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# PATROL REPORTS

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Station : Lake Murray  
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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - GANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: LAKE MURRAY WESTERN ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 1..... 1953/56..... Number of Reports: 7.....

REPORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIG No
1	1 of 1953/54	D. G. CALDER P.O	LAKE AREA, NORTH EAST OF KAIMA RIVER	MAP	14.7.53 - 1.9.53	
2	2 of 1953/54	D. G. CALDER P.O	VILLAGE OF LAKE MURRAY, MIDDLE FLY	MAP	28.10.53 - 24.11.53	
3	3 of 1953/54	D. G. CALDER P.O	VILLAGE OF LAKE MURRAY	MAP	14.1.54 - 25.1.54	
4	1 of 1954/55	M. L. MACKELLAR CPO	LAKE MURRAY & MIDDLE FLY	MAP	8.7.54 - 10.8.54	
5	2 of 1954/55	C. G. DAY P.O	THOSE VILLAGES BETWEEN MAVA STATION	MAP	9.11.54 - 17.11.54	
6	3 of 1954/55	C. G. DAY P.O	NORTH & NORTH EAST OF KAIMA RIVER	MAP	17.2.55 - 15.3.55	
7	1 of 1955/56	C. G. DAY P.O	LAKE MURRAY AND MIDDLE FLY RIVER		28.6.55 - 21.7.55	

WESTERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1953/54, 1954/55, 1955/56

LAKE MURRAY SUBDISTRICT

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
LAKE MURRAY		
1 - 53/54	D.G.Calder	Pare Area, North East of Kaim River and area East of Strickland River between Cecilia Nomad and Rentoul Rivers
2 - 53/54	D.G.Calder	Villages of Lake Murray, Middle Fly River and Lake Wam Areas.
3 - 53/54	D.G.Calder	Villages of Lake Murray
1 - 54/55	M.L.MacKellar	Lake Murray and Middle Fly
2 - 54/55	C.G.Day	Those villages between Mava Station and Obo (A.P.C.Camp Everill JunctiOn)
3 - 54/55	C.G.Day	North and North East of Kaim River - Pare Area
1 - 55/56	C.G.Day	Lake Murray and Middle Fly River Census Divisions.

WESTERN DISTRICT  
LAKE MURRAY SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1953/54

1954/55

1955/56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY W.D. Report No. 1 of 53/54  
 Patrol Conducted by D.G. Calder P.O.  
 Area Patrolled Pare area, North east of Kaim River, and area east of Strickland River between Cecilia, Nomad & Rentoul Rivers  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil  
 Natives 53  
 Duration—From 14/7/1953 to 1/9/1953  
 Number of Days 50  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services No. 7 of 52/53 to Pare only  
 Medical Nil ...../...../18.....  
 Map Reference Sketch map attached  
 Objects of Patrol (1) To make friendly contact with people living in this area  
(2) To determine population density

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

# Uyuel Radio

DC DARU

DS 888 Advice by Sandingham Hickey  
Reasons why Lake Murray shut & trade  
goods <sup>native</sup> Jacksoni etc quiet Population  
numbers and date make us investigate  
stop your comments covering Caldera ~~to~~ native  
visit Refer. stop when do you propose next  
visit. ~~the~~ LAKE MURRAY KIUNGA. ~~check.~~

[MISSING - COPY FROM DUPLICATE BOUND VOLUME. 4/3/87.]

Journalbook, Chief Archivist

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/4/1953

FAC/MB

In reply,  
Please quote:  
No. 1-3-2/206.  
District Commissioner's Office,  
DARU W.D.

13th November, 1953.



MEMORANDUM for--

The Director,  
Department of District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Your Radio DS.883 of 12-11-53. Refers.

In my quarterly report I mentioned that the fault regarding shortage of trade items was probably ours but on checking through our records, many items have not been received in full. Lists attached.

Requisitions for printed matter Nos. 4 to 7 of 53/54 have not been received.

13/11/53  
1/3  
1/2  
1/3

Will you please ensure our S.I.V. No. 11 dated 7-10-53 is forwarded by first vessel.

At the beginning of this year the Elavala was towed to Port Moresby at great expense, to have a new shaft installed and, I recommended to Captain Ross that a Cutlass bearing be installed. The old shaft was brazed and a white metal bearing put back. The shaft and bearing is now in the same condition as it was in December 1952.

The vessel is now to go, once again, to Moresby and at long last they are going to install a Cutlass bearing.

Until the vessel returns I am unable to do an inspection of Fly River Stations.

CUTLESS not a sword.

MA For 01



*[Signature]*  
(F.A. CHAMPION)  
District Commissioner W.D.

Would Mr. Mallison be good enough to check up please  
Done - see radio 25/11/53  
19/11.



<u>Items ordered.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u>	<u>Received.</u>
Axes $\frac{1}{2}$	96	48
Tomahawks	102	78
Beads	112 lbs	54
Calico	750 yards	620
Hooks Ass'd.	20 Gross	56
Knives $\frac{1}{2}$	334	192
Lines Fish 8oz	500	150
" " 10oz	264	44
Mirrors	588	394
Soap	168	140

1118

IGK

F

DS 30 4 194

DISCO  
DASH

DE 300	ADVISE	BY	SANBROTAN	MURRAY
REASONS	MY	LAKE	MURRAY	SHORT
OF	TRADE	GOODS	PATROL	JACKETS
DE	WATER	ACQUISITION	HUNTERS	AND
MY STABLE	US	INVESTIGATE	TOP	YOUR
COMMENTS	COVERING	CAMP	PATROL	REPORT
REFER	STAY	WEEK	DO	YOU
PROPOSE	NEXT	VISIT	DE LAKE	MURRAY

KIUNGA

PLW

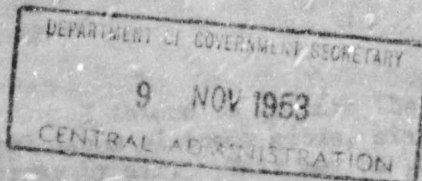
SERVICES

12/11/53.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

D.S. 30-4-144.



Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
Port Moresby.  
7th November, 1953.

Memorandum for—

His Honour the Administrator,  
PORT MORESBY.  
(Through the Government Secretary).

Subject: LAKE MURRAY Patrol Report No.1 of 1953/54,  
conducted by Patrol Officer D.G. Calder.

Forwarded for Your Honour's information is a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. D.G. Calder, covering a recent visit to the headwaters of some of the Eastern tributaries of the Strickland River. This area is of particular interest for several reasons -

(1) It is on portion of the south-western slopes of the mountains separating the eastern Strickland River system from the Tari area, which I propose to examine from the air at a later date.

(2) No known aerodrome site exists in this vicinity. Later aerial examination may assist in locating a possible site - if not, it may be necessary to envisage the use of helicopters in certain parts of this almost inaccessible region.

A study of the map attached will indicate the enormous distances to be travelled to gain access to the populated areas, and even then, the people visited are difficult to contact as they are semi-nomadic.

(3) The best time of the year to visit these regions appears to be towards the end of the South-East Season. Officers patrolling these mountains lead a miserable existence owing to the constant rainfall and the impossibility of replacing equipment and stores lost as a result thereof.

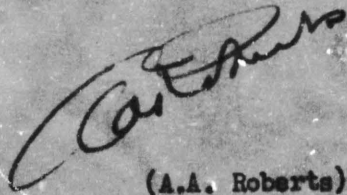
(4) The report is necessarily restricted in its detail as Mr. Calder had little opportunity of establishing close contact with the natives visited. The population figures must be regarded as being a very rough estimation only. The fact that these natives dwell in communal houses and in timbered hilly country, renders it difficult to make an accurate estimate. It is thought that the population extends in a continuous belt from Mount Bosavi to the west of Lake Kutubu, as far as at least the Carrington River. Later patrols to the Cecilia and Carrington Rivers will be required.

(5) It is noted that much time was lost on this patrol in making sago and constructing canoes. This is a necessary feature of this type of patrol when aerial access is not possible, unless we envisage the expensive method of supply by air drop.

(6) The arduous nature of the patrol and the successful native contacts is indicative of the work of an efficient officer. The excellent map furnished by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Jacobs, is typical of his work in this sphere.

I intend to go into the question of direct supply of light-weight items of trade goods, stationery, etc., from Port Moresby to Lake Murray by air. This may be possible if the Australasian Petroleum Company are utilising flying boats to Lake Murray.

Forwarded for Your Honour's information, please.



(A.A. Roberts)  
Acting Director, DDS & NA.

c.c.s. For information of -  
The District Commissioner,  
Western District, DABU.

HIDDSINA/

1. An efficient piece of work.
2. Quote from para 3 that you may be intended to visit the area later on.
3. I have only been to Dabu as yet but I would like to see more of the district as soon as I can. I mentioned this to Champion when he was here & he suggested flying to Lake Murray then by boat up to Kiangga & back down the fly.
4. I would endeavour to do this trip in January next.
5. Will you please discuss with me when convenient at an early date.

Duct  
10"/53

DSZO-4-144

30th October, 1953

The District Commissioner,  
Western District.

Patrol Report No. I/53-54. Lake Murray.

An excellent piece of consolidation and penetration  
by Mr. Calder.

The timidity of the BRAMI at this stage of contact  
is not unusual. Tact and patience will gradually overcome their fear.

Such sparsely populated areas in which scattered  
isolated groups exist, will pose the main problem to the Administration  
in future years as far as the control of them is concerned.

This patrol has been brought to the notice of His  
Honour the Administrator.

*AAK*  
(A. A. K. [unclear]).  
Act. Director, DDBA Na.

25/4/144



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PAC/MB

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
28 OCT 1953  
NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-4-3/153

District Commissioner's Office,  
DARE W.D.

21st October, 1953.

MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,  
Department of District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 53/54.

The abovementioned report is forwarded together with an excellent map, drawn by Mr. C.F.O. Jacobs who is well known to you for his remarkably good maps.

The patrol is very interesting and has been expertly carried out. Mr. Calder does not mention if any presents were left in areas where the inhabitants "went bush". Probably did not have sufficient trade items to spare as we have great difficulty in obtaining sufficient for this District.

It is very unfortunate owing to food shortage, he was unable to proceed further north to the Cecilia River area, where the A.F.C. reported a large population.

If the Blavala could get to the junction of the Strickland and Rentoul Rivers, a base camp could be made there and patrols extended northwards to the Cecilia and south to the TICMU. This possibility will be examined.

Could four copies of the Patrol Map be supplied, please.

Forwarded  
25/10/53

Mr. McLeod  
29/10/53

*[Signature]*  
(F.A. CHAMPION)  
District Commissioner W.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION.

LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 1 - 1953/1954.

Report of a patrol to the PARE area and to the area East of the Strickland River between the CECILIA, NOMAD and RENTOUL Rivers.

Officer Conducting the Patrol : D. G. Calder, P/O.

Personnel Accompanying :  
6 Native Members of R.P.C. as per Appendix "A" attached.  
2 Administration Interpreters.  
1 Native Medical Orderly.  
44 Native Carriers.

Area Patrolled : PARE area North East of the KAIM River and area East of STRICKLAND River between the CECILIA, NOMAD and RENTOUL Rivers.

Objects of the Patrol :  
(1) To make friendly contact with the people living in this area.  
(2) To determine the population density.

Duration of the Patrol : From 14th. July, 1953 to 1st. September, 1953.

Number of Days Spent on Patrol : 50.

Map : Sketch Map attached.

Previous Patrols to Area : Patrol No. Lake Murray 7-1953/53 to PARE Area only.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of the patrol was to make friendly contact with the people living in the area East of the STRICKLAND River, between the CECILIA, NOMAD and RENOUL Rivers, and to determine the population density. It was also intended, if possible, to proceed as far East as the O'Malley Peaks, but owing to lack of food in the area this intention had to be abandoned.

The PARE area North East of the KAIM River was first patrolled by Lake Murray Patrol No. 7-1952/53 in May, 1953, and the headwaters of the CECILIA and NOMAD Rivers was visited by Mr. P/O Clancy in April, 1948, whilst on escort duty to an Australasian Petroleum Company's Survey party operating near that area. ( Vide Patrol Report DARU NO. 2-1947/48), however this patrol withdrew owing to lack of food in the area.

DIARY OF PATROL.14th July.

Canoes and carriers in charge of L/Cpl. ANDIBOMATU departed station at 8.45 am. Self in station launch "SAMBIO" departed 10.45 am, after attending to some office matters. Proceeded East down Lake Murray. Water has risen considerably in recent weeks. Canoes and launch arrived simultaneously at USUGOVA village at 1.30 pm. People all away at sago places. Afternoon spent sorting out stores and carriers. Patrol here for night.

15th July.

Launch returned to station. Self with canoes departed USUGOVA at 7.20 am. Crossed Lake and entered KAIM River at 8.15 am. Proceeded upstream. Current fairly strong. Passed the USUGOVA people's sago place at 9.50 am. Landed 11.45 am. for lunch. Continued on at 12.45 pm. A few drops of rain fell during the afternoon. Landed 3.45 p.m. and camped for the night.

16th July.

Broke camp 7.15 am. and continued upstream. River has risen slightly. Arrived NAGIMVIMBUP village at 11 am. Village is deserted with people away visiting BURREMA and at sago places. Five new graves sighted here. Lunch. Departed 12.20 pm. and continued upstream. Passed UBU Creek at 1.30 pm. Passed KA Creek at 2 pm. Hot sunny day. Landed 4 p.m. and camped for the night.

17th July.

Departed 7.25 am. and continued upstream. Passed MAGUM Creek at 7.30 am. Passed AVAKA Creek at 8.15 am. Passed an old garden place called SEKIRAVU at 8.45 am. Passed WAI Creek at 9.50 am. Landed 11.30 am. for lunch. Departed 12.30 pm. and continued on. Numerous snags in this part of river. Found large tree completely blocking river at 3.30 pm. Camp made and paddlers set to work chopping it thru. Hunting party returned with a bush pig.

18th July.

Departed 7.15 am. and continued up KAIM River. Current is much stronger. Numerous snags. Stopped several times to chop through fallen trees. Large flocks of flying foxes cover the trees on both banks. Found large tree blocking river at 11.30 am. Lunch whilst police chop it thru. Departed 12.35 pm. and continued upstream. Passed Camp No. 3 of Patrol No. 4-1952/53 at 1 pm. Delayed by more fallen trees at 1.45 pm. Continued on at 2.30 pm. Slow progress made against strong current. Landed 4.5 pm. and camped for night.

19th July.

Departed 7.15 am and continued upstream. River has



DIARY CONTINUED.

19th. July.

become a tangled mass of twisted snags and fallen trees with a strong current swirling through them. Many stops necessary to cut through fallen trees. Landed 11.15 am. for lunch whilst police cut thru a fallen tree. Continued on at 12.15 pm. River has shallowed considerably. Average depth is four feet, with some rocky places even shallower. Continued scraping over snags and cutting thru fallen trees. Very slow progress. Crossed about 10 yards of mild rapids, much to the excitement of the carriers. Passed WAI DURU Creek at 3.55 pm. Landed 4.15 pm. and camped for night.

20th. July.

Departed 7.15 am. and continued upstream. Stopped by fallen trees every hundred yards or so. Found large tree blocking river at 9.15 am. Several more trees are visible upstream, also blocking the river. This is the limit of navigation of the KAIM River with the water at its present low. Depth of river at this point is three feet and patrol is estimated to be 77 miles from the mouth. Camp made here. Will return canoes to the station tomorrow and proceed overland to the KUDA village track. Afternoon spent in arranging loads for carriers. Hunting parties returned with a cassowary. Commenced cutting a track on a 50 degree magnetic bearing.

21st. July.

Returned canoes to station. Broke camp 7.20 am. and departed on track cut yesterday. Continued cutting track on 50 degree bearing. Slow progress. Crossed several sago swamps and tributaries of the KAIM River. Arrived at a large tributary of the KAIM River at 10.30 am. Bridged creek and continued on. Crossed several sago swamps and arrived at another large KAIM River tributary at 12.45 pm. Found an old indistinct hunting track heading N.E. Followed along this track for a while. Left track and continued cutting a track on the 50 degree bearing. Made camp at 3 p.m. Rain during afternoon and night.

22nd. July.

Still raining this morning. Broke camp 7.40 am. and set off in a light drizzle. Continued on cutting a track on 50 degree bearing. Crossed several small streams. Crossed a large creek at 9.15 am. Found a track at 9.45 am. showing signs of recent use and heading North East. Followed along this track. Spelled 10.50 am. Continued on at 11.5 am. Crossed another KAIM River tributary at 11.10 am. Terrain is hilly and track follows along ridges. Arrived at a deserted sago place shelter at 12 am. Crossed another KAIM River tributary. Arrived at four coconut palms at 1 pm., evidently the site of an old village. Continued on. Camp made on the banks of a small tributary of WAI KUPUME at 2.40 pm. Recent footprints seen around here. Rain during night.

23rd. July.

Broke camp 7.15 am. and continued along track found yesterday. Crossed a small creek and arrived at the main KUDA village track used by Patrol No. 7-1952/53. Passed a garden place. Crossed another tributary of WAI KUPUME. Passed another large garden and also a campsite of Patrol No. 7-53/53. Arrived 8.45 am. at the one house village of KIUMDA. Village is deserted. Spelled. Continued on at 9.15 am. Crossed a stream. Met some KIUMDA men and women on the track at 9.50 am. They are returning from a burial at KUDA. Two men obtained as guides. Continued on. Passed branch track leading to WAI KUPUME village. Arrived at the one house village of KOSUBINNA at 10.30 a.m. Greeted by inhabitants. Continued on. Crossed one stream. Climbed a steep hill and arrived at the five house village of KUDA at 10.50 a.m. Welcomed by people. People from KWARANA and KIUMDA villages are assembled here for a burial. Camp made here.

DIARY CONTINUED.23rd. July Cont'd.

Large quantities of native foods purchased during afternoon. Obtained two guides to accompany patrol tomorrow. A village pig purchased and shot. Rain during afternoon and night.

24th. July.

Broke camp 7.20 am. and followed good track in North Easterly direction. Crossed several tributaries of the KAIM River. Passed another campsite of Patrol No. 7-52/53. Arrived at one house village of TUMUTANA at 9 am. Spelled. Continued on at 9.30 am. and followed track in E.N.E. direction. Crossed several small tributaries of the STRICKLAND River. Met 3 men from MUMORRA village. They accompanied the patrol. Crossed a sago swamp and another tributary of the STRICKLAND River. Arrived MUNNA village at 11 am. Greeted by people. Camp made here. People from MUMORRA, TUMUTANA and EUOPINA villages brought in N/Fs for sale. Large quantities of Native Foods purchased. Rain during evening.

25th. July.

Broke camp 7.15 am. and followed along track in N.E. direction. Crossed several sago swamps and STRICKLAND River tributaries. Passed a garden place and arrived at the one house village of KIROENA at 8.5 am. Purchased a little Native Foods. Continued on. Crossed a large garden and arrived at the second house of WAKIANA at 8.40 am. Arrived at the first house of WAKIANA village at 8.45 am. A little Native Foods purchased. Continued on at 9 a.m. Crossed another STRICKLAND River tributary and a sago swamp. Crossed a new garden site and arrived at the new house of AWINNA at 9.45 am. These people have moved here from their old village of TEMBUNNA. Continued on at 10 a.m. in a N.E. direction. Crossed a large new garden and arrived at the two house village of KWARA at 10.35 am. Camp made here. People from KIROENE, WAKIANA and GUBINNA villages came in to visit the patrol. Large quantities of Native Foods purchased. During the afternoon people from WAWUNNA, WOGOBINNA and DUMAGUNA brought in N/Fs for sale. A village pig purchased and issued out to patrol personnel. Rain during night.

26th. July.

Broke camp 7.20 am. and followed track in a N.E. direction. Crossed several sago swamps and tributaries of the STRICKLAND River. Arrived GUBINNA village at 7.45 am. Continued on at 8 a.m. Crossed WAI DUANE Creek and several sago swamps. Arrived at WATANA village at 9.15 am. Found a man here from the SUPEI tribe, East of the Strickland River. Engaged him to act as interpreter for the patrol. Continued on at 9.40 am. Passed two new gardens. Crossed a small stream. Arrived at two house village of DUMAGUNA at 10.15 am. Camp made here. Two DUMAGUNA men who speak the SUPEI language engaged as guides. People from WAWUNNA, DUANNA, WATANA and GUBINNA brought food in for sale. Large quantities of Native Foods purchased. Rain during afternoon and night.

27th. July.

Broke camp 7.10. am. and followed along track in an Easterly direction. Crossed several STRICKLAND River tributaries. Crossed WAI OO'OO, a large stream. Arrived 9.10 am. at a group of PARE shelter-s on the bank of the STRICKLAND River. The river is about 400 yards wide at this point and is flowing at about 9 knots. The mouth of the CECILIA River (WAI BIRIERE) is three miles above this point. Camp made here. Carriers commenced constructing a canoe to ferry the patrol across. People from HOPANA, ASIPANA, and DUMAGUNA villages brought in food for sale. One injection for yaws given. Rain during night.

28th. July.

Supervising construction of canoe. PIPINA people came in to visit the patrol. A little Native Foods purchased. STRICKLAND River flooded overnight, and large sandbanks visible yesterday, are now

DIARY CONTINUED.

28th. July. Cont'd.

covered. Rain during afternoon. People from uncontacted villages of SUMUNNA, WOKIRA and BINA villages came in during afternoon to visit the patrol. A little Native Foods purchased. Rain during night.

29th. July.

Supervising construction of canoe and paddles. A sixty foot canoe completed and launched by mid-day. Medical inspection of carriers held. HOPANA, TUBUNA and WAKIANA peoples brought in food for sale. Large quantities of Native Foods purchased. STRICKLAND River has receded again. Rain during night.

30th. July.

Ferrying patrol gear and carriers across STRICKLAND River. Trip across take 10 minutes battle upstream against the 9 knot current until the canoe is swept down to a point on the East bank about 300 yards below the starting point on the West bank. All gear and carriers safely across by 12 a.m. Seven carriers suffering from bad Tropical Ulcers and other ailments despatched per canoe down the Strickland R. to Lake Murray. Accompanied by the SUPAI guides, departed 12.30 pm. Followed a faint indistinct track in an Easterly direction. Climbed a steep hill. Terrain comprises of small steep hillocks. Crossed several small streams. Crossed an old garden at 1.15 pm. Arrived at an old village site of WENABINNA at 2.10 pm. Continued on in a South Easterly direction. Passed another old village site of BUABINNA at 2.35 pm. Marked by several coconut palms. Crossed two more streams. Met a SUPEI man working in a new garden. After a few minutes of excited shouted reassurances from our guides he accompanied the patrol. Crossed another stream. Climbed a small hill and arrived at HUNABINNA village at 3.10 pm. Some five men gathered on the verandah of one of the houses, all holding their bows strung in readiness for any signs of aggression. However after a few minutes spent reassuring them through the interpreters of our peaceful intentions, they stacked their bows and came and greeted the patrol. Village consists of three houses, only one of which is at present occupied. The other two vacant houses were placed at the patrol's disposal. Camp pitched here. Heavy rain fell from 4 p.m. till 5 p.m. Several more men arrived in looking very dubiously at the patrol but they were reassured by the five men previously met. The men are very interested in the camping procedure, but all the women are keeping inside the house. More rain fell during the evening. During the late evening all the womenfolk and some of the men fled into the bush, leaving only four men in the house. Night guards posted.

31st. July.

Flag erected. The men who fled last night returned this morning with Native Foods for sale. Some eight men from a garden place belonging to this village also accompanied them with food for sale. A fair quantity of native foods purchased. Discussions with village men. Inspected the inside of their house. Twenty men from surrounding houses of GOUUBINNA, KOBUTOBINNA and WOGABINNA brought in native foods for sale. A village pig purchased and issued to patrol personnel. Discussions with people. Night guards posted. Rain during night.

1st. August.

Broke camp 7.15 am, and accompanied by local guides departed on a large track in a South Easterly direction. Crossed several small tributaries of DAMAMI River. Passed a small sago place. Arrived 8. a.m. at the DAMAMI River, a large tributary of the STRICKLAND River. Some difficulty experienced in bridging this ~~six~~ river, which is 30 yards wide and flowing swiftly. Finally bridged and crossed at 10.25 am. Met some 15 men from WUDUBINNA village on the South Bank. Accompanied by these continued on in a South Easterly direction on a good track. Crossed several small streams. Passed three small sago swamps. Arrived at the one house village of BUNABINNA at 12.15 pm.

DIARY CONTINUED.1st. August Cont'd.

Village is deserted, with all the people away at garden places. Continued on at 12.40 pm, and followed a track in a South Easterly direction. Crossed a small tributary of DAREI Creek. Crossed a small sago swamp. Climbed a steep hill to WOGABINNA village, arriving 1.5 pm. Greeted by people. Village consists of three houses. Camp made a short distance from village. Terrain is hilly and villages are all situated on tops of hills. Some forty men from surrounding houses watched all camping preparations with interest. A small quantity of native foods purchased. Visited a nearby sago place and purchased three small trees. Night guards posted.

2nd. August.

Carriers making sago from trees purchased yesterday. Some fifty men from surrounding villages brought in Native Foods for sale. A fairly large quantity of food purchased. Discussions with people. Some of the WOGABINNA women brought along food for sale. This is the first seen of any of these SUPEI women at close range. A village pig purchased and shot. Four hundred pounds of sago made to-day. Night guards posted.

3rd. August.

Departed 7.10 am, and followed a large track in an North Easterly direction. Crossed a small creek. Arrived at WUDUABINNA village at 7.35 am. Village consists of two houses. Continued on at 7.40 am, and followed large track in S.E. direction. Crossed several tributaries of DAREI Creek. Passed several small sago swamps. Arrived at the two house village of BOBORUBINNA. Several men met the patrol. Departed 9.30 am. Crossed a small stream. Passed through a large garden and arrived at the two house village of IASUABINNA at 9.40 am. Met by village men. Am convinced that these SUPEI guides are deliberately misleading the patrol, and each village visited is the finish of the populated area, so they say. Searched around for tracks and finally followed a track in an Easterly direction, much to the disgust of the guides, who insist that there are no more villages. Found several signs of recent passage of people along this track. Crossed DAREI Creek at 11.45 am. Spelled. Continued on at 12.5 pm. Crossed a large garden and arrived at the one house village of BEDAGOWABINNA at 12.40 pm. Met by several men. Camp made here. An unfinished house placed at disposal of carriers. Two women, who had evidently been at the garden, came along the track and suddenly caught sight of the patrol. They immediately without any preamble burst into floods of tears, and took some calming down by the village men. Discussions with village men. A little Native Foods purchased. Night guards posted.

4th. August.

Broke camp 7.10 am, and followed track in North Easterly direction. Crossed several tributaries of DAREI Creek. Track follows in the bed of a shallow stream. Crossed a garden. Arrived at the one house village of UGOVI at 8.30 am. Patrol met by several men. These people insist that no more villages exist. Departed 9 a.m. and followed a track in a Northerly direction. Arrived at the one house village of DONEOPI at 9.5 am. Many tracks converge at this village though the people maintain that no more villages exist this side of the NOMAD River. Departed 9.10 am, on a track leading in a Easterly direction. Took a branch track at 9.15 am, leading North East. Arrived at the one house village of BUGABINNA at 9.30 am. Obtained a man from here who agreed to act as guide. Continued on at 9.35 am, in a N.E. direction. Crossed the headwaters of DAREI Ck. at 9.45 am. Crossed a sago swamp and climbed to the one house village of IARBIRIBINNA, arriving at 10 am. Obtained another guide here and departed 10.30 am, in an Easterly direction. Followed a large track. Crossed a tributary of ANDU Creek at 11.10 am. This is the end of the SUPEI tribe's land. Passed a new garden and arrived at the one house village of BORISUBI at 11.35 am. Met by a gathering of ten men.

DIARY CONTINUED.4th. August Cont'd.

These people are of the KUBOR tribe and speak a slightly different language to the SUPFI people. Camp made a short distance from the village. Terrain consists of small ridges and vallies. Very little native foods available for sale. Night guards posted. Heavy rain during night.

5th. August.

Accompanied by local guides departed 7.30 am in an ESE direction. Crossed a large garden. Heavy rain started to fall. Arrived at the one house village of SISOBINNA at 7.50 am. Departed 8.10 am in heavy rain. Followed a track leading North East. Crossed several tributaries of ANDU Creek. Crossed a sago swamp. Here the guides wanted to turn back and the people we were making for were their enemies. However managed to persuade them that they would be quite safe with the patrol, and continued on. Arrived at the two house village of IGIMUSU at 8.45 am. Met by several men. Departed 9 a.m. and followed a track in a Easterly direction. Crossed several large tributaries of ANDU Creek. Crossed a large garden and arrived at the one house village of DISUBINNA at 9.45 am. House is deserted and people had evidently fled at the approach of the patrol, as they have left food cooking in the fire. Rain has eased off to a light drizzle. Continued on at 9.50 am. Crossed several large gardens and arrived at the one house village of EOUNUNIBI at 10.20 am. This house is also deserted, however after the guides had called out for awhile, six men came out of the nearby bush and greeted the patrol. The DISUBINNA people are also here. Arrangements made to purchase some sago trees to replenish the patrol's food supplies. Crossed a large garden and met five men from the nearby village of WUGUGURIBI, who were bringing in food to sell to the patrol. Camp made near the sago place. Rain ceased at 11.30 am. The people seen to-day are all of the KUBOR tribe. About forty men had gathered by the time the patrol had set up camp. Discussions with people. Visited the nearby sago place and purchased three trees. Very little Native Foods purchased. Night guards posted.

6th. August.

Carriers set to work making sago. Ten men from the villages of GENOAVI and KENOABINNA brought in a little Native Foods for sale. Over five hundred pounds of sago made by carriers. A large quantity of native foods brought in during the afternoon from surrounding villages and purchased. Night guards posted.

7th. August.

Broke camp 7.20 am and departed on a track leading in a North Easterly direction. Crossed a large garden. Arrived at the one house village of BOGIGAMOVI at 8 a.m. House is deserted. Departed 8.10 a.m. in a S.E. direction. Took a branch track at 8.30 a.m. leading N.E. Crossed another large garden and arrived at the one house village of EUMUSU at 8.40 am. House is deserted and people have obviously fled at the approach of the patrol, as they have left food cooking. Continued on in a N.E. direction. Crossed ANDU Creek at 9.5 am. Crossed a large garden and arrived at the one house village of WASOGEAGOBAVI at 9.40 am. Some twelve men seen here. These people are very timid and wary of the patrol. Departed 10.10 am. Crossed another garden and followed a track leading in an E.S.E. direction. Crossed a small tributary of the NOMAD River at 11.5 am. Crossed an old garden at 12.25 pm. Passed a small sago place. Arrived at the NOMAD River at 1.15 pm. Camp made here. During camping preparations three men wandered in. After a bit of difficulty at making ourselves understood, it turns out they are of the BIAMI tribe and their house is nearby. Visited their village of IARGAIE, which is 20 minutes walk from camp. Ten men only seen. A little native foods purchased. One of these men agreed to act as guide and interpreter to the patrol, as he can understand a few words of the KUBOR tongue. Night guards posted.

DIARY, CONTINUED8th. August.

Broke camp 7.10. am. and followed up North bank of NOMAD River. Arrived IARGAIE village at 7.30 am. and obtained the guide. Continued following along bank. Crossed several small tributaries. Three large islands seen in the river. River is flowing fast with rapids and shallows and is about 200 yards wide. Forded it at one of the shallow places. Followed track on the South Bank leading in a S.E. direction. Crossed numerous small streams. Track occasionally follows along creek beds. Crossed ISUA Creek at 10.15 am. a large rocky stream. Passed a shelter and a large garden. Shortly afterwards the BIAMI guide ran off ahead of the patrol. Continued on following his footprints. Passed a small barricade on one side of the track, where apparently a village man hides to observe whether friend or foe is coming on the village track. Crossed a large garden and met ten men, including our erstwhile guide. In company with these, followed along a large track. Crossed another garden situated on top of a high ridge. From here we could see the O'MALLEY Peaks to the East. The surrounding ridges are covered with gardens and four houses are visible. Climbed a steep hill through a garden, and arrived at the one house village of AMOVI at 11.35 am. This is the largest house of those seen and appears to be the central gathering place for this communal area. Continued on along the ridge for ten minutes and made camp near another small garden house. Over forty BIAMI men have collected and are viewing proceedings with interest. A little native foods purchased. Men are continually arriving in to see the patrol as the news of its arrival spreads. Unfortunately I cannot converse with them, as they do not know the KUBOR tongue and the guide who did know a few words of KUBOR has since disappeared. Night guards posted.

9th. August.

Accompanied by some locals, departed 7.20. am. on a large track heading South. Crossed a ridge and arrived at 2 large houses. Surrounding ridges are covered with gardens. Branch tracks have all been closed with broken bushes leaving only this track open. Unable to ascertain the name of these two houses owing to the language barrier. This track takes a turn to the South West and apparently it heads down to the RENTOUL River. Retraced our steps back along this track and took one of the branch tracks which was closed. Crossed a garden and after a bit of hunting around found a large track heading South East. Crossed a large garden. Track is now heading East. Climbed up a steep hill through gardens and arrived at a large house at 9.15 am. People had all barricaded themselves inside the house at sight of the patrol, and are moving about inside, rattling their bows and arrows, and talking excitedly. A hand appeared through the cracks of the barricaded door and quite obviously indicated that the patrol should move on. Unable to induce them to come outside. Two baskets of human bones are on a platform outside the house. One of the skulls is broken in halves, whether or not a casualty of war I was unable to ascertain. Can see O'MALLEY Peaks from this high point. Searched around for tracks, and took a well used large track heading S.E. However after five minutes the patrol found itself at what is evidently the village lavatory. Returned to the house and proceeded along another track heading in an Easterly direction. Crossed another garden and arrived at a large deserted house at 10.15 am. From what I can make out by signs the name of this house is SOLIBUSOGO. Four small garden houses seen on sides of neighbouring ridges. Followed a track leading S.E. thru another garden. Crossed several more gardens, and arrived at another large house at 11.15 am. About thirty men have collected outside this house, all armed and talking excitedly. There is another large house on an adjacent ridge. I take it that the name of this group is BALIAMA. Preceded by these men continued on. More armed men were lurking on both sides of the track in thick sugarcane, however I indicated that they should join the group preceding the patrol and this they did. Crossed another garden and a small sago swamp. Made camp here at 12.5 p.m. About forty locals have accompanied the patrol. A little native foods brought along and purchased. A scouting party sent out to look for tracks heading East. In the late afternoon the BIAMI locals departed with much whooping. Scouting

DIARY CONTINUED.

9th. August Cont'd.

party reported having found a large track heading in a North East direction. Night guards posted.

10th. August.

Making sago. No locals came into camp to-day, so payment for the sago taken left at the sago place. Only 300 lbs of sago made. Food position is critical as patrol only has sufficient food for three days. Night guards posted.

11th. August.

Broke camp 7.20am, and followed track heading N.N.E. Track shows signs of recent use. Passed an old garden. Track has veered to N.N.W. Crossed several streams. Crossed a large garden and came across some men working in it. Called out to reassure them of our peaceful intentions, and accompanied by these proceeded to the one house village of BISOMA, arriving 10.20 am. These people are also of the BIAMI tribe but are less wary of the patrol than the previous villages visited. About sixteen men have now collected. Departed 11.40 am on a large track heading N.N.W. Crossed a large garden. Crossed two large tributaries of the NOMAD River. Arrived at the NOMAD River at 12.50 am. Walked upstream along the bank. Passed another large garden on the South Bank. Crossed the river at 1.20 am. Followed a faint track heading N.E. and arrived 1.30 pm. at a sago place. Camp made here. Purchased four sago trees. A little native foods purchased. Heavy rain during afternoon and night. Night guards posted.

12th. August.

Making sago and constructing canoes. As the locals stole an axe yesterday during camping preparations, erected a fence around the camp. Twenty two BIAMIs brought in a small quantity of Native Foods for sale. A small pig purchased and issued to patrol personnel. Heavy rain during afternoon and night. Night guards posted.

13th. August.

Making sago and constructing canoes. All the locals are congregated watching the canoe construction. Heavy rain during afternoon. Night guards posted. Heavy continuous rain during night.

14th. August.

Making sago and constructing canoes. Rain ceased mid-morning. One canoe completed and two others nearing completion. Only 100 lbs of sago made to-day, as trees have no body in them. Night guards posted.

15th. August.

Completing canoes and constructing paddles. Making sago. Several locals visited the camp. Three large canoes launched, after some difficulties in this hilly terrain. Constructing paddles. Very little sago made to-day, as the sago place is practically worked out with only young trees left. Night guards posted.

16th. August.

Broke camp and loaded gear into canoes. Departed down NOMAD River at 7.40 am. River is flowing swiftly with rapids every two to three hundred yards. One canoe got out of control crossing a set of rapids and capsized, however all the gear except some bags of sago was saved. Very slow progress made due to the frequent rapids. Twenty BIAMI locals followed the patrol along the banks. Numerous halts to assist the other canoes across the rapids. Landed 4.30 p.m. and camped for the night. Heavy rain during evening and night. Night guards posted.

DIARY CONTINUED.

17th. August.

Broke camp and departed downstream at 7.20 am. The DISOMA men are still following along the bank. Numerous rapids crossed without, though progress is slow. Camp made at 12.30 pm. near a sago place. Will be necessary to make sago again as food supplies are completely exhausted. Drying out gear. A hunting party returned and reports that Camp 20 is not far downstream, so it is hoped that we will soon reach calm water. Night guards posted.

18th. August.

Visited sago place and purchased four trees from the DISOMA people. Carriers making sago. Rain during afternoon. A hunting party returned with a cassowary. Rain during evening. Night guards posted.

19th. August.

Again making sago for the trip downstream. Ten BIAMIs from IARGAIE and also two KUBOR men from DISUBINNA visited the camp this morning. Able to converse with these KUBOR men. Amongst the BIAMIs is our erstwhile guide who ran away from the patrol at KOMAVI. Heavy continuous rain during afternoon. In the evening a village pig was brought in and purchased from the DISOMA people. Large quantity of sago has been made and the patrol now holds a five day reserve of food. Night guards posted. Heavy continuous rain during night.

20th. August.

Still raining this morning. Broke camp and departed downstream at 7.25 am. Crossed several rapids. Passed three islands. The rapids are particularly fierce here and one canoe got out of control and broke in two on the rocks, fortunately all the gear had been unloaded prior to attempting the crossing. Arrived at Camp 20 at 11.55 am. Continued on at 12.30 am. in two canoes, with the crew of the lost canoe walking along the bank. Rapids not so numerous now nor so fierce. Fairly good progress made. Landed 4.30 pm. and made camp. Night guards posted. Three BIAMI men brought in a little N/Fs.

21st. August.

Broke camp 7.15 am. and continued downstream, with the crew of the lost canoe still walking along the bank. Rapids are not so frequent or so fierce, and good progress made. Passed several more islands. The land party shot a cassowary, which will be welcome. Landed 3.15 pm. and camped for the night. Tomorrow should see us in calm water. No people seen to-day. Rain during late afternoon. Night guards posted.

22nd. August.

Broke camp 7.20 am. and continued down the NOMAD River. The crew of the lost canoe are still following along the bank. Only occasional rapids and then not very strong. Several shallows where careful handling is necessary. Passed a garden place on the South bank at the mouth of KUMA Creek. Met 8 men on the North Bank at 9.15 am. They are of the ILIBU group and their village is South of the NOMAD R. Visited a sago place near here, but found no edible trees. Purchased a raft from these ILIBU people. Continued on at 11.30 am. after some improvements had been effected to the raft, with the land party aboard the raft. Several shallow places, but with the aid of the swift current, good progress made. Passed an old camp site at 2.55 pm. on the North bank of the NOMAD River. It appears to have been an A.P.C. party's camp within the last year. Entered the RENTOUL River at 3 p.m. Camp made on the North bank. Visited another sago place and again found no edible trees. Sighted two men on the South bank. Crossed the RENTOUL River and after much persuasion got one man to come across and show the whereabouts of a sago place to the patrol. However after walking for half an hour in a Northerly direction, the guide ran off into the bush. Searched around for this alleged sago place without



DIARY CONTINUED.

22nd. August Cont'd.

avail. Food position is serious, as it is necessary to construct another canoe to replace that one lost in the rapids. Night guards posted. Continuous rain during night.

23rd. August.

Still raining this morning. All the SUKI carriers set to work constructing another canoe. Parties sent out to search for sago. During the morning 8 SOPEIs from WANUBINNA village, including the man who ran away yesterday, came into camp. About 30 lbs of sago purchased. Also shown the whereabouts of, and purchased one small solitary sago tree from these people. They state that there is no sago in this area. Rain ceased at midday. The parties returned in the late afternoon and report that they had no success in their search for sago. Necessary to put the patrol personnel on two-thirds rations. Canoe should be launched to-morrow morning. An excellent effort on the part of the SUKIs. Night guards posted.

24th. August.

Putting the final touches to the canoe. Making extra paddles. Making sago from the small tree purchased yesterday. The RENTOUL River dropped over five feet during the night, and a large sandbank has risen near the mouth of the NOMAL River. A 65 foot canoe launched at 10.50 am. Broke camp and departed down the RENTOUL River at 11.45 am. A swift current flowing and good progress made. Entered the STRICKLAND River at 1.5 pm. and continued downstream. A strong current flowing and fast progress made. Numerous sandbanks and snags where the river swirls viciously. Several islands passed. Passed a set of rapids in the middle of the river, however a channel exists near the East Bank. Landed 5.15 pm. on the west bank near a sago place belonging to the Lake Murray SUKI people. Camp made here.

25th. August.

Making sago. Hunting parties returned with four bush pigs and a cassowary. The West side of the STRICKLAND River is a land of plenty, compared to the Eastern side. Carriers made only 300 lbs of sago to-day as the trees they cut had very little body in them. Sand-flies are bad here.

26th. August.

Again making sago for the trip downstream. Working on maps. Heavy rain during night.

27th. August.

Heavy continuous rain during morning. Broke camp 7.20 am. and departed down STRICKLAND River. Passed a large island at the mouth of the TIOMU River at 7.45 am. Passed DU Creek at 8.45 am. Swift current and good progress made. Passed DUPOTUTU Creek at 10.20 am. Rain ceased at 10.30 am. Numerous wild sago swamps sighted. Passed the mouth of SUGWI River at 12.15 pm. Landed 12.45 pm. at the small island of KOMBINAS for lunch. Continued downstream at 2.15 pm. Passed KISUWE Creek at 4.5 pm. Landed 4.15 pm. and camped for night.

28th. August.

Broke camp 7 am. and continued downstream. River is in flood with the recent rains and a strong current is flowing. Passed KUSIBA Creek at 7.50 am. Passed TANU Creek at 8.15 am. Numerous wild sago trees growing on both banks. Passed LOPAS Creek at 8.55 am. Passed ALEMA River at 10.35 am. Passed the island of BIVAKOMATA. Landed 11.35 am. for lunch. Continued downstream at

DIARY CONTINUED.

28th. August. Cont'd.

12.30 pm. Passed a bush house of the VENAVERA Lake Murray people. Occasional coconuts dot the banks, planted by previous generations of SUK's in their wanderings. Passed several islands. Arrived at the island of TESUKOMI at 3.10 pm. Here found the majority of the VENAVERA and ASCHWATUTUMA people assembled making sago. Landed here and camped for the night. Heavy rain during the night.

29th. August.

Rain ceased early morning. Broke camp and departed downstream at 7.30 am. River is in flood with recent rains and swift current flowing. Passed the sago place of BANDAP at 7.55 am. Passed the islands of GANISOVAI at 7.50 am. Passed UGINIMA island at 8.55 am. Numerous wild sago trees growing on both banks. Landed 11.45 am. for lunch. Continued downstream at 1 pm. Passed BOVUM Island at 2.30 pm. Passed a large sago swamp at the old village of EUNGASIMA at 2.55 pm. Passed the old village site of WAPENA at 3.30 pm. Camp made on the west bank at 4.10 pm. near TOWUMBAGUSUM Island.

30th. August.

Broke camp and departed downstream at 6.45 am. PASSED TOWUMBAGUSUM Island. River rose again during the night. Entered HERBERT (KUBA) River at 8.40 am. and proceeded upstream. Current is flowing into Lake Murray. A lot of debris is being swept upstream from the STRICKLAND River. Passed the VENAVERA River at 10.5 am. Entered Lake Murray at 1.15 pm. Arrived MIWA village at 1.20 pm. Minor village matters attended to during afternoon. Patrol here for night.

31st. August.

Departed MIWA 6.45 am. and proceeded West up Lake Murray. Lake has risen considerably with recent rains. Passed MOIRAVU'UM village at 8.10 am. Met by Councillor. Continued on at 8.35 am. Arrived PANGO A. F. M. mission at 9.45 am. Met by missionaries Mr & Mrs Dennis. Several complaints reported here, so availed myself of the kind hospitality offered by Mr & Mrs Dennis and remained here for the day attending to these matters. Canoes in charge of L/Cpl ADIBOMATU sent on to USUGOVA village for the night. Night at PANGO A.

1st. September.

Departed PANGO A 8.35 am. in the missions launch accompanied by Mr Dennis. Proceeded East across Lake Murray. Passed USUGOVA at 10 am. Arrived at MAVA station at 12.5 pm. Patrol canoes had arrived about an hour previously.

END OF DIARY.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The reception of the patrol in the PARE area, West of the STRICKLAND RIVER was excellent, and the patrol was welcomed without reserve in all the villages, although this is only the second time this area has been patrolled. As mentioned in the diary, people from several uncontacted villages came into the patrol's camp on the West bank of the STRICKLAND River to sell food. There was no sign of fear or timidity in either the PARE women or children on this patrol, and both came along without reserve to sell food.

At the first SUPEI village, HUNABINNA, visited on the East side of the STRICKLAND River, the people were very wary and distrustful of the patrol, though after a while spent reassuring them, they appeared to lose their distrust to some extent, although during the night all the women and men, except four, fled into the bush, returning however the next morning. After this first initial contact with this SUPEI tribe, the people of other SUPEI villages visited were not exactly frightened but more distrustful of the patrol's motives in their area, and consequently these people did their best to hide villages and mislead the patrol at every opportunity.

Likewise with the KUBOR tribe, these people did everything possible to side-track the patrol past villages and to get the patrol out of their tribal boundaries without delay. Most of the KUBOR people remained in their villages to see the patrol, but several people deserted their houses and took to the bush on the patrol's approach. The main reason for this distrust of the patrol by these SUPEI and KUBOR tribes appeared to stem from fear for the safety and well-being of their womenfolk, and of course will only be overcome by regular patrols to their areas.

The BIAMI people, after they had recovered from the initial shock at seeing the patrol in their area, made it obvious that the patrol wasn't welcome and closed off all tracks with broken bushes, leaving only one track open, and this track was obviously the one leading out of their tribal area. The presence of the patrol caused these BIAMI people great uneasiness and in fact at one house visited, everybody barricaded themselves inside and no inducement whatever could get them to come out and meet the patrol. The only response obtained at all was for a hand to appear through the barricaded door and indicate quite obviously that the patrol should be on its way. However the language barrier with these people was a great difficulty, as the patrol could only indicate its peaceful intentions by signs to put their fears at rest. The last group of BIAMIs met however at DISOMA were quite friendly and unafraid of the patrol. These DISOMA people have evidently been contacted by Mr. P/O Clancy on Patrol Daru No. 2-47/8, as they possessed beads and a few axes.

Only ten men of the ILLI tribe were contacted on the trip down the NOMAD River, but they were quite unafraid and at ease with the patrol. These people speak a language similar to the SUPEI tongue, and I was able to converse with them through the SUPEI interpreters.

POPULATION.

The population of the SUPEI villages visited by the patrol is tabulated hereunder :

VILLAGE.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children.		Total.
			Male	Female.	
HUNABINNA	7	10	5	5	27
BUNABINNA	7	7	1	1	16
WOGABINNA	7	12	4	3	31
WUDUABINNA	6	5	3	2	16
BOBORUBINNA	6	6	-	-	12
IASUABINNA	12	9	6	3	30
BEDAGOWABINNA	4	3	3	1	14
UGOBI	8	4	5	1	19
DONEOPI	3	3	-	-	6
B/Total.	60	59	31	21	171

POPULATION CONTINUED.SUPEI AREA.

VILLAGE.	Male.	Adults.	Female	Adults.	Children.		Total.
					Male.	Female.	
B/T <sup>rd</sup>	60		5	9	31	21	171
BUGABINNA	1			3	1	-	4
IARIBIRIBINNA	3			2	2	-	7
Totals.	64.		63.		34.	21.	182.

Many other SUPEI men visited the patrol from other villages, and in all I would estimate that 300 SUPEIs were actually contacted by the patrol. In view of this I estimate the total population of the SUPEI tribe to be about 500 in all.

KUBOR AREA.

Only six villages of the KUBOR tribe were actually visited, the population of which is as follows:

VILLAGE.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
BORISUBI	14	5	1	2	22
IGIMUSU	5	4	4	-	13
SISIOBINNA	4	4	2	-	10
DISUBINNA	2	-	-	-	2
FOUNUNIBI	5	4	4	-	13
WASOG FAGOBAVI	6	6	4	7	23
Totals.	36	23	15	9	83

Numerous other KUBOR men visited the patrol at its campsites to sell food, and approximately 500 of the KUBOR tribe were actually contacted. In all I estimate the population of the KUBOR tribe to be about 500.

BIAMI AREA.

Twelve villages of these BIAMI people were visited, for some of them however I was unable to obtain the names, owing to the language barrier, and to the uneasiness and nervousness of these people at the sight of the patrol. About 360 BIAMIs in all were seen by the patrol, and from indications I believe that this tribe extends North to the CECILIA River and is quite a large tribe. However I estimate the population of these BIAMIs in the immediate area visited to be about 750.

ILIBU AREA.

Only ten men of this ILIBU tribe were met by the patrol whilst travelling down the NOMAD River. The area of this tribe is South of the NOMAD River to the RENTONL River, but as this area was not visited I am unable to give an estimation of their population.

As previously mentioned the patrol ~~was~~ was unable to find trustworthy guides in this area and the people endeavoured to mislead and side-track the patrol from villages at every turn. However I think that this attitude was due more to their fear for the safety of the womenfolk and children than to anything else, and this attitude will disappear when the area is patrolled regularly.

PARE AREA.

The population of the PARE area visited by the patrol West of the STRICKLAND River has been fully tabulated in Patrol Report No. 7-1953/53 and totals 945. As mentioned in the diary several men from unvisited villages brought in food to sell at

POPULATION Cont'd.

Camp 14 on the West Bank of the STRICKLAND River. These PARE people were completely at ease with the patrol, as is evidenced that food was brought in for sale from all villages near the patrol's ~~xxx~~ route and from villages as far South as HOPANA and TUBUNA.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

There is little further to add regarding the PARE tribe's villages, to that reported in Patrol Report No. 7-19523 except that the people of TEMBUNNA village have built a new village at AWINNA, and that the BUEREMA people have moved down the BOI River and have built a new village at GAMARUMINA, about three hours distance from MAVA station.

The SUPEI people's houses are built on the ground and are about twenty five feet wide and 50 feet long. All houses are barricaded and reinforced with poles laid length ways along the sides. The houses are quite high, some being 25 feet in height. Inside the house, an area of about 25 feet by eight feet is left for cooking, and steps lead up to the main floor. This main floor runs the full length of the house, and slightly raised platforms for beds are built on both sides, leaving only the main passage. This main floor opens out to a verandah at the back of the house, which is the main gossiping place for the men. The verandah invariably overlooks the surrounding country. There are no separate compartments for men and women, as is the custom with the PARE people. Most houses are built on the tops of hills and ridges and are surrounded by the gardens of the occupants.

The houses of the KUBOR and BIAMI peoples are similar to those of the SUPEIs, though are somewhat smaller, their size generally being 25 feet by 35 feet. The size of the house of course is governed by the number of people intending to occupy it. Some of the KUBOR houses were built slightly different, with an open space at the front of the house for cooking and gossiping, and raised sleeping platforms inside the main house. There are no verandahs on houses of the latter type.

In the SUPEI area the villages usually consisted of one large house, and the largest SUPEI VILLAGE visited was WOGAPINNA with two houses.

In the KUBOR area, it is the custom to have one large house in the centre of a communal area, and several small garden houses built on surrounding ridges. This custom was more noticeable in the BIAMI area, where it is possible to arrive at a large main house and to see on the surrounding hills and ridges, sometimes as many as four of these small garden houses, all having this one main house as the gathering focal point of their communal area.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

In the PARE area the general health of the people was good and only one injection for yaws was given.

In the area east of the STRICKLAND River, none of the men contacted were suffering from ailments, and the majority of them were fine physical specimens. However only five women and very few children were sighted by the patrol, whilst in this area so it is impossible to state whether they were suffering from ailments of any kind.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main diet of the PARE people is sago, which for the most part grows wild and abounds in their area. However this sago diet is varied with additions from their gardens. Large gardens have been constructed by these people, and the main produce is taro, bananas, sugar-cane and cucumbers. Large new gardens in this area show that these people have put the axes obtained from the previous patrol to good use.

The East STRICKLAND River tribes are ~~xxx~~ agricultur-

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK Cont'd.

-ilists, and whilst in the populated areas the patrol was continually crossing through large gardens. Extensive garden areas have been cleared by these people using solely their stone axes, and various crops of taro, bananas, sugar-cane and some sweet potato planted.

Their main diet is the garden produce and this is supplemented by a little sago. Very little sago was seen in this area, and most trees are hand planted. Generally as soon as a tree reaches maturity it is cut to, provide a change of diet. In this hilly country wild sago does not flourish, and only small isolated wild sago trees were seen.

The only livestock kept by these people is pigs, which did not seem to be as numerous nor as large as those kept by the PARE people. Several village pigs were purchased by the patrol, to enable these people to obtain the coveted steel axes.

NATIVE FOODS AND CARRIERS.

In the PARE area, West of the STRICKLAND River, native foods were in ample supply and the patrol was able to buy more than its requirements all the time in this area. However East of the STRICKLAND River, very little food was brought along for sale, and it was necessary for the patrol to make its own sago. This being the case the patrol's movements were governed by the position of sago places, which for the most part had only one or two mature trees. It is necessary for a patrol of any size to carry its own food and be completely independent of the local food supply, when in this area, as the amount of native foods found here available for sale would not support a patrol. It was due to this shortage of food that this patrol was compelled to withdraw to the sago swamps on the West bank of the STRICKLAND River.

Carriers for the patrol were drawn from the SUKI villages of BOSSET, TINUNG, VENA VENA & MIWA and also some OX-TEDI carriers from the villages of POKASEKI & NAUA accompanied. Several PARE carriers from BUMREMA & KUDA villages also accompanied the patrol. All worked well, and the SUKI carriers especially excelled themselves when traversing the rapids on the NOWAD River.

ORNAMENTS, DRESS & WEAPONS.

In this regard, nothing new to previous reports was seen in the PARE area.

The East STRICKLAND River tribes' ornaments and manners of dress are entirely different to the PARE people. The SUPRI men are mainly tall, well built and are a dark brown in colour. Their dress comprises of a bark loin cloth suspended from the waist by a cane belt. Some also wear a square piece of mesh net hanging down over the loin cloth. All the males, both men and children wear a circular piece of hardened bark around the stomach and back. This serves more as a corset, than as an armour. It is the custom of these people, when seeing something new or wonderful to them, to drum their finger-nails against this bark corset. When the patrol was making camp, and some new wonder was revealed to the watching locals, this 'rat, tat, tat' would be heard frequently and simultaneously from perhaps a group of forty locals. This corset is generally about 6" wide. All the males wear a narrow skirt, made from shredded black palm leaves, over the buttocks. This skirt hangs from the waist, and is in three layers, the first layer being about 8" long, the second about 5" long, and the top layer about 3" in length. This gives the skirt a raised tufted appearance. All the males wear necklaces of small bead nuts. Some wear these bead nut necklaces around the forehead and attach strips of cuscus fur from them, whilst others wear shredded black palm leaves or cassowary feathers threaded through these head necklaces. Both men and women have large bamboo skewers through the nose and some also have them through the ears. Both the sexes wear their hair plaited in ringlets and heavily coated with black tree gum and grease. Many of the young men painted their faces with red and black tree gum giving them quite a colourful appearance. Some wear painted armbands of stiffened bark, and insert a thin flexible stick of bead nuts in these armbands, which sway as

ORNAMENTS, DRESS & WEAPONS Cont'd.

the owner walks. Others insert these thin flexible sticks of bead nuts through the ~~back~~ back of their bark corsets and wedge the ends firmly between their buttocks, these are quite long and sway with any movement.

Very few women were seen in the East STRICKLAND area by the patrol. Only five SUPEI women in all were seen. They also had the plaited greased hair and bamboo skewers through the noses. Their dress consisted of a short thin skirts of plaited bark strings and they also affect the bead nut necklaces. However compared with their colourful menfolk, the women indeed present a somewhat drab appearance. Both sexes wear a knee-length cloak of bark as a protection against the cold.

The KUBOR & BIAMI and ILIBU manner of dress is similar to the SUPEI people, except that some of the BIAMI men wear their hair plaited and tied up above the head, giving a pyramid effect. No KUBOR or BIAMI women were seen.

Another custom of these SUPEI and KUBOR men was, when accompanying the patrol, for them all in unison to give out a high pitched yell. This practice was somewhat disconcerting to the carriers until I ascertained the reason for it. Apparently the leading man says to those behind him "Does anyone want to marry a girl" and the answer is a concerted chorus of "Oi, CI" from those behind.

The weapons of the East STRICKLAND tribes are all similar and consist of a black palm bow about five feet in length, and slender well made arrows with bamboo, goru tips, and barbed bone tips. The barbed bone war arrows are painstakingly carved and are painted with red and white markings. Their clubs are made from rounded river stones with a hole through the centre and inserted on a stick handle. Their axes are the usual stone type common to the PARE people, and consist of a seven shaped handle to which is attached a sharpened river stone. The usual type of bamboo knife and bone dagger is used in this area, and the common hollowed bamboo smoking pipes are also used.

BURIAL CUSTOMS.

Amongst the PARE people when a man dies, sometimes he is wrapped up in goru leaves and buried above the ground standing upright between saplings. Another method is for the deceased to be buried in an upright position beneath the ground. The deceased's bows and arrows are broken in halves and laid on top of the grave, and other personal effects, such as his fire-string, armllets, sago bags and string bags are also laid on top of the grave. The remains of his last meal is put on a small platform over the grave, and his hunting trophies, such as pigs and cassowaries skulls, are hung up over his grave, to show his prowess as a hunter. Occasionally the deceased relatives remove his skull from the grave, and this is usually buried at the site of his relatives' new house, after the owner of the new house has staged an all night dance around the skull.

Two graves were sighted at the SUPEI village of HUNAB-INNA. One was that of a small boy who was wrapped up in goru leaves and laid out on a wooden platform above the ground. The other deceased appeared to have been buried upright beneath the ground after the PARE custom.

Several baskets of human bones were sighted on small platforms outside the BIAMI houses. These baskets had no coverings at all on them and how the bones are defleshed I was unable to ascertain. One of the skulls seen was split completely in two, so whether the bones are trophies of war or the remains of deceased relatives I don't know.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The terrain east of the STRICKLAND River is hilly and as the patrol proceeded further inland the hills became higher and more sharply defined. The NOMAD River is not navigatable owing to numerous rapids, but the first eight miles of the RENTOUL River would be navigatable to boats of the "K" boat class. The STRICKLAND River would be navigatable to a powerful engined boat, and with

GEOGRAPHICAL Cont'd.

the river at its present low. Everill Steep Pass does not appear to present any unusual hazards. There is one set of rapids in the STRICKLAND River above the TOMU River, but a deep channel exists to the east of these rapids near the eastern bank.  
No suitable sites for an airstrip were seen by the patrol.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As previously mentioned the area east of the STRICKLAND River can not support a patrol of any size, and it will be necessary for any future patrols to this area to carry its own food for the full period intended to remain in the area, and to be completely independent of the local food supply.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
PATROL OFFICER.

25/9/53.  
Lake Murray, W.D.



LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1953/1954.APPENDIX "A".Report on members of B.P.C. accompanying the patrol.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
6029.	L/Cpl.	ADIBOMATU.	Useless. No power of command. More of a hindrance than a help.
7584.	Constable.	PAIRE-PAHUA.	Worked fairly well.
7598.	"	MAENA-SIVA.	Worked well. One of the loud-mouthed "bullying" type. Requires supervision.
7599.	"	HAILA-DIMDA.	Worked well. Is slowly developing into a good policeman.
<del>7830.</del>	"	<del>XXXXXXXXXX.</del>	
7810.	"	PANGARI-EVARI.	Good man. Worked well. Trustworthy.
8036.	"	GABUMI-GONGIGI.	Good man. Worked well. Trustworthy type. Carries out orders to the letter.

*D. G. Calder*

25th. September, 1953.

D. G. Calder,  
Officer of B. P. C.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1953/1954.

APPENDIX " B "

Report on Administration Employees accompanying the patrol.

L. M. 2.	GAVEN-IMON.	Interpreter. From OX-TEDI language into Police Motu. Good man in bush. Worked well as usual.
L. M. 118.	IGAE-DUWON.	Interpreter. From MACARI language into OX-TEDI language. Speaks a little bad Motu. Honest but dumb. Tries hard. Worked well.
DARU.	SIMBIRA.	Medical Orderly. Good man. Knows his job. Worked well as usual.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
PATROL OFFICER.

25th. September, 1953.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY. W.D. Report No. 2 - 1953/1954.

Patrol Conducted by D. G. CALDER, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled Villages of LAKE MURRAY, MIDDLE FLY RIVER and LAKE WAM. AREAS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 7

Duration—From 28 / 10 / 19 53 to 24 / 11 / 19 53

Number of Days 28.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Feb, June, 53.

Medical NIL.

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol (1) Medical Inspection.

(2) Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*31 / 12 / 1953.*

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

*Personal file noted*

DB 30-1-152

12th Jan, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
DARU.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 2/51-54.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer D.G. Calder's Patrol of villages of the Lake Murray, Middle Fly and Lake Wan areas has been received, with thanks.

The native situation in these areas seems very fair at the present time, and Mr. Calder has carried out his field work thoroughly and with a proper interest in the welfare of the people he visited. He did not move from place to place too hurriedly which often reduces the effectiveness of a Patrol. It is noted that these areas had three Patrols during 1953 which in large measure probably accounts for the promising situation prevailing.

Mr. Keleny, who dispatches seeds from the Department of Agriculture, informs me that he has despatched a small quantity of peanuts (they were in short supply at the time) and have asked their representative in the Hokeo to despatch seed rice. They have also packed some 90 lbs of seed maize for the Northcote River area, which should reach you before long. Should you require more seed peanuts, of which the Department has a good quantity just now, a radio or letter, for attention Mr. Keleny, should have the desired result, if it is not delayed too long.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, D.D.S.A.

*ms*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

36/4/152

FAC/MB

In reply  
Please quote:

No. 30-5-3/1

District Commissioner's Office,  
DARU W.D.

4th January, 1954.



MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,  
Department of District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 53/54.

The abovementioned report is forwarded in triplicate.

The patrol has been well conducted and the area appears to be quite peaceful.

It is pleasing to note the writer's keenness in attempting to interest the natives in rice growing. There is no reason why the project should not succeed, providing interest is maintained.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "F.A. Champion".

(F.A. CHAMPION)  
District Commissioner W.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION.

LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT LAKE MURRAY NO. 2-1953/1954.

Report of a patrol to the villages of Lake Murray, Middle Fly River and Lake Wam

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : D. G. Calder, Patrol Officer.  
TO : Villages of LAKE MURRAY, Middle Fly River and Lake Wam Areas.  
OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) Medical Inspection.  
(2) General Administration.  
DATE LEFT STATION : 28th. October, 1953.  
DATE RETURNED : 24th. November, 1953.  
NO. OF DAYS SPENT ON PATROL : 28.  
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : 3 Native Members of R.P. & N.G.C. as per Appendix "A" attached.  
4 Administration Employees as per Appendix "B" attached.  
1 personal Servant.  
METHOD OF TRANSPORT : By station launch "SAMBIO".  
MAP : Sketch Map Attached.  
PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA? : Patrol No. 6 - 1952/53 of February, 1953 to Lake Murray Area.  
Patrol No. 8-1952/53 of June, 1953 to Middle Fly Area.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The objects of this patrol were to carry out a medical inspection of Lake Murray villages and the Middle Fly River villages, and also to attend to any matters which may have arisen since the last patrol.

DIARY.October, 28th.

Departed Mava station at 8.30 am. per launch "SAMBIO". Proceeded East down Lake Murray. Arrived at USUGOVA village at 11 am. Medical inspection of people held and village inspected. Discussions with people. Minor matters attended to.

Distance Travelled. 16 miles.  
Time Under Power. 2½ hours.

October, 29th.

A minor complaint heard. Departed USUGOVA at 8.55 am. Continued East down Lake. Arrived PANGO A U.F.M. mission at 9.5 am. Met by missionaries, Mr & Mrs Dennis. Inspected school. Heard several complaints. Discussions with Mr. Dennis re rice project for school pupils. Night at Pangoa.

Distance Travelled 8 miles  
Time Under Power 1 hour 10 minutes.

October, 30th.

Departed PANGO A at 9 am. and proceeded up North Eastern arm of Lake. Lake gets very choppy here with a slight wind. Arrived DIMU Village at 9.45 am. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with people re rice project. Investigation held into death of a baby.

Distance Travelled 4½ miles.  
Time under Power ¾ hour.

October, 31st.

Departed DIMU 7.45 am. and proceeded South West down Lake. Arrived Pangoa mission at 8.30 am. Visited Mr & Mrs Dennis and collected mail. Departed 11.30 am. and continued down Lake. Arrived MOIRAVU'UM village at 12.30 pm. Village inspected and medical inspection held. A search made for a stolen axe belonging to the U.F.M. mission, with no success. One village man threatened a policeman during afternoon. C.N.M. held. Investigation held into death of V. C. SANGAME's baby. Discussions with people.

Distance Travelled 10½ miles.  
Time Under Power 1¾ hours.

November, 1st.

V. C. SANGAME despatched to station in charge of a prisoner. Departed 8.10 am. and proceeded South East down Lake. Choppy seas. Arrived MIWA village at 9.10 am. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with people.

Distance Travelled 6 miles.  
Time Under Power 1 hour.

November, 2nd.

Departed MIWA at 8.10 am. and proceeded South West across Lake. Arrived ASORWATUTUMA village at 9.10 am. Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with people. Native Foods purchased.

Distance Travelled 6 miles.  
Time Under Power 1 hour.

November, 3rd.

Departed ASORWATUTUMA at 8.10 am. and proceeded North East across Lake. Entered HERBERT (F.A.) River at 8.55 am. and proceeded downstream. Entered TAMWIGA Creek at 10.40 am. Quite a few snags. Slow progress made. Crossed LFU Lagoon and arrived VENAVENA village at 12.20 am.

November 3rd. Cont'd.

Village inspected and medical inspection held. Discussions with people. Village matters.

Distance Travelled 24 miles.  
Time Under Power 4 Hours 10 minutes.

November 4th.

Departed 8 am. Crossed IFU Lagoon and proceeded down TAMWIGA Creek. Slow progress due to snags. Entered HERBERT ( KUBA ) RIVER at 9 .10. am. and continued downstream. Passed Massey Baker Junction at 10.20 am. and continued down STRICKLAND River. Strong current and good progress made. Entered GASAKE River at 2.55 pm. Strong current flowing out. Ran aground crossing the lagoon at 4.50.am. Unable to find any channel. Fired several shots to attract attention from the village. Prepared to make camp on an inland when a canoe arrived at 7 pm. looking for the patrol. Guided by canoe, eventually found channel and arrived BOIKAMAV village at 10 pm.

Distance Travelled 60 miles.  
Time Under Power 6½ hours.

November, 5th.

Village inspected and medical inspection held. Village in good order. C.N.M. held. Minor matters settled. Discussions with people re rice project. Large quantities of Native Foods purchased.

November, 6th.

V. C. and witnesses in a complaint departed by canoe for KAVIANANGA. Self departed BOIKAMAV village at 7.55. am. and proceeded down GASAKE River. Entered Strickland River and continued downstream. Passed Everill Junction at 11.20 am. and continued up Fly River. Landed at the A.P.C. Seismic Party's base camp at OBO at 11.50 am. Lunch with Mr. J. Miller the Party Leader and several others. Later shown over the camp by Mr. Miller. Departed 3 pm. and continued up Fly River. Entered LABIOMBO Creek at 3.10.p.m. Unable to cross Lake Deviumbu owing to weeds. Anchored and proceeded by canoe to KAVIANANGA village arriving at 4 pm.

Distance Travelled 35 miles.  
Time Under Power 4 hours 55 minutes.

November, 7th.

Village inspected and medical inspection held. C. N. M. held. Minor matters settled. Visited the A.P.C. Camp by overland track during afternoon to settle a dispute over hunting rights between the KAVIANANGA people and some of the A.P.C. labourers. Heard a complaint from A.P.C. labourers re issues.

November, 8th.

C. N. M held during morning. Discussions with people re rice project. Visited A.P.C. camp during afternoon for some labour particulars.

November, 9th.

Departed KAVIANANGA by canoe at 8 am. and crossed to launch. Under power at 8.30 am. and followed down LABIOMBO Creek. Entered Fly River at 8.55 am. and proceeded upstream. Passed PANGWOA Creek at 9.45 am. Entered TAMU Creek at 10.55 am. and proceeded upstream. Entered LOASAKUM Lagoon at 12.15 pm. Arrived KOMOVV village at 12.30 pm. Discussions with village officials. Native Foods purchased. Rain during afternoon and night.

Distance Travelled 22 miles.  
Time Under Power 4 hours.

November, 10th.

Village inspected and medical inspection held. Minor matters settled. Word sent to KAVIANANGA people to come here in regard to a Civil Claim re hunting and fishing rights.

November, 11th.

Discussions with people re riceproject. KAVIANANGA people arrived at 11.30am. C.N.M. during afternoon.



November, 12th.

Some difficulty experienced in starting "SAMBIO". Departed KOMOVE at 8.20am. and followed down EAMU River. Entered Fly River at 9.20 am. and proceeded upstream. Sluggish current. Good progress made. Entered KANEM River at 3.35 pm. Crossed KANEM Lagoon and anchored off TINUNG village at 4.30 pm. Average speed up Fly River 5.6 m.p.h. Native Foods purchased. Rain during night.

Distance Travelled 45 miles  
Time Taken 6 hours 10 minutes.

November, 13th.

Raining early morning. Village inspected and ~~was~~ medical inspection held. Minor matters settled. Discussions with people. Working on "SAMBIO".

November, 14th.

V. C. MIRIA and 7 carriers despatched to station to obtain fuel for launch. Departed TINUNG at 8.15 am. and followed down KANEM River. Entered Fly River at 9.30 am, and continued upstream. Passed KONGU River at 1.15 pm. Entered WAM River at 2.25pm. Crossed WAM Lagoon and arrived BOSSET at 3.35 pm. Discussions with Village Officials. Patrol entertained in evening by school childrens' drum and fife band.

Distance Travelled 29 miles.  
Time Taken 7 hours 20 minutes.

November, 15th.

Sunday. Observed Discussions with Village Officials.

November, 16th.

Medical inspection held and village inspected. Three Courts for Native Matters held. Discussions with people re rice growing. V.C. ~~is~~ paid to 30/6/53. Rain during night.

November, 17th.

V. C. despatched to station in charge of two prisoners. Departed BOSSET at 8.10 am. Crossed Lake WAM and proceeded down WAM River. River in flood and strong current flowing into Lake. Entered Fly River at 9.30 am. and proceeded upstream. River in flood with recent rains. Passed mouth of AFAKAVI River at 10.25 am. Passed KAPARI River at 11.35 am. Passed SEPULIA River at 12.40 pm. Passed TAPUNAI River at 1.15 pm. Passed MAWOR River at 1.50 pm. Entered AGJ River at 1.55 pm. Compiling a time and compass traverse. River is 100 yards wide and deep. Stopped at 2.10 pm. to attend to engine. Continued on at 2. 20 pm. Several small creeks passed. Entered DA River at 4.35 pm. Anchored off MIPAN at 4.50 pm.

33  
Distance Travelled ~~22~~ miles.  
Time Under Power 8 hours 20 minutes.

November, 18th.

Village inspected and medical inspection held. Minor matters. C.N.M. held. Discussions with people. Working on "SAMBIO".

November, 19th.

V.C. despatched to station in charge of a prisoner. Departed MIPAN at 7.50 am. and followed down DA River. Entered AGU River at 8.5 am. and continued downstream. Entered Fly River at 10.30 am. and proceeded upstream. Entered KAI River at 10.45 am. Compiling a time and compass traverse. Entered WAGI River at 12.37 pm. Arrived FEBIAGAPUK village at 12.50 p.m.

Distance Travelled 23 miles.  
Time Under Power 5 hours.

November, 20th.

Departed FEBIAGAPUK at 7.30 am. and followed down WAGI River. Entered KAI River at 8.5 am. and continued downstream. Entered Fly River at 9.55 am. and proceeded downstream. Fast current. Passed AGJ River at 10. 5 am. PASSED WAM River at 12.45 pm.

November 20th. Cont'd.

Passed KONGU River at 1.25 pm. Entered KAMEM River at 3.50 pm. Arrived TINUNG at 4.50 pm. Met by V.C. MIRIA with the required fuel and oil for the launch. Average speed down Fly River 7 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 56 miles.  
Time Under Power 9 hours 20 minutes.

November, 21st.

Departed TINUNG at 7.30 am. and followed down KAMEM River. Entered Fly River at 8.15 am. Continued downstream. Stopped at 12 am. to refill oil tank, which is leaking badly. Unable to start engine again. Finally under power at 1.25 pm. Passed TAMU River at 1.30 pm. Arrived A.P.C. Camp at OBO at 3 pm. Working on "SAMBIO". Average speed down Fly River 8 m.p.h.

Distance Travelled 52 miles.  
Time Under Power 6 hours.

November, 22nd.

Working on SAMBIO. Located an cracked oil pipe and had it soldered at A.P.C. workshops, per courtesy of Mr. H. Yeo. Treated some sick KAVIANANGA people. Arranged influenza precautions between the village people and the A.P.C. Camp, where influenza has broken out.

November, 23rd.

Departed OBO at 8.10 am. and proceeded down Fly River. Passed Everill Junction and proceeded up Strickland River at 8.40 am. Strong current and slow progress made. Passed GASAKE River at 9.55 am. Passed AVU River at 12.50 pm. Stopped 2.35 pm. to refill oil tank. Continued on at 2.45 pm. Passed some KOMOVE people on their way to hospital. Arrived Massey Baker Junction at 6.45 pm. and entered HERBERT (KUBA) River. Camped here for night.

Distance Travelled 43 miles.  
Time Taken 10 hours 40 minutes.

November, 24 th.

Departed 6.55 am. and proceeded up HERBERT (KUBA) River. Slight current flowing down to Strickland River. Passed TAMWIGA Creek at 8.15 am. Entered Lake Murray at 10.35 am. Arrived NIWA village at 10.40 am. Continued up Lake at 10.45 am. Lake has risen considerably with recent rains. Passed PANGMA at 12. am. Shipping considerable water. Arrived MAVA station at 3.30 pm.

..... END OF DIARY .....

SUMMARY.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All villages visited were in good order and condition, excepting MIPAN. The houses of this village were in a poor state of repair and it was necessary to issue many instructions for their improvement.

At ASORWATUTUMA village, a big re-building programme is under way and practically every house in this village is being rebuilt. The new structures will all be on piles

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All Village Constables in the area are doing their jobs well, with the exception of V.C. NAMDAI of BOIKAMAV. This man is too weak for the position, and as soon as a more suitable man is obtained, recommendations will be made for his dismissal.

V.C. KANIVAI of VENAVENA is the smartest and keenest man amongst the Lake villages, whilst V.C. KERAI of KAVIANANGA and the new appointment V.C. MIRIA of TINUNG are both doing excellent work in the Middle Fly area.

The village Councillors are working well and all work in close co-operation with the V.C.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Wild sago is the staple diet in this area and for the most part the people maintain little or no gardens. The DJIMAKANI people at BOIKAMAV however have quite substantial gardens and obtain good crops of bananas, taro, maniota and sugarcane. At BOSSET village also, fairly large gardens are established, but these are mainly the work of the school children under the direction of the Malay Mission Teacher who is stationed there.

Seed rice was handed out to all villages visited by the patrol and a total of 209 men professed themselves willing to undertake its cultivation. Close supervision of this rice growing will be necessary to see that these non-agriculturalists do not abandon their rice gardens, as soon as the first flush of enthusiasm wears off. It is hoped that if a good rice crop is obtained, that arrangements may be made for the Administration to purchase some of the harvest.

There is an abundance of land in this area suitable for growing hill rice and quite good crops have been obtained from the station gardens.

Peanuts also grow well here and as soon as sufficient seed peanuts are obtained it is proposed to endeavour to interest the people in this valuable crop.

Pigs are the only livestock kept in the area, although a few fowls are fighting an unequal battle against the onslaughts of village dogs at TINUNG and BOSSET.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A medical inspection of all villages was carried out, particulars of which are tabulated hereunder :

Village.	Scabies.	T/U,P/monia.	Yaws.	Leprosy.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
USUGOVA	3	5	1	4		13
DIMU	1			1	2	8
MOIRAVU'UM					1	1
MIWA	1	1				2
ASORWATUTUMA						Nil.
VENAVENA						Nil.
BOIKAMAV		1	3			8
KAVIANANGA		3	3		6	12
KOMOVE		5				5
TINUNG	1	17	2	1	3	24
BOSSET	1	10	3	9	1	24
MIPAN	3	6	8	1	1	19
	10	55	7	29	14	116

All the patients tabulated above are at present undergoing treatment at Lake Murray station.

Five young children suffering from catarrh of the ear causing deafness have been sent to Daru for treatment.

One man from BOSSET village has also been sent to Daru for onward movement to IPUARADA for training as an NMA. On completion of his training it is hoped that a First Aid Post be opened at BOSSET for use by the Middle Fly villages.

An outbreak of influenza occurred at the A.P.C. party's camp at OBO causing the death of one of their labourers. Quarantine restrictions were placed on the village people from visiting the camp.

RECRUITMENT OF VILLAGES.

Labour availability figures for the area are tabulated hereunder ;

Village.	Total A/B Males.	No. Absent from District.	No. Available for Work. 551/4 %.
USUGOVA	34	15	Nil
DIMU	26	11	Nil
MOIRAVU'UM	30	4	6
MIWA	21	5	2
ASORWATUTUMA	22	13	Nil.
VENAVENA	22	8	Nil.
BOIKAMAV	30	3	7
KAVIANANGA	24	8	Nil.
KOMOVE	10	4	Nil.
TINUNG	35	10	2
BOSSET	59	17	3
MIPAN	30	10	Nil.
	<del>343</del> 343	108	20

Missions and Education.

There are two missions operating in the area and schools are run by both. On Lake Murray the U.F.M. mission is situated at PANGQA and is run by the missionaries Mr & Mrs Dennis. 90 Male and 20 female pupils attend the school there and all teaching is done by Mr & Mrs Dennis.

At BOSSET is the Roman Catholic Mission school run by a Malay Teacher, under the supervision of a Dutch priest who pays periodic visits to BOSSET from BOEPOEL D.N.G. There are at present 16 male and 20 female pupils attending the school there, all drawn from BOSSET village only.

From BOSSET there are 3 boys and 4 girls away, attending the Roman Catholic Mission school at MERAUKE for more advanced education.

RESTHOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

There are resthouses and police barracks erected in all villages and all are in good repair.

BORDER MOVEMENTS.

A report was investigated that the BOFAZAKA people had moved from D.N.G. and built their new village, FECTIAGAPUK, in Australian Territory. A time and compass traverse was made to their new village, West of the Fly River, and it was found that it was still just within the Dutch boundary. Accordingly no action was taken.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Several Courts for Native Matters were heard on the patrol. Three investigations into the deaths of babies were carried out, but in only one instance was any blame attachable to the parents, and action will be taken accordingly.

Other matters were settled amicably by arbitration between the parties concerned.

NATIVE LABOUR.

At OBO 12 CHEMBU labourers of A.P.C. Pty Ltd complained to the patrol regarding their mosquito net issue. After investigation an order was made for the nets of 11 of these natives to be replaced at A.P.C.'s expense.

Complaints Register Return has been forwarded with full particulars.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Australian Ensign was raised in all villages visited by the patrol except FECTIAGAPUK.

APPENDICES ATTACHED.

"A" Report on members of R.P.C. accompanying.

"B" Reports on Administration Employees accompanying.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
Patrol Officer,  
Lake Murray. W.D.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 2- 1953/1954.

APPENDIX "A".

Report on members of R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying the patrol.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
7598	Constable	MAENA-SIVA	Worked well. Has makings of a good policeman.
7310	"	PANGARI-EVARI	Good man. Worked Well as usual.
8036.	"	GABUMI-GONGIGI	Good man. Worked well. Carries out orders to the letter.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

28th. December, 1953.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 2- 1953 /1954.

APPENDIX " B " .

Report on Administration Employees accompanying the patrol.

U.M. 130 .	ANATO-SAREMAPA.	Interpreter. From KUNI, BAGWA & DJIMANKANI languages into Police Motu. New man. Worked well.
Daru.	KURUKA.	Boatscrew. Worked well. Knows his job.
Daru.	SIDA.	Prob. Engineer. Knows the SAMBIO and worked well.
Daru.	SIMGA	Senior Medical Orderly. Worked well.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
Patrol Officer.

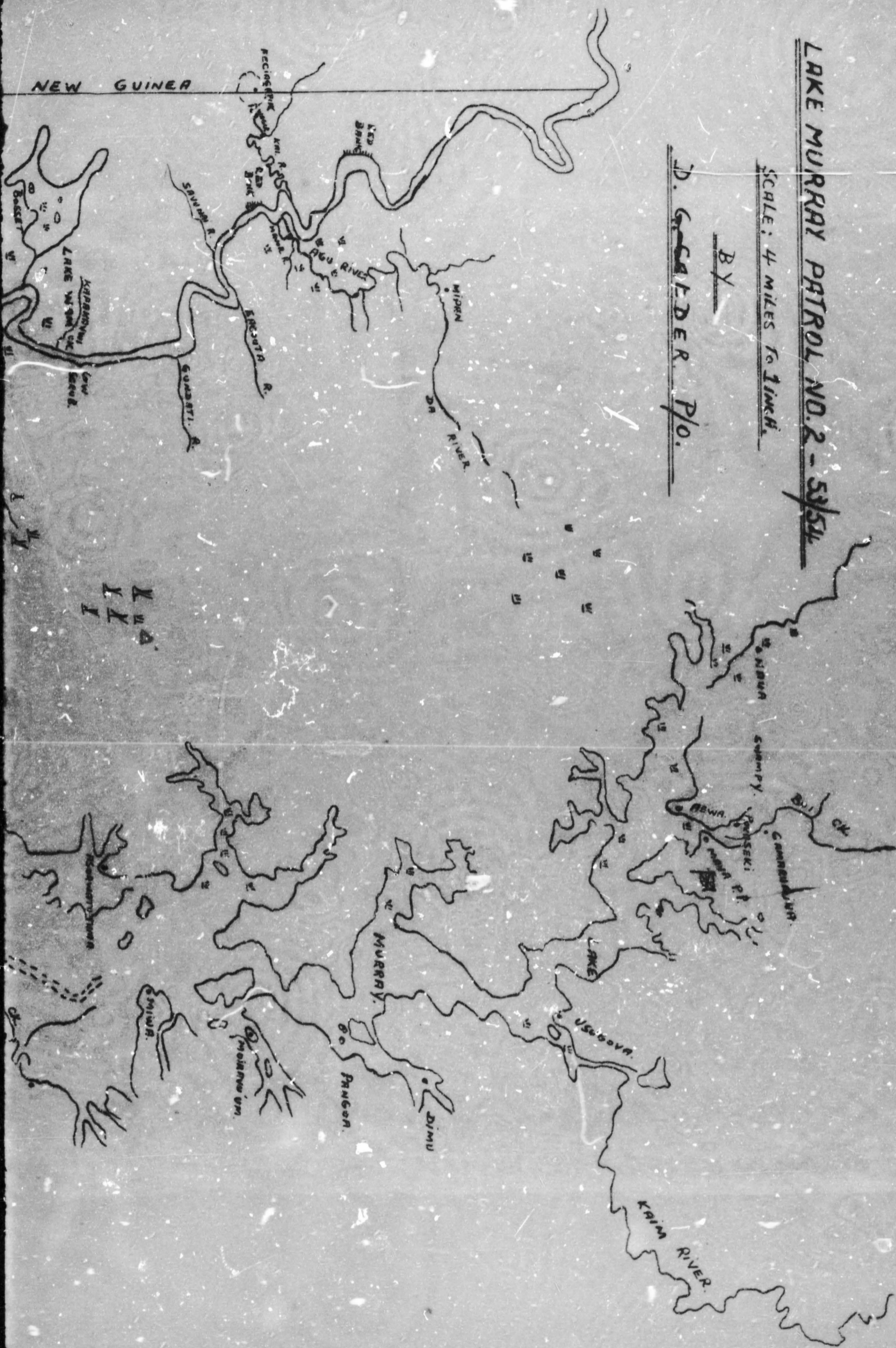
28th. December, 1953.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 2 - 5/15/51

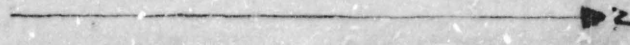
SCALE: 4 MILES TO INCH

BY

J. D. GALDNER P/O.



DUTCH NEW GUIN



Lorsakun  
Karam

Prakodan  
L. Lakon

L. Karam  
Karam

Gasik  
Everhill River

STRICKLAND  
RIVER

RIVER

LAKE  
Karam

LAKE  
RVU

Wasey Baker River

Wasey Baker River

Robert (Creeper) River

Lakon

RIVER

Karam  
Lakon  
Karam

Lake Wasey

Lake Wasey

Kander A.

L. I

L. I

L. I

L. I

L. I

L. I

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L. I

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L. I

L. I



STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Pay V/Cs.	Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Admin.	Issues to Employ.	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Fat Animal	lbs 15	15						-
Rice	lbs 336	256						80
Meat Tinned	lbs 90	85						5
Tobacco	lbs 16	5		3	8			-
Matches	lbs. 72	40			32			-
Salt	lbs 30	5			25			-
Tea	lbs 4	1						3
Sugar	lbs 30	20						10
Soap	lbs 6	5			1			-
Kerosene	<del>lbs</del> gals. 4	4						-
Beads	lbs 1				1			-
Fish Hooks	ea. 100				100			-
Lines Fish	80ft. 7				7			-
Knives	10" 6						3	3
Knives	4" 12			6	6			-
Tomahawks.	ea. 4						3	1
Calico	yds. 10							10

*Inventory list noted 11/15*  
*Inventory list noted 11/15*

Amount  
returned  
Store

80

5

10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY. W.D. Report No. 3 - 1953/1954.

Patrol Conducted by D. G. CALDER, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled VILLAGES OF LAKE MURRAY.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M. L. MACKELLAR, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Natives 9.

Duration—From 14/1/54 to 25/1/54

Number of Days 12.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services OCT. NOV. 1953.

Medical NIL./19

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED PATROL REPORT NO. 2-1953/4.

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION. (2) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(3) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/3/1954

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

*Amount Due Paid 9/3/54*

Year 1954

# Village Population

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
USUGOVA	14/1/54	1	2												3		5		1	
DIMU	16/1/54	5	4			2											1	3	2	
MOIRAVUUM	17/1/54	5	4	2	1										2	2	5	5	3	
MIWA	17/1/54	3	2		1										2	1	5	5	3	
ASORWATUMU	18/1/54	2	1			2	1								1	1		2	3	
VENAVENA	19/1/54		1			1		1		1							1	1	1	
AEWA	22/1/54					1									1		1			
NAVA	23/1/54	1	2														5		1	
POKASEKI	25/1/54	1	1												1		6		1	
<u>TOTALS</u>		18	17	2	2	4	2	2		1					9	5	28	15	16	

# Population Register

Area Patrolled *Lake Murray, W.A.*

Migrations	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																								
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults																										
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F																							
8		1	2		10					22	41	13	1	5	49	2.9	51	86	39	76	214																							
	1	3	2	1		11				1	1	17	22	4	-	1	28	2.5	33	27	19	50	143																					
		5	3	1		5				1	1	13	32	1	-	1	36	2.4	11	24	38	53	163																					
		5	3			5						7	17	3	-	2	27	2	21	22	26	43	116																					
		2	3	1		11				1		6	21	4	-	2	16	2	19	16	18	34	100																					
			1	5		4				2		5	28	6	-	1	14	1.9	13	18	26	23	90																					
	1			1		1							14	4	-		24	1.6	11	14	17	33	77																					
		5		1	2	5						5	22	2	-	1	15	2	12	19	19	25	82																					
		6	4	1		11				1		12	26	7	-	1	27	1.8	24	17	27	30	110																					
28																						15	16	1	13	-	63	-	1	-	5	2	87	233	44	1	14	230	-	230	193	233	370	1100

pu a

52

MURAT

M F

8 J

3 J

5 J

3 J

1

5

6

28/5

30-1-38

22nd March, 1934

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
D.M.S.

WESTERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORT No. 2/53-54.

*Report*

The above containing material compiled by Mr. D. G. Galder,  
Patrol officer and Mr. M. L. McCallar, Cadet Patrol Officer, is submitted  
with thanks.

Mr. Galder and Mr. McCallar appear to have allowed  
plenty of time to each village visited, so as to carry out their field  
work at each place in a thorough manner, which is what is wanted.  
Hurryd patrolling is of little value in the work of helping the people  
to make economic progress and improve their living conditions. The rice  
plantings appear to have made a good start. Such first plantings are  
important with native growers, as if for some reason they are a failure,  
their outlandish ways and any chance of expanding such a project in that  
area is greatly hindered. The growers will probably need some advice  
as to exactly when to harvest. If no sort of miller is available, they will  
have to cut the stalks, make them up into bundles and thresh it into a  
large container, where the flying grain cannot escape.

*P/R*

*A.A. Roberts*  
A.A. Roberts  
Director, D.M.S.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/4/58

FAC/MB

In reply  
Please quote:

No. 30-5-2/152



District Commissioner's Office,  
DARU W.D.

15th March, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,  
Department of District Services and Native Affairs,  
FORT Moresby.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1953/54.

The above-mentioned is forwarded in triplicate.

A patrol of a routine nature which requires little comment.

It is interesting to note that rice growing is being undertaken by the Lake people who are, on the whole, the most miserable looking natives I have ever seen.

*F.A. Champion*  
(F.A. CHAMPION)  
District Commissioner W.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WESTERN DIVISION.

LAKE MURRAY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1953/1954.

Report of a patrol to the villages of Lake Murray.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : D. G. Calder, P/O & M.L. Mackellar, C/P/O.

TO : Villages of Lake Murray.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) Census Revision.  
(2) Medical Inspection.  
(3) Routine Administration.

DATE LEFT STATION : 14th. January, 1954.

DATE RETURNED : 25th. January, 1954.

NO. OF DAYS SPENT ON PATROL : 12.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : 3 Native Members of R.P. & N.G.C.  
5 Administration Employees.  
1 Personal Servant.

METHOD OF TRANSPORT : By station launch "SAMPIO".

MAP : Sketch Map attached Patrol Report No. 2-53/  
of 28/11/53 refers.

PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA : Patrol No. 2-1953/4 of 28/11/53.

APPENDICES ATTACHED : Appendix "A" being diary of patrol  
visiting Northern Lake Villages by  
M.L. Mackellar C/P/O.  
Appendix "B" being report on village rice  
gardens inspected by M.L. Mackellar C/P/O,  
Appendix "C" being report on members of  
R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying.  
Appendix "D" being report on Administration  
Employees accompanying.

*D. G. Calder*  
D. G. Calder,  
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The objects of this patrol were (1) to carry out a census revision of the Lake Murray villages and (2) to carry out a medical inspection of the people.

The Southern Lake villages were visited by D. G. Calder, P/O, accompanied by Mr. M.L. Mackellar C/P/O, and the Northern Lake villages were visited and censused by Mr. Mackellar C/P/O. Mr. Mackellar's diary for the four days spent visiting the Northern villages is attached as Appendix "A".

The area was last patrolled in November, 1953.

DIARY.14th. January.

Departed station 9.10 am. in launch "SAMBIO". Proceeded down Lake. Arrived USUGOVA village at 11.15 am. Census held and village inspected. V.D. inspection of all males held. No cases. Two Courts for Native Matters heard during afternoon.

Distance Travelled 15 miles.  
Time Under Power. 2 hours 5 minutes.

15th. January.

C. N.M. held. Departed USUGOVA at 9.55 am. and proceeded S.E. down Lake. Rough seas. Arrived PANGO A U.F.M. mission at 11.30 am. Lunch with missionaries Mr. & Mrs Dennis. Departed PANGO A at 4 p.m. and proceeded up North Eastern arm of Lake. Arrived DIMU village at 5 pm. Native Foods purchased.

Distance Travelled 16 miles.  
Time Under Power 2 hours 35 minutes.

16th. January.

Census taken and village inspected. V. D. inspection and medical inspection held. Two C.N.M.s held. Rice garden inspected by Mr. Mackellar C/P/O. Departed DIMU at 2pm. and proceeded S.W. down Lake. Arrived PANGO A at 3 pm. Departed PANGO A at 4 pm. and continued South West down Lake. Arrived MOIRAVU'UM village at 5 pm. Native Foods purchased.

Distance Travelled 12 miles.  
Time Under Power 2 hours.

17th. January. 1954.

Census taken and village inspected. V.D. inspection of all males held. No cases. Two C.N.M.s held. Rice garden inspected. Departed MOIRAVU'UM at 1.10 pm. and proceeded SW. down Lake. Arrived MIWA at 2.5 pm. Census taken and village inspected. V. D. inspection held. 3 cases.

Distance Travelled  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  
Time Taken 55 minutes.

18th. January.

Rain early morning. Rice garden inspected. Departed MIWA at 10 am. and proceeded W.S.W. across Lake. Arrived ASORWATUTOMA village at 11 am. Census taken and village inspected. Village in poor state, 3 Convictions in C.N.M. for failure to do village work alcttd by V.C. V. D. inspection of all males held. No cases. Rice garden inspected by Mr. Mackellar C/P/O. Several complaints heard and dismissed.

Distance Travelled 6 miles.  
Time Under Power 55 minutes.

19th. January.

Departed ASORWATUTOMA at 8.25 am. and proceeded N.E. across Lake. Entered HERBERT (KUBA) River at 9.5 am. and proceeded downstream. Entered TAMWIGA Creek at 10.45 am. Arrived VENA VENA village at 11.55 am. Census taken and village inspected. V.D. inspection of all males held. No cases. Rice garden inspected by Mr Mackellar. Minor matters.

Distance Travelled 24 miles.  
Time Taken  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours.



DIARY CONTINUED.20th. January.

Two R.P.C. despatched to USIKI on the STRICKLAND River to arrest some VENAVENA people for refusal to line for census. Departed 8.15 am. and proceeded down TAMWIGA Creek. Entered HERBERT (KUBA) River at 9.10 am. and continued upstream. Entered Lake Murray at 11.40 am. Passed MIWA at 11.45 am. Arrived PANGO Mission at 1.5 pm. Lunch with Mr & Mrs Dennis. Departed PANGO at 3.45 pm. and continued up Lake. Strong wind and heavy rain. Rough seas. Waves five feet high sweeping over the launch. Arrived station at 7.15 pm.

Distance Travelled 51 miles.

Time Under Power. 8 hours 20 minutes.

21st. January.

On station attending to some complaints which had come in during absence.

22nd. January to 25th. January. Northern Lake Villages of AEWA, NAUA and POKASEKI visited by Mr. M.L. Mackellar, C/P/O. His Diary is attached as Appendix "A".

END OF DIARY.SUMMARY.VILLAGES & HOUSING.

The villages of USUGOVA, MIWA, VENAVENA, AEWA and POKASEKI were found to be in good order, but the other Lake villages of DIMU, NAUA, MOIRAVUUM and ASORWATUTUMA were in a poor state. Charges were laid by the Village Constables of the latter villages against several men for refusal to do their village work, and eight men were convicted in the C.M.N. Many houses required repairs and instructions were issued for these repairs to be done before the next patrol. At ASORWATUTUMA village the building programme is proceeding very slowly and a time limit has been set for these new houses to be completed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Constables of the area are all working well and there is nothing further to add on them to previous reports.

AGRICULTURE.

Sage is the staple diet of this area and abundant stands of wild sago grow in the Lake. Small gardens of bananas, sugar-cane and taro are maintained by the BAGWA people, but the remainder of the Lake's people have no gardens, except the newly planted rice gardens.

Rice seed was handed out by the last patrol to this area, and nearly all the villages have established their rice gardens. A full report on these rice gardens is compiled by Mr. M.L. Mackellar, C/P/O and is attached as Appendix "B".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The A.P.C. Pty Ltd. report that they have several cases of V.D. amongst their labour line at Everill Junction in this sub-district, and a V.D. inspection was carried on this patrol to ascertain whether the disease had spread to the locals. In all 10 cases of V.D. were found and the people concerned will be forwarded to Daru hospital for treatment. In addition some 15 men were found to be suffering from varicoceles, and they will also proceed Daru for operations.

Some 62 people suffering from minor sores and ailments were directed into Mava hospital for treatment.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There is one mission operating in the area patrolled and that is the U.F.M. Mission at PANGO run by Mr & Mrs Dennis. The school has just reopened after a recess, and only 14 male and 6 female pupils are at present attending. All teaching is done by Mr & Mrs Dennis, and the pupils are drawn from Lake villages and some Middle Fly villages.

A revision of census was done at all villages visited. The last census was taken in February 1953.

MIPAN village was not visited by this patrol and will be censused by the Middle Fly census patrol.

The fluctuations of population totals for the KUNI & PAGWA villages as compared to last year's figures are due to inter-village migrations.

The OX-TEDI villages of POKASEKI and NAU'A show an increase due to migrations down from the ALICE River in KIANGA Sub-district.

The labour potential figures show that at present 63 men are away working outside the district, and 13 men are working inside the district. Village Population Registers are attached.

#### RESTHOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

There are rest-houses and police barracks erected in all villages, except POKASEKI, which does not require one due to its proximity to the station. All were in good repair except the one at ASORWATUTUMA, where hasty repairs were effected upon the arrival of the patrol.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Some native complaints, which had been reported to the District Office, KIKORI, were investigated at UBUGOVA, and action as required was taken.

Six VENAVERA natives were convicted in C.N.M. for refusal to line for census.

Eight other village men were convicted for failure to do their village work, allotted to them by the Village Constables.

Other minor complaints were reported to the patrol and investigated.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The Australian Flag was raised in all villages visited by the patrol.

#### APPENDICES ATTACHED.

"A" being diary of patrol~~in~~ visiting Northern Lake villages by Mr. M.L.Mackellar, C/P/O.

"B" being report on village rice gardens inspected by Mr. M.L.Mackellar, C/P/O.

"C" Report on members of R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying.

"D" Report on Administration Employees accompanying.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
Patrol Officer.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 3-1953/54

APPENDIX "A"

Diary of Patrol No. 3-1953/54 to Northern Villages of Lake Murray

By M.L.Mackellar, C.P.O.

Friday, 22nd, January 1954:

Departed Patrol Post at 0830 in Administration vessel "SAMBIO" and arrived at AEWA at 0940 to find the village in good condition. Conducted census, village, and medical inspection.

Distance travelled: 6 miles.

Time taken : 1 hour, 10 minutes.

Saturday, 23rd, January 1954:

Departed AEWA at 0830 and proceeded up the June River. Arrived MAUA at 1040 and found the village in a delapidated condition. Most of the people were away at their gardens when the Patrol arrived, so census and medical inspections were delayed until these people returned after runners had been sent out.

Distance travelled: 14 miles.

Time taken : 2 hours, 10 minutes.

Sunday, 24th, January 1954:

Departed MAUA at 0810 and proceeded downstream towards AEWA. Passed AEWA at 1005 and arrived back at the Patrol Post at 12 noon.

Distance travelled: 20 miles.

Time taken : 3 hours, 50 minutes.

Monday, 25th, January 1954:

Departed Patrol Post at 0830 by canoe and arrived at POKASEKI on the mouth of the Boi River at 0920. The village was found to be in good condition. Conducted census, medical and village inspection. Departed at 1115 and arrived back at the Patrol Post at 1210.

Distance travelled: 3 miles.

Time taken : 1 hour, 45 minutes.

\_\_\_\_\_ End of Diary \_\_\_\_\_

M.L.Mackellar  
M.L.Mackellar  
Cadet Patrol Officer  
Lake Murray.

APPENDIX "B"

AGRICULTURE :-

Report on Rice Gardens Inspected by this Patrol

During the previous Lake Murray Patrol (28/10/53 - 24/11/53) 160 pounds of rice seed was issued to villages of the Lake Murray and Middle Fly areas. Of the nine villages visited on this Patrol, six had cleared and planted gardens to a total area of about three and a half acres, while the SUKI village of AENA and the two OKI-INDI villages of NAUA and POKASEKI had cleared their land but had not as yet planted any seed.

As most of the natives who undertook this project had previously seen the Government rice gardens at the Patrol Post, they were already familiar with the crop before the seed was issued, and have so far tackled their job thoroughly and well, for the rice has not been planted in the usual native manner, but in accordance with instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture. Three to six seeds to a stool, at intervals of eight or nine inches, in drills set half a yard apart.

Though the total acreage is at present a very small figure, it is at least a start which has so far been met by much enthusiasm by the people of these villages. It is to be hoped that their enthusiasm does not subside because if properly fostered, this project will develop into a thriving industry in future years.

On the whole the gardens were in good condition, and as they had been properly cleared the crop had had a good strike. Most of the plants were from six to nine inches high, except for those of VENA VENA which had been planted earlier and which were well over a foot high when the Patrol arrived. So far there appears to have been no attack on the crop either by disease or pest, and provided that the gardens are kept in as good a condition as they were when inspected by the Patrol, there is no reason why they should not flourish and produce an excellent harvest.

M.L. Mackellar  
M.L. Mackellar,  
Cadet Patrol Officer  
Lake Murray.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 3-1953/4.

APPENDIX "C".

Report on members of R. P. & N. G. C. accompanying the patrol.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
7598	Constable	MAENA-SIVA	Worked well. Is developing into a reliable man.
7584	Constable	KAILI-PAHUA.	Worked fairly well. Sometimes shows a distinct lack of intelligence.
7810	Constable	PANGARI-EVARI	Worked well. Good man.

28th. January, 1954.

*D. G. Calder*  
D. G. Calder,  
Officer of R.P.&N.G.C.

Lake Murray Patrol No. 3-1953/54.

APPENDIX " D ".

Report on Administration Employees accompanying.

IM. 130 .	ANATC-SAKEMAPA.	Interpreter. From KUNI & BAGWA dialects into Police Motu. Worked well, though lacks intelligence at times.
L.M. 2.	GAVEN-IMON	Interpreter. From OX-TEDI language into Police Motu. Worked well.
Daru.	KURUKA.	Boatscrew. Worked well. Knows his job.
Daru.	SIDA-.	Prob. Engineer. Knows the SAMBIO and worked well.
Daru.	SIMUA.	Senior Medical Orderly. Worked well.

28th. January, 1954.

*D. G. Calder*

D. G. Calder,  
Patrol Officer.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

LAKE MURRAY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Attached Lake Murray P/R No. 3-53/4.

Govt. Print. 2553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males	Females	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child			Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F					
																								10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45												
USUGOVA	14/1/54	1	2											3			8	2	1	2			10					22	13	1	5	492.9	51	36	39	76	214		
DIMU	16/1/54	5	4			2												1	3	2	1			11			1	1	17	22	4	1	28	2.5	38	27	19	50	148
MOIRAVU'UM	17/1/54	5	4	2	1									2	2	3	1	5	2	1	1			5			1	1	13	32	1	1	362.4	41	24	38	52	163	
MIWA	17/1/54	3	2	1	1									2	1	2	1	5	3			5					7	17	3	2	21	2	21	22	26	42	116		
ASORU TUTUM	18/1/54	2	1			2	1							1	1			2	3	1		11			1		6	21	4	2	16	2	19	16	18	34	100		
VENAVENA	19/1/54	1			1	1		1								3	4	1	5	4					2		5	28	6	1	14	1.9	13	18	20	28	90		
AEWA	22/1/54				1									1		1		1	1								14	4			24	1.6	11	14	17	33	77		
NAU'A	23/1/54	1	2													5	2	1	2			5					5	22	2	1	15	2	12	19	19	25	82		
POKASEKI	25/1/54	1	1												1	6	4	1				11	1				12	36	7	1	27	1.8	24	17	27	30	110		
<b>TOTALS.</b>		18	17	2	2	4	2	2	1					9	5	28	15	16	14	13	63	1	5	2		87	233	44	1	14	230	230	193	223	370	1100			

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954.

LAKE MURRAY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Attached Lake Murray P/R No. 3-53/4.

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Females		Males		Child		Adults		M+F																							
USUGOVA	14/1/54	1	2								3		8	2	1	2			10						22	1	13	1	5	492.9	51	36	89	76	214		
DIMU	16/1/54	5	4		2									1	3	2	1			11				1	1	17	22	4	1	28	2.5	38	27	19	50	143	
MOIRAVU'UM	17/1/54	5	4	2	1						2	2	3	1	5	3	1		5				1	1	13	32	1	1	362.4	41	24	38	52	163			
MIWA	17/1/54	3	2		1						2	1	2	1	5	3			5						7	17	3	2	21	2	21	22	20	42	110		
ASORWATUTUMA	18/1/54	2	1		2	1					1	1			2	3	1		11				1		6	21	4	2	16	2	19	16	18	34	100		
VENAVENA	19/1/54	1			1	1		1					3	4	1	5			4				2		5	28	6	1	14	1.9	13	18	20	28	90		
AEWA	22/1/54				1						1		1				1		1						14	4		24	1.6	11	14	17	33	77			
NAU'A	23/1/54	1	2										5	2	1	2			5						5	22	2	1	15	2	12	19	19	25	82		
POKASEKI	25/1/54	1	1								1		6	4	1				11				1		12	36	7	1	27	1.8	24	17	27	30	110		
<b>TOTALS.</b>		18	17	2	2	4	2	2		1		9	5	28	15	16	14	13	63	1	5	2	87	233	44	1	14	230	-230	193	223	370	1100				



STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police & Admin.	Issues to Carriers & Employees	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Carries	
Rice lbs.	112	112					-
Tobacco lbs	16	1			3½		11½
Sugar lbs	15	5					10
Salt lbs	40	1			3		36
Soap lbs	5	1			1		3
Beads lbs	3				1		2
Matches bxs	48	9			17		22
Hooks Fish ea	100				10		90
Blades Razor ea.	50				2		48



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Lake Murray, WD. Report No. 1 - 1954/55.

Patrol Conducted by M.L. Mackellar, CPO.

Area Patrolled Lake Murray and Middle Fly.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 6 RPC: 1 NMO: 26 carriers.

Duration—From 8./7./1954 to 10./8./1954.

Number of Days 34 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 1 NMO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/11/1953 to Middle Fly: 25/1/54 to Lake Murray.

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

Map Reference Sketch Map attached.

Objects of Patrol Contact; Census; Medical and Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

*12/10/1954*

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

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

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

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# Village Population

Year.....1954.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	
MIPAN	10/7/54	8	3											5				3	6	1
GUAM	13/7/54																			
MABADUAN	13/7/54																			
BOSSET	17/7/54	4	6									1		2						7
UNUNG	20/7/54	3	4											3		1	1	1	1	9
KAMOVE	22/7/54	2	2													5	1			
KAVIANUNGA	24/7/54	3	2					1	1					2	4	5	6	6	5	4
BOIKAMAV	27/7/54	1												4	5	2		4	5	2
<b>Totals :</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>

# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....**MIDDLE FLY**.....

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F
	2	3	6	1	5			11	27	7	6	3	46	1.8	40	28	33	61	168		
																			107		
																			12		
				7	19	1		4	2	9	60	6	5	60	1.8	40	41	43	83	240	
1	1	1	1	9	5			1		17	38	7		1	35	2	31	20	35	33	154
5	1				2			4		5	11	4	1	1	16	3.3	17	15	11	20	69
5	0	6	5	4	4	1		5	3	2	21	2		1	30	1.9	25	16	15	37	111
2		4	5	2	4			11	5	7	31	4		1	43	1.9	14	13	22	42	113
13	1	15	17	23	39	2		25	10	51	188	30	12	7	250		167	133	160	296	974

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police and other Emp.	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
RICE	336 lb.	224					112
MEAT	128 lb.	128					
KEROSENE	15 gal.	10					5
TOBACCO	38 lb.	5	10		13		10
SOAP	10 lb.	5			4		1
BEADS	4 lb.				4		
SALT	6 lb.	1			4		1
HOOKS, FISH, SMALL	100				100		
LINES, FISH	12				7		5
MATCHES	96 boxes	40	26		14	9	7
KNIVES : 5"	12				3		9
8"	6						6
10"	6				1		5
15"	6						6
TOMAHAWKS	6				1		5
CAPICO, ASSD.	20 yds					4	16
BLADES, RAZOR	20	8			2		10
BELTS : Leather, Red	6				1	1	4
Leather, Black	6				1	1	4
Plastic	6						6
Cannons paid from Station Store							

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/4/73

FAC/RT.



In reply,  
Please quote:

No. 30-5-3/599.

District Commissioner's Office,  
DARU, W.D.

13th October, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
FORT MOESBY.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 54-55.

The a/m report is forwarded in triplicate, together with a map.

Mr. Mackellar has done an excellent patrol, and his report is well set out and informative.

AGRICULTURE:

It is extremely unfortunate to hear of the rice crop failure. With the type of people it will probably mean the death knell to rice cultivation. As the Lake Murray Sukis are on a par with the Bani natives. Filthy habits as well as filthy surroundings.

VILLAGE:

It is extremely interesting to read of the progressive civic pride displayed by the people of Bosset, which is undoubtedly caused through Dutch influence via the Malay teacher. As these people are benefiting through Dutch influence, for education, hygiene and public works I think it would be best to let them continue. There does not appear to be any anti British feeling amongst them.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Suki - small knives. I think the officer referred to was Mr. Leo Austen. It would be a good idea to take some of the leading men of the Lake Murray knives (Sukis) on a conducted tour of Bosset village to show them what could and should be done in their own villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The officer handled this situation extremely well. Perhaps the ringleaders, who appeared to be a minority group, were out to make themselves "big men" to cover up an inferiority complex. As the rest of the Kuni people are extremely loyal I do not fear any unrest in the area.

BORDER MOVEMENTS:

Until such time as higher authority orders the return of the Guni people. to Dutch Territory they may remain.

I personally strongly recommend that they be allowed to remain where they are as it appears they have had no contact with Dutch Administration.

( F.A. CHAMPION )  
District Commissioner, W.D.

20th October, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 1 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer M.L. Mackellar, regarding his Patrol of Lake Murray and Middle Fly villages, is acknowledged.

Mr. Mackellar has prepared a well set out Report and neatly drawn sketch maps well above the average, and has evidently conducted his Patrol in an observant and thorough manner which is what is wanted.

Village living standards were seen to differ greatly, from the creditable efforts made by Bassat and Palsandi people to better themselves, to the most unsatisfactory conditions under which some of the Kmis live.

Improvement can only be expected if regular and effective patrolling is maintained, previous instructions checked upon and further measures implemented where necessary while the Patrol is at the group centre.

I do not consider our officers should endeavour to do too much in the medical field. Sick people should be cared for and tropical ulcers and other fairly simply treated troubles attended to by the Native Medical Orderlies.

I believe it is planned to send a Medical Assistant to Lake Murray soon, as the Medical bulk stores have already assembled an initial consignment of supplies for this purpose.

I think venereal disease inspections could therefore well be left for his attention later on. Repentment among native people has been caused more than once in the past by the ordering of such inspections by non-medical personnel. It might be advisable to seek your Medical Officer's view on this matter in the first instance.

There seems to be no point in disturbing the GIAN and MADANIAN people now if the land they have occupied is not contested. Since the meeting at DAGIBIT we should do nothing to undermine the friendly relations established and any further migrations from the other Territory should be as far as possible discouraged.

(P/A) S.D.

*A.A. Roberts*  
A.A. Roberts  
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Western District

Lake Murray

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1954/55

Report of a Patrol to the Villages of Lake Murray and Middle Fly

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : M.L.Mackellar, GPO.

AREA PATROLED : Lake Murray and Middle Fly.

DURATION : From 8th July, 1954 to 10th August, 1954.

No. OF DAYS : 34.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :  
1. To contact the Kowan people of Guam.  
2. Census Revision of the Middle Fly Area.  
3. Routine Administration of Lake Murray.  
4. Medical Inspections to the above.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : 6 Native Members of RP&NGC.  
1 Personal Servant.

TRANSPORT : To Middle Fly - Canoe and Foot.  
Lake Murray - Sail Canoe.

MAP : Sketch Map attached.

PREVIOUS PATROL TO AREA : Patrol No. 2 of 1953/54 to Middle Fly.  
Patrol No. 3 of 1953/54 to Lake Murray.

APPENDICES ATTACHED : Appendix 'A' being a report of the "Village  
Works Programme -- Brasnet"  
Appendix 'B' being a report on members of  
RP & NGC accompanying Patrol.

*M.L. Mackellar*  
M.L.Mackellar,  
Cadet Patrol Officer  
Lake Murray.



INTRODUCTION

The original intention of this Patrol was first to contact the Kowan people of Gwam on the Agu River and thence to proceed on a Census Patrol of the Middle Fly area. However, due to certain unrest of the local Kuni people it was later decided to continue the Patrol to the villages of Lake Murray.

In all villages, except two of the Lake Murray Kunis the Patrol was given a hearty welcome and no trouble was encountered. The opinions of the natives towards the Government in this area are most diverse, ranging from the indifferent tolerance of the Lake Murray Kunis to the intense loyalty of the Kowans and the Fly River Sukis. Nowhere was the Patrol better received than in those villages with whom the influence of the Dutch is greater.

There is a considerable amount of Border Movement to report, and one village, Asorwatutuma, appears to have been over recruited. Several villages, notably Bosset in the Middle Fly, and Molluvum at Lake Murray have showed a marked improvement since the last Patrol. A special section under "Villages" and "Appendix 'A'" is reserved for Bosset in the body of the Report.

As the M.V. "Sambio" is being repaired at Daru, there was no launch available, but the Patrol was able to make use of a large sailing canoe on the Lake.

The Patrol was accompanied by six native Constables on the Fly River, and seven in Lake Murray, while the Australian Blue Ensign was flown, and the ceremony of "Retreat" was conducted every day, in every village, throughout the whole Patrol.

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DIARY

Thursday, 8th, July.

Departed from Patrol Post by sailing canoe at 0915 and arrived Aewa at 1115. Village and medical inspection conducted at 1400.

Friday, 9th, July.

Departed Aewa at 0700 and proceeded up the western arm of the Lake to the Mipan road, which was reached at 1015. Gear was unloaded from canoes, and the Patrol set off along a variable track at 1330. Arrived at the Da River at 1530 and embarked in Mipan canoes. Arrived at Mipan at 1915.

Saturday, 10th July.

Census and Village inspection conducted at 900 followed by medical at 1000. Village found to be in fair condition. Disputes settled in the afternoon. At night this place is seething with mosquitos.

Sunday, 11th July.

Rice gardens inspected at 1000 and found to be in a neglected condition. At 1160 Malay Interpreters engaged to accompany Patrol to new village of Guam, on the Agu River. Police shot one pig and one cassowary.

Monday, 12th July.

Departed Mipan at 0800 and proceeded towards the junction of the Da and Agu Rivers. Arrived Agu River at 0835. At noon the Patrol reached the deserted village of Oza and camped for lunch. Continued again at 1330 and camped at 1700, but owing to the ferocity of the local mosquitoes the Patrol continued on in darkness, and arrived Guam at 2215 to be given a hearty greeting.

Tuesday, 13th July.

0900, head count and medical inspection conducted, after which, the Patrol met and talked with village officials. At 1815, the Mabaduan people arrived to greet the Patrol, so discussions continued on into the small hours of the morning.

Wednesday, 14th July.

Departed Guam at 0845 and proceeded downstream to Mipan. Arrived Camp 2. and stopped for lunch. Continued at 1300 and camped again at Oza at 1615. Departed Oza at 1715 and arrived Mipan at 2030.

DIARY (Contd.)

Thursday, 15th July.

Departed Mipan at 0845 and proceeded down the Da River to the Agu. Arrived at the junction at 0930 and continued down the Agu to the Fly. Reached River Fly at 1550. Camped at an old site at 1845, continued at 1930 to arrive Bosset at 2255. Patrol greeted by Malay Mission Teacher and Village Officials.

Friday, 16th July.

Inspected Village at 0900, and found it to be in excellent condition. Minor disputes and difficulties settled during the day. From 1830 to 1930 the Patrol was entertained by the school children singing and dancing to Malay songs. For backward people they show remarkable talent.

Saturday, 17th July.

Census and Medical Inspection conducted at 0900. Village Work Programme discussed with Village Officials during afternoon.

Sunday, 18th July.

0900 rough sketch map made of Bosset village, to be included in Village Report. During the afternoon, a long and involved Maintenance Claim was discussed with a Bosset girl. From 1900 to 2100 the Patrol was again entertained with songs and dances.

Monday, 19th July.

Departed Bosset at 0830, and proceeded downstream along the Fly. Camped on East bank Fly at 1215 for lunch and continued at 1330. Passed a canoe load of APC repats at 1640, and stopped in midstream to confer with them. Here the Patrol learned that the Company had deserted its camp at Obo, and had vacated the entire Sub-District. Arrived at the mouth of Kumam Creek at 1745 and proceeded up towards Tinung. Arrived Tinung at 1845.

Tuesday, 20th July.

Conducted Census and Medical Inspection at 0900. Rice gardens inspected during afternoon.

Wednesday, 21st July.

Departed Tinung at 0845. Arrived Fly River at 0945. Camped on South bank Fly at 1330. Continued again at 1430 and arrived at Kamove at 2200.

Thursday, 22nd July.

0830, conducted Census and Medical Inspection. Village found to be in good condition. Discussions with Village Officials during afternoon.

DIARY (Contd.)

Friday, 23rd. July.

Departed Kamove at 1000 hrs. Arrived Fly River 1215, and proceeded downstream to the deserted APC camp at Obo, which was reached at 1515. Patrol quartered in vacant buildings. At 2100, one mail bag arrived from Kavianunga Village, having been dispatched by Mr. K.Dennis,UFM, who was visiting the village.

Saturday, 24th. July.

Departed Obo at 0900 and walked to Kavianunga over a grossly neglected track. Met Mr.Dennis and wife before their departure back to the Mission. Census and Medical Inspection conducted at 12noon.

Sunday, 25th. July.

Departed Kavianunga at 1000 accompanied by Village Officials, and deviated from the track to survey the proposed new road to Obo, Everill Junction which is to be built by the people of Kavianunga. Arrived at Obo at 1400.

Monday, 26th. July.

Departed Obo at 0715, proceeded down the Fly and up the Strickland. Arrived at the mouth of the Lasake River at 0945, and battled upstream against a powerful current. Camped at the old village of Guzi at 1300. Continued at 1415 and arrived Boikamay at 1630. The mosquitos at this village are ferocious.

Tuesday, 27th. July.

Census conducted at 0930. Village inspection and Medical at 1100. Mosquitos bad.

Wednesday, 28th. July.

Departed Boikamay at 0815 and proceeded by canoe to the end of the Lasake Lagoon. Walked overland to Gama Lagoon, and camped at 12noon while equipment was being ferried across in the Lagoon's only two canoes. Continued on to the northern side, walked to Lake Murray, embarked in village canoes, and arrived at Asorwatutuma at 1715.

Thursday, 29th. July.

Village and Medical Inspection conducted at 0900. No able bodied men in the village at all, except the Village Officials. All others reported to be working for the APC. At 1230 the sailing canoe arrived from the Patrol Post.

Friday, 30th. July.

Departed Asorwatutuma at 1000 and proceeded across the Lake to Miwa. Patrol was met at Miwa not only by the village people, but also by a group of BART men who had rafted down the Strickland River to report a Murder.

DIARY (Contd.)

Saturday, 31st. July

Medical and Village Inspection conducted at 0830. Rice garden inspected at 1000. At 1040 the Patrol attempted to engage the Barts in conversation, but as no interpreter was available, investigations had to be abandoned.

Sunday, 1st. August.

Departed Miwa at 0830 arrived Vena-Vena road at 1220. Walked to Damaiga Lagoon, collected canoes, and arrived Vena-Vena at 1400. Medical and Village Inspection conducted at 1500. Rice gardens inspected at 1630.

Monday, 2nd. August.

Departed Vena-Vena at 0845, and proceeded by canoe across Damaiga Lagoon, walked to Lake Murray, and departed in sail canoe at 0945. Hoisted sail at 1030, and after many hectic moments, the Patrol successfully tacked through the narrow channels and arrived Miwa at 1215.

Tuesday, 3rd. August.

Departed Miwa at 0945, set sail, and arrived at Pangoa Mission at 1130. Met by Mr Dennis and invited to inspect the school. Departed Pangoa at 1430 and arrived at Moiluvum at 1540.

Wednesday, 4th. August.

Conducted Village and Medical Inspection at 0900. Talked with Village Officials during the afternoon.

Thursday, 5th. August.

Departed Moiluvum at 0845, canoed to peninsula walked to sailing canoe anchorage, and departed sail canoe at 0945. Arrived Diru at 1200. Medical and Village inspection conducted at 1400.

Friday, 6th. August.

Departed Diru at 1000 and arrived at UFM Pangoa at 1200. Had lunch with Mr and Mrs Dennis, and departed at 1515 to arrive at Usugova at 1745.

Saturday, 7th. August.

Inspections conducted at 0930. Village found to be in a disgusting mess. Suitable instructions given to Village Const.

Sunday, 8th. August.

Departed Usugova at 0800. Arrived Patrol Post at 1230. Patrol rests.

DIARY (Cont.)

Monday, 9th. August.

Remained at Station, settling disputes which had arisen during the absence of the Patrol.

Tuesday, 10th. August.

Departed Patrol Post at 0800, and proceeded by foot and by canoe to Pokaseki. Arrived at 0830. Conducted Village and Medical Inspections, and departed at 1130. Arrived Station at 1200. Patrol ends.

..... END OF DIARY .....

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SUMMARY

GEOGRAPHICAL

The terrain traversed by this Patrol was monotonous, far flung and flat, and the only breaks in the sky line were those where the trees grew taller. From the Patrol Post west to Aewa, the lake broadens to several miles and lies open to the elements. At times in the midst of raging storms the wind can lash the lake to fury, causing disaster to unsuspecting travellers, who might happen to be caught out in a native canoe. Running before a fair wind it is possible to reach Aewa in less than an hour under canvas alone, but on the day the Patrol set out it was unfortunate to find the lake becalmed, and so travelling time was doubled.

From Mipan to Everill Junction; from the Da to the Strickland River, the streams and water courses are generally bordered not by banks of solid earth, but by fields of floating grass which form the pattern of this great inland river system. The sameness of this country is fantastic.

High above Mipan from whence the Agu River flows the grass is non-existent, and the river winds between towering walls of jungle which encroach right to the water's edge. Beautiful crimson D'Albertis creepers hang high from the tallest tree tops, blending colour with the evergreen. Along the Fly and Strickland Rivers however swamp and cane grass is the only vegetation to be seen except for that on isolated high red banks.

GEOGRAPHICAL (Cont.)

On Lake Murray itself, the shape of the land will change abruptly if the level of the water is altered. When the water is high, the lake becomes a sea of islands, but with a six or eight foot drop in the level, the islands vanish and are transformed into narrow necks of land which stretch far out into the body of the lake to terminate in shallow water and mud banks covered with the ever present floating grass. So far this year the lake has risen and dropped 16 feet.

So flat is this country that the Herbert River, at the southern end of the lake will often be found to be flowing backwards. That is, from The Strickland River into the lake instead of vice-versa, the direction of flow being subject to which level is the higher.

The weather on Patrol was only fair at times, and although the water continued to drop at a rate of nearly four inches a day, it rained every night without fail.

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AGRICULTURE

General

Extensive groves of scattered paw-paw trees at Mipan, scraggy stools of sugarcane, a few tangled unkempt pumpkin vines, and a patch or two of neglected maniota and taro in most of the other villages are all the people have in the way of food to substitute the diet of eternal sago.

Day in, day out, morning noon and night, from the time they are weaned till the day they die, sago for many months becomes the only food, with a monotony that seems fantastic. There is no consideration for future generations. Even the sago grows wild, and trees are felled haphazardly without any effort of reforestation.

Although the land is abundantly fertile, these people are not agriculturalists. They never have been and never wish to be. It is painful to see such land go to waste, but while the Sukis are its occupants it has no other fate. A movement was instigated not so long ago to interest the Kunis in gardening. Some responded to the idea and some didn't, and when the fruit and vegetables grew ripe, those who had no gardens stole from those who had. The project had to be abandoned.

Rice

The rice crop has been a failure. Seed had been issued on the previous Patrol to this area with express instructions as to how the crop should be planted and cared for, and although all villages claim these were carried out to the letter no harvest was possible. In all cases the stools had a good strike. grew to the extent of producing healthy ears of grain, and then stopped, before the grain had time to mature. This condition was also experienced at the Patrol Post and as soon as the fault was

AGRICULTURE : Rice(Cont.)

realised, samples of both the mature and immature ears were forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, Port Moresby for comment and advice.

Most of the villages had withheld from planting at least half of their issue seed, and all were instructed to wait till official advice is received from Port Moresby before trying a second crop.

LIVESTOCK

Domestic

The only livestock in all villages except Bosset and Tinung are pigs and dogs which live in a most erratic harmony. Those of the pigs which are born in the village are taken from the sow when they can barely walk and are accepted into the household as one of the family. They are nourished and cherished by the women of the village whose affections to these animals often exceed those towards their own children. When the piglets have grown large enough so that they are able to safely negotiate the herd of hungry dogs, they are allowed to run free. The larger of the species roam through the bush at night seeking food, and usually spend the daylight hours sleeping beneath the houses in the village or compete against the starving dogs for the meagre village scraps.

As for the dogs, their existence could not be more aptly described than in L.M.PR No.3-51/52, where the writer states "The number of dogs in these villages is almost unbelievable. They seem to be as numerous as the people themselves. At night it was a continual battle to keep the dogs out of the Rest Houses. They all seemed urged by the one idea to inspect the new food brought along by the Patrol. They are capable of eating leather, canvas, and in fact anything short of metal Patrol boxes."

In Bosset and Tinung, in addition to pigs and dogs, each family possesses a flock of fowls, originally imported from Dutch New Guinea, and which considering the diet upon which they are forced to exist, produce a remarkably good quality and quantity of egg.

Wild

Throughout the jungles, pigs and cassowary roam plentifully and freely, providing the only meat for those villages who care to hunt for it. At the south west corner of the Sub-District, where the swamps and jungles give way to the flat savanna plains, mobs of wallabies can be found, while every stream and water course, from the Da to Everill Junction, from the Strickland to Lake Wam, teems with fish and crocodiles.

In the marshes of the Lasake Lagoon, and at the southern end of the Lake, ducks and geese abound in plenty. This country is never short of food. When the water is low, crocodiles, and fish, prawns and ducks, can be found upon the grassy mudbanks, while when the water is high, pig and cassowary, 'possums and iguanas become trapped on isolated islands and are there only for the taking. Lake Murray is surely a hunter's paradise.



### VILLAGES

#### General

There has been a marked improvement in several of the villages, notably Bosset in the Middle Fly and Moiluvum at Lake Murray, since the last Patrol. The best however, was the Ok Tedi village of Pokaseki where the bleached and eroded surroundings of the Suki villages give way to neatly clipped lawns and tidy houses.

#### Usugova

At 1745 on Friday, 6th. August, the Patrol arrived at Usugova to find the village in a disgusting mess. Filthy, miserable and contemptuous both in manner and in speech, ignorant, arrogant and offensive, these of all the Lake Murray peoples were the most degenerate types that the Patrol ever had the misfortune to meet. How these people have ever managed to exist under such squalid conditions without having been annihilated by either famine or disease is like the Peace of God: It passeth all understanding.

In the absence of Magisterial powers, little action could be taken, but a day and a half under strict supervision worked wonders. Suitable instructions were given.

#### Bosset

Of all the villages in the Sub-District of Lake Murray, Bosset is by far the largest and most fascinating. Situated on an island on the southern shore of Lake Wam, it boasts a church and a school. The houses, of quaint design but of excellent repair, line both sides of a central thoroughfare, are in perfect line in the midst of clean surroundings.

The nominal head of the village is the village Constable, <sup>but</sup> it is believed that he takes his orders from the Malay Mission teacher, but these two combine to offer to the Government their utmost co-operation and assistance.

Dutch influence of course in this village is most pronounced. Every one, women and children included is fluent in Malay; for money they think in terms of the guilder; for dress the women wear sarongs; and many of the children are away at school in Marauke DNG, where although they are British Subjects they are doubtless learning how to become good Dutch Citizens.

The villagers are rightly proud of their church and school and of the community life which runs so smoothly in the midst of Suki squabbles. They hold great pride in their village band which entertained the Patrol. It is composed of both girls and boys, the former playing the fife and the latter the drum. Their uniforms are made at Bosset by the wife of the Malay teacher. Such civic pride have these people, that they have compiled their own public works programme, which was presented to the Patrol for approval. This programme includes the construction of built up roads, and the digging of extensive storm water drains, and has been dealt with under Appendix 'A' of this Patrol Report.

On the afternoon of the 17th. July, a deputation approached the Patrol requesting that when its present duty is over it return to Bosset to advise the people on these constructions. Nothing was promised, but it is greatly hoped that a Patrol will return to this village in the near future.

In conclusion, one might add that it would be practically impossible, in the whole of the Western District to find a people more courteous and polite than these. Even during the most informal occasions, the women will bow, and the men incline their heads to the Malay greeting of "Salamat, Tuan."

It was with great reluctance that the Patrol said farewell to Bosset, and departed on its way.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

A medical inspection was conducted in every village visited by the Patrol, particulars of which are tabulated hereunder:-

T.U.	6
Scabies.	79
Yaws.	14
Tinea Imb.	4
Laceration.	17
Leprosy.	5
Abcess.	5
Pneumonia.	1
Otitis Media.	2
Common Cold.	1
Conjunctivitis.	2
Boil.	1

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TOTAL : 137

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All patients listed above are at present receiving treatment from the Aid Post at Lake Murray, and the five natives with Leprosy will be proceeding to Daru on the first available transport to continue treatment at the Native Hospital there.

Considering the filth in which some of these people exist, it is amazing to find that so few need medical attention. 33 of the above total are Dutch Subjects who have migrated into Papua, and are dealt with under 'Border Movements in this Report.

Hygiene, if practised at all by the Lake Murray Kunis is almost negligible. Some of their most questionable efforts occur when a man takes the leave of his wives on the eve of his departure to distant places. Among other things, he will bathe in the urine of his wives. More less presentable customs are practised in their own treatment of V.D.

Conditions such as these however, exist only in Lake Murray. The Kunis of the Middle Fly are most hygienic, and the people of Bogset proved this by requesting from the Patrol, advice in the construction of Public Lavatories.

The Djimikanis and the Ok-Teddis are both clean in their habits.

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ABSENTEES

Though a census was conducted only in the villages of the Middle Fly, (tabulated hereunder) the Patrol could not but notice the deficiency of adult males in the village of Ascrwatutuma in the Lake Murray Census Sub-Div. Here it was found that of a total of 31 males in the 16-45 group, only nine were present in the village when the Patrol arrived. The others were reported to be working for the A.P.C. in other parts of the Western District.

Tabulated below is further information gathered on Patrol regarding natives absent from their tribal village. The 'Schools' referred to in both cases are mission, being UFM in Papua, and Roman Catholic in Dutch New Guinea.

Papua.

Village	School		Work		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mipan.			5		
Bosset.			23		
Tinung.	1		14		
Kamove.	4		2		
Kavianunga.	5	3	8		1.
Boikamav.	11	5	6		
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>: 88</b>

Dutch New Guinea.

Village:	School		Work		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mipan .			1.		
Bosset .	4	2	3.		1.
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>: 11</b>

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are no roads or bridges in this area, and all natives, being essentially canoe people refrain from walking wherever possible. However, there are four tracks linking the Middle Fly with Lake Murray, and two of these were used by this Patrol. Although well cut and wide, they were found to be rough, crooked, and seething with leeches.

The Kavianunga people have been instructed to cut a straight track between Obo, Everill Junction and their village for the use of vessels or Patrols working the rivers, and who might wish to seek the advice of local natives regarding the times and the seasons and the position of Government Patrols. This new track, which will replace the older one, was examined by the Patrol and is estimated to cut travelling time by half.

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#### WATER SUPPLIES

There is never, at any time of the year, any shortage of water in this area. In fact during the wet season the abundance of water creates a problem, for the country is so flat that there is no escape. The normal rise and fall in the level is from 14 to 16 feet per year. At 16 feet, half the Patrol Post is inundated and the water lies no more than one foot below the floor of the Police barracks and jail. If the level were to rise an extra 7 feet, the entire land upon which the station is built would be completely engulfed.

Each village at Lake Murray lies on the shores of the lake itself, and has no problem in the transport of water. Good, healthy, fresh water is available at their door step throughout the year.

In the Middle Fly however, the villages are situated on islands in the midst of shallow, swampy lagoons, which for short periods during the year are often found to be dry. This problem is readily eased nevertheless, when the people dig their small wells, most of which are less than a foot deep, and which produce excellent water and carry the people over the dry spell until the lagoons again fill up from the backwaters of the Fly.

At noon, on the 31st. July, the depth of the lake from the channel off Miwa was 23 feet, 4 inches, later found to be falling at the rate of 4 inches per day.

However, since the Patrol has returned to the station, the lake has again begun to rise due to the influx of Strickland River water, flowing "backwards" up the Herbert.

HOUSING

Sukis

Housing habits in this Sub-District are most diverse, ranging from the miserable hovels of the Suki sago places to the solid lofty community dwellings of the Kowans at Guam. In bygone days it was the custom of the Sukis to build their squat, airless houses flush with the ground, using the hard, dusty soil as the floor but when the Government came it was the policy of all Officers to change the age old pattern by instructing the people to rebuild their houses on piles. This instruction was handed to all villages except Bosset where the people are clean enough to be trusted to leave their houses on the ground without transforming them into nests of refuse, waste and rubbish.

The necessity of the above instruction might not be fully realised off hand, but when one has seen a Kuni child freely wallow in the filth of pigs in presence of its parents then one's opinions are likely to change abruptly.

The long arm of the law, however, cannot always reach out to all the distant swamps and camping places where the people will live for weeks in slap happy shacks, slovenly flung together to provide a semblance of a dwelling. It is in places such as these that the frequency of child deaths became infuriating.

Some of the Kunis were absolutely devoid of clues when they first began to construct their houses on piles, and fled from the interior at the slightest puff of wind for fear the houses would collapse. However it is now noticed that they build their houses more solidly and are less afraid of them.

Kowans

While the Patrol was visiting Guam, it took the opportunity of inspecting one of the houses. Built on stout poles, fully twenty feet above the ground, and with roofs peaked high like Swiss chalets, these massive dwellings house between three to six families and are the result of pains taking and intricate labour. The interiors are divided into three compartments, drawn parallel to the length of the building. The central compartment is reserved for the men, while both side portions are themselves divided by bark partitions into little cubicles wherein each woman and her children live.

To gain the interior of the house, one has to shin up a monkey pole, into which footholds have been cut, and is received into the building through a folding trap door in the floor of the central compartment. The houses are light and airy. Pigs cannot enter, and as it takes much practice before the dogs are able to climb the pole, the interior of the houses is comparatively clean.

There is little doubt that the houses of Guam are the neatest in the area.

### MISSIONS

Roman Catholic There are two Missions in the Sub-District of Lake Murray, the one at Bosset, west from the River Fly and the other at Pangoa on the Lake.

The Roman Catholic Mission at Bosset is run by a Malay teacher and his wife, and is controlled by a Dutch mission body which operates from Peepoel in Dutch New Guinea. Compared with Pangoa the discipline is strict, and though from the Australian point of view the political implications of their teaching are not beyond question, the Dutch have done excellent work in this village and have sown the seeds of civic pride; something that is not known elsewhere in the Suki area.

The Patrol was invited to inspect the school at Bosset, but could make neither head nor tail of what was being taught as everything was written in Malay, and the Malay interpreter to the Patrol could not read or write. However, judging by the various grade of school reader, examples of writing and columns of figures, the standard of education suggested is relatively high.

Students for the school are drawn from Bosset only, while certain of the graduates are away in Dutch New Guinea receiving higher education. There are 15 boys and 22 girls at the Bosset school and 2 girls and 4 boys at Marauke, DNG.

In addition to the three R's, the children are taught elementary agriculture by the Malay teacher, and basket weaving by his wife. The basket weaving has proved a paying proposition to these people who ship the finished products to Marauke to be sold.

Music is also taught, and a fife and drum band is always ready at the village to welcome Government Patrols.

### Unevangelised Fields Mission

This Mission at Pangoa, Lake Murray, is conducted by Mr. Keith Dennis and his wife, a trained nurse, and consists of a hospital as well as a school. This Mission was visited twice during the latter half of the Patrol, and here again the Patrol was invited to inspect the school. The number of students depends on the amount of sago available, and was at the time of Patrol, oscillating between 100 and 120.

The Dennis' are doing an excellent job, considering the unbelievable low standard of intelligence exhibited by the Lake Murray Kunis. The higher classes, consisting mainly of men over 20 are able to carry on a broken conversation in English, provided one sticks to the stock questions. Mr and Mrs Dennis are both fluent in Djikakani, and the lower classes are taught to read and write this language.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Suki Misnomer

It now seems timely to make quite clear what constitutes a Suki. "Suki" is the name bestowed upon all natives whose tribal territory in the Sub-District of Lake Murray extends from the Strickland River to the Dutch New Guinea Border, and from the Patrol Post south to the southern most limits of the Sub-District. Their country is by no means confined to the Lake Murray Sub-District alone, but extends into the Morehead River Sub-District, and for many miles into Dutch New Guinea.

The natives claim that the word "Suki" is a misnomer. In Kuni and Djimakani the word means 'small knife' and native rumour has it that the people earned their name in the following manner:

Some time ago, either before or during the early part of the last war, a Government Patrol was journeying through this area and stopped for a time at Lake Daviambo. While endeavouring to engage the locals in conversation, the Patrol Officer produced a bundle of small knives which were liberally handed out. The natives were so impressed, that cries of 'Suki! Suki!' greeted the Patrol wherever it went. The Officer, it is reported, finally named the people "Sukis", which in their language meant 'small knives'.

The people of Lake Murray are not one tribe, and even those who speak the same language often differ in habit and outlook. The misnomer of 'Suki' includes six different dialects of two languages. When talking amongst themselves of course, they do not call each other 'small knives', but have divided the dialects into the following groups:-

<u>Village</u>	:	<u>Dialect</u>
1. Aewa		Isenagum.
2. Usugova		Kuni.
Dimu		"
Moiluvum		"
3. Tinung		Dialect of Kuni.
Bosset		"
4. Mipan		Ingas.
5. Miwa		Bagua
Asorwatutuna		"
Vena-Vena		"
6. Boikanav		Djimakani
Kaviarunga		"
Kamove		"

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It is believed that at one time, one language only might have prevailed throughout the land, and occasionally identical words are to be found between Ingas and Kuni and Djimakani and Bagua, and sometimes between Djimakani and Kuni. Strange as it may seem, the language divisions do not run north and south, which is the normal method of travel in this area, but east and west. Thus the northern Lake Murray and its parallel on the Middle Fly is roughly Kuni, while the southern half of both is roughly Djimakani. As these natives are not one people, and as their habits and their outlooks differ with their language, it is the opinion of the Patrol that the word "Suki" should be disregarded, and be replaced by the terms: 'Fly River Kunis', 'Lake Murray Kunis' and 'Djimakanis'.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (Cont.)

Polygamy

Polygamy in this area is rife, especially among the Lake Murray Kunis. It always has been and is regarded as a sign of wealth and high esteem. It is the ambition of all virile Kunis to have at least two wives, and some have as many as six or seven, acquiring more as they grow older.

This naturally leads to a shortage of women in the community, and in the old days it was the custom when this became apparent to conduct war parties to neighbouring tribes with the express purpose of obtaining eligible females. The proportion of say, 3 women to 1 man was always kept constant, for it was necessary for a warrior before he married to first win his spurs in battle. If he lost, then it only meant there was less competition for his rivals. On the other hand, if he won he would kill his opponent and take his wives. And so it led to the general opinion that the more wives one had, the greater fighter he must have been, and he was therefore a highly respected man in the community.

Then the Government came, and the fighting ceased, but the custom of polygamy was continued, and this gave rise to many problems. There were more young men coming on, but they were not being killed off in warfare. Girls became precious, and at the birth of a female child the prospective bride was snapped up hardly before she was able to walk. Most girls began to experience sexual intercourse before the age of ten, sometimes with men fifteen years their senior. The Government then forbade marriage to girls until they had reached puberty, and the women shortage grew greater. Young men lived in a state of perpetual frustration. Adultery seemed the only answer. The girls themselves detested their position of being fifth in the line of plural wives to a decrepit, dejected elder, and were always willing to indulge in a measure of illicit love. It then became necessary for the older men to have even more wives to carry them over the time the others were in jail serving sentences for adultery. And so the vicious circle grew and grew.

It has been the policy of both Missions in this area to discourage polygamy to the best of their ability. The Dutch received excellent results in this field, with the results that now days do not marry till they have left school, usually at the age of 18 or so, and not only become the only wife to their husband but are also allowed to marry the man of their choice and are not traded backwards and forwards like so many cattle.

With the Lake Murray Kunis however, the Unevangelised Fields Mission have struck difficulty which resulted in a deputation by 55 Kuni men (coinciding with that mentioned under 'Native Affairs') to the Patrol Post to complain that the Missionary was interfering with their tribal marriage laws. The whole problem was explained to them, but it is doubted if they understood. However it is hoped that the Lake Murray Kunis will follow the example of the Bosset people and thus reduce tension in the area.

Fortunately at the moment quite a number of young bachelors are working outside the Sub-District and this has helped to keep the proportions down. There is also one conciliation, and that is that native myth has it that in the good old days the ancient War Lords had between 15 and 20 wives. As the number has been reduced to 6 or 7 during the comparative short presence of the Government in this area, perhaps the figures will continue to reduce in time till they reach a more acceptable proportion.

Bosset girls



NATIVE AFFAIRS

Lake Murray

The native situation in this area for a time was most alarming. During the previous Lake Murray Patrol, (No.3 - 1953/54) an outbreak of venereal disease had been reported, and an inspection was conducted in all villages of the Lake Murray census Sub-Division except Aewa, Naua, and Pokaseki. It was realised at the time that mild complaints would most likely be laid against the conduct of the Patrol, but needless to say the Patrol was shocked at what was to come.

A few days before the Patrol (No.1-1954/55) set out, a deputation of 55 native men arrived at the Patrol Post and were met by the OIC. Their request was simple. They had come in peace to demand the complete withdrawal of the Government from Lake Murray. The men complained that they had painfully tolerated the Government for the past years but that the VD inspections were the last straw. They then accused the Government, as they were later to accuse the Mission, with interfering with tribal customs. It was six months since the VD inspections, but in that time the complainants had not seen fit to realise that there might have been a method behind it all.

The natives however, were invited to sit outside the Office where for four hours the OIC addressed them. The Medical Orderly was then called and explained to the assembled company the mechanics of VD. They were not impressed, and proved it by retaliating with an explanation of their own treatment. The Patrol was nauseated but realised that such revolting behaviour is quite typical of local Kuni cus toms.

However, towards the end of the day, the natives were gradually being won over to the Government's way of thinking and to prove that they had no hard feelings, all volunteered to carry for the Patrol. Their attitude towards the Government then improved from bitter hatred to indifferent tolerance and has remained that way ever since.

The natives who comprised the deputation were of the Lake Murray Kuni group, some of whom have been described under 'Villages' of this report as being the most degenerate types of natives that the Patrol ever had the misfortune to meet. The spokesmen and the leaders of the group were those men whose exploits have become immortal in the annals of the Lake Murray Lock-up.

The opinions of the above natives were in the extreme minority, and were not approved by either the Djimakanis or the Ok-Teddis of the Lake Murray area. In fact, the Government is held in such high esteem by the Ok-Teddis, that the Pokaseki Village Coastable arrived at the station with a large group of his followers to express his sympathy for the Government and to pledge his loyal support should it be needed.

It is with relief however, that the Patrol reports all trouble to be past. The carriers worked well and without complaint throughout the whole Patrol, and it is greatly hoped that if their bitter hatred was only their own invention, derived from their lack of understanding, it was only a passing phase.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Middle Fly

In direct contrast to Lake Murray, the situation in the Middle Fly has continued to be perfect. In every village from Guam to Boikamay the Patrol was warmly welcomed and the loyalty of these people was at times most touching.

The bush telegraph had travelled fast, and it was not long before every native in the two settled areas of this Sub-District knew that the Government had been asked to leave. But their feelings were not with their countrymen; they were with the Government. So intense was the loyalty of these natives that they requested the Patrol to establish a Government Station in the Middle Fly area so that they would be closer to the Government and would not have to travel through Lake Murray Kuni country to reach the Patrol Post. They offered the Patrol any amount of land it cared to take and suggested that the proposed station be set up at the deserted APC camp at Everill Junction. The Patrol thanked the natives for their loyalty, but regretted that it would be extremely unlikely that a new station would be opened there.

It became increasingly obvious as the Patrol progressed that the Kunis of the Fly River despised their fellows of Lake Murray with a determination that seemed surprising. The Lake Murray Kunis (see Native Affairs-Lake Murray) let it be known that they had embarked upon a scheme of passive resistance towards the Government with the suggested hope that they would be joined by all the other villages. They met nothing but disappointment, for the more the Lake Murray Kunis expressed their hatred for the Government, the more the Fly River Kunis expressed their hatred for the Lake Murray Kunis, until finally, in the face of overwhelming opposition, the Lake Murray Kunis decided that silence was the best policy, and nothing more has been heard from them since.

If there is a class system among the Kunis, then surely the Fly River people are almost a race apart from their Lake Murray cousins. It was a pleasure to Patrol the Middle Fly area, and a change to be among people who are polite, clean, obliging and who have shown intense loyalty to the organisation which has the honour to be their Government.

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Kaim - Strickland

One case of cannibalism is reported from this area. When the Patrol arrived at Miwa, it was met by a group of 11 Bart people who had rafted down the Strickland River to report the crime. No interpreter was available at the village, and the majority preferred not to accompany the Patrol back to the station.

Four of the natives, however are at present at the Patrol Post, where it was learned that a group of natives from an unknown tribe had crossed from the eastern bank of the Strickland River from an estimated point midway between the Rentoul and the Tiomu Rivers and is alleged to have murdered and eaten one Bart man in the old village of Kurorcina, near the present village of Desena.

As there is no Officer at Lake Murray qualified to undertake a bush Patrol, investigations have been suspended pending the arrival of a senior Officer from Daru.

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BORDER MOVEMENTS

The village of Guam was visited for the first time by this Patrol. The people belong to the Kowan tribe, which is believed to be a branch of the Ok-Tedi group. No one in the Patrol could speak their language, but contact was made through two of their number, one of which had worked on a Dutch vessel during the war and had learned to speak Malay, and the other who had worked for a time in Port Moresby and who knew a smattering of Police Motu. This is the story they told the Patrol:

They came from the old village of Kuip, in Dutch New Guinea and spent many years wandering in that Territory before passing by way of Kaimange which is believed to be just north of Gammit, the old Mipan village in Dutch New Guinea. It was here that they met the M.V. "Elevala" on its way up the Fly River to Kiunga, and asked the Government Officer on board for Australian Patrols to visit their village, claiming that they had never had any contact from the Dutch. It is claimed they were told that for as long as they remained on the west bank of the Fly River they would come under Dutch jurisdiction and that it was not permissible for Australian Patrols to visit them.

Disappointed at this, they remedied the situation by crossing into Papua. Having built canoes on the Fly River, they crossed that stream and proceeded roughly eastwards up the Doom River which flows into the Agu. It was on this river that they built their village and named it Guam. To their dismay, however, the sago place on which they were to depend for food till their gardens were made was not large enough, so several of their number agreed to migrate elsewhere and establish the hamlet of Mabaduan. These people came down to meet the Patrol which stood the census figures at 107 for Guam, and 12 for Mabaduan.

Having built their village and planted their gardens, the village leaders then set off to pay their respects to the Australian Government at Lake Murray. They were turned back however, when almost in sight of the station by the people of Aewa who forbade them to pass through their country. Once again disappointed, but determined to contact the Australian Government, the Kowans then journeyed northwards and spent Christmas 1953 at Kiunga Patrol Post. It was here for the first time that their presence in Australian Territory was officially made known. The OIC Kiunga immediately contacted the Officers at Lake Murray who till this point had been ignorant of the whole affair. The Kowans were then instructed to return to Guam to await a Patrol from Lake Murray.

When this Patrol arrived it came upon an established community. A village with adjoining extensive gardens, both of which had been built from virgin forest, were in neat and excellent condition. The Government Rest house and police barracks were new and solid buildings and the best in the area, and judging by the size of coconut trees, the growth of gardens and the estimated age of houses, the Patrol was of the opinion that the village must have been built fully two years ago. In that time, as is quite often the case, vessels had journeyed up and down the rivers, Patrols had passed back and forth, all within 10 miles of Guam without ever being aware of its existence.

It seems a great pity that these people should be forced to return to the land of their birth, especially after they have done their utmost to gain the confidence of Australia. It is now up to Government policy to decide their future, and the opinion of Headquarters is sought regarding this matter. In the meantime, as many of these people are badly in need of medical treatment, the Patrol took the liberty of inviting them to the station to receive treatment, and this will be continued until official advice is received ruling to the contrary.

End of Summary



APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGE WORKS PROGRAMME - BOSSET

Being a Plan submitted by the Officials of Bosset for the improvement of their village.

Due to continual erosion which is now beginning to threaten the positions of many houses in this village, the Village Officials presented the Patrol with the following plan, and asked for the assistance of a future Patrol if such plan is approved, to relieve the situation.

1. The main thoroughfare, running from the Police barracks to the school is to be levelled, and built up on the side furthest from the church.
2. Storm water drains to be built beside the main and adjacent thoroughfares, linking up with others to be built around each house.
3. The hill on which stands the Government rest house, Church, and Mission teacher's house, to be terraced in two stages on three sides.
4. The house directly opposite the new proposed stairways to the top of the hill is to be moved to the vacant allotment beside its present position to make way for a new proposed pathway which will link up the canoe place with the terrace stairways. Drains will also be dug beside this path.
5. Steps to be built from the top of the terrace to the road, and from the far side of the road down to the level of the new path to the canoe place.
6. Community latrines to be built on a suitable site to prevent pollution at high water.

-----

The villagers have agreed to supply their own labour and their own materials, but they seek the advice of Government as to the constructions, and request that a patrol supervises the work.




A sketch map is attached.

M.L. Mackellar.  
M.L. Mackellar,  
OIC,  
Lake Murray.

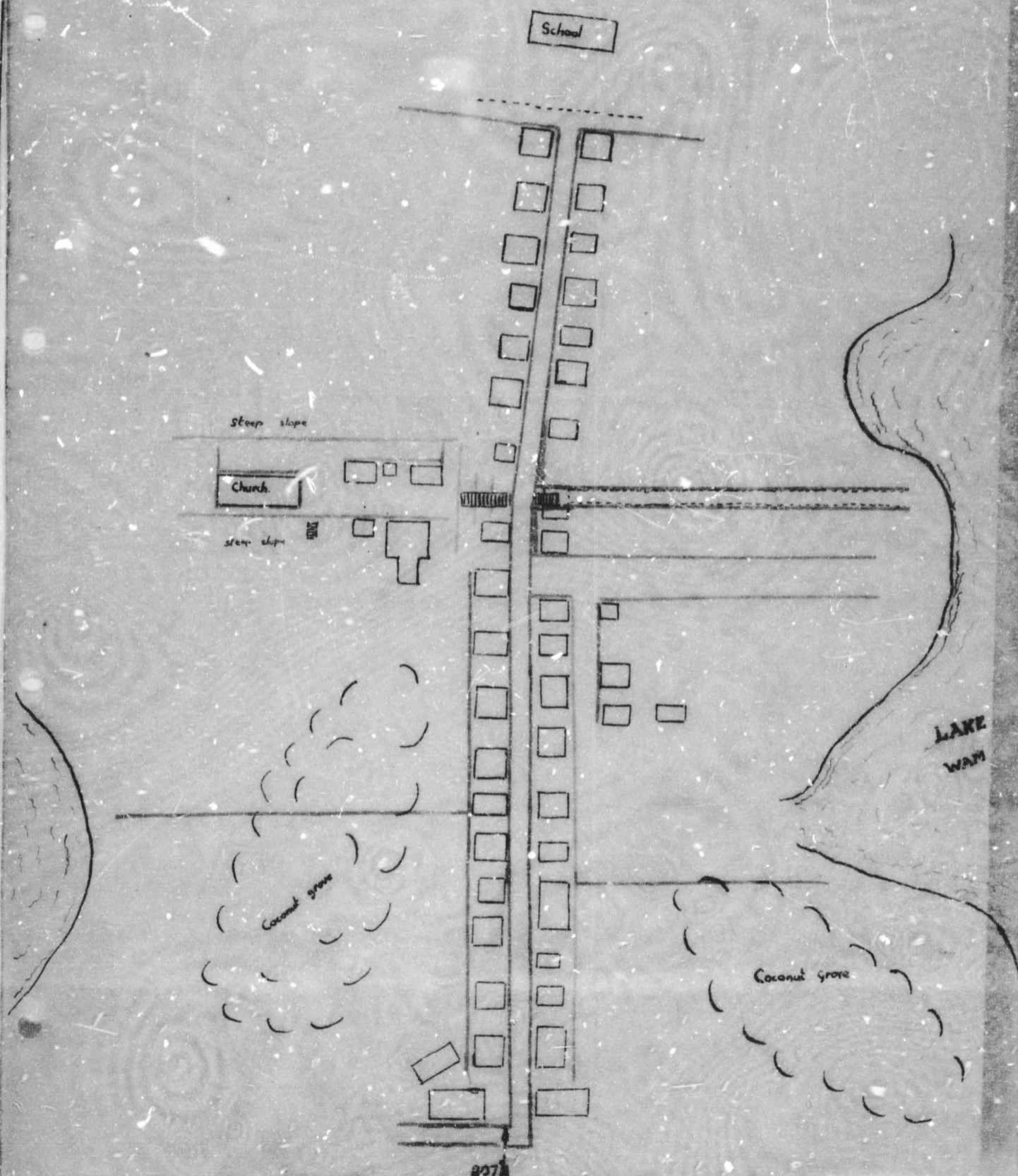
APPENDIX 'A'

# BOSSET

SHOWING PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

- 1. DRAINS : 
- 2. TERRACES : 
- 3. ROADS : 

Scale: 40 yds = 1 inch



APPENDIX 'B'

Report on Members of R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying this Patrol

Reg. No. 8036 Const. GABUMI-GONGIGI :  
and efficient policeman. Strongly recommended for a future NCO's course. A keen, intelligent, conscientious,

Reg. No. 6945 Const. BAIVA-IARIGO :  
Expert at construction work, but lacks authority. Remarkably intelligent for a Policeman.

Reg. No. 6509 Const. DAMOA- :  
Kavianunga village, a fine, well manered native, keen and conscientious at his work, respected by all the Suki people and invaluable to the Patrol both for his knowledge of the country and as an Interpreter.

Reg. No. 8111 Const. EVUI-BAIPI :  
Worked well on this Patrol. Has showed a remarkable improvement both in his behaviour and his work since his transfer to Lake Murray.

Reg. No. 7598 Const. MAENA-SIVA :  
but a good worker on Patrol. A very young and flashy Policeman,

Reg. No. 8344 Const. IHIORE-BABIMA :  
shows more brawn than brain. A very large and powerful man, but

Reg. No. 7584 Const. KAIHI-PAHUA (Lake Murray Patrol Only.) :  
use the little brain with which he might have been endowed, then it certainly failed to function on this Patrol. If this Constable has any power to

M. L. Mackellar  
M. L. Mackellar,  
Officer of Royal Papuan Const.

47	112	111	69	154	240	14	107	105	M+E	GRAND TOTAL
----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-------------

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954

MIDDLE FLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION -- SUBDISTRICT OF LAKE MURRAY

Govt. Print - 4876/9.53.

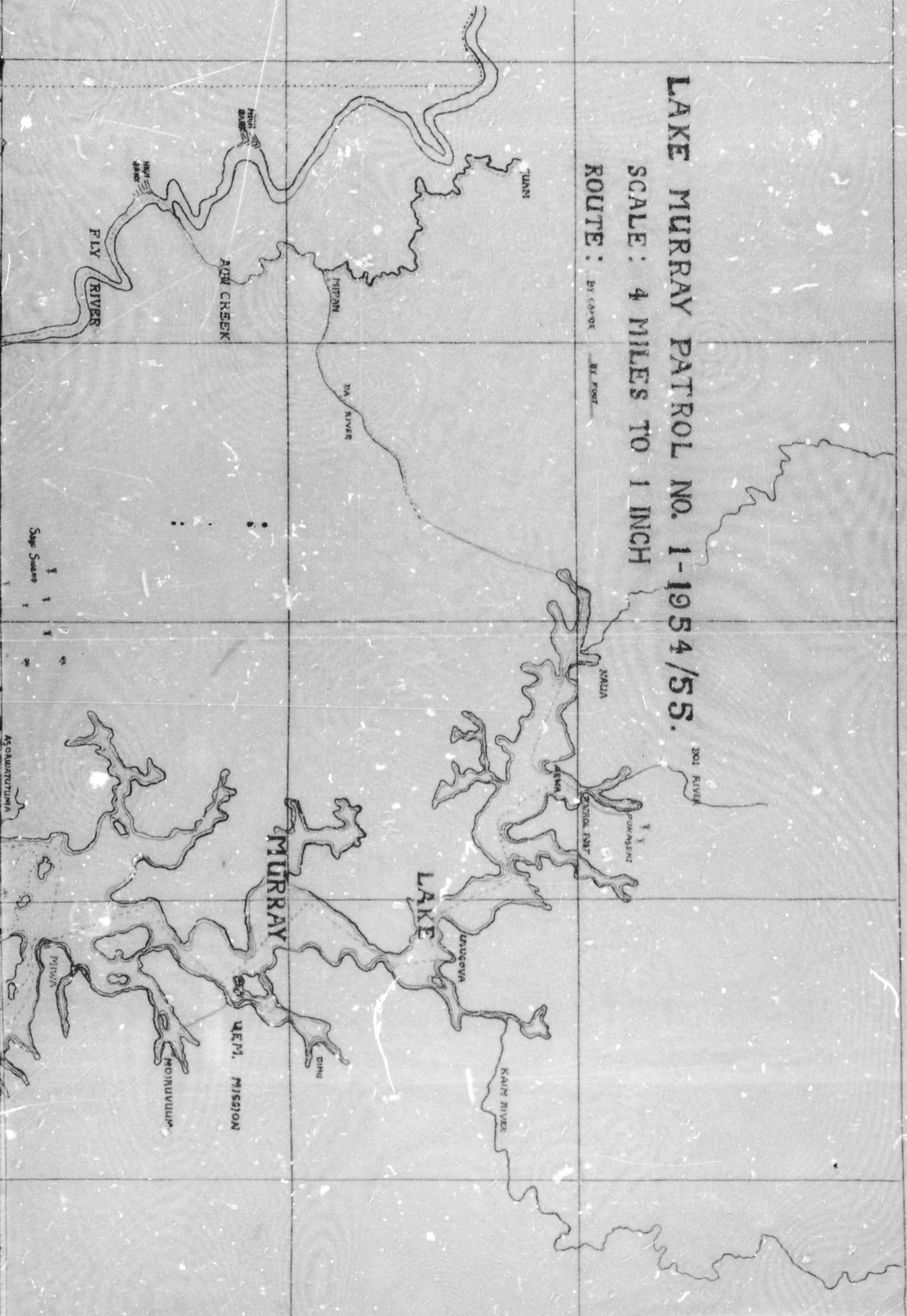
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M			F							
MIPAN	10.7.54	8	3											5			2	3	6	1			5											11	27	7	6	3	46	1.8	40	28	33	61	168
GUAM	15.7.54																																												707
MABADUAN	13.7.54																																												12
BOSSET	17.7.54	4	6											2			1		7	19	1			4	2	9	60	6	5			60	1.8	40	4	42	22	240							
TINUNG	20.7.54	3	4											3			1	1	1	9	5			1		17	38	7	1	35	2	21	20	35	53	1.54									
KAMOVE	22.7.54	2	2														5	1	1		2			4		5	11	4	1	1	16	3.3	17	15	11	20						69			
KAVIANUNGA	24.7.54	3	2											2	4		5	9	6	5	4	4	1		5	3	2	21	2	1	30	1.9	25	16	16	37	1.1								
BOIKAMAV	27.7.54	1												4	5		2	1	4	5	2	4			11	5	7	31	4	1	43	1.9	14	13	22	40						113			
Total		21	17											14	11		13	15	15	17	23	39	2	25	10	51	188	30	12	7	230		167	123	160	246	974								



LAKE MURRAY PATROL NO. 1-1954/55.

SCALE: 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

ROUTE: BY CANOE BY FOOT

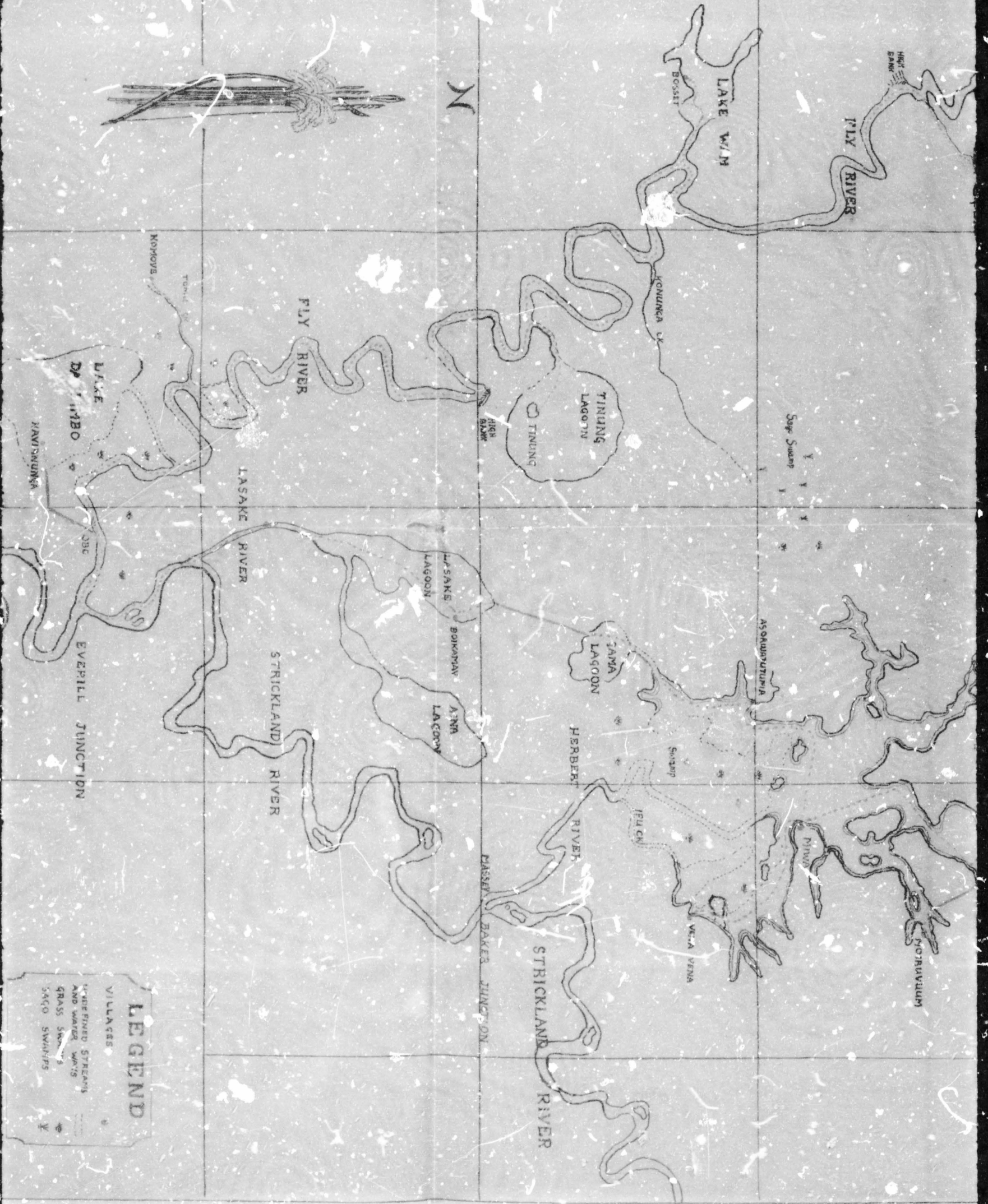


7° 10"

7° 20"

7° 30"

DUTCH NEW GUINEA



**LEGEND**

VILLAGES

WATERFED STREAMS AND WADERS

GRASS SWAMP

SAGE SWAMPS

Y

7° 10'

7° 20'

7° 30'

GUINEA  
NEW  
DUTCH

N



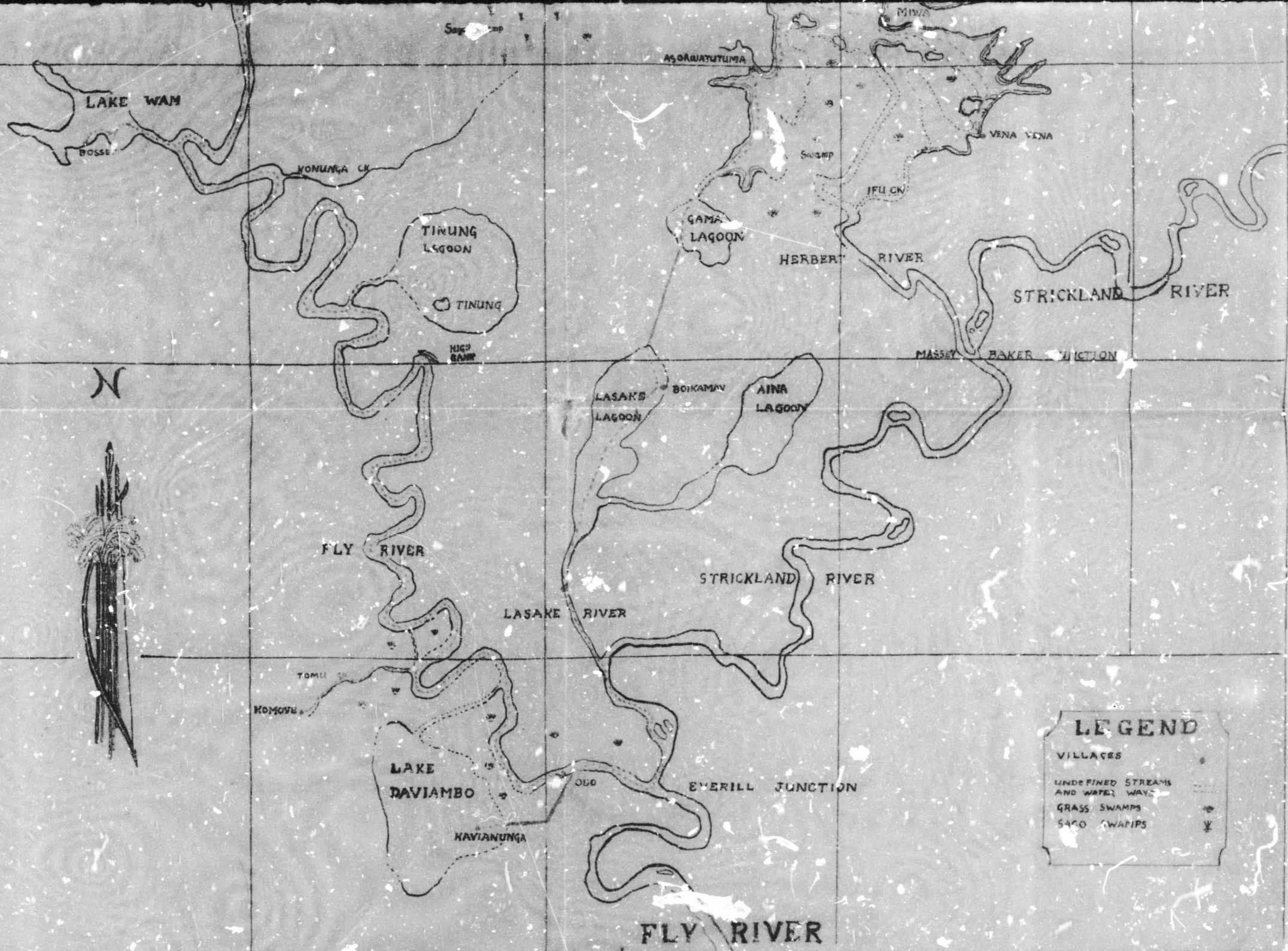
141° 00'

141° 10'

141° 20'

141° 30'

141° 40'



**LEGEND**

- VILLAGES
- UNDEFINED STREAMS AND WATERWAYS
- GRASS SWAMPS
- SAGO SWAMPS

*Series*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of LAKE MURRAY - W.D. Report No. 2 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by C.G. Day - Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Those villages between MAVA Station and OBO (A.P.C. Camp - Everill Junction)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C. & 1 Interpreter

Duration - From 9/11/1954 to 17/11/1954 (incl.)

Number of Days NINE (9)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services Jul/Aug/1954

Medical NEVER /19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol (i) Return Battery Charger to Station; (ii) To have a look at part of the country between Lake Murray and the Strickland and Fly Rivers; (iii) Check up on progress in village work.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*28/12/1954*

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

*Personal File Noted - 11/1/55 CR*

ul

MIC

30-4-180

10th January, 1955

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
LAKE

LAKE MURRAY Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report and sketch map submitted by Mr. G. G. Day, Patrol Officer, following his journey to Everill Junction for the main purpose of collecting the Lake Murray station battery chargers, is acknowledged and has been examined.

His claim for camping allowance has been passed to the staff section for implementation.

The contention that regular patrolling of those villages and those in other areas is necessary, is endorsed, and should be carried out to the fullest capacity of the field staff available.

(SIA)

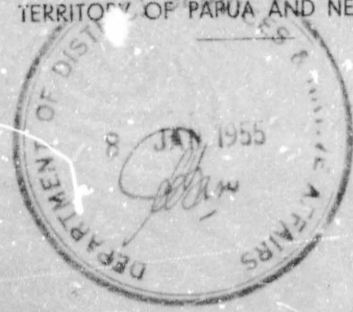
5/11

A.A.R. (A.A.R. B. B. B.)  
Director.

30/4/1955

PAC/RT.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-5-3/705.

District Commissioner's Office,  
DARU, W.D.

30th December, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
FORT MORESBY.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 54/55.

The a/m is forwarded in triplicate.

As stated by the C.I.C it would have been preferable  
to submit this as a special report.

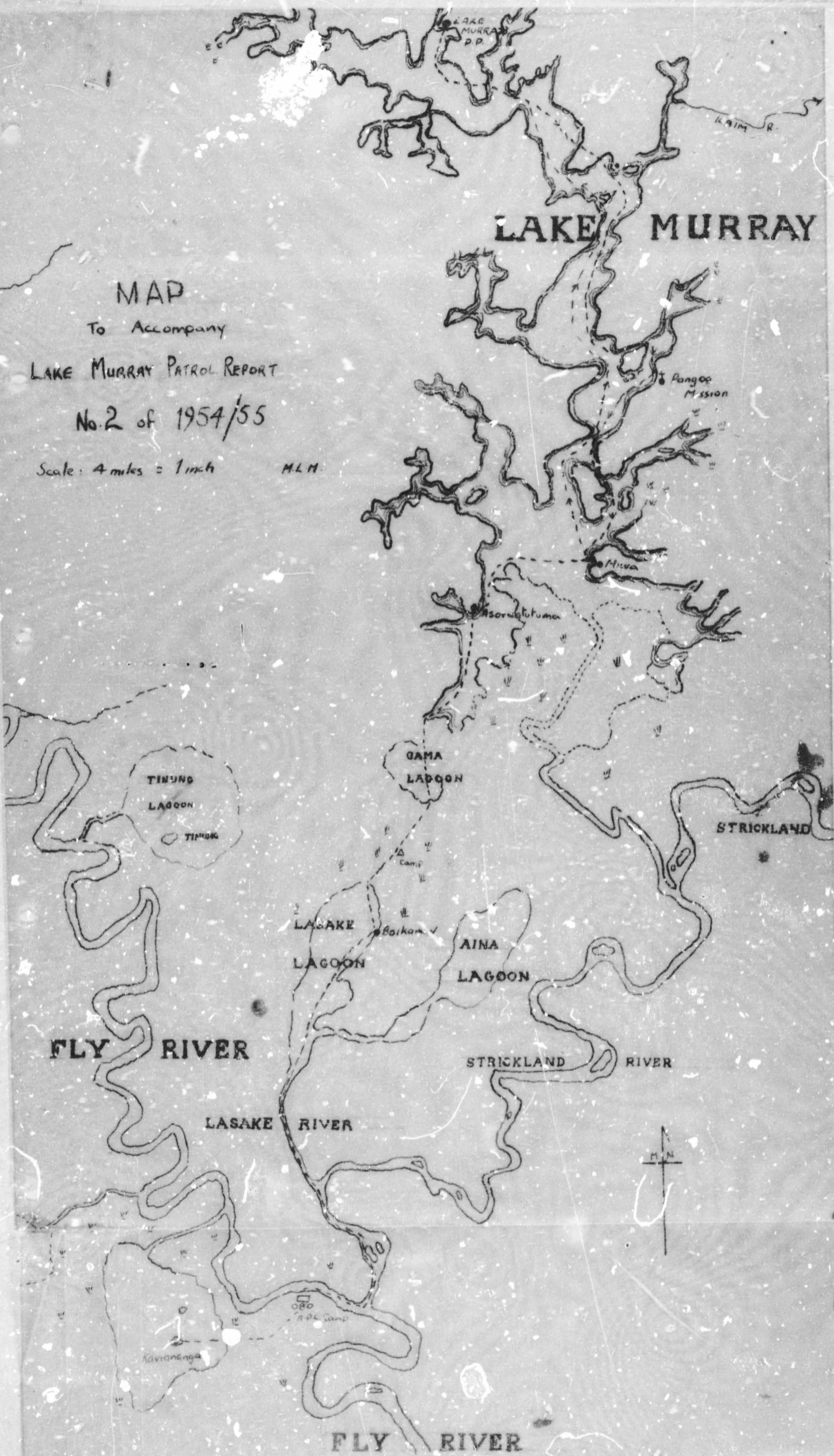
No comment is needed.

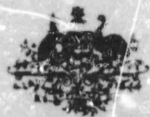
( P.A. CHAMPION )  
District Commissioner, W.D.

FILE

MAP  
To Accompany  
LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT  
No. 2 of 1954/55

Scale: 4 miles = 1 inch MLM





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30/1 - 2 of 54/55

Patrol Post,  
Lake Murray,  
WESTERN District.

19th November, 1954.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1954 - 1955 -

Officer Conducting Patrol : C.G.Day, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Villages en route to CEO (A.P.C. Camp - Everill Junction) via ASORWATUTUMA, BOIKAMAV and OSEKI River.

Patrol Accompanied by (1) Europeans : nil  
(2) Natives : 2 members A.P.N.G.C. and one Interpreter.

Duration of Patrol : 9th November, 1954 to 17th November 1954.  
A total of Nine (9) days.

Area patrolled Last (1) D.D.S. & N.A. : July/August 1954  
(2) P.H.D. : nil

Object of Patrol : (1) To pick up Lake Murray Battery Charger from A.P.C. Camp at OBO;  
(2) To have a look at part of the Country between Lake Murray and the FLY River;  
(3) To check up on progress in carrying out suggestions by previous patrolling officer.



INTRODUCTION

On receipt of advice from DARU that the Lake Murray battery charger, which had been sent into Port Moresby for repair, had been sent up river to the A.F.C. Camp known as OBO on the Fly River just above Everill Junction, it was decided that the reporting officer would proceed to OBO to pick up the charger. This would also give the writer a chance to have a preliminary look at some of the Lake and River villages en route to OBO.

It is believed that the Australasian Pet. Coy. are re-establishing the OBO camp as a base for the BLACK and PALMER River survey scheduled to commence in the near future. At present one Senior Field Assistant of that Company is stationed there and a recruiting boat has proceeded up the Fly recruiting in the KIUNGA area.

Of necessity this patrol was rather hurried as the lack of a charger is, to say the least, an inconvenience at a post as secluded as Lake Murray. During the time the charger was undergoing repairs in Fort Moresby, batteries were charged through the good offices and courtesy of Mr. K. Dennis, U.F.M. missionary at PANGO Mission Station on the Lake. This however, entailed a paddle of approximately seven (7) hours either way.

Although this patrol is given a number it is not regarded by the writer as a normal routine patrol but more in the nature of a special patrol.

DIARY

- Tuesday - 9th Nov. 1954: Departed MAVA Station in the station double canoe and sixteen paddlers. Arrived PANGO Mission after '8' hrs. paddle. Slept PANGO.
- Wednesday - 10th Nov. : Departed PANGO. Arrived KWA. V.C. instructed to provide transport for sick child to MAVA. Left MWA for ASORWATUTUMA and camped. V.C. advised to keep the rest house and police barracks in repair.
- Thursday - 11th Nov. : Left ASORWATUTUMA and beached canoe at head of an arm of the Lake. Cargo transported by land to the edge of a lagoon which was crossed by small canoes. Land transport to head of BOIKANAV Lagoon. Camp was

DIARY (Contd.)

- here and Constable IHIORE was despatched in an old canoe with two carriers to procure canoes from BOIKAMAV. They did not arrive until about 11 p.m.
- Friday - 12th Nov. : Left campsite at 6.15 a.m. in 3 canoes and arrived BOIKAMAV at 10 a.m. The village was in a sadly neglected state. Four houses were ordered to be rebuilt and the V.C. was warned that such conditions were unsatisfactory. It was intimated that there had better be some improvement when the writer passed through on the return to Lake Murray. Continued down the *Lasake R.* ~~OSEKI Creek~~ to the Strickland in four canoes and arrived at the Junction at 4 p.m. Arrived OBO at approximately 5.15 p.m.
- Saturday - 13th Nov. ☉ At OBO.
- Sunday - 14th Nov. : At OBO. KAVIANANGA Village visited and found to be in a very good state. Afternoon spent in preparing canoes for the return journey.
- Monday - 15th Nov. ☉ Left OBO at 7 a.m. and after 4 hard days paddle arrived at BOIKAMAV at 8.30 p.m. Village much improved.
- Tuesday - 16th Nov. : BOIKAMAV to ASORWATUTUMA.
- Wednesday - 17th Nov. : Asorwatutuma to MAVA. Arriving at 7.30 p.m.

--oO End of Diary Oo--

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation appears normal. Not much could really be gained, as the visit to villages was naturally curtailed as the main object of the patrol was to get the battery charger back to Lake Murray as soon as possible. One fact, however, was ascertained. It is that this area is in need of constant patrolling. With the expected arrival of the reconditioned 'SAMBIO' it will be a simple matter to make short patrols to all censused villages to see how things are going. Patrolling by canoe is hard work for the paddlers as a lot of the travelling is against the current of the Fly and Strickland Rivers.

It is the practice for natives to have small sago places scattered about the area as well as the central

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Contd.)

village. This practice is inevitable as the only visible means of support they have seems to be the sago palm. It would be nigh on impossible to enforce the natives to live exclusively in villages and the writer would not even try/as long as the natives keep their central village in a state of repair it seems to be the only possible course to take. One must not get the impression that all these natives forsake their villages to dwell in isolation in the bush as this is not so, as only short times are spent away from their villages making sago.

No magisterial work was necessary on this patrol as no complaints were made.

A contributing factor to the general discomfort of the natives is the presence of countless myriads of mosquitoes - nowhere has this writer encountered such a concentration of the insects. It is virtually impossible to escape their ~~in~~ attentions even during the noonday sun.

Countless numbers of village dogs were seen and they could outweigh the population by a considerable percentage. Although skinny and underfed they were singularly free from the usual diseases generally attributed to native dogs.

CENSUS & POPULATION

No census check was attempted on this patrol as figures were compiled only three months ago and appear in Patrol Report No. 1 of 1954/55.

HEALTH

This appeared good and the only visible signs/<sup>of disease</sup> was the prevalence of tinea imbricata. Village Constables were made aware of the sections of the Native Regulations regarding the welfare of children.

ROADS & TRACKS

These are practically non-existent as the great majority of travel is by the single canoe. The short

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Contd.)

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( 4 )

ROADS & TRACKS (Contd.)

distances travelled on foot were through open forest and the walking was good. KAVIANANGA village has constructed a track from OBO to the canoe landing opposite their village.

CONCLUSION

It can be seen that this report is by no means as full as would be possible if it reported a normal patrol. The main object, to return the battery charger to Lake Murray, was completed. The writer got some insight into the type of native inhabiting the Lake and Fly River controlled from MAVA.

*C.G. Day* P.O.  
(C.G. DAY)  
(OIC Lake Murray)

APPENDIX 'A'

Report on Native Police accompanying patrol:

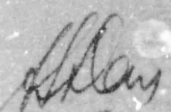
Regd.No.2432 L/Cpl ANDAM

Ⓒ A native of the Madang District. Satisfactory but not over-bright. Insufficient command of Police Motu a handicap.

Regd.No.8344 Const IHIORE

: A GOGDARA native (W.D.). A willing worker but a case of brawn supplanting brain. Worked well.

The patrol was also accompanied by WOBERO-BOIMUK, an interpreter who also worked well.

  
(C.G. DAY)  
Officer of R.P.C.







Director Services



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of the WESTERN District Report No. Lake Murray No. 1 of 1954-55

Patrol Conducted by C. F. Day Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled North and North-east of KAIM River - PARE Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives 56

Duration - From 17/2/1955 to 15/3/1955

Number of Days Twenty-six (26)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by District Services <sup>April</sup> May / 1953

Medical nil / 49

Map Reference Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol i. Extend Government influence; ii. To determine boundary of PARE; iii. To determine starting points for trans-Strickland Patrols.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

24/5/1955

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

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

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

*General Area Notes 12/19*

MIC  
In  
F

30/4/55

H.M.S. LMS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

All Correspondence  
to be addressed to the Director



In Reply  
Please Quote E.S. 11-1  
No. 1081

Department of Public Health,  
Port Moresby

June 11th, 1955.

The Director,  
Dept. of District Services and  
Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT: LAKE MIRRAY PATROL REPORT No. 3 of  
1954-1955.

The remarks that one injection of penicillin  
would not materially improve yaws is quite incorrect.

9/A  
Don

*White*  
(H. N. White.)  
Ass. Director. (Hygiene.)  
for DIRECTOR PUBLIC HEALTH

30-4-189

6th June, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

PATROL REPORT - LAKE MURRAY No. 1  
3 of 1954 - 1955.

Mr. Day's report has been received. He has written an interesting and informative report.

The people seem to be very friendly. Let us hope that they remain so. On first contact that is very often the case. It is to be hoped that another patrol can visit the area within a few months.

The leaving of a few presents was a good idea.

Items of interest to other Departments have been forwarded to those concerned.

Copies of the map will be made.

(P/A)  
n/o

J.K. McCarthy  
(J.K. McCarthy.)  
A/Director - D.D.S. & N.A.  
2/5/55

30/4/55 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PAC/RT.



In Reply,  
Please Quote.

No. 30-5-3/573.

District Commissioner's Office,  
DARU, W.D.

24th May, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
FORT MORESBY.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT  
No. 3 of 54-55.

The a/n Report is forwarded with a sketch map. Could four copies of the map be forwarded, please.

Mr Day has carried out the patrol in an efficient manner and it is pleasing to note that he was received with friendliness at all villages.

The leaving of presents at the spot where the natives left hurriedly was a wise move.

When staff becomes available it is my intention to establish a base camp at the junction of the Strickland and Rencoul Rivers to explore the areas N.E., E., and S.E., as it has been reported that a fairly large population exists in those areas.

( F.A. Champion )  
District Commissioner,  
Western District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No 30/1-3/54-55

Patrol Post,  
Lake Murray,  
WESTERN District.

17th March, 1955.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1954 - 1955 :

Officer Conducting Patrol : C.G. Day - Patrol Officer  
Area Patrolled : North and North-East of KAIM  
River (PARE Area)  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans : nil  
Natives : 6 members R.P.N.G.C.  
3 Interpreters  
1 N.M.O.  
46 carriers  
Duration of Patrol : From 17th February, 1955  
To 15th March, 1955  
A total of 26 days.  
Area patrolled last by District Services : April/May 1953  
Public Health : nil  
Objects of Patrol : 1. Extend Government Influence  
2. Determine starting points  
for trans-Streckland patrols  
3. To determine boundary of  
PARE People  
Map Reference : As per Attached Sketch Map.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was the second patrol into what is known as the PARE Area. The area had been visited by Mr. P/O Calder in April/May of 1953. Since Mr. Calder's visit several small parties of PAREs have visited Lake Murray Patrol Post and one PARE native has visited DARU for dental attention. This native, MINAE by name, has acquired a working knowledge of Police Motu and proved very useful on the patrol where he acted as interpreter.

The PARE AREA covers roughly the area bounded on the East by the Strickland River, on the West by the Kaim River, on the North by the Elevala River and on the South by a line drawn East-West to cut the Strickland about 10 mile below the mouth of the Rantoul River.

On this patrol, it was discovered that all the natives visited are not PAREs. A small percentage are known as WANKUSIKIA. They inhabit the north and north-eastern section of the PARE Area. Their language is different but customs and appearances are the same as the PAREs. These internal borders will be dealt with in the body of the report. It is noted, however, that although the area visited is known as the PARE Area there are other peoples apart from the PARE in the area.

The patrol was well received and welcomed by the inhabitants. Food was brought into the patrol and assistance was readily given in making camp and carrying small items of gear. No evidence of fear was seen although in a few instances women had to be reassured by their menfolk that the patrol intended no harm. Several SUPEI were met as they were visiting friends on the West bank of the Strickland. The SUPEI were contacted by Mr. Calder - vide P.R. No. 1 of 1953-54.

On completion of the patrol canoes were made and the patrol returned to Lake Murray via the Strickland River. At a point about 15 to 20 miles below the TOMU mouth a small party of natives was seen and heard on the East bank. On reaching the spot tracks and freshly broken 'goru' leaves were seen; also dog tracks. The natives had run away, possibly frightened by the sight of and the memory of the 'Suki' paddlers. A well -

defined track was seen and followed for about 20 minutes but the natives had gone. As trade goods were short and food also no attempt could be made to contact them. A present of an axe and a rami was left at the spot and camp was made a short distance below. It is thought that the natives seen were part of the KAPASE people. The next patrol leaving Lake Murray will be to contact these people.

DIARY

- 17th Feb: Carriers and gargo by canoe to USUGOVA at mouth of KAIM River. Self to PANGO Mission station by A.P.C. vessel 'TAURI', then by canoe to USUGOVA.
- 18th Feb: Departed USUGOVA in four canoes 0715 and entered KAIM River 20 minutes later. Camped on true right bank of KAIM at 1445 owing to imminent rain.
- 19th Feb: Departed 0800 due to rain. Camped at 1200 owing to rain. Campsite an old KUNI/PANE battleground.
- 20th Feb: Departed 0715. Camped 1430 in heavy rain.
- 21st Feb: Departed 0715. Camped 1330 due to imminent rain.
- 22nd Feb: Departed 0745. Arrived at new village site of TELENA at 1300. Camped and purchased food. Talks with locals. TELENA is new site of KWARANA village.
- 23rd Feb: Crossed to true left bank of KAIM 0740 and leaving canoes proceeded on foot. Camped at 1400 owing to imminent rain. Self fell and bruised ribs. Met some KUDA men who were out hunting - friendly reception.
- 24th Feb: Rain during early morning and start was delayed till 0830. Arrived KIUMDA at 1305. Food purchased and talks with locals.
- 26th Feb: Departed KIUMDA at 0740 and arrived at KUDA at 0900 where camp was made. Food and a pig purchased. Many old village sites near KUDA. Talks with locals.
- 27th Feb: Departed KUDA 0700 and arrived TUMUTANA at 0830. Departed TUMUTANA 0915 arriving MAMORA 1000. Departed MAMORA 1030 arriving YUMORA 1100. Departed YUMORA (new site of MUMNA) 1130 arrived at EUOPINA 1230 where camp was made. During the afternoon villagers from the villages visited during the day brought in food. Talks with locals.
- 28th Feb: At EUOPINA. One carrier with sore side and 1/Cpl. DUNA with injured leg. Food purchased and further talks with visitors.
- 29th Feb: Left EUOPINA 0700. Arrived WAKYANA 0900. A further 45 minutes brought the patrol to AVENA. PIPINA reached at 1230. Camp made a short distance past the village. WAKYANA, AVENA and PIPINA villagers brought in food and talks were had with locals. Also NEBUDA villagers (15 minutes from PIPINA) arrived - NEBUDA not seen.

- 2nd Mar: Departed PIPINA at 0730 and passing through the hamlets of WAWUNA, WOGOBINA and WODUMINA arrived at IDIENA at 1230. Food purchased and talks with locals at each village site.
- 3rd Mar: Departed IDIENA 0700. Had to retrace steps when found that road was leading to Strickland river and not to DUMAGUNA. Arrived AMODUNA 0900 - deserted. Thence via DUMAGUNA - deserted - WATANA - deserted - and GUBINA - deserted - to KWARA arriving 1220. Camped near new KWARA gardens. The four deserted villages have either moved in with IDIENA or have gone to the new village of OWURA situated to the east of GUBINA. Food purchased and talks with locals.
- 4th Mar: Departed KWARA 0700 and passing through ASIFANA, TUBUNA and WOPANA arrived at IGABIRA village at 1430. This village had not been visited previously. Food brought in and purchased. Talks with locals. A lot of SUPBI visitors were met at IGABIRA.
- 5th Mar: Departed IGABIRA 0715 and after a rest at MOTORA village - also not previously visited - reached the Strickland River just below the DUAN river and almost opposite the mouth of the Rentoul. Camped. Trees selected and felled prior to canoe construction.
- 6th Mar: Making canoes. Food purchased and talks with native visitors to campsite.
- 7th Mar: As yesterday.
- 8th Mar: Two canoes completed today and all labour transferred to the third and largest canoe. Food purchased and talks with native visitors to campsite.
- 9th Mar: Third and last canoe completed today. Food purchased and talks with natives.
- 10th Mar: Departed campsite at 0600. Made good time today. At about 1530 heard calls coming from the East Bank of Strickland and caught sight of a small party of natives. They were obviously frightened and before the patrol could pull into the bank where they were sighted they had disappeared. Freshly broken 'goru' and a fairly well-defined track was found. Owing to the shortage of rations and trade no attempt was made to contact them. A present of an axe, a piece of calico and some razor blades was left on the spot and camp was made a short distance downstream. It is thought that the people seen were KAPASE natives.
- 11th Mar: Departed 0640 and arrived at the mouth of the AIEMA river at 1115. Spelled and continued, camping at 1630 hrs. Heavy rainstorm.
- 12th Mar: Departed 0600 and camped 1500 owing to imminent rain at deserted A.F.C. camp just above KANUM on the river. Police reported hearing rifle shots and about 9 p.m. a shooting boat belonging to Holland of Madiri arrived with the news that Mr. S. Holland was camped a short distance downstream.
- 13th Mar: Departed 0500 and an hour later met Mr. Holland on his vessel. Entered Herbert River 1230 and after some hard paddling through a windstorm arrived MIWA Village 2000.
- 14th Mar: Departed MIWA 0900. Held up by strong winds and choppy water on point opposite PANGO mission. Mr. Dennis' arrival in the launch 'SIVARAI' very welcome. canoes arrived at Pangoa later. Stayed overnight.



15th Mar: To MAVA in the 'SIVARAI' per kind favour of Mr. Dennis of the U.F.M. PANGGA. Canoes with the bulk of the patrol arriving MAVA about three hours later.

-oCo-

#### POPULATION & LANGUAGE GROUPS

On this patrol it was ascertained that there are two language groups in the area visited; namely PARE and WANKUSIKIA. The WANKUSIKIA inhabit the northern and central portion and the PARE the southern. These two languages are different but it is believed that several words are similar. To the north and east of the area visited are the AWIN-PARE, AKIUM-PARE and AWIN groups. The approximate divisions will be seen on the attached sketch map of the patrol.

Apart from the language differences there is hardly any other difference in the physical aspect or dress between the two. Customs appear to be similar also, and friendly relations exist between them.

Since the area was last patrolled changes have taken <sup>Place</sup> in the location of several villages. Also seven uncontacted villages were either visited or heard of. The writer estimates the total population of the PARE and WANKUSIKIA as being 1200.

On the previous patrol to the area, a Munga native who understood the PARE language acted as interpreter. This patrol was fortunate enough to have a native PARE, MINAE by name, as interpreter and therefore one could find out more about these people as undoubtedly natives are more trusting of one of their own number. MINAE, in addition to PARE and a working knowledge of Polico Motu gleaned whilst in Daru for medical attention, speaks AWIN, WANKUSIKIA and the AWIN-PARE & AKIUM-PARE tongues. He proved very useful indeed to the patrol as he is known in the area visited.

The re-located villages visited are: TENENA the new KWANANA and well south of the old site; YUMORA the new site of MURUA village and east of the old. The villages of DUMAGUNA, AMODUNA (ORDUNA), WATANA and GUBINA have been abandoned with the inhabitants building a new village at OMURA located approximately to the east of GUBINA. The village of TAGIBINAEEM (KASIBINAEEM) on the lower KARI has been abandoned also but no information could be gleaned as to their present whereabouts but it is thought that they have moved over onto the SUGHI River.

The villages of AVENA, IGABINA and MOTORA which had not been contacted previously were visited by the writer and intelligence of a further five villages north and east of PIPINA was obtained. The villages are GOMA, DUANA, BELA, WAFINA and KWONA. Their approximate positions are shown on the patrol map.

The writer concurs with Mr. Calder's remarks in Lake Murray Patrol Report No. 7 of 1952/53 that the eliciting of place names in this area is complicated by the fact that natives are not too familiar with distant parts of their country. In obtaining village names every care was taken to get the colloquial or best known one.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The practice of inter-village raiding has died down considerably amongst the peoples of the area visited. However it is thought that very infrequent raids on the PARE and WANKUSIKIA by the SUPEI from across the Strickland River are made. To counter this the patrol saw many instances where a SUPEI woman is married to a PARE and there are also cases where a PARE woman has married into the SUPEI. A report of a raid was received at this office last year and investigations were made on this patrol. All that could be gleaned was that an old man from DISENA was taken. No information as to the assassins or what happened could be got, nor were any witnesses found.

The AWIN-PARE and AKIUM-PARE, it was discovered, enjoy friendly relations with the PARE and WANKUSIKIA and frequently exchange visits. The informant was the interpreter, MINAS, who in his youth lived in AWIN country.

Apart from informing the natives that fighting etc. was not countenanced by the Administration, the writer tried to concentrate on the advantages and advisability of clearing and cleaning village sites and improving roads and tracks. These suggestions were met everywhere with choruses of 'A-WEI', which, it was discovered, can roughly be translated as 'yes' or an expression of agreement. Before the patrol left the area news was received that several villages had already begun to follow the suggestions. One must remember, however, that this enthusiasm may fade away; but it is an encouraging sign. Not long after the patrol's return to Lake Murray a party of KUDA men arrived to say that the village site had been cleared and that they were starting to open up the tracks.

The patrol was met and welcomed at every visited village and food was brought in for sale. The most welcome trade items were knives, axes, matches and beads. Whenever camp was made several local youths would pitch in and help with the clearing of the camp-site and the collecting of timber and palm leaves. No sign was seen of any other feeling than friendliness. Women and children freely visited campsites to sell food and only very occasionally did they appear at all nervous. The SUPEI wives of PARES were rather more nervous but on the reassurances of their menfolk began to take an interest in proceedings. Several SUPEI male visitors were met and although they were not as sure of themselves as the locals, soon lost most of their uncertainty when the patrol's friendly intent was made known to them.

Whilst at the canoe camp the opportunity was taken to get information regarding tribes other than those contacted by Mr. Calder (vide Lake Murray Patrol Report No. L of 1953/54). It was discovered that the peoples living to the south of the RENTOUL-TOMAD area are called, by the PARE, KASAME, and to the south of the TOMU River are the KAPASE. It is thought that the natives seen (Diary - 10th Mar.) were KAPASE natives. With reference to the raid in the earlier part of this section, the raiders could have been the KASAME. Not much regarding these people could be got from the PARE but it is expected that some more information may be got from some of the older men of the BAGWA and JIMIKANE Sukis of the lower lake as these peoples were some of those that suffered from the Suki headhunters. It is thought that the sight of paddlers and the memory of the headhunting days caused the 'KAPASE' men seen to run away. When the voices were first heard one could not mistake the fear in them. They were first heard when the leading canoe swept round a bend in the river and ~~XXXXX~~ L/Cpl. DUNA saw a small party of men on the true left bank about 300 yards downstream. They immediately disappeared and when the canoes reached the spot all that was found was a few pieces of freshly broken 'goru' and a fairly well defined track leading in. This was followed for about 20 minutes. A present was left and camp

was made a short distance downstream. A patrol will leave Lake Murray, to endeavour to contact them, in the near future.

-oOo-

#### TRACKS

The patrol proceeded into the area by canoe up the KAIM (GAIAM) River to TENENA village. The tracks traversed by the patrol until it reached the canoe camp were quite good. It passed through forest country which is interspersed with small sage swamps. The country is mainly low ridgy type but the ridges seem to follow no regular pattern. The only swamp of any size traversed lay between MOTORA village and the riparian forest strip along the Strickland. It took about forty minutes to traverse. Not much work would be needed to convert existing tracks into reasonably good ones.

There is another track into the area but this was not discovered until the patrol had canoed up the KAIM. It is a three-day walk from SEVEN village on the lower BOI River to TENENA. This would seem to be the logical route for patrols into the area to follow. SEVEN can be reached easily in one day from MAVA.

-oOo-

#### MEDICAL & HEALTH

The people seemed to be in good health and well-fed. Apart from the usual crop of tropical ulcers and tinea imbricata sufferers the main disease was yaws. No attempt was made to treat these sufferers as one penicillin injection would not materially improve the condition.

As the women and children seem rather unwilling to visit MAVA for treatment, the ideal solution would be for an extended medical patrol of the area by an B.M.A. with a District Services officer in charge.

One case of a very badly poisoned hand was seen but the patient was a middle-aged man and the locals assured me that it was an injury of long standing. He did not seem to suffer anything apart from a useless hand and arm. It is thought that if he was to go to hospital amputation would be the only cure. One male native of about 30 years of age appeared to be suffering from leprosy. On questioning the locals it appeared that he was the only one afflicted thus.

ANEWA, the senior N.M.O. at this station accompanied the patrol and dispensed minor first aid to carriers and patrol personnel as well as to the local natives. He carried out his duties satisfactorily.

-oOo-

AGRICULTURE

The main source of food in the area visited is the sago palm which abounds in the small and scattered swampy patches of country between the ridges. Taro is the secondary staple. As well as the two first mentioned items, the following foodstuffs were seen: Sugarcane, maho, taitu, Sweet potato, Some cucumber and beans and mimia or pitpit. Breadfruit trees abound and the pandanus palm which bears the longish red seedpod called in Motu 'geregere' and in Pidgin 'marita'. On most village sites are small clumps of coconut palms.

No animal is domesticated apart from the pig and dog. However the area abounds in cassowary and wild pig together with the bush wallaby and 'possums'. In streams and watercourses fish and fresh-water crays abound.

In some villages, notably IDIENA and KWARA, large gardens are under construction and production. It is surmised that the reason for this is the beginning of the influx of steel into the area. With a steel axo one can cut down more trees, more quickly and more easily than with the stone adze-type axe. Natural enthusiasm accounts for the rest. It appears that in constructing a garden this is the program followed: firstly the small undergrowth and saplings are cleared and the ground planted, and then the big timber is felled. This is not vouched for but from appearances it seems to be so.

Along the Strickland bank in the vicinity of the Rentoul mouth ERIMA and Cedar abound.

-oCo-

CARRIERS & NATIVE FOODS

Carriers were drawn from the Lower Lake villages and the Fly River. No OK WEDI natives were used because of the protracted canoe trip down the Strickland to Lake Murray. They worked well and morale was at a high level.

Native foods were plentiful and if word was sent ahead the writer is sure that more than sufficient could be purchased to feed a patrol.

-oCo-

CONCLUSION

It is thought by the writer that before very long the system of village officials could be set up in those villages nearer to the station. These natives are all hungry for steel which would naturally improve their lot considerably. Unfortunately Motu speakers are almost non-existent so the avenue for the obtaining of steel through recruitment is closed. The distance from centers where labour is available also would be an obstacle to be surmounted. Perhaps when there are a few more Motu speakers small lines could be recruited for short times to enable them to get the coveted axe.

As the native population of this, Lake Murray, Sub-District is so scattered it makes more difficult the carrying out of regular patrols. It is vital that patrols go into the contacted and semi-uncontrolled areas fairly regularly if the aims of the Administration are to be achieved. It is hoped that these patrols will continue to be made. Apart from these above mentioned areas much scope exists for penetration and initial contact patrolling in the areas east of the Strickland River.

*G.G. Day*

.....P/O.

(G.G. DAY OIC LAKE MURRAY)

APPENDIX 'A'

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

only one item of interest in this field was ascertained on the patrol. It is in relation to the 'clan'.

In the writer's experience the PARE and WANKUSIKIA are the only people where birds, animals, reptiles or fish are not used as a distinguishing mark for the clan. Here the clan 'totem' is a plant of some sort. Rattan, goro-pala and various trees are the order of the day.

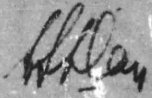
These people, in addition to piercing the septum of the nose, also make an opening through the side of the nostril as well just below the nasal bone structure and wear pieces of bamboo or cane thrust through the opening. On several occasions when a pig was purchased and shot a native would replace the ornament in his nose with a spent .303 cartridge.

APPENDIX 'B'

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

- Regd.No.1924 L/Cpl. DUNA : An excellent N.C.O. in the bush. Leads by example and has had experience in new country. Unfortunately has trouble with his knees.
- Regd.No.8036 Const. GABUMI : A first class policeman. Equally as good on the parade ground or in the bush. Perhaps the best policeman this officer has come into contact with. Will make an excellent N.C.O.
- Regd.No.7584 Const. KAILI(PAIRE): A good man with new natives. possesses a sense of humour. Always smart and neat. Unfortunately cannot swim.
- Regd.No.8042 Const. HARUMA : New to patrolling but will develop into a good bush policeman.
- Regd.No.8046 NIIVIKI : Satisfactory. Is inclined to be rather ebullient. Also new to patrolling but will improve.
- Regd.No.8100 HARA : Has been on previous routine patrols. Can be relied upon and carries out duties quietly and efficiently.

All police worked well on patrol under the leadership of L/Cpl. DUNA.

  
(C.G.DAY)  
Officer of R.P.C.

APPENDIX 'C'

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS ACCOMPANYING PATROL

- WOBERA/BOTMUK : Interpreter SUKI/MOTU. Satisfactory.
- GAVEN/IMON : An invaluable man on patrol. Interprets from OK TEDI tongue into Motu. Good with a shotgun and can be relied upon.
- MINAE/ - : Speaks in addition to PARE and Motu, WANKUSIKIA and AMEN. Knowledge of AMEN-PARE and AKUM-PARE. Is quiet and reasonably reliable. Invaluable on this patrol. Is willing to work for the Administration as interpreter.
- ANEWA/- : Senior N.M.O. at Lake Murray. Is competent but inclined to be lazy.





SKETCH MAP  
to accompany Patrol Report  
No 3 of 1954-55  
by C G Day P.O.  
Scale 1 in. = 4 m.  
Lake Murray W.D. 25.3.55







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. IMR No. 1 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by C.G. Day - Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Lake Murray and Middle Fly River Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives seven (7)

Duration—From 28/6/1955 to 21/7/1955

Number of Days 22 days actual patrol as per diary

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan July /1954

Medical nil /19

Map Reference As per attached sketch map

Objects of Patrol Census, Routine Administration and medical

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10 / 8 / 19 55

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 .... £.....

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XXX 30-4-1

28th. March, 1956

The District Commissioner,  
DARU.

Patrol Report - LAKE MURRAY No. 1/55.56

Your 30-5-3/498 of 13th. August, together with the Report is acknowledged.

My N.A.30-4-193 of the 5th. August covering Kiunga Patrol Report No. 5 of 1954/55 applies equally to the border situation mentioned by Mr. Day. Short of building a barbed wire fence I cannot see how crossing the border can be regulated - and at the moment I can see no reason for attempting to do so.

Perhaps one way to help keep our people on this side of the border would be provision of trading facilities in the Kiunga and/or Lake Murray areas. The Missions or Traders may be interested in such a project and as it would also fit in with our plans we may be able to help with the transport of goods and skins. Failing this you should seriously consider the feasibility of the establishment of a small official trade store at one of these Posts, to be operated under the aegis of the Officer in Charge. I should like your comments on this as soon as possible.

The Commonwealth Bank advises that at the rate quoted, the Merauke buyers are paying about 9/7 per inch for crocodile skins!

The Director personally interviewed Bishop Soren in an endeavour to have a missionary posted to the Kiunga area, but lack of finance prohibits this at the moment.

In regard to the unsuitability of the Sambio for the Lake Murray conditions, would you please write separately on this subject.

*3 copies sent to DC Darwin 27/4/56*

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

*9/A 20/5*

30/4/1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FAC/RT.



In Reply,  
Please Quote.

No. 30-5-3/499.

District Commissioner's Office,  
DARU, W.D.

13th August, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
FORT MORESBY.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NO.1/55-6.

//

The a/m is forwarded in triplicate together with a sketch map. Could three copies of the map be made, please.

The patrol was well carried out and appears to have been well received throughout.

Personally, I do not see any harm in Papuan natives crossing into Lutch Territory for the purpose of visiting friends or on trading ventures.

Referring to the crocodile skin trade, the skins can be readily disposed of at Daru, a local buyer is offering 6/6 per inch for salt water skins of good quality for 15" skins and over. These skins could be shipped to Daru on the Elevala during her quarterly trips up river.

I strongly recommend that when the Bosset (Voset) people get under way with their building projects the V.Cs and Councillors from other areas be taken to Bosset, it may instill a competitive spirit in the building of better villages.

The launch "Sambio" is not a suitable vessel for patrol work in the Lake Murray area. A "Bomb Scoop" would be ideal with a 25 horse power outboard engine instead of twin inboard engines.

Health:

The Medical Officers will be informed regarding the possibility of training Martinus as a Native Medical Assistant. Mr Day does not state whether this lad understands any English.

The Medoff hopes to do a medical patrol of Lake Murray later in the year.

*F.A. Champion*  
( F.A.Champion )  
District Commissioner,  
Western District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Western District

Lake Murray Patrol Report  
No. 1 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by	...	C.G.Day - Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled	...	Lake Murray and Middle Fly Census Divisions
Natives Accompanying	...	3 members R.P.N.G.C. 2 interpreters 1 N.M.O. 2 boatscrew
Duration of Patrol	...	28th June, 1955 to 21st July, 1955
No. of days	...	22 days (viz Diary)
Area last Patrolled	...	D.N.A. : July/Aug. 1954 P.H.D. : nil
Map reference	...	As per attached sketch map
Objects of patrol	...	(i) Census (ii) Routine Administration (iii) Medical Check up

INTRODUCTION

This is a report of a routine patrol into the Lake Murray and Middle Fly Census Divisions of the Lake Murray Sub-District. Each village was visited and inspected. The census was cancelled and a precursory medical check-up on the villagers was made. The patrol travelled in the station launch 'SAMBIC' which precluded any need for fatiguing or uncomfortable travel in 'Suki' canoes.

It will be noticed that several village names have been spelled differently in this report to previous ones. The spellings in each case were modified to resemble the actual pronunciations of the villagers themselves.

An initial census of the KOWAN people who have established a village KUEM on the AGI River was compiled. The village of USOKOF has split and a small number have established the village of BOIMBOILAVU.

The patrol was well received in all cases and it is felt that any trace of hostility or indifference was not shown.

It has been the practice to refer to all natives inhabiting the Lake Murray area as 'Sukis'. As this is a misnomer they will be referred to in this report by their group names of KUNI, JIMAKANI, BAGUA and GUMAKANI. In the appendix a chart shows their distribution geographically. Roughly speaking the KUNIs inhabit the northern <sup>part</sup> of Lake Murray, the JIMAKANIs the Fly River and are linked to the villages of TERARUMA and TOTOMA but must not be confused with the GIGWA of Suki Lagoon, the BAGUA are the 'Strickland' headhunters and the GUMAKANI are a very small section who are struggling to retain their identity and share the village of KOMOVAI with the JIMAKANI. The AEWAs live in the village of that name and MIPAN is a village of INGAS people. In the KIUNGA Sub-District is a village of BIAKAI people who are allied to the Lake peoples. Two villages of OK TEDI people make up the complement, not forgetting the KOWAN at KUFM.



DIARY

- 28.6.55 : To BUSEKI. Village inspected and census checked. Returned to MAVA Patrol Post.
- 29.6.55 : To NAGO. Village inspected and Census checked. Slept NAGO.
- 30.6.55 : To AEWAI. Village inspected and census checked. Returned to MAVA.
- 1.7.55 to 2.7.55 : At MAVA Patrol Post.
- 3.7.55 : To PANGO (UFM) Mission Station and slept.
- 4.7.55 : To KAVIANANGA.
- 5.7.55 : To TINUNGA.
- 6.7.55 : To a camp on the west bank of the Fly just above ZAVUNA Creek.
- 7.7.55 : To MIPAN. Village inspected and census checked. Slept MIPAN.
- 8.7.55 : To KUEM. Village inspected and initial census compiled. Returned to MIPAN. Slept.
- 9.7.55 : To VOSET. Village inspected. In the evening Patrol entertained by village school fife and drum band. Slept VOSET.
- 10.7.55 : At VOSET. Census checked. Talks with village men regarding trips to MERAUKE NNG. Slept.
- 11.7.55 : After inspecting VOSET village school left for TINUNGA. Village inspected and census checked. Slept TINUNGA.
- 12.7.55 : To KOMOVAI. Village inspected. Slept.
- 13.7.55 : KOMOVAI census checked. On to KAVIANANGA. Census checked and village inspected. Slept.
- 14.7.55 : To BOIKUMAVA. Village inspected and census checked. Slept.
- 15.7.55 : To camp at ZANIWAM on the Strickland just below mouth of Herbert River.
- 16.7.55 : To VENAVENA. Village inspected and census checked. Slept.
- 17.7.55 : To ASOATUTUMA. Village inspected and census checked. On to MIWA. Village inspected and census checked. Slept MIWA.
- 18.7.55 : To MOCULAVUAM. Village inspected and census checked. On to PANGO Mission Station. Slept.
- 19.7.55 : To DEMU. Village inspected and census checked. On to USOKOF. Slept.
- 20.7.55 : USOKOF village inspected and census checked. Returned to MAVA Patrol Post.
- 21.7.55 : To new village of BOIMBOILAVU. Village inspected and census checked. Returned to MAVA.

### CENSUS & POPULATION

This census shows a gain of ten over the previous one conducted in January and July of last year. The addition of the new village of KUEM reveals a grand total of censused population of 2052.

In Patrol Report No. 1 of 1954/55 the villages of KUEM and MARAUAN are represented by 'headcounts'. It has since been ascertained that MABADUAN is included in the KIUNGA census figures and has been patrolled from that station with the result that it has been omitted from this report.

Apart from the initial census of KUEM village all censuses are as accurate as possible. Owing to a misunderstanding of instructions not every inhabitant of KUEM has been recorded in the census. It is possible that a further twenty names may be added in a subsequent check.

A total of 132 males are absent at work which represents a total of approximately 25%. Of the 132, 93 are at work outside the Western District of Papua. Added to this absentee total there are 93 males attending mission schools together with 29 females. This total may be slightly higher than the actual amount. One (1) male is attending an Administration school at Daru.

A total of 93 births have been recorded since the last census with female births taking the honours by 57 to 36. 75 deaths were recorded in the same period, of which 55 were of those over 13 years of age, 1 of a woman in childbirth and 19 in the age groups under 13.

At KOMOVAI village a fair number of natives were absent; having gone to MERAUKE to purchase salt. They have been absent for nearly 4 months. This will be discussed further in the body of the report.

Absenteeism was at a minimum as quite sufficient warning was given of the patrols advent.

No significant trend can be seen from the population figures gathered on this patrol but it is safe to say that the population is improving in the matter of numbers.

In conclusion one might state that the percentage of absentee labour is quite high.

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### NATIVE AFFAIRS

As has been stated the reception of the patrol was good. It is regretted that this patrol could not be carried out earlier this year. An attempt will be made to patrol the area again early in 1956. However the amount of 'new' country to be covered from Lake Murray may preclude this.

There were no major administration problems met with except the sojourning of Papuan natives in Netherlands New Guinea. As has been mentioned most of KOMOVAI village have been in N.N.G. for about four months. The purpose of their visit, it has been ascertained, is two-fold. Firstly to buy salt and batteries in MERAUKE, and secondly it is to assist in the transportation of ex-N.N.G. native constabulary members' gear back to their home village. VOSET (Lake WAM) villagers are in the habit of making periodic visits to N.N.G. on trading ventures. These visits are NOT merely to visit relatives.

The action taken by this officer in connection with these prolonged visits to N.N.G. was as follows:

Villagers were advised against making any further trips without first informing this officer of their movements until official directions might be obtained from Port Moresby. It would be appreciated if some ruling would be given on this very real matter.

At VOSET village an Amboinese R.C. mission teacher resides, together with his wife and two sons. This has been reported in previous reports. He has been in residence in Papua for about 8 years. In his duties he has to make various trips into BOEPOEL Mission Station - N.N.G. Villagers accompany him on his trips. This must be taken into consideration when rulings are given regarding the crossing of the international border by natives of the Territory of Papua. VCSET natives are also engaged in the crocodile skin trade. They informed the writer that they have 170 skins for sale and receive four (4) Guildens each for them from Chinese merchants at MERAUKE. If they are forbidden to go to MERAUKE some alternative market must be provided for them as this is practically the only commercial enterprise in the sub-district. Other villages, e.g. MIPAN and TINUNGA, are starting in a very small way to emulate VOSET and it would be a very great pity to dampen any enthusiasm that may be shown. It is possible that crocodile skins may prove to be the only possible commercial venture open to the men of Lake Murray and the middle Fly.

about 2/3 of the

Other villages apart from the three mentioned in the previous paragraph have shown interest in the skin project. What stops them is the lack of purchasing facilities for batteries, torches and salt at Lake Murray. However one must not rush in and alleviate this lack as returning labourers could very easily bring the requisite articles back with them. One problem that could arise from this wholesale slaughtering of saurians would be claims in the Court for Native Matters for water rights.

An amusing by-line of VOSET's commercial activities is the fact that when lining for census the majority of natives have purchased long trousers, shirts, socks and shoes. Perhaps the money obtained will be used later on to purchase more useful articles such as carpenters tools. The villagers have erected a sawing frame for a pitsaw and informed the writer of the intention of building a new church and houses with it. This was encouraged as existing houses at VOSET are not the best. It is pleasing to see some interest taken in this area of lethargy and it is hoped that VOSET's example is not lost on other villages. This officer intends to encourage same.

Village Constables appear to be doing a reasonable job. On patrol, however, the writer took the opportunity to emphasize certain aspects of their job. Particular attention was paid to the health question. These people are adequately supplied with medical facilities and every advantage must be taken of these facilities. Councillors play a big part in village affairs too. Although they are prone to play the part of subsidiary and auxiliary Village Constables they do a good job in helping to keep their village going. Their advisory capacity was emphasized in talks with villagers.

It is a pity that the population is so scattered and that distances, by water, are so great in this sub-district. The only possible way to patrol is by water. The arrival of the launch 'SAMBIO' has made patrolling in this area much more comfortable. However, in reaching the country to the east of the Strickland is a bit too much for the 20 foot 'SAMBIO'.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Approximately six weeks prior to the patrol a mild epidemic of a type of pneumonia swept through the southern part of the lake and the Fly River area. However this did not amount to much although a shortage of penicilin and sulfa drugs did cause a bit of worry. This shortage has now been rectified. The effect of the epidemic did not register on census figures.

Only the usual crop of minor afflictions were seen on the patrol. The following cases were ordered to the aid post at MAVA for treatment:

Tropical ulcer	...	4
Malaria	...	3
Laceration	...	4
Impetigo	...	6
Yaws	...	7
Abrasion	...	5
Fire burn	...	13
Boil	...	16
Scabies	...	8
Abscess	...	11
Pneumonia	...	10
Eye complaint	...	4
N.G. mouth	...	1
Conjunctivitis	...	7
Septic Sore	...	17

These figures were compiled by ANEWA, N.M.O. Lake Murray.

Although hospital and first aid facilities are available at Mava and Pangoa, certain villages, VOSET and TINUNGA, have to cover a fair way to reach them. A candidate for training as an aid post village orderly was found at VOSET. This lad, MARTINUS by name, is about 16 or 17 years of age. He is literate, having spent several years at the village school at VOSET. His knowledge of Motu is limited but would increase with use. He appears a bright lad and is keen to undergo training with the object of returning to his village and establishing an Aid Post there. It is felt that the establishment of an aid post at VOSET would be highly profitable. It is realised that supervision is a definite necessity but perhaps on the trips upriver of the Administration vessel this supervision would be possible. The villagers are all keen on this idea and it is felt that the project would have their support.

It is a pity that a medical Officer or E.M.A. has never patrolled the area. It would be a great help in estimating P.H.D. work to be done here.

The diet of the locals is mainly the omnipresent sago. This is alleviated by a very small quantity of garden produce. Manioc and mami were seen on the patrol. A reasonable amount of meat is available to these people. Coconuts also play their part in the diet.

Tinea imbricata is ever-present.

Copies of the vital statistics compiled on the patrol are included for onward forwarding to P.H.D.

### EDUCATION

Education in this sub-district is in the hands of the U.F.Mission at PANGO and the R.C.Mission (BOEPOEL-NNG) at VOSET village. One pupil attends the Administration school at DARU.

The village school run by the Roman Catholic Mission with headquarters at BOEPOEL-NNG, is under an Ambonese teacher - Wilhelmus Tortei. Forty-two pupils attend. They are of both sexes and are mainly drawn from the age group 5-13. In addition 3 boys and 3 girls are attending various R.C. schools in N.N.G. Of course all tuition in these schools is in MALAY. It is a pity that this is so as English appears to be the only language which is sensible to use. The officer was informed whilst at VOSET that it was possible that a teacher of English would be posted there by the R.C. Mission. It is a great pity that English is not taught there as the pupils and villagers display great enthusiasm for schooling.

The Unevangelised Fields Mission run a school at PANGO on the lake. 110 pupils attend. This total fluctuates because of food supplies and the distance of the school from the villages. English is taught there and four pupils have already been sent to BALIMO or WASUA. Mr. and Mrs. K.D.Dennis who are in charge at PANGO do a capable job. It is pointed out that several of the pupils attending the U.F.M. school are adults.

On this patrol the officer reporting made it a point to explain to the village elders the values and blessings of education. Perhaps this will bear fruit. The numbers of students is not the failing point but the steadiness of attendances.

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### MISSIONS

Two missions operate in the area patrolled although since the Roman Catholics are exclusively in VOSET village in Lake WAM. This is a legacy of previous Dutch control of that village. The R.C. headquarters are at BOEPOEL and the priest in charge is Father de Brauer.

The Unevangelised Fields Mission, with their station at PANGO and the missionaries Mr. and Mrs. K.D.Dennis, operate in the remainder of the area. Naturally the natives nearer PANGO come under their influence more than in other parts of the area. The Dennis's are proficient in the JIMAKANI tongue. It appears that some headway is being made in evangelising the local natives.

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AGRICULTURE

Very little in the matter of cultivation is carried on in the area patrolled, with the exception of KUEM, BUSEKI and NAGO, the only 'non-Suki' villages in the area.

Sago is the staple food and very little of this is actually cultivated. Manioc runs a very poor second to sago with 'mami' and taro well behind them. When asked by the writer as to what gardens they had the inevitable reply was ~~either~~: 'Well, as a matter of fact we haven't got any now, but as soon as the coming 'sing-sing' is over we'll start. But of course pigs ruin the gardens.' The alternative excuse is that someone has died and 'we are sorry for him and haven't made gardens but when our 'sorry' is finished we will begin again.' With regard to pig damage, the officer suggested stout fences to enclose the gardens the natives seemed astounded at the suggestion! It is not known whether the astonishment or surprise was because of the novelty of the suggestion or because of the extra work the fences would mean! With sago in quantity and the odd wife or two to work it, gardening appears to be just so much bother.

Of course this is not so in every case. Certain villages do make gardens and provide a welcome change in diet.

VOSET and KAVIANANGA and VENAVERA had some little success with seed rice planted some time ago. VOSET has suggested that the purchase of a huller (hand) would be contemplated in the future. Two are available at Lake Murray.

Villagers expressed eagerness when it was announced that peanut seed was available for distribution.

The land around this area is really not suitable for cash-cropping of any sort and all projects are in a small way only.

Domesticated swine are reasonably plentiful. Fowls are restricted to those villages nearer to PANGOA and VOSET. Native 'hunting' dogs are ubiquitous and if a 'dog-census' was conducted the writer feels sure that humans would be outnumbered by at least five to one! Although 'hunting-dogs', some of them need all their strength to raise their heads and howl!

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ROADS & TRACKS

These are practically non-existent. There are, however, at least four tracks from the Fly waterways to the canoe places on Lake Murray. The longest is about 3½ hours walk.

None were utilised on this patrol.

All villages were approachable in the 208 launch, 'SAMBIO'.

CONCLUSION

There seems to be a difference in outlook amongst the various Lake and River peoples. The KUNI have an apathetic outlook on life except for the Fly River KUNI of VOSET. The JIMAKANI and BAGUA are at the top end of the scale with the AEWA and INGAS in between. As usual the OK TEDI villages are quite a bit in front of the lake and river people. The KOWAN are a newer component to this area and they appear to be similar in outlook to the OK TEDI group.

The two Census Sub-divisions of Lake Murray and the Middle Fly River have occasionally been patrolled in separate patrols. This is, in the writer's opinion rather a waste of time as a combined patrol takes very little longer and is more convenient.

Enquiries were made amongst the BAGUA people regarding routes into the TOMU and AIEMA rivers. The absence of any knowledge of village sites in the area will add slightly to the work of the projected patrol. A route has been picked overland as a fairly large vessel would be needed to transport the patrol up-river to the mouth of either the TOMU or AIEMA Rivers.

The start, however modest, of a means of earning money in the villages - VOSET - is welcome.

The training of an Aid Post Orderly and the establishment of a village aid post at VOSET would be a step forward in this area.

It is considered that the patrol was worthwhile and that some progress has been made in recent months by the natives in this area.

No magisterial work was carried out on patrol as no cases came to light.

To conclude, it is submitted that some direction be given from Headquarters regarding the border crossing by Papuan natives. This problem has been aired in the section on "Native Affairs." Of course, the establishment of a Border Commission would aid and clarify the position. If these visits to sell crocodile skins are forbidden some alternative market must be opened up to the native shooters. It is felt by the writer that some Australian market be opened to these hunters as at present any skins obtained by VOSET people are sold in Netherlands New Guinea although they are obtained in Australian Territory.

It is a pity that the school at VOSET teaches in the Malay tongue and that advanced pupils are sent to MERAUKE and not to some Roman Catholic school, say at Yule Island, where English is used. This appears to be a real problem to the reporting officer. One must not lose sight of the fact that Wilhelmus Torte is doing a good job at VOSET and the school is quite a good one. He has been resident in Papua for nearly nine years. Both his children have been born in Australian territory (at VOSET).

Forwarded for your information and advice, please.

*C.G. Day* P.O.  
(C.G. Day -OIC Lake Murray)

APPENDIX A

Report on R.P.N.G.C. personnel accompanying the patrol:

- Regd.No. 6069 Corp. GONENE : Very smart man. It seems he is more suited to a large station than the bush. He worked well at all times and gave satisfaction. He is inclined to be a bit hasty.
- Regd.No. 8344 Const. IHIORE : A MOGUMOGU native. Large and robust. Is not overly endowed with brains but is a competent constable.
- Regd.No. 8646 Const. KINOBU : From the KIKORI District. Perhaps the smallest policeman in the undersigned's experience. New to patrolling but worked well.

All police worked well under Corporal GONENE.

*C.G. Day*

P/O

(C.G. Day - Officer of R.P.C.)



APPENDIX B

Report on Administration Servants accompanying patrol:

- ANATO-SALIMAPA : Interpreter Grade 1 - A very competent man and a good interpreter. Has a good grasp of Administration aims. Is harder on his own villagers than others. Speaks in addition to Police Motu and his own KUNI the tongues of JIMAKANI and BAGUA.
- KALPI : Probationary Interpreter - Inexperienced but useful. Ok Tedi tongue and AEWA. May improve.
- ANEWA : N.M.O. - Competent but inclined to be lazy.
- KOKOMO : Boatscrew - Inexperienced but improving - an ex-sergeant of Police.
- SIDA : Engineer on the SAMBIO - Competent and keeps the engine in best possible condition. (unofficial 'captain')

All worked well and morale was at a good level all through the patrol.

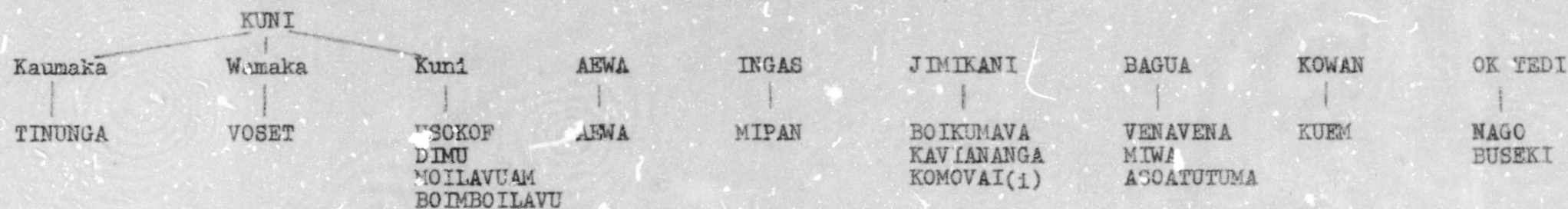
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P/O

(C.G.Day - OIC Lake Murray)

APPENDIX C

Geographical spilt-up of groups in the two Census Sub-divisions



(1) KOMOVAI village is shared between the JIMIKANI and the GUMAKANI.

It is interesting to note the parts played by KOMOVAI and MOILAVUAM villages in pre-Administration politics. They were 'mediators' in a sense. E.G. If the KAUMAKA or WAMAKA planned a raid on the JIMIKANI and a KOMOVAI villager heard about it his job was to try and stop the raid, and warn the JIMIKANI. If the raid took place despite KOMOVAI efforts they had the right to inspect the dead and captives in order to inform the relatives. MOILAVUAM played the same part between the KUNI and the BAGUA. These mediators were duty bound to try very hard to stop fights. However the position ~~led~~ led to opportunities for 'double-crossing'. Fights took the usual form of dawn raids on villages or sago places.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955

MIDDLE FLY CENSUS DIVISION

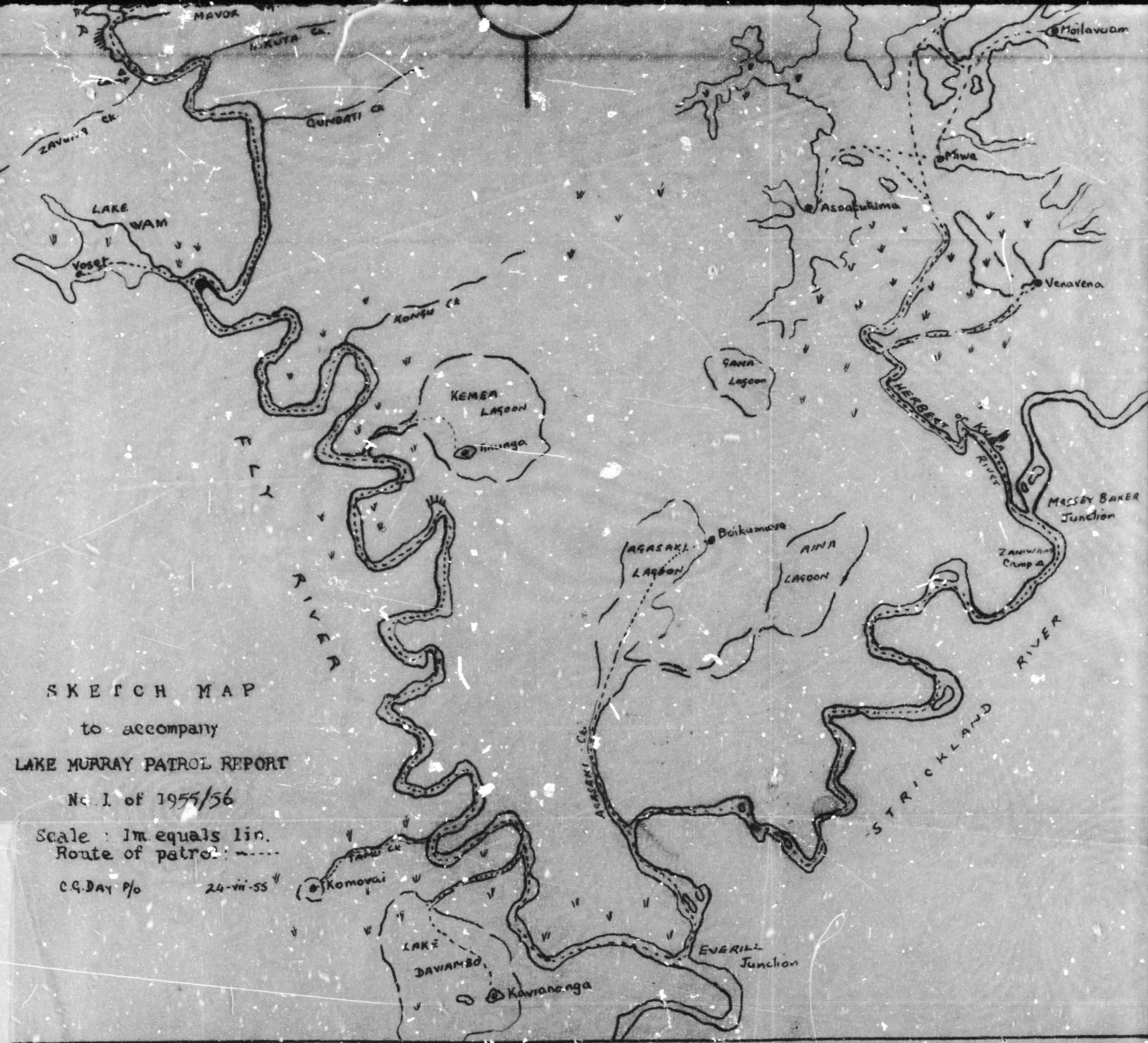
Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Child	Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F					
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child-births in unit used	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females														
MIPAN	Jul 7	2		1	1									2	2			4	4	2	2			1				12	36	11	43	4	43	42	35	39
KUEM	8			INITIAL		CENSUS										4										12	25	4	20	20	18	15	27	23	87	
VOSET	10	4	5	1								1	3					1		22				3	3	14	59	15	57	3	57	43	48	49	73	241
TINUNGA	11		2									1						8		9				2		16	38	5	39	1	39	31	22	29	32	153
KOMOVAI	13	1	3		1		1					2	1			4						3	1	5	11	8	11	1	11	6	10	5	7	64		
KAVIANANGA	13	3	4									1	1	1	2	4	8	1		5				11	5	4	26	2	33	4	33	24	15	12	33	112
BOIKUMAYA	14	4	4	1		1	1					2	2	2	5	1	1			8				12	6	7	31	6	37	4	37	14	18	15	34	119
		12	20	1	1	2	1	2				8	12	1				13		52				31	15	70	226	46	240	17	240	178	163	176	256	947

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police & <del>personnel</del>	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
Rice	112 lb	112					nil
Meat	24 tns	24					nil
Sugar	10 lbs	10					nil
Salt	6 lbs	5			1		nil
Tobacco	25ost	100			150		nil
Matches	4 doz	2			2		nil
Beads	2 lbs				2		nil
Fishlines	6				6		nil
hooks	20				20		nil
Kerosene	3 gal					3 gal	nil

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA



SKE TCH MAP  
 to accompany  
 LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT  
 No. 1 of 1955/56

Scale : 1 in. equals 1 in.  
 Route of patrol: - - - -

C.G. DAY P/O 24-VII-55

NEW GUINEA

