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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: WANTOAT, 1957 - 1958

Original documents bound with reports
for: Wasu, volume 4.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Wasu, Wantoat, Kaiapit]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAVE .NI.

PATROL REPORT OF: WASU MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 4 1957/58 Number of Reports: 4

PERORT No: WASU	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[1] 1 OF 1957/58	1-16	N.J. CAVANAGH C.P.O	SIO CENSUS DIVISION.		20.8.57 - 18.9.57	
[2] 2 OF 1957/58	1-30	R.J. GREEN P.O	URUWA/YUPNA CENSUS DIVISION.		12.11.57 - 22.12.57	
[3] 3 OF 1957/58	1-15	C.C. GIFFARD P.O	SIO CENSUS DIVISION.		11.2.58 - 21.2.58	
[4] 4 OF 1957/58	1-26	C.C. GIFFARD P.O	KIMBA/SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION.		8.4.58 - 5.6.58	
[] [Wantoat]						
[] 1 OF 1957/58	1-30	C.E. DEATH P.O	WANTOAT CENSUS DIVISION.		9.7.57 - 16.8.57	
[] 2 OF 1957/58	1-17	C.E. DEATH P.O	WANTOAT CENSUS DIVISION.		MAP 14.11.57 - 30.11.57	
[] [Kaiapit]						
[] 2 OF 1957/58	1-14	D.P. MAROVEY CPO	WAFFA CENSUS DIVISION.		21.11.57 - 26.12.57	
[] 3 OF 1957/58	1-12	D.P. MAROVEY CPO	MIRKHAM HEADWATERS		31.1.58 - 11.2.58	
[] 4 OF 1957/58	1-15	P.P. HAVILAND	AMARI CENSUS DIVISION.		18.3.58 - 25.5.58	
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4A

[Original reports filed with Wasu
1957/1958]

PATROL REPORT OF: WANTOA
VOL. NO: 3 : 1957/58

ACC. NO: 496

NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 2

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE NO.
[1] 1-57/58	1-31	DEATH.C.E. P.O.	WANTOAT CENSUS SUB-DIVISION	MAPS.	9.7.57 - 16.8.57	
[2] 2-57/58	1-16	DEATH.C.E. P.O.	IRUMU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION		14.11.57 - 30.11.57	
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[Original reports filed with Wasu 1957/58]

PATROL REPORT OF: KAIAPIT

ACC. NO: 495

VOL. NO: 4 : 1957/58

NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 3

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE NO.
[1] 2 - 57/58	1 - 14	MARONEY · D.P. C.P.O.	WAFFA HEADWATERS C.D.		21.11.57 - 26.12.57	
[2] 3 - 57/58	1 - 12	MARONEY · D.P. C.P.O.	MARKHAM H/WATERS C.D.	MAP	31.1.58 - 11.2.58	
[3] 4 - 57/58	1 - 15	HAVILAND · B.B	AMARI CENSUS DIVISION		18.3.58 - 25.5.58	
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MORORE DISTRICT

PATROL POST REPORTS 1957/1958

MASU

N. J. CAUVAGH No. 1 SIO CENSUS DIVISION
R. J. GREEN No. 2 URUWA/YUPMA CENSUS DIVISION
C. C. GIFFARD No. 3 SIO CENSUS DIVISION
C. C. GIFFARD No. 4 KOMBA/SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION

WANTOAT

C. E. DEATH No. 1 WANTOAT CENSUS DIVISION
C. E. DEATH No. 2 WANTOAT CENSUS DIVISION

KALAPIT

D. P. HARVEY No. 2 WATTA CENSUS DIVISION
D. P. HARVEY No. 3 MARKHAM HEADWATERS
P. P. HAVILAND No. 4 AMARI CENSUS DIVISION

8/0

30/10/58



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAM 1/57-58

Patrol Conducted by C. L. DEATH P/O

Area Patrolled WARTOGAT SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 10

Duration—From 9/7/57 to 16/8/57

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/9/56

Medical 11/19/56

Map Reference IKWAP 1" to mile series

Objects of Patrol Census revision, Coffee inspection and extension,
Medical inspection, Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

C. L. Death
District Commissioner

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

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

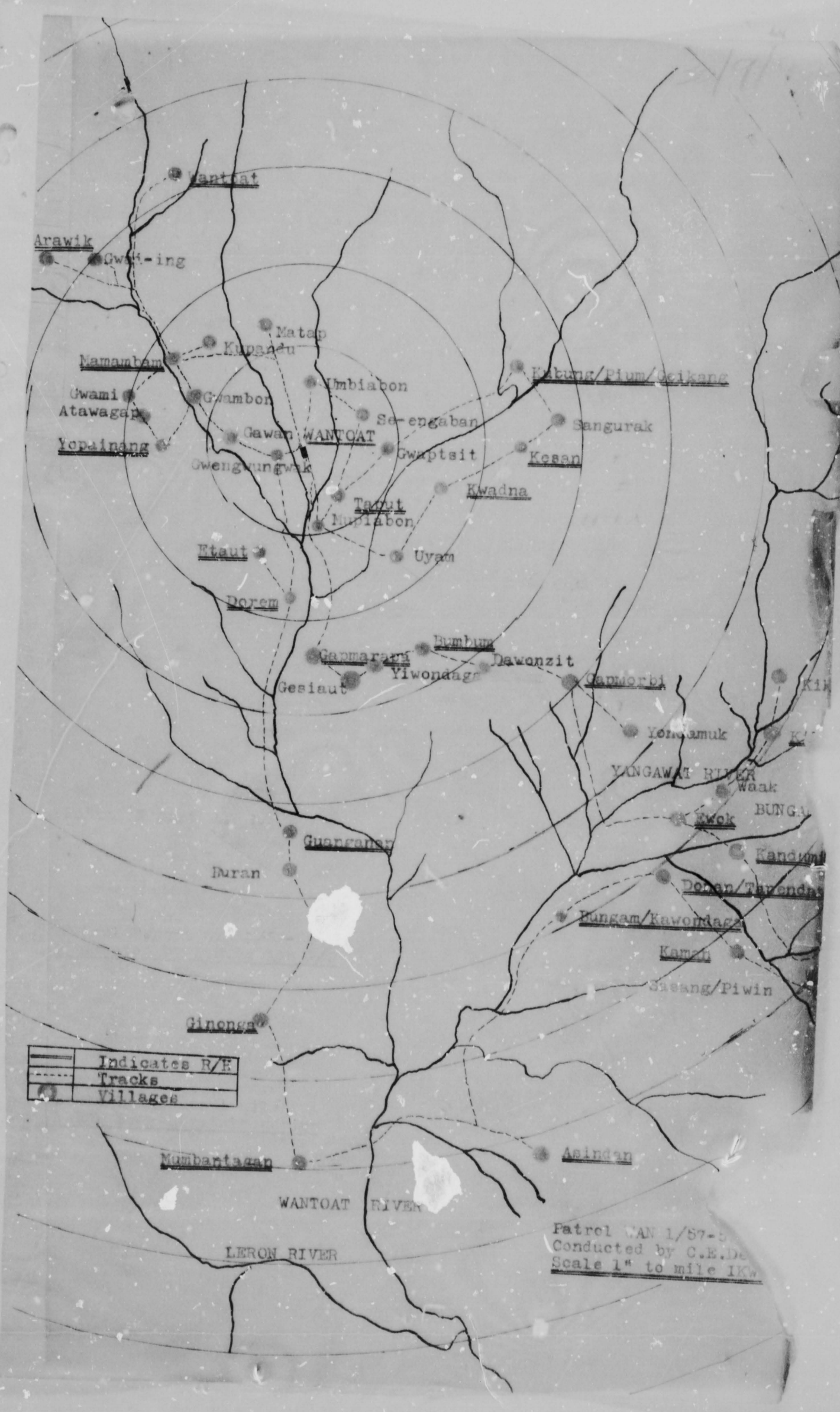
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

30/10/58

Village Popul

Year.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGR			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
Kwadno	23/7/57	2	2													1			
Keson	"	1	2													1			2
Sangur	"	4		1				1					1			1			
Gosopsit	"	2	2			1	2				1					2	2		
Geikang	"	1	2								1								
Puwog	"	1	1			1					1			1		1	1		2
uyam	"	1	2			1										2			
Kubung	"	1	2							1						1			2
Dorem	24/7/57	7	7			1	1									2	1		3
Etawut	"	7	3								1	1				1			2
Guadon	6/8/57	3	2				1							1		2	2		
Jur	"	1								1						1	1		
Ungga	"	1	2		2					1						3	1		
Gusbaran	7/8/57	5	3	1			2			1						1	1		
Numbandagas	"	1	1			1	1									1			
Asiodan	"	1	5			2		3	1	1	1					5	7	1	
Bungam	9/8/57	1														1			
Kawandaga	"	1														2	2		
Denon	"	1		1												1	1		
Tapandongan	"																		
Kamon	"	1	5			1	1	1	1	1						1	1		2
Sasang	9/8/57	1	2			1			2					0		3	3		3
Puwir	"	1	1	1												1			1
Wailukaya	"	7	5	1	1	1					1					5	3		5
Kadumio	10/8/57	1	1	1		1						1	1			2	2	1	7
EWER	"	2	2		1											2	3		1
Wask	"	3	1			2										1			1
KIKIWA	12/8/57	3	4			2										1			1
YONDAMIUK	13/8/57	2					1									1	3		1
CAMPORBI	"	1	1			1										1	2		2
DAWONZIT	10/8/57	2	2				1									3	0		7
BUMBUM	"	4	5			2										5			3
YAWONDIGA	15/8/57	1	1	1	1														3
Gesiant	"	2	1			1										1			1
Cabmarapa	"	3	5		1			1								3	2		3
TOTAL		92	138	7	9	22	11	12	4	8	5	3	1	5	55	7	41	14	



	Indicates R/E
	Tracks
	Villages

Patrol VAN 1/57-5
 Conducted by C.E.D.
 Scale 1" to mile IKW

Executive Officer
(Social Development)

NA.30-9-92

Your attention is invited to the comments on
anthropology contained in Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58 - Wantoat.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

*Noted R)
9/10/57*

30-9-92

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

8th October, 1957

Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58 - Wantpat

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. I feel that you should not delay in investigating the complaints aimed at native missionaries. It is essential that a senior officer investigate this situation at the earliest possible moment.
3. Action is being taken to have the accompanying map reproduced.
4. Your covering remarks to both Mr. DeAth and this Headquarters adequately cover the contents of the Patrol Report. Mr. DeAth has continued in his good work in this area and is to be commended for the sustained interest taken in the development of the people.
5. A full and useful Patrol Report

J.K. McCarthy
pl (J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

~~DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS~~
Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
LAE.

In Reply Please Quote No. 30-1-9-559

ARH.DD

26th September, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. WANTOAT 1/57-58.
Mr. C.E. DeAth - Patrol Officer

This is the report of a patrol to the Wantoat Census Sub-Division carried out by Mr. DeAth.

In this sub-division frequent patrolling by the Department of Native Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and Public Health Department have produced good results, and the people appear to be taking more interest in the affairs of the Administration in their approach to hygiene, better housing and economic cropping.

Mr. DeAth is very keen in his forwarding of coffee planting and the establishment of nurseries, but Agriculture Department were able to forward only 20-lbs. of coffee seed although he asked for 50-lb, but the District Agricultural Officer has informed me that the balance will be available shortly.

The introduction of Tilapia fish is considered to be an important advance in this area, and I look forward to the establishment of a large number of pools for breeding which will add considerably to the diet of very many of the inhabitants.

A road to Kaiapit from Wantoat is being attempted, and both the officer at Kaiapit and the officer at Wantoat are confident that it is possible to construct such a road, but a number of major bridges will be required and it will then be a matter of funds being available before it is possible to use the road for the transport of produce. I have viewed parts of this road already constructed and these parts are well graded and of good width.

It is my intention to visit Wantoat and remain there for as long as I can to investigate some of the complaints aimed at the native missionaries as soon as possible, but the present shortage of staff makes this practically impossible.

The death rate as shown by the Census is high, and as soon as trained Aid Post Orderlies are available more Aid Posts will be opened.

It is intended that selected natives from the Wantoat area be sent to the Medical Training School for training, and these should add to the overall health care of the population. A copy of the Medical and Health section of this report will be forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer for his information.

The notes on Anthropology are very interesting and valuable, and I have asked that in the future copies of such reports be duplicated so that they can be sent to the Headquarters Officer concerned.

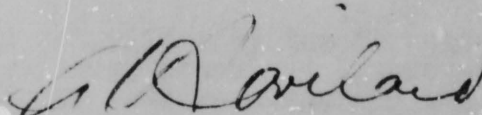
-continued-

Under his section for Native Affairs Mr. DeAth has mentioned a number of disturbing experiences, these are not of a militant nature but will be the subject of an enquiry when I again visit Wantoat.

The comments on Village Officials and the appendix "D" relative to coffee are very interesting. Coffee will prove to be the economic crop in this area, and already more than 12,000 trees have been planted some of which are already bearing.

A well conducted patrol.

By separate memorandum I have requested a re-production of the map accompanying the report.



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

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
LAE.

30-1-9-559

ARH.DD

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Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

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A well conducted patrol.

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

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L.A.R.

ARH,DD

11th September, 1957.

Mr. C. E. De Ath,
Patrol Officer,
Wantat.

PATROL REPORT NO. WAN.1/57-58.

1. The District Agricultural Officer has forwarded 20 pounds of coffee seed and I will endeavour to have more sent out when it becomes available.
2. A copy of your section on agriculture will be forwarded to D.A.O. with a request for bears.
3. Markets have to be found for potatoes and before this can be done there must be some guarantee of consistent supply, and this is where Garaina has failed. However, a market will be sought.
4. A copy of your section on Education will be forwarded to the District Education Officer.
5. The death rate in the Wantat Division calls for notice and a copy of the census figures together with your observations on Medical and Health will be sent to the District Medical Officer.
6. Ensure that recruiters are aware of the provisions relating to recruitment of men above 3,500 feet altitude (Gazette No. 36 of 1954).
7. Please make a separate recommendation for the granting of the Loyal Service Medal to Tultul MAMBON giving his record as fully as possible.
8. Forward separately a recommendation for the appointment of new village officials.
9. There is no reason why people should have to amalgamate into large villages if they prefer hamlets or homesteads. The thing is that they must assemble at a central point for census or medical checks.
10. All new sites for villages should be inspected by a Field Officer before any move is made.
11. I viewed a section of your new Wantat-Koiapit road and it is well constructed and graded. Have all the shovels been received from Koiapit?
12. I will draw the attention of the D.M.O to your request for more N.M.O's and N.M.A's.
13. Your anthropological notes are invaluable and I am sure will evoke much interest also at Headquarters.
14. Please type an extra copy of your anthropological notes in future so that a copy can be sent to the Government Anthropologist.
15. I will try to stay longer with you on my next visit. I should like to discuss more fully some of the matters mentioned in your section on native affairs.

16. Appendices 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' are acknowledged.
17. A very interesting report. I will ask for copies of the map to be made.

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

PATROL REPORT - WAN. No. 1/57-58.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY - C.E. De Ath P/O.

AREA PATROLLED - Wantoat Census Sub-Division.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY - 1. Lance Corporal.
2. Constables.
2. Native Agricultural Assistants.
1. N.M.Os.
2. Servants.
2. Interpreters.

DURATION - 19 days (interrupted periods between
9/7/57 and 16/8/57)

OBJECTS OF PATROL - Census revision
Coffee Inspection and extension.
Medical Inspection
Routine Administration.

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DIARY.

9.7.57	-	To PWTAGHA and GWENGWUNGWAK Inspection, Census Revision, Coffee work, Return to Station		15 Mins.
10.7.57	-	To GAWAN via GWENGWUNGWAK To GWAMBON To MAMAMBAM Inspection Census Revision, Coffee work in each Return to Station		30 " 15 " 15 " 45 "
12.7.57	-	To MATAP Inspection Census Revision, Coffee works in each Return to Station		55 " 50 "
13.7.57	-	To ARAWIK via MAMAMBAM To GWAI-ING To KUPANDU Inspection Census Revision, Coffee work in each Return to Station	2 Hour	10 Mins. 30 " 45 "
16.7.57	-	To WANTOAT via MAMAMBAM To GWAMI " " To ATAWAGAP To YOPAINANG Inspection and Census Revision in each-Coffee work at YOPAINANG. Return to Station.	1 Hour 1 " 1 "	15 " 5 " 10 " 30 " 5 "
18.7.57	-	To UMRIABON To BERENGABAN To TAPUT To MUPIAPUN Inspection Census Revision and Coffee work in each Return to Station		30 " 35 " 20 " 10 " 20 "
23.7.57	-	To GWAPTSIT To KUPUNG/PIUM/GEIKANG To SANGURAK To KESAN To KWADNA To UYAM Inspection Census Revision and Coffee work in each Return to Station.	1 " 1 "	50 " 45 " 10 " 50 " 50 " 20 "

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DIARY.

5.8.57	-	To DOREM To ETAUT Census Revision, Inspection and Coffee work Return to Station	1 Hour 10 Mins. 50 "
6.8.57	-	To DOROM To GUANGANAN To BURAN To GINONGA Census Revision, Inspection and Coffee work	1 " 10 " 1 " 5 " 20 " 10 "
7.8.57	-	To GUSIPARAN To MUMBANTAGAN To ASINDAN Census Revision, Inspection and Coffee work in each	1 " 10 " 50 " 2 " 30 "
8.8.57	-	To BUNGAM/KAMONDAGA To KAMAN To KONAN/TAPENDANGGEN Census Revision, Inspection and Coffee work in each	3 " 50 " 1 "
9.8.57	-	To SASANG/PIWIN To WALUKUYA Census Revision, Inspection and Coffee work	45 " 30 "
10.8.57	-	To KANDUMIN To EWOK Census Revision, Inspection and Coffee work	1 " 30 " 25 "
11.8.57	-	Sunday Abserved	
12.8.57	-	To WAAK To KIKIEWA (No 1 Hamlet) To " (No 2 ") Census Revision, Inspection and Coffee work Return to EWOK via leimestone quarry	15 " 40 " 25 " 1 " 50 "
13.8.57	-	To GAPMORBI To YONDAMUK Census Revision, Inspection, Coffee work Return to GAPMORBI	1 " 20 " 35 "
14.8.57	-	To DAWONZIT To BUMBUN Census Revision, Inspection, Coffee Work	20 " 5 "
15.8.57	-	To YIWONDAGA To GESIAUT To GAPMARAPA Census Revision, Coffee work, Inspection	15 " 10 " 30 "
16.8.57	-	Return to Station via new track and via new KAIAPIT/WANTOAT road	2 " 5 "

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INTRODUCTION.

This report covers the activities of a Patrol to an area known as the Wantoat Census Sub-Division. The Patrol was of a routine nature and some villages were visited on one-day trips from the station.

The Wantoat Sub-Division is very dissected being broken up by the gorges and ravines of the WANTOAT, BUNGAM, and YANGAWAT river systems. Most villages are situated on spurs between 4000 and 6000 feet in height.

In all the population totals about 5,000 souls divided into about seven pockets situated near the headwaters of various rivers. The three main dialects found in the sub-division are called, IMA, INA, and YA. The most widely known is INA which is spoken by all the villages in the WANTOAT basin.

Of late D.N.A. D.A.S.F. and P.H.D. patrolling has been fairly frequent. This has had good results in some villages but in others the people are still very backward.

The Patrol was not as extended as the writer hoped it would be. However as many of the villages are within reasonable distance of the station follow-up visits will be made to them when time permits.

Generally the Patrol was well received and cooperation was good although hardly spontaneous.

Dr. Mc Michael, who was collecting specimens for the Sydney museum, accompanied the patrol for a short time.

It was necessary to interrupt the Patrol on three occasions to look after visitors to the station.

The notes on Anthropology are rather full but it is thought that it may be useful later to have a record of certain facets of the people's customs which are now undergoing fairly rapid transition.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY.

Two Agricultural Assistants, MISASONG and KORONG accompanied the patrol. They both did good work in pruning coffee and giving advice to the local populace on shade etc. Many of the plots visited were doing very well whilst others were poor. A good deal seems to depend on the soil on which the plots are situated. Generally those on very high, sloping, virgin, soils seem to do best. Those on the floor of the Wantoat basin are generally extremely poor and it has been necessary to abandon many of them. Two small plots at the station are being planted and it is hoped to find out whether failures in the past were due to lack of shade or to some inherent soil deficiency. Mr. Ardley, the Entomologist from Lae, recently visited the station and suggested that lack of sufficient shade was the prime cause of failure. Prior to the departure of the patrol a radio was forwarded for fifty pounds of seed coffee to be forwarded for the replacement of dead coffee and the extension of existing plots. However it was not received and it will be necessary later to send out an Agricultural Assistant to distribute the seed. The appended coffee figures show a healthy situation in this sub-division. Of particular note are the results obtained by MAMBON at GINONGA where the trees have reached maturity and are starting to bear well. At the people's own suggestion a number of pigs which were destroying coffee plots were shot. This was near the beginning of the patrol and since then there has been a marked improvement in the control of pigs.

Recently the Agriculture Department at Lae requested that the Officer-in-Charge Wantoat purchase crotalaria seed for distribution in other areas. The local people cooperated well and since the 1st March, 1957, 830 pounds valued at £41.10.0 has been forwarded to Lae. Coffee purchased during the same period weighed 282½ pounds and was valued at £28.4.6d.

The usual native livestock was seen. A few diseased pigs and dogs were destroyed but on the whole most animals were healthy. A Berkshire boar is kept at Wantoat station and during the last year he has been kept busy improving the local strain. After the last Patrol to the AWARA a request was made for another boar to be forwarded. This was done by the Agriculture Department and a pig station has now been set up at GUNING-GWAN in the AWARA sub-division. It is requested please that some more boars be forwarded to establish other pig stations in the WANTOAT sub-division.

The people have the usual native staples and there is little shortage of food in any of the villages. Many of the villages have planted potatoes and are disappointed because there is no market for them. Now that Wantoat has a Clerk (Gr.111), who seems reliable, would it be possible to start a scheme similar to that functioning at Garaina where potatoes are purchased and used to back-load government charters?

Tilapia fish were recently received at Wantoat station. However it will be six months before they begin to breed and be ready for distribution to the various villages. In the meantime two more pools have been constructed on the station and the District Agricultural Officer has kindly offered to stock them in the near future.

A tentative suggestion was made to the people that it may be possible, later, to market vegetable surpluses when the new road to Kaiapit/Lae has been completed.

Since the 1st of March orchids have been forwarded regularly to Lae from this Census sub-division. It is reported that forty-three new varieties have been found amongst them.

It is hoped shortly to establish a pine plantation at Wantoat station and eventually distribute seedlings to various villages. Those seedlings distributed by Mr. Seale, District Officer are all doing well. Recently the Forestry Department in Lae forwarded many varieties of fruit and rain forest trees. These have all been planted on the station and later it will be possible to distribute seedlings on Patrol.

TAPIN and MISSIONS.

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission operating in the area. Half of the people in the sub-division visited are administered from the "Kotte" Mission centred on TAPIN and the other half from the "Yabim" Mission centred on KAIAPIT. During the Patrol, Mr. Holzneck from the Kaiapit Mission visited Wantoat station for a few days. Generally the "Yabim" evangelists and teachers seem to be doing good work. However there is a good deal of friction between certain evangelists of the "Kotte" Mission and their followers. The main trouble spots are at KAMAN, PIWIN, SASANG, WALIKAYA and EWOK. In these villages the laymen accuse one of the evangelists, ZIMINU/LEIWA of having illicit relations with one of the local women resulting in her pregnancy.

in her pregnancy, and also complain that mission pigs are destroying gardens etc. The Mission on the other hand accuse the local people of planting sharpened bamboo mantraps, killing their pigs and of being "big-heads". All of these claims were found to have substance and when the European Pastor from TAPEN visits the area during September recommendations will be made to him to have certain SIO natives returned to their own district.

The District Education Officer has inspected a few of the schools in this Census sub-division and for his information a list of mission schools, and the attendance at each, is appended.

Unfortunately some of the dirtiest and most ramshackle villages are centred around native mission schools etc which have been established for many years. The people were requested to pull down temporary "sunday houses", if they could not maintain them properly.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls.</u>
Gwengwungwak	13	13
Matap	18	14
Mupiabon	13	22
Kubung	22	18
Kwadna	17	18
Dorem	20	9
Buran	20	13
Gusiparan	10	10
Kaman	24	13
Donan	12	6
Walukoya	21	21
Bumbum	29	29
Gapmarapa	27	12
	<u>246</u>	<u>198</u>

CENSUS.

It was intended to issue new census books on this patrol. However, in view of a recent memorandum from the Director about the imminent issue of a new type of census book, this was not done.

The figures compiled after the Patrol show a gross increase of 79 in the population. However this represents a natural increase of only 28, since the last census, as the balance is made up of migration in which are included a number of people who have been evading census for a number of years.

1. a death rate per thousand of 47.09 (24.5)
2. a birth rate per thousand of 50.44 (38.8)
3. a masculinity rate of 1.049 (1.062)
4. a juvenility rate of .478 (.708)
5. Number of males at work 438 or 27.3%, Females NIL, Females accompanying worker 21. (Figures for comparison in parenthesis are those of the Erap Census s/d).

There has been a slight reduction of those absent at work since the last census as at March/May, 1956 when workers absent numbered 454 or 29% of the 16/45 age group.

Although there are many villages in which more than 33% of the 16/45 age group are absent it is not recommended that a general closure of the area be made. In view of the high death rate however it is recommended that a move be made to establish Aid Posts in the area.

VILLAGES.

(a) VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The appended comments on the village officials indicate that in general these men are not doing what is required of them. However they are not paid and very often have to take a lot of criticism from visiting officers.

The two outstanding officials in this census sub-division (and indeed the whole of the Wantoat S.D) are T/T MAMBON and T/T MUNGAT (MOMOKA). Both have just completed a tour of the Eastern Highlands and both have given extensive talks on the native development which they saw there. The former accompanied the Patrol and was invaluable in disseminating ideas on coffee planting, village improvements etc. T/T MAMBON is a fairly elderly man and was appointed by the pre-war Administration. He has accompanied practically every Patrol in the area and his village book indicates that he has given invaluable assistance to visiting officers. He is well known to Mr. Seale, District Commissioner, and during the last war gave him as much assistance as possible. As he was the first Village Official to be appointed in the Wantoat area, and in view of his excellent services it may be possible for him to be considered for a loyal Service Medal. However this is contingent on the advice of the District Officer and further information will be supplied by confidential memorandum if required.

The appointment of Luluai KWONGIT of KANDUMIN is recommended. He will replace Luluai PATET who died recently. The appointments are also recommended of T/T KAIOWA for a vacant position at KIKIEWA, and Luluai BUNGAIYI who replaces his father SOMAKURAN who died in June.

STATE OF VILLAGES.

(b) Most of the villages are situated on spurs and consequently they are cramped and the ground is usually stony and bare in them. As mentioned previously mission villages are typified by many temporary badly built houses. Every attempt was made to improve villages by; suggesting repairs to old houses; suggesting the planting of grass to stop erosion of village sites; the erection of good latrines and construction of deep garbage pits; the banishment of pigs from inside houses and from village environs; and the destruction of diseased animals. Where villages were in a very poor state a policeman was left to supervise improvements. As the writer has visited some villages in the area four or five times over the last few months results are becoming apparent. Most villages have readily available ravines in which pigs can be kept. By feeding them there the village people are finding that they can garden close to the village and that they do not have to fence in their gardens.

Three villages requested permission to change to newsites. Permission was granted providing sanitation etc is adequate before the people move. Constant pressure is being exerted by the mission to have villages amalgamate. In view of Mr. Mc Arthur's recommendations, made during a previous Patrol in the area, these moves were discouraged.

ROADS BRIDGES and CARRIERS.

Most of the tracks between villages are well maintained and graded. However there seems to be an unfortunate tendency for well - graded roads to suddenly drop down the sides of steep ravines (and there are many) and ladders and steps have to be reverted to. Two sections of road, between MUPANDAGEN and ASINDAN, and between MAMAMBAN and ATAWAGAP need attention as they have not been used regularly previously. A new bridge across the Wantoat? Asindan has been constructed.

The Wantoat/Kaiapit road is going ahead well although the workers are handicapped by a lack of shovels. Efforts by the District Officer to obtain gelegnite for its construction are appreciated.

It is requested please that copies of the map forwarded be made and returned to Wantoat.

MEDICAL and HEALTH.

One N.M.O., SULI, accompanied the Patrol. As on previous occasions his services were excellent.

Two recent patrols by F.H.D. Officers have been done in this Census sub-division. The first was done by Mr. Cox E.M.A. in early 1956. The next, a goitre control project, was done by Dr. Mc Cullough in November, 1956. Despite these patrols there is, as the appended figures show, a good deal of sickness in the area. In two places at least there appears to have been some sort of epidemic. At ASINDAN there have been 21 deaths since the last census. Checking old books in several villages south of the river BUNGAM reveals that the population has approximately halved since 1937.

Bearing in mind the above points it is recommended that some candidates from the Wantoat. S.D. be chosen to train as N.M.O's and / or N.M.A's. There should be some very good students available from the station school at the end of this year and later. The writer has selected areas in which Aid Posts could be established and the people have indicated their eagerness to have Aid Post clinics.

On this Patrol (as on the Patrol to the Awara) parents were warned that if they let their children die or become deformed through neglecting to get readily available medical aid they would be prosecuted under the NAR's. the large number of child deaths (121) indicates apathy.

Treatments given	239
Sent to Wantoat Aid Post	23

cf. d. d. f. 9/10.

GUSIPARAN Village was chosen as a village in which research could most profitably be done. It is situated approximately half way between Wantoat and Kaiapit Stations near the junction of the WANTCAT and LERON rivers. It has a population of 21 male children, 22 female children, 43 male adults, and 58 adult females, making a total population of 144. In size the population is about average for the Wantoat Sub-division villages.

Dwelling houses are of a fairly simple design consisting usually of only one room. The dimensions of the average dwelling house are 9' x 14'. This does not include the overlap of eaves which adds 2' to 3' to the overall length and breadth of the house. The walls, about 5' in height, are constructed of coarsely woven strips of bamboo the holes in which are covered with bamboo sheaths. The small 4' x 2' door is usually in the narrower side of the building and consists, when closed, of a barricade of logs and one large strip of thick bark on the inside. The roof, the ridge of which is usually about nine feet from the ground, is constructed of bamboo and saplings laced together with dried vines. When the bamboo and saplings have been tied together coarse grass (kunai) and a type of semi-cultivated bamboo leaf are used to thatch the roof. The floor is earthen and is covered with masticated sugar cane. When it is night a bark cloth cape is laid on top of the sugar cane and this is used to sleep on. The fire place is in the middle of the house on the earthen floor. It is square and the four sides are constructed with stones.

The order of construction for the various parts of the house is; post holes; roofing beams, studs, and framework; bamboo woven walls; and then thatching and filling the holes in the walls. A man usually constructs his own house and takes two months to do so. He carries all the saplings necessary for its construction and as none of these, except perhaps the ridge pole, is heavy he does not need help. If he does his brother may help him. His wife may occasionally carry very light bamboo poles and the sheaths necessary for filling in the holes in the walls. Often saplings are salvaged and used from old houses. When the framework of the roof is ready for the thatching all the women in the village are called upon to collect 'kunai' grass and bamboo leaves and carry them to the village. The men of the village then combine and thatch the roof. The whole operation of thatching thus takes only one day. A small celebration or 'sing sing' was formerly held to celebrate its completion. When finished the house is expected to last two years or longer with new thatching. Adolescent girls and boys help their parents with the above activities.

The owner of each house usually has a garden house almost half the size and of the same style as his dwelling house. If it is a community garden in which his brothers and near aged relatives share they may all help to construct it and share in the use of it.

The sacred yam stonehouse is of the same pattern as an ordinary dwelling house. It is, however, constructed by the older men of the village who own the stones and boys and women are not allowed near it except to carry thatching for the roof. It has no ornamentation either inside or out and is used merely for keeping yam stones in.

Various groups of elder unmarried youths combine to make houses for themselves. There are usually three to six boys to each 'boy' house and the houses themselves are built on the same pattern as a normal dwelling house. Fathers of the younger boys may help to build these houses although there are usually enough young unmarried men to do the work.

Most of types of houses mentioned are built primarily for warmth (height 3,900') and are, consequently, very dark and smoky even when the small doors are open. Changes in style and building technique which have now taken place are referred to in a later section.

There is one church in the village of GUSIPARAN. It is 37' long by 16' wide. The floor is of bare earth and the seats (planks) are nailed to posts driven into it. The walls are of solid 6" diameter studs on which plaited bamboo is nailed with adzed battens. The roof at its highest point is 12' from the ground and is made of thatching similar to that used in the construction of a roof on a normal dwelling house. The beams of course are much heavier. Inside, at one end, is a hewn timber platform on which there is an altar and a type of hewn pulpit. The door is of adze hewn timber. The church lacks the usual drawings found in other churches nearby. It was built by all the men and youths. The women carried the thatching material but took no part in its actual construction. Money for the nails for the building was raised by direct contribution from the village people.

A Mission school also exists in the village. It was built on a similar pattern to the church although it is somewhat smaller (25' x 14'). Under the Native Missionary the same labour which built the church also built the school. As with the church the plaited bamboo walls do not reach right to the roof there being a 4' gap to allow the light to enter. Some nails were used in its construction.

The Mission evangelist/teacher has a fairly large house (19' x 23') divided into two rooms and a verandah. It is raised about 3' off the ground on strong hardwood piles. The floor is of coarse plaited bamboo which rests on many small saplings close together. The walls are of finely plaited bamboo which is fastened to the studs with battens and nails. The roof is of similar structure to that of the church and school although its shape bears more of a resemblance to Kaiapit houses than to those in the Wantoat. The same labour that built the church and school built the Mission house and his detached kitchen (which is the same design as a local house).

In the whole village there are now 22 dwelling houses, 2 single men's houses, one church, one school, and one Mission residence.

The changes over the last few years have been significant. First the yam stone houses - these no longer exist nor do the magic yam stones as such. The dwelling houses are now becoming more complicated to build. In nine houses visited a raised bamboo floor with a stone and earth fireplace in the middle has been constructed. In the other thirteen houses a platform for sleeping on has been built of bamboo and saplings. This platform covers approximately half of the floor space the other half being bare earth on which an ordinary fireplace has been built.

In all houses visited a small alcove has been extended about 4' in front of the door. In it are now stored, firewood, vegetables, and various hunting equipment. In two or three houses a bamboo partition has been built to divide the house in half. Apparently, too, there has been a change in the method of plaiting bamboo. Previously the walls were constructed of very coarse bamboo strips with transverse pieces every 9" to 10". Now a different type of bamboo is used and the transverse pieces are as close together as the longitudinal strips. Doors seem to have altered little and are still small and heavily barricaded. In two houses, one belonging to the Tultul and one to a group of unmarried males, an attempt has been made to imitate the Mission dwelling. Nails have been used and both dwellings have been raised entirely off the ground. It would seem that with the introduction of new tools men still prefer to build their own houses but they can do so more rapidly. They seem therefore to be able to elaborate on design and structure without spending any more time than previously on house building. It was ascertained that nearly every male adult owns at least one tomahawk and one large bush-knife. A number also own large axes and there are in the village, three hammers, two saws, and the Missionary owns one plane, one mattock, and one hammer. The Administration has given the village one pick and two shovels, ostensibly, for road work. Whilst the people of GUSIPARAN, as yet, are not very competent in the use of these tools they are definitely showing an interest in using them on their houses. Some of the people questioned mentioned that if they built the structures of their houses well with nails and hardwoods they would last seven or eight years and only the thatching would need changing in the meantime.

As a point of interest a number of women still masticate a type of ginger plant and then expectorate it on to the walls of their houses. It is reputed to kill the insects which normally eat bamboo after it has been erected a few months.

No celebration is now held on the completion of a house and no longer are bodies buried in the earthen floors.

Hunting weapons are possessed by most of the older men of the village. The bows are usually 5' to 5'3" in length. The bow string is made of bamboo and the bow of black palm after it has been seasoned over the fire for two or three days. In former times the bow was shaped by men with sharpened stones and slivers of sharp bamboo. Now, however, axes and knives are used in their making. Arrows are made of wild sugar cane (pitpit) with sharpened bamboo or black palm tips. The tips are fastened to the haft with a type of vine and a gluey substance extracted from a type of tree. The arrows have an overall length of from 3'6" to 4' and compared to other highland areas are very austere in pattern i.e. no series of intricate barbs.

The men also make spears although these are not as common as bows and arrows. The old type are made of black palm, 6' long, and have several barbs. The more recent ones have only one barb and some of the spears have the lower section and barb made of steel. The same tools as above are used in their manufacture.

Axes were previously obtained from outside of the area by bartering. All of those in the village are now steel.

A list of European type tools has been given previously. Although these are owned by individuals

they are freely borrowed by the community.

As of former times plain digging sticks are still used. Some of these are made of black palm but generally they are merely saplings crudely shaped. In stony ground a pick is now used also. All of the above articles are made by men. Boys and adolescents make small bows and arrows and spears for themselves.

There is no suitable clay for pots and these are obtained from the Markham villages where the men make them.

Wooden plates and bowls are made of hardwood and vary in size from 8" to 3'6" in length. Previously these were shaped with stone axes and polished with bamboo slivers. They were made by men and the larger ones were used for extracting oil from the pandanus fruit. They are not now made having been replaced with enamel plates and bowls from Hong Kong.

Net bags are still being made, used, and traded for pots from the Markham villages. The women select the bark of a certain type of tree and dry it in the sun for two days. They then twist strips of it between their fingers and then combine two threads together. In the final process the fine cord is woven into a bag or man's hair net with the aid of a shaped 6" stick which gives a uniform mesh. Previously black dye only was used and was rubbed on with the fingers. This dye was obtained from a tree. Now, however, European coloured dyes are used to colour bags which vary in size from about 6" to 30" when full. Mothers teach their daughters the process of net bag making and there does not seem to be any secrecy as to who may learn among the females.

In former times an extensive trading system existed with other areas. The GUSIPARAN people in common with other Wantoat people traded in cowry shells, axes, string bags, pots, pigs, strings of threaded stone beads, and lime. From the Markham villages, via intermediate villages, saucepans and black stone axes were obtained in exchange for net bags (1 large net bag for 1 saucepan). From the Rai Coast via intermediate villages large white cowry shells, white stone axes, and light magic yam stones, were obtained for strings of stone beads (18" beads for 1 axe, or 1 yam stone, or 1 cowry shell). Also traded to both the above areas were bamboo containers of lime (1 18" container of lime for 1 saucepan or 1 axe).

All that remains of the above trading system is the exchange of lime and net bags for saucepans from the Markham. Trading expeditions of about five or six men and women are still arranged periodically. There seems to have been never any set time of the year for these trading ventures which lasted two or three weeks.

Internally trade was mainly centred around pigs and women, (1 pig for 36" beads, and 4 large cowry shells, and two axes) (1 woman (bride) for 5 large cowry shells, and 2 axes, and one pig at the birth of the first child)

Now of course stone axes are not traded and beads and shells are only traded internally on rare occasions by older men. Money is used to purchase, pigs, lime, pots, and net bags although there is still some bartering of the two latter items.

Generally the men from GUSIPARAN leave the village when they are about twenty years of age and work for two or three years at Rabaul, Lae, Wau, Bulolo, or occasionally at Port Moresby. During that time they accumulate enough money (at £1.5.0 to £2 per month) to purchase, a bush-knife, a tomahawk, a wooden suitcase, a spoon, several 'lap laps' and singlets and shirts, a blanket, and sometimes a kerosene lamp, mirror, hammer, or similar item. There are no stores near GUSIPARAN or in the Wantoat. The nearest are at Kaiapit and these are run by Europeans and natives. Women occasionally make a little money by selling food to visiting Europeans or by selling pigs to other villages. They always give this money to their men folk and ask them to purchase certain things for them. Their favourite requests are for matches, dye, blouses, mirrors, and children's clothing. There are no GUSIPARAN women in employment or even absent from the village. This applies generally to the Wantoat area.

Usually children are not interested in trading. However at the Wantoat Station many school boys, including one from GUSIPARAN, exchange orchids, paw paws, snails, bush seedlings, crotalaria seeds, and fungus, for tobacco, newspaper, salt and money.

In conclusion it would seem as though heavier work, such as house building, garden clearing, etc., is reserved exclusively for adult males whilst net bag making, weeding, and cooking, is confined to females. However there does not appear to be any rigid demarcation between the tasks an adolescent and an adult of the same sex may do. As in the past the family still seems a fairly independent unit.

In the production of artefacts the division of labour is clearly marked more, it seems, because of traditional influences than because of differences in physical strength. From inquiry, for example, it was found that the older men usually made the wooden dishes and bowls not because they were more skilful but because older men had, apparently, always made them. Women have always made string bags and although daughters help their mothers in this task small sons never do.

It would seem as though males are dominant in the society although not as dominant as in former times. The male is still responsible for the spending of all money and the woman is still the property of her husband and his clan. Recent patrols have discovered however that women are now gaining divorces and are returning to their own villages and families.

Younger males are gaining increasing authority and independence through having money and/or trade goods and having a knowledge of the places and things outside of their own village of GUSIPARAN. Older men previously held unchallenged authority through their knowledge of sorcery, the yam cult, and various traditional customs.

It is hoped on the next Patrol to make a study of the yam cult and other customs that these people had in previous times.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

On the whole the people were fairly helpful and receptive to new ideas. However there is a fairly deep core of superstition, distrust, and apathy still to be overcome. Particularly in villages which are fairly distant from the station. It was in this sub-division two months ago that two policemen, who were sent to arrest an escaped prisoner, were attacked and one of the policemen had his face badly slashed. There is still much sorcery, despite mission activity, and of recent months there have been some rather unpleasant cases before the Court for Native Affairs.

The tension between the mission and its followers in the villages mentioned previously is disturbing. If mission penetration was recent these charge and counter-charges could well be understood. However the "Kottet" mission has been operating in the area for many years and by this time one would expect better relations between the mission and the laity. Perhaps when some of the more vociferous and troublesome evangelists have been replaced quiet may reign again. Mr. Mc Arthur also commented at length on the trouble spots in the same village on his last patrol to the area.

Another disturbing feature in most villages visited is the "casting off" of second wives. In many cases old men who have been married to two women for many years and who have had children by both are having to rid their lives of one wife before being baptised.

The problems of men marrying into and residing in his wife's village were investigated. Although the society is generally patriarchal it is thought that the system of inheritance etc. is not as strict as Mr. Mc Arthur suggested in his Patrol Report. At this stage in a number of areas where the population is static or declining it does not matter greatly but near the station where land is scarce and the population is starting to expand adherence to normal inheritance customs should be encouraged.

An attempt was made to present to the people an integrated scheme for their own welfare. It was suggested that when the road is finished it may be possible start a Rural Progress Society with coffee and vegetables (potatoes) as cash crops. Later it may be possible for them to form a Cooperative Society and run two or three trade stores which would cater for their needs. Possibly when these activities were well organised local government would be introduced and the people would be able to administer their own schools and Aid Posts. However they were told that these benefits could not be obtained without much hard work and they would have to look towards the students now at school to manage many of these activities. Education was stressed as the keystone to the success of any these developments.

TIO

APPENDIX A.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

C.1 213/1 - 3 - 70 (6/8/55)

- (a) The river systems crossed are such that none of them are suitable for any type of craft. They are all swift torrents subject to rapid flooding. Map Ref IKAP 1" series.

APPENDIX B.

ALIENATED LAND C. 1. 221/34 - 1 - 3 (14/11/55)

- (a) Wantoat Station 110 Acres
Administration owned
Corners have inverted cement pegs
Improvements - 1 1900' aerodrome
Occupied by Government Station (D.N.A.)
Title completed 28-6-57
Mr. Crowley's TAL (unoccupied) is situated within above boundaries 5 Acres.
- (b) L. M. Lease 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Acres
Administration owned
Corners have inverted cement pegs
Improvements - none unoccupied
Title completed 28-6-57.

..... APPENDIX C

VILLAGE	NAME	COMMENT
PWI GNA GWIEN GWUN GWAK GAWAN	GUMBU	TT. Troublesome-needs watching
	DAUWIA	LL. Tries but not conversant with pidgin
	DAGAI	LL. Keeps village in very good order
	NOGANANA	TT. Affable but not intelligent
MAMAMBAM	DANGUT	TT. Intelligent, has completed gaol sentence for adultery-now has four wives
	BUGAT	LL. Helpful
MATAP	KOMDEPA	TT. Little assistance as an interpreter
	GWEI	LL. Has foresight-has good control
GWAMBON ARAWIK	MUNGAT (MAMAKA)	TT. Outstanding-has just completed tour of highlands
	MEEIMGANA	LL. Little visible control
GWAI-ING KUPANDU	WO-OK	LL. A negative force
	POSANG	TT. Voluble but little help
ATAWAGAP	MANGWENA	LL. Establishing new hamlet
	MANDA	LL. Quiet but good control
YOPAINANG	KUPANDOTA	TT. Good
	YANGI	LL. Has served gaol sentence-little assistance
WANTOAT	ANGUK	TT. Recent appointee-needs guiding
	KWANAM	LL. Old but seems to be doing good work
UMBIABON	KEIMUNG	TT. The Wantoat wit
	YANGAU-A	LL. Previously in gaol-half blind-improving
SEENGABAW	BUPATNANA	TT. Quite good
	KALPGAMUN	LL. Intelligent but has slacked in past
TAPUT	BON	TT. Enthusiastic
	TAKI	LL. Absent at time of visit
MUREABON	KAGNA	TT. Helpful
	PETNANA	LL. Old but apparently loyal
GWAPTSIT	NAN	TT. Killed Japanese near Wantoat Station
	KWAIEMBAL	LL. Seems to be working well
KUBUNG	TERA	LL. Slacking village poor
	KAPAK	LL. Little idea of responsibilities
SANGURAK	KORTANGAT	LL. Fair
	PAPAIYAP	TT. Helpful young
KESAN	TAWAN	LL. What he lacks in intelligence makes up for in verbosity
	MUP	LL. Partly responsible for 1954 anti-Administration demonstration 1954
KWADNA	YANGAK	LL. Under mission influence
	UYAM	LL. In his dotage
DOREM	GAWEIAPUR	TT. Helpful
	KATAMBA	LL. A good man
ETAWUT	KWOI-AMUK	TT. Good interpreter
	BU-OI-O	LL. Ingratiating
GUANGANAN	KUYOM	LL. Unobtrusive
	KALAMBA	TT. Understands what is required
BURAN	MIYOT	TT. Mission protege
	IWATO	LL. Good control
GINONGA	YAWAM	TT. Strongest personality in district
	MAMBON	LL. Well meaning but lacks intelligence
GUSIPARAT	SIPIRANT	TT. Vociferous
	GAPANGA	LL. Last stages of senile decay
MUMBANTAGAN	YANGEN	TT. Conscientious
	TAPASINA	LL. Ineffective
ASINDAN	GWOKAN	TT. Smooth-anti-mission
	KWALANDAKA	LL. A worker
BUNGAM	BUNAT	LL. Inactive
	KAWONDAGA	GWAIYA
DONAN	KATUM	LL. Unobtrusive
	SITAPO	TT. A good interpreter-most helpful
TAPENDACGEN	PUNSSING	LL. Passive
	MANZAK	TT. Keen to help
	NGANDAGA	

..... CONTINUED

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
KAMAN	DANGAWENE	LL. Negative influence
	AGAN	TT. Anti-Mission
SANANG	GILINGI	LL. A poor record
	TANGGIMA	TT. No interest in work
WALUKOYA	SABAP	LL. Quiet but village in very good order
	WETONG	TT. Hard worker
KANDUMIN	ZAMBANAN	TT. Absent
	KWONGIT	LL. New appointee in place of PATET deceased
EWOK	DANGAGEN	TT. Young helpful
	KWENANA	LL. Quite good-recently baptised
	NAURA	TT. Previously ran away to work but now making amends
KIKIWA	KEGEN	LL. Seems good
WAK	KAIOWA	TT. Newly appointed
	ZINZA	LL. To be recommended for dentures
GAPMORBI	WOMOBIT	TT. Has returned from work improving
	MUNZAM	LL. Has rendered good service over many years
YONDAMUK	DAMAIMANANA	TT. Handicapped by paralysis of arm
	BUNGALYI	LL. New appointed-replaces father SOMAKURAN deceased
DAWONZIT	WANEI	LL. Not very astute
	SABUGAT	TT. Don Juan-has just completed gaol sentence for concealing his No. 5 wife from census patrols
MUMBUM	VWEGOM	LL. Merely a mission protege
	DAGAI	TT. Has just completed sentence for assisting an escaped prisoner
GESIAUT	IMUYE	LL. Unobtrusive
YIWONDAGA	DUMBUT	TT. Good but lacks self assurance
GABMARAPA	BANSAP	LL. Doing job well
	MUMBI	LL. Mouthpiece for Missionary
	YAWUN	TT. Seems competent.

.....

COFFEE

..... APPENDIX D

AUGUST - 1957.

VILLAGE

NUMBER OF COFFEE PREVIOUS COUNT DATE

GROWING ... DEAD

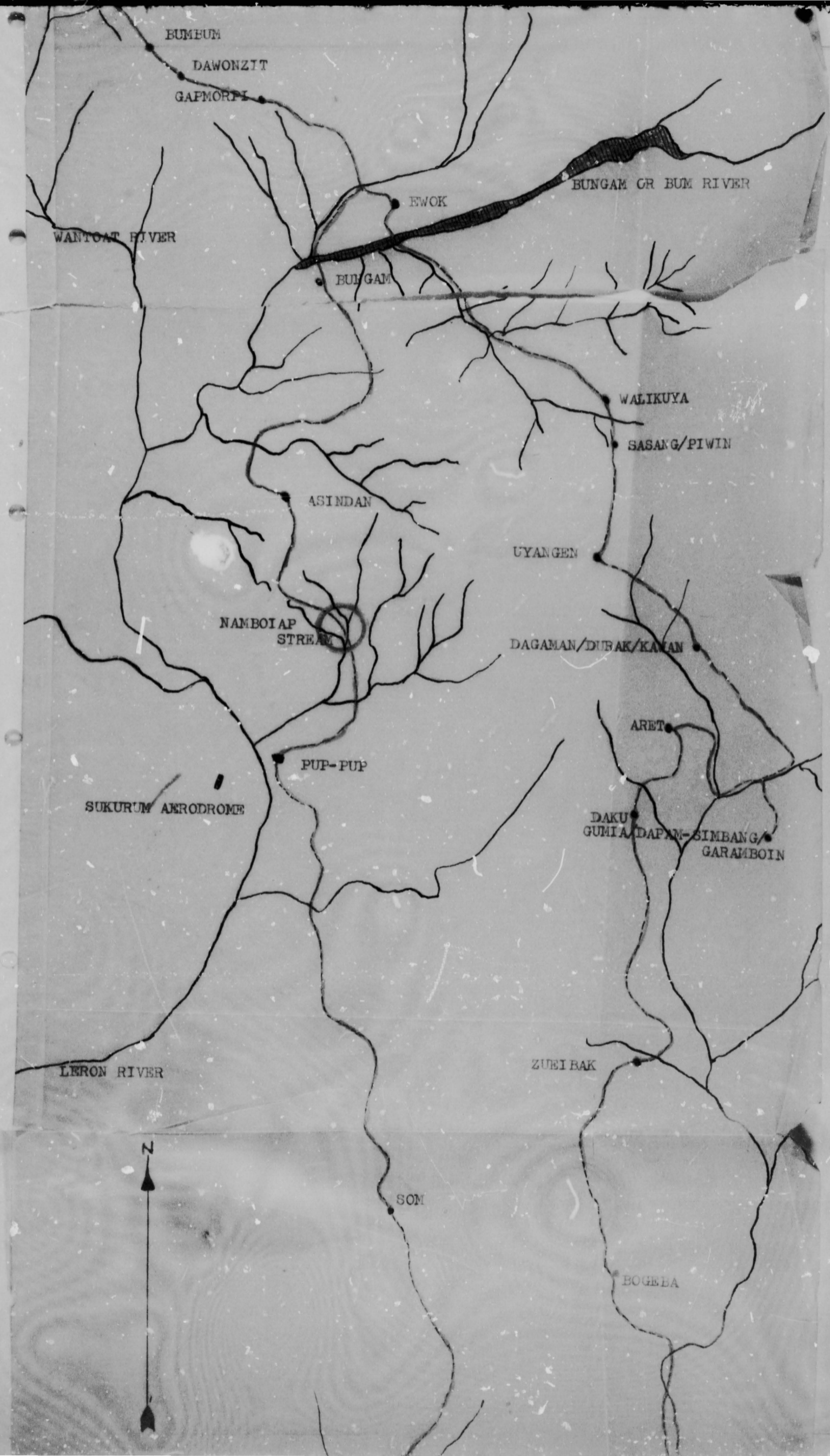
GWENGWUNGWAK	1159	208	1333		SEPTEMBER - 1956.
GAWAN	1311	152			
UMBI ABON	867	193	1159	"	"
SEMENGABAN	1105	37	1164	"	"
GWAMBON	978	143	1051	"	"
MAMAMBAN	534	201	732		
ARAWIK	217	-			
WANTOAT	265	-			
KUPANDU	979	14	280	"	"
MATAP	1496	142	871	"	"
YOPAINANG	1193	157			
MUPIAPUN	1473	244			
TABUT	1160	229	1270		
GWAPTSIT	312	56			
SANGURAK	1300	256	276	"	"
KUBUNG	735	-			
KWADNA	235	-	235	"	"
UYAM	1200	512			
DOREM	948	22	964	"	"
GUANGUNAN	564	13	827	"	"
GINONGA	2849	-	2287	"	"
GUSIPARAN	1014	184	547	"	"
MUMBANTAGAN	654	"			
ASINDAN	766	-			
BUNGAM	494	-			
DONAN	400	12			
KAMAN	565				
SASANG	286	57			
WALUKOYA	338	-			
KANDUMIN	205	3			
LWOK	452	-			
KIKIEWA	285	11			
YONDAMUK	285	2			
GAPMORBI	569	4			
BUMBUM	533	172			
GAPMARAPA	470	15			
	<u>28,336</u>	<u>3039</u>	<u>12,998</u>		

.....

Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

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	In	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Males	Females	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M	F
1	2	3				10	26	10	23	1	11	21	19	21	28	32					104
2			1		1	2	3	19	4	28	1	12	15	15	16	20	26				81
	5	2			1	2	6	26	3	16		8	1.8	12	10	21	20				73
2	6				1		8	27	4	22	2	13	16	14	15	21	30				87
1			2				3	15	6	27	2	8	12	15	19	16	29				81
1	6				2	2	7	18	8	17	1	10	1.7	11	19	14	21				75
1	4				3		8	23	5	23	1	19	1.4	17	23	25	33				106
1	3		1	1	1	5	5	21	6	21	1	16	1.9	15	15	22	26				89
1		12			1		6	44	7	49	3	37	1.4	28	23	35	57				159
2	5				1		2	33	6	30	3	15	1.7	14	15	32	34				106
3	4	5					6	39	3	39	1	27	1.3	21	11	22	41				103
1	5				1		2	22	6	22	2	15	1.6	7	10	15	25				66
	7				5		10	33	7	44	2	35	1.7	13	33	27	50				125
	7				1		5	35	4	50	4	41	1.2	19	25	36	58				144
	6						4	27	1	15	1	13	1.1	20	5	23	19				73
2	2	13				1	5	35	4	39	1	26	1.6	20	15	21	25				132
	3				1		7	21	3	14	2	11	1.4	10	5	21	19				61
2	5	7	3		5		1	20	1	13		11	1.1		4	12	12				43
	7	3					3	22	4	31	2	20	1.5	16	9	20	30				89
	5						1	17	1	12	2	10	1.1	7	8	12	14				51
1	2	14					9	51	5	49	3	35	1.5	36	23	40	52				179
2	5	13					9	36	4	29	4	16	1.8	38	24	31	42				135
2	2	1						12	3	14	2	9	1.5	8	10	12	15				48
1	9	6	9			11	20	61	11	59	2	38	1.4	39	40	60	63				211
1	2	5	3		1		2	21	2	24	2	15	1.3	7	16	20	29				81
2	2	14	2	4		1	9	40	5	50	1	22	1.9	27	15	24	58				145
1	2	3		1			4	19	2	14	1	11	1.0	17	7	16	20				62
		1		1		3	2	23	6	23	5	19	1.9	20	28	26	33				112
2	4	2			2		5	19	5	16	1	11	1.3	10	11	19	27				72
5	4	12			3	8	6	35	7	35	3	21	1.1	2	12	25	30				92
		11	1	4	2	2	7	36	9	31	1	27	1.7	13	21	28	39				116
3	9	14	1	2	2		9	57	8	50	2	33	1.4	37	29	42	61				193
0	1	4		2	3		3	21	6	17	2	8	1.7	8	17	16	22				72
	1	4			1		2	15	3	19	2	16	1.2	10	9	12	21				58
1	1	9					5	45	3	41	8	33	1.7	24	29	35	52				152
42	69	230	12	33		33	38	199	1008	155	424	71	655	-	555	555	562	1147			3578



BUMBUM

DAWONZIT

GAFMORPE

BUNGAM GR BUM RIVER

EWOK

WANTOAT RIVER

BUNGAM

WALIKUYA

SASANG/PIWIN

ASINDAN

UYANGEN

NAMBOI AP
STREAM

DAGAMAN/DURAK/KAMAN

ARET

DAKU
GUMIA/DAPAN-SIMBANG/
GARAMBOIN

PUP-PUP

SOKURUM AERODROME

LERON RIVER

ZUEI BAK

SOM

BOGEBBA

N

SOKURUM AERODROME

PUP-PUP

ARET

DAKU GUMIA DAPAN-SIMBANG GARAMBOIN

ZUEI BAK

LERON RIVER

SOM

BOGEBA

NAMA

Patrol Report WAN 2/57-58
IRUMU Census Sub-division

Scale 1 inch to 1 mile
IRUMU & IKWAP Series

SIARA

IRUMU RIVER

Patrol Conducted by C.E.De Ath P/O
(14/1/57 - 30/11/57)

IRUMU



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

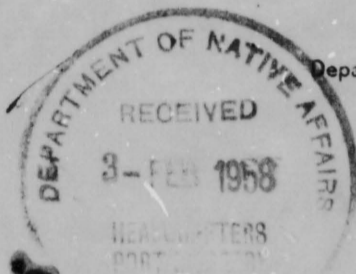
All Correspondence
to be addressed to the Director

In Reply
Please Quote

No. LF.1078
(4241)

Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines
Port Moresby.

GDK/PP



24th January, 1958.

The Acting Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Your NA.30-9-109 of 10th instant
refers.

2. Six copies of the Wantoat patrol
report No. 2 1957/58 are herewith.

D. E. Macinnis
(D.E. Macinnis)
DIRECTOR OF LANDS,
SURVEYS AND MINES.

30-9-109

10th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1957/58 - WANTOAT.

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

It is regrettable that you will be unable to staff Wantoat from local resources but the staff position is such that I am unable to assist at present--the same position pertains in all Districts.

It is noted that the people appear to be keenly interested in economic development, and it is obvious they are making an earnest effort to produce coffee. I am extremely pleased to note that the native Agricultural Assistant did good work in demonstrating pruning, shading, spacing etc. The contents of Appendix "A" are of interest.

It is interesting to note that passion fruit will grow well in the Upper Irima.

Mr. De Ath has performed his usual thorough patrol and presented results in a most satisfactory manner.

I shall be looking forward to Mr. De Ath's notes on the ceremonies involving the release of 20 dams in the Wantoat area.

J. K. McCarthy
J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

NA.30-9-109

10th January, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1957/58 - WANTOAT.

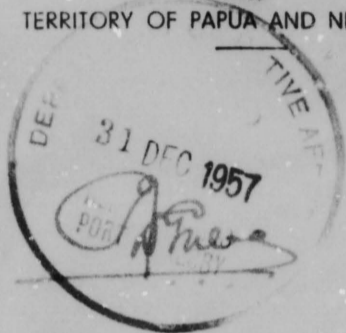
I will be grateful if I might have six (6) copies
of the attached map, please.

J. K. McCarthy
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/59



In Reply
Please Quote

30/1/59

-852

Department of Native Affairs,
L.A.A.
23rd December, 1957.

ARR.DD

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. WANTOAT 2-57/58.
MR. C. E. De ATH - PATROL OFFICER.

- 1) Forwarded herewith is a Patrol Report of a patrol by Mr. De Ath to the Irimu Census Division.
- 2) I would be grateful for six copies of Mr. Death's map, please.
- 3) Census figures are not bad, and the fall is due to epidemic diseases. I will ask for a medical patrol to visit the area and establish one or two aid posts. ✓
- 4) Mr. De Ath will be leaving for A.S.O.P.A. shortly and I will be unable to staff Wantoat from local resources.

maps sent to Dr. Lee on 30/1/58.

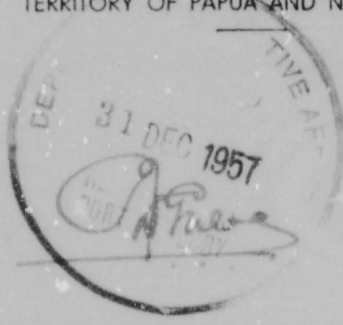
A.R. Haviland
(A.R. Haviland)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/9/109 ✓



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 301/19 -852

Department of Native Affairs,
I. A. E.
23rd December, 1957.

ARH.DD

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. WANTOAT 2-57/58.
MR. C. E. De ATH - PATROL OFFICER.

- 1) Forwarded herewith is a Patrol Report of a patrol by Mr. De Ath to the Irimu Census Division.
- 2) I would be grateful for six copies of Mr. DeAth's map, please.
- 3) Census figures are not bad, and the fall is due to epidemic diseases. I will ask for a medical patrol to visit the area and establish one or two aid posts. ✓
- 4) Mr. De Ath will be leaving for A.S.O.P.A. shortly and I will be unable to staff boat from local resources.

maps sent to Do. Lee on 20/1/58.

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

Encl.

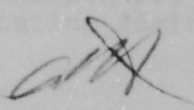
ARH.DD

-851
Department of Native Affairs,
L.A.E.
23rd December, 1957.

Mr. C. E. De Ath,
Patrol Officer,
WANTOAT.

PATROL REPORT NO. WANTOAT 2-57/58.

- 1) Receipt is acknowledged of your Patrol Report.
- 2) Copies of your sections on Agriculture and Education will be forwarded to the Departments concerned. ✓
- 3) I will again ask the Regional Medical Officer to establish an Aid Post in the Irimu Division. ✓
- 4) Thank you for your village altitude figures. These are required by "Intelligence" and native labour recruiters. ✓
- 5) I will ask the Director for six copies of your patrol map.


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



TERRITORY OF PAPIJA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1

PATROL REPORT	-	WAN. No 2/57-58
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	-	C.E.D. Ath P/O
AREA PATROLLED	-	IRUMU Census Sub-division
PaTROL ACCOMPANIED BY	-	3 Constables 1 Native Agricultural Asst. 1 Native Medical Orderly 1 Servant 1 Interpreter (Tultul)
DURATION	-	17 days (14/11/57-30/11/57)
OBJECTS OF PATROL	-	Census revision Coffee inspection & extension Medical treatment Investigation covered in confidential memorandum Routine Administration

.....

DIARY

14/11/57	To ASINDAN via MUPIABON, BUMBUM, GAPMORPI, & BUNGAM	7½ hrs.
15/11/57	To NAMBOIAP Stream	1½ "
16/11/57	Work at NAMBOIAP Stream	
17/11/57	Sunday observed	
18/11/57	To SOM via PUP-PUP	6½ "
19/11/57	To SIARA (800') Census & Inspection	4½ "
20/11/57	To IRUMU (600') " " Return to SIARA	1½ "
21/11/57	To MAMA (1,000) " " "	2½ "
22/11/57	To BOGEBE (3,100') " " "	1¾ "
23/11/57	To ZUEIBAK (3,500') " " "	2½ "
24/11/57	Sunday observed	
25/11/57	To DAKU (3,600') " " "	1¾ "
	To ARET (4,000') " " "	1 "
26/11/57	To GUMIA (4,100') " " "	2 "
	Cargo direct to DAGAMAN	
	To DAGAMAN(4100) Census & Inspection	1¾ "
27/11/57	At combined villages of DAGAMAN/KAWAN/DURAK	
28/11/57	To UYANGEN (4,300') Cnesus & Inspection	1½ "
29/11/57	To BUMBUM via SASANG/PIWIN, WALL KUYA, KANDUMIN, EWOK, GAPMOPPI, and DAWONZIT	7 "
30/11/57	To WANTOAT STATION via MUPIABON	2½ "

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the activities of a patrol to the IRUMU Census Sub-division

The patrol was not hurried and a separate memorandum to the District Commissioner covers certain of its activities at NAMBOIAP stream.

Although the village population of the sub-division is only 1,700 a number of other villages outside of the Wantoat Sub-district had to be visited en route before the area was reached. In all the patrol encountered eight linguistic groups in the area and en route. They were, EMDAIEN, MUGUTINUM, NGOKUNA, WABI AK, IAGAMIN, IMANGANTAMANEI, KUNAKAI, and IMATA. It cannot be too strongly recommended again that provision be made in the station establishment for two or more interpreters as many of the 'bush' officials do not have a working knowledge of Pidgin.

Cooperation was, in the main, much better than on previous patrols in the Wantoat Sub-district.

The whole area visited is very broken and villages are scattered from the Markham Valley to the headwaters of the IRUMU river. Their altitudes vary between 800 and 4,300 feet although various tracks between them go much higher.

The area has been fairly well patrolled by DNA, PHD, and DASF during the last eighteen months. Unfortunately the departments which patrol the area from Lae do not send copies or extracts from their reports to the OIC Wantoat and it is somewhat difficult to know what follow-up work needs doing. Would it be possible in the future for copies of these reports to be made available for this purpose?

With the completion of this patrol the whole of the Wantoat Sub-district has now been patrolled within the last seven months. Complete statistics are now available for, coffee plantings, village officials, Mission school attendances, and for vital statistics on population trends.

AGRICULTURE

The usual native staples exist although altitude places certain limitations on coconuts etc. in the upper IRUMU area.

Generally the people seem to be much more aware of the importance of economic crops than elsewhere in the Sub-district. A keen interest was shown in coffee production and the people requested that later a coffee huller be purchased on their behalf. One is held at Wantoat and when the necessary £18 has been raised it (or another) will be sold to them. Unfortunately some of the coffee plots in the lower IRUMU do not seem to be doing as well as expected. This is partly due to altitude, lack of shade,

and to poor soils.

A Native Agricultural Assistant, KORONG, accompanied the patrol and did good work by pruning coffee trees and by giving advice about shade and spacing. In some villages new coffee areas were cleared whilst the patrol was there. Coffee plantings are included in Appendix 'A'.

It would seem as though the people will have to take their produce through to the Markham valley although some of them in the upper IRUMU area may be able to make use of the WANTOAT/KAIAPIT road when it is completed. This will apply particularly to potatoes.

Later, too, it is hoped to introduce TILAPIA fish from the WANTOAT Station into the area. The people have some good pigs (Berkshire cross) but do not have access to many other sources of animal protein.

Various new types of fruit trees will also be introduced into the area as they become well established on the WANTOAT station. Passion fruit in particular would grow well in the upper IRUMU.

Game is plentiful in the marginal forest areas.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

Educational facilities are poor in the sub-division. The only schools in the various villages are run by the YABIM Lutheran Mission and the KOTTE Lutheran Mission. The attendance at each school is given below for the benefit of the District Education Officer.

It was noticed in the KOTTE schools that the pupils were particularly weak in their knowledge of Pidgin and arithmetic. Although this particular Mission has been operating in some of the villages visited for the past 27 years not one local native evangelist or teacher was seen by the patrol. An attempt will be made next year to have five children from the sub-division included as pupils in the station school at WANTOAT.

The attendances at the various schools were as follows;

Village	Boys	Girls	Denomination
SIARA	11	2	L.M. YABIM
DAKU	26	11	L.M. KOTTE
GUMIA	30	19	" " "
DAGAMAN	28	21	" " "
	95	53	

CENSUS

Although there has been only a gross decrease of one in the population figures since last census (1,701 to 1,700), by excluding migrations (+12), there has actually been a natural decrease of thirteen since the last census. This is disappointing. One of the chief reasons for there not being a marked population increase is the failure of the people to notify the Administration promptly of epidemics which occur periodically in the larger Mission amalgamated villages in the upper IRUMU area. Although recommendations have constantly been made by several officers in the past for an AID POST ORDERLY to be placed in the area nothing, as yet, has been done about it.

The absentee figures are encouraging (61 males) as compared to 1956 (118 males). However the figures given are slightly misleading as there are 97 men, women, and children absent at ERAP and elsewhere in the MARKHAM harvesting peanuts for a few weeks. These were not included in the census figures as their absence will be very transitory.

Vital statistics are as follows. The figures in parenthesis are for the neighbouring ERAP area;

1. The death rate per thousand is	45.00	(24.50)
2. " birth " " " " "	40.00	(38.80)
3. " masculinity rate is	.933	(1.062)
4. " juvenility " " " "	.689	(.708)
5. " number of males at work is	61 or 14.2%	Females NIL, females accompanying workers, 2,

These figures do not need a great deal of interpretation. The high death rate emphasises the need for more medical work in the area.

VILLAGES

(a) State of villages

In the lower IRUMU a new type of plank house is being constructed and this change of style was encouraged. In the higher headwater areas, however, where houses are built primarily for warmth, the people are still, in the main, building poor structures which need repairing within eighteen months or two years. These houses in the colder areas were found to be dirty inside, cramped, and blackened by fires. Pigs and dogs in many cases were found to be living in them with their owners.

Village improvements encouraged by the patrol included;

(a) planting grass and trees in village areas to stop erosion

- (b) the demolition of houses abandoned and beyond repair
- (c) the exclusion of pigs from village areas
- (d) the improvement of water supplies and sanitation
- (e) the improvement of housing styles and village layout

At DAKU, a very poor village, four men were each fined 5/- for neglecting to do housing repairs, within fifteen months of being instructed so to do by Mr Mc Arthur P/O.

Rest houses existed in every village visited except ASINDAN. One is being constructed at the new village site and should be completed shortly.

As requested by the Assistant District Officer, Jae, village heights for the IRUMU villages have been included in the diary.

(b) Village Officials

As the comments in Appendix 'B' show none of the Village official were outstanding. However, as stated in previous reports, they are unpaid, uneducated, and unpraised, and little can be expected from them at present.

Unofficial Councillors were found to be numerous but, as they, in all cases, had been selected by church congregations their interests were inclined to be restricted.

ROADS, BRIDGES, & CARRIERS

In general roads and bridges were reasonably maintained. Considering the terrain the roads were reasonably graded. However the patrol followed several new routes which were said to be 'shortcuts'. These 'shortcuts' saved time but made for arduous walking and carrying. The new routes covered by the patrol were between GAPMORPI and BUNGAM, between ASINDAN and PUP-PUP, between SOM and SIARA, and between ARET and GUMIA. Walking times for these tracks are included in the diary. The BUNGAM (or BUM) river was, as in the past, found to be swift and dangerous during its frequent floods.

Although the WANTOAT/KAIAPIT road may be able to serve some of the upper IRUMU area it would seem as though some extension work could be done on the jeep track which goes to IRUMU village. The population there is sparse however.

Could copies of the attached map be made and returned to Wantoat please? Copies of the last patrol (WAN No 1/57-58) have not yet been received.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

NMO SULI accompanied the patrol and, as on previous occasions, he gave excellent attention to his duties.

The people are mostly apathetic and disinterested in health matters and sanitation. In DAKU 21 people have died from one or more epidemics since the last patrol by DNA. The sickness was not reported until it had run its course and a subsequent PHD patrol could do little.

Aid Posts are definitely needed in this area, and, indeed, throughout the whole of the Wantoat Sub-district. Although ten names have been submitted for training as NMO's nothing further has been heard about their acceptance and the writer fears that the matter may have fallen into abeyance as have many previous recommendations?

NMA LAFL, who is stationed at IRUMU village, seems to have ability but is becoming too involved in some of NIMBUK'S activities. A number of treatments had to be given in his village and as his drug supply was low he was requested to go to MALAHANG to replenish it.

Before leaving the Sub-district the writer wishes to place on record a mild protest about the number of Aid Post Orderlies allocated to the whole of the Wantoat Sub-district. There are nearly 10,000 people at present depending on the services of four widely separated Native Medical Orderlies. In other districts there has been many times this number selected for training and allocation. Even although local natives are not sufficiently sophisticated to train for the positions yet, perhaps it would be possible, as a temporary measure, to have natives from other areas establish Aid Posts in key areas?

In the IRUMU a good deal of work was done by the patrol on latrines and garbage pits. However compulsion is a poor substitute for education and until the reason for cleanliness is thoroughly understood further apathy can be expected from these people.

Treatments given by the patrol were as follows;

Treated by the patrol	243	
Sent to WANTOAT	4	
Sent to MALAHANG	4	
Sent to IRUMU Aid Post	5	
Sent to FINUNGWA Aid Post	3	(Erap Census Sub-Division)

ANTHROPOLOGY

Nothing of interest was noted on the patrol. However, time permitting, the writer hopes later to include under separate cover a description

of one of the ceremonies involving the spectacular release of 20 dams in the WANTOAT area which occurred recently.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in the area could be said to be fair to good.

Although the writer has been at WANTOAT for some time now he has not seen one Village Official from the IRUMU at the station. This is partly due to;

- (a) the distance from the station of the area,
- (b) the accessibility of the MARKHAM road,
- (c) the continued patrolling from Lae by DASF and PHD, and,
- (d) the lack of recognition, by the people, of the Wantoat patrol post as being their Administrative centre.

Whilst the writer does not object in principle to the people dealing direct with various departments in Lae, when it is more convenient for them to do so, on this patrol, as on the previous one to the area, some slightly embarrassing situations arose because of this.

The first misunderstanding arose over the careless use of fire. On the previous patrol to the area Mr Mc Arthur, P/O informed the people they were not to light indiscriminate fires in the lower IRUMU area. This was done only after IRUMU village had been burnt to the ground and the census books and Village officials' hats from three villages together with approximately £300 in notes had been destroyed in the blaze. During this patrol it was found that the people from two villages had completely ignored Mr Mc Arthur's injunctions. Consequently some village natives were convicted for the careless use of fire. However the people concerned pointed out, and rightly so, that it seemed rather unjust that they should be punished when the District Office in Lae had allegedly given NIMEUK from the ERAP 'carte blanche' to burn off as much of the lower IRUMU, the lower ERAP, and the northern portion of the MARKHAM valley as he wished even although he had previously been refused permission to do this by the writer. They also showed the writer, on the western side of the IRUMU river, some thousands of acres of native land burnt off by Mr Robinson(?) from SASIANG when he was establishing a new coconut grove. It is assumed that he first obtained a permit to do this from the District Office in Lae?

Whilst this indiscriminate burning off continues the people have to travel long distances to their gardens and they continually run the risk of losing their property through the thoughtlessness of another person.

The second point arose over the recent imprisonment of a Constable and Native Agricultural Assistant from WANTOAT by the District Office at Lae. The Constable in question at the time of the trouble asked the IRUMU officials if they could have their trial at WANTOAT as they had been sent from there to do coffee work in the area.

However it was not until some weeks later that the writer learned unofficially and indirectly that they had been tried, convicted, and imprisoned in LAE.

After canvassing opinions of various officials in the area the writer believes that the IRUMU people are under the impression that they can obtain decisions more satisfactory to themselves from Lae than they can from the Patrol Post at Wantoat. This may be partly due to the fact that there are so many changes of officers in Lae and that they do not have an opportunity to get acquainted with the situation as it exists in the IRUMU.

Although it is regretted that this matter has had to be brought up it is earnestly recommended that the IRUMU people be encouraged to come to Wantoat with their problems so that the officer there can, in the interest of good administration, keep his finger on the pulse of the area as it were.

It is not usual for the writer to be unnecessarily critical of mission activities however on this patrol as on several previous ones in the WANTOAT Sub-district complaints concerning the mission were too persistent to be ignored. The complaints were aimed mainly at KOMBA natives who come over from the WASU area to visit their evangelical relatives. They spend extended periods in local villages merely, to use a common expression, 'bludging' on anyone who will give them food. Whilst Pastor KLEM from TAPEN was visiting the area recently this matter was discussed with him. He agreed that these natives were doing the Lutheran Mission a great deal of harm and that those concerned were from an area in WASU which had been closed to recruiting and that they were thus not able to obtain employment elsewhere. At the time of his visit a count was made of unattached KOMBA natives near the Wantoat Station. Thirty three were found and requested to return to their own villages - the request fell on deaf ears. Since that time there has been further petty trouble involving them and on this patrol it was necessary to convene the Court for Native Affairs to deal with one of them. In the circumstances would it be possible to have the WANTOAT Sub-district gazetted as an area as defined by Regulation 79B of the Native Administration Ordinance 1921 as amended to date?

Despite the above comments it would be correct to say that the people in the IRUMU sub-division seem to be a fairly stable group. An integrated plan for their political, social, and economic welfare was therefore explained to them by the writer. Although the mountain people found it difficult to grasp the purpose of local government institutions most were able to see the wisdom of improving their present very low economic status. The lower IRUMU natives, in particular, were eager to participate in a rural progress scheme. Education and hard work, however, were again stressed as being the only real foundation on which any plan to improve their welfare could be based.

APPENDIX 'A'

Coffee plantings IRUMU Census Sub-division *

November/1957

Village	No. Growing	Replacements needed
IRUMU	271	239
SIARA	1013	149
MAMA	202	102
BOGEBBA	595	16
ZUNIBAK	189	9
DAKU	311	10
ARET	192	4
GUMIA	609	30
DAGAMAN	509	8
UYANGEN	300	0
	4191	56

* This does not include Mission and private planting. Seeds were distributed to replace dead seedlings as enumerated in column 2.

APPENDIX 'B'

Village Officials

Village	Name		Remarks
IRUMU	BYFELS	L1	Seems efficient but overawed by NMO
"	KABISE	T/t	Young and a minor power in village
"	DOMO	Mtt	Good considering lack of training
SIARA	SAI	L1	Intelligent and hard working
"	NIMA	T/t	Quietly efficient
"	SANGERAP	Mtt	Only fair
MAMA	ANSIK	L1	Absent at ERAP
"	MAHANGEN	T/t	Very helpful to the patrol
"	POWIN	Mtt	A good interpreter only
BOGEBBA	BARE	L1	Old but seems a trier
"	SASEP	t/t	Slow but has good grasp of duties

Village	Name		Remarks
BOGEBE	KAGIM	Mtt	Seems reasonable
ZUIWBAK	GURUMUKEI	L1	Tries to be helpful but lacks Hdgr
"	MORUWAT	T/t	If supervised could be a leader
"	USSI	Mtt	Lacks drugs and experience
DAKU	YAN	L1	Very mediocre
"	GAMSEI	T/t	Wishes to set up own village-good
ARET	GWAKEN	L1	Very bushy
"	SERING	Mtt	A trier but little knowledge
DOPAM/SIMBONGA	WANZAN	L1	Unobtrusive
GARAMBOIN	NARUM	L1	Superfluous
"	NANG-GIM	T/t	Seems to have improved
GUMIA	KAREI	L1	Seems helpful
DAGAMAN	OGOAN	L1	Gives little attention to work
"	KAKOP	T/t	Fair
DURAK	MONDANGI	L1	His portion of village poor
UYANGEN	PAGAN	L1	Previously fined for laziness but has now improved.

APPENDIX 'C'

Alienated Land CI 221/34-1-3 (14/11/55)

As far as is known there is none in this
Census Sub-division.

APPENDIX 'D'

Inland Waterway 213/1-3-7 (6/8/55)

It is noted that the Hydrographic section
of the P.W.D has already measured the flow etc of the
IRUMU at its mouth. A Patrol Officer's Stream Report
has not therefore been submitted with this report.

A Stream Report will have to be compiled
for the BUNGAM RIVER (or BUM RIVER) as the new KAIAPIY
WANTOAT road will eventually have to cross it. On this Patrol
however there was insufficient time spent near the river to
obtain the comprehensive information required.