in patrol report covering the opening of this station.

Enrollment is 37 boys.

REST HOUSES.

Generally sub-standard. Some improvements have been made. Many of them are also occupied by snakes. On one occasion, I found three snakes crawling around the house at night.

HEALTH.

Health appeared to be good. Many of the deaths recorded in the census were undoubtedly from dysentery outbreaks.

Mr. Cox, PHD, Malahang Native Hospital, takes a keen interest in the area, and sees that the Aid Post is well-supplied with necessary stocks.

Below is a list showing goitre incidence in certain villages, which were not covered by Mr. Cox in his medical patrol here. The goitres were observed by an NMO who accompanied the patrol.

Village	Population	Goitres	
		Male	Female
Cusiparan	139	-	4
Mambantagan	76	-	-
(Bungam	50		
(Kawonda	54	4	14
(Donan	86		
(Tapandayan	49	3	26
Kamar	183	7	19
(Piwin	46		
(Sasang	142	10	14
Walibuya	234	15	44
Kandumin	75	2	14
Ewok	150	2	24
Waek	65	1	6
	1,349	44	165

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Generally ineffective. As the area receives more patrols, it is to be expected that they will show some improvement.

Four tultuls are away at work, and a fifth has handed in his hat since the patrol to undertake work.

MAPPING.

A rough sketch map is attached, being a tracing of ~~Mr. Water's map of this area~~. It is the best that can be done with the resources available.

from District map of  
Morobe No. NGP/  
1160/7435

(10)

CONCLUSION.

On 14th May token payment in salt was made to the Wantoot people for the labour put into the construction of the new station. A "sing-sing" was organised at the same time, and most of the Wantoot group were in attendance. All went smoothly.

I will require the people to make gardens for the school and Aid Post in the very near future. These institutions will then cease to be economic considerations.

*J.R. McArthur*

.....  
J.R. McArthur  
Patrol Officer.



APPENDIX.

Report on police who accompanied the patrol and were drawn from the Wantoat detachment.

Ref. No. 9125 Const. TAVERO-MUTUKA:-

A great volume of work was required of this member, and his services were magnificent.

*J. R. McArthur*  
.....  
J. R. McArthur  
Patrol Officer.

DNA

# Population Register

Area Patrolled..... WANTCAT Sub-Div.

HNS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
		3								1	15	1	14	2	14	9	9	12	16	49	
		10								10	55	7	45	4	39	41	30	48	54	183	
		2		1		(12 duplication)				2	14	1	14	1	9	6	11	12	14	46	
	5	7								7	39	7	38	2	30	32	22	36	45	142	
	5	10		13						2	65	10	58	4	50	55	40	46	68	234	
		8		1						2	20	3	24	1	15	9	16	1	25	75	
	2	12		1	4					10	41	10	41	3	47	33	23	33	51	150	
	1	5		2						4	21	1	20		17	17	6	13	21	65	
		1		3						2	25	3	25	1	21	23	25	23	24	109	
	1	4		1		1				10	19	4	22	1	19	15	16	16	30	82	
		6		12		1				13	33	6	27	1	26	23	15	15	30	102	
		17				2		1		13	59	15	48	2	48	40	37	43	59	208	
	1	4		8		1				9	28	5	30	1	29	21	21	17	31	107	
	2	4		1		1		2		5	15	1	15	1	11	14	13	9		62	
	1	6				1				1	15	3	20	1	18	8	8	10	25	58	
		12		3				1		10	43	4	42	2	38	29	27	26	50	150	
21	63	316	7	138		37		20	1	373	1556	265	1574	100	1378	1168	992	1151	1761	5591	



DNA

# Population Register

Area Patrolled... WANTOAT Sub-Div.

GR.

ONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGE	Child			Adults				
	Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45		M	F	M	F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
1	8	7		3		5					19	40	9	56	2	56	6	47	27	54	210	
1		3				1		1	1		8	23	3	19	2	17	5	14	17	24	80	
	2	6		3		1					6	23	4	21	1	23	22	8	16	21	77	
1	7	6	10	3		2					6	33	1	30	1	29	24	23	18	38	148	
2		14				2 (1 DUPLICATION)					4	31	5	29	2	20	17	21	19	31	104	
3	1	2	3	3		2 (1 MEN NAME)					12	29	2	30	3	28	23	6	25	38	108	
3	3	3	8	12		2					10	53	6	52	5	39	40	29	29	63	188	
1		7		2		1		1			20	52	12	48	1	46	51	45	44	55	201	
1		11									2	29	1	18	3	17	13	5	25	19	66	
1	1	5				1					9	45	4	43	2	37	28	25	40	45	144	
2	2	2		6							5	24	7	20	2	20	19	16	18	22	83	
2	1	10		12		1		5			11	64	9	51	3	49	44	44	43	64	223	
1	1	3		3		1					7	19	6	26	3	26	15	29	19	13	83	
1		6		2		1					3	28	2	26	1	21	6	10	21	30	76	
1	1	16	3	5		1		1			10	40	9	46	2	43	24	28	19	43	141	
1	1	7	1	2							4	25	3	21	2	17	14	14	15	29	80	
1		4		4		1					5	26	4	25	1	23	10	9	19	30	103	
1	1	4		2							1	17	2	26	1	20	19	17	16	32	82	
1	1	7		2		1		1			4	21	5	22	1	20	21	16	14	24	86	
1		3		3		1		1			2	18	2	17	1	16	16	17	15	20	75	
1		6		1		1					5	24	2	20	2	13	15	10	19	22	74	
1	1	1		5		1					4	19	2	26	1	18	18	14	13	27	79	
20	1	3		3		1		1			10	23	4	24	1	18	23	21	20	32	104	
18		18		1		1					10	23	5	29	3	24	19	24	20	35	105	
1	9			4		1					13	45	7	49	2	42	30	22	32	50	148	
3	4	6									11	25	7	29	3	20	24	16	19	32	97	
1	1	9									6	32	4	38	5	33	24	12	24	40	109	
1	1	2									7	19	2	23	1	19	12	12	17	24	67	
1	3					1					9	31	11	41	1	41	20	28	30	45	94	
1	1	4						1			6	34	7	54	3	46	21	23	34	56	139	
1	1	8									5	26	7	21	1	17	24	6	17	24	76	
1	1	4						1			3	40	6	45	2	26	30	18	25	51	139	
1	1	6									11	20	2	17	1	14	8	8	16	19	54	
1	1	2		3							5	19	2	15	1	15	10	6	14	16	50	
1	1	4		4							5	27	6	28	4	34	16	11	20	31	86	